(Continued From Page Two.)

coure of proceedings which, when what has been done in the interval. service.

ice the workmen of that man not to work for him any longer or "induce people who want to work for him to abstain from entering "into an agreement with him to do so. In the same case Lord Justice Smith in speaking of Section 7 of the English "Conspiracy and Protection Act," which is practically the same as our Criminal Code 523, says: "The section is "clearly directed against what is or-

"'picketing,' which really means watching and besetting and station-"ing men outside a place where a "strike has taken place and where the workmen have been called out to "compel persons not to go into that place to work for the owner as long as the strike lasts. That is the mean-"ing of picketing, pure and simple." By his Bill Mr. Curtis wants trade

unions and their members relieved from the consequences of their illegal acts. He is willing that members should be left to the tender mercies of the criminal law, but that while guilty of offences that will make them punishable under the Criminal law, both themselves and their unions shall be clear from civil actions. This is simply putting a premium on lawbreaking and disorder. How many of these men who are detailed for picket duty during a strike are men country? How easy it is for these men to commit an offence against the law and then make for the American border and once in that land of Uncle Sam they are Scott free. On the other hand if the executive officers and more conservative members are aware that the funds and property of the union

trades unions and members of the ample protection is afforded by the law lords by way of appeal by the defendsame are to be exempt from civil lia- as it already stands.

that an action will lie for the malicious the landing stage to await the arrival referred to, and explained the decision procurement of the breach of any contract if by the procurement damage ported by the masters from Ireland Allan vs. Flood. In his judgment Lord was intended to result and did result to replace the men on strike and on Macnaughten says: "So far as I car to the plaintiff. This was the decision formed the Irish workmen of the strike "Leatham had no difference with his the case of Lumley vs. Gye. In the and offered to pay their expenses if "men. They had no quarrel with him. course of his judgment in this case they would go elsewhere to work. It "For his part he was quite willing Mr. Justice Crampton says: "I see no that the attendance at the landing "union. He offered to pay their fines "vices or engagements under contracts stage was with a view to compel the "and entrance moneys. What he ob-"cription, and I think that the remedy accordance with the requirements of "proposed to be inflicted upon some of "in the absence of any legal reason "labor or service for a given time under the direction of a master or eman interlocutory injunction

cellor, Lord Halsbury, says: "Intimidation, violence, molestation, or the "procuring of people to break their contracts are all of them unlawful such acts is a conspiracy and unlaw-

In 1881 the Court of Appeal adopted the doctrine laid down by the judges in Lumley vs. Gye and affirmed that decision in the case of Bowen vs. Hall and others. The same question again came before the Court of Appeal in Temperton vs. Russell (1893). In this case the defendants were members of a joint committee of three trades unions connected with the building trade in inal Code. Hull. A firm of builders there having refused to obey certain rules laid down there was a motion to restrain the deoperations the unions sought to compel them to do so by preventing the ing or besetting any railway station sold to them. In pursuance of this ob- the plaintiffs or any of them, or the ject they requested the plaintiff, a massupplied building materials to the firm, employed about or about to be em terials but the plainting refused to work for the plaintiffs or any of them,

clearly a proper case for the court fendant intended to induce the breach the "to stay such proceedings, at any rate of a particular contract "maliciously," "until the trial of the action." And that is, in order to injure the plainfurther on this same judge says: "I tiff, or to obtain for himself the bene-"hold distinctly that it is illegal to fit to which the plaintiff was entitled "picket the works or place of business under the contract. Lord Esher, Masof a man by persons who are dis-ter of the Rolls, in his judgment adopts the judgment of the court in Bowen vs. "purpose of trying by persuasion to Hall, namely, "If the persuasion be the house of lords in relation to civil "used for the indirect purpose of in-juring the plaintiff, or of benefiting tion or two more without justification the defendant at the expense of the plaintiff, it is a malicious act which is in law and in fact a wrong act therefore an actionable act, if injury ensues from it." later on Lord Esher in speak-

Bramwell in his judgment in the Mo- 1895, was employing one Dickie and "dinarily understood by the word gul Steamship case, says: "It seems other assistants who were not mem-"to me that that language recognizes persons to induce others not to deal with the intention of injuring him, mentioned, an action would lie."

