A PARTY OF STEEL MEN NOW IN WEST

Their Views on the Outlook For The City of San Francisco.

A party of steel men, all identified with the United States Steel corporation, arrived in the city from the west in a private car of the Elgin, Joliette and Eastern railway today, says the Winnipeg Free Press. In the party were Frank Baaches, of Chicago; F. T. Bentley, of Chicago; John Duncan, of Keewaunee; John Neal, of Pittsburg; R. S. White, of Chicago; J. Kennedy, of Pittsburg; B. Ayers, of Chicago, and M. Dreyfus, of Chicago.

These gentlemen were selected directly after the great earthquake in San Francisco to go west to the Pacific coast and investigate conditions in the city of San Francisco and at other points in the state.

This duty was performed by them, and they are now on the way back to Chicago, combining business with pleasure. In Canada they stopped only at Vancouver and Winnipeg. While business is done to a considerable extent in Winnipeg by the corporation, the city would not have been visited had it not been in the direct route back to St. Paul, south and east.

The purchases of Winnipeg from the corporation consist largely of barbed wire and steel tubing, and during the morning the eight gentlemen visited all the local wholesale hardware buildings, beginning with J. H. Ashdown's, on Bannatyne avenue east. At the conclusion of the visit to the various hardware establishments luncheon was served at the Commercial club, at which Mr. Ashdown presided, and brief addresses were made by Frank Baaches and other members of the party.

Their Visit to 'Frisco

Being asked regarding affairs in San Francisco, Mr. Baaches gave an optimistic report. "Everything is satisfactory on the Pacific coast," he said. "The city will be rebuilt and the class of structures erected will be of a most substantial kind. Everything possible will be done to create one of the most beautiful and attractive cities in the world."

"It has been said that there will be a scarcity of steel?" suggested the reporter.

"Well, steel is scarce," was the reply, "but we would be strange manufacturers if we could not supply the demands of San Francisco. Certainly if the entire demands of that city had to be met in a day we would not be able to supply it. But it will be ten years before San Francisco is rebuilt, and we will only be called on for a little at a time. There will be no lack of steel to rebuild San Francisco. The city will be well rebuilt and steel will be largely used in its construction."

Being asked regarding the general work of the steel trust and the possibility of its extension to Canada, Mr. Baaches became uncommunicative, having no information of any kind to give out on this subject.

The party are covering the city this afternoon in an electric car and will leave at 5 p. m. over the Soo line for the south.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S FUNERAL.

Universal Respect Shown Remains of Dead Irishman.

Dublin, June 2.—The love and respect in which Michael Davitt was held in Ireland and the widespread sorrow at his death were amply evidenced by the scenes in the streets here this morning when the body of the father of the land league was removed from the Clarendon street chapel, where it had lain over night, to Broadstone station for conveyance to the peaceful county graveyard at Strade, county Mayo.

The business places closed their shutters, the shutters were closed in the private houses and streets were lined by enormous crowds of people, the men doffing their hats as the coffin, which was almost hidden by beautiful floral wreaths, was borne by. The funeral cortege included many Nationalist members of the House of Commons and clergymen representatives of every religion and political creed. John Redmond, John Dillon and other members o the Irish Nationalist party were among the mourners who closely followed the hearse. While the procession stretched out to enormous proportions, another vast crowd awaited the arrival of the body at the station, and on all sides a feeling of the deepest sorrow was apparent among the people.

At the Burial Place

Numbers of mourners joined the train conveying the body at Mullinger and Athlone. Everywhere along the countryside the people seemed aware of the mission of the train and hats were respectfully lifted in the fields and on the roadside as it dashed past. An enormous crowd awaited the arrival of the train at Faxford and a procession of vehicles nearly a mile long, followed by a big gathering of persons drawn from miles around, started for Strade, the family burial place of the Davitts, five miles from Faxford. The ceremony was most impressive. The old graveyard is near the ruins of one of the western abbeys and the grace under an ash tree and within sight of the birthplace of Mr. Davitt. A large body of the peasantry was awaiting at the cemetery and many persons threw wreaths on the coffin when it was lowered into the grave. When all was over a large crowd lingered, their eyes bedimmed with tears, till long after the others had dispersed.

HEAVY ATLANTIC TRAFFIC.

