third ounce gold, one ounce silver and one-half per cent copper; such ore carrying an excess of iron is easily smelted, practically self-fluxing, for which the most favorable smelting rates can be secured. Ore like this would be worth, at the present New York quotations for metals, $8.50 per ton, and after paying the smelting charges, with the usual indirect deductions, would yield to the shipper in the vicinity of about $4 per ton. It would cost probably $3 to $3.50 per ton to mine such ores in quantities of about 250 tons per day, leaving only 50 cents profit for the miner. There is no reason why investors in British Columbia should not be satisfied with a permanent profit of 50 cents per ton, for, as we have already seen, the investors on the other side of the line are satisfied with similar profits, and when I say permanent profit I mean permanent profit, because I feel satisfied that we have mines here that would pay from eight per cent to ten per cent profit per annum for an indefinite period under favorable circumstances.

I want to ask you, sir, what would be the effect of the present method of taxation on such properties as those I have cited? Two per cent on $4 per ton is eight cents, or about 17 per cent of the net profit which the capitalists would have to turn over to the province of British Columbia as their share for the privilege of extracting this ore. This, sir, is the reason why we have no Treadwells in British Columbia. (Cheers.)

It has been said that the legislators of British Columbia want to milk the mining industry dry, and I frankly and candidly say that until such time as the government will take the first step in assuring the investors and capitalists that they will foster and encourage the mining industry, rather than ask them to hand over from 10 per cent to 25 per cent of their profits, they will continue to go to other places and mine under more favorable conditions.

I say this so that you can frame your own ideas as to what is needed and what is required to remove the stigma from the minds of the capitalists and investors. You and your colleagues, sir, can assist the residents of Rossland and those of this province in getting the necessary capital and in getting their friends to come in and open up the mines.

I need not ask you of your opinion of this camp, sir; you have simply to go outside and see Rossland today, which, I think, to create a poor impression is too lively for a camp said to be dead, more especially to anyone coming from Victoria where business is most surely dead and lost. (Laughter.)

But what would be the effect if, instead of 15 men working on Kootenay mountain, there were 1500; if instead of 1000 men there were 5000 men working in Rossland? The camp of Rossland is entitled to this, and what is more it is worthy of it.

The reason why such mines as I have mentioned are standing idle today is simply because the capitalists and investors do not feel justified in putting their money up to start enterprises in which they will be taxed out of all profit and robbed of their hard earned money. Let the legislators prove their sincerity in fostering the industry and the rest will soon come.

I will not, gentlemen, endeavor to take up any more of your time (go on, Willie); there are other things we have to complain of, and it would be a hard matter if the mine managers had only one kick coming, but I must forego this pleasure. Let me impress you with this fact, if there is one thing a mining engineer delights in above another it is to be connected with a successful mine, and next, with a successful and permanent camp. Personally we have no great desire in this matter (we would probably get just the same salarly in another camp as here) excepting this, that we want to see the camp we are connected with be what it should be; and I want to see British Columbia become what it is worthy of being, what it ought to be with its enormous mineral resources, the equal, sir, if not superior, to any State in the Union. It ought to be the largest and most successful mining country in the world, and instead of its mines being scoffed at they should be in anxious demand. (Hear, hear.)

Now, sir, of course you have heard a great deal of complaint about mine managers kicking as to the code of signals introduced by the late minister of mines. I want to deal with this at very short length because I know that Colonel Prior has good business sense. We have naturally to look to the government for some regulations, but there are certain limitations to these regulations. If Colonel Prior would call the mine managers together it would be the simplest thing in the world to have the objectionable features of the new code remedied.

Now, sir, I trust you will not think I have dealt with these matters at too great length, nor have been unnecessarily harsh on the government at Victoria. Personally, I feel very strongly on this subject and have tried to restrain my feelings as much as possible.

The facts I have placed before you and those from Mr. Kirby, and other facts we shall be pleased to give you at any time you require them, I trust will at least result in receiving your assistance in an endeavor being made to remove or relieve what we are pleased to term "Excessive Taxation" and "Oppressive Legislation."

