

THE REVIEW OF TRADE

All Canadian Points Report Conditions as Favorable.

Good Crops and Rush of Settlers Stimulate Business.

TORONTO, July 3.—Bradstreet's Review says: Wholesale business at Montreal has been fairly active this week, considering the fact that many are holidaying and that the midsummer season being at hand is having the usual effect of causing contraction in some departments.

At Quebec the week has been active, and some houses report orders ahead of this time last year. The satisfactory condition of the crops as shown by reports coming to hand is encouraging, and has a tendency to strengthen trade conditions.

There has been a fair movement of fall goods at the coast. The shipments to points north and to the various provincial trade centres have been large, and seem to indicate a continuance of the business for some months at least, while the general outlook promises no contraction in general trade.

The weather for the crops in Manitoba has had a good effect on trade at Winnipeg and other districts. Wholesale dealers have been buying freely for the fall. In fact over 100,000 orders have arrived this season, making it necessary for merchants to carry heavier stocks.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The following are some of the weekly clearings compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending July 2nd, with percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Montreal, \$17,979,450, increase 9.5. Toronto, \$12,853,394, increase 1.9. Winnipeg, \$3,887,741, increase 29.7. Halifax, \$1,521,154, increase 6.5. Ottawa, \$1,652,353, increase 15.4. Vancouver, \$1,135,304. Quebec, \$1,574,325. Hamilton, \$780,270, increase 4.6. St. John's, N. B., \$399,325, increase 5.8. Victoria, \$472,118, increase 15.3. London, Ont., \$642,241.

city council, and his nomination will probably draw support from Liberals and Conservatives, especially from the former.

There were fourteen delegates at today's convention. The executive committee elected is as follows: Chairman, James Harris, Grand Forks; secretary, Wm. H. Bambury, Phoenix; treasurer, H. A. Munroe, Phoenix; executive, J. T. Lawrence, W. H. Creitz and Dan McIntomney, Grand Forks.

EXAMS START TODAY

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS WILL TRY FOR JUNIOR CERTIFICATE.

TWO CANDIDATES FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES IN THIS CITY.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The first high school examinations in the history of Rossland will commence here today. Yesterday D. Wilson of Nelson, inspector of education for the Kootenay-Boundary district, arrived in the city to get the examinations under way. He was accompanied by G. W. Clark, principal of the Nelson high school, who will preside at the examinations. Principal McTaggart will preside at the Nelson sessions, leaving last night for the Queen City.

The examinations commence this morning and will conclude on Saturday next. The first examination in the high school comes after the pupils have put in two years' study. There are five candidates. Simultaneously is a teachers' examination for candidates who desire to take out certificates to teach in British Columbia. There are two candidates for these certificates, both of whom have been on the public school staff here on permits. Pupils passing the high school examinations are entitled to a third class teacher's certificate on payment of a registration fee of \$5.

INSTALL FITTINGS

CONTRACTOR HARD AT WORK SETTING UP POSTOFFICE FIXTURES.

AUGUST FIRST BEFORE BUILDINGS ARE READY FOR OCCUPATION.

(From Saturday's Daily.) "If everything goes ahead without interruption we may finish our work by a fortnight from date, but we are likely to be delayed by the non-arrival of a number of brackets that seem to have gone astray." So says E. E. Fortin, the contractor who is installing the fittings required to complete the Federal building and render it ready for occupation.

The last of the car and a half of fittings required was delivered here yesterday, minus the brackets referred to. Mr. Fortin has as many men engaged as can be utilized to advantage, and the work is making rapid progress.

It is probable, however, that August 1st will be at hand before the building is actually thrown open for public use. A start has been made in connection with the counters, desks, etc., for the public office in the customs department. The fittings are all of hardwood, and after being placed in position will be oiled and grained. The effect will doubtless be excellent, as the wood is specially selected and of the finest quality. The private offices in the second story are most expensively and elaborately furnished. The desks, chairs, etc., are expensive, and the fittings probably as fine as anything in Rossland.

