

A MAGISTRATE MENACED

Striking Fisherman Drew a Revolver on Mr. Russell

The Fraser River Difficulty Reaches a Climax.

VANCOUVER, July 13.—(Special.)—The fishery troubles came to a sensational climax here at noon today, when an attempt was made to shoot Police Magistrate J. A. Russell by a man who is alleged to be one of the union fishermen.

For a time the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the downtown district. The whole police force on duty turned out in pursuit of the man, but though he was seen and recognized by several people, he succeeded in escaping. The magistrate was coming away from the police station after holding court at 12 o'clock, when suddenly a man slipped up to him on the sidewalk and with some inaudible remark about "monopolist canneryman" pointed a revolver. The magistrate jumped towards the man, who turned and ran away. Then the magistrate headed a crowd which ran up the street in pursuit of the man, and the chase took them over two blocks. As the man was passing the Terminus hotel, on Water street, he jumped into an alleyway, and by the time the breathless magistrate had arrived, he was out of sight.

Two minutes later the police surrounded the entire block and search was made through and under all the buildings, but the man could not be found. The place was searched for an hour with no better result. The name of the man is not known, but he was seen by several people, and may be taken later.

The committing of trial of the six men yesterday afternoon was succeeded this morning by the beginning of the case of Rogers and Desplane, who are charged with marooning the Japanese. The case was adjourned without any evidence being taken, and an application for bail, very strongly pressed, was refused. They will remain in jail over Sunday.

Chief Hussey made an official statement for publication today, that order will be maintained at any cost and that people must understand that. He was determined to maintain order, and would increase the force of special constables adequately to meet the demands. It is unofficially added that should further trouble occur a gunboat will be sent for and a marine patrol established and every person disarmed.

There is a big mass meeting of fishermen called for this evening in the city hall. Last night the lodges met and turned down the last proposal made by Mr. Bremner on behalf of the canners. There is not the slightest possibility of a settlement now and further trouble is looked for.

THE PHOENIX BRANCH

WORK TO BE COMMENCED ON BOTH ENDS AT THE SAME TIME.

PHOENIX PREPARING FOR GRAND LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

PHOENIX, July 15.—(Special.)—It was given out by Engineer Kennedy when here yesterday that work would be started on the Phoenix end of the V. V. & E. as well as at the Grand Forks end of the Phoenix branch of this new road. Jack Stewart of Spokane has the contract for this portion of the road.

The Masons of Phoenix have been granted a dispensation by the Grand Lodge, which met at Nelson, B.C., on June 21, to work as a lodge under the name of King Edward Lodge. The following are the officers: Worshipful Master, F. L. Cook; Senior Warden, D. W. Macdonald; Junior Warden, Alex. Henderson; Secretary, John F. Hemenway. The lodge starts with 25 members.

At the public meeting held in the schoolhouse on Saturday evening in regard to the celebration here on Labor Day the following committees were struck off: Advertising, W. H. Bambury, V. Monnier and John Riordan; program, J. E. V. Thompson, P. J. Hollihan, Robert Scott, George Mackenzie, J. T. Lawrence, Charles Schalm, E. D. Hall; transportation, G. W. Rumberger, W. J. Porter, W. B. Wilcox; parade, James Dunbar, James Barry, John Barton, J. T. Lawrence and John Riordan; decoration, V. Monnier, Bert Deutscher, T. J. Hardy; marshal of the day, James Dunbar.

The finance committee reported that they had met with great success in their efforts to get money and that enough funds were assured to make the celebration a decided success, and will enable them to hang up the largest purses ever offered in the northwest.

E. W. Snow

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets** the remedy that cures a cold in one day

PICTURESQUE MOYIE

A TOWN BLESSED WITH AESTHETIC AND MATERIAL ADVANTAGES.

THE GREAT ST. EUGENE MINE AND ITS WONDERFUL ORE SHOWING.

MOYIE, July 6.—(Special.)—The town of Moyie is one of the most picturesque in East Kootenay, being situated on Lake Moyie, a beautiful sheet of water. High mountains surround the lake, and furnish the most elaborate scenic setting for this gem of lakes. The latter furnishes the citizens of the town with a place where they find much recreation in the forms of boating and fishing in summer and skating and curling in winter. The town is built on a slope between the lake front and a mountain side which rises nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the lake. The town of Moyie is well built and attractively laid out, and with its scenic, aquatic and piscatorial attractions should, when East Kootenay becomes more densely populated, make a first-class summer resort to which people will flock from less favored locations.

