.. March 6, 1902

rict, and were ith the result of

returned last rter spending a de of his daughan, Friends will hat Mrs. Corsan's antial improve-

t Klockmann are hey are selecting iture home. They Rossland of arranging

CENSURE

MAN AND MC-VISHED BY

NATE.

DDS ANOTHER IS ORIGINAL NSE.

Feb. 28 - Sentations censured today by senate for the senbetween the floor of the senuring the considerine tariff bill. The solution of censure ncerned. Immediaate convened, Mr. of the committee elections, to which an controversy had rted the resolution by a majority of the anying the resolusetting out the con-

was no debate on it was adopted by all, when Mr. Tillcalled, he added a

ority.

the proceedings' by with ill-concealed gentlemen an apolmmitted under heat onsidered sufficient words induced Mr. sey, to rise at the foll and say: "Havtor from South Carthe senate, I change

of Mr. Burrows the Tillman was read by the South Carolina any intention of the senate, and said il considered, he would

might be withdrawn, of Nebraska, objected closed without fur-

nd, but insist upon "The D. & L." Men-D. & L." has stood It cures. Its imitait. "The D. & L." is known Davis & Jaw-

DON MARKET.

gth Noticed in Present.

rch 2.-The position of during the last week activity on the stock a period of stagnation he recent sharp burst settlement passed, off expected, but the indebted eight or nine to the bank, with the ng to borrow from that time to come. The of the present senontinued demand for

st week the stock extogether languid, in tivity in South Africa rable success reported

urities were not helped in the matter of the ties company, as operently awaiting the final the case. Although the dered to be favorable, despondent, increased tion setting off cheap curities are valorously cover after the sharp carnival of speculat the middle of last setlement. The posihares is healthy, since aker buyers have been the volume of business comparative nothing-

OND DYES PRISING RESULTS.

NTS AND MATERIALS LOOK AS GOOD

AS NEW.

moment imagine that are colored over with s that they will look When Diamond Dyes garments or goods be r light, will have w materials," and their autiful colors cannot be anything direct from store. With a little care the directions for using horoughness in pressing will be delighted with

ccess following the use n the pretty designs in Mat and Rug Patterns? postal card with your Wells & Richardson 00 Mountain street, Monill mail you free of cost ns to choose from.

COPPER OUTPUT OF THE WORLD

production and consumption will not has promises of copper bearing measbe secured for some six months to ures. come, detailed returns have been -e-

1900 and 1901 are from advance sheets developed in the mear future. of the Copper Handbook, to be issued -Long Tong .-

Country	٠:	1900	4 /
Argentina		175	
Australasia	5	23,000	
Austria-Hungary		1,355	
Bolivia		2,100	
Canada		8.500	
Chile		25.700	
Chile		6.720	
Cape Colony		20.410	
Germany		650	
Great Britain	• •		
Italy		97 940	
Tanan		21,010	
Mexico		22,000	
Newfoundland	• • •	1,900	
Norwary		3,935	1
Peru ···· ···		8,220	
Russia		8,000)
Sweden		450)
Spain and Portugal.		52,872	2
Turkey		- 02	
		217 29	7
Totals		960 11	

United States269,111

Grand totals486,409 The foregoing table shows an increase of 4.5 per cent in the increase of United States production; a gain of 20 per cent for the rest of the world, production of the entire world. This is a much larger increase, both in the than has been given in any other previously printed estimate of 1901 copper output, but in the case of all other estimates yet printed the figures United States and of all other countries lumped together. The generally accepted estimate of increased production in countries other than the United scale. It was the neglect to employ States has been 12 per cent, but this figure is too low. Nearly all of the principal copper producing countries the last century. of the world, other than the United States, made considerable gain in 1901.

elsewhere in this article. PRODUCTION IN STATES.

