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THE WEEK'S MINING

By H. M. L.

The annual report for the year ending May 31, of the North Star Mining Company, operating a silver-lead mine at Kimberley, East Kootenay, just issued, states that development work carried on during the period under review, has not resulted in the disclosure of any large additional ore bodies, "although indications are very encouraging." A dividend was paid for the quarter ending August 31, but on December 1 the directors decided that it was in the interests of the shareholders to suspend payment of further dividends in order to keep the company in a strong financial position and enable them to continue development work to depth and ensure the full exploration of the property. The total amount of development work done during the year amounted to 12,166 feet of drifting, crosscutting, sinking, raising and diamond drilling. The work, it is stated, from now on will be more confined and not so scattered as last year. The theory that the ore deposits were only to be found on the surface, or rather that there was small chance to find them at depth, was, in the opinion of the manager, advanced on insufficient evidence. During the year 3,426 tons of ore were shipped, the assay value of which averaged 29.5 ounces silver and 36 per cent. lead. The accounts show a credit balance of $70,457.55, of which $21,960 represents profit on proceeds of ore sales and miscellaneous receipts.

A Slocan City correspondent writes to me as follows: "Winter and spring developments in this division have resulted in several important discoveries of rich ore, and lessors of claims on the smaller lines of veins have been generally very successful. On Ten-Mile creek the Enterprise mine has been steadily and profitably worked under lease, while the owners of the Highland Light have opened up a body of $1,000 ore and hope to establish some record shipments. The Westmount and the Victor are also yielding profits. The latest reported strike is on the Black Hawk, which now shows the typical ruby silver of that part of the district. In Springer creek development has been fairly steadily maintained, and has resulted in proving the continuance at depth of large deposits of low grade ore at the Black Prince. The last carload of ore shipped from the Republic was the highest grade of the season; and the Meteor and Dayton, both under lease, have shipped ore averaging $250 per ton. Lemon Creek has been more active than for years past, and several properties near the headwaters are showing up exceedingly well. To sum up, the district as a whole is busy, some mistakes are being rectified, the narrow rich veins are being more carefully mined, while the large deposits are being systematically explored."

In the Sandon section, the Slocan Star recently declared a dividend of $25,000. Mine dividends in this district have been of rare occurrence of late, but under the improved conditions which will now prevail, the Slocan should again ere long regain its old position as the premier profit-earning district of the Kootenays.

The Boundary Creek Times, reviewing the results of the half-year's mining operations in that district, remarks that while the anticipations of an exceptionally large output this year have been somewhat disappointed, as a result of unforeseen and uncontrollable outside industrial conditions, yet the aggregate production for the six months of 274,000 tons is far from unsatisfactory, easily exceeding as it does the half of the 1902 shipments. Of the productive mines, the Granby have contributed the largest relative tonnage, partly, it is explained, on the grounds that the company succeeded in securing a fuel supply from other sources than the Crow's Nest at the time of the Fernie labor troubles. The total tonnage of these mines in 1902 was 310,000 tons, in round numbers; and up to June 30 the tonnage this year is about 164,000. The Mother Lode mine has fallen short, on account of the smelter being idle. Last year's tonnage was about 140,000 tons, and for the half-year just closed about 50,000. Of course, with a reasonable show the difference can be easily overcome and the tonnage far exceeded before the close of the year. The Sunset mine has more than equalled half of last year's tonnage; the Snowshoe in the half year has exceeded by 6,000 tons its entire output for 1902; and the B. C. mine has just about equalled its output for last year. The small tonnage from the Sunset and the shortage in Mother Lode shipments is accounted for by reason of the fact that both the B. C. mine and the Snowshoe have largely increased their tonnage. These ores have been treated at the Sunset and B. C. Copper Company's smelters, and in the absence of an adequate supply of coke the shipments from the companies' own mines were necessarily curtailed. The Emma mine has also in the half-year exceeded by 2,000 tons last year's total shipments. In addition, the high-grade mines near Greenwood shipped about 800 tons in six months. The Crow's Nest Pass Company expect to be able to meet the requirements of the smelters as soon as the Morrissey coke ovens are ready. Coke is coming in a little more freely even now. The Granby people have secured a large shipment of coke from Fairfax, Washington; three furnaces are now running; a fourth will be blown in next week, and two additional furnaces will be ready in a few weeks. This will give six furnaces in all, with a capacity of 2,300 tons daily. The Montreal & Boston Company will blow in the second furnace next week, and the third will soon be here, and the B. C. Copper Company has its two furnaces running. The capacity of all these furnaces is about 3,500 tons daily, which if running full blast for six months would treat over 600,000 in that time. But shortage of coke, further labor troubles, accidents and other causes may intervene to keep the output down. In any case it is safe to state that the total this year will show a healthy increase over last year.

