gladness of the people, that
don to make to-day one of
e celebrations of Victoria's

different from the mad re-
marked the relief of Lady-

as absent, although the
ed such proportions that
f police would have been
nate had the people been

ntermingled with the re-
atriotism there was a par-
en appreciation of the
nalities, her womanliness,
d closeness to the poorest
ts. This little touch of
sex rather than sovereign-
the huge crowds perfectly
the hands of the good-
e, and it was not a hard
duce them to surge back
ay for the Queen's car-

Queen of Great Britain
and Empress of India did
g as if to many friends,
owing with royal restraint,
under the roar of cheers
elt expressions, such as
her," "God keep her."
e is a brave woman," and
like them. It was small
now and again tears of
own and chased each other
eeks of the aged sovereign.

March 9.—To-day witnessed
on of the remarkable dis-
onal devotion and patriotic
aroused by the Queen's visit
or the closing scenes of last
thoroughly aroused the pub-

that commenced to gather
kingham Palace on Her Ma-
rn yesterday had increased
re midnight to fully 300,000
singing patriotic songs. Fin-
nce of Wales and Duke of
on the balcony, and vigor-
followed. A few minutes
disappeared and the Queen,
m by several ladies, made her
After the National Anthem,
ect roar of never to be for-
rs, the blinds of the palace
, but thousands still remain-
nd cheer.
rials in the morning papers
yesterday's demonstrations
without precedent and they
patriotic expression of gratifi-
e Queen's opportune and tact-
tion toward the unity of the

es says: "The Queen has had
greetings, but it is doubtful
e spontaneous and exuberant
of yesterday have ever been

y News, which describes the
ion as an "Improvised Jubi-
e ways even more impressive
Diamond Jubilee," says its
is beyond question. Nor can
ed that Her Majesty's visit to
l also be a great success. Mr.
remarks in the house were
vel and well expressed."
graph says: "The demonstra-
ver been equalled by any oth-
Even the Queen herself has
wn a demonstration of love and
deep, so poignant, so inexpress-
licitude and tenderness, so
nd so thrilling. The bonds be-
Empire and the Queen to-day
of living, breathing chivalrous

ting upon the Queen's visit to
nd the speech of John Red-
the House of Commons, the
ys: "Redmond performed his
ask with excellent judgment

een, accompanied by the Prin-
Wales and Princess Henry of
g, drove through the West End
noon. There were great se-
everywhere along the route,
cheered Her Majesty unceas-
he bells of St. Margaret's peal-
the members of the House of
cheered vociferously as the
passed Westminster at 5.03

bunting and trophies were every-
splayed. The balloon balconies
residences were draped with
and streamers of banners float-
s the streets. Numerous bands
paraded the West End playing
airs and thousands of people
singing.
Majesty was visibly affected and
ed extreme gratification at the
of her reception.
ueen's evident desire to sacrifice
n order to please her people was
ed to-night by the announce-
her intention to review 2,000
hen to-morrow. These troops
Barrington Campbell's Brigade
Scottish Grenadier Guards, who
eeding to South Africa. The
will occur in the yard of Buck-
Palace in the afternoon.

EN AND LADY BULLER.

f Grim Old General First to
ive Her Majesty's Atten-
n—Incidents of Royal Visit.

n, March 8.—The scene to-day
quadrangle of the Palace upon
een's arrival from Windsor,
he Lords and Commoners joined
g the national anthem, was un-
nted. After bowing acknow-
t of the official greeting, the
quickly turned to Lady Buller
grateful smile. Then, in the
e of the legislators of the United
m, drawing the wife of the re-
f Ladysmith closer to her, she
red words of thanksgiving.
scarcely two hours of rest, the
made a tour of the City proper,
he greatest excitement and en-
m. It is impossible to estimate
ent of the crowds through which
sed before returning to Bucking-
alace, but the numbers were well
the hundreds of thousands.
esponse to a message from the
Mayor this evening, Sir Arthur
the Queen's private secretary,
"Her Majesty is not fatigued.
e is much gratified and touched
is loyal and enthusiastic reception
ed her throughout this after-
journey."
he evening advanced the crowds
sed. Red fire was burned and
hole concourse took up "God
the Queen." Then came blue
and strains of "Rule Britannia."
hen the crowd broke up with a
stration such as has not been
n London in many years.

THER QUEEN'S SHILLING.

don, March 9.—In the House of
ons to-day, Patrick O'Brien, Na-
ist member for Kilkenny, will ask
overnment to give a shilling to
soldier on St. Patrick's Day to
him fittingly to celebrate the
on by "drowning the Shamrock."

A CHURCH DESTROYED.

cago, March 8.—The Second Pres-
an church building, Michigan
e and Twentieth street, is on fire
will be a total loss.

Western Men Not Called On

Vacancies in First Contingent Filled From Points in Eastern Canada.

