

### ALDERMANIC TICKET

NOMINATIONS MADE LAST EVENING BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

THREE OF THE NOMINEES ARE MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens' municipal committee last night drew forth a large and thoroughly representative attendance of business men, as was the case on the occasion of the first meeting, when Alderman John Stilwell Clute was selected to carry the citizens' banner in the mayoralty race. Last night an aldermanic ticket was selected. The six men who will be returned to the city hall as aldermen for 1902 as candidates on the citizens' ticket are as follows: Charles Robert Hamilton, Thomas H. Armstrong, Alexander A. Mackenzie, Harry Daniel, Alexander Dunlop, James Hamilton Robinson.

All the gentlemen named have personally indicated their willingness to accept nominations at the hands of the citizens' committee except Mr. Robinson, who could not be seen by the citizens' deputation owing to illness. The intimation was given to the deputation, however, that he would accept the offer of a place on the ticket, and on this understanding Mr. Robinson's name was placed before the general committee and carried.

The first three names on the citizens' ticket are those of men who are already serving at the council board. Their records are before the ratepayers, hence there is no necessity of discussing their bona fides. The other nominees are well known residents of Rossland, whose property interests are such as to absolutely guarantee that they will safeguard the corporation's interests on every hand. The fact that their property interests are so large is also a guarantee of their business and executive abilities.

The meeting pledged itself in the strongest possible manner to support the candidates nominated in the fullest degree against any candidate or candidates that might be placed in the running by the "municipal labor league." On this point the pledge taken by the property owners present at the meeting was similar in text to that taken at the former meeting in connection with the candidature of Alderman Clute. There can be no possible misunderstanding as to the attitude of the candidates who run on the citizens' ticket.

The sub-committee of the citizens was given the power to further consult with the nominees in regard to the wards in which they would run. This will be announced later.

The question of nominating school trustees was also gone into. It was pointed out to the meeting that when the schools were taken over at the first of the year by the city, the trustee board would be seized with the power to make up their own estimates and to demand from the city council what money they desired. This made it imperative that the schools should be placed in charge of a board of thoroughly competent business men who would have the interests of the corporation thoroughly at heart in the matter of finances. It was resolved that the citizens should place a ticket in the field for the trustee board, and the sub-committee be requested to go into the proposition.

The meeting adjourned to assemble at the call of the chair when the sub-committee has dealt with the matters confided to its care.

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

### SUED MR. MACKINTOSH.

Result of a Wages Case at Baker City, Oregon. BAKER CITY, Ore., Dec. 18.—In the suit of Tom C. Gray vs. C. H. Mackintosh of Rossland for amount due as wages, judgment was entered for \$17,000 and an order for attachment against defendant's property at Sumpter issued. Mackintosh permitted the suit to go by default. F. A. E. Starr represented the plaintiff.

### CHILD AND ARGENTINA.

Probability of Differences Being Amicably Settled. SANTIAGO De CHILI, Dec. 16.—A report has been received here of another alleged invasion of Southern Chili by Argentine troops. Should this be true, it will create new difficulties between the two countries.

### BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 16.—

The reply of the government of Argentina to the Chilean note was despatched today at 3 o'clock. This reply is conceived in terms in which there is no doubt left as to its acceptance by Chili.

### ROME, Dec. 16.—

There are serious apprehensions here that in the event of hostilities between Argentina and Chili, something in the nature of civil war between the Italians of the two countries mentioned may ensue. The Italians of Argentina have already offered to form an Italian legion, and their compatriots in Chili will doubtless follow suit.

H. E. Macdonell, assistant general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific in the Kootenay-Boundary district, was in the city yesterday on a business trip. Dr. Armstrong of Nelson is in the city today.

### CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

AUGUST JACKSON'S SUIT AGAINST THE PHOENIX MINERS' UNION.

BOYCOTT AND INTIMIDATION TACTICS ARE CHARGED IN STATEMENT.

The statement of claim in the action brought by August Jackson against the Phoenix Miners' union has been issued and served. The document is lengthy and sets out in detail the acts which the plaintiff claims caused him to suffer the damage he seeks remuneration for.