Every Berth Taken on Liners Sailing From New York.

New York, June 2.—The six transAtlantic liners sailing from New York today go out with every berth on board taken. For more than a week there has not been a saloon berth to be had, and accommodations on some of the vessels had been sold out for weeks.

MUKDEN OPEN.

Korean City Formally Opened to International Trade.

Tokio, June 2.—Mukden was formally opened yesterday to international trade. The occasion was widely celebrated. The Chinese General Chao and the Japanese Consul General Hagiwara, representing their respective governments, exchanged the most cordial greetings. The authorities are busy drafting harbor regulations for Tairen, the new Japanese name for Port Dalny, and as soon as they are completed that port will be opened to international trade.

PROGRESS REPORTS FROM MINING CAMPS

Valuable Claims at Franklin Bonded---Shipments From Rossland.

Grand Forks, June 2.—(Special)—It is reported today that the Maple Leaf group of claims in Franklin camp, consisting of the Maple Leaf, Twilight and Beacon, have been bonded to H. W. Warrington, superintendent of the Kettle Valley lines, and others for $60,000, the papers having been signed by some of the owners today. By the terms of the bond a substantial cash payment will be made in 30 days, and thereafter at stated intervals during the term of the bond, which is reported to be eighteen months. The recent rich strike made on the Maple Leaf property, together with the subsequent rich find on the M. S. claim, in the same camp, has created a genuine stampede of mining men to Franklin camp, H. W. Warrington and others having gone up to the camp this morning. These claims are owned by the Fee brothers of Grand Forks and M. Young of Vancouver.

A despatch received this evening from Rock Creek states that Willis M. Meadows, a wealthy rancher and an old resident of that district, was found dead at his ranch yesterday. The deceased was about 50 years of age and unmarried, owning over 100 head of cattle. A. C. Sutton, administrator at Grand Forks, has taken charge of the estate of the dead man, the cause of whose death is unknown.

The Week at Rossland

Rossland, June 2.—The Nickle Plate compressor plant has been leased by the Centre Star and was hitched to the compressed air line of that company yesterday. The leased plant is driven by a 750 horse power electrical motor. It has been lying idle since the Rossland-Great Western Mining Company ceased operations several years ago. The leased plant will be used until the 650 horse power electrical motor recently ordered by the company and the new 1250 horse power hoist are installed. It will with the present plant be sufficient for all the requirements of the mines. The use of the Nickle Plate plant was made necessary through the closing of the War Eagle compressor, which was shut down in furtherance of the plant using only the Centre Star shaft for handling the ore of both the War Eagle and the Centre Star, both these companies being the property of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada.

The ore chute of the Le Roi west of the dike is developing on the 800-foot level in a satisfactory manner. It has been found in the surface and is strong, wide and well defined there. It is thought it will prove one of the most valuable assets of the company; in fact it is claimed it will make the Le Roi practically a new mine.

The shipments were: Centre Star, 2349 tons; Le Roi, 2880; Le Roi No. 2, 90; Le Roi No. 2 (milled), 1200. Total for the week 6519 and for the year 138,084.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

London, June 2.—The Observer says that as a result of King Edward's recent visit to Greece a settlement of the Cretan question is probable, Greek troops replacing the international guards, Suda bay lasping to Great Britain and the prince of Greece possibly becoming governor of Cyprus.

SEEIKNG BOMB THROWER.

Barcelona, June 2.—Inquiries at Sabadell, near Barcelona, show that Morales, the chief suspect in the attempt to assassinate King Alphonso and his bride, is the son of a manufacturer there. He was educated in Germany, where he became imbued with anarchistic ideas. As he spoke several languages when he returned to Sabadell, Morales was given a position as a commercial traveler for his father's firm. He became intimate with the local anarchists of his town, whom he supplied with funds. His disposition rendered him insufferable to his family, and last January, having inherited $2,000, he left his father's home. Since then he has maintained the closest relations with anarchists.

A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM. The Slightest Backache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a women's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK REPORTED AT SEATTLE

Tremor Was Slight One and No More Than Perceptible---Felt in East.