Moyie's chief claim to distinction lies in its mines, and the place enjoys the unique distinction of having almost within the limits of the town the largest silver-lead mine in British Columbia, and some go so far as to say that there are only one or two larger mines of the same character in the world. This mine is the St. Eugene Consolidated, which is made up of 14 claims, which commence at the lake front and run up over the mountain top and down the other side for many thousands of feet. The mine has been opened by a series of 14 tunnels driven into the mountain side, and the lowest of these give a depth of 1,800 feet. The tunnels range in length from 200 to 1,600 feet. They are all drift tunnels, being driven in on the vein. Crosscuts have been run through the country rock from these tunnels, and parallel veins have been intersected. In some crosscuts only one parallel ledge has been found, in others two ledges, and in others three. The main ledge varies in width from four to twenty feet. Faces of ore fifteen feet in width are common, and this is remarkable for the class of ore found in this mine.

There is something over 5,000 feet of tunnelling. The mine has the largest galena fissure veins that have so far been found in the Kootenays. Mr. James Cronin, the manager for the St. Eugene company, told the representative of the Miner that there was enough ore in sight to produce 500 tons a day for the next two years. This means that there are 365,000 tons in sight, and those who are acquainted with the group and have examined its ore reserves say that Mr. Cronin's estimate is a most conservative one, and consider that there is enough ore available to furnish 500 tons a day for a considerably longer period than two years. Up to date about 140,000 tons of ore has been extracted and reduced to concentrates in the concentrator on the company. The average value of the ore is 35 ounces in silver and 65 per cent lead.

The mine has an excellent equipment of machinery and buildings. The concentrator has a capacity of from 400 to 450 tons of ore per day of 24 hours; the larger or smaller quantity of mineral in the ore accounting for the difference in the quantity put through. When there is considerable lead in the ore 400 tons only are concentrated, while if there is an excess of gangue the larger quantity is treated. The concentrator was constructed under the direction of Mr. Gus King, its present superintendent, who is a specialist of repute in the concentrating of ore. The mill has done the work it was designed for well from the day it was started, and this shows that Mr. King is a master of his business. Besides the concentrator there is a 17-drill air compressor, which supplies the power for the power drills.

The property is well supplied with tramways. One aerial tram 3,900 feet in length leads from the top of the St. Eugene claim, on the top of the mountain, direct to the mill. Then there is a surface gravity tram 800 feet in length leading from the Moyie claim to a connection with a track in the tunnel of the Lake Shore. From here the ore is taken by a mule tram to the mill, a distance of 2,000 feet. Everything about the mine and mill is conveniently arranged, and wherever possible labor-saving devices have been put in to save cost in handling of the output, and the results attained in this direction reveal that those in charge of the St. Eugene are first-class miners and millmen.

The mill was completed in April, 1900, and since then has concentrated 140,000 tons of ore, but has been shut down owing to the low price of lead for a considerable portion of the time. The development of the properties which compose the group has been in progress since 1893. The sum of \$400,000 has been expended in development and \$150,000 on equipment, making a total of \$550,000 spent on opening the property and providing it with machinery. Mr. James Cronin is the manager, Charles Biesel superintendent of the mine, and Mr. Gus King superintendent of the concentrator.

Mr. James Cronin, the manager, was the first man to stake ground on St. Eugene mountain. He took up the Peter and the St. Eugene on June 20th, 1893. A week later the Moyie and the Queen of the Hills were located by Mr. Hogg and associates. At about the same time the Lake Shore was taken up by Mr. Charles Farrell and others. These are among the more important properties of the Moyie mineral belt. These several claims were operated separately till November, 1900, when the St. Eugene Consolidated company was formed and the properties mentioned and others were taken over by it, making one of the most valuable groups in

the Kootenays. The output, which consists of 1,000 tons of concentrates per day, is now being shipped for treatment to Hamburg and Antwerp. The company only receives \$1.00 per 100 pounds for the lead, and, while a profit can be made and dividends earned at even this low price, it is felt that a loss is being sustained by the stockholders in operating the mine while the price of lead is so low. Owing to the immense reserves of ore the output could be increased if necessary to two, three or even four times what it is at present, but it is not deemed politic to do so, and it is even within the range of probabilities that the output may be lessened, as it is manifest that the owners of mines producing large quantities of lead must cut the output down in order that there may be an advance in the price of that metal. Last year it is claimed that the production of lead in Canada and the United States was some 60,000 tons in excess of the consumption, and it is therefore manifest that a halt must be called to overproduction or the price will fall still lower. Cut down the production for a few months, however, and the price of the metal will soon soar to the old figure. The more sensible mine owners see that the true inwardness of the situation is that over production is the cause of the low price and that in order to remedy the condition the production must be cut down to a point where the consumption will equal the production.