The high-grade mines near Greenwood continue, furthermore, to make a wonderfully good showing, the last returns on a carload of ore sent from the Providence to the Trail smelter giving the extraordinary valuation of $225 per ton, or gold, 1.92 oz.; silver, 373.6 oz.; and lead, 6.8 per cent. A clean-up at the Waterlow, Camp McKinney, is said to have produced a profit of $7,500, and it is expected that the July return will be from $8,000 to $10,000.

A rich strike of copper-gold ore is reported to have been made near Nelson, on Eagle Creek, a lead 16 feet in width having been uncovered on the Central claim, from which assays of $33.50 were obtained. Commenting on this discovery, the Nelson Daily News pertinently points out that the circumstances of development work having been carried on for years on a small stringer with a large lead lying only a few feet off is a good example of the surprises and discoveries that lie in wait for the prospector in the Kootenays. This section of the country was supposed to have been thoroughly prospected, and where the big lead was struck has been gone over probably dozens of times by experienced and capable prospectors, but no hint of the rich ore lying below was found till the accident of an inconvenient place to work a shaft caused the owners of the claim to decide to wash off the face of the rock.

Shipments from Rossland now aggregate approximately 190,000 tons; and as the output from Le Roi is to be increased in the near future, and a number of new mines will shortly join the productive class, it is not unreasonably hoped that the 1903 record will not fall short of 400,000 tons. The past week has been comparatively uneventful, the chief items of interest being the commencement of shipping operations by the Jumbo, increased activity at the Spitzee, whose new machinery has been installed, and a first shipment of concentrates from the Silica works.

In Trout Lake, it is stated that in addition to the concentrating plant to be installed for the Silver Cup and Nettie L. mines, a chloriding plant will be added for extraction of the gold and silver values from the concentrates. The second-class dump of the Silver Cup, for instance, will average $9 in gold, 8 ozs. silver, 10 per cent. zinc and 5 per cent. lead, so that by concentration good values in gold and silver will be obtained, and by chloridizing the remainder the extraction will probably be 85 per cent. of the total gold and silver contents of the ore. Two hundred tons of salt have been ordered for the chloridizing plant.

Much disappointment is expressed at the suspension of operations by the Cariboo Gold Fields Company, one of the most important undertakings in the Barkerville district. It is hoped, however, that this is merely a temporary expedient. Meanwhile the test borings have been completed on the Cariboo Consolidated Company's La Fontaine property, Lightning Creek, and preparations are now being made to sink a three-compartment shaft to bedrock. Bedrock is found to be about 120 feet below the present creek level, which is considerably less than half the depth of Slough Creek. Good progress has been made since the inception of the work, and now that all the machinery is on the ground, it is hoped that Mr. Bailey will strike bedrock within the time he estimated. The main shaft-house will be about 40x100 feet, boiler room 25x40 feet, and machine shop, store room, etc., about the size of the boiler room.

A Vancouver journal announces the immediate exploitation of the Britannia mines at Howe Sound on a large scale, and adds that it is proposed to at once instal a tram capable of conveying 2,000 tons daily from the mine to tidal water, a distance of four miles; while large smelting works in the vicinity of the property are also contemplated. Very considerable satisfaction is expressed in the Slocan and East Kootenay at the announcement of the Dominion government's decision in respect to affording the silver-lead mining industry in British Columbia much-needed assistance, in the form of a bonus of 75 cents on every 100 pounds of lead smelted in the country up to a maximum annual amount of 33,000 tons. The aggregate sum thus to be appropriated is $2,500,000, from which distributions of $500,000 will be made annually for a period of five years. The conditions under which this subsidy is granted are such as not only to insure a return of prosperity to silver-lead mine operators, but further conduct to the upbuilding of the home smelting industry, while provision is at the same time made for the maintenance of treatment charges on a reasonable basis.

