Weekly Rossland Miner.

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THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

In view of the adoption of a policy by Cape Colony, and Australia as well, of contributing a share to naval defense, it is not improbable that Canada will be expected to fall into line and take upon her shoulders new responsibilities of empire. The subject was discussed by the colonial premiers in London last year, and the premiers agreed, according to the official report, to give the subject careful consideration, and on their return home to consult their colleagues and parliaments. It is, therefore, quite possible that the Dominion government should signalize the return of prosperity to Canada by making a contribution to the Imperial navy which would reflect our sense of how important it is to Canadian interests that they should always have at their command the power of the British fleets.

The annual contribution of the Cape parliament is to be £30,000. Last year Natal presented the Imperial government with a first class battleship. Australia became a contributor to the Empire's naval defence as early as 1887, when the "Australian Naval Force Act" was assented to. By its provisions a fleet of five fast cruisers, each of 2,575 tons displacement and 7,500 horse-power, and two torpedo gunboats of modern build, each of 735 tons and 4,500 horse-power, have been equipped for the Australian seas. These vessels were built by the British government, but those of the Australian colonies parties to the agreement pay interest at the rate of five per cent on the original cost, and also pay all expenses of maintenance. This arrangement was originally entered into for a period of ten years, but is still in force, and may only be terminated by two years' notice, and in that case the vessels would remain the property of the Imperial government. The average expenditure of the colonies party to the compact, namely, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia, averages about £140,000 annually.

CANADA'S TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE.

At the last quarterly meeting of the British Columbia board of trade, John Holmes, the New Zealand government commissioner, discussed the reciprocal trade advantages which might fairly be expected to follow the greater knowledge on the part of each country of the other. Mr. Holmes has visited Canada to try and interest us in New Zealand hemp and Kouri gum, articles which that colony can export in vast quantities. He believes that Canada can do a large trade with Australasia in lumber, canned fish, boots and shoes, cottons and paper.

The trans-Pacific trade of Canada is only in its earliest infancy when compared with what it will be eventually. In the last few years it has developed sufficiently to keep two lines of steamships busy, but with the growth of population and the development of the many resources of this country, the commercial relations between Canada and the Orient and countries of the South Pacific are destined to assume immense proportions. Canada's constantly increasing demand for the staples of tropical and semi-tropical countries will be met by China, Japan, Australasia and the Pacific coast countries of South America, and these will be more than paid for by our exports of lumber, flour, fish, machinery of various kinds, textile manufactures, and an hundred and one other products of the soil and the factory.

The completion of the trans-Siberian railway, which will open up an immense area rich in natural resources, the more complete opening of the Chinese empire by reason of the enlarging of the European's powers several spheres of influence, the wonderful development that is being made in British Columbia, the building up of Alaska by the increasing gold output, the augmenting in wealth and population in the Pacific coast belt of states, the quickening of the trade of Mexican, Central American and South American states by reason of a closer market with their immediate neighbors, all point out to the fact that the commerce of the Pacific will not be long in surpassing that of the Atlantic. Indeed, the nations of the world already see the trend of coming events and in the Far East are endeavoring to gain footholds so that they may secure a share of what promises to surpass anything the world has yet seen in that direction. It is the newest civilization on the one shore of the Pacific and the oldest on the other. In time the number of articles traded in will increase. The trade of the Orient has always been considered the richest in the world and that British Columbia will continue to secure a fair share of it is certain. It will make many of her citizens wealthy and will greatly increase the importance of the Province. Realizing the great importance of this trans-Pacific traffic as a future source of profit no pains should be taken to secure as much of it as possible. All necessary information should be gathered and commissions should be sent to inquire as to the wants and wishes of the people of the far East. It would also pay to have a few resident agents here and there in the Orient, Australia and South America, whose task it would be to secure trade information for Canada. The prizes to be gained are of great value and they are worth making a mighty effort to secure.

THE WAR EAGLE REPORT.