There are a number of other valuable properties in the vicinity of Moyie, and one of these is under bond to an American syndicate for \$250,000. Moyie, as will be seen from the foregoing, has a future of no small importance before it. It will, like every other mining camp in British Columbia, have its occasional periods of depression, but that it will be long as a place of considerable importance is the opinion of those who are familiar with the night. The low price of lead should not last long, and when it reaches about \$4.00 or \$4.70 per hundred pounds the town should be more prosperous than ever.

PHOENIX IMPROVEMENTS.

Streets to Be Put in Shape—The Month's Pay Roll.

PHOENIX, July 11.—(Special.)—The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last night, all the members being present. The city engineer was authorized to draw up specifications for the grading of the following streets: Knob Hill avenue, Second street, Dominion avenue and Phoenix street. Bids will be called for in a few days for the grading of these streets. The Bank of Montreal has offered to lend \$10,000 on the \$15,000 of street grading debentures issued by the city and at present unsold, although negotiations are in progress with every hope of their being disposed of in the near future. In the meantime, however, with the money which can be raised on them the city is going ahead with the street grading. The city is also going to try and get a lease for a term of years on the present football grounds and enlarge them and make them as fine athletic grounds as there are in the country.

Yesterday was pay day for the Granby syndicate and the Dominion Copper company. The amount paid out in accounts and pay roll was about \$50,000.

Ald. James Marshall returned from the Similkameen the other day from a prospecting tour. He reports things as rather quiet, only the necessary amount of assessment work being done. The prospects are, however, rather bright, as with the advent of a railroad a splendid mining country would be opened up.

William Spier, manager of the Grand Forks branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, was up over pay day helping out the local staff.

Smith Curtis, M.L.A., stopped in town for a couple of days on his way to the Similkameen.

THE FRASER FIGHT

THIRTY-SIX JAPANESE SAID TO BE MAROONED BY THE STRIKERS.

TWO MORE OF THE WHITE FISHERMEN TAKEN UNDER ARREST.

VICTORIA, July 12.—(Special.)—Two policemen went out in a Jap boat last night, concealed under blankets. The boat was stopped by a white patrol, and a negro and a Chilian boarded it, leveling revolvers, while four other men in their boat did the same. One stamped on the face of one of the officers and both these jumped up and covered the strikers, arresting the six.

It is said that 36 of the Japs have been marooned on an unknown island by the strikers. The steamer Defiance has brought down seven who were put ashore on Bowen island by the strikers. One Jap seems to have been drowned in Wednesday's fight, and the net of two white men was cut up and the white men laid out. A white patrol boat is going out this evening.

Frank Rogers and Joe Desplane, two of the best known strikers, were arrested this morning together with marooning. The Times' Ottawa special says that the Oriental commission will report in favor of the exclusion of Chinese and the imposition of a restriction on Japs.

Hundreds of Opinions agree upon the fact that Pain-Killer has alleviated more pain than any one medicine. Unequalled for diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

Charles E. Heard and family returned yesterday from a pleasant trip to St. Thomas, Ont.

Fred Menary, a popular member of the Nelson Typographical Union, is in the city on a visit.

ON THE KEREMEOS

GOOD WEATHER FINDS THE MINERS BUSY AT ASSESSMENT WORK.

SMELTER FOR THE NICKEL PLATE-KEREMEOS COPPER MINES.

OLALLA, July 9.—Owing to the spots on the sun, probably, we have, up to the present, been treated to all kinds of weather in this section, but chiefly the kind that is classed as "deucedly uncomfortable." Wind, rain and chilliness have been prevalent in this valley of Keremeos, which in ordinary summers is looked upon as a bit of tropical territory squeezed in amongst the mountain ranges of British Columbia. But now that the days are beginning to become perceptibly shorter, and Old Sol is hastening away on his southern route, the hot wave has at last struck us, and our winter clothing has to be cast aside for something lighter.