erty and rights of others and that the language of Section 3. The question this he was put to great loss, a quanthe union and its officers and members would arise, "What is persuasion by tity of fine meat having been killed for can and will be restrained by an order fair and reasonable argument?" Munce. A witness, Dickie, who had of the court from picketing and all "What are unlawful threats, intimi- been ten years in the plaintiff's employ, its evil consequences we will find a dation or unlawful acts?" His bill seeks was called and said that he was em different state of affairs. Further, the passage of this legislation would create a distinctive class of people in our Curtis admits the illegality of the acts plaintiff no notice when he left, that province. The ordinary every-day citi- from the consequences of which he he left in the middle of the week n will remain civilly and criminally seeks to save trades unions and their and that the plaintiff did not pay him liable for the offences mentioned in members from liability in civil actions. for the broken week. bill 10, but members of unions and The whole tenor of the decisions I have unions themselves will be free from civ- quoted go to show that the offenders Justice Fitz-Gibbons and a special il liability. Is this right, is this jus- are only civilly liable when they bring jury at Belfast in July, 1896. The jury tice? Is it not class legislation with a their conduct within the Criminal Law found for the plaintiff with £250 dam engeance?

Or act maliciously. It is to be rememages. The defendants appealed to the According to Section 3 of the bill bered that by bill 10 persuasion is not Divisional Court comprised of four Trades Unions and members of the only to be by "fair and reasonable judges, who refused to set aside the same are to be exempt from civil ha- argument," but also "without unlawful verdict, and in the Irish Court of Apbility for persuading workmen to break threats, intimidation or other unlaw-peal the decision of the Divisional threats." This radical amendment to Court was affirmed with costs. In May, According to Section 3 of Bill 10 the law is not therefore required as 1901, the cas

In the case of Charnock vs. Court Their lordships affirmed the judgbility for persuading workmen to during the pendency of a strike two ment of the Court of Appeal in Tem It was in England as far back as 1853 agents of the trade union attended at perton vs. Russell, which I have already "for services of any particular de- masters to conduct their business in "jected to was a cruel punishment the men and was not in order to mere- "his men for not having joined sooner. to the contrary may well apply to all ly communicate information, and (2) "There was certainly no trade dis "cases where there is an unlawful and that it was a watching and besetting "pute in the case of Munce. But the "malicious enticing away of any per- within the meaning of Sub-section 4 "defendants conspired to do harm to son employed to give his personal of Section 7 of the "Conspiracy and "Munce in order to compel him to do "ployer who is injured by the wrongunion.

case of Mogul Steamship Co. vs. Mc-Gregor (1891), the present Lord Chan-As I have already stated, Section Section 523 of our Criminal Code, with this important particular that in Section 7 of the English Act it is provided that "Attending at or near the house "acts and I entertain no doubt that "or place where the person resides or combination to procure people to do "works or carries on business or hap-"pens to be, or the approach to such house or place in order merely to obtain or communicate information, "shall not be deemed a watching or "section." This clause has been omit- "interests as workmen, but for the sole of British Columbia? ted from our Criminal Code, and in consequence the nicities of distinction that had to be drawn by judges in "prohibits such acts as unjustifiable and Mr. Curtis introduces what is recog-English courts do not present themselves in connection with proceedings "ants were guilty of a clear violation namely, making the provisions of his taken under Section 523 of our Crim-

In the case of Walters vs. Green, by the unions with regard to building fendant's officers of the various trades supply of building materials being in Hull or elsewhere, or the works of ter mason and builder in Hull, who works or any place where any persons cease to supply them with such ma- ployed by or working or intending to do so. Thereupon with the object of reside or work or happen to be for injuring the plaintiff in his business, the purpose of persuading such persons in order to compel him to comply not to work or abstain from working such request the defendants in- for the plaintiffs or any of them, or duced persons who, to the knowledge for any other purpose than to obtain of the defendants had entered into con- or comunicate information. It appears tracts with the plaintiff for the supply from the facts in this case that in the of materials, to break their contracts early part of 1899 a labor dispute arose and not to enter into further contracts in the building trade of Hull, and as