The figures given out regarding copper production of the United States show a small decrease in output 'or 1901. These estimates are general in character, and do not give the prooper producing states:

ing copper prod	P	ounds	- g						
State	1900	1901 248,000,000	(
	270,738,489	170,800,000							
Arizona	118,317,764	120,000,000	1						
California Utah	28,511,225 18,354,726	35,000,000 26,000,000	1						
Other states	24,733,464		1						
			U						

The wonderful growth of the copper industry is shown by the appended table, giving copper production of the world in the nineteenth century by

	deca	des	:														
	De	car	le													g Ton	
	1901	to	1810-													91,00	0
	1011	to	1820													90,0	Ų
	1911	10	1020		• •	•										135,0	ĺ
	1821	to	1040		• •	•	٠									218,0	(
	1831	to	1840		• •	• •	•	•	•	• •	•					291,0	(
	1841	to	1850	• • • •		• •	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•		506.9	ç
	1851	to	1860			•	•	• •	•	• •	٠	• •	•	• •	• •	506,9	(
i,	1861	to	1870		٠.			• •	•	• •	•	• •	•	• •	٠.,	900,0	•
	1871	to	1880	• • •	• • •	•		• •		• •	•	• •	•	• •	• • •	1,189,0	
	1881	to	1890	• • •	• •	•	• •		• •		• •		•	• •	• • •	2,373,3	
	1891	to	1900		•••	•	٠.		•	• •				• •	• • •	3,708,9	

More than one-half the total production of the century was made in the high priced copper and has established last 14 years, 1887 to 1890, inclusive. new records of production. The average weekly output in 1901 was larger than the production of the entire year 1801.

The world's largest mines made ap-

proximately the following outputs for
Pounds
Mines Anaconda
Anaconda
United Verde
Copper Queen 30,000,00
Copper Queen 30,000,00 Mountain 28,000,00
Tamarack 20,000,00
Tharsis

IN OTHER COUTRIES. A brief review of the conditions and prospects in the various copper producing countries of the world discloses

the following facts: able producer because of the inaccessibility of its best copper fields. An English company was organized late in 1901 the purpose of developing the Cerro de Capillitas district, a field of much promise. As it will be necessary to build a railroad before opening and equipping the mines, Argentina cannot

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 23.-While make much copper for several years, the final figures of the world's copper but will eventually become a producer of importance, in all likelihood, as it

Austria-Hungary has a number of small mines in Bohemia, the Tyrol and red from some of the principal elsewhere. A little Bosmian ore is in-The and close estimates are possible cluded in the returns of the dual emin the case of most of the others. The pire, because smelted in Hungary, Apfollowing figures of production for parently nothing of much importance

Bolivia has made copper in a small way for many years, the Coro Cero mines ed as one in statistics of the copper being almost the sole source of supply. New companies have been organized in the Sierra Morena continue into Portthe past twelve months, and new mines gual, and mining and smelting condi-

26,000 are to be exploited. Canada is, without question, one of countries. the coming copper countries-in fact, it mines include the famous Rio Tinto, took eighth rank as a producer in 1901. also the Thansis, both being among Not only this, but the percentage of in- the world's largest producers. The Ibercrease was the largest secured by any ian peninsula made a small gain in out-6,750 country making the metal in important put in 1901. The production has varied 24,000 quantities. British Columbia alone made but little for some years past. nearly twice as much copper in 1901 Swedish copper mines were once im-4,000 as the entire Dominion produced in 1900, portant, but are now only trifling pro- The district was prospected nearly 28,000 lions up to thirty millions of pounds. any great increase in the near future. 2,000 Important mines are being opened in 4,500 Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and veloped only a few years ago, but are and smelting. Changes in these costs 9,000 in the district of Algoma, province of field exploited is at Mount Lyell, where now be worked. Ores shipped to the Ontario, is developing several new mines monstrous lenses of sulphide ore are local smelter show, it is claimed, that 55,000 of promise. The old Bruce mines, on found, this field bearing considerable re-1,000 Georgian bay, have been reopened, and semblance in its principal features to per ton. Very little work has been