At last the long-drawn-out trouble between Mr. Dunsmuir and his employees at the Ladysmith collieries has been adjusted, and by a vote of 168 to 117 the men this week returned to work. A settlement was all but arranged two weeks since, negotiations being, however, broken off at the last moment on very inadequate grounds. Four months have elapsed since the mines were closed, the loss to the country, to the mine-owners and to the miners themselves amounting to a very respectable sum. The resumption of operations means the discomfiture of the Western Federation of Miners, and in consequence it is not unlikely that the influence of this organization in Western Canada will be largely destroyed. In the present instance it is certain the Federation failed to afford the Ladysmith workers the support and pecuniary assistance they had been led to expect; while only the other day the East Kootenay coal miners severed their connection with the Federation on very similar grounds.

KIDNAPPED BY BENNETT.

Kinahan Cornwallis never reached British Columbia, but remained in New York to become an editor on the Herald, and the American agent of the late Charles Reade.

The following interesting reminiscence is contributed to the New York Evening Post:

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir,—Your correspondent "H." suggests some reminiscences of Charles Reade; and he may rest assured that the initials C. R. in the copy of the first American edition of "The Cloister" and the Hearth," to which he refers, were not written by the author of that splendid picture of mediaeval life and Erasmus.

Charles Reade was never in America. I dined with him in London on the evening before I left for New York, en route for British Columbia, in April, 1860. He lived in his own house at No. 6 Bolton Row, Mayfair, when not at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was a fellow; and he frequented the Garrick Club.

I had held a government clerkship in Australia, and later in London; and I was then on my way to fill a similar position under Governor Douglas at Vancouver Island, in that colony, and Charles Reade said to me: "As you are going by way of New York, I will give you a letter of introduction to Harper Brothers, my publishers there. I would like to go with you, but the sea makes me so deathly sick I should never live to get across the Atlantic. You are only a chicken, and travel agrees with you."

I duly presented this letter, and Mr. Fletcher Harper took me home with him, introduced me to the family circle in West Twenty-second street, and most hospitably entertained me. I also presented another letter of introduction that I had to the first Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, and he was equally hospitable. He invited me to dine and spend the night at his house at Fort Washington. "Come in," said he, "about half-past three, and we will go out together. You will meet my son, who has just bought a yacht, the Rebecca, and find him remarkably well informed."

We walked from the New York Herald office, at the Fulton and Nassau street corner, to the old Chambers street station of the Hudson River Railway, and from there went in a car drawn by horses to the Thirty-second street station, where horsefleish was superseded by a locomotive.

I found the son as bright as his father had said he was. After dinner Mr. Bennett, in the course of conversation, said: "You are young, but I see you are a man of ideas. I should think you would feel like a fish out of water in British Columbia. You had better stay here, and I will make you one of my editors."

Attracted by the man and his intellectual force, and flattered by his offer, as well as allured by New York, I accepted on the spot and gave up my colonial prospects. Thus this incident entirely changed my career, and our friendship lasted till he died. "The Herald," he remarked, "will run itself after I am gone."

I wrote to Charles Reade about my sudden and unexpected change of programme, and he replied that he was glad I had elected to remain in New York instead of going on to British Columbia, and that I would find a fine field for intellectual development in journalism, and that we might do some good work together by collaborating, and so hold the copyright in our writings on both sides of the Atlantic.

He also said that he would ask me to be his agent here, and would soon send me early proof sheets of "The Cloister and the Hearth," a continuation and elaboration of the story of "A Good Fight," that had already been published.

He wished me to make the best terms I could with Harper & Bros. or any other publishers, for its publication here, simultaneously with its appearance in England.

I offered it to the Harpers first, as they had published "A Good Fight," but they were not willing to give a royalty of more than 10 per cent. on sales, while Rudd & Carleton offered 15 per cent. on sales under 3,000 copies, 17½ per cent. on sales over 3,000, and 20 per cent. on sales over 6,000.

So, as Charles Reade's agent, I accepted their terms, and gave them the advance proof sheets mailed to me, and the book was published on the appointed day here and in London. It proved to be the best and the best-selling book of its author, despite the civil war, but Harpers had feared that the fact of its first part being a republication of "A Good Fight" would operate against its success, and other publishers were inclined to take the same view of it.

The great merit of the work, however, at once overcame this disadvantage. Of my subsequent correspondence with Charles Reade I am reminded by a collection of his letters. He was a good letter-writer, and he once wrote: "Friends at a distance should write often, so that the silken cords of their friendship may never be broken. Why don't you write oftener?"

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

New York, June 22.

