

MINING PRODUCTION IN CANADA

INTERESTING STATISTICAL TABLES OF QUANTITIES AND VALUES.

Prominence Assumed by Gold and Falling Off in Silver and Lead—Marked Increase in Copper.

Advance sheets of the report by Efric Drew Ingall of the Canadian geologist survey, show the total value of the mineral production of the Dominion to have been as follows:

1896	\$10,221,255
1897	11,321,331
1898	12,518,894
1899	14,013,913
1900	16,783,353
1901	18,776,616
1902	16,228,417
1903	20,035,082
1904	19,931,158
1905	20,639,964
1906	22,584,513
1907	28,001,430
1908	38,401,010
1909	47,275,512

The productions for the year 1899 are in detail:

Metallic— Quantity (a), Value (a), (b), lbs.....	15,078,475	\$ 2,655,219
Copper (fine, in ore, etc.)		
Gold, Yukon district, \$16,000,000		
Gold, all other, 5,049,730		

Total metallic.....	21,049,730	\$28,833,717
Non-metallic.....		
Arsenic, lbs.....	114,637	\$ 4,572
Asbestos and asbestos, tons.....	25,285	483,290
Chromite, tons.....	1,980	23,760
Coal, tons.....	4,565,993	9,010,038
Coke (f), tons.....	100,820	980,022
Fluorapatite, tons.....	3,000	9,000
Fire clay, tons.....	590	1,295
Graphite, tons.....	1,220	16,179
Grindstones, tons.....	4,511	13,285
Gypsum, tons.....	244,566	237,329
Limestone for flux, tons.....	53,202	45,682
Manganese ore, tons.....	308	3,960
Mica.....	163,000	
Mineral pigments—		
Barite, tons.....	720	4,402
Ochres, tons.....	3,919	19,900
Mineral water.....	100,000	
Making sand, tons.....	13,724	27,430
Natural gas (f).....	2,000	387,271
Petroleum (h), bbls.....	808,570	1,202,020
Phosphate (apatite) tons.....	3,000	18,000
Pyrites, tons.....	27,987	110,748
Salt, tons.....	27,987	234,520
Soapstone, tons.....	450	1,960
Structural Materials and Clay Products—		
Cement, natural rock, bbls.....	131,887	119,508
Cement, Portland, bbls.....	255,366	513,985
Flagstones.....	7,400	
Granite.....	90,542	
Pottery.....	200,000	
Sewer pipe.....	161,546	
Slate.....	33,406	
Terra cotta.....	220,253	
Building material, including bricks, building stone, lime, sands and gravels and tiles.....		4,250,000
Total structural materials and clay products.....		\$5,506,843
Total all other non-metallic.....		12,544,952
Total non-metallic.....		\$18,141,195
Total metallic.....		28,833,717
Estimated value of mineral product not returned.....		300,000
Total, 1899.....		\$47,275,512

\*Returns incomplete. (a) Quantity of value of product marketed. The ton used is that of 2,000 lbs. (b) Copper contents of ore, matte, etc., at 17.61c per lb. (c) Lead contents of ores, etc., at 4.47c per lb. (d) Nickel contents of ore, matte, etc., at 30c per lb. (e) Silver contents of ore at 59.59c per oz.

(f) Oven coke, all the production of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. (g) Gross returns from sale of gas. (h) Calculated from inspection returns at 100 gallons crude to 42 refined oil, and computed at \$1.48 2-3 per bbl. of 35 imp. gallons. The barrel of refined oil is assumed to contain 42 imp. gallons.

The increase in the value of the mineral production of Canada which has been so noticeable a feature in the figures for the previous four years, is continued during 1899. Compared with the corrected total for 1898, the preliminary figures for 1899 show an increase of over 22.2 per cent, the increases for 1898 and 1897 having been nearly 35 per cent and nearly 27 per cent, respectively.

Of the above mentioned 22.28 per cent, 15.52 per cent is to be credited to the increased output of gold from the Yukon placers, 2.92 per cent to the increase in the other metallic products, and 3.84 per cent to the growth of the non-metallic mineral industries.

