DURRANT DEAD

The Double Murderer Paid the Penalty.

DIED COURAGEOUSLY

On the Gallows He Delivered an Oration.

SAID HE WAS INNOCENT

He Claimed He Was Hounded to Death by the Police and the Newspapers, but as He Wished to go Before His Maker With a Clean Soul He Generously Forgave Those Who Had Wronged Him—His Devoted Mother Was With Him to the Last—She Continued to Hope for a Reprieve Till the End—The Elder Durrant Was Overcome With Sorrow When the Drop Fell.

SAN FRANCISO, Cal., Jan. 7th.—Theodore Durrant was hanged at San Quentin at 10:35 this morning. The crime thus expiated was the murder of Blanche Lamont on April 3, 1895. Durrant displayed more courage in the face of death than any one ever executed at the San Quentin penitentiary. Father Lagan attended him on the scaffold. Durrant picked out the middle of the trap and calmly surveyed the audience, with a look of stolid indifference.

Declared His Innocence.

Durrant declared his innocence and said that he was hounded to his death by the police and the newspapers. He forgave them all, as he said he wished to go to his Maker with his heart purged of all enmity toward mankind. His speech lasted fully five minutes. There was a slight tremor in his voice, but his words came from his mouth just as if he were delivering an oration to an audience. The hardihood and courage he displayed were simply wonderful and his iron nerve never seemed to desert him.

His Mother With Him to the Last.

Mrs. Durrant remained with her son in the death chamber until within a few minutes of the time when he was led to the scaffold. The parting was extremely pathetic. The mother wept and they embraced again and again. When going down the long flight of stairs to the prison yard she said to the guard who escorted her.

"It will all be over soon. The poor boy will be out of his misery. I cannot understand why people can be so cruel and heartless as to deliberately stand by and see a man executed. Be sure, if you hear any one knocking at the gate, for God's sake to run quickly, for it will be a reprieve."

His Speech on the Gallows.

In the coolest manner possible Durrant said: To those who wish me to say something, I will say this: That I have no animosity against anyone, but there are those who have persecuted me and who have hounded me to my grave, innocent as I am. I forgive them all. They will receive their just dues from the Holy God to whom I now go to receive my justice, which will be the justice given to an innocent boy, who has not stained his hands with the crimes that have been put upon him by the press of San Francisco, but I forgive them all for I do not hold anything against them for it. I do not look upon them now as enemies and forgive them, as I expect to be forgiven for anything I have done, but the fair fame of California will forever be blackened with the crime of taking this innocent blood, and whether or no they ever discover the committers of these crimes matters little to me now, for I appear before the whole world an innocent boy to proclaim my innocence for the last time, and to those who have insinuated that I was going to spring a sensation of any kind, I can say there is no sensation other than that of which I have spoken. They must consider for themselves who it was that wished to start a sensation. That I am innocent I declare now this day, before God to whom I now go to meet my dues. I am innocent."

Durrant's neck was broken by the fall. The execution was in every way successful.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The Murderer Was Firm, but His Father Was Overcome.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Cal., Jan. 7.—It was 10:34 o'clock when the door that guards the threshold of the gallows room swung open and the little party conducting Durrant to the gallows entered. Father Lagan led, draped in cassock and surplice and chanting the prayers for the dying, Durrant, his father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards followed. The father and his friend left the party and walked around the gallows to the front, while the condemned man and his escort climbed the 13 steps that led to the platform and the waiting trap. Durrant gave no signs of weakening. His light figure was as erect as though it had been his marriage morning. Instantly upon arriving upon the gallows the rope was knotted about his neck. The murderer held his chin high in the air to make room for the stiff new line knotted in the fashion of the hangman. The condemned man wore a low collar open in front, and a white satin tie. His face was pale, but it was not the ashy paleness of terror. It was the face of a man who, knowing that he has a momentous thing to do, is resolved to do it like a man. The rope about his neck, the hangman turned to get the black cap, when Durrant whispered a request to be allowed to speak. This was granted. His speech was full of repetitions and protestations of his innocence in a low sing-song voice, growing slightly vehement as he declared that he was not guilty of the crime for which he had been sentenced to the gallows.