Seattle felt a slight shock of earthquake on Friday morning at 5 o'clock. There was one tremble. No damage was done, the tremor being perceptible, however. The shock was not perceptible here, and it is not known whether the seismograph here recorded the quake, as Mr. Reed, meteorologist, has not yet developed the film of the instrument.

Regarding the quake, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer of yesterday says:

"That a distinct shock was felt has not been established. Certain persons awake at that hour assert they felt a slight distrubance, barely perceptible and of not more than two seconds' duration. Others who were out at the same hour, among them newspaper men, policemen and employees of the street department, are positive they felt nothing, and persons asleep were not disturbed; at least no reports of sudden awakenings were made.

"Inquiry at the university elicited the information that no impressions of the shock was recorded there, and Weather Observer Salisbury stated that no official record of any earthquake tremor was made by the weather bureau.

"The fact that Washington recorded the greatest intensity of the disturbance and preceded Seattle's first apprisal of a shock by four hours or more, would indicate that, if the disturbance took direction at all, it was from east to west.

"Those closely conversant with seismic tremors connect the Washington shock with the recent agitation in the volcanic zone, of which Mount Hecla, in Iceland, is the centre."

A Washington despatch to the Seattle paper says:

"The seismograph at the weather bureau today registered an earthquake of considerable strength, and from the similarity in time it is thought to be the same quake which, according to press reports, was felt in Seattle this morning. According to the instrument here, the earthquake was of considerable magnitude and began about midnight of May 31st, eastern time. The strongest portion of the motion, however, began at thirty-four minutes past 12 a. m., June 1st, and continued for about eleven minutes. The total duration of the earthquake was nearly two hours, and the components of motion were recorded from every direction. The officials of the weather bureau say that this is the first considerable earthquake recorded at Washington since the great San Francisco earthquake of April 18th, and that the indications, from records of the seismograph here, are that the origin of the present earthquake was at a much greater distance from Washington than San Francisco. They, however, are unable to definitely locate the area of the present vibrations."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says:

"The foregoing despatch probably explains the receipt of a telegram from Denver, Colo., stating that the Denver Times has issued an 'extra,' giving particulars of an earthquake shock said to have been felt in Seattle shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

"A despatch from Denver to the Post-Intelligencer, referring to the Denver Times 'extra' and the reported Seattle shock, said: 'Denver, Colo., June 1, 1906.—Denver Times issues extra. Says Seattle people aroused from slumber by distinct shock; tremble recorded at almost same time as one which visited San Francisco; vibrations from east to west, ten seconds' duration. No perceptible damage; people aroused from slumber heard several shocks from east to west and north to south; clock pendulums stopped.'

"Reports that an impression of the eastern earthquake had been received in Seattle about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning were made to the Post-Intelligencer."

MAY CHANGE LAW OF ENGLISH DIVORCE

Opinion of Many Authorities Is That a Reform Is Necessary.

working classes than Mr. Thomas Holmes author of "Pictures and Problems from London Police courts," and for many years a police court missionary.

Mr. Holmes was one the leading supporters of the movement which resulted in the passing of the 1895 act, the granting of so many separations under which moved Sir Gorell Barnes to make

Should "judicial separations" be abolished in favor of "divorce made easy?"

The discussion of this momentous social question, which was raised by Sir Gorell Barnes, the president of the divorce court, has shown that there is a considerable body of opinion in favor of reforming the marriage laws, and giving equality to women.

Among those who are in favor of reform may be counted the Hon. Chas. Russell, the eminent solicitor, who gave an outline of his views on the question. He said:

"Personally, I am opposed to the principle of divorce altogether. I believe we can be far better without it. But, once you admit, as we have admitted in English law, the principle of divorce, then I think the only rational thing is that if two people want a divorce they ought to have it, on both signing an agreement and registering it in the divorce court, subject always to proper provision of the court, for the care of the children.

Degrading System.

"My reasons for saying this are that the present system of obtaining divorce is most degrading to both the husband and the wife, and to society, and is very injurious to the prospects in life of the children of the marriage.

"The system entails the proof by the one party that the other has been guilty of misconduct and the narration of degrading details, which all injures the self-respect of both parties."

Few men in London have more carefully studied the seamy side of the his striking pronouncement. Although the act has admittedly granted relief to ill-used wives, Mr. Holmes agrees that it has brought its own evils, and in certain cases he is in favor of easy divorce instead.

