

# ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1906.

Fourth Year, Number 46

## THREE FUNDS MADE

### The Big Ledge on the Evening Found at Depth.

## IMPORTANT SHOOT IN IRON COLT

### It is Eight Feet Wide and the Ore is of a High Grade—Shipping Ore in the Coxy Lower Levels, and Other Notes of Interest.

The Evening Star yesterday shipped a carload of ore to the smelter. This is the first shipment this year, and the initial one under the new management. Mr. Chamberlain, the manager of the Evening Star, was seen, and stated that the ore was taken out of the 125-foot level from the good-copper ledge which was broken into to only a short time since on that level. The strike was made at a point 200 feet in the tunnel. The same ledge has been cut by a tunnel at a point 110 feet away, and so the ore shoot is known to be 110 feet in length, and 125 feet in depth, and from 10 to 12 feet in width. This is the same ledge, which on the surface is about 30 feet in width, and from which several hundred tons of ore were taken and sent to the smelter. The ore at this depth is of a pay grade, and if anything, is richer than it was on the surface. There is more copper in it than there is on the surface. Mr. Chamberlain is greatly pleased with the find, and is now convinced that there is considerable chance of the Evening Star making a mine of more than ordinary value.

## The Hoist Is Working Well.

The new 150-horse power electric hoist on the Josie shaft, which was given a trial run last week for two or three days, is now in operation, and is working in a manner that is pleasing to the management. The shaft is now down 500 feet, and this hoist has a capacity sufficient for a depth of 1,000 feet. The intention is to take up the development work on the 300 and 500 foot levels, where it was left off for the purpose of installing the hoisting apparatus. Further on the shaft will be deepened to the 1,000-foot level.

## A Find in the Iron Colt.

A strike of considerable importance has been made in the Iron Colt in the raise from the lower tunnel. In this place there has been met eight feet of ore, which is of a shipping grade, and it is much richer than has been so far encountered in any part of the mine. The upraise has been made for a distance of 80 feet through this ore. The ore shoot, therefore, is thought to be an extensive one. Superintendent Sharp says it is the most important find that has so far been made in the Iron Colt.

## Progress on the Blackcock at Ymir.

A staff of men are carrying on work throughout the winter under the supervision of Engineer Renshi Macfarlane. Work is being pushed along in the lower tunnel which is being run to tap the main vein at the 200-foot level, and in doing this some promising stringers of mineral have been encountered which bear a marked resemblance to the main lead. Work is also being continued in the west drift of the mine, and a quantity of ore has been taken out which is intended to ship to the smelter in a short time.

## Work on the Leo Mine.

Active operations on this promising property, which is situated between the Kernan and Silver King mines, near Nelson, have been kept up for several months past. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 75 feet, where it came into nice-looking ledge matter and mineralized rock. From the 75-foot level a crosscut has already been run in several feet and this is being continued to tap at depth the fine surface showings which outcrop at the surface of the ledge. The values are chiefly in gold, silver and lead, with a little copper. Recent assays from the ledge run from \$39.90 to \$273.80.

## Speedy Development of a Mine.

The Chickamoon Stone is located on Sava river, in the Fort Steele district. On June 9th last work was commenced and has been continued without intermission ever since. The group consists of five claims, and the development of the property during the past summer has demonstrated that it is of great value. A main porphyry dyke extends through the country, and the other three are side claims. The work has been done principally by the use of dynamite, and the surface has been easily worked. In the deeper workings other ore bodies have been uncovered. While the vein on the surface is 110 feet wide, the vein is at present dipping to the contact (slate and porphyry), and the theory is advanced that larger ore bodies together 500 feet of development has been done, thoroughly proving the property. Eight assays taken of the ore from the tunnel and shaft gave 9.75 per cent copper, 21.25 ounces silver and \$20 in gold.

## Will Complete Two New Deals.

Ernest Mansfield leaves today for Kalo, says the Nelson Tribune of Tuesday, January 9th, to arrange with W. E. Soie for the purchase in cash of the Green Lakes, Twin Lakes, Crescent and Capes, a group of claims in Camp Mansfield bonded two months ago. The bond was for \$30,000 and \$4,000 has already been paid on it. The properties have also been systematically

## THE STOCK MARKET

### The Sales Last Week Aggregated 123,000 Shares.

## THE TONE OF MARKET IS BETTER

### There Has Been Increased Trading in Van Andia-1, X. L. Has Been in Renewed Demand Since the Strike of the Pocket of Rich Ore.

The stock market is slowly adjusting itself to the conditions caused by the war, and the sales are commencing to slowly show an improvement, and some of the sales are commencing to lift themselves out of the slough of low prices caused by the war scare. Money is becoming somewhat easier in the east, and this is helping the market. Things are getting into such shape in South Africa, that success for the British is thought not to be far off, and this would be of great help to the market. Good news continues to come from most of the mining properties under development.

There is some disappointment on the part of those who invested in the shares of the Boundary Creek properties over their failure to ship. The railroad company, on account of the increased cost of building in winter time, and the difficulty experienced in getting steel rails, has not finished its spurs to the mines that are ready to market their ores, and as a result there have been but few shipments. It was expected by investors that at least one of the mines would be shipping in large quantities ere this and on the eve of paying dividends. As a natural result there has been considerable disappointment, and this has affected the price of some of the prominent mines in the Boundary country. It is certain, however, that as soon as the snow goes off these mines will be provided with shipping facilities, and in the meanwhile development is going on with good results. By the time the railway is ready to receive the ore there will be larger quantities to ship. The fact of the putting off of the date of shipping should not, however, seriously affect the price of shares. It has caused a few, who were unable to hold on, to sell, and this has tended to cause a small depreciation in the price.

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Brandon & Golden Crown is not moving much of late, and it is worth about 23 cents. Winnipeg is weaker than it was, and is worth about 28 cents. The intention of the management is to commence shipping ore, although it will have to be hauled a couple of miles to the railway siding. There is some high grade ore in the dump, and it is thought that a dollar or so per ton would not be missed out of ore of a good grade.

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## BY RAIL TO MIDWAY

### The C. P. R. to be Finished There by Saturday.

## MAKES IT AN IMPORTANT POINT

### It Will For Some Time be the Chief Distributing Point for a Number of Neighboring Mining Camps—Prospects of the Boundary Country.

From Mr. E. Jacobs, editor of the Advance, Midway, who was in town yesterday, it was ascertained that the tracklayers are now at work completing the Robson-Midway extension of the Columbia & Western railway. Owing to a shortage of rails, tracklaying was stopped two or three months since at a point about a mile below Greenwood, and last week work was resumed here and on Tuesday morning, the 9th inst., the rails were laid beyond Boundary Falls, and to within four miles of Midway. If nothing occurs to prevent work being continued through this week, Midway should be reached by Saturday night.

It is anticipated that the completion of the railway to Midway will give that town quite an impetus, especially as it is unlikely that an extension westward will be undertaken this year. Mr. Jacobs points out that as the C. P. R. company already has connection with the Okanagan railway, over the Shuswap & Okanagan railway from Sicamous to Okanagan lake, and thence by its own steamer to Pentiction, it controls the freight and passenger trade of the lower Okanagan down to the international boundary line at Osoyoos, including that of Fairview, Keremeos and the eastern part of the Similkameen on the one side, and eastwards to Camp McKinney on the other, so it does not appear that there is sufficient to induce it to yet incur the very large outlay the extension of its railway westwards from Midway via Camp McKinney, the Lower Okanagan and the Similkameen to Hope or Spence's Bridge, on its main line, down to the Fraser valley, must necessarily involve, in point of fact, notwithstanding that C. P. R. survey parties have been engaged for several months past in examining the Similkameen country for the purpose of determining which is the best route for the projected extension through to the Fraser. President Shaughnessy stated last fall, both in Greenwood and Vancouver, in effect that having expended about \$4,000,000 in constructing the Robson-Midway line, his company would wait for some return before entering upon another large outlay.

In any case, Midway should for some time to come, be the chief distributing point for the mining camps of Republic, Sheridan, Toroda Creek, Myer's Creek and the American Okanagan south of the boundary line, and for the upper main Kettle river (with the West Fork and other tributary streams along which numerous mineral locations have already been made), Rock Creek and Camp McKinney north of the line. Further, C. P. R. officials profess to be favorably disposed towards Midway as the divisional point for the Boundary country, and with this end in view, the railway company has obtained from the townsite company a 400-foot right-of-way for more than half a mile across the latter company's land.

Speaking of the outlook for the Boundary Creek district generally, Mr. Jacobs says that if no check comes, through a tightness of money or labor troubles—the latter not being regarded as probable—the district should, during the ensuing year, make rapid and substantial progress. There are now between 20 and 30 mining properties under development, and most of these are either already equipped with power plants or will shortly be. Prominent among these are the Old Ironides, Knob Hill, Victoria, Brooklyn, Stenwind, Snowshoe, Gold Drop and War Eagle, in Phoenix camp; Winnipeg and Golden Crown in Wellington camp; B. C. Oro Denoro, and Maple Leaf (Rathmullen group) in Summit camp; Jewel and Enterprise and Anchor in Long Lake camp; Last Chance, Morrison, Buckhorn and Gold Bug in Deadwood camp; and the Colodona in Smith's camp. Quite half of these properties are preparing to ship ore, so that before the year 1906 closes there should be a satisfactory quantity of outward tonnage for the railway. Besides the properties named, there are as many more that give promise of becoming ship producers next year if meanwhile continuously developed.

In anticipating that the output will be increasingly large, it is assumed that the tests will demonstrate that the ore carries sufficient value to make it profitable to mine it; but it is necessary that one important fact be kept well in mind, viz.: that as yet not more than 300 or 400 tons of ore have been sent out from the Boundary country for treatment. In the case of some of the properties named, regular and systematic assaying has been adopted, so that it is quite reasonable to expect good returns. And, too, values have in several instances, been shown to improve with depth, but since the permanent prosperity of the district depends entirely upon this assumption of the presence in the ore of sufficient value to leave a margin of profit above cost of mining and treatment being proved to be well warranted, ordinary business caution requires that results be awaited rather than it be taken for granted that occasional assay values will be maintained in bulk. There does not seem to be any reasonable doubt that quantity will be well maintained as development proceeds, and as regards quality, the indications are generally that this will prove to be equally satisfactory. With this vital question of value favorably determined, the Boundary country should, within the next year, too, become one of

## HAS GOOD PROSPECTS.

### Promising Group of Mines in the Ymir District.

The Ajax group of claims has been acquired by the National Gold & Silver Mining company, and it appears quite likely may develop into one of the big mines of the district, says the Ymir Miner. It has a big strong ledge about 40 feet wide which has every indication of carrying fair paying values. Besides the ledge, however, these claims, which adjoin the Tamarac, are generally credited with having the Tamarac vein, which in itself is sufficient to put a high value on the shares of the company.

The group consists of the Lookout, Ajax and Gold Drop claims, which lie immediately to the south of the Tamarac mine. On the Lookout a tunnel has been driven a distance of 20 feet on the vein, which crops up on the surface with a width of 20 feet, and is heavily mineralized with pyrites of copper and iron. On the Ajax claim the same vein has been run in by a tunnel of about 15 feet. The more recent development has been done in the shape of a crosscut tunnel which is now in 80 feet and has to be driven some 40 or 50 feet more to strike the vein at an approximate depth of 100 feet on the pitch of the ledge. J. E. Mitchell, superintendent of the Chateaux mine in the Slooan, who reported on the Ajax group, is of the opinion that a large body of ore will be struck on the completion of this tunnel. The big ledge can be traced on the surface through the three claims, although no work has yet been done on the Gold Drop.

On the Ajax is a parallel vein lying about 200 feet west of the big vein and with a surface width of four feet. The position of the Ajax group is extremely favorable to economical working as the veins can all be developed by means of adit tunnels, and the property can be connected with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad by means of tramway over an excellent grade.

The directors of the company are Arthur Painter, superintendent Hall Mines smelter; Melville Sims Parry, general agent Confederation Lumber Association; Robert Walker, J. L. Vanstone and Alex. Stewart, all of Nelson. Mr. Stewart is now in Toronto on business for the company.

## THE FIND IN THE GERTRUDE.

The recent find in the Gertrude has been crosscut and is found to be about four feet wide. The ore is of a shipping grade. It is a pyrrhotite ore, the principal values being in gold and copper. The management is rather reticent as to the find, but as much as is in the above was learned on good authority.

## THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

### Pierce Attack on the Government by Hon. J. H. Turner.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9.—(Special.)—Introducing a want of confidence motion as an addition to the reply to the speech, which had been moved by Tisdall of Vancouver, and seconded by J. M. Martin of Rossland, ex-Premier Turner today delivered the longest and strongest speech he has yet made in British Columbia politics. Contrary to his usual custom, he spoke altogether with out notes, and for upwards of two and a half hours, dissected and boldly attacked the government's weakness and inconsistency, paying special attention to the financial record of the administration, and drawing the deduction that British Columbia lost the confidence of the financial world under the present administration from the depreciated rating of the provincial securities, and the fact that there were no public applications for the last loan when it was put on the market.

He concluded by moving a want of confidence motion replacing all of the reply to the speech following the paragraph containing assurances of provincial loyalty and devotion to the throne and flag. The debate will be continued by Premier Semlin, and Higgins will follow him for the opposition, Joe Martin reserving his heavy artillery for the close of the battle. The earlier sessions of today's session were devoted to privilege questions, Helmecken on one of these moving the adjournment of the house in order to bring to the attention of the attorney-general a statement made from the pulpit by Rev. J. C. Speers last Sunday to the effect that a had been trampled under foot in a city saloon. The attorney-general denied that he could find any evidence of the existence of a pro-Ber agitation of any serious proportions here and promised if he could secure evidence to institute proceedings for treason.

## Officers Elected.

The young people of the Presbyterian church have elected officers for the ensuing year. They are as follows: President, R. W. Morrison; vice-president, Mrs. Humphrey; secretary, R. B. Brims; treasurer, Miss M. Hooper. Chalmers of committees: Prayer, meeting, Mrs. Humphrey; Lockout, John Shaw; Social, Miss McLaughlin; music, Miss M. Lockhart; missionary, Mrs. Henderson.

## Married in Nelson.

Mr. James Cowan, of the firm of Cowan & Dudgeon, was married at Nelson on Monday to Miss Lizzie Campbell of Scotland. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert Frew of Nelson. Miss Campbell came from Scotland on the steamship Parthian, landing on New Year's day. Mr. Cowan left Scotland less than a year ago, and Miss Campbell is the girl which he left behind him. The newly married couple will make their home in this city.

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## Indian Victory

and West End Victoria and

UR

Why? The values of the Big Four. The No. 2 assays from which went underneath and crossing and shipping began, when one in, and small investment to 1, running parallel 400 assays went \$1.20 to \$300. raise to shaft.

ors above Mason's Hall. Box 545, Rossland, B. C. treasury certificates etc.

14,033 30  
12,023 95  
11,241 11  
11,525 86  
11,197 57  
13,090 72  
13,556 60  
15,095 74  
18,214 44  
14,922 30

1,516,946 36  
ome correct in the above  
the official total for the year

IMPORTS.  
Free Dutiable  
Goods. Goods. Total  
13,766 46,214 59,980  
21,862 36,893 58,755  
8,387 52,338 60,725  
6,997 47,609 54,606  
9,125 44,996 54,121  
9,401 44,894 54,295  
9,608 48,740 58,348  
12,428 51,577 64,005  
11,734 54,349 66,083  
12,063 62,983 75,046  
20,961 75,227 96,188  
18,442 59,875 78,317

\$153,934 \$625,695 \$779,629  
the figures given monthly  
by the year. There are some  
which make the official total

Other.  
Nil. 721 246,102  
51,433 3,152 54,285  
Nil. 3,349 267,180  
Nil. 3,413 298,561  
Nil. 2,965 244,583  
2,650 1,939 471,240  
7,732 3,997 349,215  
5,193 2,936 432,841  
4,888 2,167 382,691  
1,768 2,106 314,142  
30,138 11,896 460,412  
1,121 3,618 420,008

bullion, \$4,800; total,  
REVENUE RETURNS.  
for the Last Six Months Only  
Available.

Revenue collections for this  
able only from July 1st last  
as follows:  
\$2,686,34  
3,299,89  
2,746,57  
2,711,83  
3,373,04  
2,787,07  
\$17,516,93

KEY IN THE STREET.  
dies Cost Him Hundreds and  
Two Bottles of Dr. Agnew's  
powder Cured Him.

alb, Jr., distiller, Railroad,  
On January 31st last, wrote  
of catarrh of the head and  
of spent several hundred dol-  
and might as well have  
ney in the street. I was re-  
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal  
two bottles of it have al-  
me. I am a well man, and  
ers the greatest of success."

han, mining superintendent  
from Spokane on a visit and  
at the Allan.  
Gerford Pollen of Nelson, is

OF IMPROVEMENTS.  
Notices.  
1 Fractional mineral claim,  
Trail Creek mining division  
district.  
ed: On trail Creek in the  
nd, bounded on the west by  
fractional and Fool Hen  
the south by the Fool Hen  
on claims and partly on the  
claim Horn claim.

that I, H. E. Young (acting  
Smith Curtis Free miner's  
94639 A and J. E. Poupore  
certificate No. 10469 A), in-  
from date hereof, to apply  
recorder for a certificate of  
for the purpose of obtain-  
such certificate of improve-  
twenty-ninth day of Decem-  
R. E. YOUNG, P. L. S.

THE MINING WORLD

Spur to Phoenix Will Not Be Installed Till Spring.

TEN BOUNDARY CREEK SHIPPERS

The Northern Belle Mining Company Shareholders Decide to Reorganize the Company on an Assessable Basis—Copper Mountain News.

Mr. James D. Sword, M. E., and representative of the James Copper Manufacturing Company, has just returned from a short visit to the Boundary country and reports that business, while moderately good, has slackened a little recently.

THE NORTHERN BELLE

Company to be Reorganized on an Assessable Basis—Toronto Meeting. A largely attended meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Belle Mining Company was held in Toronto.

Copper Mountain.

Mark Houston, prospector, has just arrived from Copper and Ekmedy mountains in the Similkameen district. He is interested in 17 claims, and has recently been working on the Big Hump group of four claims on Friday creek.

Mr. Wheeler is working the Gladstone and has a tunnel in 125 feet, and has cut the vein, in which he has an encouraging showing.

On Copper Mountain, the old Carboniferous, Robert Stevenson, is working the Lost Horse, and has four shallow shafts, all showing very good copper ore.

Mr. Houston visited the Sunset on December 27th when the shaft was down 90 feet in the finest copper ore he ever saw. It was bornite and chalcopryite mixed, and a good deal of it nearly solid ore that would assay 40 per cent copper.

THE DUNCAN MINES.

A report and statement of accounts for the period from 16th October, 1897, to 31st July last have been issued. The meeting is called for November 14th, and the results recorded, the shareholders, we anticipate, will regard as thoroughly satisfactory.

A schedule of the various properties owned, and in which the company is interested, is supplied. In estimating their value the directors have written down such of them as their engineer and mine man-

ager have considered it unprofitable to develop at the moment. The expenditure on capital account has amounted to \$126,827. A large portion of this has been expended on the development and equipment of the properties which have been floated as a separate company under the name of The Granite Gold Mines, and in the purchase of various shares.

THE BOUNDARY CREEK REGION.

Rapid Development of a Mining District Described by an Engineer.

Business lots selling rapidly at \$5,000 each, where three years ago there were but two log cabins, and deer were running wild, is the extraordinary story told by Paul Johnson, a mining engineer, now at the Astor House, concerning the town of Greenwood, a mining camp in the Boundary district of British Columbia.

STRIKE IN THE COXEY.

A Body of Ore Met in the Lower Level of the Property.

It was reported Friday that a strike had been made on the Coxeys. From the bottom of the shaft crosscutting was commenced to the north and south. In the south crosscut, at a distance of 30 feet from the shaft, an ore body has just been broken into. It carries the characteristic ore of the camp, but seems to contain more copper than ordinarily.

Work on the Mystery Group.

Mr. Charles Willison, president of the Mystery Mining company, which is operating the Mystery group in the Burnt Basin section, is in the city. The property is being developed by a series of tunnels. The lower tunnel is now in for a distance of 113 feet and it is anticipated that the ledge, toward which it is being driven, will be encountered in the next 100 feet.

THE JOSIE'S NEW HOIST.

It Was Tried Thursday and Operated Satisfactorily.

The new hoist on the Josie was given a trial operation for the first time Thursday and worked in a very satisfactory manner. It was tried under all possible conditions that it is to be used under, and acted well under all the tests.

News of Lardeau Mines.

Mr. E. N. Ouimette has received a bag of samples from the properties of the Lardeau Mines, limited. Mr. H. O. McClymont, who is in charge of this property, writes that good progress is being made on a tunnel, and that he expects to strike the ledge within the next ten days.

Pleasure's Penalty.

When the doctor gives one up, most people lose heart, but it was not this way with the young society woman in a Western Ontario city who had contracted kidney trouble through lack of care in "wrapping up" after an evening's round of pleasure.

Committees from the board of trade, city council, and trades and labor council and labor bodies will discuss the securing of the tidal flats of False Creek this week.

