Assault on Namaokayama

One of the Most Remarkable Episodes in the Siege of Port Arthur.

From the London Times.

The story of the assault on Namaokayama, one of the eminences in the Metre range, in the course of which the Japanese reverted to the old style of infantry attack, forms one of the most remarkable episodes in the siege of Port Arthur. General Nogi decided to resume operations on an active scale on September 19th, just a month after his premature attempt to rush the town in deference to superior orders from Tokio had signally failed. This new attack was not to be directed against the permanent chain of forts on the hills which mark the main line of defence, but against certain outlying positions which had baffled his previous efforts, and which blocked the way by which his siege parallels might approach the forts themselves.

At 6:30, after the bombardment had lasted for nearly four hours without intermission, a few soldiers were seen to leave the shelter of the little hill to the north of Namaokayama and run at full speed across the open ground separating them from the rocky ground half way up the Russian position. It was the First regiment advancing. The first men got across unmolested, so effectually was the Japanese shrapnel keeping the Russian infantry huddled in their trenches, but directly the advance of the First regiment was discovered the Russians opened a heavy rifle fire on all who essayed the passage. The light was, however, failing, and most of them succeeded in making their way up the side of the hills to the stony ground half way up, where each man would fling himself down and disappear from view. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, when darkness finally obscured everything, quite a large force of infantry was concentrated on the dead ground below the first trench and only waiting for the signal to advance. The artillery continued to burst shrapnel over the hill in spite of the darkness, and the flames of the shells momentarily lighted up the crest.

There is no searchlight on Namaokayama, but the powerful light on Itszshan or Chair Hill, a mile to the east, came to the assistance of its hard-pressed comrade and endeavored to discover any forward movement, but so carefully had the angle of the hill been chosen that the infantry remained entirely invisible. More effective were the star shells discharged from 203 Metre Hill; these burst into thousands of blue stars over the crouching infantry among the rocks, anxiously awaiting the expected signal to assault. These weary hours of waiting must have been a terrible strain on the soldiers of the First regiment. The north wind blew an icy gale from the sea, and even with coats and many blankets it was impossible to keep out the frozen blasts. What therefore must have been the suffering of the khaki-clad troops on the hill, who had gone forward without coat or blanket, carrying nothing except their rifles and ammunition? . . .

Before the light was strong enough to see distinctly, the Japanese field batteries reopened on the crst of the mountain. This fire seemd to be causing considerable anxiety and perhaps loss to their own countrymen, some of the shells bursting right over them. This must have been the case, for an officer rushed on to a little knoll and, at the imminent risk of his life, unfurled a large white flag embroidered with the rising sun in red and waved it vigorously. For some little time this had no effect; in all probability it was not easy for the gunners to see from the plain the true aspect of affairs, and it was not until several other flags were raised that the artillery directed its fire elsewhere.

Throughout the morning the situation on Namaokayama remained the same; the further advance of the Japanese in this quarter of the field was delayed to give time for the attack on the southwest to develop. The Fifteenth regiment held the crest of the low hills to the west of 203 Metre Hill during the night of the 19th, but at 10 a. m. on the 20th they endeavored to send a half company forward to gain the shelter of the dead ground at the foot of the Russian position. The men, gallantly led by their officers, swept down the slope at a run, but, keeping too close a formation, were nearly all wiped out by shrapnel. Then about forty or fifty more followed their comrades in more extended order, but they also shared the same fate, the Russian marksmen accounting for nearly all who escaped the shrapnel. Out of all who started only two or three ever reached their destination. As for the remainder, their bodies remained on the hillside, a gruesome monument to their gallantry. Undeterred by the fate of their comrades, two officers started on their own account to make this dangerous and seemingly impossible passage. The eyes of both armies were on them, and all were loud in praise of their courage. They ran like rabbits, the bullets threw up little clouds of earth all around them, but still they escaped unscathed and reached their warren at the foot of the hill.

