

Rossland Weekly Miner

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PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS.

Perhaps in no portion of Her Majesty's dominion is the Imperial sentiment, so much talked about in this day, as deeply rooted as it is in Canada. It is quite within the mark to say that an overwhelming majority of the people of this country are intensely and unaffectedly loyal to British connection and the British constitution. They are so, too, as a rule, without being blatant and boastful of their attachment. There is, however, an element who are patriots by profession, and whose truculent and never-ceasing proclamation of their loyalty resounds from the public platform, the public press and even the public streets. These men are usually as offensive to the good citizen whose attachment to his country cannot be questioned as they are to the stranger who may be within our gates. It is with them a business, not only to determine for the community in general in what way and to what extent the loyalty of the people should be manifested, but also unhappily to decry and as far as possible persecute those who do not accept their dictum on all such matters. The term "jingo" has been fittingly applied to this not very large but extremely offensive class of citizens. For nearly a generation now one man in Canada has been the particular object of jingo hostility, and wherever his enmity could pursue him or injure him it has never failed to be directed against him. Mr. Golden Smith, who is perhaps the choicest master of language in the English speaking world, and who from his knowledge of past history and his comprehensive insight into the political conditions at present existing throughout the world, is fitted as much as any man living, and more than all save a few, to comment on current events, is unable to express himself in a public print without becoming the object of a furious attack by, it may be, a very honest but a very ignorant and prejudiced coterie of these professional patriots. In the last issue of the Weekly Sun, which is published in Toronto, Professor Smith gives expression to some very timely truths in regard to the present situation in the Chinese Empire, but as his reflections do not coincide with the views of his opponents he is subjected to attacks by them on the charge that he is inspired with strong pro-Chinese sympathies. Because it ventures to state that the outbreak on the part of the Boxers is attributable to the greed of the Powers, who are eager for the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, he is taken to task as if he were an enemy of progress and civilization; and because he deprecates the slaughter of some millions of inoffensive Chinese, who are as eager for peace and order within their country as the most timid alien resident, we are called upon to regard him as a foe to the advance of Imperial interests in Eastern Asia.

It seems to us that Professor Golden Smith is perfectly right in his view of the situation, and that the present regrettable conditions in China are due entirely, as he says, to the greed of the Powers. Had a hint of the hostility, which has been shown by the united European nations, and even by the United States, to the continued integrity of the Chinese Empire, been directed against any other nationality it would have aroused the people to far greater frenzy than is now being manifested by the Chinese. The lamentable atrocities of which the Boxers are guilty constitute an excellent excuse for the interference of the nations who will benefit by the violence and outrages for which they are themselves chiefly responsible, and in the names of religion and humanity they will rob the natives of their land. It is the hypocrisy of the European powers, however, not the motives, with which one is inclined to quarrel. The Chinese Empire is one of the richest countries on the earth, and its native inhabitants are incapable of developing its wealth or governing its people. It is natural and proper, therefore, that it should pass from the possession of weaklings into the hands of those having strength and wisdom, even though their wisdom be only that of the serpent.

GEN. SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL.

Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, the present governor of the island of Malta, who, it is stated, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in China, is a distinguished soldier. He was born in 1841 and joined the 60th Rifles when 18 years of age. Since then he has seen much service. He was in the Kafir war

of 1878, and was present in the troubles that occurred in South Africa immediately afterwards with the Zulus and the Transvaal Boers. In the latter campaign he was acting as quartermaster-general, and doubtless made himself acquainted while in that office with much commissariat work, which he will find of great service to him in China. After the Transvaal fiasco he was in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and in the Nile expedition of a year later. In 1885 he became Sirdar of the Egyptian army, vacating that post in 1892, after having commanded at Suakin, to become later on commander of the Egyptian army. He then had a staff billet in England to be translated to Malta and from thence he is now sent to China.

A BLIGHTED LIFE.