THE MOTHER LODE

It Has Large Reserves of Ore of a Pay Grade.

ITS PLANT IS TO BE INCREASED

The Present Plant of Ten Drills to be Replaced by One of Forty Drills—Meeting of the Homestake Mines—The Mystery Group—Other Interesting Mining News.

Mr. Frank Keffer, general manager of the British Columbia Copper company, and who is in charge of the operations on the Mother lode, is in the city. He is en route for New York, where the head office of the company is located, for the purpose of consulting with the officers of the company in relation to the replacing of the present 10-drill compressor plant by the Mother Lode with one of 40-drills.

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The Phoenix Claim.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement in another column of the Phoenix Gold Mining company, claiming to be entitled to the use of the Phoenix mineral claim, adjoining the Sunset No. 2 and Abe Lincoln claims, for the purpose of exploration and development of the minerals in the said claim.

The Homestake Meeting.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Homestake Mines, Limited, was held at the office of the company this afternoon. The holders of 600,000 shares were represented; while all the shareholders who had been heard from were in favor of the reorganization of the company there was some divergence of views in matters of detail among shareholders resident in Toronto and Ottawa.

Has Properties in Both Countries.

The local stockholders in the Republic Consolidated company have received a notice from the home office in Montreal that the new mining interests which have lately been taken up by some of the large stockholders in that company are to be incorporated in a new or subsidiary company, which is now being organized.

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The local stockholders in the Republic Consolidated company have received a notice from the home office in Montreal that the new mining interests which have lately been taken up by some of the large stockholders in that company are to be incorporated in a new or subsidiary company, which is now being organized.

The new company will be capitalized for

COMPANIES INCORPORATED MINES DEVELOPED AND REPORTED UPON MERITORIOUS STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD

P. O. BOX 537

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS "BORNITE," ROSSLAND, B. C. CODES USED STOCKS, CLOUGH'S; MINES BEDFORD McNEIL'S

J. R. CRANSTON & CO. Financial, Real Estate and General Mining Stock Brokers

Washington St., Opp. Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B. C. Bankers Official Brokers Bank of British North America, Rossland The Bornite Bank Gold Mining Co. Situated Near Nelson, B. C.

We desire to call the attention of the investing public to the fact that never in the history of this camp has there been such chances to buy standard mining stocks with a certainty of big profits as at present.

The Transvaal war, as was naturally expected, has had the effect of lowering quotations, not only of South African mines, but also in this province, and the western states generally.

All our shipping mine and dividend payers have shown the stress of the serious troubles the empire is now passing through, and the stocks of the War Eagle, Le Roi, Iron Mask, Old Ironsides and other big mines in this section have had a serious slump in consequence.

A few British victories, however will speedily stay the downward tendency of mining stocks, and very little time will be needed to regain the former prices, and in every probability exceed them.

Therefore the present is the time to invest in good mining stocks with a certainty of speedy profits. Never were the mines in this district in such a promising condition, particularly those in the early stages of development, and there are several such close to this city.

The low prices of these stocks offer a splendid opportunity of making money quickly as there is a full and complete assurance in the present stage of development that these properties will in a very short time be classed among the big shippers of Rossland.

The Bornite Bank at 5c is, in our opinion, one of the best buys offered today. The shaft, at a depth of 32 feet, is all in ore; splendid looking grey copper has come in during the last five feet. This is being piled on the dump for shipment.

We trust that our readers will not neglect such a rare opportunity of doubling their investment without risk.

1,500,000 shares at \$1 per share. Shareholders in the Republic company have been given the privilege of subscribing for 700,000 shares in the new company at 30 cents per share, the money to be, if desired, paid in instalments, 10 cents per share on appointment, 10 cents per share February 6th, and 10 cents per share March 6th. No application of less than 200 shares accepted.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Text of the Lieut-Governor's Speech at the Opening of the House.

The following is the full text of the Lieut-Governor's speech at the opening of the Provincial Legislature:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: Since the last occasion on which I had the pleasure of meeting you, events of momentous importance to the British Empire have occurred.

The renewed activity which is becoming apparent in the lumbering industry, and the greater demand likely to arise for the products of our forests, make it desirable that such amendments should be made in the act for the measurement of logs as will make its operation satisfactory both to the mill owners and loggers, and a bill with that object will be introduced.

Notwithstanding the substantial remissions of taxation made last year, the general revenue is well maintained. The loan authorized at the last session for the purpose of providing funds for the discharge of the large deficit which had accumulated, was successfully negotiated in London in July last.

The Columbia & Western Railway company, having completed its line between Rossland and Boundary creek, has become entitled to a land grant of, approximately, 2,500,000 acres. Preliminary arrangements have been made with my government and the railway company for the substitution of a cash subsidy for the land grant, on such terms as will result in a substantial saving to the provincial treasury, as compared with the plan adopted in regard to the payment of similar subsidies in the past.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that the special legislation to provide a method for the adjustment of disputes which had arisen over the ownership of mineral claims in the Atlin district has achieved the purpose for which it was designed. This has been due in no small degree to the able and impartial manner in which the learned commissioner, appointed under the provisions of the act, performed the duties imposed on him.

The rapid growth in population, and the consequent requirement of a large increase in the school accommodation, make it imperative that the whole educational system should be revised. At the same time there is a general desire among the people of many of the towns which have recently become incorporated for a larger share in the control of their schools. A measure

MUNROE & MUNROE MINES AND MINING 68 Canada Life Bldg, Montreal, Quebec.

Latest War News and Canadian Victory And Reverses have no Effect on Rossland West End Stocks. Note the I. X. L., Giant, California and

BIG FOUR

When everything else went down they all improved. Why? The values and ore are both there in large quantities on the Big Four. The No. 2 vein exposed on the railway cutting, 40 feet wide, assays from which went from \$3.00 to \$432 in gold, we are now tunneling underneath and crossing the ledge, and the ore body will soon be reached and shipping begun, when large capital that is waiting development will come in, and small investors get big returns. Another large quartz vein, No 1, running parallel 400 feet apart, stripped and exposed on railway cut, assays went \$1.20 to \$200. We will shortly start again in the tunnel and upraise to shaft.

OFFICE, COLUMBIA AVE. Two doors above Mason's Hall. P. O. Box 545, Rossland, B. C. Pooled Shares, 3c. for treasury purposes only, and treasury certificates 4c.

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ITS A RICH

Ore Found in the I. X. L. Over \$5,000 to the

MOST VALUABLE FIND

The Shaft on the Evening is Depth of 36 Feet—Value parties in the Similkameen Rosslanders.

O. K. mountain is evident one, as good results have when systematic work has been done. I. X. L. mine yielded good amount of development work had it been well managed it doing well. I. X. L. for work done upon it, has yielded a number of prominent mountain with fair surface which nothing has been done day a very rich pocket is reported in No. 1 stope about. About a ton of this rich ore has been taken out, and there more in sight. Mr. Roy, manager of the mine, is of the opinion that this ore will run between \$7,000 to the ton. A half other pocket, not as rich as a smelter return of \$2,400 or \$4,800 per ton. This is the richest pocket ever taken out of the Trail Creek rock, glistening with stringers of free gold. So far no stone done on any level in the I. No. 1.

Work on the Eve

Superintendent Hansen of is in the city from Big St. reports that the shaft is a distance of 36 feet. The veins of high grade ore but and hanging walls. Between shoots porphyritic quartz. The shaft is being sunk on Mr. Hansen is pleased with the work so far done, and in the Evening has the making

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Work on the Eve

ITS A RICH POCKET

Ore Found in the I. X. L. That Runs Over \$5,000 to the Ton.

MOST VALUABLE FIND YET MADE

The Shaft on the Evening is Now Down to a Depth of 36 Feet—Valuable Copper Properties in the Similkameen Owned by Rosslanders.

The mountain is evidently a very rich one, as good results have been obtained when systematic work has been done. The I. X. L. mine yielded good values for the amount of development work done, and had it been well managed it would still be doing well. I. X. L. for the amount of work done upon it, has yielded very well. There are a number of properties on this mountain with fair surface showings, on which nothing has been done. On Sunday a very rich pocket of ore was encountered in No. 1 stope above No. 1 level. About a ton of this rich ore has so far been taken out, and there is considerable more in sight. Mr. Roy H. Clarke, the manager of the mine, is of the opinion that this ore will run between \$5,000 and \$7,000 to the ton. A half ton from another pocket, not as rich as this one, gave a smelter return of \$2,400 for half a ton, or \$4,800 per ton. This late find is the richest pocket of ore that has yet been found in the Trail Creek division. The rock glitters with stringers and bunches of free gold. So far no stopping has been done on any level in the I. X. L. except No. 1.

Work on the Evening. Superintendent Hansen of the Evening, is in the city from Big Sheep creek, and reports that the shaft is now down for a distance of 36 feet. There are small veins of high grade ore both on the foot and hanging walls. Between these two ore shoots porphyritic quartz is coming in. The shaft is being sunk on the foot wall. Mr. Hansen is pleased with the result of the work so far done, and is satisfied that the Evening has the making of a mine.

Valuable Copper Properties.

Mr. Mark Houston, veteran prospector, is in the city from the Similkameen country, where he spent the past season. He is interested with Messrs. Edward Watson, Hugh Henderson and A. N. Hartman of this city, in two groups of properties there. One of these, known as the Big Hump group, is located on Friday creek. This group has been prospected by open cuts and shafts, which have been made along the ledge. There is one open cut that is 75 feet in length, and shafts of 12 feet in depth. The ledges are about 10 feet in width, and carry three feet of rich bournite ore. The copper values are very high, he says, running up to 30 per cent in copper, and also \$10 in gold. The other group, called the Anaconda, has five claims. This group is located on Copper mountain, a mile and a half east of the Sunset, which is being operated by the Sunset Copper company. The ledges on the Anaconda group are from 12 to 15 feet in width on the surface. The assays run as high as 33 per cent copper and from \$7 to \$10 in gold per ton. Mr. Houston reports that the C. P. R. has made surveys of different routes into that country, and the belief is general there that a railway will be constructed sometime next year. There is considerable activity in mining in the Similkameen, and properties are being developed in several of the camps. He will resume work on the Big Hump and the Anaconda groups about the 1st of March.

RETURNED FROM THE EAST.

Mr. Henry Roy Tells of the State of Business There.

Mr. Henry Roy, president of the London Consolidated Mining company, returned yesterday after an absence of five weeks in the east. While he was away he visited Toronto, Montreal, Chicago, New York and Boston. He found his family all well, and reports that the stockholders in the London Consolidated and Richieu were satisfied with the investments which they had made; for the reason that they could, if they so desired, sell out at a good profit. They do not wish to sell, however, as they have the utmost confidence in the future of these two companies.

The winter in Eastern Canada has been a very mild one, which makes business dull in a number of callings. This is particularly the case with furriers, harness-makers, and fuel and lumber dealers. Dealers in ice are afraid that they will not be able to harvest a good supply because the season has been so mild up to date that but little has been formed.

A number, he says, has signified their intention of coming to this country. Of these, some have money to invest in real estate and mines, and others will come for the purpose of securing employment. Business, generally, Mr. Roy says, is pretty fair, and money is getting easier than it was, and should soon be plentiful for investment in good mining properties. Mr. Roy reports that he placed all of the stock that he had to place. On Saturday last he met in Montreal Mr. J. S. C. Fraser of the Bank of Montreal, and he sent his best respects to all his Rossland friends. He met Mr. A. McNish at his office in Montreal, and he seems to be doing well. He also met Mr. T. S. Norris, formerly a newspaper man who had a talk with Mr. M. S. Logan, who formerly ran a dry goods store in this city.

News From the Okanogan.

A letter was received from Superintendent Edgecombe of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines, to the effect that from the 17th to the 24th of December the ore treated in the mill averaged \$10.56 to the ton. In the new tunnel the ledge has widened out to 12 feet, and is milling ore from wall to wall. The next cleanup will be made about the middle of the present month.

PROPOSED FEDERAL BUILDING

IT WILL BE LOCATED ON LINCOLN STREET AND COLUMBIA AVE.

All That Remains to Do is the Making of the Deed by the Syndicate Owning the Lots.

The site of the Federal building has been selected. It is the two lots situate on the northwest corner of Lincoln street and Columbia avenue. All that remains to do is to make the deeds transferring the property to the government. The price agreed upon is \$16,500 for the property. Of this sum the government pays \$12,000 and the property owners in the two blocks on Columbia avenue which will be benefited by the presence of the postoffice, will contribute the remainder, each owner of a lot of 30 feet giving \$100. The owner of the two lots is an English syndicate, or which Messrs. Rumball & Bullen are the British Columbia representatives.

Dr. A. C. Sinclair, a day or two since, received a dispatch from Mr. William Henderson of Victoria, the resident architect of the Dominion public works, who visited this city a few days since and examined several sites for the purpose of determining which was the best for the purpose of locating a Dominion building upon, in which is to be housed the postoffice, the custom house and other Dominion offices. Mr. Henderson stated in his communication that he had recommended that the site on the corner of Lincoln street and Columbia avenue be chosen, and the department of public works had concurred in the recommendation. His desire was that the transfer be made as soon as possible, to the end that possession might be secured at an early date.

Mr. Bullen, one of the representatives owning the property, went to England several months since, and Mr. Rumball, the other local agent, secured his consent some time since to sell the property for \$16,500. All that now remains is the power of attorney under which to make a deed, which was called for several days since. Dr. Sinclair has telegraphed and written to Mr. Henderson that the property can be had for the figure named, and that the necessary possession can be given within a few days at most. As to the time when the building will be placed on these lots, Dr. Sinclair says the government has plans for a number of similar buildings, all ready, and with a very little alteration, one of these can be made to suit these lots. From the information which he received from Mr. Henderson, he is satisfied that immediately after possession has been obtained by the government, proposals for the construction of the building will be advertised for. Therefore, he says, the erection of the building should be commenced in the early spring. The government building will probably be a substantial structure of brick and stone, and at least three stories in height.

MORE RAILWAYS.

Further Extension of Lines Next Year—The N. P. Extension.

Mr. W. S. Foster left on Wednesday for St. Paul and after a short stay in that city will proceed to Montana. During the past summer Mr. Foster, the supervising engineer for A. Guthrie & Co., railway contractors, had charge of the work of the N. P. extension. The work having been completed Messrs. Guthrie & Co. have turned their attention to a 60-mile mountain contract in Montana, which Mr. Foster will supervise during the winter. Those who have had subcontracts on the extension or have had any business relations whatever with him, speak of Mr. Foster as a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business and ever ready to give others their due consideration. Mr. Foster is of the opinion that the N. P. will further extend this line next season to Neepawa and westward through Rapid City district. On the surveyed line there are about 20 miles of bush road, and Mr. Foster has advised that the contract of clearing should be let at once so that it might be done at the minimum cost of winter work and not delay operations in the spring. Last winter A. Guthrie & Co. cleared 210 miles of right of way in the heavy woods of Minnesota. Whether the railway company will finally decide upon what extensions are to be made next year in time to permit the contractors to clear the right of way while the ground is hard, can only be a matter of conjecture. It is more than probable that the N. P. will not make any announcement of its intentions or any preparations for construction until the new provincial government has assumed charge of Manitoba affairs, when a bonus is likely to be asked for further extensions.

An extension of the M. & N. system may also be expected next summer. The new extension of the recently acquired Northwest Central from Hamiota westward, has been completed for 20 miles, a distance that brings the line to the eastern bank of the Assiniboine. The terminal town, which has been named Mimiota, is said to rival the Portage plains in the fertility of soil and wealth of settlers, while it excels in area Stores, boarding houses, blacksmith shops, etc., have already formed the nucleus of a town destined to rival its neighbor, Hamiota. It is expected by the people in that district that the line will be extended beyond the Assiniboine next summer and possibly to Prince Albert. M. & N. officials state the heavy grades west of Minnesota being avoided by the Rapid City route that branch may become the main line to Prince Albert. This is as yet merely speculation. That the company contemplates important extensions next year is evidenced by the fact that a hundred men have been employed to take out stone at the quarries near Mimiota and by the unusual activity in the shops here.—Portage Graphic.

Narrow Escape From Death.

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 8.—James C. Boughner, foreman of the Waterloo Engine Works, narrowly escaped death from strychnine poisoning on Saturday night. Feeling hungry upon arriving at home Boughner went to the pantry, where he made a hearty meal of some bread and butter, which were, it appears, covered with strychnine with a view to poison the usual activity in the shops here.—Portage Graphic.

THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

Germany Recognizes the Right of Search Within Limits.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The foreign office this evening authorized the following statement: "Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the protest filed in London is one contending that England has exceeded these limits. No answer has yet been received to this protest." On being asked whether it was correct that joint action on the part of the powers in the matter of seizure was under way, a high official of the foreign office replied that such action might have to be taken if the seizures did not cease. He asserted that Russia is asking such joint action in regard to the interruption of tele-

BOERS REPULSED AT LADYSMITH

General White Still Holds Out—He Ousted the Boers From the Foothold Which They Had Obtained—More Troops to be Sent From England.

London, Jan. 9.—(3:30 a. m.)—General White still holds out, or did so 60 hours ago, when the Boers, ousted from their foothold inside the laager, suspended their assault at nightfall.

England has taken heart. The situation, however, is causing much anxiety. The beleaguered force must have expended a large amount of ammunition which cannot be replenished, and must have lost a number of officers and men, which is counterbalanced, so far as the garrison is concerned, by the greater loss of the Boers.

The entrenchments at Ladysmith, as described in a message that left a day or two before the fight, and has just come through, are fortified hills, well covered with rifle pits and trenches, down which the infantry move in single file to the various positions in absolute safety. P. u. rations are still served, but no whisky or tobacco.

Mr. Spencer Wilson, in the Morning Post, points out that there is one division only at Chieveley, another at Frere and a third at Estcourt. As Chieveley is seven miles from Colenso, the second division would have had to march 12 miles to get into action, and the third division, 22 miles. General Buller's 30,000 men and 70 guns were therefore almost inactive on Saturday, and when General White belatedly moved but an effective demonstration. Engineers are preparing fresh armaments, and 22 transports will be on the way to South Africa during the present month. According to the programme, 25,000 additional troops and 22 guns will soon be afloat. The government has ordered the Maxims to manufacture as many 4.7 inch and 6-inch quick firers as can be turned out until otherwise notified.

Lord Durnaven, in the Times, this morning, returns to his arraignment of the Boer department for the inferiority of the British artillery. He says: "It is useless for the government to contend that our artillery is equal to that of foreign nations, when the Boers have longer ranged mobile guns."

Messrs. Warnher, Beit & Co., diamond merchants, have donated £50,000 to the fund for the equipment of the yeomanry. It is understood that the war office has received some figures on the casualties in Saturday's attack upon Ladysmith, but not the list itself. These have not yet been made public.

MR BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

He Makes a Cheering Speech to His Manchester Constituents

London, Jan. 8.—Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, delivered his annual address to his Manchester constituents this evening. An immense audience gave him an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Balfour contrasted the conditions of last year, when the Fashoda incident had been honorably closed and the peace conference had begun at The Hague, with those of today, when, as he said, Great Britain had been involved in the "greatest war of the generation."

"It is true," he continued, "that the government knew the situation and elements of peril, but it is not true that they regarded the war as anything like inevitable." He was asked why the government, knowing that the Transvaal was increasing its armaments, did not protest, and said: "The melancholy reason rests in the Jameson raid, which gave the Transvaal a chance to say it was arming, not for aggression, but for self-protection. Thus we are criticized for doing too little by those who a year ago criticized us for doing too much."

The speaker said he believed the events which prevented mobilization last August had done more good in uniting parties, and all parts of the empire, than if Great Britain and not the Transvaal had issued the ultimatum.

Even the tactical misfortune at Ladysmith, or the extent of the Boer invasion of British territory," said Mr. Balfour, "is not such as need by itself, frighten even the most timid."

In defending the artillery equipment he observed: "Do not believe that your soldiers are sent to the field with a worse gun than France or Germany would use in similar circumstances. The guns supplied to Sir George White were intended for a mobile force, not for the defence of the beleaguered fortress. The course of the war has revealed the necessity for guns less mobile but of greater range; and these are being sent out abundantly."

After extolling the sea transport and the ready response of the reserves, he declared that the government had given the generals an absolutely free hand, that the war was "one in defence of our African empire," and that, through good and evil report, they would pursue unwaveringly to the end, so that no such war should ever be waged in South Africa again.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour ridiculed the foreign prophecies that the dissolution of the British empire was about to begin.

Shot Him Dead.

London, Jan. 8.—A private of the Irish Rifles who fought at Stormberg, in a letter home says that General Gatacre saw the position the guide had led the troops into, he shot the guide dead with his own revolver.

HAS CROSSED THE TUGELA.

Report That General Buller is Marching on Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 8.—6:25 p. m.—A rumor is current in the city that General Buller has crossed the Tugela river, captured 12 guns and is now marching on Ladysmith. Subscribe for The Miner.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

FROM PORTLAND, ME. Dominion Line... Dec. 27 Allan Line... Dec. 30 Dominion Line... Jan. 6 FROM NEW YORK. White Star Line... Dec. 27 American Line... Dec. 27 Red Star Line... Dec. 27 Union Line... Dec. 30 Cunard Line... Dec. 30 N. Y. German Lloyd... Jan. 2 White Star Line... Jan. 3 Allan State Line... Jan. 30 FROM BOSTON. Dominion Line... Jan. 3 Passages arranged to and from all European ports. For rates, tickets and full information apply to C. P. R. depot agent, or A. S. MACKENZIE, City Ticket Agt., Rossland, B. C. W. P. F. Cummings Gen. S. S. Agent, Winnipeg.