The defendants are described as follows: Henry Heldman, president Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8; John Riordan, secretary Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8; James Marshall, Charles H. Towns, Murdoch H. McQuarrie and Leo McMillan, trustees for Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, as well as on their own behalf as on behalf of and representing all the members of the Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8.

The statement describes the plaintiff and the defendant's setting forth that the parties joined as defendants are the owners as trustees of the lots and building constituting the Phoenix Miners' union. It is then stated that the plaintiff, Mr. Jackson, purchased a couple of lots in Phoenix and erected a hotel building at a cost of more than \$8,550. The business was opened on December 18th, 1900, and from that time until the Miners' union intervened the business was carried on at a large profit.

The actual statement of plaintiff's grievance is set out as follows: "On or about the 19th day of October, the defendants and others, the members of the Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, acting in concert and with the intention of injuring the plaintiff in the business of a hotel keeper, wrongfully and maliciously procured for those persons who had entered into contracts for board and lodging at the plaintiff's hotel to break such contracts and to leave the hotel and to withdraw their trade and custom therefrom, whereby the tenant who then occupied the premises and paid rent to the plaintiff therefor was compelled to give up business and quit the premises."

"On or about the 19th day of October the defendants and others, the members of the Phoenix Miners' union induced certain persons, including those then occupying the plaintiff's hotel, not to enter into fresh contracts for board and lodging at the plaintiff's hotel, but to board and lodge elsewhere than at the plaintiff's hotel and not to deal with the plaintiff."

A further clause in the statement alleges intimidation by the Miners' union. It is maintained that the union watched and beset the hotel to prevent people doing business there by intimidation or otherwise.

An injunction and damages in the sum of \$10,000 are asked. Abbott & Hart-McHarg appear for the plaintiff.

### Skeptics Turn believers

AND ARE CURED.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a Great Blessing.

When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder could relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes I was far from being convinced. I tried it—just a single puff through the blower afforded instant relief, stopping the pain over my eyes, and cleaned the nasal passages. Today I am free from catarrh. B. L. Egan's (Eaton, Pa.) experience has been that of thousands of others and may be yours. 11. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

### FOUGHT FOR SIX DAYS.

Heroic Defence of a Small Garrison in Cape Colony.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A picturesque incident of the war is reported from Carnarvon, Cape Colony. A garrison of 20 men at Tontelboch sustained a Boer attack during six days. They had to fight for water every night. Three of their number were killed and 15 wounded.

### HAD NARROW ESCAPES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The four story apartment building known as the "Olinger Flats," at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street, was burned on Sunday morning. The 60 tenants, most of whom were asleep, were aroused by the dense smoke, and many narrow escapes from death were spectacular and exciting. So far as reported every one left the building by the fire escapes or by ladders hoisted to the upper windows by firemen, but much suffering was caused by exposure to the intense cold. When the first detachment of fire fighters arrived the numerous tenants were panic-stricken and rushed wildly through the halls and apartments in their efforts to leave the building. Loss, \$17,000.

### AN AUSTRIAN TANGLE.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Offended by the Emperor.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—A rumor is current here that Count Golouchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, is about to resign, owing to the refusal of Emperor Francis Joseph to sanction his arbitrary proposition to satisfy German complaints arising from the anti-German demonstrations in Galicia.

### WILL NOT SEND A CREW.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—Thomas Heat, chairman of the University of Pennsylvania rowing committee, today made the statement that the university would not send a crew to England or Ireland next year.

### THE APEX QUESTION

ORDER OF THE COURT IN REGARD TO THE SLOCAN STAR CASE.

RIGHT GIVEN TO THE PLAINTIFFS TO EXAMINE THE WORKINGS.