"Fighting Joe" And "Harmony"

An Illustration of the "Unity" Prevailing in the Liberal Ranks.

Falls on Smith Curtis' Neck With a Great, Big Club.

"Fighting Joe" Martin appeared in all his war-paint before an audience at Eburne on Friday night, and proceeded to illustrate the "harmony" which now prevails in the Liberal party in British Columbia. In the course of a political speech he paid his respects to his Liberal comrade, Smith Curtis, in the following manner, according to the Vancouver World's report:

Smith Curtis recently stated at Rossland that Martin was an abandoned wretch;—that there was no hope for the province in him since he was nothing but a mere shadow of the C. P. R. His argument was something like this: Last session the Columbia & Western matter was the all-absorbing parliamentary topic. There were two distinct aspects, first, the question between the C. P. R. and the government as to whether the latter should get the land grant section in question. But this was a secondary point.

The interest of the whole session was focused on the debate as to whether the C. P. R. had secured legally or illegally, the famous blocks 4,593 and 4,594, in Southeast Kootenay, as a part of the bonus for the Columbia & Western railway. The matter is still fresh in the memory of the public, and they will recall the important part played by Bill 37. Curtis charged that he, Martin, drew up this bill, his logic proceeding after something in this manner: First, it must have been drafted by a lawyer. (He gives no reasons for his bald statement, but it must be true since Smith Curtis says so). Second, that lawyer must have been in the House. (Just why is not shown.) Third, he must have been on the Government side. (Again unexplained). Fourth, there were only three lawyers on the government side of the House, Eberts, McPhillips and Martin; hence it must have been Martin who did it. (Laughter.)

In other words, Smith Curtis simply chose him. (Martin) arbitrarily out of a dozen lawyers.

And Smith Curtis himself—the only honest man in British Columbia politics. At least, he says so himself; hence it must be true. He it was who used to say that taking passes was wrong, for it was literally selling one's self to the railroad. This was before he was elected to the Legislature. Afterwards, when tempted himself, he commenced to think that it was rather expensive traveling so frequently to the Coast; but he had a reputation to sustain, and so he decided that he would take the pass, but he would see that the C. P. R. clearly understood that it was not to expect anything from him in return. In order to keep the matter secret, lying on his reputation for extreme conscientiousness until before the inquiry he was compelled upon oath to admit that he, Smith Curtis, the pure and unstained, was traveling upon a pass. There is the guilty man.

A Voice—"Is he a lawyer?"

Martin—"Yes, he's a lawyer; he's got all the necessary qualifications."

Continuing, Mr. Martin said that at Victoria he had voluntarily and implicitly denied upon oath any connection with the matter, and he was prepared to do so again.

Capt. Stewart—"I can vouch for that for I saw him do it."

Martin—"Yes, I remember; you happened to be in the House at the time."

A man, he added, who offers to the public such a silly argument as does Smith Curtis, is only fit for a lunatic asylum.

Kamloops, July 9.—While the Liberals in this riding have as yet made no choice from among the several candidates offering themselves as a sacrifice in the party interests, the Conservatives have already chosen a standard bearer. Mr. F. J. Fulton will be the unanimous choice of the convention and his election will follow as a matter of course over any candidate chosen as the Liberal nominee, whether that candidate be an outsider or a local man.

The Similkameen Star says: It appears to be fairly well settled that L. W. Shatford of Fairview, will be offered the Conservative nomination in this riding, but who the Liberal nominee will be is still doubtful. F. H. Latimer is the latest mentioned candidate for the honor. He is a civil engineer, assayer and provincial land surveyor, has lived at Vernon a number of years but is now a resident in this constituency.

Hon. Richard McBride, accompanied by W. McNeil, assistant to the Chief Commissioner, spent last evening in Nelson, says the Nelson Economist. The Premier is making a tour of the interior looking into matters connected with his department, and incidentally glancing over the field from a political point of view. From what he has seen and heard during his visit, he is inclined to believe that the Conservative party will sweep the electorate when the elections come on. He found everywhere satisfaction that he had formed a party government and an inclination to give the new government a fair trial. At Revelstoke Thursday evening, on a few hours' notice, a meeting was held at the Opera House, at which Premier McBride was given an opportunity of addressing nearly eight hundred people, which sows the interest that is being taken in the forthcoming election. The meeting was particularly interesting from the fact that this was his first public address since becoming premier, and he made it the occasion of outlining the policy of the government of which he is the head. While in Nelson, although his stay was only a few hours between the arrival of the coast train and the departure of the Crow's Nest boat, Premier McBride met many Conservatives, and the situation generally throughout the province was discussed at length. He will return from Fernie Monday evening and make a trip through the Similkameen country.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Kercheimer Is Now on Trial

Evidence For the Crown to Be Continued at Session This Morning.