At half past 3 in the afternoon the bombardment again became more general, and a rumor went round that the First regiment would be called upon to assault the crest of Namaokayama as soon as the fire had had time to tell. The Russian artillery also reopened. A little before 5 p. m. a stir became evident among the soldiers of the First regiment, who commenced to move their cramped limbs and to fall in by companies two deep on any sheltered patch of ground. The sergeants dressed their men as if on parade and numbered them off, while the officers split into little groups and discussed the approaching assault, many shaking hands before parting. The colonel of the regiment stood by himself, a conspicuous object in his black overcoat—the only man on the hill wearing a coat—his hands clasped behind his back, and gazing intently toward the crest of the hill. Several officers, probably the company commanders, came up to him, saluted, said a few words, and then returned to their post at the head of their companies, which had now fallen in and were standing at ease. The regimental standard, a great white flag embroidered with the rising sun in red, was unfurled. This was the signal for every company to unfurl a smaller flag of similar design which was carried by the company ensign. It was an imposing sight at this moment; the sun shone on a forest of bayonets and on the soldiers standing two deep, with rifles at the order, their arms crossed and their heads bent forward, waiting for the order to charge. The numerous flags fluttered in the stiff north wind, while the regimental standard stood out before all, angrily chafing at the pole that held it back. For the last time the Japanese artillery opened a furious fire of shrapnel on the summit of Namaokayama, which by its very fury should have warned the defenders that something was about to happen.

For nearly half an hour—a long half hour for those watching the scene, and probably still longer for the actors in it—the soldiers stood motionless, gazing upwards at the steep slope they would so soon be called upon to climb; then the artillery ceased, and without further warning the officer bearing the flag of the leading company climbed over the captured trench and led the way up the hill. The companies followed, not in long lines of struggling skirmishers, but each maintaining its close formation, two deep, bayonets at the charge, their captain with drawn sword a few yards in advance.

Here was an infantry charge after the manner of the wars of a hundred years ago—something supposed to have disappeared forever from modern battlefields. Three thousand men were advancing with fixed bayonets in close formation to prove the theorists how futile are their calculations when put to the test. The regiment presented a front of two companies as it moved up the slope, the right-hand one moving directly on the big gun while the other extended the line to the left. The other companies fell in behind at quarter-column distance. Every minute one expected to see a volley from the crest sweep away the head of the leading formation, but somehow or other the Russians never discovered the advance until the infantry were right on top of the trenches. Just before the leading company reached the summit a Russian gunner stepped out from cover and fired the big old-fashioned gun for the last time, and the next minute the Japanese were over the crest and slaughtering the gunners at their posts.

The infantry who advanced to the attack in the formation of a hundred years ago were destined to fight with the weapons in vogue still further back—on the fields of Dettingen and Fontenoy. As each company reached the crest of the hill the men changed their rifles from their right hands to their left, and, instead of using either bayonet or bullet, they commenced to throw what at first sight appeared to be stones on to the heads of their astonished opponents. But these stones gave forth a yellow, evil-looking sulphurous smoke, and then the well-kept secret was out—the Japanese were employing hand grenades charged with dynamite. Each soldier carried three of these bombs, for experience has shown that the Russians always remain in their trenches until the very last moment and the soldiers become so intermingled that it is often impossible to use the rifle or bayonet. It had, therefore, been decided to experiment with the old-fashioned fuse grenade. The Russians on Namaokayama were so demoralized by this unexpected mode of attack that they allowed themselves to be disposed of without offering much resistance, but the Japanese suffered severely from a cross-fire from 203 Metre Hill.