The annual report of J. B. Hastings, superintendent of the War Eagle mine, is a most satisfactory document. It is published in another column. In the varied data and figures so carefully presented one can read the fact that the War Eagle is a great mine. It is one that has been carefully developed along the best known mining lines, and although the company had ample funds at its command to bring out the latent resourses of the property, it is plain to be seen that there has been no wasteful expenditure in any direction; every dollar spent has something to show for it in the advancement of the property.

That the mine will be a wonder in the way of development is shown by the fact that there is $1,700,000 worth of ore in sight against $1,100,000 at the same period twelve months ago. The increase is 55 per cent. Besides this, $700,000 worth of ore has been marketed during the year. This is no less than remarkable when it is considered that the deepest workings in ore in the mine are only 625 feet below the surface. Out of the $700,000 worth of ore sold $151,500 has been disbursed in dividends and the remainder was spent in developing, in extracting ore and paying for freight and treatment. The mine has almost completed the installing of an electrical plant of large capacity, and with an increased number of machine drills and an enlarged hoisting and pumping plant, the story which will be told in Superintendent Hastings' next annual report promises to be more brilliant even than the one for the year that hast just passed away, although it is one that he can point to with pride because of the excellent results achieved.

It is gratifying to note such facts as are contained in Mr. Hastings' report on the War Eagle. The mine but a few years ago was a prospect that could have been purchased for a few dollars. Now, by reason of the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in a practical and sensible manner it is a great mine, that is destined to produce many millions of dollars and to furnish employment for hundreds of men for a generation at least. It has passed from the stage of a mere prospectors' adventure to what may be called a sure and permanent industry. It has reached that period when it is just as certain to produce millions of wealth as the sun is to come up tomorrow. It is no longer a mere experiment but may be classed as one of the permanent industries of the camp.

The result attained in the War Eagle should encourage the faint-hearted, who are endeavoring to develop prospects into mines. It is certain that all the wealth of the Trail Creek division is not within the confines of the several mines that are now in the producing stage. There are many fortunes hidden in the prospects around this city and those who smite the rocks hard enough and persistently enough will cause them to gush forth their mineral wealth, as Moses caused the hidden water to flow from the rock ages ago. There is this difference, however, that the miner here will perhaps have to hit the rock oftener and harder than Moses did.

PROSPECTORS ARE CLAIM POOR.

Important amendments to the Mineral Act are contemplated by the legislature at its coming session, and one of the objects sought to be attained is to prevent, if possible, the acquisition of a large number of claims by individuals without doing the assessment work, through a system of fraudulent re-staking. This is a fraud which the coming legislature purposes to guard against by the enactment of a law by which prospects on which the assessment has not been done revert to the crown and cannot be re-staked but will be sold to the highest bidder. As a matter of fact it would be better for the prospector if he were restricted to fewer locations. Fifteen hundred by fifteen hundred feet is a big patch of ground, and is the quantity that is included in a full claim. It is more than enough to keep one man busy in developing it and putting it in a condition for operation. In the long run it is far better for the prospector to select one claim, the best there is in a group, and develop it to as large an extent as possible, instead of trying to keep a dozen by just doing sufficient work to hold them. By the latter method he frequently defeats himself, for the reason that there is not a sufficient show of ore bodies made to induce the investor in mines to purchase his holdings. In the end the prospector, after hoping against hope to sell, has to abandon his holdings, or resort to the questionable and illegal method of having a confederate friend restake them for him. Most of the prospectors of this country are "claim poor;" that is, they have more prospects staked than they can hold and do the assessment work on.

It would be a good plan if the majority would limit their holdings to one, two or three prospects and do assessment work on two and devote the balance of their energies to the work of developing the third, which should be the one which they think the most of. By following this mode of procedure they would soon have properties which would sell, because of the showing made. As soon as they sold the fairly well developed property they could turn their attention to one of the other two and bring it in turn into a marketable shape. There is nothing that adds so much to the value of a really good claim as a little work. A thousand dollars worth of work often adds from $10,000 to $20,000 to the selling value of a promising prospect. Surely, this should be a sufficient stimulus to the prospector to put in a little energetic work on his best holding.