TAXATION EATS ONE-FIFTH OF TOTAL MINE PRODUCT

Charles V. Jenkins, whose talent in mining accounting is recognized throughout the Pacific Northwest, arraigned mine taxation in a most convincing manner, and substantiated every statement of fact with statistics from various sources. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

You will doubtless agree with me that figures are not conducive to the digestion of a good dinner, but that they occasionally aid in the digestion of stubborn facts.

At the risk of ruining your dinner, since you have asked me to respond to this toast, I will quote to you a few figures in support of the stubborn fact that the mining industry in this province is not in as healthy condition as it might be, the flattering remarks of Mr. Prior and the eloquent introduction of the toast by Mr. Goodeve to the contrary notwithstanding.

With unbounded natural resources, with a population second to no other country in the world in intelligence, enterprise and energy, British Columbia today ought to be in the midst of prosperity and in the very forefront of prosperous commonwealths. She ought to share in the general good times now enjoyed by all the other provinces of the Dominion and by the States to the south of us. But instead of this the very light of the prosperity of Eastern Canada and of the provinces of the middle west but serves to enhance the present depression and the doubt for the future which pervades the industrial atmosphere.

And no one of our several industries can feel this adverse influence so strongly as does the mining industry. This fact is evident to all, try as we may to see improved conditions or better times before us for this, the chief industry of the province.

The prosperity of the mining industry is of general importance. Upon its success depends the welfare of the community. Appreciating that the industry is passing through a most serious stage of its existance, we are all interested with our distinguished guest, the Honorable Minister of Mines, in enquiring into the cause of the adversity which besets it.

Mr. Prior has told us that the industry is not dead. He refers to his report for the year 1901 and makes the statement that the gross production of the mining industry for that year was $20,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 over the year previous. He does not state, though, that of this total only $15,000,000 was produced by the metal mines, the balance by the coal mining industry. Nor does he state, a fact which is well and generally known, that the increase of this metal product was due entirely to the exceptional tonnage of two mines. Neither does he state how many, or perhaps I should say how few of our producing mines earned a profit and paid dividends out of this increased production of last year. And, too, he fails to say how much or what percentage of such net profit as was earned was taken by the government in taxes.

He reasserts that the industry is not dead! No, but it is dying slowly but surely.

The industry is being taxed to death. It cannot stand up under the burden of tax laid upon it by both the Dominion and the provincial governments. In support of this statement I would submit figures taken from the government reports, and, dwelling upon this one item of taxation, will try to show that the aggregate of taxes imposed lays a burden upon the industry that is unjust, excessive and inequitable.

The amount of revenue necessary to be raised by taxation in this province, as shown by the government's estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, is about $1,600,000 for the provincial government's use, not including the deficit of about $800,000 for the two previous years, which would raise this sum to $2,400,000. Add to this the amount of estimated revenue to be contributed by the province to the Dominion in the way of customs and excise duties and we have a total amount of $5,350,000. This total tax for the current year, not including the debt of $800,000 referred to, if levied upon or distributed among our five principal industries, namely, metal mining, coal mining, fisheries, lumbering and agriculture and miscellaneous, according to the gross annual production of each for the year ended December 31st, 1901, will show that 20 per cent of the gross production of our several industries is taken for taxes. Last year the total tax required to be raised amounted to 22 7-10 per cent of the total gross production of our several industries. The decrease in percentage this year is attributable to the increased production of the mining industry, this increase being the result of the exceptional output of one or two of our large mines, the Le Roi and the Granby company, for this year.

Twenty per cent of the production of an industry taken for taxes! Can any industry expect to meet with full complement of success with such a burden of tax imposed upon it! And the metal mining industry is forced to bear even a greater share of this burden. Of the total amount necessary to be raised, calculated on the basis of the total product of the several industries, mining contributes 55 1-10 per cent, or over one-half of the total. Indirectly it contributes a great deal more than 55 per cent of the whole, a great deal more than 20 per cent of its gross annual production. Each of the other industries can shift a portion at least of its taxes upon the consumer. The metal mining industry is solely and strictly a consumer, and it cannot indemnify itself in this way but must bear its own burden, increased by the amount of tax it pays upon the commodities it consumes. The exact amount of this increase cannot be determined, but it is safe to guess that this industry pays in taxes at least 30 per cent of its gross annual production. Think of it, sir; think of it, gentlemen—30 per cent of an industry taken for taxes.