their employ. The plaintiff sustained out. In order to replace the services consequence of such of the workmen so lost the plaintiffs, breaches of contract and the refusal who were the Master Builders' Assoof such persons to enter into contracts ciation of Hull, imported men from with him. The court held that an ac- Belfast in Ireland. These men entered tion was maintainable by the plain- into contracts with the agent of the tiff against the defendants for malici- Masters that they would go to Hull ously securing such breaches of con- and work as non-union men for twelve tract, and also for maliciously con- months for such firms belonging to the "be absolutely destroyed or ruined by spiring together to injure him by pre- Masters' Association as the Associa venting persons from entering into con- tion would specify. The judge held the action comes to be tried, may be tracts with him. The right of action that the law was settled to a great exdetermined to be utterly illegal; and for maliciously procuring a breach of tent by the case of Lyons & Sons vs. ** yet nothing can compensate the man contract is not confined to contracts Wilkins, which I have already referred for the utter loss of his business by in the nature of contracts for personal to, and held that the acts complained of by the plaintiffs were done with s The counsel for the defendants in view to compel the Masters to con-"the injunction seems to me clear, this case maintained that in order to duct their business in accordance with and if the defendants are interfering bring a case within the doctrine of the views of the trade unions, and, Lumley vs. Gye and Bowen vs. Hall secondly, that attendance in order to with Messrs. Lyons' business it is the plaintiff must show that the de- persuade the workmen not to work for pelled was not within the proviso at the end of Section 7, and his lordship granted an injunction accordingly against two of the defendants similar to that granted in Charnock vs. Court now celebrated case of Quinn In the vs. Leatham, the latest decision of

by inducing his customers or servants to break their contracts with him or and therefore a wrongful act, and continue in his employment is, if it results in damage to him, actionable. the facts of this case were as follows: The plaintiff, a butcher at Lisburn ing of the language used by Lord for more than twenty years, in July, the doctrine of law as being that, if association at which the defendant there is an agreement to take an un- Quinn and others were present and lawful course of action which am- which the plaintiff attended by inviounts to a conspiracy and that con- tation, the plaintiff offered to pay all spiracy causes damage to the plain- fines, debts and demands against his tiff an action will lie in respect of men and asked to have them admitsuch conspiracy. It appears to me, ted to the Society. This was refused, and a resolution was passed that the entered into by the defendants was plaintiff's assaistants should be called wrongful both in respect of the in- out. One of the defendants, Craig, told terference with existing contracts the plaintiff that his meat would be and in respect of the prevention of stopped at Munce's if he did not comcontracts being entered into in the ply with their wishes. Munce, a butcher future." And Lord Justice Lopes in had been getting about thirty pounds the same case says: "The result of worth weekly of meat from the plainthe authorities appear to me to be tiff for twenty years. The plaintiff was that a combination by two or more written to by one of the defendants in September that if he continued to with a particular individual or en- employ non-union labor the Society ter into contracts with him-if done would be obliged to adopt extreme measures. Munce was subsequently in formed by one of the defendants that is an actionable wrong if damages formed by one of the defendants that result to him therefrom." And Lord having failed to make satisfactory arhave even a stake of any kind in the Justice Smith says: "The present is a rangements with the plaintiff they had 'very different case to that suggested, no other alternative than to instruct namely, the merely calling out men Munce's employees to cease work imon strike though it does appear to mediately the plaintiff's beef arrived. me that if a strike were used for the On the 20th September Munce sent a purpose and with the intent above telegram to the plaintiff, "Unless you arrange with Society you need not Mr. Curtis in clause 3 of his bill send any beef this week as men are would open the door to no end of liti- ordered to quit work," and Munce will be held liable to damages for any gation and the time of our judges ceased to deal with the plaintiff. The would be taken up in interpreting the plaintiff said that in consequence of

The case was first tried before Lord

ant Quinn. Protection of Property Act, 1875," and "harm to Leatham and so enable them was "to wreak their vengeance on Leath-"the union. I also think that the pro-"ment or combination is not to be "in-"dictible as a conspiracy,' has nothing "to do with civil remedies."

