

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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MORE LIKE JUSTICE.

There are somewhat satisfactory indications of a growing inclination among outsiders to be less unjust to Great Britain in the matter of the South African war. It would be rather strange, indeed, if the spirit of civilization which is supposed to govern the greater part of the world in this age were not led into a revolt of greater or less extent against the campaign of lies and slanders so sedulously prosecuted by the pro-Boer propaganda. For humanity's sake the signs of such a revolt, though not yet very numerous, are satisfactory. Even in German, the most inveterate cultivator of slander, the signs are to be found. The speech delivered in the Prussian diet by Baron von Richthofen, the foreign secretary, was evidently inspired by a desire to be just and fair and to counteract the evil-minded work of the slander bureau. The very conclusive evidence cited by the speaker would prevail with any but the most bitterly prejudiced among his own countrymen.

Unfortunately much of the dirty work done against Britain in this matter is to be laid to the credit of pro-Boers at home. For the benefit of well-meaning people who have been deceived by the vapors of Miss Hobhouse and her coadjutors plenty of home evidence in contradiction has been supplied. Dr. Conan Doyle's pamphlet, which completely covers the whole course of the war, would convince any person at all amenable to reason that the accusations against the British authorities and troops are practically unfounded. In this connection it is only fair to note that the Seattle Post-Intelligencer has reviewed Dr. Doyle's evidence in a spirit of justice. After a critical examination of the book it says: "The defense of Dr. Doyle is not vague and general, as are the charges. It is supported by documentary evidence, by letters from Boer men and women, and from many ministers of the gospel who are on the ground, including some Dutch ministers heartily in sympathy with the Boers. He also includes letters from Boer officers still in the field, thanking the British for the exceptionally kind treatment of their wives and families. He cites statements from the foreign military attaches and from foreign war correspondents who attended the army, some of whom were in sentiment most ardent pro-Boers, all agreeing in hearty praise of the personal conduct of the British soldiers."

It may be safely predicted that in no long time the cloud of lies and slanders created by base-minded enemies and weak-minded friends will be dispersed. It is somewhat unphilosophic to feel injured by them in the meantime, but no one can say that even over-sensitiveness on this point tells badly for a nation's character.

UNDESIRABLE CHINESE.

The members of the royal commission are quite emphatic in their report against Chinese immigration. As touching the general effect on this Province they say: "There is one consideration as it affects the various industries that ought not to be lost sight of. Exact data from the census is not before us, but in a total estimated population of 177,000, of whom 129,000 only are whites, the presence of about 16,000 adult unmarried males, trading with their own people and importing largely their own food, and finally taking the greater part of their earnings with them to China, is a vital matter. Under normal conditions this number of adult males bought to represent a population of from 50,000 to 75,000 at the least of men, women and children, requiring homes and creating a demand which would affect favorably every industry, trade and calling in the province. This great advantage which ought to flow from the development of the country's natural resources is thus largely curtailed by the employment of this class of labor." The truth is that a great portion of the "unmarried males" whom the commissioners found are actually married. They have their wives and families in China and per-

odically send home for the support of these a solid contribution from the money earned in this country. This fact, which is not generally known, gives more weight to the contention of the commission quoted above. Another clause of the report is worthy of note, as practically summarizing the conclusions at which the commissioners arrived:

"This class of immigration falls far short of that standard so essential to the well-being of the country. From a Canadian standpoint it is injurious, and in the interest of the nation any further immigration ought to be prohibited. The great industries will not suffer. There is a surplus of this class of labor at the present time ready to enter any avenue of unskilled labor that may open. If no more were admitted the supply is equal to the demand for years to come, and the change will be so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. There are more Chinese today in Victoria and adjacent thereto than in the whole state of Washington. The Chinese laborers who are already in the country will be benefited by the change. Trade with China will rather be promoted than otherwise, by removing a cause of friction, as has been found to be the case in the United States in their trade with China since the Exclusion Act. The interests of the Empire can best be served by building up a strong and united Canada, able not only to defend herself, but afford help if need be to the mother country. Whatever permanently weakens British Columbia weakens the Dominion and the Empire, and no material gain to individual interests ought to weigh for one moment against this injury to the nation."

A WANTON LIBEL.