The value of the mineral production of the country per capita for 1899 would be about \$8.90, having increased almost four-fold in the 14 years since 1895, when the first figures were available.

A study of the figures given in the table accompanying shows that the metallic products contribute some 61 per cent of the value of the whole, and these, together with coal, petroleum and building material, account for all but about 9 per cent of the grand total.

The proportional contributions of the various products for 1898 and 1899 are:

Product	1898	1899
Gold	35.63	44.53
Coal	21.27	19.12
Building material	10.77	8.99
Silver	6.71	5.88
Copper	4.71	4.37
Nickel	3.12	2.07
Lead	2.75	2.54
Petroleum	1.27	1.02
Asbestos	1.03	1.34
Cement	0.83	0.82
Natural gas		

Coke..... 0.74  
Salt..... 0.64  
Gypsum..... 0.60  
Pottery..... 0.55  
Iron ore..... 0.53

The chief points of interest brought out by the above figures lie in the much greater prominence assumed by gold, and the falling off, in silver and lead, which now occupy the sixth and eighth places, as compared with the fourth and seventh positions formerly occupied by these metals.

In copper, owing to the large advance in prices, there was a marked increase in value notwithstanding the decrease in the output. The main features of the industry consists in decreases in the production of Quebec and Ontario mines, for although in the latter case the amount of ore treated was greater than in 1898, the content of copper was lower. The shipments of ore from the Parry Sound district, although small, constitute a new feature in this industry. In British Columbia there was a heavy advance in the production, chiefly from the Rossland mines.

The value of the gold production shows a large percentage increase, in the Yukon and Ontario especially, the former having grown 60 per cent and the latter over 58 per cent. In the case of iron ore the large advance shown was only to be expected from the great demand which arose, and in view of the growth in the last few years of the iron smelting industry of the country.

The increase in the quality and value of the nickel produced attests the continued prosperity of the mines of Sudbury, Ontario, notwithstanding their decreased output of copper, as mentioned above. Of the chief contributors to the total mineral production of the country, lead and silver are the only two showing a considerable falling off, and that notwithstanding more favorable prices. This is due to local causes in British Columbia, not dependent on the value of the deposits, but which have led to the restrictions there.

With the exception of a slight falling off in the value of the asbestos, all the other chief minerals show considerable advances, both in amount and value. Inspection of the figures shows this especially to be the case in the cement and coke making industries.

THE COURT HOUSE QUARRY.

Judge Forin Grants an Injunction in Favor of Contractor Lawn.

A curious case came up before Judge Forin Friday in which James Lawn sought an injunction restraining J. Macnamara from working a certain quarry for building stone on Third avenue, about 90 feet from its intersection with Butte street. In the affair, besides the two contracting parties chiefly concerned were mixed up, both Mayor Goodeve and Alderman Dean, who were called as witnesses for the defence. The counsel were A. F. McNeil for Mr. Lawn and J. L. G. Abbott for Mr. Macnamara.

Contractor Lawn had first endeavored to obtain a writ but Judge Forin, learning that the defendant was in the city, decided to hear the other side.

The affidavit filed by the applicant set forth that on obtaining the contract for the erection of the new court house he went to the city council and obtained a permission from them to remove stone upon the grade of Third Avenue and Butte street. The permission was granted on condition that the quarry should not interfere with the grade of the streets.

The contractor stated that he had gone to work under the conditions given and had erected a derrick and removed the weathered rock, unfit for his purpose, and thus made a face from which dimension stone could be extracted. This had cost over \$900. With the approach of winter the works on the court house had closed down. On resuming this spring Contractor Lawn found the quarry in possession of J. Macnamara, who was his former works during the fall of last year. J. Macnamara was taking out stone which he was using on buildings in other parts of the city and he refused to give up possession or even to allow James Lawn to take out material. This was on the ground that the quarry was on certain lots which the Columbia & Western held a right of way, and which had been leased to him. Contractor Lawn then procured the services of Kenneth Burnett to survey the quarry, with the result that it was found to be wholly on the street. Application was then made for a writ, notice having been given to the present chairman of the board of works and to the Mayor. The council permit was filed with the affidavit.