The body of W. Gesner Allan fills a suicide's grave in the lonely Similkameen country. This unfortunate young man was under 30 years of age, and what was it that tempted a man so young and so accomplished as he was to take his own life? When Allen first came to the Kootenays, a decade ago, he was but a boy. Even then he had a splendid physique, and such robust health that one would have considered it an even wager that he would live to reach at least three score years. He was a trained athlete, and delighted in outdoor pastimes. He was full of courage, but exerted his strength and skill in protecting the weak against the strong. He had been a hard student, and had graduated from one of the leading institutions of learning in Scotland, the land of his birth. His predilection was towards medicine, and he subsequently took a post graduate course in the McGill university. In his relations with both men and women he was chivalrous and generous, and had so pleasant a nature and such grace of manners that he attracted both men and women to him. He was of good family, and carried with him the manners of a gentleman wherever he went. He was, too, rather a handsome fellow. Then, besides all this he had a small fortune—not enough to make him enormously wealthy, but sufficient by judicious handling, to have made him rich in a few years. In short, he was freighted with all the qualities and abilities which aid in making life successful, and men said of him he will make a great name for himself, while women admired him for the reverence and knightly like courtesy which he displayed towards them on every occasion. Life was a pleasure to him and all went well with him for several years.

About five years since he went to California, where he became the manager and the chief owner in a large vineyard and wine making establishment. There he met the daughter of a widow who had an adjoining vineyard. She was a handsome and accomplished young lady, and he wooed as soon her consent to be his wife. Before the wedding ceremony was performed Allen's fiancée died, and for a time the light seemed to go out of the sky for him. In order to bring on temporary forgetfulness of the great loss he had sustained, he sought for it in dissipation. Here was where his knowledge of drugs, acquired in the study of medicine, came in and caused his ruin. The forgetfulness which he sought was to be found in certain drugs, which not only made him forget, but made him temporarily hilarious and happy, as the ester of opium is while under its influence. These drugs were the sirens that lured him on to his ruin, the spoiling of what would otherwise have been a successful and even brilliant career, and finally led him to a suicide's grave. Once he started to using them he never quit, although he made numerous attempts to do so, from whom he began to use morphine, and then it was but a step to cocaine, and the latter's effects are more fearful in destroying ambition, the desire to work, the determination to succeed than perhaps any other that men are addicted to. It finally puts a man in such a condition that nothing that happens to him matters much, and he sinks lower and lower in his own estimation and the estimation of others, until suicide is a welcome relief. It was so with Allan.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The gravity of the Chinese situation is beginning to be realized by the powers, and they have commenced to bestir themselves, and by the beginning of September will have an army of 175,000 in China for the purpose of putting down the uprising. One authority doubts if this force will be large enough to effect the purpose intended, but if it is not it can easily be augmented to a force of a size sufficient to be effective. In some respects this war is on similar lines to that of the Crusade, when the Christians of the Middle Ages recovered Palestine from the Moslems. The successful crusader's force was made up of six armies, embracing the chivalry of Europe and numbering about 600,000 men, finally took Jerusalem from the infidels, but not till their numbers had been reduced to 40,000 troops. In this modern crusade, which is for the protection of Christians and to punish the Chinese for their cruelties toward them, eight powerful nations are sending soldiers to do the work. Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Russia and Austria have united for the purpose of teaching China a lesson which she will

not forget for a long time to come. The modern crusade will take a much shorter time to accomplish its purpose than did the one in the Middle Ages. It is possible, however, that a force equal to that of the successful crusade may be needed.

Although Washington has received a despatch from Minister Conger, who is in Pekin, it fails to satisfy London as to the fate of the legations. It is believed there that if the despatch is genuine the date has been falsified. So the fate of the legations is still wrapped in doubt. If Minister Conger were able to have a despatch sent through, why is it that the ministers of the other powers in Pekin have been unable to communicate with their governments? The belief has become a certainty that the Chinese government plotted to drive out the Christians, that the plot has extended all over the empire and that soon in no portion of it that is not under the guns of the allies will Europeans be safe. The need of prompt action and some heavy and effective blows, which will scatter the Mongolian forces is patent.

AN IMPORTANT INCIDENT.

In a new mining section one of the first questions to be demonstrated is whether the ore is of pay value and in sufficient quantities to make it profitable to extract it. Then naturally, if the ore is of the smelting kind and not amenable to treatment on the ground by the free milling or cyaniding process, arises the question of transportation. Once the latter is supplied after the former has been proven to be true, the section becomes profitable. In the Sophie mountain region mining to prove that the veins carry pay ore in sufficient tonnage to be profitable has been in progress for the past three years, and the object sought has been attained. Now, naturally the mountain is being provided with transportation facilities. This is by means of a wagon road, which is the natural successor of the trail over which everything that has to go into that section in the way of supplies and machinery has had to be transported. In the Rossland camp first we had the trail and then came the wagon road, and finally the railroad. It will be the same with Sophie mountain camp. The miners have used the trail and will cast it aside for the wagon road, which in turn will be displaced by the railway.