Rossland people are naturally at a loss to account for the action of the Vancouver Province in publishing a gratuitous and idiotic libel on their city. There is no perceptible reason for envy or malice on the part of Vancouverites against this place, since the two cities are in no sense rivals or competitors. Each goes on its own way without interfering to the slightest extent with the interests of the other, and no one could possibly detect any motive for a person in Vancouver seeking to injure the reputation of Rossland. The only probable explanation is that the Province is like unto some meddlesome old beldame who has no profitable occupation for her thoughts and must needs fall back on the vilification of her neighbors. It would be hard indeed for any such person, with the most diseased of imaginations, to outlive this performance of the Vancouver paper. The picture of the Golden City's condition which it has conjured up is so very different from the reality that the contrast is positively ludicrous. Fortunately those who read the Province are well aware of its love for inaccurate sensationalism and will be ready to discount its statements about this city as they do those on other lines. All outsiders whose good opinion is of value to Rossland know its real position too well to be led astray by stupid yarns, therefore the damage from such sources is more likely to be sentimental than material. Nevertheless, it is natural to resent so wanton an attack and proper to deprecate the thoughtlessness that makes it possible. Inquiry into any person at all acquainted with the situation here would have saved the paper from making a fool of itself and from showing a readiness to injure the reputation of a neighbor against whom it has no cause for ill will. It would be useless here to correct the misstatements of the Province verbatim, since the board of trade has issued an authoritative contradiction. In point of fact, almost every sentence in the whole article contains falsehood, either directly or by implication. To sum up the whole matter, it may safely be said that even at its darkest time Rossland produced fewer bankruptcies in proportion to its population than Vancouver did during the same period, and now that the depression has gone by the situation here is proportionately better. The next time the Province feels moved to say something about Rossland it should seek instruction from someone who knows.

THE 3 PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Canada is not likely to follow the example of New South Wales in exacting a commission on business done for the Imperial government, if one may judge from the utterances of newspapers which usually reflect the views of the government. The Toronto Globe on the subject says: "Correspondence published in Saturday's Globe shows that the government of New South Wales claimed a commission of 3 per cent. on expenditures made on behalf of the Imperial government in connection with the war in South Africa, and that the Imperial government has decided to allow the claim and to pay the same commission to all the other colonies. We do not undertake to judge the action of New South Wales, and we presume the ministers of that colony understand their own business. But we confess we do not see on what ground such a claim could be made on behalf

of Canada. The expenditure of money for war purposes in Canada is not a detriment but a benefit to the people, and we see no reason for asking for a percentage on our own profits. On the other hand, we are not at all enamored of the practice of calculating the amount of profit which Canada has made out of hay and other war supplies. Of course, when war does break out, the producer of food reaps a certain profit, to which he is fairly entitled, but as lovers of peace we hope that such profits will be few and far between. We trust the commission will not be accepted so far as Canada is concerned." The Winnipeg Free Press points to the fact that the premier of New South Wales, Mr. See, is in private business a commission merchant, and but carried the practice of that business into his public dealings with the home government. The Free Press adds: "The matter has been brought before the Imperial parliament in the form of a question, to which Mr. Broderick replied that the government of New South Wales was the only government which had put in a bill for commission but that the commission at the rate of 3 per cent. would be granted to all the colonies which had made disbursements in the same way. Surely the other colonies will have a chance to protest. The Imperial government makes its own decisions, of course, but this is a decision which Canadians, at any rate, will resent. Why should the shabby conduct of New South Wales affect any other colony? The people of Canada will almost unanimously agree that this view is the proper one."

THE POLITICAL MUDDLE.

There are some very odd features to the political situation in this province. The position of the government is such, indeed, that a parallel could hardly be found in political annals. As the despatches and correspondence from Victoria clearly show, the ministers are kept in office only by the votes of Mr. Martin and his four followers, men who are avowedly out of sympathy with the aims and objects of the government. In the ordinary course of events the latter's tenure of power cannot be of long duration. At any rate, it can only endure as long as Mr. Martin pleases to give the government his support, and there is every reason to believe that he will withdraw that support just as soon as he is ready to make his own bid for power.