The figures I have cited are general, having been gathered from government statistics. To be more specific and to more clearly illustrate the exorbitant price which capital pays for the privilege of seeking profit in this province I would read you a few figures from the financial history of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies:

From the time of the present ownership of these two mines, and without considering the present indebtedness of the companies, we have distributed profits or paid in dividends, the sum of $630,000. We have paid in taxes about $160,000. Of this latter amount $34,000, roughly, was paid to the provincial government as direct mineral tax. One hundred and sixty thousand is nearly 25 per cent of the net profits earned, while the mineral tax of $34,000 amounts to about five and one-half per cent of the total profits divided during this period.

I appreciate that the major portion of this burden is laid by the Dominion government. This very fact, however, should argue the necessity of protection and encouragement of the mining industry on the part of the provincial government. Mining is usually the pioneer industry of a country whose mineral wealth constitutes its principal resources. The growth and development of mining means increase of population, influx of capital, the establishment of other productive industries and the accumulation of wealth. On the other hand, where mining is throttled in its infancy by burdensome taxes the advancement of the whole country is obstructed and delayed. The history of mining has demonstrated the wisdom of the theory and practice of exempting mines from taxation, at least until the industry is firmly fixed.

The prosperity of the many mining communities where this policy obtains, compared with the unhealthy conditions prevailing where capital invested in mines is unequally taxed, would seem to prove that the revenue derived from a mineral tax might well be sacrificed for the indirect benefits which follow a conservative policy of fostering the business of mining.

MILLING AND REDUCED TAXATION WILL MAKE CITY A GREAT CAMP

Roscoe R. Leslie, of the Le Roi, followed more briefly than the preceding speakers. He dealt with the bright prospects ahead of the Rossland camp when the problem of concentration and more equitable taxation on mines are solved, couching his remarks in the following terms:

Mr. Chairman, Vice Chairman and Gentlemen:

After what Governor Mackintosh, Mr. Goodeve, Mr. Kirby and Mr. Thompson have said upon all the main features of the mining industry which are likely to be of interest to you they have practically left nothing for me to say.

I of course am bound to concur in the conclusions they have reached and the statements they have made. It would be presumption on my part, as I am a young man, to do otherwise.

An interesting subject, which is the only one now open for me to touch upon, is the matter of ore concentration. You will all appreciate that much depends upon this particular phase of the mining industry in Rossland. We have heard, for Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie made the announcement at the banquet given in honor of Mr. Daly, in this very room a few weeks ago, that the Elmore oil process has been successfully used in Wales, and that a test made by it upon Le Roi ore was very gratifying, but it yet remains to be seen whether the process can be used with success, when the concentrating operations are conducted on a large scale. A real practical test will be made as to this, I believe in the very near future, as negotiations looking to that end have practically been arranged between the Le Roi company, and doubtless other companies as well, I cannot however speak as to the latter, and the syndicate which has secured the Canadian rights for the Elmore method. On the result of this test or tests, which is to be made on the Rossland ore, the future prosperity of this and of our outlying camps depend. We have ore, an unlimited quantity of it, which carries metal values to an extent which almost permits of its being mined at a profit under present conditions.

It needs very little to overcome the gulf which now exists between profit and loss, and if some method of treatment can be discovered which will reduce the cost of extracting the values, who can tell but that Rossland will rival Butte, Montana, in size and wealth.

Of course, some relief can come to the mines from other directions, such as reduction in freight rates, etc., and in a more equitable adjustment of mine taxation, but on the latter subject I can say nothing at this time. Our guest has already heard, or will eventually hear much concerning it.

FLOW OF WIT AND HUMOR ON PATRIOTIC TOPICS

Interest centered mainly about the speeches of the minister of mines and the leading mining men in attendance as a matter of course. In addition, however, there was a series of patriotic and personal toasts, interspersed with bright songs, that contributed materially to the entertainment of the banqueters.