With the opening up of the Sophie mountain section by the wagon road, which is now being constructed, will come a new era for it. It has been kept back to a large extent by reason of its difficulty of access, but in a short time it can be reached by a few hours' pleasant driving. Over the highway heavy machinery can be hauled into the mines there, and the two or three properties that have already been developed and which have ore on the dumps and in the stopes, can begin to market it, as there will be only a seven-mile haul to the railway. In this way the mines can be made self-sustaining, just as the Le Roi hauled its ores from here to the Columbia river, and from there sent it to the smelters, and so enabled that mine to pay its way and yield even a profit. The success of the Velvet, Douglas and other mines there will lead to the development of other properties in that section, and it will make more progress in the next year than it has since the first claims were staked there in the early nineties. The wagon road will, therefore, be a factor of considerable importance in the development of the Sophie mountain section. There is certain to grow up somewhere on the sides of that big mountain, which has promising veins of pay ore on both its eastern and western slopes, a community which within the next few years, in our humble opinion, will be second only to Rossland, and from which the citizens of this city will derive a large trade and considerable resulting profits. The full measure of the benefits will not come to us until a railway is extended from this city to the mines there. The railroad, however, will naturally follow the wagon road.

LARDO RAILWAY.

Curiously the treasure hunter wanders far afield when comparatively near there are wide belts of mountain ranges not yet explored. This is the same old story of distance lending enchantment, borne out by the rush of 1898 to Klondike and this year to Nome. Many of the veteran prospectors of British Columbia, who fared very well in the early days of Rossland and Slocan, have departed for those ice-bound camps, and it would be interesting to know how many monuments of bitter disappointment they have erected, after suffering untold privations and delving in the frozen earth of the Arctic circle. Yet when these men were told of the possibilities of portions of this country, they would invariably dismiss the idea with a shrug of the shoulders and a remark about having had enough of the snow-clad hills.

To many it is passing strange that the Lardeau district has remained so long in the background. While it is true that the hills are high and steep and rugged, yet these things frequently make for cheap mining by reason of the ease with which tunnels may be driven into the mountains, gaining in depth very quickly with every foot of work. The rocks, too, are, as a rule, softer and more easily worked than the eruptives of southern Kootenay. Still the district has languished behind. With few exceptions very little deep mining has been attempted, and it is noteworthy that wherever any depth has been reached the ore bodies have proved persistent and carried good values. The Silver Cup may be cited as the only property in the western part of the district on which extensive, systematic development work has been done, and this is closely followed by the Lardeau group, in the eastern or Lardeau-Duncan side. Both properties promise, when more extensively developed, to rival the rich silver-lead mines of the Slocan, many of which are richer than the mines of Mexico and Peru which excited the avarice and ferocity of Spaniards in the seventeenth century. It may be safely predicted therefore that the unexplored Lardeau and Lardeau-Duncan regions will yet contribute largely to the mineral production of the province.

It will be recalled that in his report for 1897 Mr. Carlyle dealt very largely with these districts, for it should be borne in mind that there are two separate and distinct districts, the eastern or Lardeau-Duncan, and the western or Lardeau. Coming directly from Colorado, Mr. Carlyle found many points of resemblance in the geological structure with the Leadville and Aspen portions of the great silver state. He was prevented from carrying the comparisons very far, through the lack of sufficient work to determine the conditions; but since that time his opinions have been confirmed by the actual development of a number of the properties. Any one reading Mr. Carlyle's report and bearing in mind the reserve which must always guard these official utterances could not fail to be deeply impressed with the importance which this competent authority attached to these districts as valuable assets of the province. Since that time considerable work has been done on a few properties, but lack of transportation alone has prevented others from operating on a larger scale.

