

CITY OF ROSSLAND'S WILLING TRIBUTE

THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE

The people of the loyal Canadian city of Rossland devoted the major portion of Thursday to mourning with their American cousins across the international boundary the death of the revered and martyred head of the United States.

The public memorial to the dead statesman was in every respect worthy of the premier mining camp of Canada. It is extremely doubtful if any Canadian city, great or small, went into a similar undertaking with the same unanimity and spirit that was manifested here. It is probable also that in no American town of the same size was the response to the call for a public mourning more general and spontaneous than was the case right here under the folds of the gallant old Union Jack.

Yesterday's proceedings have but one parallel in the annals of the history of Rossland. On the occasion of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, the whole city turned out to honor the hallowed memory of the departed ruler. The occasion was a public holiday and the American resident in Rossland turned out almost to a man to demonstrate their feelings for the nation under whose flag they were residing. Yesterday the loyal Canadians of this city thoroughly wiped out the obligation. Business was voluntarily suspended and services imposing in their nature were conducted to give vent to the sentiment of sympathy for the bereaved nation to the south and of abhorrence for the crime that had caused the bereavement.

Incidents such as was witnessed yesterday will undoubtedly serve to bind in closer fellowship the citizens of both countries whose lot is cast together within the corporate limits of the Golden City. It is not difficult to imagine, either, that the influence of what transpired here will be felt wherever the intelligence of the proceedings may penetrate.

In response to the proclamation issued by Mayor Lalonde through the Miner yesterday, business was suspended throughout the city from 12 o'clock noon to 3 o'clock, when the memorial service concluded. During the hours specified the city devoted itself entirely to the memorial programme.

Flags by the score were at half mast. Every flagstaff in the city bore its sign of mourning, and under all hung the old Union Jack on Mount Roberts, 3,100 feet above the city and 6,500 feet above sea level. The standard was raised at day break by Deputy Sheriff Robinson and a party including Messrs. A. C. Galt, J. W. Spring and R. E. Plewman. The flag raised measured 10 1/2 feet x 21 feet, and appeared from the city to be about the size of a handkerchief. While the memorial service was in progress it hung at half mast, being raised just high after the service ended.

About the streets citizens wore tiny bunches of crape or in other ways indicated the fact that they appreciated the occasion. Sharp at noon the business places closed their doors and within a few minutes the arrangements for the procession were got under way.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was one of the most imposing ever seen in the city. Under the circumstances existing here—the fact that the masses are only just resuming work after a somewhat lengthy shut-down—the parade was a gratifying surprise. Over 500 men were in line, and the parade reached completely around two solid blocks. The order of the line-up was as follows:

- Standard Bearers. Marshal-in-chief and Staff. Band. United States Consul and the Mayor. Clergymen. G. A. R. Members. Citizens American and British. Government and City Officials. Board of Trade. Masons. Knights of Pythias. Elks. Oddfellows. Eagles. Trades Unions.

The procession was splendidly handled, the arrangements in connection with the parading of the various units comprising the turnout having been attended to promptly and intelligently. For this the credit is unreservedly conceded to Chief of Police J. B. Osgood, who had complete charge of this department in his capacity as marshal-in-chief. He was assisted by three deputies, Messrs. C. A. Coffin, N. A. Burritt and James Hayden. Chief Vaughan allotted the various organizations to the places they were to occupy in the procession and his instructions were carried into effect by the "gallopers." The result of this excellent system was that the parade got under way without the vexatious delays that are ordinarily the drawback to the same processions. From the moment the procession moved off it was constantly together without the straggling that is a usual feature. The chief of police and his aides wore a cordial vote of thanks for their services. The party of marshals made a fitting lead for the parade. Chief Vaughan wore his full dress uniform with the Zulu medal and clasps for Alexandria and Tel-el-Kebir, the Khedive's doria and the same campaign and the insignia of the Holy Royal Arch, A. F. & M. The aides had their saddles draped with mourning.

