sing

Japan's Navy

to Working on Plan
ct Economy and
Efficiency.

s of the Warships of
us Nations in the
Orient.

, 28.—(Special Correspond-
P.)—The question of Japan
er navy is still unsettled,
said to be obliged as part
conditions attached to the
f the Anglo-Japanese alli-
uis Ito, the ex-Premier, is
interest in the matter and
g to compose the difficul-
he political parties, with a
ting the expansion without
rse to the continuance of
which is strenuously op-
present expedient, according
the profound reform of
navy administration, by
ich he hopes to effect his
e had a conference with
magata at Kyoto recently,
engaged in consulting form-
on the matter.
times reports that a loan
francs has been placed by
gh the Russo-Chinese bank
truction of the railway from
, in Chihli on the Luhan
yuan-fu, the capital of the
vince of Shansi. Mr. Poko-
Russo-Chinese bank in
een at work on the project
e years. The bulk of the
aised in France, where the
rong interests, but the
its accomplishment will be
Russian. From Tai-yuen-
d, the railway, once com-
ure to go, and in the end
not only surround Pekin
py the line of retreat that
e court so hurriedly traced
o. The country to be trav-
bt presents many engineer-
s, but there are no difficul-
annot be surmounted.

Nov. 28.—The P. M. S.
hich left here on the 27th
d Kobe in 19 hours, 26
reby beating all previous
he distance.

the arrival here of Crown
ravudh of Siam about the
ber by the Empress of
Siamese cruiser Maha Cha-
angkok on the 19th Novem-
y His Highness home.
ch flagship Redoutable,
been staying in Nagasaki,
on the 25th November for
re the ship will pass the
some vessels of the French
fleet. The main force of
will be this winter in Sai-
th China.
Glory, flagship of Vice-Ad-
prian Bridge, with two or
warships, were expected
Yokohama, but orders have
Hongkong.
force of the German squad-
Kiautschou, while that of
Port Arthur. But two or
war vessels were expect-
Port Arthur shortly for
winter there.
linary general meeting of
usen Kaisha (Japan Steam-
y) shareholders held in
e 25th November, a divi-
er cent. was declared.

IL MARKETS

TAIL MARKETS.

hange in the prices this week
ption of corn, ham and bacon,
d a slight drop:
ire current prices:

on	$35
per ton	$38
	$38
	$28
10 lbs.	45
& Bs. per lb	4
& R. per 7-lb sack	35
r ton	$13
le ton	$23
r ton	$26
	$25
per ton	$25
lb	2 to 3
er head	15
	3
lb	1½@ 3
lb	3
acon	5 @10
100 lbs	75c to $1.00
s per lb	5
	10 to 15
lb.	1½@ 3
er lb	2
per dozen	60
per dozen	30
lb	20
	25
amery, per lb	35
butter	30
nery, per lb	35
y, per lb	35
lb	25@30
r lb	20 to 25
h	10@15
ornia, wendoz.	25 to 90
per doz.	20@25
per box	.90 to 1.25
bes	5
(black), 4 lbs	25
(white), 3 lbs	25
new crop, 1 lb.	10
lb	10 to 12½
	12½
	17½
	12½
s	8 to 10
per lb	15
lb	12½ to 20
s, each	50 to 75
ys, per lb	30
on, per lb	15
n, per lb	10
	10
lb	8
ut	10
n	6
	6
z	75
	10
	12½
each	15
lb	10
nd sounds, per lb.	20
herring, per keg	$1.50
ach	25
per lb	12½
air	$1 to $1.10
lb	6 to 10
	10 to 20
	12½ to 18
fore quarters, each	$1 to $1.25
uarters	$1.50 to $1.75
per lb	12½ to 20
	12½ to 20
	11 to 18
	27
	22
n, per lb.	22
an, per lb	25
	18
ear	18
	20

ADIAN TRADE.

Line to New Zealand.

ec. 11.—(Special)—A pro-
ove the steamship service
nd laid before Sir William
he Canadian Manufac-
ation brought the reply
ster that he was working
steamship service. What
urers proposed was that
running from New Zea-
nada to South Africa
ced to exchange freight at
port and quote a through

l Player, bending over in-
Poor Jack! He didn't know
n!" Second Football Player
t words were: "Arrest the
Chicago Record Herald.

Reciprocity Convention

Trade Relations Between Canada and the United States Discussed.

Mr. Charlton Wants the High Jointers to Meet Once More.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.—Reciprocity between Canada and the United States was the key note of the speeches made tonight at the reception tendered the delegates to the national reciprocity convention by the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, and the arguments in favor of it were keenly listened to. The afternoon session of the conference was devoted to the address by Governor A. B. Cummings of Iowa on "Reciprocity and the Tariff." In addition to the delegates to the congress there were present at the dinner tonight nearly 200 members of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. Hon. John Charlton, of the Canadian parliament, was the first speaker.

