

Railroad Company Sells Much Land to Settlers

The busiest real estate man in Rossland is Edgar Charles, timber and land agent of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad. He is engaged in selling the lands comprised in the grant to the company on construction account, and while the season for the sale of such lands is about closed there is still some demand. A large acreage has been sold during the past summer.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard's land grant originally comprised 400,000 acres, of which much has been sold from year to year. The sales this year have not been the largest in the history of the land grant, but the acreage turned over has been substantial, and practically all of the ground has been sold to settlers and not to speculators. In one instance a mining company bought a 5000-acre plot near Ymir for the timber contained thereon, while the balance of the season's sales have been in plots of 10 to 200 acres to settlers who

have chosen land suited to agriculture. During the year the rush of homeseekers to the west has been considerable, and although the bulk of the influx has been in the Northwest Territories and western states, this district of British Columbia has secured its share of the new blood, and the element coming in here has been desirable—native-born, with the capital to purchase and equip ranches. The outlook for such settlers in this district is bright. The lands are excellent in many instances, particularly where water is available for irrigation in the dry season, while the mining camps of the district furnish a splendid market for the entire product of the country. It will be many years before the ranchers of the Kootenays raise sufficient produce of various descriptions to supply the home market, particularly if the mining districts flourish as their natural resources merit.

Okanagan Produce Coming Into the Kootenay

The Okanagan valley has produced a magnificent crop of fruit and produce this season, the largest in the history of the section. At the present time the ranchers are engaged in moving the apple crop, and for the first time the Kootenay country is taking a considerable portion of the product.

It is estimated that this year the Kootenays have bought some \$7000 worth of Okanagan vegetables and fruit, which is probably treble the amount purchased in any one previous year. The indications are that hereafter the Kootenays will be a large consumer of Okanagan products, particularly as the crop continues to grow. Leading Okanagan produce raisers state that within three or four years Okanagan will be raising more than enough fruit and vegetables to supply the entire Kootenay country, as well as sending large quantities to the Northwest Territories, now a big consumer in all lines of fruit and produce. Provided there are no very extensive increases in population, it is believed here, however, that within the period stated

there will be very substantial increases in population as the result of the advances in the mining industry.

Produce men who make a study of the situation predict that within a comparatively short period the Okanagan products will crowd the Washington state products out of the Kootenay markets. It is asserted that the Canadian stock, particularly apples, is much superior to that of Washington state, that the latter being farther north results in a firmer and better keeping product being grown. Good rates are being secured over the Canadian Pacific and the Okanagan growers have the advantage of a protective duty of fifteen cents per box.

Okanagan ranchers have done well this season. It is stated that their apples, for instance, have netted them a profit of a dollar per box in the orchards, and that vegetables also paid well, though prices were somewhat lower than usual in this line. One farm, the Coldstream ranch, owned by Lord Aberdeen, is claimed to have made profits aggregating \$10,000 this summer.

The Rifle Association Secures Range at Ferndale

A very well attended meeting of the Rossland Rifle Association occurred last night at the board of trade rooms, among those present being C. O. Lalonde, the chairman, W. J. Nelson, J. Bruce, Arthur McMillan, the secretary, and several others. The meeting was called for the purpose of setting before the members of the association the fact that a new range had been secured at Ferndale, and that it was hoped would be so built to render shooting easy at an early date almost a certainty.

At last night's meeting it was reported that a committee, consisting of Judge Nelson, Wm. Harp and Arthur McMillan, had visited the proposed site of the range at Ferndale and had selected it with the thorough consent of the owners of the property. It was thought at the time that it would be a hard matter

to secure the consent of the owners of the ground for the purposes intended by the association, but this matter was got around and the privileges secured.

As a result of this communication a committee, consisting of practically the same gentlemen, with the addition of C. O. Lalonde, was appointed to visit the ground selected and to locate and survey a range and carry out details necessary to its construction. It is expected that the range will be open for shooting purposes at an early date, possibly by the latter part of next week. The range is much better one than the one previously selected; a range that was found to be out of the question when surveyed, the dip being too great for any practical shooting. The new site of the proposed range is much nearer the city, being about thirty minutes from Columbia avenue.