Officers for the Halifax Garrison Chosen From the Same District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 8.—Orders were issued to-night to recruit 100 men to fill the vacancies in the first contingent, these recruits to reach Halifax by next Tuesday. They are to be selected at points from Toronto eastward, and to sail on the Monterey with Strathcona's, on Thursday. Capt. Carpenter, Royal Regiment of Infantry, commands.

Dr. Borden has selected eight captains for the Halifax garrison. There are no western men in the list.

VANCOUVER NEWS NOTES.

Alert Bay Indians Charged With Cannibalism—Seizure at Bennett—Heavy Rains.

Vancouver, March 9.—A charge of cannibalism is to be tried in Vancouver shortly, two Alert Bay Indians named Ahkow and Igluk, and a half-breed named Hunt, being the accused. The Indians are chiefs of the Alert Bay tribe, and the alleged offence was committed at a potlatch some three weeks ago. The festivities dragged somewhat and some of the old klootchmen who had a little fire-water got recalling the good old times when the tribe were savages and not white-washed Indians, and they commenced to shout for the death dance. Ten young bucks sprang into the circle and soon were running amuck among the crowd biting everyone whom they could catch. Still this was not up to the old days, and according to the story corpses were secured and a deputy Indian agent charges the accused with devouring the flesh of these corpses half roasted on the fire. The prisoners were brought here in charge of provincial policeman Wollacott.

At the instance of the Rod and Gun Club, A. M. Tyson was to-day fined $100 and costs for having pheasants in his possession out of season.

Deputy Sheriff T. Shirely has returned from Bennett, where he seized $3,000 worth of goods of the Bennett Transportation Company at the instance of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

An incessant downpour of rain, lasting 24 hours, has caused considerable damage. Collingwood road is flooded owing to culverts bursting. In Westminister water is rushing in great streams, down the sidewalks and roads. In West Vancouver the tram service is badly affected and numerous cellars are flooded.

THE CANADIAN SICK.

Capt. Mason's Wound Not Serious—Two Others Have the Fever.

Toronto, March 9.—Capt. Mason, who was wounded in the battle of Paardeberg, has cabled his father here that the wound is in his left shoulder, the bone being slightly injured. He hopes to be able to rejoin his regiment in a fortnight or so.

Another cable says that Capt. Grant, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, and Private Irwin, Quebec, are seriously ill with enteric fever.

Ottawa, March 9.—Lieut. Willkie, of Toronto, is dangerously ill at Wynberg.

A NOTARY'S FORGERY.

Fugitive Former Partner of Mr. Tarte Brought Back From Bay City.

Montreal, March 9.—Andrew Daigle, notary, of Montreal, was arrested in Bay City, Mich., yesterday, charged with forging the names of endorsers for $300 on notes discounted in Montreal by Rudolph & Demers, bankers and brokers. Daigle was a well-known notary of Montreal, about 40 years of age, and was in partnership with Hon. J. I. Tarte, with offices in the street railway building. A little over a year ago he left the city and had not been heard of again until a few days ago.

C.P.R. BRANCHES.

Ottawa, March 9.—The railway committee of the House of Commons met today and took up the C.P.R. bill for branch lines in the West. Despite the efforts of the Western members to have the bonding powers reduced from $25,000 to $15,000 on the ground that the lower amount is ample, the committee decided to make the amount $20,000. Judge Clark for the C.P.R. suggested that the government control the rates of freight over these branches and thus do away with the ten per cent. clause.

MACHINISTS' TROUBLE.

Toronto, March 9.—The Canadian representative of the International Machinists' Union has caused a statement to be issued that should any attempt be made by Chicago firms to have their work done in Canada owing to the strike in that city, Canadian machinists would be called out. A large employer has intimated that Canadian manufacturers, in the present active condition of trade, would do nothing to precipitate trouble.

A SOLDIER BOY.

Toronto, March 9.—Jos. Welch, a boy of 14 years, of Clinton, Ont., who left that place with the intention of joining Strathcona's Horse as a bugler at Montreal, has been stopped here and sent home at the instance of his parents. Welch had a school-bag full of sandwiches slung by his side and was ready to stand a long siege.

THE MINING INSTITUTE.

Montreal, March 9.—The election of officers of the Canadian Mining Institute was declared this afternoon as follows: President, Geo. Fowler; vice-presidents, Messrs. Chas. Gergie and James McArthur; secretary, B. T. A. Bell; treasurer, J. B. Brown. The members of the council from British Columbia are Bernard Macdonald and E. B. Kirby.

TO COMMAND AT HALIFAX.

Ottawa, March 9.—It is practically settled that Lieut.-Col. Vidal, of the headquarters staff, will command the Canadian regiment to replace the Leinsters at Halifax.

VANCOUVER NEWS NOTES.

Aorangi Sails at Daybreak—Cases of Beri-beri—Tees Filled to Overflowing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 8.—Several Japanese in the city are reported to be suffering from beri-beri. One is supposed to have died from this cause and several others have been treated for the disease at the city hospital.