Lord Shand in his judgment says: "purpose of injuring the plaintiff in his And by way of capping the climax "trade. I am of opinion that the law in the fifth and final clause of his bill, "purpose of injuring the plaintiff in his "illegal; that by so acting the defend- nized as most pernicious legislation "of the rights of the plaintiff, with the bill retrospective and declarative of the result of causing serious injury to existing law. The whole sting of this 'him, and that the case of Allen vs. proposed legislation is in the final "Flood, as a case of legitimate com-"petition in the labor market is essentially different and gives no ground

for the defendant's argument.' Lord Brampton in his argument says The remedy for the invasion of a legal right is thus stated by Lord bring themselves within the law and Watson in his judgment in ALLEN subjected themselves to injunction, Mr. VS. FLOOD: "civil rights of another person is in itlieve the Rossland union and its mem-scarlet fever on its hands. The last
"self a legal wrong, carrying with it bers from the effects of the litigation patient has been discharged from the "liability to repair its necessary or nat"ural consequences insofar as these are
"injurious to the person whose right"

"Ithat is now pending against them. Will isolation hospital, which is now under"by the widow. Yesterd

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"Ithat is intelligent person reading the evidence ing to come to the conclusion that the the union themselves and that have cases 'acts complained of amounted to a only been upheld by the extremists? serious and wrongful invasion of the "plaintiff's trade rights, and I am at that the constitution of this alien in- Eight cases of scarlet fever are under with the plaintiff by threatening that a result a large number of men emthe workmen would be withdrawn from ployed either struck or were locked "ground it is that the defendants seek declared by a union except upon a vote cases were developed, but the opinion city today.

"to justify or excuse their action to union society they have no more legal right to commit what would other wise be unlawful wrongs than if the "association to which they are at-'tached had never come into existence "They have no more right to coerce oth "ers pursuing the same calling as themselves to join their society, or to adopt "their views or rules than those who "differ from them and belong to other "trade associations would have a night to coerce them. The legislature in con "ferring upon trades unions such privi "Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, does not "empower them to do more than make "rules for the regulation of their con-duct and to provide for their own "mutual assistance, and leaves each member as free to cease to belong to "it and to repudiate every obligation for future observance of its rules as "though he had never joined it; and most centainly it has not conferred on any association or any memb of it a license to obstruct or inter fere with the freedom of any other "person in carrying on his business or "bestowing his labon in the way he "thinks fit, provided only that it is "lawful; and although a combination of members of a trade union for cer-"tain purposes is no longer unlawful "and criminal as a conspiracy merely "because the objects of that combin-"ation are in restraint of trade, no protection is given to any combination or conspiracy which, before the passing of the Act of 1871, would have

been criminal for other reason Later on the same learned lord says: A conspiracy consists of an unlawful combination of two or more persons to do that which is contrary to law 'or to do that which is wrongful and 'harmful towards another person. It may be punished criminally dictment, or civilly by an action on the case in the nature of conspiracy if damage has been occasioned to the person against whom it is directed. It may also consist of an unlawful combination to carry out an object not in itself unlawful by unlawful means. The essential elements, wnether of a criminal or of an actionable conspir 'acy are, in my opinion, the same, 'though to sustain an action special 'damage must be proved." And his loriship concludes as follows: "I am conscious that I have occupied more of your lordship's time than I had 'intended, but the case is of real importance, and I feel that such un-'lawful conduct as has been pursued "towards Mr. Leathem demanded seri"ous attention. I think the law is with 'him, and that the damages awarded by the jury are under the circum stances very moderate. It is at all times a painful thing for any individ-'ual to be the object of the hatred, spite, and ill-will of any one who Canada, is now completely under cover. creased price for lead in ore of £2 6s. seeks to do him harm. But that is as Necessary tanks are being built and Here in Trail the silver-lead ores of nothing compared to the danger and the machinery and electrical apparatus the Slocan are changed into "bullion alarm created by a conspiracy formed will soon be installed. Already several finery will be discharging the impuri-"alarm created by a conspiracy formed acting under an illegal compact, to- pounds of pure metallic lead have been ties and producing separate ingots of "gether and separately, as often as turned out in the smelter laboratory by pure gold, pure silver and pure lead. "opportunity occurs regardless of law, the new process. The plant is being and actuated by malevolence, to injure erected on the site of the old brickyard, him and all who stand by him. Such about 200 yeards north of the works. 'a conspiracy is a powerful and dan- about 300 yards north of the works, gerous engine, which in this case has, and, as has been stated, it will be to I think, been employed by the defend- some extent simply experimental. So