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POPULAR IN GERMANY.

The Idea of an Anti-British Coalition Pleasing.

London, Jan. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News in a dispatch quoting somewhat at length with the question of the seizures of German vessels by British warships says: "It cannot be denied that the idea of an anti-British coalition is very popular here. Hopes are now being placed on Russia. Without being pessimistic I must say that the present juncture is extremely critical. As matters stand, the only fact that no power wishes to take the initiative prevents such a coalition from being brought about."

Evading British Vigilance.

London, Jan. 9.—The Boer agents, according to the Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail, are evading British vigilance respecting the importation of ammunition. The correspondent says: "A large quantity of quick firing ammunition goes to Ras Jibouti, from which point it is conveyed by dhows along the coast, or transported to vessels bound for Portuguese ports in East Africa. French steamers touching at Ras Jibouti before reaching Aden, contrive to evade search by transhipping at Madagascar to steamers apparently not connected with European lines. In this way they escape suspicion."

Colonials' Courage.

London, Jan. 9.—The Times publishes the following, dated Jan. 6, from Modder river: "News from Belmont shows that the Queensland and Canadian volunteers have been so energetic in that neighborhood that a belt of Free State, across the border, has been deserted by the Boers."

GROWING DISCONTENT.

No News Except Bad News Seems to Be Coming From Africa.

London, Jan. 8.—In spite of reports of the ultimate success of General White's forces in repulsing the Boer assault on Ladysmith, the country refuses to emerge from the paroxysm of apprehension into which it was thrown by the publication of the last words of the telegraphed message from General White: "Very hard pressed," until officially assured that that beleaguered garrison had not collapsed. General Buller's grim symbolism, "The Sun has Failed," exactly describes the situation. There is nothing to relieve the gloom. Crowds of people flocked to the war office this morning through damp fog to be greeted with a curt "No News," which only served to increase the strain.

OPERATING

Kaslo & Slocan Railway-International Navigation & Trading Company.

Schedule of Time Pacific Standard Time Effective June 19 '99. Passenger train for Sandon and way stations, leaves Kaslo at 8 a. m. daily, returning, leaves Sandon at 1:15 p. m., arriving at Kaslo at 3:55 p. m.

International Navigation & Trading Company Operating on Kootenay Lake and River.

S. S. INTERNATIONAL. Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Nelson at 4:30 p. m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, and all way points. Connections made at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern railway for all points east and west.

LARDO-DUNCAN DIVISION. Steamer International leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8:45 p. m., Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Alberta leaves Kaslo for Lardo and Argenta at 8:00 p. m., Sundays.

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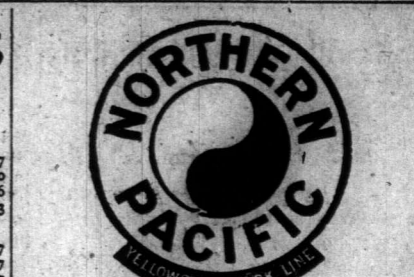
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Trains depart from Spokane: No. 1, West Bound at 9:55 p. m. daily. No. 2, East Bound at 7:50 a. m. daily. For information, time cards, maps a tickets apply to agents of the S. F. & N.

E. W. RUFF, Agt. R. M. Ry., Rossland, B. C. J. W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. A. D. CHARLTON, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agent.

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LOCAL MAIL—From San Francisco, Portland, Walla Walla, Dayton, Colfax, Pomeroy, and Pendleton. 7:15 a. m.

FAST MAIL—For Moscow, Pullman, Dayton, Walla Walla, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and the east. 4:30 p. m.

FAST MAIL—From Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax, Moscow, Coeur d'Alene and the east. 7:00 p. m.

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Steamers between Riparian and Lewiston leave Riparian daily at 1:00 a. m.; returning leave Lewiston daily at 8:30 a. m.

For through tickets and further information apply to any agent S. F. & N. system, or at O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 40 Riverside Ave., Spokane Wash.

H. M. ADAMS, General Agent. W. H. HURLBURT, Gen. Pass. Agt. Portland, Ore.

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**"PIMPLY" FACES.**  
 But Dr. Agnew's Ointment...  
 Is a Sure Cure.  
 Lilly, 412 Luzerne avenue...  
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 net many people troubled with...  
 I have tried many preparations...  
 to cure such, and without suc...  
 I used Dr. Agnew's Ointment...  
 the last few weeks I have used...  
 very stubborn cases, and in...  
 it has made a cure; has clean...  
 the pimples and blotches, and...  
 skin clear and soft. It's the...  
 skin remedy I've heard of and...  
 "pimple" faces. Sold by Good...

as high as 33 per cent copper and from \$7...  
 to \$10 in gold per ton.  
 Mr. Houston reports that the C. P. R...  
 has made surveys of different routes into...  
 that country, and the belief is general...  
 there that a railway will be constructed...  
 sometime next year.  
 There is considerable activity in mining...  
 in the Similkameen, and properties are be...  
 ing developed in several of the camps.  
 He will resume work on the Big Hump...  
 and the Anacosta groups about the 1st...  
 of March.

**RETURNED FROM THE EAST.**  
**Mr. Henry Roy Tells of the State of Busi-**  
**ness There.**  
 Mr. Henry Roy, president of the Lon...  
 don Consolidated Mining company, re...  
 turned yesterday after an absence of five...  
 weeks in the east. While he was away he...  
 visited Toronto, Montreal, Chicago, New...  
 York and Boston. He found his family...  
 all well, and reports that the stockholders...  
 in the London Consolidated and Richlieu...  
 were satisfied with the investments which...  
 they had made, for the reason that they...  
 could, if they so desired, sell out at a...  
 good profit. They do not wish to sell, however, as they have the utmost confidence in the future of these two companies.

The winter in Eastern Canada has been...  
 a very mild one, which makes business dull...  
 in a number of callings. This is particularly the case with furriers, harness-makers, and fuel and lumber dealers. Dealers in ice are afraid that they will not be able to harvest a good supply because the season has been so mild up to date that but little has been formed.  
 A number, he says, has signified their intention of coming to this country. Of these, some have money to invest in real estate and mines, and others will come for the purpose of securing employment.  
 Business, generally, Mr. Roy says, is pretty fair, and money is getting easier than it was, and should soon be plentiful for investment in good mining properties. Mr. Roy reports that he placed all of the stock that he had to place.  
 On Saturday last, he met in Montreal Mr. J. S. C. Fraser of the Bank of Montreal, and he sent his best respects to all his Roseland friends. He met Mr. A. McNish at his office in Montreal, and he seems to be doing well. He also met Mr. F. S. Norris, formerly a newspaper man at this city, in the same city. He also had a talk with Mr. M. S. Logan, who formerly ran a dry goods store in this city.

**News From the Okanogan.**  
 A letter was received from Superintendent Edgecombe of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines, to the effect that from the 17th to the 24th of December the ore treated in the mill averaged \$10.56 to the ton. In the new tunnel the ledge has widened out to 12 feet, and is milling ore from wall to wall. The next cleanup will be made about the middle of the present month.

contractors, had charge of the work of the N. P. extension. The work having been completed Messrs. Guthrie & Co. have turned their attention to a 60-mile mountain contract in Montana, which Mr. Foster will supervise during the winter. All those who have had sub-contracts on the extension or have had any business relations whatever with him, speak of Mr. Foster as a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business and ever ready to give others their due consideration.  
 Mr. Foster is of the opinion that the N. P. will further extend this line next season to Neepawa and westward through the Rapid City district. On the surveyed route there are about 30 miles of bush to penetrate, and Mr. Foster has advised that the contract of clearing should be let at once so that it might be done at the minimum cost of winter work and not delay operations in the spring. Last winter A. Guthrie & Co. cleared 210 miles of right of way in the heavy woods of Minnesota. Whether the railway company will finally decide upon what extensions are to be made next year in time to permit the contractors to clear the right of way while the ground is hard, can only be a matter of conjecture. It is more than probable that the N. P. will not make any announcement of its intentions or any preparations for construction until the new provincial government has assumed charge of Manitoba affairs, when a bonus is likely to be asked for further extensions.  
 An extension of the M. & N. system may also be expected next summer. The new extension of the recently acquired Northwest Central from Hamiota westward, has been completed for 20 miles, a distance that brings the line to the eastern bank of the Assiniboine. The terminal town, which has been named Miniota, is on the western border of a district which is said to rival the Portage plains in the fertility of soil and wealth of settlers, while it excels in area. Stores, boarding houses, blacksmith shops, etc., have already formed the nucleus of a town destined to rival its neighbor, Hamiota. It is expected by the people in that district that the line will be extended beyond the Assiniboine next summer and possibly to Prince Albert. M. & N. officials state the heavy grades west of Minnedosa being avoided by the Rapid City route that branch may become the main line to Prince Albert. This is as yet merely speculation. That the company contemplates important extensions next year is evidenced by the fact that a hundred men have been employed to take out stone at the quarries near Minnedosa and by the unusual activity in the shops here.—Portage Graphic.

**Narrow Escape From Death.**  
 Brantford, Ont., Jan. 8.—James C. Boughner, foreman of the Waterous Engine Works, narrowly escaped death from strychnine poisoning on Saturday night. Feeling hungry upon arriving at home Boughner went to the pantry, where he made a hearty meal of some bread and butter, which were, it appears, covered with strychnine with a view to poison rats. Prompt medical attendance saved his life.

**THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS.**  
 Germany Recognizes the Right of Search Within Limits.  
 Berlin, Jan. 8.—The foreign office this evening authorized the following statement: "Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the protest filed in London is one contending that England has exceeded these limits. No answer has yet been received to this protest."  
 On being asked whether it was correct that joint action on the part of the powers in the matter of seizure was under way, a high official of the foreign office replied that such action might have to be taken if the seizures did not cease. He asserted that Russia is asking such joint action in regard to the interruption of tele-

Mr. Balfour contrasted the conditions of last year, when the Fashoda incident had been honorably closed and the peace conference had begun at The Hague, with those of today, when, as he said, Great Britain had been involved in the "great war of the generation."  
 "It is true," he continued, "that the government knew the situation and elements of peril, but it is not true that they regarded the war as anything like inevitable."  
 He was asked why the government, knowing that the transvaal was increasing its armaments, did not protest, and said: "The melancholy reason rests in the Jameson raid, which gave the Transvaal a chance to say it was arming, not for aggression, but for self-protection. Thus we are criticized for doing too little by those who a year ago criticized us for doing too much."  
 The speaker said he believed the event which prevented mobilization last August had done more good in uniting parties, and all parts of the empire, than if Great Britain and not the Transvaal had issued the ultimatum.  
 "Even the tactical misfortune at Ladysmith or the extent of the Boer invasion of British territory," said Mr. Balfour, "is not such as need by itself, frighten even the most timid."  
 In defending the artillery equipment he observed: "Do not believe that your soldiers are sent to the field with a worse gun than France or Germany would use in similar circumstances. The guns supplied to Sir George White were intended for a mobile force, not for the defence of the beleaguered fortress. The course of the war has revealed the necessity for guns less mobile but of greater range; and these are being sent out abundantly."

After extolling the sea transport and the ready response of the reserves, he declared that the government had given the generals an absolutely free hand, that the war was "one in defence of our African empire," and that, through good and evil report, they would pursue unswervingly to the end, so that no such war should ever be waged in South Africa again.  
 In conclusion Mr. Balfour ridiculed the foreign prophecies that the dissolution of the British empire was about to begin.

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 Leaves Kaslo for Nelson at 6 a. m. daily, except Sunday. Returning, leaves Nelson at 4:30 p. m., calling at Balfour, Pilot Bay, Ainsworth, and all way points. Connects with steamer Alberta to and from Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, also S. F. & N. train to and from Spokane, at Five Mile Point.  
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**ROBERT IRVING,**  
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Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. OH V B. KERR Managing Editor

LONDON OFFICE: J WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London. TORONTO OFFICE: C. T. LAL PAPER AGENCY, L.D., 83 Yonge St. SPOKANE OFFICE: ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room F First National Bank Building. EASTERN AGENT: H. M. J. KEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York.

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LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The public meeting which was held last evening by the supporters of Mayor Goodeye was a gratifying one in point of attendance and in the way in which the public questions were discussed. Mayor Goodeye and Mr. McPherson were both well received and attentively listened to, and there is no doubt that the meeting will have its effect on the vote. Mayor Goodeye was very frank in his utterances and except in two or three matters which, however, are important ones to the community, we are inclined to consider that he made out a good case why he should receive a second term. We cannot admit that his water and light policy were the best under the circumstances and the fact that he had the advice of the best legal counsel we do not think strengthens his position. What he should have obtained and adhered to when once obtained was the advice of a thoroughly competent engineer. In not doing so is where he and his council made the serious, the almost irreparable blunder from which the city is now suffering in an insufficient water service for fire purposes, in the exorbitant cost to the people of electric lighting and in almost prohibitive insurance rates. We are inclined, too, to take issue with him on the question of the removal, or non-removal of the houses of ill-repute. That speculators, foreseeing what action was likely to be taken in regard to these institutions by the council, and exercising their judgment as to the district in which they would probably be located, should have purchased lots there and raised the prices, was no business of the mayor's. That this is not a very creditable species of speculation, and that the victims would have paid far in excess of the value of the property, is quite true, but why should the chief magistrate step in to protect them and keep them, to the moral jeopardy of the youthful portion of the population, in the very heart of the city lest their pockets should suffer through the sharp practice of shrewd speculators? This class of women is admittedly a curse to any community. They prey on society, and while, as individuals, they are entitled to the protection of the law, they certainly do not deserve that to save to them the money they have made in crime, the whole community should continue to suffer. We think the mayor in this matter displayed a rather extreme spirit of chivalry. In other respects his address was fair, frank and reasonable and could not fail to strike the audience.

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

Despite the lax interest which was manifested by the citizens, a week ago, in the municipal campaign and the doubt which existed whether there would be a sufficient number of candidates in the various wards to fill the aldermanic seats, the chances now are that Rossland may have the best council which she has possessed during her existence. In Ward Three alone is there any question of men coming out who possess the confidence of the community and who will command the votes of the ratepayers. In Ward One Mr. C. E. Hamilton and Mr. J. H. Robinson have consented, in response to largely signed requisitions, to allow their names to be put in nomination. Both these gentlemen are well-known to the community and possess the respect and confidence of the citizens. Both have had large experience of business and may be relied on to give the city's business the same careful supervision that they would their own. There is no doubt of their return, therefore, on the day of election. In Ward Two Mr. Hector McKee and Mr. Ross Thompson are in the field. Mr. Thompson has been in the council before and his record has always been that of a man who desired and sought the best interests of the city. In Mr. Hector McKee the community will have a man of wide experience, thorough knowledge of business and progressive ideas. Had he chosen to stand he would unquestionably have been elected to the office of mayor. He will send to the Board in his capacity as alderman a strength and firmness which this young city needs at the present time in those who have charge of her affairs. Who the candidates in Ward Three will be is yet doubtful, but it is stated on the streets that Alderman Edgren will once more be in the field. Mr. Edgren was chairman of the Board of Works last year and he will have to be judged on his record. He, more than any other member of the council, had charge of the street grading and whether this work has commended itself to the satisfaction of the

citizens will probably be indicated in the vote polled for him.

THE KETTLE RIVER CHARTER.

It is announced that the Kettle River Valley railway bill will come up at the next session of parliament for passage. This bill asks simply for the right to build from the international boundary line into the Boundary Creek country. It does not request a subsidy either from the provincial or the Dominion governments, nor does it request a grant of land. It simply asks the privilege of doing a little railway business in one of the mining sections of the province, and to construct the proposed road with its own money. In other words, it is a legitimate railway enterprise, seeking in an honorable manner to engage in the business.

Despite this and notwithstanding that it wanted nothing from the Dominion government beyond a charter the bill was defeated when it came up two years since in the Dominion parliament. At the last session the bill was laid over and when parliament meets again it will come up for action for or against it at the hands of the legislators.

The history of this bill is one of the most shameful pages in the record of parliament, for the reason that it shows that the Canadian Pacific railway is able to so much control legislation as to prevent rival lines from obtaining even charters. This is a shameful commentary on Canada's highest legislative body and on the policy which is pursued by Canada's largest and wealthiest railway corporation. We venture the assertion that if an individual would pursue the same lines of conduct as that which has characterized the Canadian Pacific's actions towards its rivals he would be the subject of universal execration and there are but few communities in Canada that would tolerate even his presence.

The Kettle River Valley railway charter will probably be granted this time. When it first came up for passage it was a scheme of Mr. D. C. Corbin, the head of the Corbin system. Mr. Corbin, while he is an able and resourceful man was not sufficiently strong to fight the powerful combine that was opposed to him. Since then the Corbin system has become a portion of the Great Northern railway, of which Mr. James J. Hill is the leading spirit. Mr. Hill is a Canadian by birth, and is probably one of the smartest, broadest and best railway men in the United States. When the last session of parliament was held the Corbin system had only been acquired a short time by the Great Northern and the management of that road had not fully grasped the situation in regard to the charter. Now, however, they understand the situation and the magnates of the Canadian Pacific will find that Mr. Hill and his associates will put up a fight for the charter that should be successful. In the present instance they have a combination that is as powerful as any one that can be brought against them and it is more than likely that the charter will be granted.

This would be nothing more than common justice. In the first place the people of the Boundary country are just as much entitled to be given the benefit of competing lines of railway as are the citizens of Ontario and Manitoba. In both these provinces are feeders for the American lines which keep in check the rapacity of the Canadian Pacific. Why make fish of one portion of the Dominion and flesh of the others? Why deny competing lines the privileges which the Canadian Pacific takes advantage of on every possible occasion? The American legislators are much more complaisant and accommodating in this respect than the Canadian ones stowed themselves to be in the case of the Kettle River Valley railway. Whenever the Canadian Pacific desired to cross the line and build feeders for their system through American territory no impediments were put in its way. The Americans had no objection to Canadian capital coming in and constructing lines of railway in their country. They saw that it certainly benefited the country and as a result of this wise and progressive policy the C. P. R. now controls hundreds of miles of railway in the United States. In permitting this the Americans showed themselves wise statesmen. In marked contrast with this is the Chinese wall-like and provincial policy shown by the Canadian parliament in refusing to grant the Kettle River Valley railway a charter.

WAR VS. FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

It is palpable that the financial stringency, which is now affecting the stock market, will be of short duration, and it is evident that it is caused by the fear of the part of a few timid ones that there may be intervention on the part of some of the powers in favor of the Transvaal. The latter contingency, we believe, is very remote, and so much so that it seems preposterous that it should affect unfavorably the money market in the slightest degree. However much the powers might want to interfere there is no fear whatever that they will. Some affect to believe that Germany may become hostile and declare war against Great Britain for seizing her vessels, which carried contraband of war. There is no danger. In seizing these vessels the British are playing directly into the hands of the German Emperor and his friends, who desire a large war. That

this is so will be seen by the manifesto issued by the German Emperor. In this announcement the Kaiser calls attention to the fact that the Fatherland needs a strong navy to preserve her honor and integrity and to protect her merchantmen on even the most remote portions of the high seas. Therefore, he calls upon the patriotism of his countrymen to put in his hands such a weapon as a large and powerful navy so that the German vessels of commerce may be protected. The more German vessels the British seize the stronger will be the friendship of the Emperor William for Great Britain. From this it is obvious that the government or the war-declaring power of Germany is friendly to Great Britain.

We need go back only a few months to the Hispano-American war to see that similar action to that of the British was taken when the United States warships were blockading the ports of Cuba. The vessels of several nations were seized, and in some instances, with little beyond suspicion to justify the action. There were some threats made of intervention on the part of some of the powers, but the United States went right on serenely seizing the vessels. The cases of these vessels were tried in the admiralty courts of the United States and if the seizures were justified by international law they were condemned, but where they were not they were released and damages paid for their detention. In times of war nations cannot be too nice on these points and even under the peril of seriously offending friendly nations seize such vessels as are believed to be carrying goods which will furnish aid and comfort to the enemy. So it will be seen that the fear of intervention is a bugaboo which only serves to frighten some capitalists and children.

The London Financial News in discussing the financial situation points out that dear money is largely the result of good trade and then goes on to say: "The new Stock Exchange failures of the last settlement, even if the number be reinforced by twice as many more next week, figure for little by the side of the numerous commercial failures and the widespread distress which a period of bad trade (though it might mean cheap money) inevitably brings in its train. The Bank may accentuate the tightness by raising its rate this morning to 7 per cent; but, even if it do so, the action will only be taken on good grounds, as the best methods of steadying the situation and the exceeding stringency will be very temporary, and should be relieved early in the New Year. And there will be many friends to help men in difficulties over the straits—probably the last bad one to be negotiated."

WONDER WHO IT IS.