At the head of the parade were two enormous flags carried proudly by veteran soldiers. The Stars and Stripes were carried by Sergeant Dell, who saw the First Californian Infantry in the Philippine service with the colors in the Philipine Islands. The gallant Union Jack was borne through the South African campaign with the second contingent. The Grand Army of the Republic was represented by four veterans of the Com-Old Brigade, the leaders being Comrades W. A. Gibson and A. B. Osgood. The Masons turned out in strong force, a special dispensation having been received from the Grand Master for the province of British Columbia permitting them to appear in regalia. The labor organizations made an excellent appearance, carrying their banners draped in mourning. The line of march was east on Columbia avenue, north to First avenue, west to Washington

Spontaneous and Earnest Demonstration of Respect for the Memory of President McKinley.

street, south to Columbia avenue and thence to Union hall. The hall was reached shortly before 2 o'clock.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The proceedings at Union hall were of a most interesting and impressive nature. The interior of the building was crowded, and many citizens failed to obtain even standing room. Special claims had been taken to decorate the building and this had been carried out admirably. Over the stage hung two great flags—the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes—caught up with crape. Several portraits of the martyred president hung about the stage, each covered with the insignia of mourning. A portrait of King Edward VII was also shown. On the property of the American eagle, the property of D. Thomas, the bird was splendidly mounted with widespread pinions and was regarded with peculiar significance under the sad circumstances which had caused it to be placed in such prominence.

The stage was reserved for the accommodation of the officiating clergymen and the united choirs of the city churches. Outside of these, Mayor Lalonde and John Jackson, junior, United States consular agent, occupied seats on the platform. The services were arranged by and under the direction of Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., pastor of the Methodist church, as the representative of the denomination of which the martyred president was a member. He was assisted during the service by Rev. Charles W. Hedley, M.A., rector of St. George's Anglican church, Rev. J. Miller Robinson, B.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and Rev. Father Welch, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

The hymns for the occasion were printed on leaflets and distributed throughout the audience. A feature of the gathering was the hearty manner in

which the audience joined in the singing. This impressed all. The united choirs lead the musical portion of the service, and a charming solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," was rendered by Miss Louise Impey.

Mayor Lalonde opened the meeting briefly, remarking that it was unnecessary for him to dwell on the incidents that had led to the assemblage, and thanking the citizens and others for responding to the call for a memorial service. He then turned the programme over to Rev. Mr. Sanford. After the opening hymn, Mr. Sanford led in an earnest invocation, after which the addresses proceeded.

LESSONS OF THE MOMENT. Rev. C. W. Hedley, M.A., the first of the clergymen to address the gathering, spoke as follows:

It is not long since we were gathered here on a somewhat similar occasion. I mean the memorial service that was synchronized with the burial of our great and beloved Queen. You will remember then the sympathy which that event revealed on the part of our great nation, manifested throughout the length and breadth of the land, from Atlantic to Pacific, a sympathy that we valued indeed, and knew to be deep and true as it was widespread.

Today a somewhat similar event has brought us together—somehow similar. Here is one of our great and beloved men, a man of many held throughout our Empire, to express in turn our sympathy with those our brethren, in their great loss and greater sorrow, to pray God for their guidance and comfort, and to honor the memory of the great leader who is today commended to the safe-keeping of a gracious and loving God. It is not for me, in my ignorance, to say much of the personal character of the late president—what he was in that respect is evidenced by the universal expression of regard and the deep grief of those who knew him best—but he stands before our minds' eye as the representative and symbol of law and order, and as such the victim of most foul lawlessness.

That he was a worthy representative of such a cause was shown, I believe, by his life, and certainly by his death; the words he is said to have uttered as he fell by the hand of the assassin: "Let no one hurt him," were an appeal to law and order, in contrast with much law that has been uttered. At a crisis of lawlessness he, the victim of lawlessness, lifted up his voice for law. It is at such moments that a man's character stands out in its truest colors, and his character fitted his position, and they both mark him great quite apart from the sad crime that has made him the cen-

tral figure today in the world's thought. We hoped that our prayers might have been answered differently, might have been answered according to our will, but our will was not God's will, and God's will, acquiescing in God's will. "A martyr president," indeed, because he died as the representative of a cause, and bore witness in his death to that cause. God the Father overrules all things for good, and will bring good out of even this evil, which was not His will, for His children who are willing to cooperate with Him.