And Lord Lindley in the concluding mercial success it will be enlarged. "that the civil liability depends on the "criminality, and that it such conduct "as is complained of has ceased to be "criminal it has, therefore, ceased to be "criminal it has, the "criminal it has, the "criminal it has "criminal it has "criminal it has, the "criminal it has "criminal it has "criminal it has "criminal it 'table, and the principles of justice on 'me to apply to such cases as these." officers and members thereof from being enjoined against or liable to damages for publishing information with regard to strikes and lockouts or from warming workmen against seeking employment in the locality affected by the

All these matters are fully dealt with "It is only necessary to add that the in the quotations I have made. They are "defendants here have no such defence one and all clearly illegal acts. They "as legitimate trade competition. Their are not countenanced in any civilized "acts were wrongful and malicious in country in the world and why should "the sense found by the jury—that is to matters of this kind affecting the wel-"say, they acted by conspiracy, not for fare and peace and good name of our "besetting within the meaning of this "any purpose of advancing their own province be legalized by the legislature

> clause. Because the executive and certain members of the Rossland branch of the Western Federation of Miners a foreign institution ruled and guided by aliens, so conducted themselves during the recent strike in Rossland as to bring themselves within the law and "Any invasion of the Curtis feels himself called upon to re-Will Mr. Curtis tell the legislature antine.



Good health depends mostly upon the food we eat.

We can't be healthy if we take alum or other poison daily in our food.

When outfitting for camp always take Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for good health and good food. It makes the finest flapjacks, biscuits and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Never go into the woods away from a doctor with a cheap alum baking powder in the outfit. You want the best baking powder in the world-and it is most

Latest News from The Smelter City

(Special to the Miner.)

TRAIL, B. C., March 20.-The Trail refinery, the first silver-lead refinery in reduction of \$4 corresponds to an inants for the perpetration of organized soon as it can be shown that sufficient bullion is obtainable to insure its com-

within the meaning of section 3, and bounty granted by the Dominion gov Ryan, formerly a resident of Rossland within the meaning of section 3, and bounty granted by the bound of \$5 per ton on, all pig lead and Trail, is promoting a smelter scheme "could not be sustained in a case produced and refined in Canada. It for Sandon. Mr. Ryan's company inlike this, the difference between an in- will, in many ways, encourage the pro-dictment for a conspiracy and an act- duction of silver-lead ores and enable capacity of 50 tons per day and nego-tion for damages occasioned by a con- the Canadian smelters to compete with spiracy is very marked and is well those across the line. With the ad-known. An illegal agreement, whether justment of the tariff, which the dele-of Sandon. It is claimed that Mr. Ryan carried out or not, is the essential gation to Ottawa will endeavor to se- is backed by ample capital to erect his element in a criminal case; the dam- cure, it will also encourage the market- proposition. eting in ing of Canadian lead in Canada by concert, and not the criminal conspination inducing some company to use it in racy, is the important element in the the manufacture of paint. The metal 'action for damages. (1) In my opinion, markets were unsatisfactory last year, it is quite clear that section 3 has no alike to mine owners, smelters and reapplication to civil actions; it is confined entirely to original proceedings fineries, and the fall in prices affected has been received at the Trail smelter,

actionable. On this point I will content in charges at the first of the year, and that I agree with in making these reductions the smelt-Andrews J., and those who concur- ers proposed a new basis of settlement. red with him. It does not follow, and Now preliminary settlements, involving it is not true, that annoyances which the payment of 90 per cent of the pro-'are not indictable are not actionable. ceeds, will be made so soon as the re-The law relating to nuisances, to say sults are obtained from the smelter, It is known as the Marion design, and nothing of the law relating to combin- the final settlement to be made on quo-"ations, shows that many annoyances tations for metals 90 days after the are actionable which are not indic- preliminary settlement. The zinc filling a gravel car in less than a minlimit has been reduced from 10 per ute. which this is held to be so appear to cent to 8 per cent, which means that on clean lead ores, carrying 40 per cent the general improvenents to the road By section 4 of his bill 10, Mr. Curtis lead and over, the total reduction in bed of the Nelson-Robson branch have wishes to relieve trade unions and the freight and treatment charges is \$4 per been pushed until there are now beton, while on ores containing over 8 tween 250 and 300 men employed. About per cent zinc the net reduction is \$3 90 men are engaged on the bridge at per ton.

a number of years has been between ing. The steel bridge at Kootenay £12 and £13 sterling, and as a reduc- Crossing will be one of the handsomest srike and from purchasing products by the employer engaged in the strike tion of \$4 per ton of ore is equivalent on the division.

to \$11 per ton of lead, assuming the ore to contain 40 per cent lead and that the smelter pays for 90 per cent, this

JOE RYAN'S' SMELTER

Among the Trail visitors are Maurice Gintzburger, of the Monitor mine, who is here looking after some ore ments from that property. He says it is the company's intention to keep up shipments at the rate of 100 tons per month for the ensuing year. One interesting And Lord Lindley in the concluding interest success it will be children. For the ensuing year, One interesting piece of news which Mr. Gintzburger suming that there was a trade dispute be the first to take advantage of the brought down was the fact that Joseph

ORE FROM NELSON, WASH.