Succumbed to His Terrible Injuries

Harry C. Adams passed away at the Sisters' hospital yesterday afternoon as a result of injuries received at the Le Roi mine on Wednesday last.

On Friday deceased underwent an operation for the reduction of the compound fracture of his right leg above the knee, the attendant physicians having concluded upon consultation that the operation was essential if Mr. Adams was to have a chance for life.

In the course of the operation it was discovered that the injury was even more serious than had been thought at first, and after the ordeal grave doubt was felt as to the ultimate results. The accident had been followed by a severe shock and this was repeated to a considerable extent after the operation. Mr. Adams passed quietly away yesterday morning. Deceased came to Rossland ten months ago from Greenwood, where he had been a shift boss in the Mother Lode mine, then managed by his father-in-law, Richard Hutchinson. His mother resides in Spokane. Since coming here deceased worked at the Josie and Le Roi mines,

being employed on the timber gang in the latter property at the time of the accident.

The late Mr. Adams was an ex-member of the Knights of Pythias and was a member in good standing of Boundary Valley lodge No. 38, Independent Order of Oddfellows. The local lodge of the fraternity has taken charge of the remains and will attend to the funeral arrangements after consultation with the relatives of deceased.

As a workman and a citizen the late Mr. Adams was eminently respected. Of retiring disposition he made acquaintances slowly, but those who knew him regarded him as a man in the best sense of the word. He was possessed of superb nerve as was evidenced by the unflinching fortitude with which he bore the terrible agony of his injuries.

About a year ago deceased was united in marriage to Miss Moffat, formerly of Rossland, with whom he resided on St. Paul street north.

The remains will be shipped to Spokane for burial on the 10:30 train tomorrow morning.

TO REDUCE SENTENCE—

The evidence in the case of rex vs. Rose has been transcribed, and makes a very bulky volume of about 500 pages, says the Nelson Miner. J. A. Macdonald, of Rossland, counsel for Rose, the convicted murderer, will not seek to secure a new trial, as was first announced, but will endeavor to have the minister of justice reduce the sentence imposed to life imprisonment. Rose has every hope that this effort will be successful, and as yet he shows very little concern over the position in which he has been placed.

FOR A PORTFOLIO—

The Rossland Liberal Association has passed a unanimous resolution urging upon the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a portfolio be bestowed upon Hon. Senator Templeman, who is British Columbia's representative in the cabinet. A telegraphic message to this

effect has been forwarded to Ottawa. The withdrawal from the cabinet of Hon. J. Israel Tarte is expected to bring about a series of changes in connection with the portfolios, as the result of which Senator Templeman may receive this additional post of responsibility.

Percy Routh has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for gallant services in South Africa as a member of the Strathcona Horse. Routh is a brother of Albert Routh of Rossland, and is known by many Rosslanders. He enlisted in the Strathcona at Nelson, and by reason of having had considerable experience as a non-commissioned officer in the Northwest Mounted Police he was appointed acting squad sergeant-major, afterwards being confirmed in this rank. Captain Jack Leckie is the only other British Columbian to receive the decoration in question.

Nelson Men Decide To Urge Lead Duties

The Nelson board of trade has come out in favor of increased duties on imported lead and lead products with a view to stimulating the Canadian lead industry. This is of interest locally, inasmuch as a similar question is likely to come up before the local organizations at an early date. It is suggested, for instance, that at the regular meeting of the Rossland Liberal Association on Thursday next that the subject should be brought up and renewed representations made to the administration. The association has already declared itself upon the subject, but somewhat new elements have arisen in connection with the subject that may serve as a new motive for action.

The Rossland liberals endorsed the bonusing of a lead refinery and the government granted the bonus, but it is not apparent that the bonus has stimulated the production of lead ores.