The average prospector is prone to neglect the improving of his find. Whether it is constitutional laziness or because he is exhausted through the efforts he put forth in hunting for the location, is hard to tell. He should get over this tendency to rest after he has made a location or two, and do all he can to make a showing of ore. A farmer when he takes up a piece of land begins at once the work of making it fit for the production of crops, and why should not the propector endeavor to put what he takes up in good condition? This habit of failing to improve claims is one that the prospectors of this country should overcome.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The merchants of this city recently agreed to close their stores at 7 o'clock each evening, with the exception of Saturday nights. It is a good movement on the part of the business community, as it shortens the hours of both the proprietors and clerks, and they are better able to perform their duties now than they were when the hours are longer. The business of the city can just as easily be transacted in 10 or 11 hours as in 12 or 14. In order that a movement of this kind may be successful all merchants and storekeepers must join in it. If a few keep their stores open after 7 p. m. their competitors will be compelled to do likewise, and the object of the early closing movement will be defeated, but on the other hand if all close at the same time it is no disadvantage to anyone and all are benefitted by the increase in the number of hours of rest. Complaints have reached this office that two business houses continue to keep their doors open after the agreed hours. It is to be hoped that the merchants who signed the agreement to close early will see the importance of living up to its provisions. It will only require a short time for the public to become used to the change and all will do their shopping before 7 p. m. It seems certain, too, that the members of organized labor will not care to patronize a merchant who is antagonistic to the movement. Let the store close at 7 o'clock so that the merchants and their employes may have some little time for rest and recreation during these long winter evenings, and in the summer, when the nights are shorter they will appreciate the privilege of an hour or two in the evening, which they can call their own.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ROSSLANDERS should not cease to work for the establishment of a Provincial school of mines in this city until success attends their efforts.

THE dispatches indicate that the court will decide in favor of Hon. D. W. Higgins in the Esquimalt election case. A decision for Mr. Higgins means a majority for the Government, irrespective of the independents, if the Opposition fails to unseat Mr. Prentice of Lillooet.

REPUBLIC bids fair to become one of the greatest mining camps in the United States, and, in time, may equal Rossland in its gold production. Rossland will always be interested in the development of the mines in and around Republic, because that camp will always be more or less tributary to this city.

AN Eastern exchange remarks that the business outlook was never brighter in Canada than it is at present. The importations for the Christmas trade are now in stock, and the wholesalers are in receipt of orders far in advance of any other season, and heavy shipments are being daily forwarded to the Northwest and British Columbia.

WHILE Oliver Durant and Alexander Tarbet are enjoying themselves in New York on the proceeds of the sale of the Centre Star mine, they are not overlooking opportunities to say a good word for the marvelous mineral resourses of the Kootenays. The New York Sunday Telegraph of October 23rd contains an excellent two-column interview on this district, the facts being furnished by Messrs. Durant and Tarbet.

THE Sandon Mining Review publishes some interesting statistics relative to the ore output of the Slocan district. It shows that there are 25 shipping mines, which so far this year have yielded 27,000 tons. The annual report of the Provincial mineralogist last year estimated that the average value of a ton of Slocan ore is $110. At this rate the value of the ore shipped from the Slocan this year is $2,970,000. Verily, the Slocan is the richest silver-lead camp in the world.

THE people of New Denver are indignant at the dismissal of Robert Thompson, an official of the Provincial government at New Denver. It seems that Mr. Thompson was a courteous and efficient clerk, and he has been turned out of office of no other reason than to make room for a friend of Attorney-General Martin. The less we have of this sort of thing the better. This incident is certain to considerably increase the unpopularity of the attorney-general in Kootenay.

WHEN a painter runs across a color that he doesn't know the name of he calls it drab; so when a miner strikes a rock that is too much for him he usually calls it porphyry and lets it go at that, says the Mining and Scientific Press. Such "porphry" is in most instances, simply country rock or dikes altered by hot water, which took out some elements and replaced them by others. It is considered a good sign of permanence, because it indicates that there was sufficient mineral action continued over a long period to produce a permanent ledge.