In view of the vital interests attaching to the action of the courts of British Columbia in respect to litigation involving the rights of owners of mineral claims staked under the old Mineral Act, the Miner has secured a copy of the order made yesterday before Chief Justice McColl in the action of the Star Mining & Milling company vs. the Byron N. White company. This suit hinges upon the right of the defendants to follow a lead of ore, claimed to apex on their ground, into ground owned by the plaintiff company. The plaintiffs have won the first point in the contest by securing permission to examine the defendant company's workings, and the order, stripped of much of its legal verbiage reads as follows:

Upon the application of the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs by their counsel undertaking to abide by any order this court may make as to damages in case this court should be of the opinion that the defendants have sustained any by reason of this order or anything done thereunder by the plaintiff which the plaintiff ought to pay, and the plaintiff, by counsel aforesaid, further undertaking that any information obtained by them in the course of the inspection hereinafter referred to shall be used by them for the purposes of this action only and shall not be otherwise disclosed by the plaintiffs.

1. It is ordered that the plaintiffs, by their officers or any of them, their solicitors, agents, surveyors, engineers or representatives, not exceeding ten in number at any one time, may be at liberty to inspect and make copies of the workings or mining operations whatsoever of the defendants, whether abandoned or in use, upon or in any of such mineral claims above named, so far as may be necessary to ascertain whether the defendants have worked or are working into and under the surface of the Heber Fraction and Rabbit Paw mineral claims, and the nature and extent thereof and the quantity of mineral ore (if any) removed therefrom; and also so far as may be necessary to ascertain the apex and location or position thereof as to the lodes or veins or ore deposits which may have been or are being operated or mined by the Heber Fraction and Rabbit Paw mineral claims; and for any and all of said purposes to enter into and upon and inspect, examine, make surveys and plans of the extensions of all such workings or mining operations which may be into or under the surface of the Heber Fraction and Rabbit Paw mineral claims; and for any or all of said purposes to inspect and make copies of the workings or mining plans, drawings, charts or surveys of the defendants at any time made or used and in any manner connected with any and all of their said workings and mining operations in or upon any or all of the said above named mineral claims; and to take samples, make observations and accomplish the purposes aforesaid, or obtain full information or evidence of the matters aforesaid, or any of them; and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid and in order to ascend or descend to use the defendants' machinery plant and appliances.

2. And it is further ordered that in making such inspection and survey no survey marks or stations already made by the defendants in the usual course of mining in mapping their mine shall be defaced or interfered with, nor shall the defendants' mining operations be unnecessarily interfered with or stopped, nor except in case of absolute necessity shall any of their plant, works or appliances be moved or interfered with in any manner.

3. And it is further ordered that both parties be at liberty from time to time, as occasion may require, to apply to this court in respect of any matters arising out of or connected with the subject matter of this order.

4. And it is further ordered that the costs of and incidental to this application and order, and the said inspection, be reserved to be dealt by this court at or after the trial of this action.

### PHOENIX MINERS HURT.

Drilled Into Powder, Which Exploded With Bad Results.

PHOENIX, Dec. 16.—Yesterday morning an accident happened at the Snowshoe mine by which two miners were badly injured. Henry Syrted and N. H. Gillespie had gone on shift in a drift being run from an open quarry when they drilled into a piece of dynamite or powder which exploded.

Syrted had his eyes almost blown out and his legs broken, while Gillespie had his wrist broken and sustained other injuries less serious. No blame is attached to any one for the accident.

In Southern and Midland England 30,000 women spend their lives in driving and steering the canal boats.

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### B. C. TROOPERS

IN THE S. A. C.

Reitfontein Hospital, Transvaal, Nov. 5, 1901.

Editor Rossland Miner.—To attempt to give you anything like a thorough account of the disposition of the Canadian troops in South Africa would be to me an impossibility, as they are stationed throughout the country at posts, beginning at the Cape Colony boundary and extending to the district surrounding Pretoria, but in every place where they have had an opportunity they have succeeded in giving a good account of themselves. Your readers will doubtless be more interested in the movements of the B. C. troops than of the others. So I shall devote a little time to them.

No. 15 Troop, made up of men from Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops and under the command of Capt. Burestal, is located at the present time at Dwaalvlei, about 12 miles northeast of the town of Krugersdorp, and act as a guard upon the southern entrance to Nudicoet Nek, the pass which proved so disastrous to General Clements a few months since. The troop has seen very little real fighting and has not recently been steadily employed building blockhouses for other troops to occupy. I might say here that the majority of Canadian S. A. C. troops have been employed in a similar manner, acting as navvies instead of soldiers, and very much against their wills. No. 16 Troop has, as a mascot, a young baboon caught in the mountains surrounding Kroondraai.