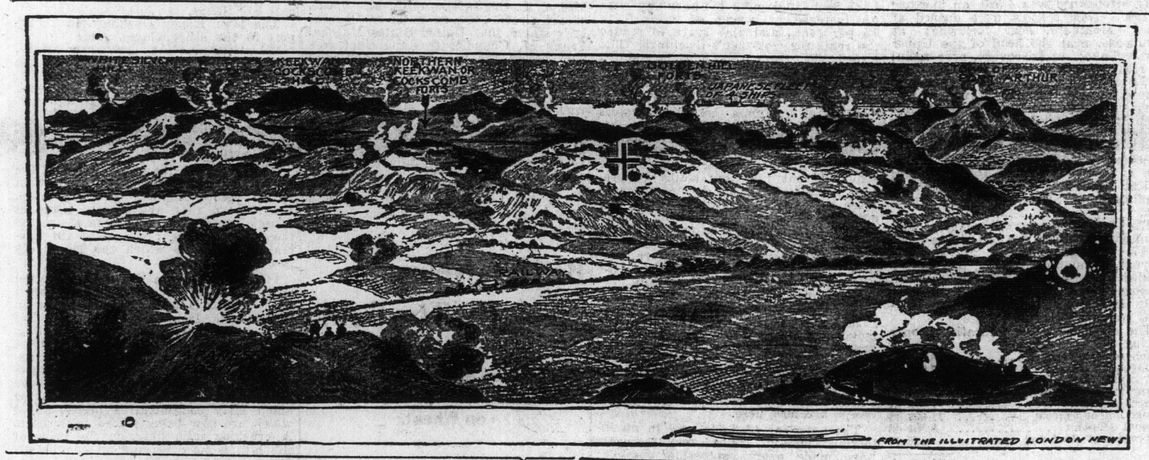
When the throwing of the grenades was at its height, the whole scene was more like a popular representation of hell than anything else. Namaokayama presented the appearance of a huge caldron from the centre of which clouds of yellow smoke were slowly ascending, caused by the explosion of countless bombs. In the midst of the shells were bursting from both Japanese and Russian guns, while on the edge of the caldron the Japanese soldiers, their figures showing up black against the yellow smoke, were dancing about, some using the bayonet, some shooting at the Russians as they ran down the reverse side, and the majority, having exhausted their bombs, were hurling down stones and great lumps of rock in lieu of better ammunition. This strange scene did not in reality last longer than ten minutes, at the end of that time the Russians were either dead, prisoners, or safely on the high road to Port Arthur. During the attack a chance shot struck Major-General Yamamoto, the commander of the First brigade, on the forehead, killing him outright—a great loss to the First division.

From 9 p. m. to 11 p. m. the assault on 203 Metre Hill was made by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments. The Japanese infantry assaulted in much the same manner as they had assaulted Namaokayama, but after they had entered the fort the Russians hid under bomb-proof covered ways, and from any available cover picked off the Japanese. They were, however, finally cleared out of the most westerly fort at midnight, and this was reported to General Matsumura, but they could not be dislodged from the eastern fort, and remained in possession of one side of it while the Japanese held the other. During the 21st, the Russians concentrated every available gun on these two positions, absolutely smashing up the interior with their ten-inch shells, and causing terrible losses among the Japanese infantry, who could find no cover from this iron storm. To show the severity of this fire, it may be said that no less than 50 per cent of the casualties were caused by shells, and these amounted to over 3,000 killed and wounded. On the 22nd it was decided by General Matsumura that he could no longer maintain his position, so the whole of 203 Metre Hill was evacuated, while the Japanese remained in possession of Namaokayama. This was a severe blow to General Nogi, who had hoped to be able to bombard Itszshan from the captured hill and also to command the road to Liau-tie-shan, and led to a material alteration in his plans, for he decided, for the present at any rate, to abandon any further attempt on 203 Mere Hill and to concentrate his attack elsewhere

The attack on the extreme west completely failed, for although Namaokayama had been captured it was a barren possession as long as 203 Metre Hill remained in the hands of the enemy. It is now time to turn and follow the fortune of the forces attacking Fort Kuropatkin and the Sueiszeying works, the attacks on which were made at the same time as those on Namaoyakama and 203 Metre Hill.

At 7 a. m. on the morning of the 19th the Japanese commenced to shell Fort Kuropatkin. The capture of Fort Kuropatkin cost the hard-hit Ninth division 1,000 men: throughout the campaign the losses of this division have been enormous, and have now reached a grand total of close on 10,000 killed, wounded and sick after only two months' fighting, for they did not land at Liushutunig until the end of July. The Seventh regiment was reduced to 208 men out of a total of 2,700 after the capture of Banjushan.