Already Mr. Martin and his followers have found themselves obliged to vote against their former declarations in order to defeat Mr. Helmecken's motion and save the government. In a very short time they will be called on to perform a similar "vote face" on the Canadian Northern land grant question. There is naturally much speculation as to whether they will do it. The difficulty of the situation is clearly shown by the announcement that Mr. Martin has called a meeting of the executive committee of his action for a consultation as to the coming vote. Rightly or wrongly, this is taken to mean that he wants absolutions from his Vancouver convention pledge in order that he may be at liberty to vote for the land grant and again save the government. The popular expectation is that he will vote for it anyway, and that his obedient executive committee will promptly grant the required absolution. A different view is taken by the Vancouver World, which enjoys the peculiar position of supporting Mr. Martin and at the same time opposing the government which he is pleased to keep in office. In a recent issue the World says:

"Those who have been so ready to accuse Joe. Martin of infidelity to his principles and his pledges in ready acceptance of Mr. Dunsmuir's notorious railway deal, have yet to cite the slightest evidence of an intention upon the part of the accredited leader of the Liberals of this province to vote or act for this much discussed and highly objectionable agreement. Mr. Martin is on the contrary understood to have expressed himself as steadfastly opposed to all such subsidies as are herein contemplated, and is bound by the wish of the association for whom he acts as leader to oppose the measure. With his assistance it may be fairly counted that any railway aid bill drafted in fair accord with the stated condition of the railway bargain on which the 'Victoria' election was largely won will meet defeat in the legislature."

As defeat of the government is not in accordance with Mr. Martin's plans just at present, there is some difficulty in accepting this view as correct. There is an apparent way out of the dilemma, which he may possibly endeavor to take. Since he is the actual master of the administration, he can postpone the submission of the Canadian Northern contract until a redistribution bill has been passed—or an attempt made thereat—and supply has been voted. Then he would probably feel at liberty to let the government disappear from the stage and try to occupy it himself. Whether that be his program, and whether he is able to carry it out, time must be left to tell. One obstacle is plainly in his way, namely, that he and the ministers cannot agree on the terms of a redistribution. To do "Joe" justice, we believe that a redistribution arranged by him would be fairer to the whole province than any the ministers would propose, for they are more likely than he to favor the localities which are now notoriously over-represented

in the house, at the expense of the more populous and more important districts. The task of effecting a fair arrangement of the representation would be a difficult one in any event, but its difficulty will be much accentuated by the keen desire of the three parties in the house to secure advantages for themselves. The public may expect a long wrangle over the question when it comes up, and there is only too much reason to fear that the redistribution will be far from just and proper, if indeed one is effected at all.

As matters stand, an early general election may be looked for, and the Miner would be greatly pleased if it could foretell as a result of this satisfactory settlement of this distracted province's affairs.

THE SILVER CUP.

The sale of the Silver Cup mine, announced yesterday in a special despatch to the Miner, is a transaction of some importance in the mining world. It may be assumed that the new owners of this well known Lardreau property will proceed actively to its more extensive development and to the free shipment of its high grade ore. Mr. Pool has deservedly won the reputation of being a shrewd and energetic mine operator. With ample financial resources, with the improved facilities for shipment afforded by the new railway and with a mine of established high value, it would be surprising if he did not make a success of his new venture. The province in general will in all probability benefit by the name which the Silver Cup will make for itself under its new ownership. Lately it was announced that some 800 tons of ore from the mine, valued at \$116,000, were stored at Trout Lake for shipment on the opening of the railway. In the past, with only the most awkward and expensive means of forwarding its output, the mine has earned handsome profits. Therefore its prospects, in the much improved circumstances, ought to be extremely good. This property and the two other great mines of the same district, the Nettie L. and the Truine, should build up a splendid reputation for the Lardreau, which also possesses many others of prospective richness. It is a disagreeable illustration of the clogs on this province's progress as a mining field that so rich a district should have been left so long without proper means of transportation. Its resources have for years been known to be remarkable, yet neither public nor private enterprise came to its aid, though the temptation would seem to have been so great. It is satisfactory to see that its disadvantages in this respect are now to be largely removed and that it will have something like a chance to develop as it should. There is much room for speculation as to why the former owners of the Silver Cup were ready to sell at a price apparently below its proved value, as is alleged, but many circumstances might arise, apart from the mine altogether, to supply them with a motive. One fact that may well be noted is the reversal of the usual process involved in the transaction. In very few cases do local men buy mines from outsiders, and the circumstances of this purchase will in the light of that fact be likely to furnish a good advertisement for the country.