IT MAY be, says the Toronto Telegram, the fate of Canadian Conservatism to find its man of destiny in Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, premier of the Northwest Territories. Eastern Canadians may laugh today at the idea of a political leader coming from the Territories, but the census of 1910 will probably give 40 or 50 members of the Dominion parliament to that part of Canada west of Lake Superior. Mr. Haultain is still a young man, and has displayed qualities of statesmanship that bespeak for him a great political future,

THE Mining and Scientific Press says; "Prospective purchases of mining property have a right to rely on the statements made them by their owners as to the presence of extensive beds or ore at the bottom of certain pits and trenches, and are not called upon to go into them and determine the truth by dipping out the earth with which they are partially filled," says the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Green vs. Turner (86 Federal Reporter, 837); but any such "prospective purchaser" who would fail to verify any statement made by the vendor, so far as possible, would deserve disappointment and resultant loss.

THE News-Advertiser makes the authoritative editorial announcement that the Government will, under any circumstances, have a majority of four when the legislative assembly meets in January, with the probability of having twenty-one votes in a division, exclusive of the speaker. Hon. Mr. Cotton then goes on to say that, "while the Government has no desire to put the country to the expense and trouble of another general election until it can pass a fair and equitable redistribution bill, it will not hesitate to appeal to the electors should it be compelled to do so by an attempt at obstruction by the Opposition."

THE Boundary Creek correspondent of the News-Advertiser reports that is an open secret that McKenzie & Mann have no intention of building the Penticton-Boundary Creek railway next year unless they obtain a liberal bonus from the Dominion parliament. The promoters of this line have already secured the passage of Provincial legislation which insures them a large bonus if they complete the road next year. The News-Advertiser's correspondent, after showing how great is the need of this railway, reminds the government of its promised railway policy, and wants to know if the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern people are to have it all their own way. This is a subject which the editor of the News-Advertiser, who is also a member of the Government, might deal with editorially at an early date.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS.

A. G., Fort Steele: The Salmo Consolidated company owns four claims and two fractions, all in a group, on Sheep creek, near Salmo. The properties are the Blue Jack, the Blue Jack fraction, the Yellow Jack, the Yellow Jack fraction, the White Cloud, the Sitting Bull and the Sitting Bull fraction. The total area of the group is about 230 acres. The claims have been surveyed, and the crown grants have been applied for.

D. L. T., Toronto: The Yale Mining company owns a crown granted property, the Yale, in the south belt, about four south of Rossland. The company has its treasury stock almost intact, but there is little sale for it at the present state of the market. The company is out of funds and is doing nothing The Montezuma company is practically defunct. The Iron Queen is unknown in this office.

The Eureka Consolidated.

T. W., Enquirer, Toronto: Address Ross Thompson, Rossland, B. C., for particulars regarding the Eureka Consolidated company. Work is now under way on one of its properties, the Evening, on Red mountain. The International company is defunct. Nothing is being done on the Yale company's properties. It is still intact, but is out of funds. The Rossland Red Mountain company is in the same position. Particulars regarding the Rossland Red Mountain were published lately in THE MINER.

Installed a Sinking Pump.

The White Bear has installed a new 100-gallon No. 5 Cameron sinking pump, which is now in working order. The old pump was proving somewhat troublesome, as it had been freezing considerably. A crosscut has been started to the north in the east drift at the 250-foot level in the White Bear and the showing is improving considerably. The new shaft house on the White Bear is being repaired and the whole property is now in shape for continued operations all winter.

Death of William McGregor.