Up on the summit, at the headwaters of the Keremeos, 20-Mile and other creeks, it was a case of "winter lingering in the lap of spring" right down to the 4th of July, on which day several inches of snow fell, while icicles six inches long were hanging from the eaves of the log cabins in most of the mining camps up there. But let us hope that it is all over now. The hot weather has come with a burst, and, if it stays, the snow yet lying on the summit will soon be rushing past this town in the shape of aqua pura in Keremeos, Cedar and Olalla creeks.

Considerable mining operations are being carried out on Green, Red, Dividend and Riordan mountains, all these camps being within sight of the famous Nickel Plate mine, in Camp Hedley, which mine is now valued in the tidy little sum of two million dollars, and where they are about to erect a smelter for the reduction of their very high-grade ore.

On Red mountain, about six miles east of the Nickel Plate, the Keremeos Copper Mines are working seven men, under the management of R. W. Northey, formerly of Rossland. They started work early in June, and, in spite of the unpropitious weather which prevailed all through that month, they got up two substantial cabins and have also done good work on the company's claims. The work has shown up an immense body of ore just where it was expected, and if its richness can be judged by its looks it is surely of a shipping grade. Assays will be made as soon as the assessments on all the company's claims are completed, and work will be carried on all winter on the claims that will give the best results with the least expense.

The company has plenty of money in the treasury and will introduce machinery as soon as it can be used to advantage. Assays from the outcroppings last year gave very good values in both gold and copper, but with depth it is believed that values will be more than doubled. At least, this will be the case if the same conditions obtain here that has been the experience on other claims in the vicinity.

The Keremeos Copper Mines is the first company to work in the Red mountain section, with which may be coupled Riordan and Independence mountains, as all three are adjoining. Splendid wood and water facilities are to be found on the company's property, and only a railway is needed to make it one of the most accessible and advantageously worked mining camps of the province.

On the Shamrock and Billy Goat, two claims on Riordan mountain, this year's assessment work has disclosed a magnificent body of copper ore. It must go high in that mineral, as the native copper can be seen by the naked eye, studying the rock all over like lacquered work. Last year's work on the Shamrock brought out some good ore, assaying as high as 9 per cent copper and \$6 in gold, but this new discovery beats anything yet found in the camp in the line of copper ore.

The ledges of Riordan mountain run straight to the properties of the Keremeos Copper Mines on Red mountain, the valley dividing them being less than 1,000 feet wide at the bottom. There is no doubt that the Red mountain properties will carry high copper values, even if the Shamrock ledge does not continue its richness outside of its own boundaries.

On the south side of Riordan mountain the Grand View, owned by Hodgson and McKinnon, has a very large body of ore exposed, carrying good copper values.

There are so many claims with immense showings of copper ore in the vicinity of Riordan and Red mountains that it will be impossible to mention half of them in this letter. In my next communication I will endeavor to find room for a more comprehensive report on the many claims that are being opened up by their enterprising owners in the various camps at the headwaters of Keremeos creek, now known under the general term—"The Summit Camp."

Divided and Green mountains are both covered with good mineral claims, where the assessment work has in almost every instance shown up very large bodies of ore whose chief values are in copper.

On Northey mountain the Cinabar, Midnight Star and Lalla Rookh are three claims which will probably turn out to be the three biggest things in the district. The whole mountain seems to be a vast lump of mineral. If the ore is of shipping grade there is a fortune in each of these three claims.

Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infants for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by Goodvee Bros. and T. R. Morrow. Price 25c.

THE STORY OF THE BALLOT

Each day is bringing new facts to light as to the methods by which the agitators forced their plans upon an unwilling majority. The results of the balloting on July 4th as announced to the general meeting on July 10th are now known everywhere, and are as follows:

Ballots for strike	258
Ballots against strike	82
Spoiled ballots	4
Total ballots	344

Excluding the spoiled ballots, the total was 340 and three-fourths of this is 255. Votes for the strike were 258, or three in excess of this 255.

When the meeting was called for the evening of July 3rd to decide whether to call a ballot on the strike question no notice was given as to what the meeting was for.

At the meeting the business was railroaded through in approved style by the men in charge.

The spirit of the constitution, as is the case with every trades union, calls for every deliberation and care to ascertain the will of the majority before deciding so momentous a question as a strike.