His father, who stood with reddened eyes though tearless, beneath and in front of his son, shoved back the nearest bystanders as though fearful they should fail in respect to one so near his earthly end. But the crowd, though breathless and curious, was not exultant, and no sound of approval or contrary disturbed the speech, which Durrant finished calmly with a falling intonation. The guards drew the sable cap over Durrant's head. Hardly was the cap adjusted when the trap dropped with its loud rattle, the only sound in the intense silence. A vibration or two and the body hung at the end of the rope quite motionless. The elder Durrant gazed steadily at the proceedings until that moment, and then his head fell forward upon a friend's shoulder and he buried his face from the sight of men. In 11 minutes and 28 seconds all action of the heart had ceased, and the Durrant case was ended.

The body was placed in a black pine box. Later the cap was removed and the corpse enclosed in a casket provided by the family. Mrs. Durrant remained with her son until 15 minutes before the end. She watched Father Lagan baptize her son in the Catholic church and was then led weeping out of the prison by two guards. She remained in the grounds until all was over. The coffin with the contents was taken immediately to San Francisco by the undertakers.

The Story of Durrant's Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 7.—William Henry Theodore Durrant, who was hanged at San Quentin gave his life in exchange for the lives of two young women, who were members of the church to which he belonged.

While Durrant was convicted of but one murder under the law, he was held responsible by public opinion for the murder of both Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, and it is felt that his death expiated one crime as much as the other.

Durrant's crimes were peculiar in their atrocity, from any point of view. He was reared in a Christian home and until the time of his arrest was regarded as a model young man of industrious habits who was trying to work his way through a medical college.

The only characteristic that seemed marked in his nature was his piety. He had been a prominent member of the Emanuel Baptist church for several years and for a year previous to his arrest had been assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

In this capacity he made the acquaintance of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, both of whom were destined to be murdered by him in the church where they worshipped together.

Blanche Lamont Disappers.

Blache Lamont disappeared on April 3, 1895, and was never seen alive afterwards. She left the home of her aunt, Mrs. G. N. Noble, on that day, to go to school, and for 10 days no trace of her could be found. Many members of Emanuel church assisted in the search for the missing girl, and among others was Theodore Durrant, who had often acted as Miss Lamont's escort.

He seemed greatly distressed on account of Miss Lamont's disappearance, and at length expressed the belief that she had joined the ranks of fallen women. This theory seemed plausible to the police and a search was made among the places where it was believed the missing girl might be found.

Durrant assisted in the inquiry, which came to naught. Ten days had passed since Miss Lamont disappeared, and her friends had almost given up hope of ever knowing her fate, when a discovery was made which led to the finding of Miss Lamont's body.

Miss Williams' Body Found.

The ladies of Emanual church were engaged in decorating the edifice preparatory to the celebration of the Easter Sunday services, when the mangled body of Minnie Williams was found, almost naked, in the library.

A number of ugly knife wounds and some rags that had been forced down the young woman's throat told of the unequal struggle she had made to protect her honor.

Miss Williams' body was discovered in the afternoon, and late the same night the first clue to the murderer was obtained. From some of the young woman's friends it was learned that she had been seen the evening before with Durrant, and although there was nothing else to show that he had any connection with the crime, the police decided to arrest him.

Durrant Arrested.

Durrant's home was visited late at night, but he was not there. His parents said that he had left at midnight with the signal corps of the national guard, to which he belonged, to make some heliographing experiments on Mount Diablo.

The next train carried two detectives towards the mountain, and, after completing their journey by stage, Durrant was found late in the afternoon and arrested. But the news that he was charged with the murder of Minnie Williams was not first imparted to him by the officers.

A message was flashed on the rays of the sun by the heliographers in this city who were taking part in the experiments of the signal corps, and Durrant knew that he was to be arrested before the officers arrived.

Miss Lamont's Body Found.

While these events were taking place on Mount Diablo, 60 miles away, a discovery had been made in this city which filled the streets with men and women crying for vengeance. From the first the police associated the finding of Miss Williams' body with the disappearance of Miss Lamont, and a search was at once begun in the church for her body.

Men worked all night tearing up floors and breaking down partitions, and at 10 o'clock Sunday morning the body of Miss Lamont was found.

A broken door knob and a turned bolt excited the suspicions of the searchers, and the door leading to the belfry of the church was broken down. Up the winding stairs the policemen groped their way, and at the third landing, lying in the corner of the darkened belfry, the naked body of the murdered girl was found.

No knife had been used to commit the crime, as was the case in the murder of Miss Williams, but the imprint of five fingers buried in her throat revealed the manner in which the young woman met her death.

The Feeling Against Durrant.