United States made in a year so comparatively recent as 1880. production last year. Her maximum oped from properties presenting simoutput was in 1876, when 52,308 metric ilar conditions. two-fifths of the world's output. Even and an increase of 11.4 per cent in the as recently as twenty years ago, Chile practically the same ouptput each. Since that time Spain has doubled her out-United States and in other countries, put, the United States has increased its production tenfold, and Chile has remained nearly stationary. The largest and, in fact, the only important gain scored in many years was made in 1901 when about 33,000 long tons were prohave been confined to those of the duced. A large amount of new capital mostly British, has been placed in Chilean mines within the past three years, and the mines are being equipped and operated on a more modern modern methods and machinery that

China has copper deposits of value in the province of Ho Nan and elsewhere, The production, status and prospects and these are worked in a primitive way by the Chinese. The annual output is several million pounds, but as the production is consumed within the of the various copper fields of the world will be given brief consideration country and no reliable figures are obtainable. Chinese production is omitted entirely from the statistics of the world's

caused the decline of Chilean copper

copper trade. Australia is developing a large number of new copper mines, located in nearly every state of the commonwealth. A number of these new mines are of more ducts of the various fields. The following table, from the Copper Handbook, districts are hampered by imadequate ed a considerable gain, due to the increased smelting capacity of the Mountair and Vallaroo & Moontair remain the bar and Wallaroo & Moontair remain the copper company and the developducts of the various fields. The follow- than average promise, but many of the mates of the 1901 output of the lead- principal Australian mines. The commonwealth should show a substantial gain in production within the next two

or three years. Cape Colony's mines of importance are still confined to Little Namaqualand where the Cape Copper company and the Namaqua Copper company operate the Okiep, Nababieb and Tweetfontein mines. There is apparently little prospect of any marked increase of copper Totals602,808,839 629,800,000 supplies from this source in the near future. In fact, production is more likely to decrease slightly unless import ant new mines are soon opened.

The Levant is the only English mine of any particular importance. A little copper is secured by leaching from Welsh mines, and some attention has recently been paid to Irish copper deposits, but it is evident that British production is not likely to assume important proportions while the world has so many other sources of supply, both richer and more readily available.

TWO MINES IN GERMANY. In Germany, the great Mansfield mine on the marks mountains, continues the last tree frampsing. South Pagot principal producer, overshadowing all is developing copper mines in Penning other properties in output. The Ram-Total 9,507,299 melsberg is the only other Germain mine of importance. The Mansfield has been

A small gain in Italian production was noted in 1901. Italy has a mamber of copper fields, all of which have been actively worked in the past. The Volterrano and for Montecatini districts are the largest producers of the present time.

Japan increased her output about 10 per cent. last year. There are a large number of copper mines in the country. 0 most of which are small and worked by 00 primitive methods. The Besshi and Ashio 00 groups are notable exceptions, being equipped with the latest and best ma on chinery for hoisting, dressing and smelt-00 ng the ore, and managed by men of the best technical training. While Japan is one of the world's important producers of copper, and bids fair to increase her present output, no remarkable growth

in production can be looked for. Copper mines have been opened in Caledonia of late. The ore is shipped to Sydney, N. S. W., for reduction The production has been small.

The mines of Newfoundland show little change. They have been worked for some years and are moderately profitable, but can be handled to advantage orly by companies of experience and are following facts:

Argentina has never been a considerample capital. The bulk of the Newfoundland output is made by the Cape Copper company, a versatile English corporation that conducts successful copper mining enterprises at points as far divergent as Cape Colony, New-

foundland and Norway. Norway has been the scene "boom" in copper mining. A number of today of pneumonia.

Roros and Vigsnacs districts and the Roros and Vigsnacs districts, and the Sulitelma mine, located 67 degrees 15 minutes north latitude, developed by the Cape Copper company. The Norwegian Copper company is also devel-

PRODUCTION OF PERU.