The Tees from Victoria left for the north to-night with 60 passengers. She had to leave freight behind.

At a packed meeting at Langley it was decided to promote a scheme for building a tram line through that district to New Westminster.

Miss Sarah Edgett, a school teacher, and daughter of Capt. Edgett, one of the earliest pioneers of Vancouver, died today.

Melbourne McDowell and Blanche Waishe have drawn crowded houses in Vancouver. During the performance of La Tosca last evening the orchestra played "Soldiers of the Queen" and the entire audience without being asked to do so joined in the chorus, which was repeated over and over again.

It was ascertained to-day that R. Marpole, divisional superintendent C. P. R., and others who own the property on Granville street facing the station, are to erect there a very handsome and commodious hotel.

The steamship Aorangi will sail at daybreak with 23 hundred tons of freight, consisting chiefly of paper, cotton, canned goods and beer.

The Amur from Victoria leaves tomorrow morning with 400 tons of rails for the White Pass railway.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Farmed Out Saddle Contract Offends War Office—Canadian Reserves Not Going With Strathcona's.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 9.—Capt. Bryon, Quebec, and Lieut. Tobin, late of Dawson, have been given the last commissions in Strathcona's Horse.

Strathcona finds that the Monterey cannot accommodate the hundred men called for to replace the casualties of the first contingent, therefore they will go on the hay vessel Masconono, leaving St. John on the 22nd.

The discussion on the bill to pay and equip the contingents occupied nearly the entire day in the Commons. It transpired that the war office was very wrathy because an order for saddles had been given in the States.

Sir Louis Davies said that the budget would probably be submitted on Tuesday.

PAY ON GRAND TRUNK.

Ten Cent Advance to Section Men Extended to the Branch Lines.

Montreal, March 8.—The Grand Trunk management have agreed to advance the wages of all their section men in Canada ten cents per day. It will be remembered that the section men struck last July for an advance of 25 cents per day, but the company, after a bitter struggle, in which members of parliament figured prominently, agreed to grant the advance to section men on the main line only, 10 cents. This caused dissatisfaction among the branch line section men, who protested, with the above result.

LOCATED IN HOSPITAL.

Reassuring News of the Canadians Who Dropped Out on the March.

Ottawa, March 8.—Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, has cabled Lord Minto that Private Corbould, of New Westminster, along with the other members of the first Canadian contingent who were reported as having been captured by Boers at Waadreval Drift, by a special correspondent of a Montreal paper with that contingent, have been located in one of the field hospitals.

VILLE MARIE FRAUDS.

Trial of Indicted Bank Officials Fixed for Next Week.

Montreal, March 8.—At the court of Queen's Bench to-day, James Baxter and Ferdinand Lemieux, arraigned on a charge of conspiracy to rob the Ville Marie bank of $400,000, pleaded guilty. Baxter also pleaded not guilty to a charge of aiding Herbert to escape arrest, and Lemieux to the charge of having robbed the bank of $173,000, pleaded not guilty. To the charges of conspiracy Lemieux and Fellows pleaded not guilty. The trials are fixed for next week.

GOOD FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Government Official's Opinion of the Life of Yukon Mining.

Montreal, March 8.—At the meeting of the Canadian Mining Association this morning J. B. Tyrrell, the well-known government engineer, who has been through the Yukon Territory, gave an interesting address on his impressions of that country. He declared the gold district would last for twenty years, and said he thought the government would soon abolish the royalty, which at present causes friction among miners.

BANK CREDITORS INVESTIGATE.

Hamilton, March 9.—The depositors of the defunct Stinson Bank have appointed a committee to take immediate steps towards obtaining a full and correct record of all properties held by Stinson, and look into all mortgages, their amounts and date on which they were registered, with a view to recovering the loss sustained through the suspension of the bank.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Brockville, March 9.—John Murray, for 70 years a resident of this city, is dead.

Goderich, March 9.—Rod M. Fraser a well-known young business man of this place, died suddenly while wrestling a curling match here last evening.

London, March 9.—The Right Hon. Sir Charles Hall, K. C. M. G., died today in his 58th year. He had been recorder of the City of London, and at the time of his death was a member of parliament for the Holborn division of Finbury.

FAMOUS BRIDGE DOOMED.

Montreal, March 9.—The G. T. R. Co. to-day announced that the famous old international bridge at Black Rock, above Buffalo, N. Y., will be renewed almost entirely this year. The Detroit Bridge & Iron Works have the contract.

Disorder in The Commons

Offensive Remarks of a Prominent Liberal Draw a Stinging Retort.

Ottawa Grocer Again Called On for Supplies for Pacific Coast.