Taken as a whole the plan of operations adopted by General Nogi for his second attempt on the fortress was successful: true, the attack on 203 Metre Hill failed, and was then abandoned for good in favor of a more concentrated attack on the eastern perimeter of forts; but, on the other hand, the Russians were driven entirely out of the Sueisze valley, their redoubts were all captured, and their main water supply completely cut off, and, far more important than any other consideration, the engineers could now push forward their parallels against the main line of defence and prepare the way for an infantry assault on the forts themselves.



Memorial Tablet Unveiled

EARL ROBERTS' TRIBUTE

London Morning Post.

The modern war correspondent goes forth to the field and shares all the risks and privations of the combatant forces, and at the same time gets none of the glory, except in so far as incidental recognition may be made of the services he renders as recorder for the public. A generous tribute to his work was, however, paid recently by Field Marshal Earl Roberts when he unveiled a mural tablet which has been placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the gallant men who lost their lives while serving as special correspondents in the South African war. The movement in favor of this memorial had its origin within the Institute of Journalists, and the tablet has been designed by Mr. W. Goscombe John, A. R. A. It is in bronze gilt in a massive frame of red marble, which harmonizes with the warmth of the bronze. It is dominated by an allegorical figure representing "Regret," but in her hand she holds a laurel wreath, symbolic of the reward of duty well and truly done. The situation of the memorial is on the north side of the south aisle of the crypt immediately opposite the memorial to the Soudan correspondents and next to that which is a tribute to the cherished memory of Archibald Forbes, one of the most brilliant men who every did newspaper work in the field. Special arrangements to enable this grouping to be secured were made by the dean and chapter, advised by Archdeacon Sinclair, and Mr. Somers Clark, the cathedral surveyor, in consultation with the memorial committee. The inscription on the tablet is as follows: "To the memory of the journalists who lost their lives while serving as special correspondents in the South African war, 1899-1902—Alfred Julian Adams, Exchange Telegraph Company; James Innes Calder, Reuter's Telegraph Company; Frederick Slater Collett, Daily Mail; Joseph Smith Dunn, Central News; George Alfred Ferrand, Morning Post; William John Lambie, Melbourne Age; William Hay Mackay, Reuter's Telegram Company; Robert Mitchell, Standard; Edward George Parslow, Daily Chronicle; Edward Daniel Scott, Manchester Courier; Horace H. Spooner, Sydney Evening News; George Warrington Steevens, Daily Mail; William Theobald Maud, Daily Chronicle (died at Aden, 1903). Erected by the Institute of Journalists."

The ceremony of unveiling was attended by a large body of journalists. The council of the institute had a meeting fixed for the same date, and thus the company was representative of journalism in all parts of the Kingdom. Lord Roberts was accompanied by Lady Edwina Roberts and Miss Collie, and there were also present Mr. D. T. Sandeman, of Glasgow, president of the institute; Mr. James Nicol Dunn, immediate past president, Miss Bessie Dunn, and Miss Dyer; Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid, past president, and Miss Gilzean Read; Mr. A. W. Still and Mr. Arthur W. a Beckett, past presidents; Mr. Henry Lashmore (Southampton), vice-president; Mr. John Corlett, Mr. F. J. Higginbottom, Mr. W. Collins (chairman of the London district), Mr. A. F. Robbins, Mr. James Greig, R. B. A., Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, Mr. E. Tuohy (Cork), Major Gratwicke (Exeter), and Mr. Herbert Cornish, general secretary of the institute. The war correspondents present who had served in the South African campaign included Mr. E. F. Knight (Morning Post), who was severely wounded at the battle of Belmont; Mr. M. H. Donohoe (Daily Chronicle), captured by the Boers and afterwards released; Mr. H. F. Prevost Battersby (Morning Post), who was with Lord Roberts on his entry into Pretoria; Mr. J. B. Atkinson (Manchester Guardian); Mr. R. J. McHugh (Daily Telegraph); and Mr. Ernest Smith (Morning Leader), who were in Ladysmith throughout the siege; and Mr. F. W. Walter (Daily Express), who narrowly escaped death on the occasion of the disaster to General Gatacre's force at Stormberg

The president of the institute, in inviting Lord Roberts to unveil the memorial, alluded to the distinguished and honorable part which the gallant field marshal took in the war as the commander-in-chief of the British forces. He was sure Lord Roberts would recognize that the war correspondents went to the front at the call of duty—a duty which they owed not merely to the various newspapers they represented, but to their country and their King.