The post mortem examination showed that murder was not the only crime that had been committed. The news of the discovery of the second body in the church had spread with incredible velocity, and at 6 o'clock when Durrant, in custody of the officers, alighted from a ferryboat at the foot of Market street, in this city, he was met by a dense crowd that was ominous because of its silence.

The police were prepared for an outbreak, however, and two companies of armed men were present. Durrant was placed in a closed carriage, surrounded by 50 men, armed with Winchesters, and driven to the city prison. Durrant then protested his innocence, as he has since, but the evidence against him accumulated rapidly, and on April 21 an information was filed against him by District Attorney Barnes, charging him with the murder of Blanche Lamont.

Durrant's Long Trial.

The trial, which began July 22 and lasted until November 1, was one of the most celebrated in criminal jurisprudence. Nearly 1,200 talesmen were examined before a jury was secured, and six weeks passed before the taking of testimony was begun. The evidence throughout was circumstantial, but when taken together formed a chain so strong as to admit of no reasonable doubt.

The prosecution produced witnesses who traced Durrant's movements April 3 from the time he left Cooper Medical college until he entered the church with Miss Lamont. To all of this testimony the prisoner entered a denial, and in rebuttal produced the roll call of the college, which showed that he was attending a lecture at the hour when Miss Lamont was murdered.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

The prosecution disputed the reliability of the roll call, and showed that students were accustomed to have classmates answer for them when they were not present. As the case became more hopeless Durrant went on the stand himself, and although he maintained a remarkable composure throughout, his testimony on a number of important points was palpably false.

The case was submitted to the jury on the afternoon of November 1, 1895, after having been on trial over three months. Twenty minutes after they left the courtroom the jurors returned and rendered a verdict of guilt in the first degree.

The California law gives the jury power to fix the punishment of the criminal, but as no recommendation of mercy was made, Judge Murphy, a few days later sentenced Durrant to be hanged on February 21, 1896.

The Fight for Delay.

Then began a fight for delay, vigorously maintained for two years and nine months, hardly ever ceasing. It was one of the stubbornest fights ever carried on, and ended only when the noose was put about the murderer's neck.

SIX MONTHS' FIGURES.

What the Dominion Receipts and Expenditures Have Been.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The statement of the revenue and expenditure of the government for the first half of the fiscal year ending December 31 appears in the official Gazette. It is as follows:

	1896	1897
Customs	$6,389,105	$10,071,231
Excise	4,128,036	3,464,951
Postoffice	1,415,000	1,760,000
Public Works	1,973,203	2,008,364
Miscellaneous	337,421	629,427
Totals	$17,492,845	$17,933,973
Expenditures	$14,452,845	$13,488,170

The expenditure on capital account was $2,362,255 for 1897, compared with $1,979,336 for 1896. As will be seen the ordinary revenue and expenditures, wholly within the control of the Liberal government, has shown for six months that the revenue increased about half a million and expenditure decreased about half a million, making an improvement over the previous year of about one million dollars.

Vein on the White Claim.

NELSON, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The vein on the White claim, one of the Poorman group on Eagle creek, has again widened out to its original width of from three to four feet and carries the same good values as found on the surface, so that the chance of the lead pinching out seems to be at an end.

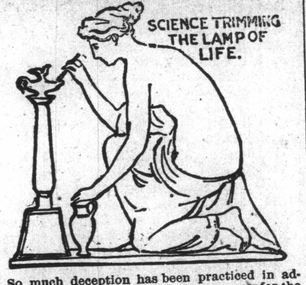
Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor nor institution has treated and restored so many men as has the famed ERIE MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.



So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now for the first time makes this startling offer:—

They will send their costly and magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, **positively on trial without expense** to any honest and reliable man!

Not a dollar need be advanced—not a penny paid—till results are known to and acknowledged by the patient.

The Erie Medical Company's appliance and remedies have been talked about and written about all over the world, till every man has heard of them.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissue and new life.

They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the energy.

They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of evil habits, excesses, overwork, etc.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

This "Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and application must be made at once.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing.

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N.Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

WILD FOR WALLACE

He Was Enthusiastically Endorsed at Saturday Night's Meeting.

SCOTT WAS TURNED DOWN

The Mayor Was Ridiculed and Derided. The Workingmen Coming Out Solid For Mr. Wallace—Hundreds Turned Away From the Meeting.

The biggest meeting of the campaign was held last Saturday at the Dominion hall. It was not less a Wallace meeting than an anti-Scott demonstration. Perhaps 500 people were present, and hundreds were turned away. Mr. Scott and a number of his friends were invited to address the meeting, but all the mayor's henchmen declined, and he alone faced the audience in his own behalf.