A toast to "Our American Brothers" elicited responses from Franz Cazin, an eminent mining engineer who is in the city the guest of Edmund B. Kirby, general manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, and from Edward C. Finch, of this city. Mr. Cazin gracefully acknowledged the compliment paid him but pleaded lack of familiarity with public speaking as an excuse to brevity. Mr. Finch touched on the important part which Americans and American capital had borne in the early development of British Columbia's mining resources and expressed the opinion that with more favorable mining legislation American capital would flow into the province much more freely than is the case under existing circumstances.

Alfred McMillan, representing the Snowshoe Mining Company operating extensively in Phoenix camp, made an exceedingly neat and businesslike reference to the necessity for amended mining legislation, and in this was supported by ex-Governor Mackintosh, managing director of the Giant Mining company, who was received with loud applause. Ex-Mayor Charles Octave Lalonde, Mayor Clute and A. H. MacNeill, K. C., also contributed to the eloquence of the evening.

The musical part of the entertainment was furnished by Judge William B. Townsend, Eugene Croteau, Mayor Clute, Dr. Coulthard and John Hooper. A special feature of this portion of the program was a song, "The Midshipmite," by Colonel Prior.

Among the banqueters were Colonel, the Hon. E. G. Prior, Mayor Clute, chairman; Governor Mackintosh, vice-chairman; William Thompson, Edmund B. Kirby, Franz Cazin, Arthur S. Goodeve, J. B. Johnson, W. Harry Goodeve, Robert W. Grigor, A. B. Mackenzie, Edgar Duthie, Edwin Durant, Dr. Mackenzie, C. S. Wallis, A. H. MacNeill, K. C., W. S. Deacon, Charles O. Lalonde, Judge J. W. Nelson, Alfred McMillan, C. E. Gillan, Dr. Coulthard, Kenneth E. Mackenzie, Eugene Croteau, Judge William B. Townsend, Charles F. Jackson, John Dean, Lorne A. Campbell, James Anderson, George W. Richardson, Horatio C. Cook, Daniel Thomas, Alfred W. Dyer, George W. McBride, Roscoe R. Leslie, Roland A. Laird, Frederick C. Moffatt, Richard Marsh, Dr. Reddick, R. A. McNally, Charles E. Race, Edward C. Finch, Judge John Boultbee, Charles V. Jenkins, Carl R. Davis, Harold M. Ellis, Joseph Morris, Frank W. Hinsdale, R. A. O. Hobbes, W. R. Wilson and Gordon Logan.

THREE BATHERS DROWNED.

An Undertow Claimed the Lives of Three Canadians.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 7.—A strong undertow claimed the lives of three bathers today, George Ford, aged 70 years, of Ottawa, Ont., a former member of the board of aldermen of that city; Walter Bashan, aged 55, of Montreal, chief train dispatcher on the Grand Trunk railway, and Miss Florence J. Thomas, aged 20, of Montreal.

The three persons were the only bathers on the beach at the time. Their prolonged absence from the hotel worried Miss Hazel Ford, granddaughter of Mr. Ford, who had been in bathing with the others and had left them on a raft some distance out in the surf.

She induced other girls to go to the beach, and Mr. Bashan's body was seen in the surf. Later Miss Thomas' body was found. The belief is that all three were washed from the raft. Mr. Bashan was an expert swimmer. Mr. Ford was spending the summer here with his wife and granddaughter.

Miss Thomas was an elocutionist and was to have been married this autumn.

STEAMER UMATILLA.

Accident Detained Her Passage Up From San Francisco.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 7.—The steamer Umatilla, due from San Francisco last night, did not arrive until this evening, having been detained through an accident in her engine room the day she left San Francisco, which necessitated her lying to for seven hours. Bad weather accounts for the balance of the time she lost.

The Chinese Reform Association have sent to Mr. Chamberlain a telegram tendering their congratulations to King Edward on the occasion of his coronation.

EMPEROR AND CZAR.

Witnessed Operation of Landing of Force on Island of Carboe.

REVAL, Aug. 7.—This afternoon Emperor William and the czar witnessed the operation of the landing of a force on the island of Carboe. This manoeuver ended with the entire force marching past the sovereigns, who had followed the operations by boat and on foot ashore. Upon leaving the island their majesties responded heartily to the cheers of the crews of the warships. During the day the czar and emperor exchanged siguillettes as a token of friendship.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Arranging to Leave for Paris and Rome August 13.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is arranging to leave London for Paris and Rome August 13th, thus missing the naval review and Chamberlain's reception to the colonial premiers on the Elder-Dempster boat at Portsmouth on the 16th.