Case May Be Adjourned Owing to Absence of Material Witness.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After a lengthy confinement at the provincial jail, Gustav Kercheimer was brought up for speedy trial yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Drake on the charge of having received stolen goods during the months of October, November and December, 1902, the goods stolen being from Turner Beeton & Co., Kercheimer having been arrested last December on the charge on which he is now being tried.

George E. Powell and J. P. Walls are representing the accused, Deputy Attorney-General McLean appearing for the Crown.

Deputy Attorney-General McLean in opening the case, stated that the charge had been amended, the prisoner now being indicted under ten distinct counts, each of them being in respect to receiving goods knowing them to be stolen. Mr. McLean described the manner in which the accused carried on his business, which was to buy up odds and ends from wholesale houses. It was not his practice to deal in staple goods such as blankets and denim, which were embraced among the merchandise alleged to have been received by him as stolen goods. The Deputy Attorney-General then detailed the suspicious circumstances in connection with the case. The goods had been obtained early in the morning, and were delivered to the drayman by an employee of the firm. The money had been handed to an employee, and not to the manager of the firm. Mr. Thompson, the manager of Turner, Beeton & Co. had obtained the first clue, his suspicion having been aroused when he saw a dray with denim passing along the street at an early hour in the morning. He followed the dray to Kercheimer's store, where the goods were left. The identity of the goods had been proven by obtaining the wrappers which showed that they were from Turner, Beeton & Co. The goods included in the ten counts had been found in different stores, where Kercheimer had disposed of them. Kercheimer had also sold the denim at a lower figure than Turner, Beeton & Co. were selling it.

The first witness was Joseph Haney, drayman. He had been employed by Turner, Beeton & Co. On the 22nd of December he was called to the warehouse of Turner, Beeton & Co. by message. He met Walter Lorimer, a porter at the side door and was instructed to deliver two bales of goods and two bolts at Kercheimer's store, where he was told by a boy to take them to the back door. Mr. Thomson came and looked at the goods whilst he was unloading them. He had not been given any invoice of the goods.

To Mr. Powell—He was not surprised to get a message at that early hour. It was unusual to deliver goods in the city at that early hour. Sometimes invoices were given to him for delivery with the goods, and sometimes they were not. Kercheimer was not present to receive the goods. He was not surprised when Lorimer paid who bill, having occasionally received payment from the clerks.

Alex. Haney, a brother of the last witness, testified that he had on three occasions delivered goods to Kercheimer from Turner, Beeton & Co., early in the morning, the goods having been handed to him by Walter Lorimer. The boy received them the first time at the front door, and on the other occasions he had delivered them to Kercheimer at the back door. He had been paid by Lorimer. He had not been paid on a fourth delivery of goods, Lorimer having promised that he would do so in a few days.

Mr. Walls in cross-examination elicited the statement that he had never taken any linoleum or carpet to Kercheimer's store.

W. Wilson, a teamster, had also made delivery of goods similarly to the preceding witness. On one occasion he had delivered a roll of linoleum. It was customary to deliver parcels around town in the afternoon.

To Mr. Walls he said that goods were often delivered without invoices.

The deposition of John Lindsay, another drayman, was put in by consent owing to his absence, the tenor of his evidence being of the same character as the previous witnesses.

T. Walker, of Turner, Beeton & Co., gave evidence that he had received permission from E. G. Prior & Co., to occupy the back portion of their premises for the purpose of overlooking the rear entrance of Kercheimer's premises. He had observed an Indian woman take two burlap coverings. He identified the burlap coverings produced in court as those obtained from the Indian woman. He recognized them as having been obtained from Turner, Beeton & Co., by the stamping. He took the burlaps to Manager Thompson. There were usually ten pieces of denim in a bale. Nineteen pieces of the two bales had been recovered. The retail price in December of this denim was 18 or 19 cents. There was no record of the denim being sold. There were about $2,000 worth of denim, roughly speaking, which had gone out without any record being shown. The worth of the linoleum was about $40.