Mr. John Charlton, M. P., said that on February 11, 1889, he had in the discussion of the trade relations between the two countries made his first attempt to reach the ear of the United States in an address to the Merchants' Club of Chicago. Since then his voice and his pen had been the service of good or ill-conceived trade relations. When he seemed to be confronted by a solid wall of misapprehension and prejudice, it was difficult to secure consideration of Canadian subjects, difficult to remove the false impressions as to the character of trade relations existing between the two countries. Since then a rapid change had been in progress, interest had been awakened and even seemed to be moving towards the reversal of the policy that had promoted estrangement and bitterness of feeling in Canada towards the United States since 1866. A most gratifying evidence of this awakened interest is the assembling of a national reciprocity convention in Detroit at this time. If it could be shown that free trade between the United States is a good thing, and that the same natural and economic laws would govern trade between the States and Canada, it was a fitting and commendable task for the statesmen of the two countries to seek for an adjustment of trade relations of a more friendly and mutually advantageous character than those now in force. Great Britain and her dependencies earnestly desire friendly relations with the United States. British statesmen feel that the two powers will naturally move and develop in distinct fields of action. The United States should be the natural aid of Great Britain. Aside from each other, the two countries may be said to have no natural allies. The subjugation of either would mean infinite disaster to the other, and to the United States Great Britain is a buffer state, whose removal would, in all probability, entail a desperate fight for existence on the part of the United States. As for Canada, her citizens measure the colossal power of the United States at close range and fully appreciate the greatness of that power, but there is no feeling of envy in this recognition of greatness, only a desire to emulate and tread the same pathway to empire in the development of a vast territory and boundless resources. They only ask to be met in the spirit they have always stood ready to manifest, and it is certainly no fault of theirs that the relations of the two countries have not been placed upon a more satisfactory basis.

Almost half a century ago the treaty providing for reciprocal trade in natural products between Canada and the United States went into effect. It continued in operation from 1854 to 1866. Under its influence there was a phenomenal development of trade between the two countries. The exports from Canada to the United States quadrupled in that period. In 1866 the exports and imports in round numbers were: Exports of Canada to the United States, $40,000,000; imports to Canada from the United States, $28,000,000. Of the exports, $25,000,000 consisted of farm products. The direct Canadian exports to Great Britain in this line, however, were so small, being but $3,500,000, as to warrant the conclusion that a large proportion of the amount of the farm products sent to the United States merely passed through United States channels en route to Europe, and that between exports and imports for consumption, if any, balance of trade actually existed in favor of Canada, it was an inconsiderable one. When the reciprocity treaty was abrogated by the action of the United States government, Canada vainly strove to secure its renewal by offering to add a considerable list of manufactures to the free schedule. All offers for broadening trade relations were spurned and a period of repressive tariff regulations was entered upon by the United States.

In 1874 the Liberals came into office in Canada, and Canadian Commissioner Brown was associated with the British minister at Washington, Lord Thornton, and a trade treaty was negotiated with the United States State Department, providing for the free interchange of natural products, for free trade in agricultural implements of all kinds, for a wide list of other manufactures, for the freedom of the Northeast coast fisheries, for the construction of a canal from St. Lawrence above the Lachine rapids to Lake Champlain, and for the freedom of the coasting trade of both countries. This treaty was rejected by the United States Senate. Had the treaty of 1874 been established and continued in force till the present time, Canada would have been practically, if not actually, part of the United States at this moment. The trade conditions between the United States and Canada for the fiscal year 1902, do not differ materially in character from the conditions of the immediate preceding years. Import percentage of Canada's total trade with Great Britain was 29.66, with the United States, without including precious metals exported, 73.8, with Germany 80.23, with France 83.27. This statement shows clearly that the trade of Canada with all these countries, except Great Britain, left a heavy unfavorable balance against her. The Canadian farmer has a vivid object lesson constantly before him which impresses his mind with the value of the English market. He finds three-fourths of his market going to that country. He caters for the one taste of the customer. There is a growing indifference in Canada to obtaining reciprocity with the United States. The Canadian manufacturer is suspicious of the movement for reciprocity in natural products, fearing that it may lead to further trade concessions. The Canadian transportation interests are somewhat averse to the introduction of this policy, fearing that it may have a tendency to divert to United States channels the stream of business that flows in ever increasing volume from the Canadian Northwest. The imperialist looks with disfavor upon the proposition, for he instinctively feels that the train of influence it will bring into play will tell against his dream of a confederation and a consolidated British Empire embracing all the colonies in one organization with representation in the great Imperial parliament in England. The farmer, the lumberman, the mine owner, and the fisherman would have their interests served by the inauguration of this policy, but the farmer is not thoroughly aroused as to the bearing of the question upon his own interests, and the lumbermen, the mine owners, and the fishermen are perhaps the only business classes at the present moment in Canada thoroughly alive to the importance of a change in our trade relations with the United States. Meanwhile Canadians almost without distinction as to party lines, feel a sense of indignation at the narrow character of the trade policy of the United States towards Canada and the practical outcome of its application and the demand for reciprocity of tariffs becomes more and more pronounced. Unless something is done to establish more equitable trade relations that demand will sweep everything before it.