Ottawa, March 3.—The past week has been one of the most turbulent that the House of Commons has known for many years. Members lost their tempers and called each other harsh names, with the result that ill-feeling was aroused and it was with difficulty that the Speaker succeeded in restoring order. Yesterday during the debate on the second reading of the redistribution bill Sir Charles Tupper called attention to a remark by Mr. McMullen, that if the opposition leader succeeded in attaining power he would want to try to repeal the Ten Commandments, all of which he had broken. Sir Charles said that he had no particular interest in Mr. McMullen's opinions, but he thought it was worth while to see that the debate was conducted with decency. Mr. Speaker thereupon caused Mr. McMullen to withdraw his observation.

A few minutes later, while Mr. Wallace was speaking, Mr. McMullen asked: "What commandment have you not violated?" Then there was another row, and Mr. Wallace moved that the words just uttered "be taken down." The Speaker, however, suggested that the incident was closed. The opposition were determined not to permit Mr. McMullen to escape so easily. Mr. Foster asked if the Speaker was going to allow such language to stand. "I have been in this house twenty years," he said, "and I have never seen such an exhibition of blackguardism; none but a blackguard would make it."

Then the fat was in the fire; such an uproar and din was never heard in the House of Commons for many a year. Sir Richard Cartwright, red in the face, shouted above the noise that these words "be taken down." Mr. Speaker urged the debate to proceed, and so ruled, but under continued pressure from the ministers suggested that Mr. Foster withdraw. Mr. Foster offered to accept the ruling of the chair, and Mr. Wallace held Mr. McMullen up until that hon. member had withdrawn his reference to him, which the Speaker, after a considerable struggle, prevailed on Mr. McMullen to do.

Later on Mr. Wallace got after the member for North Wellington and gave Mr. McMullen the worst tongue thrashing he has ever had to listen to. Mr. Wallace skated over thin ice and the Speaker had to appeal to him three or four times to drop personalities. Later on, referring to the desperate straits of the government in trying to force the redistribution measure, Mr. Wallace said: "The fact is the government is between the devil and the deep sea." At the mention of the name of the presiding genius of Sheol, Mr. Speaker prepared to intervene, but Mr. Wallace headed him off with, "I assure you that is a classical quotation." The opposition laughed and Mr. Speaker deprecatingly shook his head.

The gerrymander bill passed its second reading, an amendment of Mr. Foster's for the six months' hoist being negatived. The feature of the sitting was the speech of Mr. Ellis, Liberal member for St. John, who spoke and voted against the bill on account of what he considered the manifest injustice it did to his constituency by depriving the electors of St. John of the right to vote for the member for the county of St. John.

In answer to Col. Prior this week the Minister of Militia gave the following as enrolled, by provinces, in the first contingent:

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Ontario	18	377
Quebec	16	240
New Brunswick	3	106
Nova Scotia	3	131
Manitoba	1	53
British Columbia	2	61
P. E. Island	1	30
Totals	44	998

The answer to another question by Col. Prior shows the government in a very bad light. It is still fresh in the minds of British Columbians how the outfitters and supplymen on the Coast were ignored by the government at the time the military were being sent to the Yukon, when thousands of dollars' worth of provisions were purchased from Bate & Sons at a cost far in excess of the figures at which they could have been purchased in British Columbia. Now it seems that Mr. Charleson, when he was building the Dawson telegraph line last year, unwarned by the experience of the militia department, purchased a large quantity of groceries and supplies from Bate & Sons in Ottawa, and transported them to British Columbia at a heavy cost. The protests made by Messrs. Prior and Earle last session were effective, as when another lot of supplies was required in July tenders were called for. Nineteen were received, and Kelly, Douglas & Co., of Vancouver, being the lowest, got the contract. The incident goes to show how neglectful of the interest of British Columbia the Liberal members are. Were it not for the energetic action of the two Victoria members, Bates & Co. of Ottawa, the pets of the administration, would once more have secured the grocery orders without tender, although there is now documentary evidence that the grocers of British Columbia can furnish supplies at cheaper rates than the Eastern houses.

It has been the fashion of the Liberal press to deride the efforts of Sir Charles Tupper to secure insurance on the lives of the members of the first contingent. It is an open secret that Sir Charles Tupper was enabled to effect the insurance of $1,000,000 through the generosity of Mr. Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star. Already there have been thirty-two deaths, as a result of which the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London, England, will have to pay $1,000 each to the heirs of those who have died on the field of battle, or from wounds which they have received. In addition, those who are wounded will received compensation from the Ocean Accident Corporation according to the terms of the policies which were issued. It is said that the rate paid by Mr. Graham was $30 per thousand, or $30,000 in all. The insurance company will lose pecuniarily on the transaction, but will undoubtedly gain through the advertising which they will receive.

LAVAL TO DECORATE.

Montreal, March 9.—Laval students have decided to decorate the university in honor of Strathcona's Horse. There is no truth in the story said to have been sent from here that the Irish-American Society had congratulated Laval for showing disrespect for the British flag.

PROVINCIAL

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks, March 6.—C. Heise, of the Westinghouse Co., San Francisco, has arrived here to instal the electric plant at the Grand Forks smelter.