Perceiving the opportunity, so long neglected, two corporations, the C. P. R. and Kootenay Railway and Navigation company, began last year the construction of railways from the headwaters of Kootenay lake, following the Duncan river. These lines are graded for 20 miles, and parallel each other on opposite sides of the river. For a time there was an exciting neck and neck race for the Duncan pass to Trout lake. The matter was referred to the railway committee of the Privy Council at Ottawa, and a decision given enabling both companies to continue. In addition to this the Kootenay Railway and Navigation company also received a subsidy from the Federal government. But thus far work has not been resumed. It may be safely assumed that both corporations were satisfied that the mineral wealth of these districts warranted the expenditure, but now that an agreement has been reached apparently the mining interests are to suffer until the railway corporations are quite prepared to resume work. The Kootenay Railway and Navigation company has close relations with Mr. Hill, of the Great Northern, and those interested in the district feel that after receiving a subsidy the company should at once complete the work or that the Canadian Pacific railroad should be given an opportunity to do so. In fact, it is felt that the interests of the district should not be of secondary importance to Great Northern interests elsewhere. This view does not seem unreasonable, and if the Kootenay Railway and Navigation company assuredly proceed to give the Lardeau districts railway connections forthwith; otherwise those who have invested large sums in acquiring and developing properties have ample cause for criticism and complaint.

SHOULD BE PENSIONED.

Public sentiment in Canada is crystallizing in favor of granting pensions to members of the Canadian contingents who have or may be disabled in South Africa during the progress of the war there. From some quarters have come suggestions that a pension fund be made up in the same manner that the Canadian patriotic fund was. This would hardly do. The men who served the Empire, while they were willing to accept a pension from the country which they had served, would be most unwilling to take it in the form of charity from private individuals. In one instance they would be receiving a sort of charitable dole from well-to-do citizens, and in the other they would be given what was due to them for their patriotism, bravery and honorable service from their country. In one case they would feel that they were simply paupers, and in the other that they were receiving what was justly due them and which there would be no shame in accepting.

The idea of granting pensions to the disabled soldiers of the contingents is one that should be carried out. They unselfishly volunteered to serve the Empire at a critical time, and have performed much brilliant and brave military work in South Africa. There was no thought of personal gain when they enlisted, except that which every man expects when he does his duty by his country in the field. When these volunteers return from the war, and some of them are unable to resume their former occupations by reason

of injuries received in the discharge of their duty, they should not be allowed to become objects of charity. On the contrary, a pension sufficient to keep them out of almshouses and from becoming mendicants should be given to them. They have a right to expect this much, and the sooner it is granted them the better. Some will return minus legs and arms or permanently invalided by some other injury, and they are worthy of whatever relief which a grateful country can give them.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

It is to be hoped that the Trades and Labor council will give a favorable consideration to the communication of the merchants of the city, which was read at last night's meeting, urging that the members of organized labor, instead of deciding to hold an excursion to some point out of town on Labor Day, lend their best efforts towards making the occasion a successful event here. This annual holiday has hitherto been celebrated at Rossland and the citizens have begun to look forward to it and to regard it as peculiarly their day for donning their holiday attire. If the event is celebrated elsewhere by our own working people, this idea, which ought to be carefully cultivated, will be discouraged and the labor unions, as well as the merchants and people generally, will, in the long run, suffer therefrom. All the troubles which afflicted the camp and which for a time threatened to cause class feeling here, have happily been settled, and with the troubles themselves all memory of them should be left behind. The members of organized labor are among Rossland's most substantial and loyal citizens, and are desirous for the well-being of the city. They realize that what is calculated to hurt any one portion of the community must inevitably affect every portion, and it is not likely that they will allow any feeling of resentment for what is long past to interfere with any present action. It is to be trusted, therefore, that they will decide to hold the labor day celebration here, and will lend their strongest endeavors to making it the best and biggest annual event in the Kootenays.

THE CONCILIATION ACT.

The effect of the "conciliation act," which has been placed on the Dominion statute books, will be watched with considerable interest. The object sought to be gained by the enactment is to settle by arbitration serious disputes which may arise between capital and labor. The Canadian law is different from the one in force in New Zealand, inasmuch as arbitration is not compulsory here as it is there. The Canadian solons hesitated about making arbitration compulsory for the reason that it was considered that such a provision would be undue interference with personal liberty. Such interference is considered to be unwarranted under British law if it possibly can be avoided. A new bureau in one of the cabinet departments is to be established and a labor gazette is to be published at the expense of the government. The mission of the paper so issued will not be political; but its chief endeavors will be to disseminate industrial information which will be serviceable information which will be of use to both sides.