It is an old saying that one has to go abroad to hear the news. The Northwest Magazine of St. Paul, prints the appended concerning a Greenwood editor. Wonder who it is? It cannot be either R. E. Gosnell or Duncan Ross. The Northwest Magazine says: "Out in Greenwood, British Columbia, is a newspaper man who ought to live somewhere among the quiet hills and pastures of Northern New York. The town wanted a railway, and it worked so hard for it that the Canadian Pacific finally extended its line and gave the place the benefits of out-of-the-world transportation facilities. Now the editor howls. The incessant tooting of the whistles, the clanging of the bells are too much for him, and he is wishing that the C. P. R. would take up its tracks and move away. The love of some persons for solitude is passing strange—their antipathy to progress almost beyond understanding. The slow, lumbering stage would suit them better than a palace car, and the log shack and clay floor seem better adapted to their capacity for enjoyment than decent homes and modern comforts and blessings. Whenever railroads go once they go to stay, however, and if anything moves it is the mortal whose ears are not attuned to the thrilling march of events."

GENERALS WHO WILL WIN.

General Lord Roberts and his chief of staff, General Lord Kitchener, have arrived at Cape Town. This incident, we believe, will form a new epoch in the war in South Africa. These men, though of different types, should form a strong team and one that should win. Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford was born in 1832, and from the time that he became a second lieutenant of the Bengal artillery on December 12, 1851, till the battle of Kandahar, on September 1st, 1880, he had seen some hard service, and shown that he is a brave soldier, and one who has genius as a leader of armies. This was never shown to more advantage than in the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and the subsequent relief of this latter place. These events makes brilliant pages in British history. Besides being an eminent soldier, he is a man who is fairly idolized by his soldiers, for his drummer boys up to his chiefs of staff.

Kitchener of Khartoum, although his career is shorter than that of General Roberts, is a soldier of more than ordinary ability. He began his career by entering the Royal Engineers in 1871, and his most valuable achievement was in 1893, when he defeated and routed the Khalifa's large forces at Omdurman, winning one of the greatest victories of modern times. Roberts of Kandahar is 63 years of age,

and will temper his risks with caution, but no more than enough to keep matters safe. When the occasion demands it he is a brilliant tactician, and a fighter of wonderful endurance and pertinacity. He has had experience in so many campaigns that he should, within a reasonable time, or as soon as he has had an opportunity of grasping the situation in South Africa, lead the British army of nearly 120,000 men on to brilliant victories.

Kitchener of Khartoum is of a different type from his commander. He is more aggressive, perhaps, more patient, and perhaps better acquainted with the latest methods of warfare. He has not the tempered judgment of the older general. In enforcing discipline, he is very strict, which is a quality of great benefit to a soldier. General Kitchener will make a splendid right arm to his chief, and one on which he can rely at critical moments.

These two officers, embodying, as they do, the most successful military talent in Europe, will arrive on the field at a most opportune time. There is a large army well supplied with plenty of arms and munitions of war. They will have the benefit of the mistakes made by those who are already in the field. With a force that is being augmented constantly by the new levies that are being sent out, they should be able to go in and grind to death the 50,000 or 60,000 Boers who are opposing them. The army in South Africa is in about the same condition that the United States forces were when General Grant took charge of them and finally whipped the forces of the Southern Confederacy into submission. Under the circumstances, therefore, now that Generals Roberts and Kitchener are on the ground, good news should commence to come from South Africa; by this we mean tidings of so glorious a nature, telling of great British victories, that even the censor will fail to suppress a single line of it. So here's success to Roberts and Kitchener and the brave army which they are certain to lead to victory. There are laurels growing in South Africa, and we believe that these two generals will be able to win and wear them. We believe that because such men as these two seldom make a failure of anything they attempt.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An Austrian savant has declared that the human brain contains a "name center," says the Scientific American. He says that it is the office of this cell to retain names. A striking case which would seem to confirm this theory recently occurred at Cleveland. A brakeman was shot by a conductor, and the former could not remember the names of persons or things, although he could perfectly well describe the functions of all articles exhibited to him. The surgeon probed for the bullet, and found it in the exact spot necessary to effect the remembrance of names, according to the Austrian's theory. When the pressure on the brain had been relieved, the patient remembered names as well as he had done before his injury and told the name of his assailant.

FIGHTS ARE FIXED.

The Horton Boxing Law Must Be Repealed

New York, Jan. 10.—B. B. O'Dell, chairman of the Republican state committee, declared positively today that the Horton boxing law must be repealed at once. "I will exert all my influence to get this law off the statute books," he added, "it should have never been passed, and the sooner it is repealed the better." In reply to the question, "Have you become convinced at the so-called boxing bouts are brutal?" Mr. O'Dell exclaimed, "Brutal, no they are fakes. That is why I think the Horton law should be repealed. The fights are 'fixed' before hand and the spectators are humbugged." "Take for instance the McGovern-Dixon fight last night. I went to see the fight and I found it was a fake all through. Dixon could have won easily, but the betting was arranged the other way and Dixon tried his best to let himself get hit at every opening."

"I have never seen such a farce. There was not a stage of the game at which the negro could not have gone in and finished his man. I was disgusted with the whole business. It was a fake all through and when I left the club I was satisfied that the Horton law should be repealed immediately."

RUSSIAN SCHEMES.

Strengthening Her Armament on the Persian Frontier. London, Jan. 11.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "While the official statement that no alarm is felt concerning Afghanistan is quite true I have good reason to believe that the Indian government has received disquieting information regarding Russian movements in the direction of Persia. 'Russia is taking advantage of the Transvaal trouble to strengthen her armaments and to push forward her outposts along the Persian frontier with a view of ultimate annexation, a design in which Germany would probably acquiesce in consideration of receiving railway concessions.'"

Will Resist the Tax.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—The German and French holders of Transvaal gold shares have decided to co-operate in resisting the reported gold tax of 30 per cent on the output. This decision was renounced today.

A Meeting of the Council.

London, Jan. 10.—The private council will go to Oshana, Lake of Wicket, where the Queen is now residing, on Thursday. The meeting of the council will be a purely formal function for the purpose of fixing the date for the re-assembling of parliament.

THE CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN

Public Meeting Held in the Interest of Mr. McPherson--Speeches by the Candidates and the Nominees for the Aldermanic Seats--Mr. J. H. Robinson is in the Field.

The public meeting held last evening in the Miners' Union hall in the interests of Mr. Hector McPherson's candidature was extremely well attended and an excellent hearing was given to the various speakers. The addresses both by the mayoralty and aldermanic candidates were of the briefest kind and on the whole they were rather disappointing to those present.

When the Mayor and Mr. McPherson ascended the platform they were cordially cheered by the meeting and the invitation of the chairman, Mr. Harry Daniels, which was given at Mr. McPherson's request, to the aldermanic candidates also to come on the platform and express their views was received with much applause. The invitation was responded to by Messrs. Hamilton, Robinson, Dean and Simpson.

In opening the meeting Mr. Daniels said that they were present to discuss the questions at issue in the campaign, and he was confident that all the speakers would receive a courteous hearing by the audience. Twenty minutes, he announced, had been allowed to each of the speakers. He then called upon Mr. McPherson to speak.

Mr. McPherson, who was received with applause, said that with the questions which the audience had come to hear discussed they were most of them familiar. At the last public meeting he had stated that he would have some speakers to assist him, but he had decided, with the approval of his friends, to hear from the aldermanic candidates instead, and he thought this would satisfy the meeting.

In beginning his address, Mr. McPherson said that he wished them to understand that he believed in the principle that the mayor of the city should receive some remuneration for his services, or at least some indemnity, and, if elected, he would expect it. He believed that a fair day's pay should be given for a fair day's work. The first debatable question which he touched upon, was the matter of the waterworks system. A year ago Mr. Goodeve had denounced this system very strongly, as one which was utterly broken down. The speaker desired Mr. Goodeve to say whether, now that the city owned the franchise, whether it possessed the privilege of running the mains upon private property, and if the city owned the system where the tanks stand today. Mr. McPherson pledged himself, if elected, to complete the sewer. This work, which was condemned by all, began nowhere and ended nowhere. If the ratepayers put him in office he would undertake to complete the system, and the figure would cost no more than he had previously stated it would, namely, \$15,000. In regard to street improvements, he would do all in his power to have them properly graded, and would build sidewalks wherever they were necessary. He would also do all in his power to do away with the property qualification for aldermen. There were lots of capable young men who did not possess the necessary \$500 qualification, and he believed in all men being upon an equality. If elected, he would not allow such an anomaly as one saloon having three bars from which to sell liquor. In closing he said that he would take his privilege of replying to Mr. Goodeve's address.

Mr. Goodeve in responding to the call of the chairman, was very cordially received by the audience. He expressed some feeling of dissatisfaction at having been limited in time to 20 minutes, as he said it was impossible to discuss or explain the details in regard to the various questions which he would like to speak on. The last meeting, he said, which had been held, was rather that of the citizens than his supporters, as he was then present to give an account of his stewardship during the past year. Most of those now present had attended the former meeting, he thought, and were not desirous of hearing him again in regard to the questions then discussed, accordingly it would not be necessary for him to dwell upon them, although they were the essential questions of the campaign. Mr. McPherson introduced any new material, however, in his reply the speaker claimed the right to answer it and to take his own time in doing so.

This morning, he said, a circular or a broad sheet as he would call it, had been advertised as would call it, in the interests of the city at large, but he would also give his attention to the ward which had sent him to the council to see that its interests were properly safeguarded.

Mr. J. H. Robinson said he did not agree with Mr. Dean's theory of competition in municipal campaigns. It was true, as Mr. Dean said, that Mr. Hamilton and he (the speaker) had been in the field first. Had Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Dean been in the field first, Mr. Robertson said that he would not have come out at all. As it was, he had been induced to come out by a requisition of the ratepayers. This requisition had been made in previous years, but until now he had never seen his way clear to accept. He alluded to a notice in a local evening paper which tearfully condoled with him because he couldn't run owing to his business being in the hands of receiver. Two years ago, Mr. Robinson said, he had, indeed, made an assignment, as many other good men had done before him. But he could tell them that he was not now in the hands of an assignee.

The assignment had been raised and every creditor had been paid 100 cents on the dollar. (Applause.) However, he had foreseen and there might be some trouble in consequence of this and he had consulted his legal advisers, in consequence of which he was present tonight as a candidate. He did not, therefore, need the weeping sympathy of the evening publication. If elected he would support what he regarded as in the best interest of the city.

Alderman Hooson, who was in the hall, was asked to speak, but declined. Mr. J. N. Hill, president of the Miners' Union, was asked to speak, but declined.

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# CAMPAIGN

## Interest of Mr. Candidates The Alder- Robinson

He supported Mr. Lalonde when he came out for the election, and he touched upon the need of a public weigh scale, where all weighed and weighed. He obtained for putting in a public convenience. In Mr. McPherson's statements for the sewerage system to the Columbia river for advice asked them why he did not in which Mr. McPherson expended \$32,000 for the half a mile of the system? How it was that the refusal to the application for a half holiday during the summer. In regard to the chief of police of Mr. Goodeve said that he insisted upon hiring the chief had then claim-privilege, saying that if he been proved to be truthful the lawyer's fees himself; did expect the city to pay salaries were none of them did not think that the salary of \$125 per month, pay the legal expense that. He thought this was as the legal expenses had chief's salary would revert to him.

In the audience: "Is the institution?"

He said that the city was ideas and principles of all, and that they were out this principle in the chief.

He, candidate for alderman then invited to speak. He understood that there objections and prejudices which he wanted to remove. He said that he was subject. He had lived, he visited States for six years, British subject and had been in the province for 16 years and four years. An attempt to arouse prejudice against had been made against the Sheppard railway company for this company he believed according to his acted rightly. He claimed to be some confusion between the Venus and the company. He argued that the city which was disposed of large. It had also been him that he was not in the workings and he a union card of the carpenter union, of which body he member for 29 years. He said he would advocate the waterworks system as last council, to which body compliment. He was in Mr. Goodeve's ideas for a fire hall and weigh scales. He said that the city park should be made useful and that could be put in good order. He said that the necessity of putting safe-ways crossing on St. Paul the children passing to and could not run the risk of the Miner, he said, had in the morning extended Hamilton and Robinson because they had come first. This, he considered, expressed the opinion that campaigns as in all else com-parable.

He, who was the next very brief in his remarks. He had some years municipal Manitoba, and, therefore, he asked for their support. He said in favor of the electric lighting system, the sewerage system and the of Columbia avenue.

Hamilton said that if he were council he would not sup-press, and support only those good. He agreed with the a thoroughly equipped fire library, and of the city own-ighting system. If elected port measures which were of the city at large, but he give his attention to the ad sent him to the council interests were properly

Robinson said he did not Dean's theory of competi-campaigns. It was true, said, that Mr. Hamilton had been in the field. Hamilton and Mr. Dean did first, Mr. Robertson said not have come out at all, had been induced to come mission of the ratepayers had been made in previous til now he had never seen to accept. He alluded to a evening paper which tear- with him because he owing to his business being of receiver. Two years ago, said, he had, indeed, made as, as many other good men are him. But he could tell he was not now in of an assignee. He had been raised and had been paid 100 cents on (applause.) However, he had here might be some trouble of this and he had consulted advisers, in consequence of present tonight as a candi-date, therefore, need the pathy of the evening if elected he would support as in the best interests

son, who was in the hall, spoke, but declined.

The Miner.

# CAME IN A SPECIAL

## President Hill and Party Pay Ros- land a Visit.

# ARE ON AN INSPECTION TOUR

### It Was the Intention of the Great Northern People to Join Its Tracks to Those of the C. P. R., But the Latter Refused—Branch Lines.

Mr. J. N. Hill, president of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, and party, arrived in this city yesterday morning in his special car. The party which accompanied him is made up as follows: Francis B. Clarke, general traffic manager of the Great Northern system; Mr. Bobbitt, vice-president of the Spokane Falls & Northern; F. S. Forrest, superintendent of the Spokane Falls & Northern; H. A. Jackson, general freight and passenger agent of the Great Northern at Spokane; Mr. Gunn of Wanatchee, and Mr. Nicholson, chief clerk for Mr. Hill. The special car was in charge of Mr. F. J. Dorsey, the popular conductor.

The party spent the day in examining the company's terminals in this city and expressed themselves as much pleased with the manner in which Rossland was growing and incidentally on the good showing made by the traffic of the Red Mountain road, which is increasing. One thing that they particularly inquired into was the matter of a junction with the tracks of the Canadian Pacific. It was noted that they are only a few feet apart, and that a few yards of track would be all that would be necessary to join them together. At present goods have to be transferred from one car to the other, which is considerable of a cost to shippers.

Mr. Hill, who is a son of James J. Hill, the head of the Great Northern system, and who seems to be possessed of many of the very excellent characteristics of his illustrious father, was seen in his private car in the evening, and asked how the negotiations had progressed for a wedding of the tracks of the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific in this city, and he replied that he had just had a conference with the Canadian Pacific railway, and asked if such a junction could not be made, as he thought it would be a benefit to both systems. The reply was that he was not willing that such a junction should be effected. "It is just this way," said Mr. Hill, "we are willing to join the tracks, but they are not, and as it is necessary that there be two parties willing in this case, I suppose matters will have to go on as they are."

In speaking about new branches in this section, Mr. Hill stated that one of the objects of this trip was to inquire into the possible output of the mines in the Sophie mountain section. A branch could be constructed so as to tap these mines, which would be about six miles in length. "We are willing to construct lines," he said, "wherever we can secure tonnage, one difficulty that we find is, and it inter-feres considerably with the extension of our lines in British Columbia, and this is particularly the case in the Stock and the Lardau sections, the import duty which the United States imposes on the lead in the silver-lead ores. This, in a measure, prevents their exportation, and, of course, restricts the quantity which we handle on our lines. The Sophie mountain section, as I understand it, is a gold-copper section and the ores from there do not have to pay import duty when they are taken to the United States to be treated. This section we will look into before we return to Spokane, and, as I said before, we are prepared to build wherever we find that the traffic will justify it."

Mr. Hill further stated that he was on a tour of inspection looking into the needs of the system of which he is the president, with a view to making betterments wherever they are needed.

The party will go to Nelson today for the purpose of inspecting the terminals there. It is probable that they will go via the Columbia & Western, and as the guest of Mr. F. W. Peters of the C. P. R.

# THOUGHT, FOR THE REASON THAT IT WOULD NATU- RALLY INCREASE THE DEMAND FOR MANY OF THE PRODUCTS WHICH ARE RAISED IN THE UNITED STATES, SUCH AS WHEAT, FLOUR, MEATS AND MANY MANUFACTURED ARTICLES. THERE IS A GREAT DEMAND, TOO, FOR FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY, WHICH IS OPERATING IN THE FIELD. ONE DIFFICULTY NOW EXPERIENCED IS IN GETTING VESSELS TO CARRY WHEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS TO EUROPE. THE BRITISH WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES HAS CAUSED SUCH A DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTS THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO SECURE VESSELS IN WHICH TO SEND WHEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS FROM THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. THIS HAS SIMPLY DELAYED THE SENDING OF THESE PRODUCTS. THEY ARE NEEDED THERE AND MUST ULTIMATELY BE SENT. THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA HAS INCREASED RATHER THAN DECREASED THE DEMAND. THE PRICE OF WHEAT, FOR INSTANCE, IS NOT HIGH NOW, BUT ONCE THE SHORTAGE REACHES A CERTAIN STAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN PRICES WILL ADVANCE.

# QUITE A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE

## A FIRE DOES \$10,550 WORTH OF DAMAGE IN A SHORT TIME.

### It Broke Out in the Store of Jones & Kim- ball and Completely Destroyed Their Stock.

The efficiency of the fire department was again shown last evening by the promptness with which it turned out and extinguished a fire which at one time threatened to be extensive. At 9:20 fire was seen bursting through the roof of the McMullan building on Columbia avenue, two doors east of Washington street. An alarm was turned in from the box in front of the Allan House, and the firemen reached the scene about half a minute later, when the firemen got to work the furnishing goods and tailor shop of Jones & Kimball was all ablaze, and the flames had penetrated through the ceiling, and were bursting through the roof in the northwest corner of the building. The fire had gained such headway that it looked like a difficult one to suppress. The door of the store was broken in and chemical and water hoses were soon playing on the flames. In the meanwhile the flames bursting through the roof commenced to eat their way through the sidewalk of the Bank of British North America, to the westward. The bank employes, who live over the bank, soon had a couple of small streams playing on the flames, and did considerable towards preventing themselves from being burned out of house and home. The smoke and the water began to pour into the store of Crow & Morris, which is located to the east of Jones & Kimball's store. Max Crow, who was in charge, began to move his goods, but was assured by Chief Guthrie that they would not be burned, and he decided to let them remain where they were.

The department worked energetically, and in about 15 minutes after it arrived on the scene the fire was out.

The store of Jones & Kimball was completely gutted, and the stock of furnishing goods and cloth is practically a complete loss. The firm valued its stock at \$10,000, and says it was only partially covered by insurance. The store of Crow & Morris was damaged by water and smoke to the extent of \$200. The building, which is owned by Mr. A. F. McMullan, was damaged to the extent of \$250, which is fully covered by insurance. The Bank of British North America building was damaged to the extent of about \$100. This would make the total loss \$10,550.

The cause of the fire is unknown. The store was closed at 7 o'clock, and when A. J. Sharp, who is in charge of the place, and the employes left, there were only a few embers in the stove. It is thought, however, that the stove or pipe set fire to the goods and caused the conflagration.

Mr. A. L. Anderson, of the Columbia Transfer company, had three teams out, which were used in hauling part of the apparatus to the scene of the fire. Max Crow, after the trouble was over, was so pleased with the good work done by the fire department that he presented the boys with a check for \$25.

Rev. Cool Will Be Here Sunday.

Rev. P. A. Cool, D. D., of the First Methodist church, Spokane, will occupy the pulpit at the Methodist church next Sunday morning and evening. The occasion of Dr. Cool's visit is that of re-opening services, following the completion of the extensive improvements that have been made on the church during the past month.

Cause of Mrs. Taylor's Death.

An autopsy was held on the body of the late Mrs. Hattie Taylor for the purpose of determining the cause of death. It was found that acute gastritis had perforated the stomach and that this had caused peritonitis which resulted in death. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the undertaking establishment of Leekhart & Jordan. Mrs. Taylor left an estate which is supposed to be worth about \$15,000. It consisted principally of real estate in Vancouver.

The Sunset Lodge.

In the Sunset No. 2 the ledge which was recently encountered on the 100-foot level, has been drifted on for a distance of 54 feet. The workings are now coming into the hill, and it is anticipated that the ledge will become solid soon. The ore so far drifted on is mixed, which, however, can be shipped when sorted. The ledge where it has been crosscut, is 26 feet wide.

St. George's Church.