At the Nelson meeting, two courses were urged, one for increased duties and the second for a bonus on lead ores. It was maintained that the best solution to the problem of assisting the lead industry was to place the duties on pig lead and manufactured lead products on a parity with other industries in the country. This plan seemed to have the support of the smelter men in attendance at the meeting. The suggestion for a lead ore bonus was advanced on the ground that the attitude of the government seemed to be opposed to the levying of further protective duties. Another and more important argument in favor of a bonus on lead ores was that a protective duty would probably increase the cost of raw materials to eastern manufacturers, and even if this increase was not large it might easily be sufficient to evoke the opposition of the powerful manufacturers' lobby at Ottawa, because manufacturers would probably regard with suspicion any interference with a tariff change that would affect their interests quite regardless of the merits of the question. This idea was outlined by H. E. Crossdale as follows:

"As far as bounty is concerned, we would have the support of the manufacturers of the east, in asking for it, while they would oppose any increase in duties. I consider that the prosperity of the country depends on the lead mining industry. The output of these mines this year will be little over one-third of what it was in 1901. At present only 50 per cent of lead ore is shipped to the smelter. The mine owner at the present prices of lead loses over \$2.40 per ton on the lead contents. That much is a dead loss. Of course he makes it up in the silver in the ore, but that does not alter the principle." He went on to say that he be-

lieved the province could produce from fifty to sixty thousand tons a year under favorable conditions. We got a bonus on refined lead but it had not led to a refinery as yet." Even with a duty the country could not figure on getting the whole market, and if through a duty it was able to sell 10,000 tons of its lead at home it would be doing well. This would not help the rest of the output any. The government had bonused iron and the result had been the building up of an immense industry. With a similar bonus to lead a similar result would be attained. It is not right to compare the bonusing of lead or iron with that of a bonus to copper or gold, or silver, all metals of a very different class and value. J. Israel Tarte has lost his job by advocating high duties and I should think that that shows the tendency of legislation pretty well.

The protective duty suggestion was recommended by J. J. Campbell, commercial manager of the Hall smelter, as follows: "I think the matter is fairly well understood among those who are directly interested. When the delegation from this and other boards of trade went down to Ottawa it was decided in favor of asking for increased duties on lead and lead products. A short time ago I had a long conversation with Mr. Cronin, manager of the largest mine in the country (the St. Eugene), and he was then as decided as he had been when he went east that in increased duties the only practical solution was to be found. When we were east we were most heartily backed up by Mr. Gallihier. Since then delegates have been sent from here to follow the same line, Mr. Goldsve and Mr. Crossdale, and he would seem to me as the worst possible policy to shift around now. Mr. Crossdale fears that a change of duties will affect manufacturing interests, and of course anything that upsets the ordered course of affairs is objectionable to the eastern manufacturing interests. After talking over the subject with those well versed in the political situation, I believe that it would be hopeless to apply for a bounty on lead ores. In asking for increased duties we are simply asking for the same amount of protection to an industry that was not in existence when the tariff was framed as was intended for all industries. The duty is imposed on food stuffs and every other line of supplies. Why not give us the same protection on what we produce? With a duty of one per cent per pound, this would be afforded to us, giving the smelters too much latitude, there are plenty of people anxious to go into the smelting business, and competition would settle the question of prices."

Ultimately the meeting decided to recommend an increase in the tariff.

ROSSLAND LIBERALS ENDORSE TARTE OUSTING

The course adopted by the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reading Hon. J. Israel Tarte out of the liberal cabinet appeals to Rossland liberals and was unanimously endorsed at the annual meeting of the association last night. The question was taken up and debated at some length. There was no division of opinion as to the justice of the liberal leader's course, but some

advice arose as to the means to be adopted in carrying out the organization's approval. Finally it was unanimously resolved that a telegram should be forwarded to the premier congratulating him upon his return from abroad in improved health and endorsing his action with respect to Hon. Mr. Tarte.

The meeting of the association was well attended and the proceedings of an animated nature. One of the important features of the program was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Honorary president.
William A. Gallihier, M. P.—Honorary vice-president.
Robert W. Grigor—President.
James Young—First vice-president.
Dr. Kerr—Second vice-president.
Dr. Kenning—Third vice-president.
Roland A. Laird—Secretary-treasurer.

Members: J. A. Macdonald, J. H. Macdonald, Wallace Fraser, Harry Daniel, A. H. Dutton, Wilson Pyper, Francis C. Lawe and John H. Robinson—Executive committee.

A resolution of thanks to the retiring officers was carried, with special reference to the admirable services of Francis C. Lawe, late secretary-treasurer of the association. A series of particularly complimentary remarks were made in connection with Mr. Lawe's performance of duty.