Instead of carrying out this spirit, the methods of ward politics prevailed. The very next day, a holiday, was chosen for balloting. It was known that many members, and especially those with families, who are the most conservative class, would be away for a day's outing and would start in the morning before they could learn of the result of the meeting or that a strike was under consideration. During July 4th no attempt was made to properly notify the conservative element that balloting was in progress. Many never heard of it in time to vote. On the other hand the saloons were scoured all day to rake in the rabid and unemployed element.

Out of a total membership, which the executive committee stated before the Board of Trade was 700, only 344 votes were cast, and every care was taken that all men known to favor a strike should be gathered in and voted.

The agitators were in entire charge of the registration, the balloting and the counting of the ballots. They had for months announced their determination to bring on a strike and now had everything in their own power. Not a single man representing the conservative element was present to check their operations.

No one was there to inquire about the proceedings or even how those four ballots came to be spoiled.

Then the result was announced—three in excess of a three-fourths majority of those voting. So the strike was declared. And this in the face of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners, which reads as follows:

"IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY LOCAL UNION TO ENTER UPON A STRIKE UNLESS ORDERED BY THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS RESIDENT MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING."

With 258 votes 700 union members, to say nothing of the 500 or 600 other men peacefully working on the hill, were called out for a long and disastrous labor contest.

What are constitutions and bylaws for save to protect the majority from the reckless acts of a few men? How much will members of an organization stand of this sort of thing? Are men to be called scabs who protest against such methods, who demand simple honesty and legality in the conduct of their own union?

Can any organization succeed which consents to a violation of its own honor? Who are the most loyal members, those who meekly submit to this wrong, or those who manfully stand out for straight methods and demand a new ballot on the question?

THE FRASER WARFARE

Rifles were Fired, but No Great Damage was Done.

Japanese Said to be Marooned on a Gulf Island.

VICTORIA, July 11.—(Special.)—The first shots in the fishermen's strike on the Fraser river were fired last night, and no one was injured. Twenty-five patrol boats, all armed, went out to stop the Japs who were fishing. The union officials issued instructions to their men not to shoot unless some of their party were first injured.

The night was very stormy and most of the Japs had gone in. Half a dozen Jap boats were overhauled by the union patrol and in all cases the gear and rifles of the Japs were thrown overboard, and their boats either sunk or turned adrift. The Japs were all armed.

In one case the Japs fired at the union patrol, the shots going over their heads. The patrol boat awaited reinforcements and then took the Japs in to their boats. Twenty Japs in all were marooned in a secret cove known only to a few fishermen on a small island between Vancouver and Nanaimo. There they will be kept until the fishing season is over. Other Japs will be likewise marooned, so long as the place can be hidden from the authorities.

It is thought that the occupants of two Jap boats were drowned during the gale last night.

At Stevenson the Japs are talking of joining the strike, and last night joined with Indians in saving canoes and gear, which were badly damaged. This morning six men were arrested at Elburne for intimidation. They were all foreigners. They fired shots at Japs, and one shot was fired in an effort to escape which they made after their arrest.

Chief of Provincial Police Hussey of Victoria, swore in nearly a hundred special constables last night, in case of a fight between the Japs and the others, which is threatened. The police are also going to search the Japs' boats for concealed firearms, which they are known to carry.

The Dominion Rifle Association council at Ottawa has decided that no man is eligible after this for the Biele year who has been across twice in the previous four years.

Lord Lamington, for five years governor of Queensland, with his wife and five children and suite, arrived on the Aorangi this morning en route for London.

THE SALMON SITUATION. No Acts of Violence Reported Yesterday.

VANCOUVER, July 15.—(Special.) There were few developments in the fishermen's strike situation today. All the Japanese, numbering twelve hundred, were out last night, but were not molested. There was nothing doing at all along the gulf, and no further violence can be attempted on either side. The case against Frank Rogers was going on all this morning and will last until tomorrow. The evidence today was that of the Japanese, who told of what happened in the boats on Wednesday night and of how they had been marooned on Bowen Island. A later witness will be a reporter, who is to be examined on certain conversations alleged to have taken place between him and Rogers.

The camera today say that they will take on all the white fishermen who apply at the rate already published. The steamers Coquitlam and Princess Louise arrived today from northern B. C. ports. News was brought that about twenty fish to the boat are being caught on the Skeena and Rivers Inlet and there are prospects of a good season.

FOUL BREATH, CATARRH, HEADACHE.

Are Banished by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que., says: "For 20 years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. I tried everything which promised me a cure. In almost all instances, I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after the first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it." 10. For sale by Goodvee Bros.