The Rev. W. C. Hedley of Brantford, Ontario, has signified his intention of accepting the rectorship of St. George's parish, Rossland, offered him by the Bishop of New Westminster. Mr. Hedley's present duties will not permit of his reaching Rossland before Easter. Mr. Hedley, who has been in charge of the parish since the resignation of Father Pat, will conduct services on Sunday next and then leave for Fernie, where he will be stationed permanently. Rev. Mr. Irwin, "Father Pat," will conduct services on Sunday, 21st. Father Pat is now in charge of the Fairview mission. This is a part of the parish's old camping ground, so he will be at home amongst the ranchers, prospectors and miners of that district and will be again untrammelled by the worries of civilization. Services will be taken on Sunday the 28th of January, by the Rev. J. B. Haslam, late rector of St. Barnabas, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Haslam is a forcible preacher and good organizer, and will, no doubt, do a great deal toward galvanizing life into the parish, and will take charge till the new rector arrives. The many friends of Father Pat will be glad to see his genial face again, and to extend a warm greeting to him, and to wish him every success in his present field of labor.

The Weather.

(9 p. m., January 10, 1900.)  
Maximum, 31; minimum, 24.  
Weather, snowy.  
Wind, northwest, light.  
Snowfall, 17 inches.  
Snowfall to date, 71.2 inches.

# THE MAN OF BUSINESS.

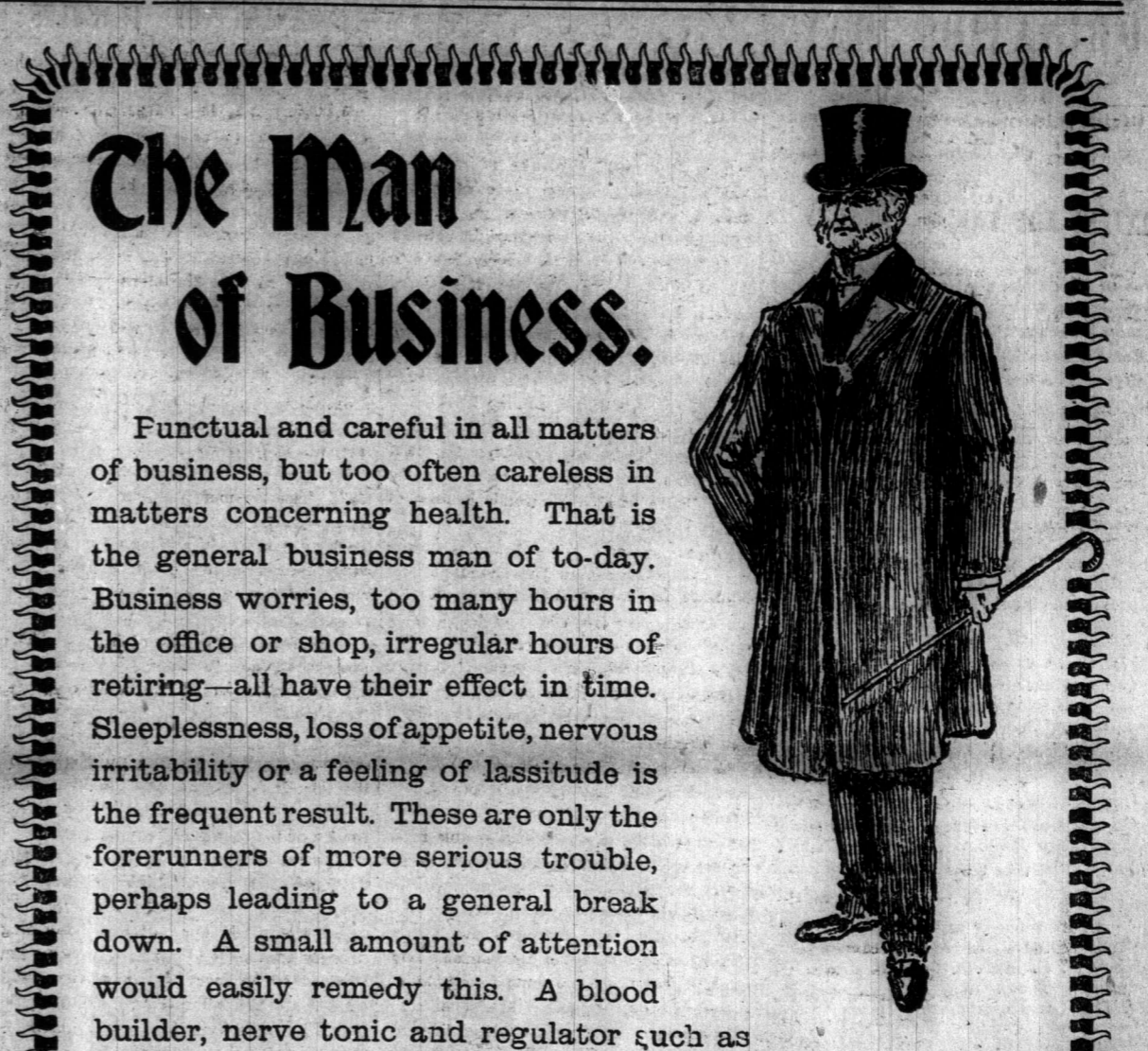
## Functual and careful in all matters of business, but too often careless in matters concerning health. That is the general business man of to-day. Business worries, too many hours in the office or shop, irregular hours of retiring—all have their effect in time. Sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervous irritability or a feeling of lassitude is the frequent result. These are only the forerunners of more serious trouble, perhaps leading to a general break down. A small amount of attention would easily remedy this. A blood builder, nerve tonic and regulator such as

# Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is just what is needed. Hundreds of business and professional men who have been careless of their health have finally obtained complete restoration by the use of this medicine. What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, they will do for you. But you must get the genuine—substitutes never cured anyone and never will.

Among those who very emphatically praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Neil McPhee, Esq., J.P., Glencorralde, P.E.I. He says:—"About four years ago I was very much run down from overwork. While thus weakened I contracted a severe cold; neuralgia followed, and I found my health shattered generally. My appetite was very fickle; I frequently passed sleepless nights, and was in a distressed and discouraged condition, as I had tried a number of medicines without benefit. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I decided to give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes my former health and strength began to return. In the course of a month I was as well as ever, gaining in flesh and with a splendid appetite. I have now the utmost confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and recommend them as the best tonic and constitution builder I know."

The genuine are put up in packages resembling the engraving on the left, with wrapper printed in red.  
Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.



Is In Business For Himself.

Mr. H. E. D. Merry, late mining expert for the British America corporation, has gone into business for himself, and is prepared to examine mines, make reports, to attend to the development of properties, and superintend the erection of smelting, concentrating and cyaniding plants. Mr. Merry has had a long experience in his profession. For some time before he came to this side of the Atlantic he was assistant manager for H. H. Vivian & Co., at Swansea, Wales.

A Surprise Party.

A surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. George Beams at their residence on Le Roi avenue on Tuesday evening. A merry time was had with dancing and card playing. Refreshments were served at 12 o'clock, shortly after which the festivities came to an end. Those present were: Mrs. Lamore, Mrs. Embleton, Misses L. Smith, L. Robinson, J. Robinson, M. Hackett, J. Reach, A. Treadwell, C. Brisky, J. Bogart, S. L. Loney, Messrs. T. Embleton, G. McKay, J. McCleod, M. H. McMahon, J. McConigle, N. Patterson, C. Stoddard, R. Dickson, A. Dempsey, C. Hooper, H. Daniels, F. Reed, T. Miller, F. Moulton.

CIVIC PARTIALITY.

Editor Miner: It has come to my knowledge that about 12 months ago, a resident in the east end applied to the Council to construct a temporary sidewalk giving access to his premises, and in due course received notice that the work would be taken in hand. Ever since then, however, the matter has remained in abeyance, and although an offer was made by the resident to put the lumber down at his own expense if the Council would provide it, he remains without a sidewalk to this day. Notwithstanding this reluctance to meet the legitimate necessities of a responsible citizen, no sooner did certain members of an objectionable class erect establishments on lower St. Paul street below the railway, where no other houses exist, than the Council hastened to construct a sidewalk for their convenience. It is difficult to reconcile their activity in this particular direction with their supineness in others, and it would be extremely interesting to know who was the moving spirit in the matter, and whose interests were supposed to be served. F. W. Rossland, Jan. 10, 1900.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

Boers Claim a Small Loss, But the Natives Say It Was Large.

London, Jan. 11.—The war office announces that the list of British casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday has not yet been received. The following dispatch, dated at Frere Camp, January 10, noon, has been received from General Buller: "A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday as four killed and 15 wounded, and this after, as it is admitted, they had endured a withering fire from six masked batteries and had been defeated at all points. The natives, however, assert that the Boer loss in one command alone was 150 killed, and wagon loads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to have been among the Free Staters, who were forced by the Transvaalers into the most dangerous places."

The Times' Criticism.

London, Jan. 11.—The Times in an editorial criticizing at great length the government's conduct of the war, alludes to the "stupid and perverse mistakes" that have been made and demands that the practice of the non-ventilation of facts be abandoned. It insists strongly upon knowing the "truth and the whole truth, about the situation," and finds fault with Mr. Balfour's defence, piecemeal.

Machinery Dealers.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Jan. 9.—Several hundred farm machinery and implement dealers assembled here today for the purpose of forming an interstate association. The proposed organization will embrace South Dakota, Northwestern Minnesota and Northwest Iowa, and will include in its membership several hundred prominent dealers.

Lady Alice Montague Dead.

London, Jan. 10.—Lady Alice Montague, sister of the Duke of Manchester, died today at Davos-Patz, a health resort in Switzerland.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The weather forecast is as follows: Minnesota—Fair Thursday, except snow furries in the northeast portion; fair Friday, southerly winds becoming northerly. North Dakota—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; northwesterly winds.

Acquitted of Indecency.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The manager and artist of La Caricature, who published an alleged indecent cartoon representing President Kruger and Queen Victoria were tried today on the charge of outraging public morals. The court acquitted the accused on the ground that in spite of the grossness of the satire, it did not have the obscene character which would justify the charge.

Father Sennett Made Chaplain.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—(Special)—Rev. Father Sennett of Montreal, has been appointed chaplain to the Canadian contingent.

Montezuma May Be Condemned.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—(Special)—The government received tonight information from Halifax which makes it possible that the Montezuma, the largest transport for the contingent, may be condemned on account of so many cases of fever which have taken place on board of her. This will be a cause for further delaying the contingent.

Date Contingent Will Sail.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—The second contingent will sail from Halifax on the 20th inst. instead of the 18th as previously arranged. This delay will permit of the steamers sailing on the same date.

A Handsome Subscription.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce has subscribed \$500 to the national patriotic fund through the Globe, which is calling for subscriptions to the fund.

THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT.

Members of the New Cabinet Formed by Hugh John Macdonald.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 10.—The following is the Macdonald cabinet as submitted today to the Lieutenant-Governor: Hugh John Macdonald, premier and attorney-general. John A. Davidson, provincial treasurer and minister of agriculture. Dr. McPadden, provincial secretary and minister of public works. James Johnson and Collin H. Campbell, ministers without portfolio.

Mr. Hector McRae has returned from a visit to Spokane.

# HITCHCOCK'S SENTENCE.

## He Will Serve a Year at Hard Labor for Forgery.

At Nelson yesterday John B. Hitchcock, who uttered two checks in this city for \$25 each, one on the Rossland auction house and the other on the Crescent Dry Goods store, was given six months on each charge. The following is the account of the trial in the Nelson Tribune:

John B. Hitchcock, the Rossland forger, occupied the prisoner's pen under the eyes of Acting Inspector of Provincial Police Kelly. Hitchcock was ordered to stand up while the charges against him of uttering two forged checks on the Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Rossland, were read. The prisoner pleaded guilty to both charges. His Honor asked if Hitchcock had anything to say before sentence was passed, to which the prisoner replied: "I did not know what I was doing. A man gave me the checks at the desk in the post-office and said they belonged to an engineer who worked at a mining mill." Judge Forin remarked that it was just as bad to utter the forged checks under these circumstances, and continued: "I will sentence you on the first charge to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, and to six months at hard labor on the other charge also. The second sentence will commence on the expiration of the first six months, making one year in all."

Hitchcock was then escorted over the bridge. He was not disconcerted and was probably satisfied with the lightness of the sentence.

# THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

## Colonel Ridpath Says It Will Not Produce Financial Trouble in the U.S.

Colonel W. M. Ridpath of the Giant Mining company, was seen a day or two since when he was in this city from Spokane, and asked if he thought the effect of the war in South Africa would be to cause financial trouble in the United States. He replied that he had no expectations of such a result; on the contrary, he thought the war would rather have the effect of increasing prosperity in the United States. This would be so, he

# Important Land Purchase.

The surface rights of the Fool Hen, Phoenix and the Eastern Portion of the Runover have been purchased by Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, and will be transferred to the Rossland Real Estate & Investment company, of which he is chairman. The sale was made by Mr. Charles, land agent for the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, and agreed to by Vice-President Bobbett, when that official visited Rossland last week. Mr. R. E. Young, land surveyor, is now platting the properties preparatory to their being put upon the market. The Rossland Real Estate & Investment company purpose offering prospective purchasers very reasonable terms for building lots.

# TWO YEARS AHEAD.

Eight Years of Rheumatic Torment—South American Rheumatic Cure Drives Out the Torment in a Day.

Mrs. John Cook of 237 Clinton street, Toronto, says: "For eight years I suffered, not so much as feel myself—I was so helpless. The torture was indescribable. I doctored and tried every remedy I could hear of but received no lasting benefit. I am grateful for the day when a lady friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. After three doses I was able to sit up in bed. I continued its use and today—look at me—I am as strong and active as ever in my life." Sold by Goodeve Bros.

# A Large Shipment of Cigars.

At the store of Crow & Morris yesterday there were 75,000 cigars received from Havana, Cuba. Some of these came from the factory of Senor A. De Villar, and are of a brand which is very popular in Great Britain. There are a number of other brands which are of the fine grades of Havana cigars. These cigars retail from 12 1/2 cents to \$1 each. The cost of the shipment, together with the duty, was \$4,500. It is said this is the largest single consignment of cigars that ever came into the Kootenays.

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# NOMINATION DAY

## A Dozen Aldermanic Candidates in the Field.

## CONTEST FOR THE MAYORALTY

Three of Last Year's Aldermen Retire and Three Seek Re-Election—The New Candidates—Formal Proceedings at the City Hall Yesterday.

The nomination proceedings for mayor and aldermen at the city hall Monday between noon and 2 o'clock, were of a routine nature. No speeches were indulged in, and no particular amount of interest appeared to be taken by the general public in the matter, although there was a good crowd in attendance at the hall. In addition to the mayoralty fight, there will be an aldermanic contest in each one of the three city wards. There are 12 candidates in the field. Four in Ward 1, three in Ward 2, and seven in Ward 3. The two candidates obtaining the highest votes in each instance, will be elected.

Mr. William McQueen, the city clerk, was the returning officer, and by 2 o'clock the following nominations had been handed in:

For Mayor—Arthur Samuel Goodeve, druggist, proposed by Hon. T. Mayne Daly and Mr. Nelson Willis.

Hector McPherson, gentleman, proposed by Mr. P. McL. Forin and Mr. W. C. Martin.

Aldermen, Ward 1. Alexander Dunlop, carpenter, proposed by Messrs. J. F. McCrae, John S. Clute, Jr., and Ross Thompson.

John Dean, real estate agent, proposed by Messrs. John Dunlop, W. C. Martin, John Phillips and others.

James Hamilton Robinson, merchant, proposed by Messrs. H. S. Wallace and D. E. Kerr.

Mr. Charles Robert Hamilton, barrister, proposed by Messrs. H. S. Wallace and C. O. Lalonde.

Alexander Andrew Mackenzie, mine operator, proposed by Dr. Reddick and Mr. G. R. Gordon.

Ross Thompson, gentleman, proposed by Messrs. John Ferguson McCrae and A. H. McNeill.

Hector McRae, mine operator, proposed by Messrs W. C. Martin and J. Fred Ritchie.

In Ward 3. John Stillwell Clute, Jr., barrister, proposed by Messrs Charles Dundee and Ross Thompson.

Charles Dundee, mine owner, proposed by Messrs. J. S. Clute, Jr., and Ross Thompson.

John Edgren, mine owner, proposed by Messrs. Robert Hunter and Ross Thompson.

Walter Ward Simpson, merchant, proposed by Messrs. James Hampton and J. A. Webb.

George Talbot, miner, proposed by Messrs. Thomas Bestwick and John McConigle.

John Phillips, proposed by Messrs. J. F. McCrae and Ross Thompson.

Mr. Phillips retired in favor of Mr. C. R. Hamilton, barrister, but it is understood that the rest of the candidates are in the field to stay. They have, however, until 2 o'clock today to decide, but if no resignation is in by that time, their names will go on the ballot papers.

The polling will take place on Thursday next, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., the polling booths being as follows: For Ward 1, Reilly & Busch's store, East Columbia avenue.

Ward 2, John Dean's office, East Columbia avenue.

Ward 3, the city offices, West Columbia avenue.

Electors have only one vote for mayor, but may vote in each ward for aldermen in which they are duly registered.

Mr. John Phillips has withdrawn as a candidate from the First ward in favor of Mr. John Dean.

## WINNIPEG IS GROWING.

It Has 60,000 Population and Will Soon Have 100,000.

Mr. Thomas Anderson, the well-known secretary of mining companies, has returned from Winnipeg, where he went previous to Christmas for the purpose of passing the holidays with his family. He reports that he greatly enjoyed his visit. Winnipeg is having a considerable degree of prosperity and it now has a population of 60,000. Some estimate that it will increase to 100,000 in five years and others claim that it will take 10 years to reach this number. Many substantial buildings have been put up in the past few years and many others are projected and are to be erected in the immediate future. Winnipeg has practically no rival for many miles in her immediately vicinity and is about the middle of the continent, and is a centre for a large and important section of the country. It is located in the midst of one of the largest wheat growing sections in the world and in this the quantity of land cultivated is being increased each year. In addition to this flour mills, flax mills, lumber mills and box and other factories have been founded and it is destined to become a large manufacturing centre. Every merchant that Mr. Anderson conversed with reported that his business was growing. The wholesalers there say they sell their goods to country merchants with more confidence than they used to, as there is not the fear that there formerly was that payments would not be made. "In fact," concluded Mr. Anderson, "Winnipeg is prosperous, as all the rest of Canada is from ocean to ocean."

## FROZEN ALE AND PORTER.

It Was Hurlled Over a High Trestle. But Some Was Saved.

A cartload of bottled ale and porter from London arrived in this city last week consigned to Thomas & Greiger. It was found upon examination by the consignees that most of it had been frozen, and that, therefore it was valueless from a commercial standpoint. The freezing of malt liquor takes all the steam out of it and renders it acid and bitter. The bottled liquor was in 125 barrels, and all but 17 1/2 of these were condemned by the consignees. The

## ARRANGEMENT OF TEACHERS

### NO CLASS PROMOTIONS WILL BE MADE—LIST OF TEACHERS.

Statement by Inspector Burns on the Different Grading Adopted in the Schools of the United States.

The board of trustees of the Rossland schools has made the following arrangement of the teachers for the ensuing half year: Miss J. Lyons, who is at present first assistant at Vernon, is unable to leave that city until her successor has been appointed, and Miss McQueen has kindly consented to act in her stead until her arrival.

No class promotions will be made, but junior pupils will be passed in the school nearest their residence. Pupils enrolled in one school cannot be permitted to change to another in the city during the half year except on account of promotion or of change of residence.

List of Teachers.—Division I, J. D. MacLean, principal; Division II, Miss M. Burns; Division III, Miss J. McQueen; and Miss J. Lyons; Division IV, Miss M. Moffatt; Division V, D. N. McTavish (south); VI, Miss L. Renwick; VII, Miss A. Walker; VIII, Miss K. N. Fraser; IX, Miss E. Macfarlane; X, Miss E. Oudine (south); XI, Miss E. Agnew (Salvation Army).

## INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

Rossland Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen installed its officers last evening. The following members of the order came from Trail: D. Goldberg, H. Ferguson, William Tower, R. Towers, S. Siddall, J. Carrom, G. Houghton, N. Wilman, D. B. Stevens, V. W. Keech and G. Floyd. The officers of the lodge installed were as follows: P. M. W. C. A. Peters; M. W. O. M. Fox; foreman, H. A. Harris; guide, W. Preston, O. H. S. Jones; R. A. Diamond, R. Wm. Martin; M. W. R. Devine; trustees, C. A. Peters and S. A. Hartman. After the installation a supper was given at the Russell House. About 30 participated in the banquet, and a very pleasant time was had.

## A Boy's Leg Broken.

A boy who resides on the Black Bear flat, was stealing a ride on the back of a team of Mr. E. A. Rolf, the lumber dealer, yesterday afternoon, when he fell off, and one of the runners passed over one of his legs, fracturing it. The driver, who reported the accident, states that the boys of that vicinity are in the habit of climbing on passing sleighs, and that their parents get angry if they are driven off. The result is that the teamsters do not interfere with them through fear of calling down upon their heads the indignation of the parents. One result of this is the accident of yesterday.

## MARTIN-COTTON LETTERS.

The Finance Minister Sends a Dignified Refusal to an Invitation.

The following correspondence between Hon. Jos. Martin and Hon. F. Carter-Cotton will be read with some interest in view of the present condition of the political situation in the province: Vancouver, December 15th, 1899. Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, Victoria, B. C. Dear Sir: I have arranged to call a meeting of the electors of Vancouver who voted for me on Thursday evening at the city hall, on Westminster avenue, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing the present political situation in provincial matters. I should be pleased to have you present at this meeting, and if you come will see that you have full opportunity of addressing the meeting. I may say that I intend to go very fully into matters connected with the government's action with regard to Deadman's Island and my expulsion from the government.