No. 17 Troop, composed of men from the Boundary, Kootenay and Slocan districts, with Capt. Bennett in command, is for the present located at Reit Spruit, about 2 miles west of Johannesburg, and have for several weeks been within sniping touch of the enemy, but have done no actual fighting since their disaster at Hout Kop in July, which was caused by his non-commissioned officers, deliberately led his men into a trap cleverly laid by the Boers.

The only other Canadian troop in the Krugersdorp division is No. 18, composed of Winnipeg men and commanded by Capt. Lawless. This troop is stationed at Hekspoort, close under the Magaliesberg mountains, and about six miles from No. 16 Troop. Beside a fair share of blockhouse building, No. 18 has had a large amount of patrol-work to do in districts much frequented by the enemy, and have sent into Pretoria a considerable number of prisoners and refugees. The district lying between Hekspoort and Pretoria on either side of the Magaliesberg is perhaps the most rebel infested portion of the Transvaal today. De La Rey and his followers do in this district much frequenting, making frequent incursions into the very best protected valleys and generally inflicting much greater loss than they sustain. Many think the Boers' last stand will be made in the vicinity of Reitfontein, about 12 miles from Krugersdorp, and certainly the formation of the country is such as to give them many advantages.

Perhaps some patriots at home will wonder if the Canadian troops are satisfied in South Africa, if so I will state for their information that a large majority of the Western troops at least are decidedly unsatisfied. In the first place they are not pleased with the treatment of the British government as regards pay; before leaving Canada they were promised seven shillings per day for the first six months; six shillings per day for the second six months and five shillings per day thereafter.

We arrived in Cape Town on April 26 and found that the wages had been reduced to six shillings per day on April 20, and was further reduced to five shillings on October 20. The loss therefore sustained by each man for the first year of service aggregating about \$90, or a total loss to B. C. troops of \$20,000. Another dissatisfaction is caused by the rations received. The S. A. C. troops are not allowed to purchase food of any kind at the regular army canteens, although the Yeomanry and other irregular corps are allowed to do so, but have to patronize the S. A. C. canteens where the price is, and at which the prices are nearly 50 per cent higher than at the former. They have cut down our wages and increased the price of food.

The regulars get along better with our troops than with any of the other irregular corps; for the Imperial Yeomanry they have absolutely no use, and have long since given them the appellation "De Wet's Own," from the apparent ease with which that astute commander daily captures and recaptures them. They are not noted for their courage in action, and have been severely rated by Lord Kitchener for their general uselessness.

The war seems farther from a peaceful issue now than it did 12 months ago, and many of the old campaigners think it quite probable that it will still be unfinished in another year. If such should be the case I am afraid there will be much more dissatisfaction among the Canadian troops, as many of them expected to be home for Christmas dinner, 1901, and they don't relish another year of blockhouse building at five bob a day, especially when they have to spend the most of that for something to eat as an alternative to live on "bully" beef and biscuit, and they are not allowed to purchase their discharge as promised.

During September and October British arms have suffered some reverses and serious losses, and although we are looking for something different during November, we dare not prophesy any happier results. We can only hope and keep our powder dry.

W. S. KEITH.

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PHOENIX, B. C.

### THE TREATY PASSED

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE CONVENTION RATIFIED BY THE U. S. SENATE.

THE FINAL VOTE SHOWED A LARGE MAJORITY IN ITS FAVOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The senate today ratified the Hay-Pauncefote Isthmian canal treaty by the decisive vote of 72 to 6. The vote was reached a few minutes before 5 o'clock, after almost five hours' discussion behind closed doors. There were no sensational incidents during this entire time. The debate was confined exclusively to a discussion of the merits of the agreement and the policy of its provisions. The principal speech of the day was made by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty, and he was followed in rapid succession by twelve or fifteen other senators who spoke briefly either for or against the motion to ratify.