"There is no doubt separations lead to widespread misconduct," he said recently.

"If a wife has a brutal or lazy husband, and she is a hardworking, decent woman, who maintains her children herself, surely she ought to have some relief. The difficulty is to know what relief to grant.

"If a wife obtains a separation order, very often the husband does not pay her the ten or twelve shillings a week. He finds another partner instead, and if his wife summons him for her alimony, he says, "I have nothing to pay with. I have known men to owe £60 or £70 in arrears on a 20s a week order. If they are sent to jail, the imprisonment wipes out the debt, and then they begin again and pile up the arrears until they are again sent to jail. And so on.

What Wife Gets.

"What happens to the wife? If she follows her husband's example and takes another partner, her husband can have the separation order quashed. He can cast her off, and she has not further claim on him. He may live just as he pleases without doing his wife any legal wrong. But if she does likewise he can cast her off, and she has no further his wife, but she has no claim on him. Things are not equal.

"There should be fewer separations altogether, and more facility for divorce but I would insist on thorough inquiry before divorce was granted. There should be independent evidence. I think the inquiry might be made before the magistrate, and the question of divorce then referred to a higher court.

"These separation orders are very largely affecting the life of the poor, and I am glad the judge made his statement. It is very sad to see a number of bruised women waiting in court to give evidence against their husbands."

A young Peterborough farmer states that his costs in obtaining a divorce from his wife last week were more than £100.

His wife's misconduct was admitted, and a counter-charge of cruelty was not upheld, but it accounted for the long bill of costs against the husband.

NEED NOT FEAR J. J. HILL.

Rufus Pope, the former member for Compton, who has spent two months in the new northwest provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, declares his belief that J. J. Hill will build his projected road from Winnipeg to Vancouver, but he does not believe the Canadian Pacific has anything to fear from the Great Northern invasion, says the Montreal Herald.

An organization like the Canadian Pacific that had been so generously treated by grants of money and land ought to be able to compete successfully with any American railway system. Their credit is high and they can get all the money they require to build whatever lines are necessary to take care of the traffic within their reach.

Mr. Pope gave currency to the interesting report that there is a possibility of the Canadian Pacific constructing another line through the Rockies by way of the Yellowhead Pass. Their Kerbelle branch is being pushed rapidly towards Wetaskawin, whence they will connect with Edmonton, and there is talk about their making from there to the mountains.

Mr. Pope referred to the marvelous development that had taken place, to the extraordinary increase in land values, to the quantity of government land upon which homesteads had been established. "Just think," he said, "that Canada purchased all that she now owns in that country for $2,500,000."

THE FULL COURT.

Following is a list of appeals to come before the judges of the full court on Tuesday next:

Newswander vs. Giegerich—An appeal from Mr. Justice Duff. D. G. Marshall for plaintiff, respondent; J. O'Shea for defendant, appellant.

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Lewis—An appeal from Judge Henderson. D. G. Marshall for plaintiff, respondent; F. R. McD. Russell for defendant, appellant.

Calori vs. Andrews—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. G. E. McCrossan for plaintiff, respondent; G. H. Cowan for defendant, appellant.

Re Union Loan Company ex parte, Hill (A.)—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. J. W. Weart for Hill, R. W. Harris for defendant.

Watson vs. Hamilton—An appeal from Judge Henderson. J. W. Weart for plaintiff, respondent; H. J. Duncan for defendant, appellant.

Re E. A. Carew-Gibson—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. J. W. Weart for plaintiff, F. W. Howay for defendant.

Long vs. Lewis—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. V. Laursen for plaintiff, respondent; F. R. McD. Russell for defendant, appellant.

Dickinson vs. Helliwell—An appeal from Judge Henderson. D. G. Macdonell for plaintiff, respondent; H. J. Duncan for defendant, appellant.

Greer vs. B. C. Electric Railway Co.—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. W. H. McHarg for plaintiff, appellant; V. Laursen for defendant, respondent.

Herman vs. Adams—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. V. Laursen for plaintiff, appellant; J. W. Weart for defendant, respondent.

McCrimmon vs. Smith—An appeal from Mr. Justice Duff. F. W. Howay for plaintiff, appellant; D. G. Macdonell for defendant, respondent.