In the same vein a resolution was unanimously carried referring to the approaching departure from the city of Captain W. Hart-McHarg, late member of the executive of the association. Mr. McHarg's services toward the cause of liberalism in the Golden City, his distinguished services as a soldier of the king and his literary attainments were touched upon in eloquent terms by Dr. A. C. Sinclair and J. A. Macdonald, the mover and seconder of the motion, which was passed amid loud applause.

The Rossland Liberal Association enters another year of its history under favorable auspices. The interest manifested by members in the proceedings at the regular meetings augurs well for a successful winter, and bids fair to bring the organization to the front among political associations of the inland.

"Say, old man, can't you take dinner with me tonight? I have a couple of millionaires on hand."

"My dear boy, I would rather take a basket of food down to the sub-treasury and eat it alone."—Life.

TIMBERMAN WAS HURT IN LE ROI

An unfortunate accident occurred in the Le Roi mine at 5:30 o'clock last evening whereby Harry C. Adams, an esteemed employee of the mine, was badly hurt.

Adams was employed on the timber gang and went into the east Tregarope on the 700-foot level, where blast-holes had loosened some timbers on the second floor. He was accompanied by Peter Serrel, and the two were engaged in replacing the loosened timbers when a section of ground overhead became detached and fell.

The cave went through the floor of the steps to the first floor of the level, carrying the men along. Adams was seriously hurt. His right leg is badly crushed between the big and knee and the resulting fracture will confine him to bed for a considerable period. Serrel was caught against a timber by the ankle and was painfully though not seriously hurt. Both men were taken to the surface and removed to the Sisters' hospital, with Physicians Kenning and Campbell in attendance.

The accident to Mr. Adams is especially regretted by his numerous friends here. He is a married man.

EASTERN FOOTBALL.

Harvard Played a Much Better Game Than Ever Before.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Harvard was held to a single touch-down by Brown on the soldiers' field this afternoon. Harvard played a much better football than ever before. Twice the crimson eleven was within striking distance of the Brown goal, but a mistake in signals prevented additional scoring. On the other hand the Brown eleven were unable to get within ten yards of the crimson goal, and in the second half played most exciting ball.

AMERICAN WASTE.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff of New York has returned from a trip to Europe, and it is said that the farmers of his state do not cultivate the soil with the intelligent economy of those of Holland. When the American farmer has to work as hard and as long for a dollar as the Hollander, he will be more economical in his methods. There is enough waste on an ordinary American farm to make a Hollander wealthy.—Winnipeg Telegram.

PERTINENT QUERY.

Crow's Nest coal is probably the cheapest on the continent today. The bargain made by the Dominion government for the construction of the Crow's Nest railway, by which the maximum price of Crow's Nest coal was fixed at \$2 per ton, might be studied with advantage by the British Columbia government in cases where railway charters are being given through coal bearing districts. Large coal areas are known to exist in the Skeena river and Similkameen districts. Why not conserve this wealth for the people?—Victoria Times.

Lust For Killing Deep in Men's Hearts

Kingford in his youth and his high spirits is a capital specimen of our race. He is one of those big-hearted fellows, manly in all his tastes, but capable of being as tender as a woman. When he got out into the country, which he loves, he reminds me very much of a great schoolboy. He is so thoroughly normal that he repays study. And this he has taught me—how deep-rooted in humanity is the habit of destruction.

Kingford came to visit me in the country. I insisted on a very early rising. I miss no chance of gazing in the first beautiful hours of daylight and of instilling in others a disgust of that incomprehensible custom which devotes to sleep the freshest and most inspiring moments of the summer days. We walked over the dewy meadows and through the sweet-scented woods to the river's side.

Except for the song of the birds and the soft sound made by the little tongues of water lapping the smooth gray rocks it was very quiet—September is the sleeping time of the restless seasons. The spirit of peace brooded over the sylvan glades; the river rocked itself drowsily amid the mosses and the ferns upon its bank. Looking down through the water I could see the silver coats of the fish, which glided slowly from sunshine to shadow as if conscious of their graceful movements.

Now the first thought which entered Kingford's head when he, too, saw them, was our folly, as he called it, in not having armed ourselves with rod and line.