William McGregor, superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal company's works at Nanaimo, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of an explosion in the mine on Saturday. He with seven others was caught in a blaze of gas while at work underground. All of them were slightly burned, and the leg of one of them was broken. The others, despite their injuries, managed to crawl out on their hands and knees to the mouth of the tunnel a mile away, bearing the injured man with them. Mr. McGregor was fearfully hurt, but he managed to live until yesterday morning when the end came. He leaves a mother 80 years old and a brother, James McGregor, the provincial inspector of metalliferous mines. The latter was in the city yesterday on official business, but left last night for Nanaimo to attend the funeral, which will probably take place on Saturday.

K. of P. Ball.

The local lodge of the Knights of Pythias will give a ball on Thanksgiving evening, November 23, at Miners' Union hall, Rossland. The knights expect large delegations from Trail and Northport and anticipate a jolly time.

McCrae & Co.,

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Carnes Creek Gold Mining Company

(LIMITED.)

Capitalization, $1,000,000, Treasury Stock, 600,000 Shares.

The Le Roi of the Big Bend.

Assays from the upper tunnel give values in gold alone of $144, $224 and $244 per ton.

The company has seven claims on Carnes Creek, Big Bend, and over $6,000 has been spent in development. This is bound to be a dividend-payer.

Treasury Stock at 10 cents can be obtained of

RICHARD PLEWMAN,
Rossland.

P. S. The promoters' stock is all pooled.

Rossland Mining Stocks

[Corrected by the Reddin-Jackson Company Limitd, 108 Columbia avenue, P. O. Box 498 Telephone 18. Cable address, "Tantling." Codes Clough and Lieber.]

MARKET FEATURES.

There was a good demand yesterday for standard stocks. Iron Mask was scarce and in demand at present price. It is considered a splendid investment. Monte Christo is a good seller and is being bought up by Montreal people around 9½c. War Eagle is being picked up by Toronto and Montreal investors at from $2.95 to $3. People who should know predict $4 for this stock before next May. In Republic stocks Lone Pine and Tom Thumb made big advances, but we consider Jim Blaine at present price the best buy in that market.

We have Buyers for all Standard Stocks

Cariboo (Camp McK)	$1.12	Jumbo	.45
Commander	.15	Le Roi	$8.50
Cariboo Creek Can.	.5	Lily May	.20
Canadian G Fields	.8	Monita	.12
Canada Western	.10	Noble Three(silver)	.10
Castle G. M. Co.	.10	Monte Christo Con. Min. & Dev. Co.	.12
Canada M. M. & D.	.20	Pick Up	.1
Deer Park	.19	Poorman	.12
Dundee	.40	Red Mountain View	.5
Edgar	.5	Roderick Dhu	.10
Ellen (silver)	7¾	Salmo Con.	.20
Evening Star	.7	St. Elmo	.6
Falls View G & S M	3⅛	Silverine	.6
Giant	.7	Silver Bear	.10
Good Hope	.3	Silver Queen	.30
Grand Prize	.5	Twin	.25
High Ore	4⅛	Virginia	.43
Iron Colt	11½	White Bird	.2
Iron Horse	.18	War Eagle	$3.02
Iron Mask	.75	White Bear	7½

Snaps for Today.

5,000 Deer Park	17¾	1000 Jumbo	.40
2000 St. Paul	2½	4,000 Novelty	.4
5000 Giant	.6		

Republic Camp.

Tom Thumb	.18	San Poil	.81
Quilp	.11	Princess Maud	.19
Republic	$5.00	Black Tail	.15
Jim Blaine	.70	Butte & Boston	.9
Ben Hur	.22	Lone Pine	.25
Eureka Queen	.10		

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We have cash buyers.

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Agents for N. & F. S. Railway Addition to Rossland.
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108 Columbia Ave., Rossland.

The Stock Market

During the past week we have to record considerable activity in Monte Christo, Big Three, Cariboo (McKinney) and Victory-Triumph, with Athabasca, Gertrude and Abe Lincoln in strong demaud. Monte Christo fell to 8½ cents early in the week, rallied and reached 10 cents on Tuesday, but today has weakened slightly, and can be had at 9½ cents. We have lately had inquiries for Crow's Nest Coal company, City of Paris, California and Old Gold Quartz Mining company. We should be glad if holders of any of these stocks would communicate with us. We would draw attention to a block of Iron Mask which we have for sale at 68 cents; also to a block of Brandon & Golden Crown at 18 cents. We are offering for sale today a block of treasury stock in the Eureka District Gold Mining company. This company owns several valuable properties in the vicinity of the Ben Hur and San Poil, and should be an excellent buy at 30 cents.