COMMUNICATIONS

ACTIONS AGAINST TRADE UNIONS

To the Editor of the Miner: Sir: In his determination to out-Herod Herod as a social reformer Mr. Smith Curtis has reached the climax by lately introducing into the legislature a bill: "An Act respecting actions against trade unions and kindred associations." The whole tenor of this bill is decidedly revolutionary as it strikes at the very eyes of a Britisher, namely, his inherent right to enjoy his property and to protect the same from injury. The first clause of the bill provides that trade unions shall not be enjoined in other words that no matter how flagrant may be the acts of the members of trade unions and how serious their interference may be with the rights of another in the peaceful enjoyment of his property as the law now provides, such trade union and its officers and members (if Mr. Curtis' bill becomes law) will not be amenable to the law. To put it another way, any and all other bodies of men, corporations or entities shall be subject to civic remedies for infractions of the laws but trades unions and members thereof shall be exempt. Now, why should this be? Have the methods of the trade unions, had such a plentiful experience of the modes and methods adopted by unions and union men as to put these organizations and their members on a pinnacle and place them above other institutions and organizations who are anxious for the peace and prosperity of British Columbia will say with us that instead of the law being relaxed in reference to these unions it should be strengthened and augmented. All the trouble that comes to trades unions and their members is necessitated by the resort to injunctions and criminal proceedings arises out of strikes. Strikes are not illegal in themselves. Trade unions are legalized under Dominion statutes. A strike can be perpetuated up to a certain point with perfect legality. There is nothing illegal in an individual refusing to work for a master except upon his own terms and workmen can combine for that purpose. They can combine together for the purpose of demanding a raise in wages and if such demands are not met they can combine to leave their master's employment. Trades unions can legally assist these workmen in withdrawing their own labor and declining to work and can assist them in supporting themselves during the strike. Up to this point all is well; it is here that the difficulty arises. Where work has been closed down and their production stopped through a strike of the workmen employed, the owners naturally look about them to see if they can get men to fill the places of those who have gone on strike. Then comes the tug of war. As an eminent English law lord has said: "Now, the parliament has not yet conferred upon trade unions the power to coerce people, and to prevent them from working for whomsoever they like upon any terms that they like; and yet in the absence of such power it is obvious that a strike may not be effective, and may not answer its purpose. Some strikes are perfectly effective by virtue of the mere strike, and other strikes are not effective unless the next step is taken, and unless other people can be prevented from taking the places of the strikers. That is the pinch of the case in trade unions; and until parliament confers on trade unions the power of saying to other people, 'You shall not work for those who are desirous of employing you upon such terms as you and they may mutually agree upon, trades unions exceed their power when they try to compel people not to work except on the terms fixed by the unions. I need hardly say that up to the present moment no such power as that exists. By the law of this country no one has ever, and no set of people have ever had that right or that power. If parliament chooses to confer it on trade unions it will do so as and such limitations as it thinks proper; but it is idle to pretend to see that this struggle exists. Trade unions have now been recognized up to a certain point as organs for good. They are the only means by which workmen can protect themselves from tyranny; but the moment that trade unions become tyrants in their turn, they are engines for evil; they have no right to prevent any man from working upon such terms as he chooses." In granting an interlocutory injunction against the officers of a union Mr. Justice North remarked: "There is no strike to be borne in mind also, that is most of these cases in which trade unions are concerned the persons who are defendants are such that a decision that there can be no remedy 'but damages, would be equivalent to a decision that there can be no remedy at all." And on the question of the mode of procedure to enforce the rights of the employer, it having been insisted by counsel for the defense that resort should be had to the criminal law, Lord Justice Lindley says: "The second point which is that we ought to leave these people to the summary jurisdiction of a magistrate. I do not think so. This is obviously a case in which a man's property, his trade, his livelihood and the goodwill of his business will be absolutely ruined if he is found guilty of an offence which is not a crime, and which is peremptorily stopped, and principles by which the court is governed in such cases, and which are so clearly guided, it is a case in which a person's property and trade are so interfered with that HE MAY COME TO THE COURT FOR 'THE PROTECTION OF HIS PROPERTY AND HIS TRADE.' I emphasize the remarks of this eminent judge in this direction. While our criminal code provides against intimidation, and punishment can be inflicted against the individual found guilty of the wrong, first, because a conviction of one man does not always stop a repetition of the offence; secondly, because the real culprits have gone scot free. Experience has shown that in many of the deprecations that have been committed during the past few years, the offender has been found to be a mere tool, and the men who put the job and are the real offenders are not touched. The law is designed to protect a man's property and such protection cannot be adequately afforded by having a man committed to gaol for two months. Mr. Curtis, by his proposed protection would do away with 'the protection which an injunction affords.' By the decision of the house of lords in the celebrated case of the TAEFF V. RAILWAY COMPANY, ANY ACTION AGAINST THE UNEMPLOYED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS, SUCH A REGISTERED TRADE UNION MAY NOW BE SUED IN ITS REGISTERED NAME. This does away with the clumsy method of having to proceed against a multitude of officials of labor unions and making ties to the action. The procedure is much simplified. In his judgment Mr. Justice Farwell says: "If the contention of the defendant society was well founded the legislature has authorized 'the creation of numerous bodies of men capable of owning great wealth and of acting by agents with absolute responsibility for the wrongs that they may do to other persons by the use of that wealth and the employment of those agents. They would be at liberty (I do not at all suggest that the defendant society would so act) to disseminate libels, to proceed, or to hire men to do the same, and to 'open' methods, in that disgraced Sheffield thirty or forty years ago, and their victims would have nothing to look for damages but the pockets of the individuals, usually men of small means who acted as their agents. \* \* \* \* \* The acts of the association. They are the acts done by their agents in the course of the management and direction of a strike; the undertaking of such management and direction is one of the main objects of the defendant society is perfectly lawful; but the management and direction undertaken also the responsibility for the manner in which the strike is carried out. \* \* \* It is not a question of the rights of members of the society, BUT OF THE WRONG DONE TO PERSONS OUTSIDE THE SOCIETY. For such wrongs arising as they do from the