Peru increased her production in 1901. in this country, but the Cerro de Pasco remains the principal producer. A num ber of new corporations were organized 1901 to operate Peruvian mines. Lack of railroads and capital are the prin-

the Bolivian mines is all smelted in Peru. Russia increased her copper output slightly in 1901. The principal mines now operated are in the governments of Peru and Elizabethbol, while a number of small mines of merit have been developed of late in Siberia, notably near

cipal drawbacks of the Peruvian copper

Semipalitinsk. Spain and Portugal are usually treattrade. The Spanish copper measures of tions are practically the same in both The Spanish-Portuguese

Tasmanian mines of copper were denow await the construction of a smelter the copper measures of Spain and Portugal. It is quite evident that the 260,700 and other important mines are near-281,111 ly ready for production. Canada will Mount Lyell district will increase its make more copper in 1902 than the production steadily for some years to come. The ore is low grade, but in enormous bodies, and most of the world's Chile made a considerable gain in largest copper mines have been devel-

tons were produced, this being nearly Turkish mines are worked in a primitive manner, and are smaller producers than many years ago. Local conditions Spain and the United States made of government, taxation, etc., are not favorable to the development of mines, and it is only by the aid of foreign capital that the Turkish copper mines can

ever become producers of importance but will be heard from in 1902, as La town. The presence of good lodes inside Venezuela made no copper in 1901, Quebrada mines, in the Aroa district the limits of the townsite has long are to be reopened. These mines made been known, and in several cases exnually for some years, until 1895. Vene than mining have exposed good veins zuela has vast mineral wealth in gold of mineral. and iron, as well as in copper, but the ing there render foreign capital chary of investment.

THREE DOMESTIC FIELDS.

production during the last quarter of In the United States there have been three copper fields of importance for the past twenty years, these being Lake Superior, Mantana and Arizona. The lake mines were first opened nearly sixty years ago and gained nearly 30,000,000 pounds in output in 1901, this being very much the largest increase ever secured in the district, Montana has led the lake district in output since put in 1901, due partly to accidents at

the United Verde mine. ment of the Bully Hill mine. New properties of more or less promise are being opened in this state.

While Utah ranked fifth in output in 1901 it is certain that she will soon pass California in copper production. Some properties of great merit have already become considerable producers, and other properties of unusual promise are being developed. The Utah mines nearly all carry considerable values in gold and silver. Many of the Arizona mines carry silver; nearly all of the Montana mines have silver in large quantities more or less silver, though not so examples another at \$285 and a third at \$216 per to 1000 tons daily. The ore supply of tensively as do the best western mines.

LESS IMPORTANT STATES

Tennessee and North Carolina are both making copper. The 1902 production of Tennessee should reach nearly 15,-000,000 pounds. A little mining is being done in Virginia and Maryland. Several producing properties are found in New Jersey and old mines abandoned many years ago are now working in Vermont and New Hampshire. South Dakota ton county. Wyoming has some promis ig properties in the Battle Lake and Grand Encampment districts of Carbon actively worked during the period of county. Copper mines are being opened Idaho has mines of promise. Washington and Oregon have copper mines in process of development, and severa meritorious copper properties are being opened in Nevada. New Mexico has several producing mines and a number of developing properties. Native copper Texas. Alabama, Missouri and other American states. It is evident that there will be no dearth of copper mining ventures for investors to put their money into. There were, however, only eighteen copper mines in the United States that paid dividends in 1901, though it is likely that other mines, operated by close corporations, also returned profits. The total dividends paid by American copper mines in 1901 amounted to \$20,812,-675, exclusive of \$8,304,000 paid by the subsidiary companies, hence the inclusion of Amalgamated dividends would be a duplication. The total dividends of reporting American companies to the close of 1901 reached the great sum of \$185,515,294, exclusive of \$15,809,491 paid by the Amalgamated Copper company. Of this total the Lake Superior nines contributed \$114,245,920. J. A. FILLMORE DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27 .-J. A. Fillmore, one of the best known railroad men in the country, died here

MINING NEWS OF THE STATES

The Drum Lummon mills at Marys. ville, Montana, were started Saturday after ten days' idleness as a result of the freezing up of the water supply:

mining industry. The crude copper of The famous Bill Nye gold mine, located in Jackson county, Oregon, and formerly owned by Spokane and Orebig scale. The controlling interest in the property has been bought by a Chicago syndicate and a superintendent has been sent to the mine to start

up work. the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company, operating at Glendale, Montana, The twenty-first annual report of is out. It covers the year 1901, ending December 31st last. During the past year this company has paid \$30,000 in dividends, while its total dividends paid to date aggregate \$2,250,000. The profits last year were \$31,757.57.