J. Macnamara called, stated that when he learned that he was upon the city land had gone to Alderman Dean, and had got a verbal permission from him to go on extracting stone until he was otherwise notified.

Mayor Goodeve stated that J. Macnamara had come to him and complained that Contractor Lawn was about to stop him and, as all recollection of the order from the council had slipped his memory, and also thinking that both men could work at the same time, he had allowed J. Macnamara to proceed.

Alderman Dean, called by the defence, stated that he had given permission to Macnamara and that he had also seen Lawn on the matter. A. F. McNeil, counsel for applicant, showed witnesses the council order and asked him whether he took upon himself as an individual member of the city council to grant Macnamara permission to take out rock which had been granted by the city council to Lawn. The witness, in reply, said that Macnamara had only received permission to take out rock until otherwise notified.

A VISIT TO SUNLAND.

Mr. Roy Gives His Impressions of California in San Francisco.

Mr. Henry Roy, the mining operator, returned on Friday from a visit to San Francisco. He says he spent 10 days in San Francisco and vicinity. He visited Oakland, Berkeley, Niles, Alameda and other points of interest around the Golden City. The Cliff House and ever beating surf, the seals on the rocks there greatly impressed him. The Sutro baths pleased him, and he says that tropical and warm water plants, is a wonder. Mr. Roy's grandfather went through the Golden Gate in 1849 after a voyage around the Cape Horn. This is the entrance to San Francisco harbor. With the frowning forts at Alcatraz, Black Point and other places and the endless procession of sailing and steam vessels coming into the harbor and going, it forms a great attraction. Mr. Roy said he was not a stranger in San Francisco, as he met some former Canadian friends there who are in business and are doing well. What impressed him most was the fertility of the California soil. While he was there the meadows and hills were carpeted with flowers. There is hardly a frost there in winter to nip the vegetation and from the time of the first rains the grass is green. The trees are now loaded with fruit, barley and wheat are ripening and hay is in progress in many places. This is in marked contrast to here, the snow is just leaving the ground. Green vegetables are plentiful there the year around. This all strikes Mr. Roy as a wonderful country, and one which he says he intends to visit again.

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Imports and Exports at the Customs Port of Rossland.

Through the kindness of Collector McDonald and his deputy, Mr. Ross, the following figures relating to the customs collections for March at the port of Rossland are furnished:	
Imports.....	\$37,002
Dutiable imports.....	6,028
Free imports.....	
Total imports.....	\$43,720
Amount of duty collected.....	\$8,488.96
Exports.....	
Pyritic ore tons.....	220 \$4,250
Mattie (copper and lead) lbs.....	1,069,473 140,347
All other exports.....	9,424
Total exports.....	\$154,021

NELSON LABOR TROUBLE.

A Uniform Rate Is Settled Upon From This Day Forward.

News reached here Saturday from Nelson that the managers of the mines around Nelson and Ymir will pay their men from this date forward at a uniform rate of \$3.25 per diem, deducting a board rate of \$1 a day. This is the final note of the Sloan labor trouble. The managers, including Mr. J. Roderick Robertson, acknowledge that the report is absolutely correct, and that the men will now go to work without any further discussion.

IMPORTANT LIBERAL MEETING.

Fresh Delegates Are Appointed and the Martin Platform Is Endorsed.

A special meeting of the Liberal Association was held last Saturday to select additional and substitute delegates to the Provincial Liberal convention on April 5 at Vancouver, it having been learned that proxies would not likely be accepted, and only Mr. W. F. McNeil, of those appointed on Thursday evening being called to attend. The meeting, though called at short notice, was larger than that of Thursday evening. The vice-president, Mr. Lalonde, was in the chair. Mr. Lalonde put in his resignation as a delegate, as he could not go, and the Hon. Smith, Curtis was, by unanimous vote, appointed a delegate in his place. Messrs. J. S. Pattison, R. Grigor and H. Daniel were appointed alternate delegates to fill vacancies that might occur. On motion of the Hon. Smith Curtis, seconded by Mr. A. Dutton, Mr. James M. Martin, M. P., was unanimously elected a delegate. Messrs. H. Roy and J. A. Macdonald were appointed delegates in case any of the preceding were unable to go.