Mr. Charlton advocated that the joint high commission should be again convened to deal with the trade question and such matters having an important bearing upon the interests of Canada and the United States.

Mr. Campbell Shaw, of Buffalo, said, in part: "We desire an application of the policy of reciprocity; a policy which we believe is necessary to holding the trade we have developed and are developing with other countries. Our aim is to secure such modification of our fiscal policy as will give us reciprocity with all countries that can assure mutually profitable treaties. It is within reason to assert that the most practical way to go about lowering the tariff will be along the Northern boundary is by organizing the territory immediately interested, and making the organization sufficiently strong to overcome all opposition. That opposition is limited largely to the ultra-protectionist element, an element that is to be overcome only by strong organized effort. There are men in this country who are convinced that the policy of high protection has effected its purpose, and that the interests of the country demand reciprocal trade relations with great consumers. It must be but a short time before public opinion will set determinedly for reciprocal relations with every country that can assure us a mutually profitable treaty. Since the adjournment of the joint commission the overflow of United States capital and energy increased, has so appreciated the value of the markets of that country that a mutually profitable trade treaty has become a possibility. We must persuade congress to take the initiative in inviting the re-assembling of the joint high commission; that the Canadian market may not pass from our control. It is well understood that if we concede Canada free trade in natural products, its present trade advantage in that market will not be lessened and that the preferential tariff for Great Britain will be withdrawn.

Mail Carriers Lost Near Taku

Jack McIntyre and Abbey Perished When "Mushing" Out with Mail.

No Trace Found of the Carriers or Mail By the Searchers.

Details were received by the steamer Amur yesterday afternoon of the drowning of the mail carriers on Taku Arm, of which news was given, minus names or particulars, in a despatch received by P. O. Inspector Cupt. Fletcher. The lost mail carriers were Jack McIntyre and Abbey. Search parties were sent to seek for them, and their friends hoped against hope until the search parties returned after having traced the unfortunate men to open water, and there lost all trace. The last trace of the missing men was found on the ice between Taku city and the open water in the branch of Taku Arm that leads from Taku city to Golden Gate. They never landed. The faithful dogs with which the mail was carried, and which were supposed to have been lost with the men, have been located at "Big Jack" Perkinson's place on Taku Arm, near the Big Horn mines.

Mr. McGee, who, with others at Log Cabin, went in search of the lost mail carriers, says: "Messrs. Rant and McFarlane left Log Cabin last week, expecting to meet McIntyre and Abbey at any time, as they were passed down by Log Cabin. After they had gone the length of the Fantail trail to 'Big Jack' Perkinson's place, on Taku Arm, and there discovered that the missing men had left for Atlin in the canoe several days before and had not returned, and that their dogs were still with them, had been left, they feared the worst. Mr. Rant then took the Atlin mail in a boat and went on to Atlin and Mr. McFarlane returned to Log Cabin, hoping that some trace might be discovered. When Mr. Rant reached Atlin he discovered that McIntyre and Abbey had been there, delivered the mail, and that they had started on the return trip for the outside. They crossed Atlin lake, went down the Atlin river to Taku city, and there secured the canoe and went on down the lake to the open water. Their tracks and the impress of the canoe they were dragging were plainly discernible in the snow on the ice. The canoe was evidently launched by the men and they no doubt started off for the West side of the lake. They never arrived at their destination, and there seems little reason to doubt but that the end came in the lake. Either they or the ice gave way and they went through, boat and all. The boat has not been found."

Probably no accident in the North for months has aroused as much sorrow as has the drowning of the mail carriers. Not much is known of Abbey. Jack McIntyre is the best known of the missing men, as he has been a prominent mining man of the interior for years. It was he who discovered the White Horse mineral deposits, and besides he took an active part in several mining districts farther down the river towards Dawson. McIntyre is also part owner of the promising quartz property, the Copper King, at White Horse.

CIVIC FEDERATION.

Discussing Better Conditions Between Employers and Employed.

New York, Dec. 10.—At today's session of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, the general topic was "Industrial Agreements." Prior to its discussion, papers and speeches crowded out of yesterday's programme were presented. Among them was a paper by President Underwood, of the Erie railway, on the question of arbitration. He wrote it is necessary to take from the minds of the working men that his employer wishes to take petty advantage of him. Replies to a circular sent to a large number of manufacturers whether they regard it practicable to gradually reduce hours by voluntary uniform agreement throughout a given industry, provided the employees were to abandon any arbitrary restrictions upon output, showed 670 out of 920 in the affirmative.