There is no reason why the conciliation plan as proposed by this new law will not be of great use in settling the differences which may arise in the future. The conciliation plan worked like a charm in the settling of the labor troubles which arose in Rossland early in the present year. A few more records like this under the plan outlined in the new law would go a long way toward making it popular. Strikes are expensive undertakings and any plan under which they can be prevented is a step in the right direction. It is very probable that the conciliation plan will work satisfactorily, and it is hoped that it will.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

The mines of the Boundary have shipped 15,000 tons of ore to the smelters, and this is a good showing when it is considered that it was yesterday, so to speak, since the railway spurs were completed to the bunkers of some of the mines there. Now that the big mines of the Phoenix camp, wherein they have acres of gold-copper ore blocked out, have begun to market their output, it will not be long before there will be a big increase in the shipments from the Boundary. Then there are the properties of the British Columbia Copper company, in the Deadwood camp, which have immense reserves of ore blocked out and which are awaiting the completion of the company's smelter at Greenwood before they commence to ship. When the Deadwood mines begin to ship they will play no inconsiderable part in swelling the output of the Boundary country. Indeed, it should not be a great while before the output of the Boundary will equal the present output of the Rossland camp. By that time, however, the product of the Rossland mines will have increased to a large degree, and it will take that section a little time to surpass us. The mines of this camp have produced up to date about \$11,000,000, and it will take the Boundary country some little time to reach this amount; at the same

time it would not disgruntle the residents of this camp to see the Boundary mines do so in a few months. It is one of the beauties of mining that the rivalry between one mine and another, or one mining section and another, is of the friendliest sort. For instance, no matter if the Boundary mines were producing at the rate of a million a day, it would not affect an iota the price of the gold and copper which is being taken from the leads around this city.

The mines of the Boundary are scattered over a vast expanse of country, while those in this camp are situated in the immediate vicinity of the city. It is fair to presume, therefore, that the Boundary country will in time produce a larger tonnage than the mines here. We believe, however, that it will be some little time before an individual camp in the Boundary will surpass the output of the mines of Rossland. This will be so because it takes a good while to open up the mines to the depth that they have been here and to put them in the same condition as they are here. Rossland will, therefore, for a long time continue to be the premier mining camp of British Columbia.

The effect of the shipments from the Boundary cannot fail to be satisfactory to the people there, and should exert a strong influence in bringing about an increased prosperity. Hitherto the country produced nothing, and large sums of money have been sent in there to develop the mines which are now producing and which are being worked up to the productive stage. Now, however, there are a number of producing mines, and one by one, they will become self-sustaining, and soon will follow dividends. This will result in larger forces being employed and the consumption of more supplies, all of which will add to the general prosperity and produce a most desirable condition of affairs. The outlook, therefore, in the Boundary country is that there is going to be something in the nature of a boon there.

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

A writer in one of the exchanges says that the Great Wall of China is as enduring as the Egyptian pyramids. Twenty-one centuries have had scarcely any effect on it. Equipped with modern artillery and manned by soldiers armed and drilled in the modern manner, it would be as impregnable as on the day when it was finished. It has been calculated that the Chinese wall contains more brick and stone than would be needed to build a wall three feet thick and eight feet high around the earth at the equator. The wonderful fortification was constructed to protect the northern and northwestern frontier against the barbarians of Mongolia and Manchuria. Several millions of men were employed for 10 years in doing the work, which was completed about 200 years before the beginning of the Christian era. The wall is about 1,300 miles long.

FRASER-DEACON.

Well Known Rossland Barrister Marries a Stratford Belle.

The Toronto Globe of July 19 contains an account of the marriage of Mr. W. S. Deacon, of this city, to Miss Caroline Fraser, of Stratford.

At Knox church, Stratford, yesterday afternoon Miss Caroline Fraser, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Fraser, was united in marriage to Mr. W. S. Deacon, barrister, the residence of B. O. Deacon, of Rossland, being the residence of the Rev. Rural Dean Deacon, incumbent of the Home Memorial Church, Stratford. The ceremony was performed by the pastor, Rev. M. L. Leitch, at 2 o'clock. The church, which was beautifully decorated with palms and white flowers, was crowded to the doors. The bride was handsomely gowned in ivory satin, with brial wreath and veil, and looked lovely. The bridesmaids were her sisters, Misses Jean and Myrtle Fraser, and her cousin, Miss Nellie Michie. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. E. J. Deacon, of Martin & Deacon, barristers, Vancouver. The ushers were Messrs. George Kay, G. A. Low, J. A. MacFadden, and Dr. G. R. Deacon. The ceremony over the bridal party and a large number of invited guests partook of refreshments prepared by Webb, of Toronto, at the handsome residence of the bride's parents, and the happy young couple left on the afternoon train for their home in Rossland. The bride was the recipient of a large number of handsome and valuable presents.