This deep sympathy, that binds so many people together, is good, and of God. But the death of the president has done more than bind us together in the sympathy of a common sorrow; it has united all true men, all good citizens of our two great empires together in a common cause, the cause of law and order. That abhors this dastardly crime, this outrage of anarchy parading in the name of brotherhood—an ill-omened menace and a threat against the advanced and advancing liberty and civilization of our new world of this 20th century. If this is so, that even this evil will be fruitful to us, we are face to face with a terrible problem, the existence of mad unreasoning lawless anarchism, that is opposed to the ordered onward march of society and to the liberty that rests upon law, that can only exist upon the basis of law; and the bitterness of our people, so many parties among us, and the jealousies of nations, gives place to a better spirit of brotherhood, and loyalty to order, and zeal for right.

AN Eloquent Tribute. Rev. J. Miller Robinson followed in a stirring address that touched every heart. He said: I esteem it a privilege and an honor to be permitted to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead in the nation to the south of us.

A Ceremonial That Well Indicated the Feeling of the Community in Regard to His Tragic Death.

In the long line of presidents who have graced the highest position in the gift of the American people, none, in the affections of that people, stood above William McKinley. He was honored and even beloved by his political opponents. In every relationship of life he presented an honest, clean, manly public life above reproach. From the local offices to which he was at first elected to membership in congress, to governorship of his state, and to presidency of his country, he arose step by step, not by the sacrifice of his convictions, the tricks of the politician, but by unswerving fidelity to duty, and by straightforward manly tactics.

President McKinley has not only taught the American nation and the world how to live, still better in vain. Two recorded statements of the late lamented president after the fatal bullet had sped from the hand of that mean, craven, cowardly, inhuman, anarchist-assassin, let in a flood of light on his life and character. The first after he was wounded was: "Break the news carefully to Mrs. McKinley." The last before passing over to the great majority: "Goodbye all. God's will be done." His religion was no mere sham. It was a religion for public parade on Sunday life, in the home, in the social circle, and in the administration of the public affairs incident to the high office of the presidency. Where was he found on the Sabbath? In the house of God, a humble and devout worshiper. Let the men who mock at religion, and consider everything connected with it a delusion, ponder well the life and death of William McKinley. Was he a hypocrite in his life, and deluded in his dying hour? No! A thousand times no! Those who knew him best knew his honesty and sincerity, and when the hour of departure came with humble submission to that same God and Father

whom he had trusted from boyhood he laid down his life and entered into that rest that remains for the people of God.

President McKinley came of a race that has achieved greatness in every department of life—the Scotch-Irish race. He was yet in the prime of his manhood, being only 58 years of age. That such a useful life should be cut off in a moment seems indeed to us mysterious, but we can only with him say "God's will be done." He worked his way from obscurity to the position of chief magistrate of the nation. What a splendid trio of presidents have been smitten down by the assassin's bullet—Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley. But foul Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, the others, as was the deeds of the others, Colozog's deed seems to be the foulest of them all. A Southern fanatic who did not brook to see the success of Northern arms shot down Lincoln, a political fanatic whose weak mind dwelt upon the wrongs of party politics shot down Garfield. These great men of their deeds not under the guise of friendship, but as professed enemies. This assassin, pretending to greet the president as he stretched toward him and his hand was outstretched toward him, with a genial smile beamed upon him, with more than Judas treachery fired the fatal shot. The sympathy of every nation in this hour of sad bereavement, but in no case will it be more prevalent than in the case of Great Britain, and in no part of that vast Empire more genuine than in the Dominion of Canada.

President McKinley was a true man. As husband, brother, friend, statesman, patriot, soldier, ruler, Christian, he was faithful. In common with all right thinking people we would lay our laurels on the hier of the beloved president of the great American republic, thus paying our tribute of respect to the honored dead, and showing our sympathy with that people, and at the same time we would plead God's choicest blessings for his successor.

From a temple of music upon earth and the glad greetings of fellow citizens, but alas commingled with which there was the poisoned bullet, President McKinley passed to the temple of music not made with hands eternal in the heavens to receive the glad welcome of the citizens of that better city where, in the midst of health, in the midst of life, in the midst of splendid labor for his nation and for the world President McKinley has passed away. But he being dead yet speaks. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea saith the Spirit for they

rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

A GREAT MAN AND GOOD. Rev. A. M. Sanford spoke as follows: "The history of President McKinley's life is well known to all. As a statesman he has received the loyal and enthusiastic support of millions of people. As a man and a Christian he has been admitted by all. We share in an expression of sorrow that is everywhere heard. "Many lessons might be emphasized at this time, but as the hour is somewhat late I will mention only a few. We are impressed today with the thought that a man in public life is not always to be envied. It is sometimes dangerous to be occupying a prominent position in a nation. Antagonisms are often necessarily caused that lead the statesman into trouble and even to death. But men who can serve should not draw back from the service of their country. The fulfillment of one's duty will be in itself a great compensation. An unselfish desire to serve is the only true motive for a public man to have and it is the only motive that will bring compensation for the dangers and difficulties of a prominent position. President McKinley lost his life in serving his nation, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had done his duty and that his efforts for the advancement of his country had not been in vain. "The sad event that has brought us together reveals in one way the strength of the spirit of wickedness that still prevails. It seems a reflection upon our civilization that there is one man living who would so cruelly take the life of a good man. But this occasion also reveals the goodness and brotherly kindness of men. The nobility, the kindness of the Godly life of the late president are today admired by millions of people. For one man who took away the president's life there are countless numbers who rise up to praise his record as a man and a Christian. Goodness is after all appreciated in this materialistic age. There are many here today who are not citizens of the great republic, but owe allegiance to another flag for the upholding of which they would lay down their lives. There are many American citizens here who in the last presidential election voted against Mr. McKinley and worked enthusiastically to defeat him because he was the representative of a party they could not support. But all today join in paying a tribute of respect to the late president because of his worth as a man. On our platform are the representatives of many denominations whose doctrines differ on many points. I thank these brethren and take it as an indication of our unity in the appreciation of moral worth. We are here because "Man is one in spirit and an individual bears alone. Round the earth's electric circle the swift flash of right and wrong; Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy and shame; In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim. "May the feeling of brotherhood increase until that time comes when all shall love each other and unitedly engage in the service of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

IN CONCLUSION. On the conclusion of the service the procession was reformed outside of the hall. The Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masons joined in the parade, dispersing at the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street for the respective lodge rooms. The colors and Masons marched as far as Masonic hall, after which the colors were escorted by the chief of police and his three aides to the Windsor hotel. This feature of the proceedings was by no means the least interesting to those who understood its significance.

HEARD ON THE STREET. Rossland's tribute to the departed president was worthy of a city thrice the population. The kindly feeling of Rosslanders is appreciated. American newspapers ordered lengthy wire reports of the day's proceedings. The city employees in the waterworks department laid off to participate in the ceremonies. The street gang did not. The waterworks men are not organized; the street men belong to a union. The City Band volunteered its services for the occasion and played well. They were reinforced by several musicians who were not members of the organization, but who desired to contribute towards the success of the day's programme. The merchants contributed liberally towards defraying such expenses as were incurred, principal among the items being the rent of the hall, which the union official in charge insisted on collecting. The leaflets distributed at the door were printed gratuitously by the Standard Printing Company. The fact that the audience was thus enabled to participate in the success of the meeting.

The credit of originating the idea of a public memorial in Rossland belongs to His Worship Mayor Lalonde, John Jackson, Jr., R. W. Bennett and George Herrin. These gentlemen took the initiative in calling a public meeting, which the programme was perfected, which their efforts were substantially backed up by those who were enlisted in the various committees. The mite makers were represented in the procession. A double carriage conveyed Messrs. Bernard MacDonald, general manager of the Le Roi companies, and Henry Bratton, the eminent engineer. J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the Bank of Montreal, accompanied the party. On the conclusion of the parade Mr. Bratton expressed his surprise and delight that such a spectacle should have been enacted in a Canadian city. The two committees in charge of the arrangements were organized as decoration and finance committees respectively. The former included Messrs. Charles Collins, James Jordan and John Jackson, Jr. Mr. Collins being conceded the honors for his work by the balance of the members. The finance committee included Messrs. Jenkins, Daniel and Thomas, and was eminently successful in the work allotted to it.

EXPRESSION OF APPRECIATION.

At a meeting of a number of the American residents of Rossland this evening after the public memorial services held in honor of the late President of the United States the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"Whereas, the Honorable Mayor and citizens of Rossland have shown in a most generous and public spirited demonstration the respect and esteem in which our late lamented President was held by them; and

"Whereas, we as American citizens resident in this city are deeply sensible of the high honor thus publicly expressed to the memory of our martyr president;

"Therefore be it resolved that it is the sense of this meeting that we, through the medium of the public press, express the sentiment of all the American residents of this city in a vote of thanks which we hereby tender to the Mayor and citizens of Rossland for the general heartfelt and cordial expression of sympathy and condolence with us in the national calamity we suffer in the loss of so great and good a man as the late William McKinley; and that we appreciate most heartily the most earnest expressions of the feeling of the people of Canada as manifested in the public demonstration in which we had the honor of participating today."