Early Roberts in reply said: "I willingly responded to the invitation to unveil this tablet erected to the memory of the thirteen journalists who lost their lives while serving as war correspondents in South Africa, because I felt that this ceremony would give me the opportunity of showing my appreciation of the work done for their country by those men whose names are thereon recorded. They died, as so many of their brethren have died before them, in the loyal performance of their arduous duties, and they proved themselves worthy of belonging to a high and honorable profession, the members of which, in all quarters of the globe, have rendered valuable services, not only to the journals which they represented, but to the public at large. It is very befitting that a memorial to such men should be placed in this cathedral; and it is highly gratifying to me to have this opportunity of rendering my praise, not only to those men in whose honor this tablet is erected, but also to the many other war correspondents who have been associated with me at various times, for the conscientious manner in which they have performed their delicate and responsible duties. Many distinguished names are entered on the roll of the Institute of Journalists. I will only mention one—that of Sir William Russell, the father of all war correspondents; and I fancy there is no quarter in the world in which some member of the profession has not made his mark. I believe the Institute of Journalists has done, and is doing, a good work in maintaining a high and honorable standard of duty among the whole profession. It is, therefore, to me a very great pleasure to come among you today, and to join with you in my tribute of respect and gratitude to those men who in the performance of their duties laid down their lives during the war in South Africa.

A brief religious service followed, conducted by Dean Gregory and Canon Scott Holland. After Mr. a Beckett, as treasurer of the institute, had committed the memorial to the charge of the dean and chapter, the voice of the dean was uplifted in the words: "These were honored in their generation and were the glory of their times. There be of them that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported; and some there be which have no memorial. . . . Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth for evermore."

Following on the unveiling ceremony there was a gathering at the hall of the Institute of Journalists in Tudor street, presided over by Mr. Sandeman. Mr. E. F. Knight, who moved a vote of thanks to Earl Roberts, observed that all journalists keenly appreciated the kindness of the noble Lord in unveiling this memorial to their comrades who died during the South African war. He also bore witness to Lord Robert's sympathetic treatment of correspondents in the field and his readiness so far as military circumstances would permit to assist them with information and afford them every reasonable facility. Mr. Donohoe seconded the motion, and Earl Roberts, in a brief acknowledgment, said he had always done what he could to help the corresnondents, who in their turn had invariably behaved towards him in a manner he thoroughly admired. Mr. Nicol Dunn moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Goscombe John "for his generous undertaking and admirable execution of the design and model for the memorial." Mr. William Collins seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation. It had been intended to present to Mr. Goscombe John a silver plaque, sculptured to the special design of Mr. Gilbert Bayes, as a souvenir of his services, but he was unable to be present. The plaque will in due course be handed to Mr. Goscombe John, and, as Mr. Dunn remarked, he will no doubt appreciate the excellent work of a young and extremely clever artist. The concluding resolution moved by Mr. A. F. Robbins and seconded by Mr. F. J. Higginbottom, conveyed thanks to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's and Archdeacon Sinclair.

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Mines and Mining

The Earle Syndicate of London, Eng., represented by B. Bonthrone, has sold the Monarch group of copper claims in the Boundary district, near the town of Phoenix, B. C. The purchasers were the Granby smelter people. The group is close to the Knob Hill and Ironside properties owned and operated by the Granby company. The price paid for the claim was $130,000. Of this sum $80,000 was paid a month ago and $100,000 ten days ago. This is probably the highest price ever paid for a prospect in British Columbia. The surface showing was good, the ore being low-grade property, but the continuity of the deposit was not known and had not been proved by the development on the nearby properties. The Earle syndicate were not operating the property as the development would have been carried on on a very extensive scale, hardly warranted at the present time.