The discovery of gold west of Trimble Springs, and about ten miles north of Durango, Colorado, is announced. the average value has been about \$50 done to determine the quantity of the

Ore running 2.5 ounces in gold to 2000 ounces to the ton in gold has been opened up on the Laura Lee claim on Mineral Hill, at Cripple Creek, Colorado, by S. Peterson and O. Stone, who have the claim leased from F. J Campbell. The streak, about 8 inches across, shows free gold in the seams in the rock, some of the pieces being as large as a \$5 gold piece.

mining for mineral under the town of Georgetown. W. Layden already has a concession covering part of the locators.

A high-grade copper mine near the under bond by Soto & Hooker. There is about 100 feet of work done, and shipping ore is being taken out. Shipments are being made. The ore is packed on burros over the mountains to Wilcox, a distance of 60 miles. The mine is owned by Cleland Bros of the California ranch, near Tuscon, who have bonded it to Soto & Hooker. The Calabasas Copper Co., in the

Santa Rita mountains, Arizona, has commenced the production of a highgrade copper bullion. This company 1891, but showed a falling off in 1901. is organized and operated by Doug-Arizona made only a small gain in out- las, Lacy & Co., of New York City. The suspension of the City Savings Bank of Detroit, has resulted in the California ranks fourth in production closing down of two prominent among the states. The 1901 output show- Utah mines—the Ophir, at State Line,

close down will be temporary. Hawk, Colorado, claims that the av- cade ago. The Nowells and their assoerage value of the smelting ores of clates have expended about \$1,000,000 this county have increased from 50 per in the development of the properties. cent to 100 per cent within the past The deal carries with it a transfer to

The United Copper group of seven-Candrick, C. Butler, P. O'Mara and Francisco at \$16,000.

California, is about out and that the in gold.

danger to the miners from this source is about over. A big stream of storm water has ben flowing into the mine and is believed to have finally extin guished it. Streams of green colored water are now running out of the mine, carrying away copper in solution. To save some of this the comgon men, is soon to be developed on a pany has sent several carloads of placed in the streams, to precipitate it as cement and copper.

Joplin district total value this year to date exceeded one million dollars, reaching that value one week ahead year 3,195, the lead sales were 39 tons less, but the value was \$175,674 larger. State inspector of coal mines C. F.

Owens of Washington State, reports for the year 1901 that the amount of coal mined during the year was 2,504,tons over the output of the previous year. The amount of coke produced was 49,197 tons, an increase of 13,275 30,000 increasing its production from nine mil- ducers, and there is dittle prospect of twenty years ago, but values found tons over the output of 1900. The use of oil as fuel has displaced coal in then costs of mining, transportation the California market to a considerable extent in the past year. But for 10,000 British Columbia. The Sudbury field already of great importance. The only make it probable that the district can this our increase of output over 1900 The local demand for coal and coke is we can reasonably expect a larger increase in output for the present year.

The Midas mine is a thing of the past. Stock that has until the past few days been trading at 15 cents per share is now practically worthless. Work will stop on the property in a few days and Midas of Dixie Camp closing of this mine the company, of which the principal stockholders are Finch & Campbell, will come out loser developing the property for the past Denver people for the privilege of two years. In addition to this the when a prospect from the original known.-Spokane Chronicle.