The court adjourned till 2 p. m., and on the resumption of the trial, Mr. Walker was cross-examined by Mr. Powell.

They had considerable stock on hand last fall. He had acted as salesman sometimes. He had never had any dealings with Kercheimer. Kercheimer, on one occasion, though, had bargained with him for $500 worth of suit lengths, but the transaction was not consummated. He would have had to refer the matter to Mr. Thompson before closing the bargain. He had no recollection of the accused wanting to buy rivets for overhauls.

Deputy Attorney-General McLean put in a statement of the class of goods and yardage covered by the 18 bales of burlaps found in Kercheimer's store, and also of the blankets and the places where they were found.

The service of a notice on the prisoner to produce all checks paid to Turner, Beeton & Co. was admitted by counsel for the defence, and also invoices of goods purchased by accused from Turner, Beeton & Co. during certain dates.

Law Gal, tailor of 146 Government street, testified that he had bought two pieces of striped cilice from accused. This was admitted by Mr. Powell. He had paid 19½ cents per yard for one piece, and 15½ cents per yard for the other.

Gong Fook, of Fook Sing & Co., had bought one piece of denim from accused. He had received no receipt for payment.

To Mr. Powell, he stated that he had not asked for a receipt.

Chu Tai, of Wing Chong & Co., testified that he had purchased goods from the prisoner for two or three years. He identified goods in court as those purchased by him from Kercheimer.

To Mr. Powell—He had paid Turner, Beeton & Co. about ½ a cent a yard more for denim than he had paid Kercheimer. Had extensive dealings with accused. Kercheimer had loaned him once $300, and he had not asked him for a receipt. Kercheimer had told witness that he could buy denim from Turner, Beeton & Co. cheaper than witness could.

John Piercey swore that the accused had been carrying on a general jobbing business. Accused had purchased odd blankets from his firm. Witness had purchased some blankets from prisoner at $1.75 a piece and denim at 15 cents per yard. He was selling the same for 17 cents per yard.

To Mr. Powell—Had transactions to the extent of thousands of dollars with the accused, and had never found anything wrong with him. The purchase of the goods from Kercheimer had not aroused his suspicion. Accused had offered him the denim at 15½ cents, but he had refused. It would have cost 15¼ cents laid down, and he had purchased it for ¼ of a cent less from Kercheimer. Accused had purchased dress goods from his firm. He had heard that Turner, Beeton & Co. were selling goods very cheap. The accused had told him that he could purchase goods cheaper at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s cheaper than ne could at Lenz & Leiser's.

Han Yick and Lung Dick were examined in respect to goods purchased by them from accused, the latter testifying that he had paid 16½ cents per yard for denim bought from Kercheimer.

Tim Kee had numerous business dealings with accused. He had purchased denim from accused on November 15 last, and paid him 16½ cents a yard.

To Mr. Powell the witness said that Kercheimer had told him that he could buy denim cheaper from Turner, Beeton & Co. than he could.

The Deputy Attorney-General produced a written consent to the deposition of M. Lenz at the preliminary hearing, being used at the trial in the absence of Mr. Lenz.

Mr. Powell stated that the consent had been given under a misapprehension as they understood that Mr. Lenz was only going to San Francisco, and that he would be absent about three weeks. In the light of information which had come to their knowledge, they desired to cross-examine Mr. Lenz, and he considered that the Crown should not take advantage of the written consent under the circumstances.

Mr. McLean, in reply, said that Mr. Lenz had distinctly told him that he wished to go to Dawson, and he had informed him that he could go upon obtaining the consent of the counsel for the defence for the use of his deposition at the trial in the event of his absence.

His Lordship was inclined to hold the consent given by the defence was binding.

Upon Mr. McLean attempting to put the consent in evidence, Mr. Powell stated that they would not acquiesce to the deposition going in, and that Mr. McLean could do what he liked with it.

The discussion in the admission of Mr. Lenz's deposition will be taken up at a later stage, His Lordship intimating that it might be necessary to postpone the trial, if the defence considered it essential to cross-examine Mr. Lenz.

E. J. Salmon had bought linoleum from accused, which he identified the pattern produced in court. He paid 75 cents per yard for the first piece and was to pay the same price for the second piece.

To Mr. Powell—He had several business transactions with accused, and had found him straightforward.

Detective G. Perdue identified the goods found by him at the prisoner's store, and at the various other stores where Kercheimer had disposed of the goods.