While mines in other sections are closing down on account of the lack of available ore and shortage of stoping ground, the City of Paris, in Central camp, is supplying the curious anomaly of having to lay men off on account of too much ore in sight. All but the miners employed at development work have been laid off, because every available ore bin has been filled, and ore was stoped down in the mine until there was no more room to work the force.

A syndicate of local capitalists, including Charles Cummings, Commodore Biden, Stanley Muir and T. W. Holland, are communicating with Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, in regard to a proposition for the testing of a process recently discovered by the latter by which fine gold can be economically extracted from beach and river sands. Within the townsite limits, on the west bank of the Kettle river, is a gravel bar every shovelful of which will give from five to twenty colors when washed out in the ordinary pan. Should this proposition prove as successful as anticipated it will be of great benefit to Grand Forks and the district as well, as it will be but a short time until there will be several companies operating in this neighborhood on similar lines, there being a number of bars equally as rich as the one to be operated by this company.

Maurice O'Connor, who recently whilst under the influence of liquor wounded his brother Pat, has been committed for trial at the next assizes.

Negotiations with a view to the amalgamation of the well-known Pathfinder mine and the Little Bertha, a North Fork property, are in progress.

NELSON.

From the Tribune, March 5.

H. H. Bowden, formerly of the Hall Mines clerical staff, is fleeing from justice with twenty-seven hundred dollars of the company's money. The money is the proceeds of the cheques which he had been entrusted with to cash, one for $2,100 and one for $660. The first was to pay time cheques for the men and the second was for the amount of the provincial poll tax collected by the company from its employees. Bowden cashed them both and pocketed the money, and, as he had charge of the books as well as the cash drawer, the deficit was not noticed for several days.

Last Friday week he asked for a few days' leave of absence on account of his health, saying he was going to Spokane. He did not start at once, however, and on Sunday he was very sick as a result of over-indulgence in liquor, one of his comrades in the office attending to him. He was not missed until Tuesday morning, when a man was sent to his cottage, as he did not appear at the office at the usual time. Everything was left as if he had just stepped out for a moment. His breakfast things were left half-washed. His rubbers, overshoes and apparently all his clothes were there. His grip was there, and even his tooth brush and hair brushes were in their usual places. The police were communicated with, but nothing could be learned of his movements since the day before (Monday) after he had taken lunch at the Hume hotel. The conductors, pursers and officials on the trains and boats running out of Nelson were questioned, but none of them had noticed anyone answering Bowden's description, and it was thought that possibly he was lying low somewhere in town. Some of his friends who were not in possession of all the facts went so far as to assert that he had fallen a victim to foul play.

The enquiry was, however, kept up and on Friday evening it transpired that Bowden had after all left for Spokane on Tuesday morning. Immediate steps were taken to follow him, and the authorities are confident of locating him and soon effecting his arrest.

There were all sorts of rumors afloat yesterday and Saturday, some even asserting that he had been arrested in Seattle. All these rumors, however, are without foundation, and, up till yesterday evening nothing definite was known here beyond the fact of his arrival in Spokane.

Bowden had been in the employ of the Hall Mines Company for three years, and was highly esteemed and implicitly trusted by the management of the company.

No reason is assigned for his act except that he knew that his engagement with the company would terminate on the 15th instant owing to the closing down of the Hall Mines. So far as can be learned he had practically no debts in Nelson, only owing $15 for rent and a balance on his furniture to D. McArthur & Co., of $25. The sheriff has taken possession of his effects on behalf of his landlord on account of the rent due him, and the Hall Mines Company has issued a writ against him in the Supreme court for the amount which he is short. Bowden has lived in the West for over fifteen years and formerly resided in Calgary and Winnipeg.

NANAIMO.

James Aitken, a resident of Gabriola island, and father of Wm. Aitken, of the firm of Parkes & Aitken, of this city, died suddenly at his home about 7 o'clock Thursday morning. When Mrs. Aitken arose her husband was in bed, apparently in good health. While getting the breakfast she heard a gurgling noise in the room, and when she entered it Mr. Aitken was just on the point of expiring. The cause of his death is supposed to have been apoplexy, as he suffered from a shock of that nature a few years ago. Deceased was a native of Scotland, 56 years of age, and has resided in this province for seven years. He leaves a family of four children, all grown, three of them living in this vicinity and one in Utah.—Free Press.

THREE MINERS KILLED.

Snowslide at Noble Five—Found Dead in Collapsed Tunnel.

Sandon, March 8.—A snowslide at the Noble Five mine this morning killed Fred. Sheppard, married, of Cody, B. C., and Alex. McFarlane, single, of West Bay, Cape Breton; and also injured a man named McNeill.

Richard Boether, brother of Conductor George Boether, of the Kaslo & Slocan railway, was found dead in a tunnel last night, where he had been working alone, in the neighborhood of Kaslo. Death was caused by the tunnel caving in.