QUOTATIONS.

5000 Abe Lincoln	14	2750 Iron Colt	9¾
5000 Alberta	5	4000 Iron Horse	10¼
5000 American Boy	4¾	3500 Iron Mask	68
2000 Athabasca	45	1000 Jumbo	43
500 Argo	4	4000 Knob Hill	62
500 Alpha Bell	41	20000 Lardeau-Goldsmith	2¼
5000 Arlington	6½	3000 Lily May	20
10000 Baltimore	5	7500 Monte Christo	10⅝
3500 Brandon & G.C	18	17000 Mascot	1
5000 Big Three	15¾	5000 Miller Creek	9
10000 Boundary C'k M. M. Co.	5	5000 Noble Five	16¾
5000 Can. G. F. Syd	6¾	2500 N'ls'n-Poorm'n	28
5000 Camp McKinney Dev. Co.	12½	10000 Noble Three	5½
1000 Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	$1.15	7000 Novelty	4⅝
2500 Cariboo Hyd'c	$1.18	11500 Pay Ore	1⅛
2000 Chanuc	8	2000 Rambler Car'b	11½
5000 Commander	12½	5000 Rossland Golden Gate	4⅝
12500 Dardanelles	7½	5000 Rossland R. Mt	16½
3000 Deer Park	17¾	25000 Royal Gold	1
4000 Dundee	28½	20000 Red M. View	1
1500 Eureka Con. (Rossland)	8⅛	15000 R. E. Lee	2¾
5000 Evening Star	6¾	4000 Smuggler	19½
5000 Fern	63	1300 Silver Bell	1½
7500 Georgia	2¾	1000 Slocan Star	$1.38
5000 Gertrude	8	10000 Silverine	5
2000 Giant	6¾	3000 St. Elmo	4¾
5000 Good Hope	2	10000 Tamarac(p'd)	6
2500 Golden Cache	8	500 Tin Horn	10½
10000 Gopher	3¾	10000 Van Anda	4¼
10000 Grand Prize	3¾	5000 Victory-Triu'p	7½
100 Hall Mines	$6.85	2500 Virginia	40
10000 Homestake	4¾	2000 White Bear	6¾
1000 Hidden Treas	$9.55	1,000 Winchester	15
		10000 Wild Horse (pooled)	3½

EUREKA DISTRICT.

1000 Black Tail	14	5000 Liberty	2¾
2000 Ben Hur	24½	2000 Princess Maud	18½
3000 Golden Harvest	6	2000 San Poil	78
5000 Gold Leaf	6	5000 Eureka Queen	8¼
3000 Jim Blaine	67	2000 Mountain Lion	81
5000 Eureka Dist	30	2000 Tom Thumb	18

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Bankers: Bank of British North America.
P. O. BOX 316.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Oakland and Emma Weber mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the west side of the middle fork of Sheep creek, about two miles west of O. K. mine and adjoining the Cruiser mineral claim.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (acting as agent for Joseph E. Walters, F. M. L. No. 33585, A) free miner's certificate No. 34063 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1898.
KENNETH L. BURNET.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

St. Bernard mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: One half mile southwest of the O. K. mill, and is a re-location of the St. Bernard, located 14th of April, 1895.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (as agent for Victor Mounier, Esq.,) free miner's certificate No. 34063 A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1898.
KENNETH L. BURNET.

Mrs. Ellen Wason, residing at the O. K., died Monday night of typhoid-pneumonia. The remains are at Beatty's undertaking parlors, being prepared for shipment to Spokane. The body will be sent to Spokane tomorrow morning at 8:45 o'clock. Mrs. Warson left a husband and three children.