I wondered, if he could have had his way, whether any thought of pity or regret or shame would have affected him when he saw these poor things with their lacerated mouths beating their lives out on the grass. His remorse at not being able to catch them was so sincere that I decided at once no such sentiment would be likely to occur to him. He was quivering with a desire to destroy; he was what the world would call a true sportsman, and I thought then what pretty words we use to cover loathsome ideas—recalling at the time the account I had read the previous evening of an exciting race at the end of which, it was said, the horse winning "responded gamely" when the jockey began to use his whip.

Now, there is a little red squirrel which lives in a big oak tree by the side of this river. I call him the little man of the woods. He has grown quite tame, and no sooner does he hear the tapping of my stick on the leaves than he runs to me and takes two leaps, by the first of which he arrives at my knees and by the second reaches my pocket, into which he plunges head foremost in the search for nuts that I never fail to provide.

This morning, however, he did not appear, though I heard him chattering among the boughs overhead. Kingford, too, heard the sound and his quick eye caught sight of a little brown head peering down between the leaves. In an instant his hands were filled with stones, and if the little man had been less quick to dart away to his skyward nest his days would surely have been ended.

Will he ever learn to trust me again?—small I ever again feel his soft little paws on my hands, while his intelligent eyes peer into mine, asking as plainly as if he could speak why my pockets ever grow empty of nuts.

Why should Kingford have wanted to kill that happy little creature? Would not he have felt one moment's

remorse to have seen that tiny bundle of fur lying mangled and lifeless at our feet? Indeed, I am sure his only thought would have been of his skill in hitting so small a target.

I watched him curiously as we walked homeward across the fields. He moved in the freshness of the air, in the charm of the scenery, in the beauties which met the eye on every side, yet all the while you could see that wild desire to destroy working within his heart.

The pretty thistles he struck at with his stick, leaving them hanging dizzily on their broken stalks; he hit right and left at the scarlet berries in the hedges; he gathered great handfuls of wild flowers only to cast them aside as their fragile blossoms began to wither in the heat.

Two beautiful snowdrops crossed our path, looking white as snow against the blue sky.

"If I only had a gun," he said. "It must have been hereditary instinct, for I know he has never learned to shoot. But he was aggressive at musing such an opportunity. It was in his blood to kill."

In my mind's eye I saw one of those pretty creatures lying at our feet, its pale feathers stained with blood, its soft eyes glazed, and the other with broken wing fluttering in agony over the green grass.

And in imagination I heard Kingford regretting that we have no dogs with us to prevent the wounded bird getting beyond reach. He would have had no other thought.

He began to tell me how he had once gone on a ferreting expedition with some friends. They covered the entrance to the burrows with nets and then the ferrets to work to drive out the rabbits. His part of the sport was to stand at the nets with a stick and kill the rabbits as they appeared, but he found that a surer method was to crush them with his foot. He told me it was one of his ambitions to go to England one winter for the fox hunting, and, above all, to go out west after big game.

It was the conventional sportsman's talk, the kind of thing you may hear at any dinner-table. But it struck me then, as it often had before, what a monstrous thing is the savage appetite of man to kill for pleasure. Can it be that I am a witless crank because I think it strange that in the most cultured age one of the principal amusements of the heads of every Christian people, including our own, is the slaughter of harmless animals?

On the contrary, I believe a generation or two hence that "sportsmen" will be a loathsome word, seldom heard in decent society.

The lust for killing is today imbedded in the hearts of the people.

Poor hunted animals. Poor wounded things. I wonder if we have the same God and if He likes very well to see you tortured and killed for our amusement. I take it He does, or there would not be so many ardent sportsmen among His servants, the clergy; and yet I cannot picture of Jesus of Nazareth dragging a book from a fish's mouth or wringing the neck of some poor pigeon with half its little body shot away—for fun.

Kingford had gone on ahead of me. He had captured a gaily painted butterfly, which he brought back to show me, crushing its head between his thumb and finger.

"Isn't it a beauty?" he said.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Roosevelt's New China Service

Every woman with a taste for Wedgewood will envy Mrs. Roosevelt the beautiful dinner service which she has just ordered for the White House china closet. A piece or two of the valuable ware is among the gifts every bride hopes to receive, and the matron who is fortunate to retain a few specimens of it after years of housekeeping usually gives to it the place of honor.