INSPECTED BY THE PRINCE.

London, March 9.—The Prince of Wales this morning inspected Paget's Horse and Dunraven's sharpshooters, attached to the Imperial Yeomanry, prior to their departure for South Africa.

The Miners In Kootenay.

An Interesting Talk on How the Working Miners Live There.

Effects of the Eight Hour Law Explained by a Mine Manager.

Mr. J. Roderick Robertson, the mine manager of Nelson, who has been in the city for some time, yesterday favored the Colonist with an interview on the conditions prevailing in the great mining district. "In Kootenay," he said, "owing to the position of the mines, which are frequently from 4,000 to 7,500 feet above sea level, where building material is scarce and costly and fuel scanty, the conditions are as a rule not favorable for married men. There are few safe places for children to play around and but little land available for gardens around married men's dwellings. This condition also militates against educational facilities for the young. This more particularly applies in the camps a few miles back from Kootenay lake. In Rossland the conditions are perhaps more favorable. In all camps, however, there is a growing tendency wherever possible to erect comfortable dwellings for married men. Owing to the fact that fuel is costly, on account of the spare timber found at these high altitudes, and because in some instances every foot of available timber is required for timbering in the mines. In addition to want of schools and gardens, it will always be difficult in certain places to provide cottages for married miners. The usual practice now is for the larger mines to erect comfortable, substantial buildings capable of housing a number of men. These are practically all well heated and lighted by steam or hot air arrangements, lighted by electricity in many instances and furnished with reading and writing rooms and sleeping accommodation. In practically all of the producing mines warm wash-rooms are to be found, having ample hot and cold water furnished and bath-rooms adjacent and attached thereto. In many instances lockers are supplied for each miner with locks attached, so that a miner coming off shift can remove his clothes, hang same up on racks provided for drying them when, moist from perspiration or moisture, and can after completing his ablutions don dry clothing. Some mines are provided gratuitously with the monthly magazines, etc., by the management, and a society of ladies at the Coast kindly distribute literature, which is much appreciated in many quarters. The dining rooms and kitchens are usually located in separate buildings near the sleeping quarters, the daily menu, generally comprising three kinds of fresh meat, ie. beef, mutton and fresh pork, which are served daily. There is meat at every meal and soup daily, in addition to which fresh and salt fish, pork and beans, eggs, oyster stews are provided. Fresh vegetables and new-made bread, biscuits, pies and puddings are supplied daily. Fresh milk in the more remote mines is unobtainable, but in its place condensed cream (condensed milk is not so often to be found, the miners generally preferring the former, the price not being materially different when purchased in large quantities). On Thanksgiving Days and other high festivals hundreds of pounds of good fat turkeys and succulent hams are consumed. The management on such times frequently adding other delicacies at their own volition. Fresh potatoes are purchased in large quantities. The food supplies purchased by a moderate sized mine will amount to some thousand dollars a month, some of them paying for their fresh meat (not including bacon, turkeys, etc.) as much as $1,000 a month to their butchers. The cooks are important personages at the mines, receiving, according to the number of men employed, anywhere from $50 to $80 a month and "all found," i.e. no deductions for their meals, said meals being thrown in. In the larger mines there are usually one or more assistant cooks, one of whom attends chiefly to the bread baking, pies, etc. In addition there are the waiters, or "flunkies," as the miners dub the young men who attend to their wants at table. Although probably they get more chaff than "tips" the wages paid these waiters is very fair.

If a miner is of a saving disposition and not "encumbered" with a family, he is in a position to save a "bit." Whilst no napkins are supplied with his meals and the tables are only covered with table oilcloth (although the latter is clean, owing to its being washed between each meal usually), a miner has often better food than is supplied at the manager's table, and with heat, light, food and sleeping accommodation, etc., provided for $1 per day, his necessary daily expenses are at an end. Now for clothing and luxuries. A pair of overall trousers cost him $1.25; thick underwear from a dollar or less to $1.50 apiece; a mackinaw coat from $4 to $6 according to fancy; boots from $2.50 to $4 according to the wearer's ideas. Rubber overclothing is sometimes supplied by the management in places where wet work is encountered, if not extra wages are paid to compensate therefor.