To Mr. Walls—The bale covers had been found amongst other rubbish in the room at the back of Kercheimer's store.

J. J. Sargison, bookkeeper of Messrs. Lenz & Leiser, produced the invoice of goods purchased by Lenz & Leiser from Kercheimer.

Mr. McLean stated that he might have to ask an adjournment until Friday after taking the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution now available, as Manager Thompson, of Turner, Beeton & Co. was absent and would not be in the city until that day. The case was then adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

MURDERED BY ITALIANS.

Brooklyn Driver Meets Death in Mix-Up With Foreigners.

New York, July 13.—John Boland, a driver for the International Packing Company, ran foul of a number of Italians in Brooklyn today, and was stabbed to death by one of the foreigners. The stabbing created a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood for the reason that it was in the same block earlier in the day that two shooting affairs in which two Italians were wounded, took place.

A Mother's Warning

SPEAKS OF A TROUBLE THAT AFFLICTS MANY YOUNG GIRLS.

Headaches, Dizziness, Heart Palpitation, Fickle Appetite and Pallor the Early Symptoms of Decay.

Hard study at school, coupled with the lack of attention which every young girl merging into womanhood should have, is responsible not only for the many pale faces and attenuated forms met with such lamentable frequency, but is responsible also for the loss of many valuable young lives. First, there is an occasional headache, and a dulness of complexion, from which stages, if these early symptoms are neglected, the condition gradually grows worse and worse until decline or consumption sets in and death claims another victim of parental neglect. Upon mothers especially devolves a great responsibility as their daughters approach womanhood. The following truthful story told a reporter of the Sun by Mrs. O. Herman, of Third avenue, Orangeville, carries a lesson to other mothers. Mrs. Herman said: "About fifteen months ago my daughter, Kate, while attending the public school studied hard. We noticed that she began to complain of headaches. This was followed by a listlessness and an utter indifference to the things that usually interest young girls. We consulted a doctor, and she took bottle after bottle of medicine, but with no benefit. Often she would arise in the morning after an almost sleepless night, her limbs all a quiver and her head reeling. She would be attacked with spells of dizziness, and on the least exertion her heart would palpitate violently, and we were really afraid she would not recover. At this stage my husband suggested that we should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he brought home several boxes. Kate had only taken the pills a few weeks when there was a great change for the better. She grew stronger, began to eat better and to have better color, and from this stage it was not long until she was again enjoying the best of health and able to resume her studies at school. I might also tell you that these pills cured my daughter Emma of an attack of rheumatism, so that you see we have much reason to praise them, and I earnestly recommend them to all mothers whose daughters may be suffering as mine did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all diseases that have their origin either in a poor or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. It is because they make rich red blood and strengthen the nerves with every dose that they cure such troubles as anaemia, consumption in its early stages, nervous headache, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, partial paralysis, kidney trouble, indigestion, etc. Ordinary medicine merely acts upon the symptoms of the trouble, and when such medicines are discontinued the trouble returns often in an aggravated form. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the contrary go direct to the root of the trouble and cure to stay cured. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is found on the wrapper of every box. If your dealer does not have them send direct and they will be mailed, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

War Threatens In the Far East

M. Lessar Says Russia Is Prepared to Meet Britain and Japan.

Tone of Japanese Press Is Warlike--Revolution Threatens South China.

According to advices received by the Empress of India today, the crisis in the Far East is close to a breaking point, and even the most conservative journals fear that war will result. Russo-Chinese intrigues, culminating in the draft of a secret treaty between China and Russia, have fired the war party in Japan, and many newspapers urge an appeal to arms. In this connection they quote Pekin correspondence in connection with the Anglo-Japanese protests to Prince Ching, to the effect that when M. Lessar was informed by the Chinese chancellor of the protests, he told Prince Ching to be at his ease, as Russia was fully prepared to meet the combined movements of Britain and Japan. As a result, Prince Ching refused to deal with the Anglo-Japanese protests. This resulted in excitement throughout Japan, and conferences of the cabinet, elder statesmen and the throne followed, at which, according to vernacular Japanese papers, the situation was discussed, and, the newspapers aver, a decision was reached to adopt resolute measures, and, if necessary, attempt to oust Russia from Manchuria by force of arms.