But fifteen dozen dinner plates, with soup, dessert, breakfast and other sizes in the same magnificent number, rarely fall to the lot of any one woman in the course of an ordinary lifetime to possess, and when one remembers also that fish, oyster, bread and butter services are included, small wonder that the tenth commandment should be broken by the average woman at the recollection.

Of course it goes without saying that this is the "company china," to be used only on state or public occasions. Like every other house mistress, Mrs. Roosevelt has learned the wisdom of providing against a possible shortage at a critical time. For White House men and maid servants are only human after all, and there is little doubt that the service selected by Mrs. Hayes is lacking in several pieces.

The price of the dinner set is not given, but the preparation of some of the samples alone are said to have cost \$7000. Among the designs submitted were some that involved an expenditure of \$36,000. This sum, extravagant as it may seem, is not yet the highest figure quoted in connection with handsome china ware. Fifty thousand dollars has been quoted as a millionaire's wedding gift to his daughter. Even among much more modest households greater luxury in the china department is rapidly creeping in. The blue and white willow ware, and the eggshell china of colonial days, are still valued, but the Dresden and Limoges sets cost much more to manufacture on account of the delicate bouquets and

garland with which they are adorned.

Besides the term dinner service is growing more and more elastic daily. New dishes for special use are constantly being added. Nearly every kind of meat and vegetable has some particular shaped receptacle set apart. The woman who formerly bought a dinner set and used her platters indiscriminately for fish, flesh and fowl does not exist in this age of enlightenment, when the clerks in the department stores glibly call off the number of asparagus boats, lobster tureens and hot corn traps included in a \$15.98 dinner set, and even the cheap tea sets of English porcelain comprise muffin servers, toast trays and boiled egg dishes, by no means interchangeable, whatever the stress—Mail and Express.

COLE YOUNGER PREACHES.

Retired Bandit Gives His Views on Christianity.

Although religious bodies have been frequently edited by addresses from persons that have shaken off some minor vices, the Ministerial Association of St. Paul "broke the record" in listening to an example of reformation no less distinguished than Cole Younger.

The famous retired bandit, smiling, blue-eyed and mild of voice, was the guest of Rev. C. Cressy, Younger sat quiet, holding his trigger finger on a hymn book until Mr. Cressy had read a paper entitled "What Is Man?" The gist of Younger's argument might have been "The Man Strenuous."

"To my mind," said he, "a man ought to be a man whatever he's trying to do. If he's in a Christian layout he ought to play his cards straight from the salvation deck. If there's any crooked work in the deal it hurts the house just as much as it hurts him. It's up to him to spot a sinner just as soon as he shows his head. A fair field and no favors. That's the best any man ought to expect. If he can't take care of himself with his own weapon he don't deserve to be saved, and he won't be nobler."

Visiting Relative—For the land's sake, Carl, can't you afford a good hired girl?

Highmore—Afford it. Aunt Rachel? We can afford to hire an angel! All we want is the opportunity.—Chicago Tribune.

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LONDON, October 30.—The sister of the late Mr. Neil, has published a book, "The Balance of the World," which is a study of the League, and of the party, in which the counting of the ica to save Mr. Neil's life. Mr. Neil's life was saved by the League, and of the party, in which the counting of the ica to save Mr. Neil's life. Mr. Neil's life was saved by the League, and of the party, in which the counting of the ica to save Mr. Neil's life.

Inter

BERLIN, October 30.—Today's session of the Reichstag was devoted to the discussion of the bill for the transfer of the Reichstag to Berlin. The bill was introduced by the government, and was supported by the majority of the Reichstag. The bill was passed by a vote of 218 to 100.

"If" said so frequent the of this ought poisoned meat widespread of no general in of tuberculosis milk from a assert that la meats are cost only the flesh gans are ma widespread in the quantity, and the vast the question fectious is no culous meat why is it not ple think th but boiling of culous bacilli pairs its qual lie is so ne we eat batter ly nurtured that most pe bacilli why spread? "If meat animal tuber Koch, "they sanitary group disease we n and establish shops and a late persona berculosis. T

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