"The minimum wages paid to a miner who worked formerly 10 hours was $3.50. In cases where work was carried on in shafts or wet places from 25 cents to 50 cents per day extra above the $3.50 was paid. When he worked on contract he made often much higher wages. To-day the law only permits the miner to work eight hours if he is employed by anyone else—but he and his partners can work a mine they may jointly own for 24 hours a day if they like. To-day the minimum rate of wage paid a miner is $3 per day for eight hours. In addition thereto in wet places and shafts from 25 cents to 50 cents per day extra is earned, and it is no unusual thing for a mine pay roll to show over 50 per cent. of its miners receiving more than $3, for whilst the lowest paid is $3, this is for hand drillers—machine drillers get $3.50 per day as a starter and more in deep shafts and wet places, and many mines when perched high up on the mountains 7,000 or 8,000 feet and remote from towns, pay $3.50 per day. If we take $3.25 as an average wage paid this will amount to $97.50 for a month of 30 days, or $100.75 for a month of 31 days, for miners insist on working seven days a week. One hundred dollars a month, say, is not far out. Deduct for board and lodging $1 per day, for hospital dues $1 per month—$32; say $8 for clothes—$40 per month; leaves $60 per month for tobacco and other luxuries. A saving man may spend $10 a month for such articles, leaving $50 per month or say $500 or $600 a careful single miner can put away annually. If a good mine has been bought for less! Many managers are seriously considering affording facilities for their miners to acquire shares in their mines. Some owners occasionally succeed in getting their miners to take out their wages in stocks or shares. This sometimes works out better for the owner than the working miner, especially in cases, not unknown, alas, in mining, where the property after extensive working turns out worthless. Formerly large wages or pay was earned by the miner who worked in Kootenay under what was called contract, i.e. so much per foot or per ton—but now that the unions in Kootenay have declared themselves in Rossland and elsewhere against contract work, but little contract work is allowed by the Kootenay unions, all of which are members of the Western Federation of Miners, whose president is Mr. Ed. Boyce, and whose headquarters are at Butte, Montana, U.S.A. Moreover, most of the best miners have left Kootenay since the enforcement of the eight-hour law, as just across the border from West Kootenay in the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana, are other miners' unions belonging to the same Western Federation of Miners, whose members are allowed to work 10 hours, getting $3.50 therefor, and whose miners can take 'contract' work without let or hindrance.

"Thus British Columbia in Kootenay cannot compete for these best men unless at a heavy disadvantage in wage. So long as miners can get a few miles away $3.50 for 10 hours many will not work 8 hours for $3. The pro rata would, however, be even less. Ten hours at $3 cents—$3.50; 8 hours at 35 cents per hour only amounts to $2.80.

"From the above it will be readily seen that the conditions are very different in the Kootenays from what obtains in the coal mines of Vancouver island. In our coal mines the miners all work under contract, so much per ton, the carmen only being paid by the day. They have schools and separate dwellings, the comforts of civilization, but also the temptation to 'be fruitful and multiply,' as the Scriptures put it, and every chance to extend their earnings. In Kootenay the field is a tempting one for young men with the world before them. In the course of ten years, for example, such a one with careful habits can acquire from $5,000 to $8,000, a nice little capital to get a chance to play with! It has been often said the mining companies accept the present conditions, whereas the fact is almost everyone of any importance has petitioned against the recent legislation. In some instances, but only one or two perhaps, their signatures have not been appended, but in such instances it will doubtless be found that the owners have closed down their mines until matters are more settled and have not left their addresses.

"It perhaps is not generally known that each time a miner is employed underground more than eight hours in any 24 hours he is liable to a fine of $10 for each offense, while an employer is liable to a fine of $100 for each miner each day so employed. As there are said to be some 4,000 miners employed in the Kootenay mines; if each of these men worked underground for only 300 days a year his individual fines would amount to $3,000 per annum—his employer would be liable to $30,000 fine for each man be employed 300 days a year. Or if we consider these fines collectively 4,000 miners each working 300 days per year, would jointly contribute $1,200,000 to the exchequer of the province, and the employers of such 4,000 men would be called upon to contribute the tidy little sum of $120,000,000 (one hundred and twenty millions of dollars) per annum, enough to pay for an increase of salaries to the legislature and all round and still have enough over to contribute something handsome towards election expenses. This is perhaps the reason the mines 'respect' the law!"

ROSSLAND MINES.

Retiring President of Board of Trade Sees a Bright Future.

Rossland, March 8.—At the annual meeting of the Rossland board of trade, which was very largely attended, one of the principal features was the address of the retiring president, J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the Bank of Montreal here. After reviewing the work of the year, Mr. Fraser concluded as follows: "Referring now for a moment to local affairs, I think it is well to point out that although three of the largest mines, the Le Roi, War Eagle and Centre Star, are temporarily closed, there are still 35 properties in the camp furnishing employment to a large number of men.

"In conclusion I would like to express my profound conviction that when the present cloud on our prosperity passes away, as it soon will, our mines will employ more men than ever, the output of ore will be vastly greater, and the community will be on a better and more solid foundation than heretofore."

A COURAGEOUS PREMIER.

Hugh John Macdonald Will Have New Election Unless His Colleague Redeems a Seat.

Winnipeg, March 8.—The Tribune says to-night: "A great deal of comment has been aroused by the statement made by Premier Macdonald at Neepawa that should Hon. Mr. Davidson be defeated the legislature will be dissolved and a new election held.

"Mr. W. H. Hastings, the Conservative organizer, was seen in regard to the report, and stated that he understood it to be a correct statement of what Mr. Macdonald said, adding that he considered it a very advisable step to take under the circumstances. It would give the country another opportunity to assert its confidence in the existing government."