The afternoon session began with an address by Frederick Driscoll, commissioner of the United States newspaper publishers, in which he presented a resume of the efforts of his association to reach an understanding with the unions which should prevent strikes and bring matters of disagreement to arbitration. Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, Ohio, spoke of the working agreement that has been in existence for three years between the longshoremen and the Association of Dock Managers, affecting the ports from Buffalo to Toledo. The agreement he said had caused a marked improvement in the conditions and had worked most successfully during the three years. David Keefe, a member of the longshoremen's union, said that in asking for a change in conditions of the laborers, that if they were not able to advance sufficient reason for the change they were not entitled to it. Frederick T. Towne, of the National Founders' Association, said the efforts of his association to arrive at agreements satisfactory to both the employers and the laborers have resulted in local benefit. N. M. Carland, former president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, said: "You may talk of these agreements, but to my thinking there is but one way. It is necessary for the employers and laborers to get together as one family and thresh out their differences." He favored the piece work system and shorter hours, but no pensions for old age. Beverly Smith, secretary of the Lithographers' Association of the United States, said: "The apathy of the employers is responsible for all the conditions that are ill to them." Prof. J. W. Jenks, professor of political economy at Cornell University, in his address, said: "Legally, the strike-breaker is right; he may work for whoever he will; morally he may be right or he may be wrong."

AN INTERIM INJUNCTION

Granted in Favor of Granda Hermanas y Ca in Montreal.

Mr. Justice Trenholme, of Montreal, on December 1 granted an order for an interlocutory injunction in the Superior Court in the case of Granda Hermanos y Ca. vs. Frank Granda, the judgment in full being appended:

This is an application by the Granda Hermanos y Ca corporation, an incorporated body, against one Frank Granda, respondent, for a writ of injunction—a temporary order of injunction against the respondent.

This case comes up now simply on the preliminary application for an interlocutory injunction against the respondent, and for the issue of a writ calling upon the respondent to answer the petition and hear the final judgment in the case.

The question is whether the petitioners are entitled to an interlocutory judgment in this case or not. At the hearing of the case I expressed my opinion that they were, and that it seemed to me it was a case that justified the granting of an interlocutory injunction.

There existed here for nearly two years—from July, 1900, until March, 1902—a partnership of the same name as this incorporated company, that is Granda Hermanos y Ca., composed of Mr. Nathan Michaels and of Mr. Frank Granda. In March, 1902, the present petitioners were incorporated and the partnership transferred to the company, the whole business as a running concern, with goodwill and all its assets.

In the deed of sale the partners bound themselves not to enter into any other business, directly or indirectly, or in any way to compete with the new corporate body.

After a time Mr. Frank Granda, who received a large amount in stock for his share in the partnership—some $15,400, of which $10,000 was for his goodwill and for his refraining from competing with the new company—after some time Mr. Frank Granda withdrew, and in a very short time we find a new business started here in Montreal, almost next door to the old business, at No. 34 St. Peter street, the old business being at No. 38 St. Peter street—a new business is started in the name of Mr. Jose Granda, and we find Frank Granda shortly afterwards in Havana selecting tobacco for this new concern—inspecting and selecting tobacco for the new concern. Mr. Jose Granda, the man who claims to own this business, was in Spain at the time, where he had been for a couple of years, and actually made nothing about the purchase of the tobacco or the starting of this new business until he reached Montreal, after the tobacco was bought.

Under the circumstances of this fact, and of the further fact that Frank Granda undoubtedly called on several customers of the company, and in view of the fact that he was a frequent visitor of the premises of the new concern—he was known to open the doors of the premises in a morning, of the new concern—in view of these facts, the company took a petition for the present injunction, asking for an interlocutory order.

I must say that in my opinion the starting of this new business in the name of J. Granda, in which there may be or may not be legal interest on the part of the other brothers—I mean to say the starting of this new business, in which all three brothers are assisting, although it is in the name of J. Granda only, is, in my opinion, a great violation of good faith, and of the spirit and even the legal obligation undertaken by Mr. Frank Granda.

Frank Granda got no less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of the consideration which he received when he sold out his interests as a partner with Mr. Michaels, for the goodwill, and he got that not only for himself, but he also represented the interests of his brothers in the partnership. Instead of the three being partners, Mr. Frank Granda alone was the partner, but the other two partners had an equal interest in his share of the partnership; and these men, who received this large sum of money for goodwill and for refraining from competing with the new business, are actually using that money which they got for the goodwill, to start this rival business.

I look upon it as a breach of good faith, and I look upon it as a violation of the agreement, and it would be very extraordinary if the arms of the law are not long enough and strong enough to reach a case of this kind.