around Sumpter," said Mr. Melzer of this city. He had been a partner of 5,000 to 7,000 tons of refined copper an- cavations made for purposes other that district, "and that place has thriving mining town. Several of the properties of that district are shipturbulent political conditions prevailGila river, in Arizona, is being worked ping to Tacoma and Everett smelters. sixty men and operates a ten stamp mill and a cyanide plant equivalent to ten stamps. The concentrates and ore not adapted for stamping or the cyanide are shipped to Tacoma. The ore is of high grade. Extensive prospecting is being done in that region, and much development work is expected to be done this summer."

mining properties ever made was consummated in Seattle on Wednesday morning. For a consideration said to be in excess of \$2,000,000 eighteen quartz claims on Berner's bay, Lynn canal, and long owned and operated by the Nowells of Boston, passed to the ownership of the Mine Securities Corporation of New York, pended Detroit Bank, was heavily interested in these properties, both of Eighteen of the minutes of that and whom the write are issued are:

The Bryon N. White Companies a composed of capitalists of that and whom the write are issued are: terested in these properties, both of Eighteen of the mines are known as ited of which are considered valuable. The the Northern Belle group, Some of these properties were located and ac-D. H. Allen, manager of the State quired by Thomas S. Nowell and Fred Ore Sampler Company plant at Black D. and Willis Nowell, his sons a deyear and a half. P. L. Alsdorf, man- the new company of a reduction ager of the Standard assay office at works plant, a short railway line and Central, corroborates this, and in- a small steamer plying between Junstanced a number of late settlements eau and Seward City. The plant's for ore—one for \$480 gold to the ton, capacity of 200 tons will be increased even greater than that of the Alaska teen claims in Flat creek district, Shas- Treadwell mine on Douglas island. ta, California, has been bonded by W. One vein on the Kensington has a width of 100 feet. It is expected to T. Montgomery to S. Weil of San keep the ore blocked out to the maximum capacity from three t five years It is reported that the fire in the ahead of the mill requirements. The Mountain Copper mine at Shasta, ore assays run from \$6 to \$10 per ton

GROWTH OF THE KLONDIKE. Comparison of Present With Past

Conditions. "The Growing Time in the Klondike; a Four-Years' Retrospect," was the title of an address delivered in Toronto recently by F. C. Wade, K. C., crown prosecutor for the Yukon, who has resided at Dawson for the past ard copper ores have been found in four years, and is well qualified to speak upon the subject. The lecture proved unusually instructive and entertaining, and was illustrated by lantern slides. The marvelous development which has occurred in methods of transportation, in commerce, in production of gold, in population, in the building of roads and trails, the construction of hospitals, schools, and churches, and in social life, were all noted, Mr. Wade opened by pointing out the position of the Klondike in the continuous line Amalgamated Copper company, the dividends of the latter being excluded of gold camps, extending from the northbecause derived from the dividends of ern boundary of British Columbia to the Arctic ocean. The area of the Yukon was given at 198,300 square miles, con taining 7,000 miles of streams.. The area of the Klondike proper was 800 square miles, with 50 miles of gold-bearing creeks actually being worked.

The arrangement and nature of the creeks was explained, and it was pointed out that in four years the Klondike has produced \$72,750,000 in gold dust, or seven-eighths of the total product of the Dominion in 40 years.

Pictures were exhibited showing the difficulties of entering the country in 1898, and others showing the engines and Pullman cars of the White Pass railway, which now constitutes the

system of carriage on the trails. Views were also presented showing some of the palace steamers which now ply on the Upper Yukon, numbering 28 in all, and valued at nearly a million dollars. In 1901 no less than 36,527 tons o frieight were carried over the Upper and Lower Yukon routes to Dawson. Particularly interesting were real estate and personal assessment of \$11,647,640. Adding the gold product, \$76,3134,500, to this assessment, the value of steamers, \$2,500,000, and realty and personalty of outside points, \$5,-000,000, made a total of \$96,228,680, exclusive of the value of railways, roads, and public buildings, a marvelous showing in the speaker's opinion for four Statistics were quoted showing that

there were 1,465 horses, 268 cows, and dogs now in the territory, valued at \$516,885. The lecturer closed with a most interesting reference to the social life of Dayson, accompanied by many views of dinner parties, balls, banquets, theatricals, cabin interiors, etc., etc.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box: No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$8 per box. No. i or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. 18—Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Goodeve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co. to Spokane.