WON'T TRUST THE JUDGES.

Government Refuses to Place in Their Hands the Fixing of Electoral Boundaries.

Ottawa, March 8.—The house was engaged all day discussing the redistribution bill.

On the first division of the session the government was sustained by 91 to 45. It was on an amendment by Sir Charles Tupper providing that the electoral boundary lines be fixed by a commission of judges, adopting the principle of representation by population, the commission to get to work immediately after next session. The Senate will incorporate this provision in the bill.

ENLISTING AT TORONTO.

Toronto, March 9.—Col. Peters and staff this morning enlisted the Toronto quota of 20 to fill vacancies caused by casualties to the Royal Canadian regiment in South Africa. It is understood Capt. G. S. Stimson has accepted the junior majority in the Halifax garrison.

SLANDERED BY WOMEN.

Brockville, March 8.—Rev. T. J. O'Connor Fenton, who took action for damages for alleged slander against the Misses Macdonald, of New York and Gananoque respectively, has been awarded $750 damages by a jury at the assizes here.

LOST IN THE SNOW.

St. Constant, Que., March 9.—Ubald Longtin left St. Remi about twenty miles from here on Tuesday on snowshoes, for his home here, and has not been heard of since. It is feared he has been lost in the snow.

Dominion Hotel Again Enlarging

Proprietor Steve Jones Decides Upon the Completion of His Block.

New Building to Afforded Unsurpassed Accommodation for Its Guests

Once again the order has been given to the contractors by Proprietor Stephen Jones of the Dominion—"give me more room," and in the course of the next day or so ground will be broken for still another extension of this big and popular hostelry, not to meet any anticipated "rush," but to accommodate an existent and steadily developing trade. The contract has been signed with Mr. James Baker, and the new wing, which will complete the main building into a perfect square, will according to calculations be finished and furnished prior to the 24th of May, at a total cost of about $15,000. Mr. R. C. Howell, under whose supervision the stately pile of British Columbia's parliament buildings rose to completion, is the designer of the new Dominion block, while Architect A. Maxwell Muir is to oversee the work during its progress.

Mr. Jones is (and has a right to be) proud of his success in his chosen calling. It is exceedingly doubtful if any American boniface has made a greater success of his business, not through "luck," but by intelligent study of the wants of the travelling public, enterprise, and strict attention to his own interests. The Dominion has grown and developed phenomenally, but he has made it do so. In 1876, when the Dominion was originally established by the late Mr. Stephen Jones Sr., it was a very humble, unpretentious structure with accommodation for perhaps fifteen guests. An addition was put up a few years later which gave in the neighborhood of 35 rooms all told. When Mr. Jones, the son, took charge of the house in May, 1889, it was with a frame building, neither pretentious nor even comfortable, capable of sheltering 35 or 40 guests.

This did not suit his ideas of what a Victoria hotel should be, and in the following August, 1890, he had ground broken for the original brick structure, at that time one of the largest and most complete hotels in the city. But times changed rapidly and Mr. Jones is not the man to see his own affairs stand still while the city moves. In the decade following there were three chapters of reconstruction, and after each a growth of solid trade justified the expense upon which enlargement had been undertaken. The removal of the old frame annex at the rear and side to make room for the present addition marks the complete disappearance of the original premises, and the perfection of the new Dominion—an all brick, fire-proof structure of four flats, 65 feet in length with a width of 42, and perfect in the modernity of its equipment and appointments.

When the present reconstruction is complete there will be, on the ground floor, a handsome central court 40 feet long and 16 in width, cement floored, and finished with a pretty mountain rustic seats and a profusion of palms, climbing vines and flowering plants—an ideal lounging place on a summer's day—and communicating directly with the roomy and well equipped main office. The kitchen will have a floor area of 22 by 30 feet, with two immense ranges and plenty of working room for a staff of ten. Attached to this kitchen will be a bakery provided with an oven of the most up-to-date type, while the enlarged dining hall—reached through the pantry—will offer ideal facilities for large banquets, as well as for the ordinary service of guests.

Down on the basement floor, with an area of 2,600 square feet, will be installed an immense steam-heating plant on the single-tube system; as well as ample storeroom accommodation, with both dry and refrigerating chambers.

Prominent features of the upper, or guests' rooms floors, are to be three large and handsome main stairway landings, and the circular promenade hall, six feet in width, extending completely round the large building. By it—and the alternate staircases—absolute immunity from fire danger is secured; although to make assurance doubly sure, a fire alarm system is installed as well.

The completion of the new section of the house will make the Dominion one perfect block, with a gain of some 35 guest rooms and the enlargement of others, to give a total of 100 apartments, every one an outside room, well lighted and well ventilated. The present design is not so much to increase the number of rooms as to improve their quality, and make every guest chamber in the house thoroughly suited to the demands of a first-class trade. The majority of the gained rooms