The injunction, however, is not taken against the whole concern. It is taken against Frank Granda alone, and the injunction is granted, and the interlocutory order, on this ground—that Frank Granda has violated his obligation by selecting that tobacco for the new concern, which was an act of helping on the new concern, a rival of the old company, and by the fact of his visiting and soliciting custom, which I think is proved. These two facts are proved, and I have no doubt he is the brains of the whole concern, but it has not been legally proved. I think it is a flagrant case, and a case where the injunction ought to issue with an interlocutory order.

The case of Cook and Brisebois, in the 2nd Practice Reports, 162, of this court, wherein an injunction was granted by this court, contains authorities which I think amply justify the granting of this interlocutory injunction asked for by the parties. I, therefore, grant the injunction with costs.

The court doth order an interlocutory injunction to forthwith issue against respondent, restraining him as he is hereby restrained until otherwise ordered by this court, from taking any part in the management or operation of the business of the manufacture of cigars or of dealers in leaf tobacco now being carried on at No. 34 St. Peter street, in the city of Montreal, or at any other place in Canada, whether in his own name or in the name of Jose Granda and Domingo Granda, or any or all of them, and from otherwise, directly or indirectly, carrying on in the name of any person, firm or corporation, other than as a member of the company, petitioners, in the Dominion of Canada, for the term of twenty years from the 25th March, 1902, the business of the manufacture of cigars in any of its branches, or of dealers in leaf tobacco or any other business competing in any way with the business of the company, petitioners.

And it is ordered that a writ do issue, summoning the respondent to appear and answer the petition of petitioners herein, and to hear the final judgment to be rendered on said petition.

That petitioners give security, as required by law, for the sum of $100.

Waitress at quick lunch stand—Do you want to eat this sandwich here or take it with you?

Gentleman—Both.—Harvard Lampoon.

C. P. R. RECEIPTS.

Traffic Shows Increase Over Last Year.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Traffic on the C. P. R. for the week ending December 7 was $875,000, and for the same week last year $759,000.

FALSE REPORT.

Sent to England that Canada Has Foot and Mouth Disease.

Ottawa, Dec. 10—(Special.)—The British government is appraised through jealous United States sources that a case of foot and mouth disease had arisen in Toronto, and have asked the government for particulars. There is not a word of truth in the reports.

Capt. Pedersery, Ladysmith, is a guest of the Victoria hotel.

RUNAWAY MAYOR.

Ames of Minneapolis Eludes His Pursuers.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 10.—The Boston police are on watch for ex-Mayor L. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, who is wanted in that city on the charge of having accepted a bribe. The officers believe that Ames scented the trap that was being laid for him, or followed out a well-laid plan of his own to elude his pursuers and did not come to Boston as he was supposed to do, when his departure from Louisville, Ky., yesterday was learned. A man answering Ames' description left the train at Springfield, and it is thought he went to Montreal.

DISLIKED EGOTISM.

"What's the matter with you?" asked his wife.

"I'm feeling lonely," was the reply.

"Don't you like this town?"

"I don't like this earth."

"What's the objection to it?"

"People are two egotistical. If there's anything I hate it's egotism. And when I see kings going about confidently, and doing things wrong, and diplomats trying all sorts of insincere tricks with complete effrontery, and lawyers seeking applause for arguing on the wrong side of a case, and everybody displaying utter selfishness without a blush, I am forced to the conviction that I am the only consistently high-toned and moral gentleman on this globe. And it makes me feel lonely."

PLATINUM ORE IN SIMILKAMEEN

Central Group in Burnt Basin Undoubtedly Contains Rare Mineral.

Considerable interest attaches to the operations of the Contact Gold Mines, Limited, in the Burnt Basin camp, owing to the discovery last summer that the ores of the property contained platinum in commercial quantities. The discovery confirmed the prediction ventured some time previously by a member of the Dominion geological survey who visited Burnt Basin.

Henry P. Jackson, manager of the company, has two shifts of men at work on the Contact group at the present time, and developments to be continued all winter, supplies for the period having been taken into the mine prior to the advent of snow. Drifting on the vein is being carried ahead, and excellent returns are being attained. The ore is shown to continue in the lead with a consistent average in width of something over three feet. A vertical depth of about 200 feet has been secured, and this is being increased as the workings run into the hill.

The presence of platinum in the ore is confirmed as the results of tests made on additional samples of the product forwarded to Baker & Co., metallurgists and refiners of Newark, N. J., where a rare metal was found in all the samples, and while in some it was slightly under the percentage required to be of commercial value, the net result was to demonstrate that Contact ores could be profitably treated for their platinum contents.

The total absence of railway transportation facilities to Burnt Basin is beginning to hamper the Contact people seriously. The juncture has been reached when sinking operations are being seriously considered, but the proposition is difficult of solution at present. The heavy machinery necessary to sink economically cannot be brought in over the present trail, and a wagon road will be essential to the future development of the Contact and other mines embraced within the area of Burnt Basin. About four miles of road will be required, and when completed the road would be of a permanent nature, and the reduction in the costs of bringing in supplies and plant would be an important factor in the operation of the properties concerned.