Senator Clay was one of the Southern senators who spoke in advocacy of the treaty. He contended that the treaty should be ratified because it secured the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Senator Mason made a strong plea for the treaty, expressing his gratification that American diplomacy had succeeded in securing such a triumph as was this treaty over the original Hay-Pauncefote agreement. Senator Bacon's speech was made in connection with a motion to amend the treaty. In presenting this amendment he said he was in favor of a canal and would vote for the treaty with the Davis amendment. He said he opposed the treaty because he did not believe it would give the United States full control of the canal. He said that Great Britain rejected the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but sent us another treaty about identical with the former treaty as amended except as regards the Davis amendment. He considered the fact as the most important feature of the whole controversy.

There was an exceptionally full senate when the time arrived for a vote, but the certainty of ratification had become so apparent that there was comparatively little interest in the proceedings. The votes on the amendments succeeded each other quickly. Senator Culberson offered an amendment to insert the Davis fortification amendment of the last session. This was defeated by 15 to 62.

Senator Bacon then offered an amendment striking out of the preamble in the reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the words "without impairing the general principle of neutralization established in article VIII of that convention." Also the following words in article II, relating to the purchase of

stock, "subject to the provisions of the present treaty." Also all of article III, relating to the neutralization of the canal. Also all of article IV, declaring against change of territorial sovereignty, all of which was embodied in one amendment and defeated by 1 to 80. The treaty was then ratified by a vote of 72 to 6.

### HAS NO DIVORCE LAWS.

Very Little Conjugal Unhappiness in Newfoundland.

Newfoundland is the only British possession where a divorce is unprocurable. The colony has no divorce laws, and recognize no interference with the marriage relations. In the Australian colonies divorce is recognized as a necessity to the constitutional machinery, and while the laws are rigid, still evidence of infidelity will accomplish its attainment. In South Africa also the courts are clothed with power to dissolve the marriage vows for adequate reasons, and the aid of this convenience is frequently called upon.

In Canada the procuring of a divorce is a very difficult and expensive operation and necessitates the presenting of evidence of the most conclusive character. The influence of the Catholic church, opposed to divorce the world over, made itself felt through the delegates from Quebec when the Canadian constitution was being framed. They stubbornly resented the proposal to vest the power of divorce in the courts. Only 22 divorces have been granted in Canada in the 34 years that Canada has been a federation.

Newfoundland is stricter still, and refuses to recognize divorces. This attitude is due to the predominance of the Irish Catholic element in the population. Truth to tell, there is very little need for a divorce law. Did it exist there would be doubtless many persons availing themselves of it, but as it does not, they do without, and are none the worse off.

The colony's whole population consists of but 200,000 persons, and while it would be absurd to contend that there is no conjugal infelicity, it is quite certain that the percentage of marital dereliction is smaller than in probably any other country in the world, barring Ireland. Cut off from the American continent, the old-time virtues flourish more vigorously than in the communities brought into closer touch with the advanced modern thought, which finds expression in making marriage a civil contract, to be broken at the will of either or for very trifling causes. With the exception of St. John's which has 30,000 people, there is not another town on the island with more than 2,000 or 3,000, and the great majority of the places are merely fishing villages, inhabited by the hardy coast-folk who for generations have followed the one pursuit. Not among a people like that, who are face to face with death as an almost daily incident in their existence, would a divorce mill find material, nor would a demand come from them for such a accessory to the existing legal institutions. The nearest approach to divorce which is recognized here is a judicial separation of man and wife, for drunkenness, desertion, ill-treatment, or the like. The husband is almost invariably in fault, and is condemned to pay the wife a weekly share of his earnings, on penalty of imprisonment, the judge fixing the alimony. Of course this arrangement implies no permission for either to marry again. Strange to say, though infidelity is a ground for such separation, it is rarely pleaded, there being only two instances in ten years, and then by wronged husbands against erring wives. Proof of it releases the husband from any obligation to support the wife, and gives him custody of his children. Women here never advance this plea, preferring to endure private grief to creating a public scandal.

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