I think you will see that your presence will be desired by the electors of the city under these circumstances. Yours truly, JOSEPH MARTIN.

Victoria, December 20th, 1899. Joseph Martin, Esq., M. P. P., Vancouver, B. C. Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant. I think, however, that same must have been written without due consideration. You are well aware that a full discussion of the government's action in regard to Deadman's Island must involve questions which are now in controversy with the Dominion government, and while the matter is in the course I should be guilty of a serious breach of my official duty if I made such the subject of a discussion in a public meeting.

In regard to what you call your "expulsion from the government," I am under the impression that you resigned your office after ascertaining that the views of the government supporters in the house were against your remaining in the cabinet. But in any case it is not a matter which it would be proper for me to discuss.

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THE MINING REVIEW

The Year's Work in Some of the Principal Mines.

A SPLENDID OUTLOOK FOR 1900

First Week's Shipments Average Over 745 Tons Per Day, or Over 5,200 Tons Per Week—What Some of the Mines Will Do This Year—Facts and Figures.

Want of space in this issue prevents an extended review of the work accomplished in the camp's mines during the past year as was originally intended. The figures for the output for the year have already been gone into in detail and the outlook for the next 12 months has also been detailed at length. The year opens with a very large number of working properties—over 30—and the result of the development attained last year will be eagerly looked for during the opening months of 1900. The year starts fair with an average weekly output of over 5,000 tons and all the indications point to a distinct advancement in the list of shipping mines, the output generally and the return given in the way of dividends. The outlook for the Rossland camp generally was never brighter, better or based on more substantial grounds than it is at the present moment.

The Shipments.

The ore shipments for the first six days of the year ending last evening, total 4,475.5 tons, making a daily average of over 745 tons, and a weekly average of well over 5,000 tons.

In future the Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star and Iron Mask cars will be estimated at 31.5 tons, the Monte Christo at 22.5 and the I. X. L. at 25. These figures are based on some of the corrected returns for last year, as shown by the actual smelter weights, and are as nearly correct as it is possible to get them at the close of each week.

The estimated returns for 1899, as already published in these columns amount to 183,058 tons, as against 116,000 tons for 1898.

The Ore Output.

Appended is a detailed statement (approximately) of the camp's output for the first six days of the present year, ending last evening.

Table with 2 columns: Mine Name, Tons. Includes Le Roi (1,806.5), War Eagle (1,440), Centre Star (1,008), Iron Mask (252), Monte Christo (135), I. X. L. (25), Total tons (4,475.5).

Appended will be found a partial review of some of the principal properties.

Le Roi.—During the past year the Le Roi mine was closed down for the whole of one month—February. For the remaining 11 months the estimated output was 94,337, a monthly average of 9,435 tons, giving an estimated average return of about 130,000, or close on a million and a half for the 11 months. The company paid one dividend of \$250,000 in the month of November last. The original shaft, now down 900 feet, lies at the eastern end of the mine and as the workings have steadily progressed westward it has recently been determined to make the electrical, or Black Bear shaft, the main outlet for the mine. It will be remembered that in the autumn Mr. Carlyle made a definite announcement of the company's plans and these were given in detail at the time. Since then, however, many changes have taken place and the plan above mentioned has now been settled on. The new shaft on the Black Bear ground will be made by "raising" from the Black Bear tunnel to the surface, a distance of 250 feet, after which sinking will be continued on down indefinitely. The new shaft and hoist will have a much greater capacity than the original one. It will be practically a five-compartment shaft; two compartments will be used exclusively for hoisting ore in balanced five-ton skips. In two of the other compartments all the timber used in the mine will go in and the waste will be hoisted out this way. The remaining or fifth compartment will contain the mine pipes, electric wires and the ladderway. The whole dimensions of the new shaft inside the timbers will be about 22x6 feet. The five-ton skips used for hoisting ore will be able to run at the rate of 2,000 feet per minute and the skips used for lowering timbers and sinking will run at the rate of 700 feet per minute. All the underground works will be connected with the new shaft. The shaft is now down 700 feet. The Black Bear tunnel is about 450 feet below the level of the original shaft's head. Sinking will be carried on indefinitely on the new shaft and from its capacity it will be seen that once started and in working order, the work will progress very rapidly. Grading for the new hoist and a new boiler house is now in progress. The company will use steam power exclusively. The aggregate boiler capacity being 1,100-horse power. The mine for purchase money and for development work up to the end of the year represents capital invested to the tune of \$3,950,302. There are 396 miners on the roll and the monthly pay roll for the mine proper exceeds \$30,000; the one last quoted being \$33,155. Mr. Carlyle's successor, Mr. Bernard McDonald, practically commences his term of office with the New Year, and the general mining public will watch his progress on this valuable property with very keen interest.

Giant.—Work was resumed upon the Giant by Senator George Turner, Colonel W. M. Ridpath and Mr. E. D. Sanders, under a six months' option on the control of the stock. Since then the work has been confined to the thorough prospecting of the surface, during which it was demonstrated that there were two strong veins on the property—one of gold-copper and the other carrying gold and white iron. A four-drill compressor, together with a pumping and hoisting plant, have been installed and are now in operation. The shaft on the gold-copper ledge, which had reached a depth of 112 feet, has just been unwatered, and the intention is as soon as the stations can be cut out and a ladderway put in, to crosscut from the 50 and the 100-foot levels, so as to strike the ledge, which is thought to be from

30 to 40 feet from the shaft. As the ore taken from the surface of this vein is nearly all of a pay grade, it is thought that there will be quite a lot of shipping ore between the 100-foot level and the surface. Ore to the extent of 75 tons has been shipped from the giant since work was resumed under the new management. There are still about 300 tons on the dump. A ten-drill compressor has been ordered, and will take the place of the present plant as soon as it can be made.

So far, shipments of ore have been made to the Northport smelter, but it is thought that from now on the ore will be sent to Trail.

Velvet.—During the past year the main shaft on the Velvet has been extended from the 180 to the 250-foot level. On the 100-foot level crosscuts and drifts of a total length of 620 feet have been run, and a body of ore of from six to 35 feet in width has been exposed. The ore is of a good grade. On the 250-foot level, crosscuts and drifts and upraises have been made to the extent of 450-feet. The ore shoot is opened for a horizontal length of 273 feet on the 160-foot level, and for a length of 130 feet on the 250-foot level. The main adit, which is to open the mine to a depth of 320 feet, has now been driven in for a distance of 440 feet. This is the mine to which the Canadian Pacific Railway recently surveyed a line from this city, over a distance of 16 miles, and there is a considerable assurance that it will be constructed in the spring. There is considerable ore on the dumps that was taken out in the course of the development, and more in the stopes, and it is certain that a large tonnage could be furnished by the Velvet for the railway when it is completed.

California.—Work was resumed upon this property some three months since. The development at that time consisted of a 210-foot tunnel driven on a north and south vein under a large iron capping, which shows a width of 80 feet. This tunnel has been lengthened since then. In addition to this a stringer of ore met in the tunnel has been driven on for about 50 feet. Most of the attention since work was resumed, has been given to the erection of a combined shaft and compressor house, blacksmith shop, office building and other structures. The intention is to put in a ten-drill compressor, which was ordered three months since, and which is expected to come to hand in about a month. The motive power will be electricity. The galloway frame and some of the electric machinery is already in position, and the work of sinking the shaft is being carried on by hand, pending the installation of the machinery. The intention is to be seen from the large scale of the preparations, will be on an extensive plan.

Coxey.—Following is a summary of the work at the Coxey mine during the year: Surface prospecting, tunneling, etc. \$250.00

Shaft work— Shaft No. 1, 20 feet at \$19.00 380.00 Shaft No. 2, 40 feet at \$22.00 880.00 (Character of rock, diorite and quartz.) Winze work in No. 2 tunnel, 52 feet at \$20.00 1040.00

Crosscutting— Bottom of winze, 40 feet at \$18.00 720.00 (Character of rock, diorite and quartz.) Drifting off No. 2 tunnel, 15 feet at \$15.00 225.00

Timbering winze 75.00 Stopping ore and handling same 175.00 No. 2 tunnel— 133 feet at \$20.00 2660.00 Crosscutting off No. 2, 115 feet at \$16.00 1840.00 Roads and trails 50.00 \$7395.00

Gertrude.—Following is a summary of the work at the Gertrude mine during the year: Surface improvements— Hoist house, 35x20 400.00 Shaft, 30x18 300.00 Blacksmith shop, 16x16 150.00 Office, 22x16 250.00 Addition to bunk house, 12x24 90.00

Black house, 8x12 45.00 Plans installed during the year— 1 50-horse power induction motor 15.00 1 No. 4 friction hoist, complete 6.00 300 feet 1-inch water pipe 45.00 Surface prospecting, tunneling, etc 1,000.00 Shaft work—100 feet at \$42.00 4200.00 (Character of rock, diorite and quartz.) Crosscutting— North, 105 feet at \$20.00 2100.00 South, 140 feet at \$19.00 2660.00 Northwest drift, 32 feet at \$17.00 544.00 (Character of rock, diorite and quartz.) \$14,134.00

War Eagle and Centre Star.—Mr. Kirby's annual report to the War Eagle company was postponed until February and consequently the official figures are not before the public at the present time. The War Eagle shipped during the year 64,748 tons and the Centre Star 16,855 tons. The latter is expected to start the year with a weekly output of 1,000 tons. The combined monthly pay roll for the two mines show 417 men and \$49,359. The difficulties encountered all through the year by the management with the big electric hoist and the subsequent installation of a temporary battery of five compressors near the head of the Centre Star shaft need not be gone over at the present time. Next month when Mr. Kirby's report is published a full statement of the work accomplished will be given.

Evening Star.—The upper tunnel has been lengthened 50 feet. No. 2 tunnel was driven for a distance of 50 feet and an upraise has been made from it for 50 feet. There has been 100 feet of drifting in the No. 2 tunnel. A winze has been sunk from the No. 2 tunnel to a depth of 200 feet. The gold-white iron ledge has been opened up for a depth of 150 feet and for something over 100 feet in horizontal depth. The ledge is 30 feet wide. A large copper-gold ledge has been developed by means of an open cut and explorations are in progress from the 150-foot level for the purpose of finding this ledge. As soon as the reorganization of the company is completed the intention of the management is to install a 10-drill compressor.

New St. Elmo.—Work on the property of the New St. Elmo was resumed on June after a shut down of 12 months by the reorganized company, which is made up of a syndicate of Toronto and New York capitalists. Previous to this a tunnel over 800 feet had been run. Since the work was resumed by the new company 294 feet of drifting and crosscutting has been done under the superintendence of Mr. Krumb. One crosscut has been driven to the south to intersect a vein that is parallel to the main lead a distance of 194

Most Miraculous Heart Cures

Mr. Thos. Cooke, of Kingston, After Suffering Intense Pain and Distress of the Heart for Seven Years---Is Cured Almost Miraculously by

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart ---A Remedy Which Saves Lives Every Day That Have Been Proclaimed

By Physicians Beyond Human Aid---It is a Powerful, Harmless Heart Specific and Can Work Wonders in Half-an Hour.

Kingston, April 26, 1899.—Mr. Thos. Cooke, 200 Johnson street, Kingston, tells this wonderful story of his sickness from heart disease, and what he consid-

ers his almost miraculous recovery by the aid of that good angel of modern medical science—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart. He says: "I suffered seven years from a very acute form of heart disease. I experienced great weakness; had smothering sensations; palpitation so badly that one in the same room could hear the heart thumps. I had great nervousness and de-

pression at times, suffered excruciating shooting pains. Could not stand the slightest exertion or excitement. I tried many remedies recommended to me, and consulted physicians on my ailments, and nobody gave me any hope of permanent recovery. But one day I read of a cure by this wonderful remedy which seemed just to be my own case repeated. I got a bottle and derived great benefit from it. I concluded to continue, as it promised a complete and permanent cure, and when I had used six bottles not a vestige of the trouble remained, and although that is a year and a half ago there has never been the slightest symptom of a return of the trouble." You can readily verify this or any other testimony of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, for the commendations for it came spontaneously and unsolicited, and in ninety-nine

cases out of a hundred are given out of the "fullness of the heart" in being snatched from the snare of so distressing an ailment as heart disease in any form.

If modern medical science has given to the world a remedy—a cure—that thousands have used and have tested the curative powers of after having suffered for years, and had been pronounced hopeless case—if, as a last resort, even it has proved such a boon, what an amount of suffering would have been spared if when the slightest uneasiness of the heart is experienced Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart were used! It has never failed to do what it promises. It gives relief in the most acute forms of the disease in less than 30 minutes. It not only stimulates a healthy heart action, but it heals the diseased organs, gives vitality, tones the whole system, and it's not claiming too much to say "IT MOST WORKS MIRACLES."

Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder relieves cold in the head in ten minutes—it will cure the most acute and disgusting forms of Catarrh, no matter how long standing. Dr. Agnew's Ointment acts like magic on Itching, Irritating Skin Troubles, such as Eczema, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and will cure Piles in from three to five nights—35 cents.

Dr. Agnew's little pills for Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness—20 cents for 40 doses. Sold by Goodere Bros.

JOHN A. MOODY, BROKER LONDON, ONTARIO

Just Purchased for His Clients 250,000 Promoters' Shares of the

CANADA MUTUAL COMPANY

Wire or Write Him if You Wish to Buy or Sell Canada Mutual

There is a fair showing of ore in the property. A five-drill compressor plant was installed a short time since and the work of development is making good progress. The shipments were 1,085 tons.

Jumbo.—Up to date there has been 1,300 feet of tunneling done in the mine and some 500 feet of this has been done in the past year. The property has been developed by three tunnels down to the 453-foot level. On the 450-foot level the ore body has been drifted on for about 50 feet. The Jumbo is in good condition and it is probable that after the 400-foot level has been opened up a little more that the shipping of ore will be commenced. The ore is of medium grade, but under the present low freight and treatment it can be mined and milled and leave a fair margin of profit.

Evening.—Work was commenced upon this property in November of last year. The property is owned by the Evening Mining company, and is located in Sheep creek valley between Sophie and Nigger mountains. The development is by means of a shaft, which has now reached a depth of something over 30 feet. The intention is to deepen this to 50 feet and then to commence a tunnel. This tunnel can commence on the vein and in a short distance gain a depth of 200 feet. There is from 18 inches to two feet on the hanging wall and about the same quantity on the foot wall. The ore is of a good grade and assays as high as \$50 to the ton.

Iron Mask.—Want of space in the present issue prevents an extended note on the great advance accomplished in the Iron Mask during the past year under the successful management of Mr. S. W. Hall. Work has been done at the 200, 300, 350 and 400-foot levels until a mile of underground workings have been developed and a large quantity of shipping ore has been uncovered. The ore reserve obtained being the leading feature of the year's work in addition to the successful installation of new machinery. The mine employs a force of 60 men, has a pay roll of \$5,500 and during the year shipped 5,646 tons of carefully sorted ore.

I. X. L.—Work was recommenced upon this property by the new management in June of last year. Since that period a valuable ore shoot has been developed to a depth of 150 feet, and a length of about 180 feet. In the drift on the 50-foot level the ledge has been drifted on for a distance of 160 feet. On the 100-foot level it has been drifted for 180 feet, and on the 150-foot level for about 25 feet. The ledge is from 2-1/2 to 3 feet in width. The ore taken out in the course of development last year runs from \$30 to \$35 to the ton, and 100 tons were sent to the smelter last year. The intention is to begin regular shipments before long.

Jose.—It was in the 500-foot or lower level of the Jose that 21 feet of shipping ore was uncovered six weeks ago. It is being able to continue the development work stopping was commenced for a short time with the immediate result stated. The new electrical hoist has been started and found to work most admirably in every way. There are four levels working and the shaft is down 500 feet. Rapid progress is looked for during the year. An ore tramway 1,900 feet long has been partially completed, but for the present the matter stands in abeyance.

Great Western.—The management has decided to close down the Great Western mine for the present. A great deal of surface water from the swamp to the north has found its way into the mine, and as the workings of the Nickel Plate are being

rapidly extended eastward it has been decided to wait until they reach the Great Western's line of operation, when both mines can be worked together advantageously. The main shaft is down 400 feet, and during the year the mine was thoroughly equipped with machinery and pumps.

Portland.—Work was commenced on the Portland in July of last year. This property is one of the subsidiary companies of the New Gold Fields of British Columbia. A tunnel has been driven in for a distance of 250 feet, and a shaft for a distance of 150 feet. In the shaft at a depth of 45 feet, a ledge of high grade ore was encountered. The shaft is a perpendicular one, and as the ledge dipped away from it, it was soon passed.

Nickel Plate.—During the year the old main shaft of the Nickel Plate was abandoned and a new shaft sunk at a point 400 feet to the north. Here a two-compartment shaft has been sunk to the 400-foot level and is now being enlarged into a three-compartment shaft. Sinking will be continued to the 600-foot level and drifts run on the two known veins. The workings will be connected with the Great Western mine to the east.

Columbia-Kootenay.—Six tunnel levels have been developed on the Columbia-Kootenay and sinking from tunnel No. 6 or the lower tunnel will be commenced almost immediately. The station at this point and arrangements for sinking being about complete. Some 30 men are employed and the monthly pay roll is nearly \$6,000. The mine is in a position to ship somewhat extensively whenever the management decide to start.

Green Mountain.—Work was commenced upon the Green Mountain in January of last year, and since that time 250 feet of shafting has been sunk and 250 feet of crosscuts and drifts have been run. A three drill compressor plant, a hoist and a pump have been installed, and work is making very good progress, although of late it has been interfered with to a considerable extent by water.

Sunset No. 2.—During the year 235 feet of shafts have been sunk and 1,175 feet of crosscuts, drifts and tunnels. Work is at present confined to No. 3 vein. On this vein at a depth of 100 feet there has been met a large vein of gold-copper ore that carries good values. This is being drifted on to the west. A 25-horse power hoist has just been installed on the shaft on No. 3 vein.

Deer Park.—Work was abandoned on ledge No. 1, and confined to ledge No. 2 during the latter part of the year. A shaft was sunk on No. 2 ledge, and it was found that the ore was of a fair grade. On the 300-foot level a drift has been driven towards No. 2 ledge, and has now almost reached it.

Monte Christo.—Work was resumed on the Monte Christo about the beginning of December, and the stopping of ore on the 300-foot level commenced. Shipments of ore have since been made to the Trail smelter, and up to the first of the year 522 tons had been shipped.

No. 1.—The main shaft of the No. 1 is now down to the 400-foot level and further sinking is in progress. Beneficial arrangements have been made to commence shipping, but for the present the matter is in abeyance.

Arthur.—Work was commenced upon this property in December by means of a tunnel, which is in for a distance of about 12 feet.

JAMES KERR THOMAS McDONNELL R. H. McENTIRE McEntire, McDonnell & Co. GREENWOOD, B. C.

Mines, Mining Promoters and Stock Brokers Ernest Kennedy, & Co. Mines, Stocks and Real Estate 27 W. Columbia Ave., ROSSLAND, B. C.

THOS. S. GILMOUR Accountant Mining Agent Stocks and Shares 16 Columbia Ave. P. O. Box 88. ROSSLAND, B. C.

J. B. Johnson & Co. (Members of the Rossland Stock Exchange.) Brokers & Financial Agents STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY. Send for our Weekly Market Report. Special agents for the Gold Dollar Mines limited; Crown Gold-Copper Mining Company in Greenwood Camp. Correspondence Solicited. ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GEORGE PURGOLD Stocks and Mines. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only Weekly Market Letter Forwarded on Application. Correspondence Solicited. ROSSLAND, B. C.

OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. al claim, situate in the Trail Division of West Kootenay re located: About one mile sek, and adjoining the Myr-

that I, Wm. E. Devereux, H. Suckling, free miner's 12,756B, and I. E. Suckling, certificate No. 35,439A, in- from the date hereof, to mining recorder for a cer- movements, for the purpose crown grant of the above

take notice that action, 37, must be commenced be- of such certificates of 11th day of Oct., A. D. 1899. WM. E. DEVEREUX, P. L. S.

OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. veaver No. 3 and Denmark situate in the Trail Creek in West Kootenay dis- located: About four miles

that I, Wm. E. Devereux, S. Chute, Jr., free miner's 33,677A, intend, sixty days hereof, to apply to the for a certificate of im- for the purpose of obtaining of the above claims.

take notice that action, 37, must be commenced be- of such certificate of 11th day of Oct., A. D. 1899. WM. E. DEVEREUX, P. L. S.

OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. and Hope No. 2 mineral in the Trail Creek Mining West Kootenay district. To the southeast of the aral claim, lot 1,052, group

that I, J. A. Kirk, acting Iron Hope Mining & Mil- miner's certificate No. six, sixty days from the date to the mining recorder of improvements, for the aining a crown grant of the

take notice that action, 37, must be commenced be- of such certificate of im- 11th day of Nov., A.D. 1899. J. A. KIRK.

OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Fraction mineral claim, Trail Creek mining division

ed: On trail Creek in the id, bounded on the west by ractional and Fool Hen the south by the Fool Hen or claims and partly on the lden Horn claim.

that I, R. E. Young (acting Smith Curtis free miner's 34039 A and J. E. Poupore certificate No. 10849 A), in- the mine and as the workings have steady- progressed westward it has recently been determined to make the electrical, or Black Bear shaft, the main outlet for the mine. It will be remembered that in the autumn Mr. Carlyle made a definite announcement of the company's plans and these were given in detail at the time. Since then, however, many changes have taken place and the plan above mentioned has now been settled on. The new shaft on the Black Bear ground will be made by "raising" from the Black Bear tunnel to the surface, a distance of 250 feet, after which sinking will be continued on down indefinitely. The new shaft and hoist will have a much greater capacity than the original one. It will be practically a five-compartment shaft; two compartments will be used exclusively for hoisting ore in balanced five-ton skips. In two of the other compartments all the timber used in the mine will go in and the waste will be hoisted out this way. The remaining or fifth compartment will contain the mine pipes, electric wires and the ladderway. The whole dimensions of the new shaft inside the timbers will be about 22x6 feet. The five-ton skips used for hoisting ore will be able to run at the rate of 2,000 feet per minute and the skips used for lowering timbers and sinking will run at the rate of 700 feet per minute. All the underground works will be connected with the new shaft. The shaft is now down 700 feet. The Black Bear tunnel is about 450 feet below the level of the original shaft's head. Sinking will be carried on indefinitely on the new shaft and from its capacity it will be seen that once started and in working order, the work will progress very rapidly. Grading for the new hoist and a new boiler house is now in progress. The company will use steam power exclusively. The aggregate boiler capacity being 1,100-horse power. The mine for purchase money and for development work up to the end of the year represents capital invested to the tune of \$3,950,302. There are 396 miners on the roll and the monthly pay roll for the mine proper exceeds \$30,000; the one last quoted being \$33,155. Mr. Carlyle's successor, Mr. Bernard McDonald, practically commences his term of office with the New Year, and the general mining public will watch his progress on this valuable property with very keen interest.

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THE MINING REVIEW

The Year's Work in Some of the Principal Mines.

A SPLENDID OUTLOOK FOR 1900

First Week's Shipments Average Over 745 Tons Per Day, or Over 3,200 Tons Per Week—What Some of the Mines Will Do This Year—Facts and Figures.

Want of space in this issue prevents as an extended review of the work accomplished in the camp's mines during the past year as was originally intended. The figures for the output for the year have already been gone into in detail and the outlook for the next 12 months has also been detailed at length.

The Shipments. The ore shipments for the first six days of the year ending last evening, total 4,475.5 tons, making a daily average of over 745 tons, and a weekly average of well over 5,000 tons.

In future the Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star and Iron Mask cars will be estimated at 31.5 tons, the Monte Christo at 22.5 and the I. X. L. at 25. These figures are based on some of the corrected returns for last year, as shown by the actual smelter weights, and are nearly correct as it is possible to get them at the close of each week.

The estimated returns for 1899, as already published in these columns amount to 183,058 tons, as against 116,000 tons for 1898.

Table with 2 columns: Mine Name, Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Monte Christo, I. X. L., Total tons.

Appended will be found a partial review of some of the principal properties.

Le Roi.—During the past year the Le Roi mine was closed down for the whole of one month—February. For the remaining 11 months the estimated output was 94,337, a monthly average of 9,485 tons, giving an estimated average return of about 130,000, or close on a million and a half for the 11 months. The company paid one dividend of \$250,000 in the month of November last.

Black Bear.—The original shaft, now "raising" from the Black Bear tunnel to the surface, a distance of 250 feet, after which sinking will be continued on down indefinitely. The new shaft and hoist will have a much greater capacity than the original one. It will be practically a five-compartment shaft; two compartments will be used exclusively for hoisting ore in balanced five-ton skips.

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Evening Star.—The upper tunnel has been lengthened 50 feet. No. 2 tunnel was driven for a distance of 50 feet and an upraise has been made from it for 50 feet. There has been a lot of drifting in the No. 2 tunnel. A winze was sunk from the No. 2 tunnel to a depth of 20 feet. The gold-white iron ledge has been opened up for a depth of 150 feet and for something over 100 feet in horizontal depth.

New St. Elmo.—Work on the property of the New St. Elmo was resumed on June after a shut down of 12 months by the reorganized company, which is made up of a syndicate of Toronto and New York capitalists. Previous to this a tunnel over 800 feet had been run. Since the work was resumed by the new company 294 feet of drifting and crosscutting has been done under the superintendence of Mr. Krumb. One crosscut has been driven to the south to intersect a vein that is parallel to the main lead a distance of 164

30 to 40 feet from the shaft. As the ore taken from the surface of this vein is nearly all of a pay grade, it is thought that there will be quite a lot of shipping ore between the 100-foot level and the surface. Ore to the extent of 75 tons has been shipped from the giant since work was resumed under the new management.

So far, shipments of ore have been made to the Northport smelter, but it is thought that from now on the ore will be sent to Trail. Velvet.—During the past year the main shaft on the Velvet has been extended from the 160 to the 250-foot level. On the 160-foot level crosscuts and drifts of a total length of 620 feet have been run, and a body of ore of from six to 35 feet in width has been exposed. The ore is of a good grade. On the 250-foot level, crosscuts and drifts and upraises have been made to the extent of 450 feet. The ore shoot is opened for a horizontal length of 273 feet on the 160-foot level, and for a length of 130 feet on the 250-foot level.

California.—Work was resumed upon this property some three months since. The development at that time consisted of a 210-foot tunnel driven on a north and south vein under a large iron capping, which shows a width of 80 feet. This tunnel has been lengthened since then. In addition to this stringer of ore met in the tunnel has been driven on for about 50 feet. Most of the attention since work was resumed, has been given to the erection of a combined shaft and compressor house, blacksmith shop, office building and other structures.

Coxey.—Following is a summary of the work at the Coxey mine during the year: Shaft work—Shaft No. 1, 20 feet at \$19. 330.00 Shaft No. 2, 40 feet at \$22. 880.00 (Character of rock, diorite and quartz). Winze work in No. 2 tunnel, 52 feet at \$20. 1040.00 Crosscutting—Bottom of winze, 40 feet at \$18. 720.00 (Character of rock, diorite and quartz). Drifting off No. 2 tunnel, 15 feet at \$15. 225.00 Timbering winze 75.00 Stopping ore and handling same. 175.00 No. 2 tunnel—133 feet at \$20. 2660.00 Crosscutting off No. 2, 115 feet at \$16. 1840.00 Roads and trails 50.00 \$7395.30

Gertrude.—Following is a summary of the work at the Gertrude mine during the year: Surface improvements—Hoist house, 35x20. \$ 400.00 Shaft, 30x18. 300.00 Blacksmith shop, 16x16. 150.00 Office, 32x16. 250.00 Addition to bank house, 12x24. 90.00 Rock house, 8x12. 45.00 Plant installed during the year. 15.00 1 50-horse power induction motor 45.00 1 No. 4 friction hoist, complete 6.00 300 feet 1-inch water pipe. 45.00 Surface prospecting, tunneling, etc. 4200.00 Shaft work—100 feet at \$42. 4200.00 (Character of rock, diorite and quartz). Crosscutting—North, 140 feet at \$20. 2800.00 South, 140 feet at \$19. 2660.00 Northwest drift, 32 feet at \$17. 544.00 (Character of rock, diorite and quartz). \$14,134.00

Iron Mask.—Want of space in the present issue prevents an extended note on the great advance accomplished in the Iron Mask during the past year under the successful management of Mr. S. W. Hall. Work has been done at the 200, 300, 350 and 400-foot levels until a mile of underground workings have been developed and a large quantity of shipping ore has been uncovered. The ore reserve obtained being the leading feature of the year's work in addition to the successful installation of new machinery. The mine employs a force of 90 men, has a pay roll of \$5,500 and during the year shipped 5,648 tons of carefully sorted ore.

Joe.—It was in the 500-foot or lower level of the Joe that 21 feet of shipping ore was uncovered six weeks ago. The work was able to continue the development work stopping was commenced for a short time with the immediate result stated. The new electrical hoist has been started and found to work most admirably in every way. There are four levels working and the shaft is down 600 feet. Rapid progress is looked for during the year. An ore tramway 1,900 feet long has been partially completed, but for the present the matter stands in abeyance.

Great Western.—The management has decided to close down the Great Western mine for the present, a great deal of surface water from the swamp to the north has found its way into the mine, and as the workings of the Nickel Plate are being

Most Miraculous Heart Cures

Mr. Thos. Cooke, of Kingston, After Suffering Intensest Pain and Distress of the Heart for Seven Years--Is Cured Almost Miraculously by

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart ---A Remedy Which Saves Lives Every Day That Have Been Proclaimed

By Physicians Beyond Human Aid--It is a Powerful, Harmless Heart Specific and Can Work Wonders in Half-an Hour.

Kingston, April 26, 1899.—Mr. Thos. Cooke, 260 Johnson street, Kingston, tells this wonderful story of his sickness from heart disease, and what he consid-

ers his almost miraculous recovery by the aid of that good angel of modern medical science—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart. He says: "I suffered seven years from a very acute form of heart disease. I experienced great weakness; had smothering sensations; palpitation so badly that one, in the same room could hear the heart thumps. I had great nervousness and de-

pression at times, suffered excruciating shooting pains. Could not stand the slightest exertion or excitement. I tried many remedies recommended to me, and consulted physicians on my ailments, and nobody gave me any hope of permanent recovery. But one day I read of a cure by this wonderful remedy which seemed just to be my own case repeated. I got a bottle and derived great benefit from it. I concluded to continue, as it promised a complete and permanent cure, and when I had used six bottles not a vestige of the trouble remained, and although that is a year and a half ago there has never been the slightest symptom of a return of the trouble." You can readily verify this or any other testimony of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, for the commendations for it came spontaneously and unsolicited, and in ninety-nine

cases out of a hundred are given out of the "fullness of the heart" in being snatched from the snare of so distressing an ailment as heart disease in any form.

If modern medical science has given to the world a remedy—a cure—that thousands have used and have tested the curative powers of after having suffered for years, and had been pronounced hopeless case—if, as a last resort, even it has proved such a boon, what an amount of suffering would have been spared if when the slightest uneasiness of the heart is experienced Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart were used! It has never failed to do what it promises. It gives relief in the most acute forms of the disease in less than 30 minutes. It not only stimulates a healthy heart action, but it heals the diseased organs, gives vitality, tones the whole system, and it's not claiming too much to say "IT MOST WORKS MIRACLES."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder relieves cold in the head in ten minutes—it will cure the most acute and disgusting forms of Catarrh, no matter how long standing.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment acts like magic on Itching, Irritating Skin Troubles, such as Eczema, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and will cure Piles in from three to five nights—35 cents.

Dr. Agnew's little pills for Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness—20 cents for 40 doses. Sold by Goodve Bros.

JOHN A. MOODY, BROKER LONDON, ONTARIO

Just Purchased for His Clients 250,000 Promoters' Shares of the CANADA MUTUAL COMPANY Wire or Write Him if You Wish to Buy or Sell Canada Mutual

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THOS. S. GILMOUR Accountant Mining Agent Stocks and Shares 16 Columbia Ave. P. O. Box 88. ROSSLAND, B. C.

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GEORGE PURGOLD Stocks and Mines. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only Weekly Market Letter Forwarded on Application. Correspondence Solicited. ROSSLAND, B. C.

OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. al claim, situate in the Trail Division of West Kootenay is located: About one mile west, and adjoining the Myrtle west.

that I, Wm. E. Devereux, of S. C. Suckling, free miner's certificate No. 35,430A, in accordance with the date hereof, to mining recorder for a crown grant of the above

take notice that action, must be commenced before the expiration of the term of such certificate of improvements.

th day of Oct., A. D. 1899. WM. E. DEVEREUX, P. L. S.

OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. veaver No. 3 and Denmark situate in the Trail Creek in West Kootenay district: About four miles west.

that I, Wm. E. Devereux, of S. C. Suckling, free miner's certificate No. 35,430A, in accordance with the date hereof, to mining recorder for a crown grant of the above

take notice that action, must be commenced before the expiration of the term of such certificate of improvements.

th day of Oct., A. D. 1899. WM. E. DEVEREUX, P. L. S.

OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. and Hope No. 2 mineral in the Trail Creek Mining West Kootenay district. To the southeast of the

eral claim, lot 1,052, group district. that I, J. A. Kirk, acting Iron Hope Mining & Milling miner's certificate No. six days from the date to the mining recorder for a crown grant of the

take notice that action, must be commenced before the expiration of the term of such certificate of improvements.

th day of Nov., A. D. 1899. J. A. KIRK.

OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice. Fraction mineral claim, Trail Creek mining division district.

ed: On trail Creek in the id, bounded on the west by fractional and Fool Hen the south by the Fool Hen area claims and partly on the Alden Horn claim.

that I, R. E. Young (acting Smith Curtis free miner's certificate No. 10849 A), in accordance with the date hereof, to mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining of the above claim.

take notice that action, must be commenced before the expiration of the term of such certificate of improvements.

twenty-ninth day of December 1899. R. E. YOUNG, P. L. S.

in Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited. general meeting of the Canadian Gold Fields limited, will be held in the Mechanics Institute, 204 St. Montreal, on Thursday, 1st at 2 o'clock p. m. Business

consider the report of the directors and officers, and all such business as may be transacted at a general meeting of the company will be held on 1st January, 1900, to 2nd

J. C. HODGSON, Secretary. December 12, 1899.

r-Away buyers.

is you have tried from us by mail not realize what ordering at its best means.

War Button or a Dialing, a Salt Spoon or a Half or Five Hundred Five Miles distant in the heart of the it's all one to us.

repay all carriage and if you are perfectly satisfied, we will return the money. RIE BROS., 122, 124 Yonge Street, TORONTO. Catalogue. 1894.

# ROBERTS AND KITCHENER ARRIVE

## The Bombardment of Ladysmith Still Continues--Threatened Break Between the Transvaal and the Free Staters--The News From the Front is Still Sketchy.

London, Jan. 11.—A military—During the interlude of apparent military inactivity and official secrecy, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have arrived at the seat of war. It is assumed that their clear vision, supported by 35,000 fresh men, who are due to arrive in South Africa within 30 days, will alter the situation and that the fourth month of the campaign will witness the beginning of victories for the British arms.

They are not, however, expected to produce definite results for some days, but their presence will restore the confidence of the men at the front. Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on the defensive or watching, for an opening. Lord Methuen's health, according to the Daily Mail, has broken down and the field marshal may relieve him. Possibly some others will be relieved of important commands.

There is certainly plenty of rank in evidence in South Africa. In addition to the field marshal there are four generals, four lieutenant-generals and 12 or 14 major-generals.

The list of victims of disease issued by the war office gives 22 deaths from enteric fever and dysentery in Ladysmith in four days revealing the fact that the besieged are existing amid bad sanitary conditions.

The Standard summarizes the general situation thus: "The campaign has lasted three months. We have something like 120,000 troops in South Africa. With this huge army distributed over the country we are still powerless to relieve three garrisons from investment. We have still to see large portions of both colonies in the hands of the enemy. We have driven the invaders back at no single point. We are actually further from the hostile frontier than we were on the day the ultimatum was delivered. The work which the ministers were able to effectually perform with 35,000 men has not been done. The authorities have urged the committee of the yeomanry hospital fund to provide for 250 instead of 150 beds and the committee is appealing for at least £50,000 more."

### WANT DURBAN AS A PORT.

Scheme Which the Boers Have All Along Aimed At.

London, Jan. 11.—The Times, in a special article dealing with the Delagoa Bay question, expresses the opinion that the endeavor of the Boers to overrun Natal lends confirmation to assertions made before the war by prominent Boers, that they would seize Durban as a port. The article proceeds to point out that by the through rates system, especially favorable to Transvaal shipments over the Delagoa Bay-Transvaal railway, German shipowners have been able to secure traffic with little risk of examination at Continental ports or at Delagoa Bay.

The writer goes on to say: "It is known that in anticipation of future military developments in the Transvaal toward Zouampberg district, a considerable amount of stores and munitions of war have been forwarded for some time past, chiefly from the Continent."

"It is understood that the Union Steamship company, besides ceasing to have Herr Pott, the Transvaal consul-general at Lorenzo Marquez, as their agent, have withdrawn their steamers from the Delagoa Bay route. The Castle company has done the same, and made arrangements that will prevent any use at Delagoa Bay of their vessels for anti-British purposes.

Measures in the same direction have been taken with regard to the Empress Land-Ing company. The withdrawal of the steamers of the British Mail companies may, however, increase Britain's difficulties by throwing the carrying trade still more into the hands of continental shippers, and diverting business to America for handling by foreign steamers from American ports." The article concludes by again urging the government to endeavor to secure a more strict examination.

### A BOER CHARGE.

They Say That 80 Natives Fought on the Side of the British.

London, Jan. 11.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Monday, says: The Boers assert that 80 natives fought on the side of the British at Kurum. They say their object in capturing the place was to open the way for a command to go south into the Prieska and Konhardt districts, where the Boers hope to foment a rebellion. It is reported that the Boer leaders allow every burgher to return home one week out of seven.

### Spanish Soldiers' Offer.

London, Jan. 11.—The Gibraltar correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Three thousand time-expired Spanish soldiers from the Cuban war have offered their services to Great Britain in South Africa. The governor here has informed their agent that he is not authorized to enlist foreigners."

### DILKE'S CRITICISM.

He Desires to Know if the Government Took Steps at the Proper Time.

London, Jan. 10.—Sir Charles Dilke, member of parliament, speaking at Cinderford tonight, declared that he was "proud" the government had taken sufficient steps in the military situation with due regard to the facts known at the time.

"The language Lord Salisbury employed in parliament," he continued, "constituted an unnecessary menace—the very thing, which Mr. Balfour said it was a government's first duty to abstain from—and made war probable. More than this, the government is responsible for the fact that

at the outset of the war we were without guns enough for one army corps." Sir Charles criticized the government's refusal of capable colonial troops, qualified to ride an shoot and their acceptance instead, of those of 10,000 Imperial yeomanry. Of these, he said, it had been alleged that they were neither good horsemen nor good shots. In his own opinion the yeomanry, he said, probably rode well enough, but there was a very great doubt as to the shooting capabilities of a large percentage.

### DISASTER TO THE SUFFOLKS

They Scarcely Fired a Shot and Fled to the Pickets.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan. 8.—It is reported here officially with reference to the disaster to the first battalion of the Suffolk regiment, that Lieutenant Colonel Watson marched the regiment in close column to the top of the hill at midnight. He assembled the officers, and was addressing them just at daybreak, when the enemy vollied at a distance of 30 paces. The Col., his adjutant and two officers were killed. The Suffolks, who had scarcely fired a shot, fled back to the pickets, about 1,000 yards away, some one having shouted "retire." About 150, however, who remained, lost heavily and finally surrendered. Our operations since then have been unimportant. Several reconnoissances have been made, and these show that the enemy is jealously guarding his communications to the north.

### The Flour Released.

London, Jan. 10.—The Associated Press understands that the American flour seized at Delagoa Bay has been released. Mr. Joseph Choate had an interview with Lord Salisbury this afternoon, and sent a verbal reply on this subject, but the British written one has not been completed. The foreign office only arrived at a decision today and it was not until after Mr. Choate's interview had ended that a note embodying the provisions was drawn up. Several of the government's advisers wanted to make a regulation regarding canned goods, but this was decided to be unpracticable. The decision to make flour and grain in transit to the enemy contraband, is evidently hedged in by many difficulties of execution. But the foreign office believes that investigation will generally determine whether the grain is really meant for consumption at Lorenzo Marquez or in the Transvaal. Mr. Choate cabled Lord Salisbury's note to the state department at Washington tonight and Colonel Hay is expected to reply accepting the terms. The latter step was not taken by Mr. Choate, as he had first to receive authority from the state department to do so.

### Ambulance for the Boers.

The Hague, Jan. 10.—The minister of marine has instructed the commander of the Dutch cruiser, Friesland, now at Lorenzo Marquez, to proceed to Durban and take on board a Dutch ambulance intended for the Transvaal, and the stores sent out for the Friesland herself, which form part of the cargo of the Herzog.

### THIS IS GOOD NEWS.

Generals Roberts and Kitchener Arrive at Cape Town.

London, Jan. 10.—9:05 p.m.—General Lord Roberts, the new commander of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, General Kitchener, have arrived at Cape Town.

### Stretcher Bearers for the Front.

London, Jan. 10.—The Durban correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Tuesday, says that 1,200 Indian stretcher bearers started for the front the previous night and that their departure was regarded in Durban as indicative of a renewal of the fighting.

### The Siege of Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, January 8th at noon, from Frere camp, says: "Firing from the Boer position around Ladysmith began early today. It still continues, but the cannonading is light and irregular."

### SCATHING CRITICISM.

Conservative Papers Attack the Government on Mr. Balfour's Speech.

London, Jan. 10.—The plight of British arms in South Africa is overshadowed by the storm which is bursting over the head of the home government. The Manchester speeches of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, have loused such a torrent of criticism from the press of his own party that, were parliament to reassemble today, it is doubtful if the Conservatives would retain power in spite of their tremendous majority of the past session.