ORE FROM WASHINGTON.

Shipments From U. S. Mines to Granby Smelter Increasing.

A Grand Forks despatch dated December 5 says: Commencing today four furnaces are now in operation. This will double the tonnage formerly treated.

During the past week ore shipments from Republic, Wash., via Kettle Valley line, amounted to 626 tons, as follows:

Quilp	310
Black Tail	144
Lone Pine	114
Morning Glory	58

Total shipments by rail to date, 3,592 tons.

A STRICT DOORKEEPER.

Wing Lee's Application of His Lessons.

When the Andersons went to California they rented a small furnished house and engaged a Chinese man-of-all-work. The house was well situated and tastefully furnished, and Wing Lee proved to be a good cook, clean and respectful.

As soon as the Andersons were settled the neighbors began to call, and it was then that the fact was discovered that Wing was absolutely devoid of any ideas as to the ushering in or out of guests.

So one morning the ladies determined to instruct him. Providing him with a tray, Miss Anderson went out, rang the bell, was shown into the parlor, and waited while the calm Chinaman carried her card to Mrs. Anderson.

This was repeated several times, until the ladies were quite satisfied that Wing was perfect in his role.

That evening at 8:30 o'clock the bell rang. Wing scuffled majestically to the door, while mother and daughter hung breathlessly over the banisters to watch the result of their teaching.

They heard a gentleman's voice ask if the ladies were at home. They saw Wing present his tray and receive a card with an air which made them mentally pat each other on the back, and then they saw him draw a card from his sleeve.

"Mine!" gasped Miss Anderson. "The one we used for the lesson!"

Wing compared the two carefully, and returned the one which the caller had just handed him, he remarked blandly: "Tickee no good. No can come," and calmly shut the door in the face of the astonished guest.

ARBUTHNOT ELECTED.

Winnipeg Chooses Old Mayor—Against Sunday Cars.

Winnipeg, Dec. 10.—Arbuthnot was elected mayor of Winnipeg today over Mitchell, in a total vote of 4,692. The Sunday street car by-law was defeated by 204 votes; for Sunday cars, 2,166; against Sunday cars, 2,370.

Texada Miner Dashed to Death

Louis Delatre Lingered Too Long at a Blast in the Cornell.

William Wildgrube a Gardener Falls Heir to Fifty Thousand Dollars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Dec. 11.—Louis Delatre, of Vancouver, employed in the Cornell copper mine, Texada, was killed yesterday. He and a companion, Robert Hoben, were late in getting away from a blast. Hoben caught on a beam after both were blown out of the shaft bucket and miraculously escaped being dashed to death at the bottom.

William Wildgrube, a gardener, who has been living in poor circumstances near New Westminster, has inherited $50,000. His brothers, who had not heard of him for ten years, traveled 15,000 miles in search of him.

Ross' majority in the Yukon now stands at 800, according to advices received today.

The telephone company has acceded to the demands of the operators, but the girls will not return to work until an agreement is reached with the linemen. It is expected that the employees will all go back.

Edward Clarence Taylor was married this morning to Miss Helen Kathleen Sully, in St. Paul's church. The bride is a daughter of William Sully, of E. H. Heaps & Co., while the groom is manager of the B. C. Fruit Canning & Coffee Company.

A PATRIOTIC MILLIONAIRE

Pedro Alvarado, Miner, Offers to Pay Mexico's National Debt.

Parral, Mexico, Saturday.—Pedro Alvarado, formerly a poen and mine laborer, who now counts his wealth by the millions, has offered to pay the public debt of Mexico.

Senor Alvarado communicated his patriotic desire to free the government from her load of debt to Ives Jose Limantour, the Minister of Finance, in a long telegram a few days ago. In this telegram he asked to be informed as to the exact amount of the country's outstanding indebtedness.

A prompt response was received from Minister Limantour, in which he advised Senor Alvarado that his was an impracticable idea, but that it was none the less appreciated.

"I stand ready to make my offer good at any time the government gives me the word," said Senor Alvarado. "I have my millions. It all came out of the ground. I got my title to the ground which produced these millions from the government. Why should I not help my benefactor? The least I can do is to pay the debt of my government. That would not be much for me to do. I hope it can be arranged."

Pedro Alvarado is the most talked about man in Mexico today. Less than four years ago he was a common miner, earning his 75 cents a day (Mexican money) and wearing sandals. He is of pure Indian blood and wholly illiterate so far as education goes, but he has shown wonderful business foresight and capacity since his riches came.

It was while wandering over the mountains near Parral, a little more than three years ago, that Senor Alvarado came upon the outcropping of the ledge of silver which has since yielded him wealth.