(Signed) JOHN JACKSON, JR., United States Consul. Rossland, B. C., September 19, 1901.

which the audience joined in the singing. This impressed all. The united choirs lead the musical portion of the service, and a charming solo, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," was rendered by Miss Louise Impey.

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Memorial Services in Many Places Well Attended.

A General Expression of Sympathy and Respect.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A stately service, similar in most respects to that held in memory of Queen Victoria on the day of her burial, was conducted in St. Paul's cathedral today, out of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley, and was attended by six thousand persons.

Lord Mayor Frank Green, the sheriffs and aldermen and councillors of the city, wearing their official robes, marched in the procession into the cathedral, accompanied by several provincial mayors who had visited London for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony. Dean Gregory and fourteen other clergymen were engaged in the service. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, leaning feebly on the arm of one of the clergy, pronounced the benediction.

The hawkers in the streets of London disposed of great numbers of memorial cards with pictures of the late president, craped rosettes and flags. The provincial buildings here and elsewhere had their flags at half mast, and the Glasgow exhibition was closed during the services. The American and Canadian stores were draped with black. The services in the American and British churches of the continent were generally attended by members of the royal families, cabinet ministers, court functionaries, naval and military officials, city officials and great numbers of American and British residents or visitors.

At Christiania the services at St. Edmund's church were attended by the officers and men of the United States training ship Buffalo, the cabinet ministers, consuls and others. Salutes were fired by the Buffalo and from the forts. LONDON, Sept. 19.—Replying to Mrs. McKinley's acknowledgment of his telegram of sympathy, King Edward telegraphed today to Ambassador Choate: "Please convey to Mrs. McKinley my best thanks for her kind message. The Queen and I feel most deeply for her in the hour of her great affliction and pray that God may give her strength to bear her heavy cross. Our thoughts will today be especially with the American nation when its distinguished president is laid to rest."

"EDWARD R." LONDON, Sept. 19.—From all parts of Great Britain and the British colonies and the continent are arriving very many telegrams giving evidence of the universality of the sympathy for the people of the United States in their great affliction. The great cathedrals of Canterbury, Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow and other cities and the churches of all denominations throughout this land were filled with congregations, generally headed by the mayors and corporation members. VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 19.—Solemn memorial services were held today in Christ Church cathedral, the Bishop of Columbia officiating. In the afternoon the Victoria theatre was packed by an immense audience assembled to do honor to the dead president. Eloquent tributes were paid by the Rev. E. S. Rowe and Consul Abraham Smith, the latter showing deep emotion and utterly breaking down. All business was suspended this afternoon by request of Mayor Hayward. Tonight services are being held in the Metropolitan Methodist church, conducted by Rev. E. S. Rowe. This afternoon's services were attended by Sir Henri Joly, lieutenant-governor; Hon. James Dunsmuir, premier; Hon. James and aldermen, Admiral Bickford, R.N., and staff, and the military and civil authorities. Services were also held on the steamer Majestic on her trip from Seattle.

LABOR CONGRESS. Favors a \$500 Tax on Chinamen Coming Into Canada.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Sept. 19.—The Trades and Labor Congress has decided to ask the Dominion government to levy a per capita tax of \$500 on all Chinamen entering Canada. The government's attention also has been called to the fact that many government employes secure holidays to engage in other occupations.

Grateful to Citizens. I desire through this channel to extend to the citizens of Rossland my warmest thanks for the hearty manner in which they acquiesced in the suggestion that public expression should be given to the deep feeling of sympathy which all true men feel toward the great republic to the south in this hour of terrible national affliction. The response to my proclamation was exceedingly gratifying to myself as mayor of the city, and I feel that by the memorial service held here yesterday the tie of affection already existing between Canadians and their American cousins will be cemented in a manner that few adequately realize at this time. The citizens of Rossland have done their duty, and nobly too. C. O. LALONDE, Mayor.