The Granby people, however, desired to add the group to their claims and paid what the Earle syndicate thought the prospect was worth. The Granby company have now acquired enough area of mineral ground to insure the life of their mineral supply for their smelter and have also secured a body of ore whose composition is highly necessary for fluxing purposes. The Earle syndicate realized a handsome profit by the deal.

Mr. Bonthrone, who has been in British Columbia for many years, having passed through the wild-cat days of the province, states that the English public will not consider any British Columbia mine promotion propositions, and may never do so again. They have been deceived too often. He believes, however, that while the province will develop slower as a result, its development will be surer and more satisfactory. English companies with a limited list of subscribers are still operating, and he believes these companies will be successful. He looks for much improved mining conditions on the coast, particularly if the Britannia mine operations prove a success.

ELMORE PROCESS TOO COSTLY.

Oil Concentration Proves a Metallurgical Success but Not Financial.

The Elmore oil concentration process, of which so much was expected when it was introduced by the Le Roi No. 2 mine at Rossland, B. C., in October, 1903, has proven a metallurgical success and a financial failure, and the Le Roi mill is now running on straight water concentration. The Le Roi No. 2 is making a profit of 50 cents a ton with water concentration alone, whereas there was a loss of $1.03 a ton when the oil process was used.

During a seven-month test run, the oil process treated 4,578 tons of Willey tailings, which averaged .107 ounces in gold, .227 ounces in silver and .394 per cent copper, or a gross assay value of $3.23 a ton. The final tailing after treatment with oil contained .076 ounces gold, .135 ounces silver, and .076 per cent copper, or $2.10 a ton. That meant an extraction of $1.13 a ton through the Elmore section of the mill. The total milling operations showed a loss of $1.03 a ton. In fairness to the Elmore process, however, it should be explained that oil at first cost 40 cents a gallon, and the consumption was three gallons to the ton; while later the cost was cut to 29 cents a gallon and the consumption to 1.3 gallons a ton. Even with these changes, however, the Le Roi No. 2 management decided that the system is not a commercial success, since extra fine crushing is demanded by the Elmore process.

By careful water concentration the grade of the tailings on the Willey tables has been cut to $2.20 a ton, and there is no room for the profitable operation of the oil system.

The Rossland power company of Trail, B. C., at first planned to use the Elmore system, but finally cut it out. Now the White Bear mine at Rossland is trying the Elmore process.

On the whole the showing of the Le Roi No. 2, for the year ended September 30, is excellent. The net smelter returns, plus a small interest item, were £76,311. The total expenses were £50,492. The net profits for the year were £25,819. The average value of shipping ore was $24.80 a ton, made up as follows: Gold, .909 ounces; silver, 1.426 ounces, and copper, 2.37 per cent.

Thoughtful men interesting in mining, who do not want to be fooled by preposterously low estimates of mine costs put forth by inexperienced promoters, will appreciate the figures on cost of producing shipping ore at the Le Roi No. 2. Those costs reached $4.22 a ton, including sorting, and they covered a production of 23,020 tons of shipping ore, 10,331 tons of milling ore, and 17,151 tons of waste. By allowing for depreciation of plant, and adding the cost of development, which included 1,556 feet of drifting, 135 feet of raise and winze, and 3,617 feet of diamond drilling (the last costing $2.22 a foot), the cost of production was brought up to $6.28 a ton. And this was in a well-equipped and well-developed mine. It shows the absurdity of claims that ore can be mined in such camps as Rossland for $1 or so a ton. Such estimates are either foolish or criminal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF METALS, 1903 AND 1904.

	1904.	1903.
Silver, cents per ounce	57.25	53.57
Copper, cents per lb	12.8	13.41
Copper, cents per lb	12.8	13.41
Spelter (St. Louis)	5.25	4.93

WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT FOR 1904

It is estimated that the total output of gold by the whole world for 1904 reached the enormous figures of $340,000,000.