It was also resolved unanimously that the delegates be free from any instructions as to voting and leadership if party lines be adopted.

It was moved by Mr. R. Grigor and seconded by Mr. A. Macnisch that the members of the association present at this meeting express their approval of the platform promulgated by the Martin government. The motion was carried without a dissentient vote. The meeting was enthusiastic and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Session Adjourned Until Next Friday—Cases Heard Yesterday.

Judge Forin sat Friday at 10 a. m. in the chambers of the Register of the Supreme Court.

His Honor spoke of the case of R. Candell vs. George Owen et al. brought upon a mechanics' lien. The case was dismissed as regards George H. Owen being sustained on the previous day by the Astley Bros. The matter was a recovery of wages in altering the Dominion Hall, which George H. Owen had leased to the Astley Brothers for the purpose of running a variety show. The men were engaged by the Astley Brothers and not by George Owen. The case against the latter was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

R. Young vs. George Owen et al. was practically the same as the preceding case. His Honor having to return to Nelson, adjourned the proceedings until April 6.

W. D. McKinnon vs. George H. Owen for purchase money in which \$81.25 had been paid into court, was also stood over, with costs against plaintiff, who was not ready to proceed.

J. J. Dumbeller vs. Clearwater et al. recovery of share of assessment work, for done was partly heard, and was stood over with leave to the plaintiff to amend and leave to the defendants to reply.

COMMISSIONER EVA BOOTH.

She Will Visit Rossland and Talk of Her Slum Work.

Commissioner Eva Booth, second daughter of General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, will visit Rossland on April 11 and 12. Commissioner Booth devoted several years of her life to slum work in London, and has a most interesting story to tell of the scenes and incidents which she witnessed there. She appears, when delivering this lecture, in Rossland, and always creates a profound impression with her story of low life as she saw it in the poorer parts of London. She will hold a welcome meeting in the Salvation Army hall, but her address on the "Slums of London" will be delivered in Miners' Union hall.

The Ton-Mileage System.

After April the ton-mileage system will be in operation on the Kootenay divisions of the C. P. R., which is the link necessary to make the system effective from ocean to ocean. The system is ingenious and well worked out, and consists of a schedule of returns which have to be filed with each division superintendent every day before 11 o'clock, and which demonstrate to a cent the exact cost of operating his division for the previous day up to 24 o'clock. After passing through the hands of the superintendents the returns are wired to the eastern or western managers, as the case may be, and then go direct to the general manager at Montreal, who thus knows each day by 17 o'clock the operating expenses of the whole system for the previous day. E. H. Cuddy of Winnipeg, is in the Kootenays introducing ton-mileage.

Funeral of Rev. W. Coulthard.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the remains of the late Rev. Walter Coulthard, who succumbed on Saturday to a stroke of paralysis at his home, 133 Bedford road, were laid out at rest in Mount Pleasant cemetery. Rev. Mr. Neill of Westminster church, and Rev. Mr. McCaul of Avenue Road Presbyterian church conducted the services. The funeral was private, only the relatives and intimate friends being present.—Toronto Globe.

A Room Burglarized.

On Friday night a burglar entered and looted the apartments in the Opera house occupied by Mr. Dave Alexander, of the Clarendon. Mr. Alexander works nights, and so does not know when it was that the burglar broke open his door and stole his belongings. Among the articles taken was a set of four razors which cost \$36. In addition to this, pins, rings and other jewelry were taken, bringing the total loss up to \$100. There is no clue to the thief.

THE SCOTCH BALL.

The Weekly Danes Score the Success of the Present Season.

The usual weekly dance at the Scotch Scotch club came off Thursday night, and was, from a variety of reasons, more fully attended than usual although the function has ever been one of the best attended in the city. Perhaps the chief reason of the signal success was due to the efforts of the ladies, who gave a supper which was excellently well gotten up.

There were four instrumentalists, discarding sweet music, while 45 couples took up every inch of dancing room, and relays of waiting dancers repaired in dozens to the supper hall.

The members are highly elated with the progress the club is making as evidenced by the number of guests entertained by it Thursday night. They wish to thank publicly the friends whose endeavors have been so largely instrumental to the results obtained.