Cottages Gorg Up.

Mr. James Cowan, who built three houses on Le Roi avenue last year, has laid the foundation of two other cottages for renting purposes, on Le Roi avenue, adjoining the three first buildings.

At the Butts.

Good scores were run up by the colts of the local rifle company at the range yesterday morning. The day was very bright and the wind shifty, but the average score compared with that of Saturday's match, should be very encouraging to the younger shots in the company. The following is the score:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Score. Private Logan: 29 60 36 85; Private Morkill: 22 27 28 77; Ptr. Dockerill: 26 23 26 75; Ptr. Lawrence: 29 28 18 75; Corp. Tomlinson: 29 23 19 71.

THE MAH LIN

The Case Against the Boundary Down Utterly

ERNEST CHENOWETH

The Alleged Confession not Admitted to the Magistrate's Ruling by Attorney General—The Deepsens—A Learned Argument

Ernest Chenoweth was charged by day before Police Magistrate (with having murdered Mah 23rd of May last. The case is the tender age of the accused point to the impossibility of committed the crime with charged. Mr. J. L. G. Abbott for the crown, and with him de V. de Maistre, Mr. A. A. ness called was Mrs. Chenoweth, stated: The accused is my son, Ernest. He was eight years of 9th last.

Cross-examined—My son Sunday at a little after 1 p.m. men, who came after him. I the man who spoke to me. I was an officer of the province, and that he wanted half an hour to ask him some more than he had done back policeman. I think his name Donald, but it might have been and asked him if he had seen was not long after 1 o'clock had not. I went to him a This was a little after three. I to look after the boy. He should talk to the chief of pointed him to the west station corner of Washington street. He said: "I do not know boy is," but added that he and that he could look after then went to the mayor and was right. Just then the and Mr. Goodeve called him told me there that I need officer to officer, for he was deputation, and he would more than he had done back added again that the boy and that he would be brought afternoon.

Here Mr. Abbott objected the crown that he failed to vancy of this cross-examination. He said that he would not that if he did not the taken could be struck out. Mr. Chenoweth went on, saying that she then she that an officer came the she went down to the city of ed to see my boy, but I was ted. I did not see him till ying, when I saw him in the an officer.

Re-examined—There were present at the city hall when I was not asked to did not refuse to see him. I him.

Cross-examined—The object down to the city hall was to Mrs. Louise Aylward sworn know Mrs. Chenoweth and Ernest. I remember the 3rd went to see Mrs. Chenoweth.

I looked in at the kite I saw the Chinaman tying blood. His feet were above and his head towards the Mrs. Wiesenhal and called Mr. and Mrs. Wright. Wright to go for a doctor. I was the police officer came. I was t. I did not see the body I did not see Ernest that day morning.

Mr. L. Wright sworn, member May 23rd last. I saw him on that day at 4 was playing in his backyard. I did not see Mrs. Chenoweth noon. Mrs. Aylward called went and looked into the no one there. When I was asked Ernest to look after if he was going to be there, how long I would be and I half an hour. There was a neighborhood that some time chickens, and I asked Ernest for him.

Roy Stevens sworn, staked gun (gun produced). I had place to keep it. At the ex was placed at the head of m loaded, for I had loaded the gun on the night of the It was not loaded at that I have an empty shell within Phee was present when I gun, and afterwards took weapon. The gun shoots all rule it explodes the cartridge time, although sometimes no dozen trials it is not of make. Once to my knowledge the gun. It was kept at the bed in such a position that very well be seen except positions within the room four rooms in the house, and dered all over it just as it Cross-examined—Ernest over a year ago. He could rifle in his shoulder. I lo and gave it to him. I tried terday with you (with Mr Neill). That was between in the forenoon. I did see but it was in the presence Mr. Abbott again objected lancy of this strain of cross to be met with the same C. W. Larty sworn, stated smth. I saw this gun (gun the inquest. It is a 32 cal. remember the day upon w I judged at that time the fire, recently because of the powder. I would say that been fired within five, six I have seen pieces of lead ments of a bullet produced. I cannot say that. The big piece may be I saw before. This seems plet, and would fit the rifle like to say that this bullet through the rifle because th of the rifling upon it.

Cross-examined—There a mark of the rifling upon t