It is understood that his majesty contemplates receiving the colonial premiers at Buckingham Palace next week, probably Monday or Tuesday.

THE NOBLE ART.

Thompson's Ribs Were Fractured and Farrer Broke His Arm.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 7.—Bobby Thompson of Toronto and Billy Farrer of this city fought six rounds tonight at the Broadway Athletic club. In the last round Farrer's arm was broken and two of Thompson's ribs were fractured. Both men, however, continued in the ring until the gong sounded. They were evenly matched and gave a good exhibition of fast fighting.

STIMSON HALL.

It Is Learned That Dean Sage Was the Sole Doner.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—It is learned officially for the first time that the late Dean Sage, son of H. W. Sage, was the sole doner of Stimson Hall, the new medical building nearing completion on the Cornell campus. The structure when finished will have cost $125,000. This gift to Cornell adds another to the long list of donations from the Sage family. Chief among these made since the death of the elder Sage were Cornell Infirmary and Stimson Hall.

MACHINISTS ARRESTED.

Damage Suit Brought by Canadian Locomotive Works.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug 7.—Warrants have been served by Sheriff Dawson on twenty-eight striking machinists, making them defendants in a suit for $9000 brought by the Canadian Locomotive Works Company, which also asks for an injunction to restrain the strikers from further interference with the company's employes. The action is the result of an attempt to induce three Scotch machinists to obtain work at Watertown, N. Y., a few days ago.

HALIFAX'S CITY CLERK DEAD.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 7.—City Clerk Trenaman died today after a short illness from pneumonia.

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ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Was the Guest of Honor at Plattsburg Barracks Yesterday.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Admiral and Mrs. Schley arrived at Plattsburg Barracks today on a ten days' visit to their son, Captain Thomas F. Schley, of the Twenty-third Infantry. A reception was held in their honor, and this afternoon they attended the baseball match between Plattsburg and Paul Smith's. After the game many spectators shook hands with the admiral as he was leaving the grounds. Tomorrow he will review the Twenty-third regiment.

Another distinguished visitor to Plattsburg Barracks is Colonel Kitson of the British army, who is an attache at the British embassy at Washington. He is on a visit to the different army posts in the country and leaves tomorrow for Post Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vermont.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

16 Known to Have Been Killed and Many Missing.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Aug. 7.—Sixteen men are known to have been killed and some others are reported missing as the result of an explosion of gas in one of the mines of the coal and coke company at Bowen, six miles from Trinidad, at 7 o'clock. The work of rescuing the bodies was begun at once and four had been taken out at 10 o'clock. No names are obtainable.

THE FRENCHMAN WINS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—Basil De Guichard defeated Floyd McFarland at the Coliseum tonight by 3 3-4 laps in a 20-mile contest. The young Frenchman made the distance in 30:06 1-5.

SHOT AND KILLED.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A man named Campbell was shot in a saloon here today by some one in a crowd which filled the place. He died soon after. At present no one seems to know who did the shooting, although the police have arrested two persons.

VOLCANOES QUIET.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Aug. 7.—The volcanoes Irazu and Poas are now quiet, but Turralba was reported last night to be in eruption.

KING EDWARD'S POPULARITY.

Perhaps the essence of King Edward's great popularity is his democratic spirit, his unpretentiousness. He reserves ceremony for ceremonial occasions; at other times he is approachable, within, of course, the recognized limits no Englishman would dream of overstepping, as the most radical of his subjects could desire. The people think of him as a "good fellow," a man of the world, with tact, experience, kindliness, and an instinct for saying and doing the right thing at the right moment. Perhaps that view is correct. It paints a kingly man.—Harper's Weekly.

THE TWO AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

A fact that will occasion a good deal of comment is that while the exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, have considerably decreased, those of Canada for the same period have increased by $36,827,673. The underlying causes, as is so frequently the case in economics, are diverse and perhaps obscure; they may be temporary, and no definite conclusions could be safely deduced from the facts. The total trade of Canada in 1896 was $231,601,332, so that transactions of the last fiscal year exceeded those of 1896 by $182,916,026—an increase which it will be admitted is in every way extraordinary. An increase during the current year slightly in excess of that witnessed last year, or, to put it into figures, an increase of $48,685,306, a not at all improbable increase, would furnish the remarkable result of a nation doubling its trade in seven years.—Toronto Globe.