Prior to 1903 the annual output of gold in the world had never but once exceeded $300,000,000, and that was in 1899, when the aggregate was $300,700,000. The yield in South Africa was about $73,000,000 in that year and practically all in nine months. In September the Boer war broke out and the mines suspended operations. For two years the mines were closed and the world's production was reduced to $255,000,000 in 1900 and $263,000,000 in 1901. Since then, chiefly by the recovery of the Transvaal, the world's yield has steadily risen, amounting to $296,000,000 in 1902 and $325,000,000 in 1903. At this writing is it impossible to give final figures for 1904, but $340,000,000 is approximately right.

INSURANCE FOR MINERS.

Three Big Coeur d'Alene Mines Adopt New Method to Protect Injured.

Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Following the example of large mining companies in other sections of the country, the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, the Morning mine and the Hecla Mining Company, of Wallace, Idaho, instituted provident and accident insurance associations for their employees February 1.

Recognizing that mining is a hazardous business and occupation, and notwithstanding the adoption of the most stringent rules and regulations by the mining companies to protect their employees from injuries while in the performance of their duties, the associations are formed for the protection and benefit of both employees and employer, and to provide a fund to render assistance to the injured during the period they are incapacitated for work, or their families in case of death.

The system that has gone into effect at Wallace is patterned after the one in vogue at the Drumlummon mine, in Montana.

There will be three distinct associations—one for each of the three concerns. They will be similarly but entirely separately operated. That of the Federal company will be known as the Federal Provident & Accident Insurance Association. The other two will be the Morning Provident & Accident Insurance Association and the Hecla Provident & Accident Insurance Association.

The Federal association will be governed by a board of six trustees, three of whom will be elected by the employees and three by the company. Of the three elected by the employees, one each will be chosen from the Burke, Mace and Wardner mines of the company. Each of the other associations will be governed by four trustees, two of whom will be elected by the employees and the other two by the company.

It will be imperative for every employee of the companies to become a member of the association and subscribe $1 to the relief fund for each month, or any fraction of a month over ten days. For a fraction of a month less than ten days the dues or subscription will be 10 cents a day. The amount of the subscription is to be deducted from the wages at each pay day or at the time the member's services in the company cease, and paid to the association.

For every $1 monthly subscribed by the employees the mining companies will contribute monthly 50 cents. In consideration of this payment the association guarantees to protect the mining company from all liabilities on account of injuries received by a member of the association during his employment by the company.

The employees are given insurance at a low rate, and the associations being local institutions, will have many advantages over a foreign insurance company.

Every employee of the companies also pays $1 a month hospital dues. Hereafter if an employee sustains an injury in the performance of his duty, not only medical assistance and care are assured, but in addition a weekly stipend that will serve to provide the wants of his family during his incapacity.

In case a member of the association is disabled by reason of an accident, the articles of the association provide that he shall be entitled to receive relief from the funds of the association at the rate of $10 per week for every week he is unable to work, not to exceed ten weeks.

In the event of the death of a member of the association from injuries received while in the employment of and at work for the mining company, if there survive him a wife and children, or either, they shall be entitled to receive the total sum of $1,500 out of the funds of the association; such payment to be made to the widow, if there be one, otherwise to such of the children and in such a manner as may be deemed best by the board of trustees. When so paid, "all obligations on the part of the association and the mining company on account of such injuries or death shall cease," and in no case shall such moneys be applicable to the debts of the deceased or liable to be attached by his creditors, the obligations of the association not being to the deceased himself in such event, but to the widow and children. There is no liability in this case unless the death occurs at the time of or within six months after the injury, and that the latter is the approximate cause thereof.

In the event of a member becoming totally blind, or so crippled or lamed as to be wholly and permanently disabled from all labor whatsoever thereafter, through accidental injuries received while actually engaged in work or labor for the mining company, such member shall receive out of the funds of the association $1,500 in full for all claims and demands; and when a member shall in like manner lose the sight of one eye, or become wholly crippled in one limb, and thus become partially unfit for labor for all time, he shall receive out of the funds of the association $750 in full payment for all claims, and these amounts will be in lieu of all weekly compensation, and when paid "all obligations on the part of the association and the mining company on account of such member shall cease."