Dog Fight Not in It.

On a dull afternoon when there is no business around to occupy the minds of the crowd a small occurrence will easily gather a large mob. The sidewalks of Columbia avenue were swarmed over yesterday afternoon watching a horse from the Montana stables bucking straight down Washington street along the raised sidewalk east of the Allan hotel, and finally depositing his rider, a well known mining broker of the city, at the door of the hotel kitchen.

Ten feet further down the steps to the lade would have caused a serious catastrophe had not the rider luckily managed to slip off where he did. The stableman, appearing on the scene, proceeded, amidst the laughing encouragement of the crowd, who evidently thought the entertainment was one better than a dog fight, to bucket the unmanageable steed through the mud of Columbia avenue at top speed. A couple of turns and the horse was yanked up to the stables dead beat.

A New Way to Dump Garbage.

A load of garbage, heralded by a very distinct smell, could have been seen during the middle of yesterday afternoon wending its way through the principal thoroughfare of the city towards the city dump. The driver of the substitute for a conservancy cart had left the house, reaching his destination, as the contents of the wagon were strewn along the streets as it proceeded.

Drugist Union.

The movement for shorter hours among the druggists is gaining headway. It will be remembered that the proposal is to close each evening at 8 p. m., only dispensing to remain after that hour. At present out of the five drug store proprietors in the city three have already agreed the agreement, one has promised to do so, and one will give his decision this evening.

Eat What You Like.—This may seem a startling speech to make to the poor dependent dyspeptic who for years has been obliged so carefully to eat. Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat any thing that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

Mr. William Abercrombie and wife, of Trail, intend to disinter the body of their infant daughter, who died and was buried here two years since. The body will be reinterred in Spokane.

NOW LORD METHEUN IS IN TROUBLE

He is Surrounded on Three Sides and His Communications Are Threatened. The Story of the Captured Convoy. British Retreat on Bloemfontein.

London, April 3.—The latest news from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the convoy disaster. No credence is given to the report that the Boers numbered between 8,000 and 10,000. The general belief is that there could not have been half that number. Lord Roberts' own despatch, dated two hours later than the Daily Chronicle, says nothing about the guns being recaptured. The story, therefore, looks doubtful.

Little news has arrived from other points. Kennardt was formally reoccupied on Saturday. The report that the Boers are massing in the vicinity of Taungs and Klip Dam, is confirmed. Lord Acton's difficulties are apparently increasing with Boer laagers or guerrilla bands on three sides of him, and he will be obliged to watch his communications with Orange river.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday with reference to the capture of the convoy, says: "The whole affair was a flash intended to frighten Free States who were desirous of surrendering to Lord Roberts. When General Colville arrived, although he was all most destitute of mounted men, and had marched 18 miles he determined to turn the river crossing at some point lower down than that occupied by the enemy. According to General Smith-Gorrien's brigade, including the Canadians, attempted another drift, which turned the enemy's original position. For some reason Lieutenant Colonel Lint's artillery was detached at 2 o'clock to the right, where it remained for a considerable period shelling at a 5,000-yards range, three of the enemy's guns that were placed in the open in the vicinity of Colonel Broadwood's encampment. Consequently a large force of Boers on the far side of the Modder, escaped punishment and retreated slowly as our infantry advanced. Finally our guns took up a position on the rising ground between the two brigades, thus commanding both drifts, but by that time their support was not needed, and the only resistance to the advance of the British infantry came from guns firing shrapnel at far too long a range."

"We could, however, see the enemy in force in a laager at the foot of some hills lying between the Modder and Thaba Nchu, and we could also see them move off our convoy to the rear."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard says: "The Prince of Teck was in charge of the transport but is safe."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs Sunday and describing the loss of the convoy says: "The Boers opened with a murderous fire, it was simply a slaughter. The Kaffir drivers of the convoy ran away, leaving their teams, and it was impossible for our men to hit the hidden enemy. Our gunners fought bravely, trying to save the guns, but our people were greatly hampered by Kaffirs, who ran hither and thither looking for cover from the fearful fire that poured in on all sides. Meanwhile the enemy were hotly pressing Colonel Broadwood, whose mounted troops were completely surrounded.