SUING FOR PENALTY

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST COM-

PANIES LATELY INSTI-TUTED.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO THE

PLAINTIFF AND HIS SOLICITOR.

Despatches from the coast recently conveyed the information that several companies were to be sued on the ground of non-compliance with the provisions of the companies act. Eleven such cases have been entered at the courthouse in Vancouver. The act provides that every joint stock company shall make a return in each year to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, of a list, the form of which is given in the statute, of all persons holding shares in the company, of the number of their shares, the amount of the capital of the company, the total number of shares into which it is divided, and of practically all the de-190 short tons, an increase of 86,156 tails of the condition of the company at the time of holding the annual sen-

eral meeting. The penalty for not making the return or any infraction of section 37 of the Act, which provides for the return, is that directors or manager of delinquent companies shall be liable on summary conviction for the payment of a fine not exceeding \$25 for every day after the specified date in which very rapidly increasing, however, and such default continues. If the coninformation may be awerded one-half the amount of the fine. It also provides that a suit may be entered in the supreme court for the amount of the penalties imposed.

The Province gives the following particulars: "The plaintiff in all the cases against the eleven companies the writ as Charles Dore Tristram Atkinson. His address is given as 197 Cormorant street, Victoria. The plainin the Flack block, corner of Hastings what price was paid is not Brown has not lived in Vancouver for some time, and does not practice in and their offices were situated in the Flack building, at the corner mentioned, where Mr. Macdonell still does business. Some time ago, Mr. Brown left the city, and is now understood to be engaged in business in Spokane, Wash. There is no other Brown in the Flack building, and there is no other Brown practicing law in Vancouver, or so far as is known on the coast. The writs have been sent away for service on the companies against which they were taken cut. No appearance has yet been entered The largest bona fide sale of Alaska to the action by defendants, for it is than the Great Northern Railway company, with its office in ster, could have been served yet."

The endorsement of the writs in all instances is the same. It reads: "The plaintiff sues as well for His Majesty the King as for himself for penalties under the statute."

The names of the companies against The Bryon N. White Company, Lim-

Brady Brothers and E. J. Matthew, constituting the Lucky Jim Mines, of Kaslo.

The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, with head office in British Columbia at Nelson. The Jackson Mines, Limited, with

head office at Kaslo. The Great Northern Railway Company, having its head office in this province in the city of New West-

The Washington Mining Company, Limited, of Kaslo. The Payne Mining Company, Limit-

ed, of Sandon. The Whitewater Mines, Limited, of Kaslo.

The Idaho Mines, Limited, Rossland, The Old National Bank of Rossland. The Red Mountain Railway Company, with head office at Rossland. Local men are rather puzzled over the "Old National Bank of Rossland," an institution unknown here.

STOLE A MARCH.

A Filipino Leader and His Band Raid a Village.

MANILA, March 2.-While Governor Flores of the province of Rizal was chasing Felizardo and his band over views of Dawson as it was today, with the hills of Cavite province, Felizardo, at the head of 25 men armed with rifles, entered the town of Cainta, in Morong province, and captured the presidente, Senor Amilopa, and a majority of the police of the town. Senor Amilopa has been known as

an enthusiastic sympathizer, and it is feared he may be killed. A strong force of constabulary has been sent to his aid.

The correspondence captured with General Lukban, in the Island of Samar, is of the greatest value. It implicates several Filipinos heretofore not been suspected of complicity with the insurgents.

The U.S. Philippine commission have received a cablegram from the governor of Cebu saying that a violent assault has been committed by the municipal police of Cebu upon the person of the Spanish consul there. The governor says the assault was instigated by the presidente of Cebu, Senor Reyes, who has been suspended pending an investigation, which was also ordered. The Spanish consul was popular and well liked.

Mr. and Mrs. Decarteret left yesterday for Victoria where they will make their home for the future. John Agnew left yesterday on a trip