The articles provide that neither a member nor his widow or children shall be entitled to any relief when the injury or death is the result, in whole or in part, of drunkenness, fighting, immorality or the criminal negligence of such member; but the board of trustees shall have the power, notwithstanding such fact, to grant such relief as it may deem in its discretion just and equitable.

According to the articles a member shall not be entitled to relief except under certificate from the resident physician, selected by the board of trustees, and such resident physician shall keep a record of all cases of accident, and it shall be the duty of every member who desires or expects to receive aid to give notice to such physician or the secretary of the board within one week after the occurrence of the accident; likewise to give notice at the time of resuming work.

Notwithstanding the statements of amounts of relief, under various contingencies the board of trustees is given the power upon a majority vote to grant relief in any case in excess of the amount named, and also to grant relief in other cases that have not been mentioned above.

The articles state that it has been the intent to give the minimum under certain conditions, and in all other respects to leave the entire matter to the judgment of the board of trustees.

All the funds of the association are to be deposited in the name of the association in some bank deemed by the board to be solvent. If the funds of the association amount at any time to the sum of $25,000 in the treasury, the board of trustees have the power to decrease the assessments for such length of time as in its judgment may be deemed wise, it being the policy of the associations not to create a fund in excess of that actually needed for their purposes.

Altogether about 1,500 men will become members of the three associations, who will pay into the treasuries $1,500 a month. The mines will contribute $750 a month, making a total subscription of $2,250 per month into the relief funds of the three associations.

The Reco Mining & Milling Company, operating the Reco silver-lead mine near Sandon, B. C., has declared a dividend of 2 cents a share, or $10,582, payable February 20. Total dividends to date have been $307,082. J. M. Harris was re-elected president, Colonel S. M. Wharton of Spokane vice-president, Fred T. Kelly of Sandon secretary-treasurer and J. G. Steele of Sandon director and G. C. Wharton of Mobile, Ala., director. The mine in 1904 produced 904 tons of ore, which gave smelter returns of $60,000. The lead bounty earned during the year was a trifle over $6,000.

The Reco has paid from the grassroots. The only money ever put into the mine was the cash purchase price, $2,700.

During December 200 tons of ore were shipped and it is hinted that another dividend of 2 cents per share will be declared by spring.

The Ruecan, nicknamed the Reco, mine was located by one Ruecan, a man of some prominence as a metallurgist, smelter and mining man from Butte, who has since made several good stakes in Cripple Creek and around that section. The property was purchased from Ruecan by J. M. Harris for $2,700. Harris took in with him in the deal Colonel Wharton and F. J. Kelly, and these three later stocked the concern and incorporated the Reco company.

The property has three veins, all the ore of which gives high values. The mining now in progress is entirely being done on the No. 2 vein, the original discovery, but some $750,000 was taken out of the No. 3 vein which is not now being worked.

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have been the standard for 49 years. They are not an experiment. Sold by all dealers. 1905 Seed Annual free for the asking.
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Special Prices paid for Otter and Mink.
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Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce.

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty-days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Braden Creek, a tributary of Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at post marked Alex'r Young, S. West corner, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, east 40 chains, north 40 chains, west 80 chains, south 40 chains, west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew, on the 25th day of January, 1905.

ALEX'R YOUNG.

CATTLE RANCHE FOR SALE.

The Estate of the late Paul I. Gillie, deceased, situated at Nicola Lake, Yale District, B. C., containing some 1,700 acres, and with dwelling house, stable, sheds and implements necessary for working the Ranche; also some 220 cattle and 8 horses.

The property is situated on the Nicola Coal Field about a quarter of a mile from Nicola Lake P. O., and is one of the most beautiful locations in the Country.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the Ranche and Cattle, together or separately, up till 1st May next.

Parties wishing for further information will be supplied with full particulars on application.

JAMES CHAPMAN,
JAMES D. GILLIE,
Executors.

February 1, 1905.

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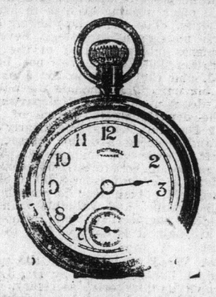
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