Yawyer — You know you are not obliged to incriminate yourself.

Client—No; I s'pose there'll be plenty to attend to that, all right.—Puck.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. ☞ Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Goodeve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

AROSE TO THE OCCASION.

A Rattled Bell Boy Who for Once Did What He Was Asked to Do.

Winslow, who is a New Yorker, was in Chicago last week on his way out to Denver. Shortly before his arrival a new bell boy had been added to the hotel force. When Willie came everyone said the limit had arrived. Not but that Willie meant well. He was undersized, with great blue eyes, and a sensitive mouth, and he took "guying" with a pathetic smile that earned him many a dime in recompense. No one seemed able to decide whether Willie was a stray angel or merely deeper than the average boy.

From the time when Winslow first saw Willie's innocent face he took a fierce and unreasoning dislike to the boy. Willie, on his part, become terrorized at the first sight of Winslow. The sound of that gentleman's voice caused him to tremble violently. Owing to the fascination that Winslow had for him it became an impossibility for Willie to remember any order he was intrusted with. Half way down the stairs he would awake from his trance and remember that he did not know what he was going for. After two attempts of going back for a repetition of the order Willie's whole moral nature became deranged. Although he invariably forgot 418's wants, nothing but brute force could have dragged him back for further instruction. Thus it was that Winslow got shaving water at noon and stamps in the morning, lemonade when he sought a directory and cigars when he asked for a telephone.

After a day of it Winslow settled down into a cold study of the boy. In New York boys were bad enough. In Chicago they evidently, through some climatic idiosyncrasy, drew for hotel servitors on the State asylums for the feeble-minded. So with endurance born of experience he gave his orders and grimly awaited always the startling results. Then he talked to the boy and sent him back. Willie's eyes grew set and his brow despairing, but he toiled on.

On the afternoon of Winslow's departure for Denver, he was paying his bill, when he called Willie, hanging fascinatingly near.

"I want you," he said slowly, glaring into the boy's eyes, "to go up stairs and see if I left my toothbrush and comb in my room. Toothbrush and comb, toothbrush, toothbrush toothbrush! Don't forget what I want, boy. And hurry, too. Got to get my train."

"N-no, sir, y-yes, sir" chattered Willie.

Winslow hung about impatiently, watching the clock like a hawk. Only two minutes to spare! Just as he caught up his bag to depart, Willie came on a dead run across the floor, his face aglow with the sense of a lofty mission well performed.

"Yes, sir," he replied, "you left 'em."

Winslow gazed hard at his empty-handed emissary. His lips moved, but no words came forth. Then with an inarticulate snarl he stepped into the waiting carriage.—Chicago Daily News.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Much Money Invested in Their Manufacture—Enormous Numbers.

More than 120,000,000 collars and cuffs were made in the United States during the census year that ended June 30, 1900. Seventy-five years ago the detachable collar and cuff were unknown. About 1828 the wife of a blacksmith in Troy, N. Y., invented the first separate collar, which she cut out with scissors from the paper pattern. A retired Methodist minister, one Ebenezer Brown, saw that there was money in the notion and he immediately began the manufacture of collars on a small scale.

That was before the day of the collar button and the Brown collars were tied around the neck with a tape string. They were supported by hair cloth stocks buckled at the back of the neck. It wasn't many years before the cuff industry was started, and from that date the manufacture of both articles has steadily increased. Now the census reports show a capital of $10,216,817 invested and an aggregate output worth $15,769,132.

To produce all the collars and cuffs needed, an outlay of $6,000,000 for wages, more than $1,000,000 for miscellaneous expenses and $6,000,000 for materials is required. The census bulletin from which the statistics given above were taken gives no details of the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs. This an industry which grew and flourished aforetime as a green bay tree, but utterly it has been cut down. Nobody wears paper collars any more, and very few, except the extremely benighted, indulge in the joys of celluloid collars, which had great vogue not so very long ago.—Salt Lake Herald.