There was a singular dearth of news this morning from all parts of the seat of war. General French supplements his advice of yesterday by reporting that Captain Ricardo and four troopers of the Guards are missing, showing the reconnoitering party met opposition. General Batacre dispatched a strong force on Monday, January 8th to reconnoiter Stormberg, which the Boers were reported to have evacuated. The British found the burghers strongly entrenched and returned to Sterkstroom. Otherwise there was no fresh news, unless it was that the sailors and firemen's union of Glasgow was trying to block the sailing of the transport City of Rome, by demanding an increase of wages.

### BRITISH INACTIVE.

Boer Forces at Colenso Weakened to Attack Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 11.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch, dated January 8th, from Frere Camp: "With the exception of the usual shelling of the Boer positions by the naval guns, the British force remains inactive."

Eight Boer camps were seen today by a patrol along the Tugela in a westerly direction. All were quiet.

Natives say that when the British reconnoitered near Colenso on Saturday, the Boers hurried from Springfield. This supports the belief that Colenso was weakened to attack Ladysmith.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs on Monday, saying: "The Boer successes have been followed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm and Boer sympathy in the western part of the colony. Reports from Paarl say the whole district is made hideous at night by bands of young men parading in the villages, and singing the Transvaal Volkslied, while the children are everywhere practicing the national songs of the Republics."

The following are specimens of the statements believed by the western Dutch: "Buller and Rhodes are prisoners," and "20,000 Boers secretly sailed and captured Cape Town."

### KRUGER'S SUGGESTION.

He Advised That the Free Staters Be Put in Front of the Attack.

London, Jan. 11.—The Standard has received the following, dated January 8th, from its special correspondent at Frere Camp: "I hear on good authority that President Kruger sent word to the Boer headquarters, asking why Ladysmith had not been attacked, and that the reply was: 'We would lose too many men.'"

His answer to this excuse was the suggestion that the Free Staters might be put in front. This hint was taken and the attack delivered. President Kruger's advice was so far good that the Free Staters behaved better than the Transvaalers have done. At all events they managed to seize a hill. Later in the day the Transvaalers retired before General White's counter attack amid the jeers of the Free Staters, who actually stuck to their position until they were bayoneted in the ditches. After this affair it is almost certain that the allies will quarrel. A heavy gun mounted on Umbulwana Hill has been firing since daybreak. Evidently the siege of Ladysmith is still maintained."

### INCREASE THE FORCES.

Advice Which a Newspaper Critic Gives Regarding the War.

London, Jan. 10.—Commenting on the war, the military critic of the Morning Post declares that the cheapest measure now possible is that which will most rapidly and most effectively increase the forces in the field to a point at which success will be certain. The proper way to do this is by calling to arms all the men the country possesses and embodying at once whatever militia battalions have not been called upon; then calling out the volunteers as a whole, and then calling up all the trained men who have passed through either force, and for fresh recruits for both.

of the crown lands, both timber and agricultural, for actual settlers.

As for the eight-hour law as applied to Kootenay mining camps he proposed reserving his views until the correspondence asked for by Higgins had been presented to the house.

### WILL PAY AN INDEMNITY.

Lord Salisbury's Answer to the Request for a Declaration of Policy.

New York, Jan. 10.—The answer of Lord Salisbury to the request for a declaration of policy in the matter of the seizures of American flour, may be summarized as follows: "Great Britain offers to pay an indemnity to the American citizens whose corn meal and flour were seized by the cruisers near Delagoa Bay, the extent of the claims to be determined by a commission. Great Britain will not declare corn meal and flour to be contraband, when proof is positive that the food stuffs are intended for the camp of the enemy. Great Britain contends that she has not violated the rights of a neutral power; on the contrary, under her old common law, she has a right to seize food supplies absolutely necessary for the maintenance of her soldiers and sailors in the time of war, her rights being subject to the equities of indemnity." The dispatch says that the above abstract of the position of the British government has been received by the state department, and was the basis of the statement that the matter had been amicably adjusted.

### Boers' Bad Manners.

London, Jan. 10.—The Daily Mail says: With characteristic bad manners the Transvaal authorities have refused to allow Mr. Hollis, the American representative at Pretoria, to care for British interests.

### MOLINEUX TRIAL.

An Important Point Scored Yesterday for the Defence.

New York, Jan. 10.—In the trial of Roland H. Molineux, today, the defense scored an important point. Emma Miller, of Newark, who a year ago sold the silver bottle holder that has figured so prominently in the case, persistently and repeatedly swore in the answer to a dozen questions asked in a dozen different ways, that Molineux was not the man who bought the silver bottle from her.

Mr. Osborne drew from the witness the admission that one newspaper had paid her \$124 for a typewritten statement of what she remembered about the affair. She said that the man who bought this bottle holder from her was of gentlemanly appearance, slight build, sandy beard and light complexion. Molineux is headless and dark complexioned.

### Copper and Lead.

New York, Jan. 10.—Copper, dull; brokers' and exchange price, \$16.50. Lead, steady; brokers' price, \$4.45; exchange price, \$4.70@4.75.

### J. M. MARTIN'S SPEECH.

It Received the Approbation of the Entire House.

Victoria, Jan. 10.—(Special).—A concise business-like speech was that of J. M. Martin in seconding the reply to the speech from the throne in the legislature yesterday. A speech which was received with expressions of approbation from both sides of the house. Referring to the Transvaal war, he ventured the opinion that all Britons would agree that the time had arrived in South African history when war could be no longer avoided, if the natives were to retain the liberties of her people and the nation's honor. The time had now ceased for discussing the merits or demerits of the situation precedent to the war, nothing was left now except the situation itself. Britain, he said, right or wrong, was at war, and Britons' cause was the cause of every man in the vast empire. To show that they appreciated this situation the sons of Greater Britain were hurrying forward from the ends of the earth and here a united British Columbia the only complaint appeared to be that our people had not been permitted to bear their share in the honorable labors of the second Canadian contingent. The government had probably selected, however, the best and most readily available force and it was possible that British Columbia might yet be called upon, when some would doubt that she would be found ready.

Touching upon the proposed substitution of a cash subsidy for a land grant now held by the Columbia & Western railway, the Rossland member expressed himself satisfied that such an arrangement would command public approval, and touching on the declared intention of the government to give a member to the Boundary Creek country, though this proposal should receive the unanimous support of the people, the case being simply one of meeting out to the people of a populous, thriving and vast important district. He briefly reviewed the conditions and prospects of the various leading sections of the Boundary Creek country, emphasizing the importance of the richly mineralized section, its shipping mines, its metropolitan equipped towns. He deprecated any further reference to the mainland and island in representation, and said that while he favored a general redistribution measure in the near future, it might possibly be well in the meanwhile to deal with pertinent individual examples. As for the suggested amendment of the school financing system, he agreed there might be some application to such places as Rossland, Greenwood, etc., of the general principle prevailing in Victoria and Vancouver, whereby the public treasury might be considerably relieved and the educational facilities in no way impaired. He approved of the development of Omineca with necessary roads to give access to the mines, and declared himself in favor of government construction and operation of railways and telegraphs and of preservation.

### JOE MARTIN'S ATTACK.

He Fires His First Heavy Gun Against the Government.

Victoria, Jan. 10.—(Special).—Joe Martin this afternoon fired his first heavy gun against the government of which he was until recently a member and whose destruction he now aims to accomplish. Having allied himself with the straight opposition led by Mr. Turner, it was unquestionably the most remarkable speech ever delivered in a British Columbia parliament, for in it both the premier and the finance minister were accused of the grossest breaches of trust and honor. The former was charged with imbecile incompetence. The remarkable characteristic of it was that through all the needless arraignments and denunciations of the government or dissection was ventured by any member of the attacked party. Passing to the speech from the throne, Martin declared it failed to provide for necessary and radical legislation pledged to the people and desired by them, while aiming to situate in exchanging cash subsidies for the Columbia & Western land grant to the P. R., and to western land grant to the P. R., two and a quarter millions of the public money to which, by the law of the land, they had no right and which the government knew by the opinions of Sir Christopher Robinson and B. B. Osler they had no right to. He also attacked bitterly the proposal to grant redistribution in West Kootenay so as to allow a member to Boundary Creek, and asserted that the government was trying to enslave the government by dividing a known safe constituency by dividing a known power for three years and hold on to the wishes and interests of the people. He asked for a general re-distribution and an appeal to the country as the first plank in his own platform; and said his present alliance dated only from his discovery of Cotton's recent frantic but unsuccessful attempt to gain a coalition; and that it extended only to the mutual desire to secure the government's defeat. He asked a general Canadian agitation to prevent the disallowance of the British Columbia labor legislation against Chinese and Japanese; and as a test of his own or the government's position challenged Cotton, McKechnie, Ralph Smith or Semlin to resign and contest with him their own constituencies, offering to wager \$200 that not one could save his deposit.

### Martin Attacks the C. P. R.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 10.—In a two hours' speech, Joseph Martin bitterly attacked the C. P. R., the government and Ralph Smith, which is evidently a play for the labor vote in anticipation of an early dissolution. On motion of Ralph Smith, the house adjourned until Friday, Smith explaining that he wanted Martin to be present when he replied to his statements. Martin having intimated that he would be in Vancouver tomorrow, the premier agreed to an adjournment.

### BRITAIN'S ANSWER.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—Great Britain's formal written answer to Germany's formal protest has not yet been received, but an official declaration by Lord Salisbury to Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador in London, has been telegraphed to Berlin, showing that Great Britain admits her obligation to pay damages for seizing vessels not carrying contraband. It is admitted by the foreign office that the armored cruiser Deutschland, the flagship of Prince Henry of Prussia, may be sent to Delagoa Bay, together with the gunboat Habicht.

The examination of the cargo of the Bundesrath, the foreign office has been informed, is still in progress.

### GREENWOOD NEWS.

A Contest For the Mayoralty Will Take Their Average. Excellence. Is Very Good Indeed.

Greenwood, B. C., January 9th, 1900. On Monday morning at 8 o'clock the death of Charlie Dickson, bookkeeper at the B. C. Hotel, took place. The deceased had been ill for about a week, and death occurred from a complication of heart and kidney troubles. Mr. Dickson came here from Trail at the time the B. C. Hotel was opened, and is well known throughout the province. Some years ago he was bookkeeper for F. W. Hart & Co., Vancouver, and subsequently clerk at the Leland Hotel. He had no relatives in the province as far as known, and the only relative of which his friends know is a sister in New Brunswick, who was communicated with immediately on his death. Deceased was personally popular with all who knew him.

The Greenwood public school opened Monday morning with Principal File and his assistant, Miss Mary Laird, in charge. The attendance has largely increased since the opening of school before the holidays. The new seats which arrived in December have been put in place. Arthur File, the principal, was married during his absence and a residence is being erected for him near the new school house.

W. T. Smith, Greenwood, has organized The Republic Gold Mines of Greenwood, British Columbia, non-personal liability, to acquire the Republic, Nonesuch, Last Chance and Hidden Treasure mineral claims, situate in Smith's camp, Kettle River mining division. The capital is \$100,000, divided into one million shares at ten cents each. Notice of incorporation appears in this week's British Columbia Gazette.

The McRae Copper Mines, Limited, non-personal liability, has been incorporated. The objects of the company are to purchase the Al-Terra and the Sidney M. Johnson mineral claims, Deserwood camp, reference to which has been made several times in our news columns. The registered capital of the company is 1,500,000 shares of one dollar each. The—There is being actively developed, and at the depth of 50 feet a ledge of very fine ore.

Nominations for mayor and aldermen were held on Monday between the hours of 12 and 2. Thomas Harly, the present incumbent of the position, and Alderman Wood were nominated for the position of mayor. There were five nominations for aldermen in the north and south wards respectively. Elections to take place on Thursday.

### NOMINATIONS AT GRAND FORKS.

Lloyd A. Manly and Charles Cummings Stand for the Mayoralty.

Grand Forks, B. C., Jan. 8, 1900.—At 12 o'clock today nominations were opened for the municipal officers for the next term, and were closed at 2 o'clock. The election will be very close this year, and the result will be anxiously awaited for.

Charles Cummings and Lloyd A. Manly were the only contestants for the honor of mayor, and were both nominated. Both are confident of success, and with their friends are exerting every effort to win.

The nominations for the South ward were W. K. C. Manly, John Donaldson and Robert Harvey. Without a doubt all of them will be elected by acclamation.

For the North ward Fred Knight, Hank Henderson, W. B. Davey, George Chapelle, Peter McCallum, James Addison, A. H. Jones and W. J. Fisher were nominated. As there are but three aldermen for each ward there will be a hotly contested fight for one and all declare their intentions to win or die. The election takes place next Thursday, and during the meantime the parties nominated are making sure their election.

### Schooner Dismasted.

London, Jan. 10.—The British schooner Girl of Devon, Captain Cooper, from St. John's, Newfoundland for Gibraltar, was passed on January 9th, apparently dismasted and under a jury rig, by the North German Lloyd steamer Werra, from New York for Naples and Genoa, which arrived at Gibraltar last night.

### Steamship Arrivals.

Southampton, Jan. 10.—Arrived: New York, New York; Kaiser Wilhelm Der Gross, New York.

Gibraltar, Jan. 10.—Arrived, Werra, New York.

### A Knight of the Golden Fleece.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—The Queen Regent has appointed the Duke of Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, as special ambassador to go to Berlin for the purpose of investing Crown Prince Frederick William with the insignia of the Golden Fleece. Her Majesty having signed a J. O. S.; a terday appointing the Crown Prince a Knight of that Order.

### Difficulty of Transport.

The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing from Estcourt, November 17, makes this comment on the difficulties that beset General Buller in his advance to the relief of Ladysmith:

"It would be well if people would bear in mind what transport means when they talk of General Buller in Pretoria by January. Let them imagine the piles of food, blankets, tents and the other necessities of bare life in Africa. Again, let them consider the difficulties of transport: bridges blown up, permanent way disabled, dependence on untrained mules, and worse than untrained drivers. All these things must be taken into consideration before criticizing too strongly."

The Daily Chronicle prints a letter from Private E. Dunne of the Grenadier Guards writing from Orange River, November 18, which suggests that this particular "Tommy" has a strong sense of the gullibility of the British public. He says: "The prisoners seemed struck with us. We are not the boys they had been told of. We were thought we were a lot of boys and did not want to fight, and were crying to go home. We have a novel way of catching their scouts. We have some ostriches tied to a rope on the hills, and we get just over the crest; of course, they see the birds and they think there is no one about till we have secured them."

### COLONIAL TROOPS.

Their Average Excellence. Is Very Good Indeed.

The extent to which the outposts of the Empire are engaged in this struggle for freedom and pure government in South Africa is being brought home to the people of Cape Town in a startlingly graphic manner. The several business establishments of the city have been for some days bedecked with bunting, the streets thronged with sightseers; and day by day we have the proud satisfaction of welcoming our kith and kin from other lands or cheering them as they entrain for scenes of action in the north. The most moderate computation of British forces now under arms shows that considerably more than 12,000 men, mounted and foot, are already with the Queen's colors. This colonial army comprises the New Zealand, Australian and Canadian contingents, the Protectorate regiment, whose exploits in the defence of Mafeking are the admiration of the Empire and the wonder of Europe, the Imperial Light Horse in Natal, who have won imperishable renown on the battlefields around Ladysmith, the South African Light Horse, raised in Cape Town, and all eager for the fray, Brabant's Horse, soon to show their mettle in the Stormberg, the Natal Volunteers and rifle associations, some four thousand in number, and the Cape Colony Volunteers, to which section Cape Town has contributed close upon two thousand men. A goodly and gallant band, picked men, every one; yet but a tithe of the multitude whose services have been pressed with ever increasing strength and pertinacity upon the recruiting officers in all parts of the Empire.

It is no disparagement to the regular forces of the Queen to say that the average excellence of the constituents of the colonial army is very high indeed. This must necessarily be the case when regard is had to the stringent character of the tests applied to those who sought admission, and when it is borne in mind that practically the manhood of Greater Britain volunteered its services. We described a few days ago the excessive stringency of the tests adopted in Canada; but the fact that the number of offers exceeded the billets to be filled by something like one hundred to one made rigorous examinations absolutely necessary. The result is as might have been expected—a contingent of sharpshooters certain to be of the greatest value in the war to whatever point of attack they may be sent. The New Zealand contingent, now hastening to join one of the forces operating in the colony, is perhaps typical of the whole. It is composed of over 200 men, the pick of several thousand who offered; the average age is twenty-five, the average height 5 feet 6 inches, and the average weight 11 stone 6 pounds—points which have their value among military experts. It was made a sine qua non in selection that each accepted recruit should have secured a high average for two years in succession in the government rifle competition—and every one is a perfect horseman. The bulk of the troopers are old college men, most are men of means, more than a score having brought their own steeplechases with them as chargers, and all, to a man, are consumed with anxiety to learn the result of the New Zealand cup, which was to be decided shortly after the vessel which brought them left Wellington. It is a grand company, superbly mounted, with spare horses to provide for accidents by the way, and each and all fired with the regular force of the Empire. It is a compact, well-found, serviceable, and as good as any that any nation may desire to put in the field. Much the same may be said of the various units sent by other Australian colonies; they have sent of their very best.

The fortunes of the colonial army will be followed with the keenest interest, not unmixed with anxiety, throughout the course of the campaign. With interest because all the world will watch the progress of the great experiment of the association of citizen soldiers with a standing army in actual warfare. It is a unique experiment. Something of the kind was attempted before in the northern part of this continent when the Canadian voyageurs were employed in the passage of the Nile, and the New South Wales troops were offered for service on the field on the same occasion. Now, however, twelve thousand men, gathered from three continents, are attached to the Imperial army, prepared, even anxious, to go whithersoever they may be sent. The contingents sent from Australia and Canada, volunteers though they be, come under the auspices of their representative governments and parliaments; they are equipped and paid out of the public funds of the colonies they represent, and provision is made by public subscription for their wives and families while they are absent on service; such of them as are in the employment of others home they will step into their old positions, suffering no disability by reason of their absence—a demonstration of loyalty to the Empire which must make the Mother Land the envy of the world. Their fortunes will be followed with anxiety by reason of the fact that every company will desire to be where the fight is the hottest, esteeming the position of danger to be the position of honor. And in this connection never let it be said that the South African colonies have shown any lukewarmness in this campaign. The Cape and Natal have many thousands of their sons on active service, and all may be trusted to do their duty as true sons of the Empire.—Cape Times.

Height Affects the Head

The London Lancet says that if at a height of more than 4,000 feet to 5,000 feet above the sea level a certain amount of strain is put on a normal heart, and by a rise of pressure indirectly also on the large peripheral arteries, this action is multiplied in the cases of heart troubles or in the cases of arteries with thickened or hardened walls. It is especially the rapidity of the change from one altitude to another which must be considered as a call made upon the contractibility of the small arteries on the one hand, and on the amount of muscular force of the heart on the other hand, and if the structures in question did not respond to this call, rupture of an artery or dilatation of the heart may ensue. In the case of people totally unaccustomed to high altitudes, it is desirable to take them by degrees, in two or three stages.

Mr. J. E. Saucier Kootenay next week for the purpose of the on the properties of

Late Similk

Mr. Hugh McRae past two years in the city, is in the city, and in a number of sections and brought of fine looking ore. On January 3rd he Copper mountain, which Messrs. Brown are the leading spirit shaft on the Sunset to the ton. Mr. McRae the Sunset mine is a copper mines in Lost Horse, which Stevenson, the shaft of 30 feet, and is of apparently a fine section among the best in which Mr. McRae, Dewey and the O'Brien Kennedy mountain, the Similkameen mountain. The O'Brien shaft is 15 feet in one of an apparatus is copper-gold shaft on the lower vein of gold-copper carries good values.

On Copper mountain interested in the Carite and the Copper have large and well carry gold and on than assessment work them so far.

David Day, Thomas have bonded the mine to Anderson. The bond is for \$50,000. During a certain quantity of at Princeton is formerly of this city weekly paper, to mean Star.

There is but little and only a few Copper mountain.

News From

Good news was side Dunn, Tuesday which will do number of Rossland interests in that section. Iva and Iron Dotted bonded to Butte der Mr. Skee for \$50,000. The work done on shows that the ore vein is about 35 feet of great interest Blochberger and Messrs. Peiser. On Thompson and Hot Portland, Ore., a group of mineral of these rich properties. Parker, M. E., last November. I has been done on promise to become Blochberger personal claim bet Dollar.

One from these free gold visible shown in the vein. The Era manages raving trail at the western slope about two mile hotel.

Considerable of the management the same district.

## Two Dollars MINES

## The St. Mary Plates NEWS FROM T

## Development Work in the Mining District—Work O. K. Fine.

The St. Mary Gold company was, Tuesday. The following directors: W. B. Towns, N. Ouimette, Mr. C. and Mr. Pumpelly, rectors in turn elect: President, J. president, W. B. treasurer, Mr. C. 2,000,000 shares of 25 party of the company claims on the St. Mary.

After the directors lution was introduced, authorizing the immediate work upon the property.

Mr. Pumpelly, original locator of the mine, declared that there would demonstrate them as well as these properties run the ton.

Mr. J. E. Saucier Kootenay next week for the purpose of the on the properties of