The greeting that he got was a warm one. In fact, at times the mayor could hardly be heard through the storm of hisses and jeers that he received, and several times the audience refused to hear him.

Mr. Wallace made two thoughtful, serious speeches, which were enthusiastically received. Large numbers of laboring men were present, and they seemed nearly united in his support.

Dr. Edward Bowes was chairman, and Mr. Wallace was the first speaker.

Mr. Wallace's Speech.

"I called this meeting tonight," said Mr. Wallace, "in order that every elector in Rossland might understand the motives that prompted me to accept the nomination, and my ideas regarding the government of the city. The government of Rossland is not so very difficult a task. In my opinion all that is required of the incoming council is integrity and business sagacity.

"Gentlemen, it is for you on next Thursday to decide whether you will elect a business administration or a political machine.

"Will you suffer the dictation of adventurers who have no local standing, who are the ready tools of corporations, the peddlers of franchises, and the sustaining factors of a worthless element in the body politic, which is nothing better than a class of drones who prey on the fruits of patient and honest toil?

"Do you wish the citizens' money to be squandered in outrageous contracts and secret agreements? Or, on the other hand, do you want every cent of money that is appropriated during the coming term to be judiciously expended in public improvements? If the funds of the city are improperly spent neither the workingmen nor the business men will receive any benefit, and the city will be in a hopeless condition of debt without any material improvements being accomplished. To my mind it does not seem so difficult a choice to make. If you want the dictation of professional politicians, who are only too ready to extend the glad hand during election times, then count me out, but if you require the services of a man for mayor who is ready to do his duty in the interests of the city. I don't see how you can do anything else than vote for me. [Loud applause.]

"Now, the issues of this campaign are, in my opinion, fire protection, street lighting, adequate sewerage system, preservation of the city's rights to francises to the best ends, and street improvements in keeping with the proper requirements of the city.

"I do not expect to please everybody, although I am convinced by the support that has been assured me that my views are in keeping with those of a very large majority of the people. I have made no pledge in this campaign. A man who goes into public office should be unhampered by anything of the kind. The anti-election pledge of a candidate is nothing more nor less than bribery. [Great applause.] And a man who would bribe his way into public office would abuse any trust that might be reposed in him.

"If elected I will go into office untrammelled. My own pledge is the honest pledge to give the city honest government, and in that behalf I solicit your suffrage. Having put my hand to the plow, I shall not turn back, but until the 13th day of January 1 will fight the good fight, for the cause of municipal reform." [Great applause.]

Mr. Wallace was followed by Mr. Scott, whose main contention was that the former was no better than himself.

His Business Is in Galt.

Mr. Scott scorned the title of a politician. He was a business man.

"Where is Scott's business located?" yelled somebody in the audience, and the crowd thundered back:

"In Galt," and the reply was accompanied by a exhortation to the mayor to return to that town.

Mr. Scott ended up by asserting that he was out for the laboring man's vote, which was worth as much to him as anybody's ballot. He further ventured the opinion that professional men, and lawyers in particular were no good in anybody's country, and he had no use for them, lawyers especially, as they had made him lots of trouble.

The adverse demonstration on the part of the crowd that greeted this last venture was so loud and continuous that the mayor retired.

Mr. McKane briefly assailed the mayor for his broken pledges, and he was followed by C. O. Lalonde, who likewise dwelt on the mayor's incompetency for the office he held.

A Representative of Labor.

Arthur Dutton, the secretary of the trades and labor council, who is also secretary of Wallace's committee, made a short address, in which he assailed the idea that the mayor was the friend of the working man. He referred to the Bodega incident, where men on the sewer, so he alleged, were discharged if they did not get their time checks cashed at one of the councilmen's place.

Mayor Scott, who was the succeeding speaker, had some little difficulty in getting a hearing, as the crowd was in no great humor to listen to him.

"If money has been misspent, I want to know where?" he said, but he was interrupted by groans and jeers.

"It is true," he continued, "that salaries are not paid mayors of small towns in Ontario, but after I was elected mayor here I found it lawful in British Columbia to pay the mayor a stipend. He can draw $2,000 a year, but I only took $1,600." (Cries of: "How about that $600 a year to the typewriter?" "$2,200 a year to the mayor and his typewriter!")