How much Senor Alvarado is worth today in actual cash is known to no one but himself, and perhaps his knowledge is somewhat vague.

He has no system of accounting. His miners take the rich ore from the mine; it is sacked by the ore buyers, and the money is paid into his hands.

It has been estimated that his Palmillo mine has yielded him not less than forty million dollars within the last three years. This is probably an under estimate.

Senor Alvarado is a philanthropist. He built a grand cathedral at Parral and donated it to the Catholic church, of which he is a devout member. He scatters his money among the poor and needy with a profligate hand. No call of real distress that is made upon him is unanswered.

He recently completed an elegant palace of 30 rooms, where he makes his home. In every room there is a fine piano.

Senor Alvarado has a bodyguard of 25 men in his employ. This armed guard accompanies him on all of his business trips to his mine and into the city of Parral.

Around the body of Senor Alvarado is a leather belt with pockets. These pockets are kept constantly filled with gold and greenbacks amounting to many thousands of dollars. He calls this his pin money.

This remarkable Croesus has a great admiration for Americans. He is imposed upon by scores of American "hoboes," who flock to Mexico during the winter season in search of a milder climate. He says he intends making a visit to the principal cities of the United States in the near future.

It is safe to say that during his visit he will outshine all the princes of India in the splendor of his surroundings.

Miners Demand Protection

Kootenay and Slocan Lead Miners Pass Some Important Resolutions.

Want Canadian Lead Placed on Equal Footing With United States.

Kaslo, Dec. 11.—(Special)—The lead miners met at Sandon last evening and passed a resolution calling on the Dominion government to secure the Canadian market for Canadian ores by giving it equal protection as is afforded by the United States. The whole industry was represented, including the North Star, St. Eugene of East Kootenay, Slocan Star, Last Chance, Payne, Rambler-Cariboo, Whitewater, Ruth, Antoine, Queen Bess, American Boy, Monitor, Bosun, Mercury, Reco, Goodenough, Hartney, etc., some 50 mines in all. The Slocan, Lardo, South Forks, Slocan Lake, Ainsworth and East Kootenay camps were represented by 40 persons. The meeting was a unit upon the question, and the resolutions were carried unanimously without a dissenting voice.

Eight hundred and eighty dollars was collected forthwith, in the hall, for preliminary expenses, and the meeting resolved to form a distinctive association for the protection of this particular class of miners at an early date, and it will assuredly be done.

THE CENTRE STAR.

T. G. Blackstock Talks of the Mine's Future.

In conversation with the Toronto Mail and Empire recently, Mr. T. G. Blackstock, vice-president of the Centre Star mine, in Rossland, B. C., gave some interesting and additional facts to those contained in the annual report, as published in this column a few days ago. Mr. Blackstock has by no means lost faith in his British Columbia mining enterprises. In fact it may be said he is more confident than ever of the future of Centre Star and War Eagle. Of course he fully realizes that many Canadians, and more especially his own fellow-citizens, suffered severely in the mining slump of two years ago, but he has great hopes of the future. In an interview he said: "The report of Centre Star will be issued to the shareholders today, and I don't think it will be very disappointing. Mr. Kirby's report will be well worth studying. He is not an optimist by any means. He speaks of things exactly as he finds them. I take it now that the Centre Star is in a better position than it ever was." According to Mr. Blackstock it would be about three years yet before the mine was on a dividend-paying basis. The debt had been reduced to $100,000 on the first of the present month, and as the company was now in a position to pay off $30,000 a month it would take but little time to liquidate the whole. At present 35,000 tons were being shipped every month from the Centre Star. Within a year from now the company would have erected a concentrator in Rossland to treat the ores of the Centre Star and War Eagle mines, thus effecting a great saving to the company.

The shares of Centre Star are widely scattered. A number of Scotch capitalists paid as high as $1.50 for their holdings, while today the best price that can be got for them is 30 cents. Mr. Blackstock says he cannot understand this low price. He evidently considers the shares dirt cheap at the present figure. Four years ago a Montrealer, representing a syndicate of capitalists, made a bid to Mr. Blackstock for 1,000,000 shares of Centre Star at $1 a share. The offer was refused. A week later C. R. Hosmer made a bid of $1.25. He got the shares. Within a week from the purchase Mr. Hosmer had disposed of the entire lot at $1.50 per share, thus netting a clear profit of $250,000. The buyers have still got them.

CROW'S NEST COAL STOCK.

New Issue Allotted at a Premium of 150.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—The directors of the Crow's Nest Coal Co. yesterday allotted 40,000 of the remaining shares of the company's stock authorized to be issued by a recent meeting of shareholders. The stock was all taken by the present shareholders. The shares are $25 each, which makes the capital now issued $5,500,000, all that is authorized. The new stock was issued at a premium of 150, that is, $62.50 per share, so that the company's treasury will receive $2,500,000 for the new issue.