The British showed magnificent bravery. The officers were quite cool, and composedly directed the operations. The opportune arrival of reinforcements saved Colonel Broadwood from annihilation. It is reported that two guns have been recaptured. The whole force is retiring on Bloemfontein."

ST. HELENA.

Boer Prisoners, Backed by Schreiner, Object to the Island Prison.

London, April 2.—In the House of Commons today, answering a question on the subject, the government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, confirmed the statement that Premier Schreiner had expressed an objection to the removal of the Boer prisoners to the Island of St. Helena. The government, he added, had fully considered the objection, but was unable to alter its policy of sending a certain number of prisoners to St. Helena. He explained that this policy was specially dictated by military considerations.

A BRITISH REVERSE.

Despatch From Lord Roberts Regarding Broadwood's Repulse.

London, April 2.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, April 1: "I received news late yesterday afternoon from Colonel Broadwood, who was at Thabanchu, 38 miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces from the north and the east. He stated that, if the reports proved true, he would retire towards the waterworks, 17 miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works."

"Broadwood was told in reply that the ninth division of Muriel's mounted infantry would march at daylight to today to support him, and that, if he considered it necessary, he should retire from the waterworks. At dawn today he was shelled by the enemy, who attacked on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage toward Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry."

"Some two miles from the waterworks the road crossed a deep nullah, or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire. Many of the drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range and several of the guns were cap-

tured. The remainder galloped away, covered by Roberts' Horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile, Lieut. Chester Masters, of Remington's scouts, found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They reformed with great steadiness, notwithstanding all that had previously occurred."

"Broadwood's force, which has just reached me, and which contains no details, stated that he had lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimated all his casualties at about 350, including 200 missing.

"On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered General French, with the two remaining cavalry brigades, to follow in support of the ninth division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action after 2 p. m."

"Broadwood's cavalry consisted of the Royal Household Cavalry and Tenth Hussars, 'Q' and 'U' batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and Pilcher's battalion of mounted infantry.

"The strength of the enemy is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not reported."

COMMANDED BY A GERMAN.

The Boers Who Caught Broadwood in a Trap Retired.

Bushmans Kop, April 1.—The Boers who were hidden in the spruit when the British guns were captured yesterday were commanded by Reichman, a German-American. The receipt of this despatch settles the disputed point arising from the discrepancy in the despatch from Bushmans Kop of Saturday and Lord Roberts' despatch of yesterday referring to the time the engagement between the British and Boers occurred, which is now shown to be Saturday and not Sunday as might have been judged from the message of the commander-in-chief.

The Boers retired this morning when they discovered the British scouts leaving two Dutch military attaches, one of them dangerously wounded, in the hands of the British. All the wounded are doing well. Every one agrees that but for Colonel Broadwood's splendid handling of his troops not a member of the force would have escaped. The Boers are still holding the waterworks and the line of hills behind them.

Fighting Around Mafeking.

Pretoria, April 1.—Cannonading was again heard in the direction of Brandfort Saturday, and it is reported that very heavy fighting occurred on Saturday around Mafeking. It is added that Colonel Plumer's relief column was compelled to retire with loss. No details have been received.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

Dublin Bright With Fluttering Flags and Enthusiastic People.

New York, April 2.—"Bedad an' it's mad you're all going. I'll be thinking," said an old six-foot Irishman walking in College Green yesterday afternoon, says a Dublin cable to the Herald. Indeed, dirty old Dublin, as it has been lovingly called, is brightening with thousands upon thousands of fluttering flags. What strikes one when the people are out is a sure sign that Her Majesty's passage will arouse enthusiasm at the unmistakable radiance in the streets that Irish women have taken up the cry. With scarcely any exceptions, all white and blue ribbons and patriotic badges with light pictures in them of the Queen, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Colonel Baden-Powell and others, and if the women are thus inclined, the men are sure to follow. It is evident that the Irish man is going to accept this occasion as giving the Englishman, while deeply impressed with his deeds recently in the field, an opportunity of knowing the Irishman better at home. The Irish Dublin man is always one from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in