Continuing, Mr. Scott alleged that he had been advised by his solicitor that scrutineers were not compulsory at an election. Here Mr. Lalonde inquired if he had ever heard of an election on money bylaws being conducted in Ontario without scrutineers. The mayor said "Yes."

"Where?" inquired Mr. Lalonde.

"At Galt," replied the mayor, and the audience laughed so heartily that Mr. Scott was compelled to halt.

"Now, about the Bodega," he continued, "who ever directed anybody to get his check cashed at the Bodega?"

"City clerk told me," yelled some one in the audience, and in the storm of disapproval that followed the mayor sat down.

Wallace a Friend of Labor.

In his closing speech Mr. Wallace refuted briefly some of the allegations against him.

"Mr. Scott," said he, "has charged me with direct complicity in the city's expenditure because I was on the finance committee. Let me tell you, gentlemen, that the mayor himself was ex-offico chairman of that committee, while one of his strongest supporters was the actual chairman of it, and together they oft times refused me a hearing.

"Mr. Scott has posed as the patron saint of toil, the good angel of the laboring man. It has been claimed that he, in his zeal to help them out, secured the passage of the resolution making $3 per day the rate for street work. Gentlemen, the proposal in the council to make $3 a day the standard of wages was made by me, after consultation with two members of the Miners' union, and the suggestion was opposed by all the other councilmen from mayor down. However, I persevered, and at the next meeting of the council I succeeded, for a motion was put, and I seconded it, making $3 a day the pay for street work." [Great and prolonged applause.]

In conclusion Mr. Wallace made a short address, requesting the ballots of all interested in good government, and he was enthusiastically cheered as he sat down.

A CHANGE OF NAME.

The Name of the Elise Changed to the Lerwick.

A new company called the Lerwick was launched on the market Saturday, and starts out with brilliant prospects of success, having secured by purchase the well-known Elise claim in the Ymir district, together with the Lytton, an adjoining claim, through which the Elise ledge runs and shows every indication of being equally as rich. The company is the result of the long pending deal between the old Elise company and H. R. Dunlop and Hugh McGylnn. Every formality necessary to a legal transfer has been observed, and work will, no doubt, soon be commenced, as several parties have already applied for blocks of treasury stock, the first of which will be placed on the market at 10 cents per share. Every share of stock outside of the treasury, is placed in a close pool in the Bank of Montreal.

The officers are O. D. Casselman, president; J. L. Whitney, vice-president; Leo H. Schmidt, treasurer; D. S. Dunlop, secretary; Hugh McGlynn, general manager. The above officers with A. J. Lockhart and M. Morris constitute the board of directors.

Winnipeg & Eureka Mining Company.

The Winnipeg & Eureka Mining company has just completed arrangements for adding to their property a free milling claim on the head of Forty-nine creek, Nelson Mining division, the consideration being stock in the company. The company expects to begin work at once on the new ground, and in a few weeks to resume operations on the claims on Cariboo creek.

Sunset No. 2.

In the Sunset No. 2 the No. 1 tunnel is now in a distance of 410 feet. The winze, which is a continuation of No. 1 shaft is now 35 feet below the tunnel level. The big hoist is being placed in position in the chamber broken out for that purpose at the mouth of the winze. The vein is looking excellently well in both shaft and tunnel. An average of five feet of ground per day is broken in each 24 hours. This is phenomenal progress when the hardness of the ground is taken into consideration.

The Kaslo Carnival.

KASLO, Jan. 8.—[Special.]—Kaslo had its first carnival of the season on Thursday evening and was a decided success. The curling match between Kaslo and Sandon resulted in the former winning by 16 points.

H. J. Salisbury Jones of London, England, arrived in Kaslo on Tuesday. Mr. Jones represents an English syndicate which is at present operating properties on Woodbury creek.

ERNEST HART DEAD.

He Was One of the Noted Medical Writers of England.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Ernest Hart, editor of the British Medical Journal, is dead. Mr. Hart, who was for several years editor of the Lancet, was born in June, 1836. He was educated at the City of London school and School of Medicine, attached to St. George's hospital. At one time he was ophthalmic surgeon and lecturer on ophthalmotology at St. Mary's hospital. He rendered great service in exposing the defective arrangements for the sick poor in workhouses, his efforts leading to the passage of Hardy's act and the creation of the metropolitan asylums board. His reports on criminal baby farming in 1868 led to the passage of the Infant Life Protection act, and he was instrumental in promoting the movement that resulted in the establishment of the so-called coffee taverns in London some 20 years ago. For the last 15 years he had been conspicuous for his devotion to social and sanitary progress in London.