The first shipment of ore from the Lucile Dreyfus mine, better known as the Alabama group, near Nelson, Wash., fineries, and the fall in prices and the fall in prices and the receipts of the silver-lead mine & Republic road, to Grand Forks, where owners of Kootenay to the extent of it was transferred to the C. P. R. Last winter, ore from this property was ship-To meet this decline the railways ped to the Granby smelter. If the returns are as satisfactory as anticipated, shipments well continue.

THE BIG STEAM SHOVEL.

The most powerful steam shovel in the northwest, is now engaged in filling the approaches to the Robson bridge is capable of lifting two and a half cubic yards of earth at a load and of

While this work has been in progress, Kootenay Crossing, and work has been The average price of London lead for started on the bridge at Slocan Cross-

of three-fourths of the resident mem- is held in some instances that certain bers of the union and that the strike of the patients are suffering from noth-declared by the Rossland union in July, in worse than German measles, while 1901, was upon a resolution carried by the genuine fever cases are of a mild only a majority of less than one-half type. The health authorities do not the resident members of the union and know the origin of the fever. It was that, consequently, in declaring this reported that the children of a family strike the executive board of the union named O'Brien was first attacked and was acting against the express provis- that no medical practicioner was called, ions of its constitution? Men who will hence the cases were not reported and ruthlessly set aside and ignore the writ- the contagion spread without check. ten constitution of their own organiza- This report has not been confirmed. In tion are not in my opinion entitled to any event the proper steps are being the extraordinary privileges which bill taken to curtail the spread of infect-No. 10 would entitle them to enjoy. BRITISHER.

Rossland, March 25th, 1902.

NO SMALLPOX NOW. Isolation Hospital is Empty, But Cases

of Scarlet Fever Are Reported. Rossland is now absolutely free of of smallpox unless something St. George's church. should slip a cog at the frontier quar-

ion, and some consolation is taken from the fact that the disease has appeared

TWO DEATHS-

Two deaths occurred in Rossland in the past forey-eight hours. On Sunday Charles Fields, aged 33 years, died of boarding house for the past six months smallpox but it has a mild epidemic of and leaves a wife and child. The rescarlet fever on its hands. The last mains will be shipped to Joplin, Misby the widow. Yesterday Samuel hospital from the effects of an injury "is infringed." I cannot suppose any of the union and condone their conduct expense of keeping the institution run- to the head received several weeks ago -acts and conduct that were condemn-ning. The health authorities state that in the Josie mine. The funeral takes "adduced on the trial of this case fail- ed by the right thinking members of there is no apparent danger of further place this morning at 10:30 o'clock from

> Percy Chapman, manager of A. M. MacDonald & Co.'s wholesale grocery business in the Kootenays, is in the

THE OI

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The ore produ camp for the shows another from the previ but is sufficien toward the fo camp. The Le R growing steadil present month over the best that will be me established and passed during day's and Mor bring the record During the wee its output to 6,20 sent out 1250 720 tons, and the ern 450 tons, tons for the the year to dat

The output of ing March 29 is as follows: Mine.

Le Roi. Le Roi No. 2. Bonanza.... Velvet Centre Star. War Eagle ..

THE U Nohing of spo from the Le Ro usual work ha steadily in the gress has been the shaft 1050-foot level. is now about in the history the shipments ing March ha on in the Min

PROGRE At the Le B work has no dent of speci the principal velopment in the new ore Ore is being shipment. Els is proceeding formerly, and

STII Ore is still Nickel Plate Great Western timated that t some time. I

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BELOV In the Grais still under being made recently. The shaft is belo is the intent to the 400-f the matter with respec property.

> The devel is progressi sinking of t but it is it the other

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