wrongful conduct of the agents of the society in the course of managing a strike which is a lawful object of that society, the defendant society is in 'no way' liable." Again the capitals are mine. The remedy by injunction is not sought or granted for the purpose of invading the rights of members of trade unions, but to prevent wrong being done by members of the society to those who are not members of the same. There is an old equity maxim well known to Mr. Curtis, namely, "where there's a wrong there's a remedy," yet by his proposed legislation Mr. Curtis seeks to wipe out this equitable doctrine which has obtained in the law of England from time immemorial.

We do not require a better illustration of the necessity and effectiveness of trade unions being made responsible and their funds liable for wrongs done to others than the case of BAILEY VS. PYE. The plaintiffs were a firm of glass merchants who obtained judgment in 1897 for £1,218 damages (including costs) by the acts of the defendants' officials and members of the National Plate Glass Bevelers Trade Union, as well as a perpetual injunction. The total amount Messrs. Bailey recovered by execution against the principal defendants was £5. I cannot conceive a greater injustice than this. The case for the union was defended out of the funds of the labor union at fault, and of ninety-nine other labor unions giving financial support, yet no recovery of the damages awarded was possible.

Mr. Curtis seeks to perpetuate this state of affairs in British-Columbia by legislating away the rights which the highest tribunal in the realm has declared are the rights of persons and corporations whose property and whose business is injured by the wanton acts of members of trade unions. I will with your permission take up the other features of the bill in a later article. In the meantime commending my remarks to the thoughtful attention of the members of the legislature, I subscribe myself,

BRITISHER. Rossland, B. C., March 18, 1902.

The full text of the bill referred to in the above communication appears below:

- 1. This Act may be cited as the "Trade Unions Protection Act, 1902." 2. No trade union, whether registered or not, nor any kindred voluntary association of workmen, artisans, laborers or employers, shall be enjoined, nor shall it or its funds be liable in damages for any threat or act of intimidation or conspiracy made, done or caused to be made or done by any officer, member, agent or servant of such union or association, but the foregoing provision shall not relieve any such officer, member, agent or servant for any such act, if he would be otherwise liable in damages, or to be enjoined for the same. 3. No such trade union or association shall be enjoined, nor shall any officer, member, agent or servant of such union or association nor any other person be enjoined, nor shall it or its funds, nor any such officer, member, agent, servant or other person be made liable in damages for communicating to any workman, artisan, laborer, employer or person facts relating to employment or to any other person, or to any employer, producer or consumer or distributor of the products of labor or the purchase of such products, or for persuading or endeavoring to persuade by fair or reasonable argument, without unlawful threats or intimidation or other unlawful acts, such last named person, or any other person, at the expiration of any existing contract, not to renew the same with or to refuse to become the employee or customer of any such employer, producer, consumer or distributor of the products of labor. 4. No such trade union or association, or its officer, member, agent or servant, or any other person, shall be enjoined or liable in damages for publishing information with regard to a strike or lock-out, or proposed or expected strike or lock-out, or other workmen's grievance or trouble, or for warning workmen, artisans, laborers or employees or other persons against seeking or urging workmen, artisans, laborers, employees or other persons not to seek employment in the locality affected by such strike or lock-out, labor grievance or trouble, or from purchasing, buying or consuming products produced or distributed by the employer of labor party to such strike, lock-out, labor grievance or trouble, during its continuance. 5. This Act shall be retrospective in effect, and be considered as declarative of the existing law in the case of any such action now pending against any person, which is not maintainable on account of the passing of this Act, the defendants in such action, or any of them, may apply summarily within a reasonable time to the court or judge for a discontinuance or dismissal of such action against the applying defendant or defendants, and shall be entitled to have such discontinuance or dismissal upon payment of the taxed costs of the plaintiff, or, where all the defendants do not apply, upon such payment of a proportionate part to be fixed by the court or judge. Where no such application for discontinuance or dismissal is made within a reasonable time, the action shall be tried and decided as if this Act had never been passed; provided, however, that where the action includes other causes of action, such discontinuance or dismissal of the action shall be discontinued or dismissed so far only as it is affected by the foregoing sections 2 to 5 inclusive, and the costs to be paid shall, in such case, be varied accordingly, as the court or judge may direct.

SLAVE DEALERS CAPTURED.

Portuguese Troops Attacked Strongholds and Liberated 700 Slaves.

MOZAMBIQUE, Portuguese East Africa, March 15.—The Portuguese troops captured 123 slave dealers and killed 50 others at Pemba Bay recently, when the government forces attacked the 12 strongholds of the slave dealers and liberated 700 slaves. Chilled to the bone? A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whiskey. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 60c.

IN EAST

Death of Mr. of the P. Ont

A Montreal moned to the l

OTTAWA, March 18.—Colonel Burland, appointed commandant of the 43rd Battalion, has adjutant.

Mr. Maxwell told regarding the and Eastern Railway. Mr. Blair said this session to intrude and control for TORONTO, March 18.—College hospital announced that were to be appointed the general hospital physicians will also registrars.

Before the death the commercial firm of Seguin ceased assigned his Commercial Trav society to his employee debt of \$1,640 suing to have the

Commissioner of the Salvation Army, Algonquin Park wolves, and an effort of them.

OTTAWA, March 18.—The wife of the Ottawa, died this illness.

MONTREAL, March 18.—The death of Rev. Patrick's church, the RAT PORTAGE, The Conservatives' candidature of Dr. William, for the Ontario elections.

HAMILTON, Ontario, March 18.—The Scotch threw Charles Red Pa., five times in had an hour to do

TORONTO, March 18.—The wife of Hon. C. L. Macdonald, died yesterday. She had and only recent Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 18.—The dispatch, says there on suspicion Francisco murdered, five identified.

QUEBEC, March 18.—The arrest, received afternoon from C man of San Francisco taken there and identity beyond officer left San Francisco.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 18.—A Nova Scotia's lineman, on top of a high pole, fell, being killed. The body of Quebec has relation dealing with treat recently, so ed, will be a severe exchequer. The mented on the marks were not v bers of the legis J. S. Briery, edit ing been summa bar of the house answer to a cha

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 18.—Mann, of MacKe night for Nova firm's railway well. Mr. Mann way under of Scotia and Cap

OTTAWA, March 18.—Mr. Tarte today man and asked of the river at F with, Mr. Tarte spent \$8,000 now an engineer to improvements v further grant w Mr. Hibbert Vancouver on likely return the

The bill regarding the fields of the railway of the suggestion over to be re-call way from Fra mountain, in co many's works. A to be framed Mr. Gallher's Rossland and company was from road from Ross and thence to any line. F. J. Deane