Killed in a Slate Quarry.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 8.—Word was received here this afternoon that six men were buried in a cave-in at Walter Bachman's slate quarry at Slatington, about 15 miles from here. Two have already been taken out dead, and it is believed the other four have lost their lives.

THE WEEKLY MINER contains all the mining news of Kootenay.

A SCENE IN COURT

Mr. Bostock Examined on a Charge of Criminal Libel.

THE DICTUM OF THE JUDGE

It Did Not Please Barrister Martin in Relation to the Introduction of Certain Evidence, and He Threw Up the Case After Scoring His Honor.

VICTORIA, Jan. 8.—Editor Nichol of The Province was today committed on the charge of criminal libel of Premier Turner and Hon. Mr. Pooley. The case against Mr. Bostock was then taken up. The defense put Messrs. Turner and Pooley into the witness box and attempted to examine them as to their connection with mining companies, but upon protest of Mr. Cassidy the magistrate ruled out this line of evidence.

At this stage of the proceedings there were several lively tilts between the counsel. Finally Mr. Cassidy asked Mr. Coltart who is one of the officers, as to the amount of Mr. Bostock's interest in The Province company, limited liability.

To this Mr. Martin, counsel for the accused, objected on the ground that the question was wholly irrelevent and merely an attempt to pry into the private affairs of Mr. Bostock. The magistrate finally allowed the question. Mr. Coltart then said that Mr. Bostock owned about a three-fourths interest.

Mr. Cassidy proceeded to ask what Mr. Bostock's interest is in the Province Publishing company. Mr. Martin objected, saying that to allow the former question was bad enough, but to allow this would be infinitely worse. His worship allowed the question, whereupon Mr. Martin arose and expressed himself as to the injustice to his client, and said he could no longer act for them in a court where their interests were not protected and where the ordinary rules of evidence recognized in superior courts had been persistently disregarded. His repeated protests having been ignored, the only course open to him was to throw up his brief, which he did.

"I wish your worship good afternoon," said Mr. Martin as he left the court.

After Mr. Martin had left the room the magistrate said that the case had better be adjourned in order to give Mr. Bostock time for reflection, or for engaging other counsel. Mr. Bostock said that so far as he was concerned he did not wish any adjournment and was quite prepared to proceed. Magistrate MacRae, however, said that in the emergency that had arisen he required time for reflection himself, and court was adjourned until Monday at 2 p.m.

Justice Irving will be sworn in on Monday and take his place on the bench at the sitting of the full court.

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Limited Liability.

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Buy and sell legitmate mining stocks only. Special attention given to the stock of The Canadian Gold Fields syndicate, limited., operating the well known Sunset No. 2 Mine at Rossland.

Cable Address: WALTERS.

Use Bedford McNeill's, Moreing & Neal's, Liebers and Clough's Codes.

Mine Wanted.

WANTED—Large developed mine, gold, silver or copper. Engineers' report must be furnished by owners, and sixty days' option given to allow for examination by expert.

PRICE MUST BE REASONABLE.

Clarence J. McCuaig,

MONTREAL.

Codes: Bedford McNeil, Moreing & Neal's. A. B. C, Clough's

WILL examine and report on mining properties, superintend development work and render weekly reports if desired. All reports strictly confidential. Have had nineteen years' experience in mines and mining; over four years in the Trail Creek region; nearly two years in the Le Roi mine. Use Moreing & Neal code.

E. W. LILJEGRAN,

Ex-Superintendent of the Le Roi Mine

P. O. Box 446. Rossland, B. C

J. B. Johnson & Co.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

If you want to do business in Kootenay write us. We place for outside investors. We sell stock in all good properties. Any information we can give you regarding the Trail Creek camp will be given with pleasure.

Three-story building and lot on Columbia avenue, bringing in a good rental, $5,500. This must be taken at once.

J. B. JOHNSON & CO.,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

SPOKANE DRUG CO.

SPOKANE WASH.

Imported and domestic perfumes, rubber goods and druggists sundries. Agents for Riggs' Rheumatic Remedy, the sure cure for rheumatism, guaranteed. Largest stock of goods in the Northwest. Mail orders solicited

Wholesale Dealers in Assayers' Supplies

T. MAYNE DALY, Q.C. C. R. HAMILTON.

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Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc. Office: Daniels & Chambers Block, 26½ Columbia Ave.