Boag vs. Wharton—An appeal from Judge Henderson. J. W. Weart for plaintiff, appellant; D. G. Macdonell for defendant, respondent.

Armstrong vs. Thynne—An appeal from Judge Henderson. S. Henderson for plaintiff, appellant; D. Murphy for defendant, respondent.

Emerson vs. Skinner—An appeal from Chief Justice Hunter. A. D. Taylor for plaintiff, respondent; H. C. Shaw for defendant, appellant.

Hofius vs. Lenora Co.—An appeal from the Chief Justice. D. M. Eberts, K. C., for plaintiff, respondent; W. M. Griffin for defendant, appellant.

Star Mining Co. vs. B. N. White Co.—A motion. J. O'Shea for plaintiff, appellant; J. H. Lawson Jr. for defendant, respondent.

McLean vs. Fernie—A motion. J. H. Lawson Jr. for plaintiff; F. C. Lawe for defendant.

Inverarity vs. Hanington—An appeal from Mr. Justice Morrison. D. M. Eberts, K. C., for plaintiff, respondent; J. H. Lawson Jr. for defendant, appellant.

Morton vs. Nicholls—An appeal from the Chief Justice. F. Higgins for plaintiff, appellant; D. M. Eberts, K. C., for defendant, respondent.

GENERAL NEWS FROM GRAND FORKS

Some Interesting Items From the Boundary Country.

Grand Forks, May 30.—Among the recent arrivals in Grand Forks is David S. Bell who is a retired soldier having served in Company "E." Infantry 14th Illinois regiment under Colonel John M. Palmer afterwards governor of Illinois. Mr. Bell in his early manhood was intimately acquainted with President Abraham Lincoln and remembers distinctly when President Lincoln owned a small grocery store at Old Salem in Minard county, Illinois—at this time the president was twenty-one years of age. Mr. Bell has related several interesting anecdotes relating to the late President Lincoln, among which were the following. A couple of years after the president had been returend to office he was in a large mercantile store in Springfield Illinois, when a very dudish young man came into the store and purchased several articles which he wanted delivered at his hotel without delay. As there was no one in the store at the moment to carry the parcels and as the young customer was growing impatient, President Lincoln stepped forward and offered to carry the parcels for the young dude. The president delivered the parcels in safety and did not make his identity known to his employer. The young man, however, was terribly mortified when he learned that his errand boy had been the president of the United States. Mr. Bell states that he voted for President Lincoln at his first election for congress in Illinois when the president was so pinched for ready money that he had to pawn his surveyors instruments with Judge Clark of the district court in Illinois in order to borrow thirty dollars in cash for personal expenses in going to Washington. Mr. Bell corroborates previous reports about the extreme honesty and nobility of character of President Lincoln and says that his acts of charity and benevolence were numberless. Mr. Bell who is now seventy-two years of age is drawing a snug pension from the American government for his services at the great civil war of the early sixties. He is father-in-law of Mr. Fred Lane of this place where he is now residing.

A movement is on foot here to start a brass band. It is meeting with favor by the citizens and it will be in connection with the Amateur Athletic association and will likely receive financial aid from the city council.

Frank Hutton, mayor of Grand Forks and Geo. B. Todd of this place have just entered the arena as owners of another likely townsite in Franklin camp. Their new townsite will be situated in crown granted lands in the centre of a rich mining section and will be penetrated by both the Great Northern and Kettle Valley roads.

Considerable feeling has been manifested here lately over the exceedingly arbitrary manner assumed by the management of the celebration committee at Midway on the 24th inst. by their objecting to certain of the Grand Forks judges on several of the committees from acting after previously consenting to these gentlemen being named as judges. To an onlooker it appeared to be a repetition of the dog and the manger act.

James Welsher, a pioneer prospector commonly known as "Dead Shot Jim" has just arrived from McKinley mountain and states that there is a great rush of people into Franklin camp just now.

A. E. Smith and company, proprietors of the first by-weekly stage line to Franklin camp have secured the contract from the Dominion Express company for the handling of all express matter between Grand Forks and Franklin camp, including all intermediate points. The postal department is also about to open a postoffice at Franklin camp and are at present negotiating with the stage company relative to the carrying of the mail to the upper North Fork district including Patterson and other intermediate camps.