Telegraph Line At Clayoquot

Steamer Otter Lays Cable For this Line Across Barkley Sound.

River Steamers for the Sound—Aorangi Will Sail Today.

Today or tomorrow Victoria will be placed in communication with Clayoquot, on the Vancouver Island coast, the telegraph line having been extended to that place, and instruments installed at the store of Stockam & Dawley, on Stubbs Island, the commercial settlement of Clayoquot. The steamer Otter, which laid the cable across Barkley Sound for this addition to the Dominion government telegraph line, which heretofore did not extend past Alberni, returned from the West Coast yesterday after completing the work of dropping the line from a point on Alberni canal to the other side of Barkley Sound. Another section of cable has been laid across Clayoquot Sound for a distance of half a mile from the mainland to Stubbs Island, this having been completed about two weeks ago, and now that the longer cable across Barkley Sound has been completed by the Otter, the line is practically complete.

With the Dominion government telegraph line extended to Clayoquot and the lighthouse, which it is proposed to erect at the mouth of that sound, placed in operation, the shipping facilities on the Vancouver Island coast will be greatly improved. The light will be of great advantage to shipping, and with the telegraph communication extended to that point, shipwrecked crews which find their way to the Coast will be able to get assistance quicker than they otherwise would have. Those who remember the details of several wrecks which have occurred on the Island coast will easily see how this may have the effect, in some cases, of saving life, as well as property.

MORE THAN HALF CARBON.

Returns on Princeton Coal From 700 Foot Level.

W. Blakemore, M. E., consulting engineer for the Ashnola Coal company of Toronto, gives the following results of an analysis of the 10 foot seam of coal, cut at a depth of 700 feet, during the boring operations this fall: Moisture, 9.2 per cent.; fixed carbon, 52.2 per cent.; volatile combustible matter, 32.9 per cent.; ash, 5.7 per cent.

This analysis is most satisfactory, showing a comparatively low percentage of ash and the carbon percentage higher than that obtained from surface coal.

The Osoyoos & Similkameen Coal & Exploration company is perfecting title to its extensive holdings. This completed, it is the intention to form a strong development company, so that by spring active operations will be commenced.

The Vermilion Forks Mining & Development company has ceased boring operations for the present. The company is developing one of the surface seams, and has completed the running of a new adit.

COUNTERFEIT LABELS.

Chicago, Ills., Dec. 10.—In a raid by constables and labor leaders early today, it is believed the greatest plant in the country for counterfeiting union cigar labels was discovered, says the Inter-Ocean. The printing establishment of H. L. Meites, 380 Halstead street, was entered, and the ten counterfeit plates were captured, from which it is believed all the counterfeit labels in the United States have been printed. One hundred thousand counterfeit stamps were also confiscated. Officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union assert that the plates are the only ones in existence. Meites shipped the counterfeit blue slips in lots varying from 1,000 to 100,000 to all parts of the United States. The prisoner was taken to the county jail in default of $15,000 bonds.

ASSOUAN DAM

Opened in the Presence of the Khedive.

Assouan, Egypt, Dec. 10.—The great Nile reservoir and dam were opened today in the presence of the Khedive and many other distinguished persons.

Amalgamation of the Races

United States Negroes Believe That Whites and Blacks Will Blend.

And that Intermarriage Will Finally Settle the Race Question.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes: A good many negroes and persons of mixed white and black blood in the South have been found of late following the lead of Booker Washington and trying to build up the colored man without trying to make a white man of him. This, however, is by no means the aspiration of the mass of the mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons in this city. Few of these will speak with freedom as to what their actual aspirations are, but your correspondent knows of one married couple, both intelligent, well-educated, and very light in color, who not only discuss the matter with members of the white race, but have fortified themselves, by a life-long study, with facts and figures in support of their position.

They have always cherished preeminently a single idea—the amalgamation of their own with the white race. They study history and current happenings diligently for proofs that the destiny of the two races in this country is to merge into one mixed blood, just as it has done in so much of the West Indies and in Central and South America. They point to James Bryce's recent essay on the four relations which a superior race may hold to an inferior—extermination, slavery, amalgamation and isolation— and assert that the conditions which he describes as making for amalgamation are clearly operative in the United States today. They back up their conclusions by a mass of evidence that the process is already going on. The colored woman asserts that she could give the name of eight of her friends and relatives who have gone to scattered points in the North and West, and began life over again as whites, their children intermarrying with the dominant race without the slightest suspicion of a negro taint.

In their own family life they have solemnly warned their children, from the earliest years when such matters are discussed, that if one of them chooses a mate in marriage of a darker tint than himself, he need never again cross the parental threshold. Every emphasis is put upon the necessity of finding a mate as much lighter as poss