The Pekin correspondent of the Mainichi, says M. Lessar's reference to Russian preparedness is taken to mean that troops are now on the Yalu, and that the force along the coast of the Yellow sea is in sufficient strength. The Russian minister to Pekin also states that he has received advices from Admiral Alexieff that all defensive measures in view of a possible Japanese invasion have been completed along the coast of the Yellow sea and Korean frontier.

From many points telegrams are received telling of warlike preparations. From Mongolia news is given that Russians are collecting large numbers of camels and horses, which are to be sent to Manchuria and Siberia via Harbin.

The United States fleet is still at Cheefoo, and the Japanese squadron is cruising in Northern waters. A despatch from Masampho, Korea, says that five Russian battleships and seven torpedo boats are lying there. A Shanghai paper prints an interview with a British naval man, name not given, who says that in conversation with officers of one of the Russian battleships, they unhesitatingly told him that Russia was going to war with Japan, and the fleet is being strengthened for that purpose—this is, though, taken for what it is worth.

In connection with the Russian encroachments in Korea, the Japan Times says that strong and ominous signs of impatience are being manifested, and the Tokio paper likens the attitude of the Japanese press to that of the "anxious months preceding the outbreak of the war with China," and this paper also urges caution lest the attitude lead to a similarly unfortunate result as in 1894.

Japanese correspondents at Pekin state that great precautions are being taken to keep the proceedings at meetings of Prince Ching and Russian officials secret in order to prevent British and Japanese interference as much as possible. The Osaka Mainichi's correspondent says that Russian officials at Pekin have been working to convince Prince Ching and Chinese officials that Japan's cordial reception to Russia's war minister, Gen. Kouropatkin, shows that a Russo-Japanese entente is in making, and the Anglo-Japanese alliance is failing.

Meanwhile a review of the Japanese newspapers received by the steamer shows that great excitement prevails at Tokio, and conferences between statesmen and ministers relative to naval and military preparations are reported to be daily occurrences.

RUMORS IN THIBET.

According to despatch received by Shanghai papers from Thibet, great excitement prevails there because of rumors that the British government is sending a force of soldiers from India into Thibet because boundary negotiations with India failed. A correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury, writing from Ta-chien-lu, on the Thibetan border, on political affairs in Thibet, says a rumor is current that the Talai Lamma cast the Thibetan king in prison some time ago and took over the seals of government. This so enraged the people that the king had to be liberated, but the Talai Lamma kept the seals, and has been practically ruling Thibet, making the condition of the Chinese unbearable.

The correspondent also reports that severe fighting has taken place at Litang, Thibet, between the people and priests. The abbott of the monastery had defied Chinese interference, and fighting resulted, in which the priests were defeated and the abbot deposed.

The Asahai publishes advices from Pekin in this connection, that the Chinese resident has telegraphed the war office that Russian parties engaged in surveying mines and lands have entered Thibet, attended by large forces of cavalry. Prince Ching questioned M. Lessar in this regard, and the Russian minister replied that he had heard nothing of Russian expeditions in Thibet.

REBELLION IN SOUTH.

Advices from South China report that the rebels in Kwangsi are now stronger than ever, especially in the vicinity of Kwei-lin, the provincial capital. The rebels have established a provisional government, collect taxes, enlist and drill troops, which are regularly paid. The rule of the rebels holds through Yining and Hsingan districts, and natives are quite contented. Strict discipline is enforced by rebel officers, who give all commands in English. Arms and ammunition, all the most modern, are continually being brought by bands from neighboring provinces. The rebels, who are said to be governed by the Reform party, which has branches in America, look upon the district where the provisional government is established as the headquarters of a great rebellion soon to commence, and a correspondent of the North China Daily News predicts that when hostilities commence, the mandarins will find the rebellion ten times greater than the Taiping rising. The desultory risings in Kwangsi, in which the government forces have suffered, have been due to scattered bands of this insurgent force.

LONG-WINDED CANARIES.

The canaries of Germany excel all other canaries as singers. One has been known to continue a single trill for a minute and a quarter, with twenty changes of notes in it.—Exchange.

THE SOLAR PLEXUS

Is the largest nerve centre in the sympathic nervous system, is situated just back of the stomach, and supplies nervous energy, the vital force of the human body, to the stomach, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, etc. By creating nerve force Dr. Chase's Nerve Food directly aids the solar plexus in supplying the power which runs the machinery of digestion and so cures nervous dyspepsia, headache, dizzy spells and bodily weakness.

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENT

"RALPH," "