ELEVEN KILLED AND TWENTY OTHERS INJURED

Electric Car Overturned Near Providence With Fearful Results.

Providence, R. I., June 2.—Four persons and possibly more were killed and sixteen injured early this morning by the overturning of an electric car in Providence. No details had been received up to 2:10 this morning regarding the number of casualties. It is known, however, that a large fifteen-seated open car chartered by a private party and returning to this city from Crescent park left the rails on a sharp curve at Moore's Corner, East Providence, and was overturned. The accident happened on the suburban line of the Rhode Island Traction company.

Later.—Eleven persons were killed and twenty injured through the overturning of a large trolley car of the Rhode Island Traction company's line at Moore's Corner, East Providence, just after 1 o'clock this morning. The car, which was one of the open type variety and had fifteen seats, was filled with a party of Thornton people who were returning home after a day's outing at Crescent park, a well known pleasure resort on the Providence river, several miles below the city.

A LONG SWIM.

After Seventeen Hours' Struggle Swimmer Reaches Land.

Honolulu, June 2.—Through the capsizing of a boat occupied by Edward Devauchelle, a half white, and three natives of Maui island last Thursday the three natives were drowned. After swimming for seventeen hours and covering thirty miles, Devauchelle reached a rock, on which he slept all day Wednesday. On Thursday he took a further swim of two miles and landed at Molokai. One of the natives accompanied Devauchelle for sixteen hours and then sank; exhau

SUN SHINE FURNACE

has two features which no good furnace should be without—water pan and large double feed-doors.

The water pan will produce enough steam to moisten the hot air, and so keep the atmosphere pure and fresh.

The large double feed-doors make the furnace easy to feed—you do not have to be an expert stoker to keep from hitting the door-frame every time you try to put in a shovel of coal!—and rough chunks of wood can be put in easily.

Every feature in the "Sunshine" is given the same care and thought.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Booklet free.

McClary's

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG. VANCOUVER. ST. JOHN. HAMILTON.

H. COOLEY, Sole Agent

ROSSLAND CAMP'S INCREASED ACTIVITY

Visitor Impressed With Signs of Renewed Activity in Every Direction.

Nelson, June 1.—A recent visit to Rossland by your correspondent shows that camp, backward and dull since the strike of four years ago, to be now rapidly regaining its lost ground. Real estate has once more some value, houses are once more being rented, and, better still, sold; miners are in demand, vast improvements are being projected, much money being spent upon the mines, more ore is being extracted and dividends are being paid regularly. The Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2 and the Centre Star, under its new title of the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting company, have all paid dividends recently, and presumably the last named will pay another 2½ per cent, quarterly dividend on its capital stock of $4,700,000 at the end of June.

The immediate cause of the change is the series of vast improvements which have been inaugurated at the Centre Star and War Eagle and at the smelter at Trail, all now under the one management. Before these improvements could have been started, however, it was first necessary to prove the ore bodies on the Centre Star and War Eagle. On the War Eagle the shaft had been sunk 1,350 feet, but below the sixth level there had been a little ore found at the seventh and practically nothing beyond.

The Centre Star had gone down to the 1,600-foot level, but the development work below, principally diamond drilling under the upper levels, had not been encouraging. So much indeed was this the case that it was privately stated just before the coming in of the new management under James Cronin that at the present rate of shipment, 300 tons daily, the capacity of the shaft, six months would see the finisu of the ore reserves in the mine! Now, after a year's work, matters are different. There is so much ore in sight, more or less blocked out, that the mines could ship 1,000 to 1,200 tons daily for the next two years without any further development.

The main reason of the change, apart from practical as against theoretical practice, is the discovery that the main lead in the War Eagle had altered its dip at a point near the seventh level and had thus been missed below. Hence ore has been found all the way down to the old workings and down to the 1,600-foot level. Moreover, ore has been found in every one of the old stopes which were open, and in consequence there is not a place in the mine where the waste can be filled in and has, therefore, to be dumped on the outside, filling up Centre Star gulch. Somewhat similar discoveries have been made on the Centre Star, so that the mine at the present time has a larger reserve tonnage than at any period in its history.

The reason of the building of the $300,000 mill by late Manager Kirby at Trail was stated to be the impossibility of further proceeding with the extraction of low grade ore from the mines without concentration. The mill proved an utter failure and will probably never be used again, but for all that possibility of mining has been proved, although no large bodies of ore of better values have been discovered, doing away with the necessity of concentrating as upon the Le Roi No. 2. The secret is the simple one of cheaper extraction and of cheaper treatment by handling in larger quantities at the reduction works at Trail. It was at one time thought that these large quantities demanded for successful treatment by the smelter people could not be obtained unless the War Eagle, Centre Star and the Le Roi all came together and shipped together. While this is still being done at present and while the Trail smelter can probably handle any quantity sent it, however large, yet the necessity for amalgamation is no longer vitally pressing, inasmuch as the tonnage that will be supplied by the end of the year by the Centre Star will be equal to that a year or so ago expected from all three mines.

But to carry out this scheme of development and dividend paying it has been necessary to spend large sums of money and larger sums are still in process of expenditure. The outlay at Trail and Rossland, together, will be more than half a million dollars when completed, according to the present standards.

Cheaper extraction meant a better system of handling ore. Formerly ore was brought up at the War Eagle and Centre Star through their shafts, that of the former having its cellar 400 feet above that of the latter and the ore thus raised passed down past the mouth of the Centre Star shaft 1,800 feet by a gravity tramway to the ore bins at the railway. Furthermore, the steam for the hoist was brought up from the Centre Star boiler battery over that same length of snow covered hillsides in pipes, and naturally there was much loss of heat and necessarily waste of money. Yet, again, the boilers were not of the same nature and were indeed a scratch lot picked up here and there over the camp, and consequently were not economical workers.

Under the present system the War Eagle shaft will be abandoned altogether as uneconomical. Three connections are being made between the War Eagle and Centre Star, connecting the sixth and the third, ninth and sixth and eleventh and eighth of the War Eagle and Centre Star respectively. All the ore will be trammed into the latter from the former by electric motors and raised through the Centre Star shaft. This will do away with one set of shaft men, with the loss of heat in the transmitted steam line, the loss of power in taking ore 400 feet into the air and then letting it down again to the same level, and also with one set of ore bins.

But the Centre Star is merely compartmented and has only a capacity of 300 tons daily. A two-ton skip takes up ore from the 1,000-foot level in one minute. A big hoisting plant, the cylinder of which measures 28x60 inches, bigger than that of the Le Roi, measuring 24x60, said at its installation to be the biggest in Canada, is ordered and will be installed this fall. This hoist travels at the speed of 2,000 feet per minute and will hoist four tons of ore. But the capacity is not merely four times, as seen at the first glance. Since the shaft has to take down and up supplies and steel and men as well as ore and since these can be conveyed in future in one-half to one-quarter of the time heretofore consumed, it follows that the extra time can be devoted to the raising of ore and the capacity of the shaft therefore rather more than quintupled than merely quadrupled.

This economy of extraction is further helped by the taking of the ore by tramway to the bins through a sampler at the head of the head works instead of taking the ore first to Trail and then elevating it through a sampler to descend once again to the furnace bins. Further, by doing away with a small army of surface men engaged in pushing small ore cars from the shaft collar several hundred feet to the ore bins. Yet further, the old piecemeal system of boilers is to be replaced by an up-to-date battery. Again, the two compressors will be united instead of being half a mile apart and will be situated at the Centre Star, much nearer the camp and therefore more economical regarding transportation.

Such are the chief economics which will make the difference at the mine between profits for shareholders and none. What is being done at Trail along the same lines, lines which are leading Rossland once again to a period of prosperity and profit making, is shown in another despatch.

Neglect of Coughs and Colds

Cold one day, mild the next. This is just the kind of weather in which coughs and colds find their beginning. And who can tell the result of neglected cold?

Colds prove dangerous, not so much because people do not know of some reliable cure, such as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, but rather because of neglect to make use of it.

You are not experimenting when you use this well-known family medicine, for it is the stand-by in thousands of homes, where time and again it has proven its exceptional worth.

When you make up your mind to safeguard yourself or family by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, do not allow your druggist to pursuade you into taking something on which he may have a larger profit.

You will find that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine will not fail you in the hour of emergency; 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.