On the main floor to be occupied by the postoffice, some alterations are being made about the vault. The boxes and desks for the postoffice are ready to be set up and painted, but considering the amount of work remaining to be performed it seems unlikely that everything will be in shipshape in less than a month. Incidentally it might be suggested that the city council turn its attention to the sidewalk in front of the Federal block. At one point a depression collects a gigantic puddle whenever the hydrant is opened or a shower occurs.

GRAND TRUNK BARGAIN

The Terms Arranged Between Government and Company.

Lead Bonus to Be All Paid to the Owners of the Mines.

OTTAWA, July 3.—The details of the agreement between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government for the building of a transcontinental line are as follows:

The government will build the road from Moncton to Winnipeg, and it will be leased for fifty years by the Grand Trunk Pacific company. The company will only pay operating expenses for the first five years, the next five years it will pay net working expenses, but not to exceed three per cent, and will pay three per cent for the balance of the time.

From Winnipeg to the Pacific, the government is to guarantee three per cent bonds to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost, but the maximum amount to be guaranteed on the prairie section is not to exceed \$18,000 per mile and on the mountain section not to exceed \$30,000 per mile. On the bonds the company will pay three per cent interest from the date of issue. As the government is building part of the road, the capital stock of the company will be reduced from \$75,000,000 to \$45,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 will be preference and \$20,000,000 common stock. The latter is to be owned and controlled by the Grand Trunk company of Canada, which will be interested in this way. Running powers are to be given to other railways from Moncton to Winnipeg. The government section will be built by commission. The arrangement is regarded here as an excellent one.

In connection with the \$15 bounty on lead it should be mentioned that it will be on smelter lead, not refined lead. The bounty which refiners now get will be repealed. In future it will go to the mine owners—the producers.

WANT THE TOURISTS

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO SECURE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE MEN.

PROPOSAL ADVANCED TO SECURE SAME RESULTS WITH LITERATURE.

The board of trade is taking active steps to endeavor to secure a revision of the itinerary drafted for the Congress of Chambers of Commerce delegates whereby Rossland will be given at least a day on the trip instead of being quietly shelved. The numerous communications from the Montreal man acting as secretary for the congress lulled the people of Rossland into security, inasmuch as it was always stated and reiterated that the visitors would come to Rossland, and specific dates were set. The first notification of any change was the curt announcement that the Golden City was cut out of the itinerary and that the visit could not be arranged.

Many people have already concluded that it is hopeless to look for an alteration in the arrangements, but the effort is being sustained. In view of the probability that the Commerce Congress delegates will not visit Rossland at all, the question becomes an issue as to the means of placing before them information that will be useful to the future prosperity of the community. In this connection it has been suggested that a pamphlet descriptive of the city and its mining industry should be printed and distributed among the delegates by a committee sent to Robson for that purpose.

To accomplish its purpose such a pamphlet should contain concise letter-press with profuse illustrations. The binding should be attractive, and the whole publication of such a nature as to insure its being preserved and carefully read by the delegates. By this means it is even possible that more concrete results would be attained than by a hurried visit to the principal mines of the camp.

A souvenir pamphlet of this nature would be useful from time to time. For instance, two fraternal lodge meetings in Rossland next year, and each of the delegates of these gatherings would be pleased and gratified to receive a souvenir book in connection with the hospitality which the city will extend to them.

mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUGILISTIC TOURNEY.

A Big Attraction for the Forthcoming Celebration.

Max Crow, of the tobacco firm of Crow & Morris, has entered into the spirit of the Labor Day celebration very heartily. He is in telegraph communication with San Francisco, Butte, Portland, Chicago, Salt Lake City and other points arranging a pugilistic tournament for the occasion. It is Mr. Crow's idea that an aggregation of local talent shall be represented, but it is also his aim that two or more "big guns" in the fistic arena shall contribute to the day's sport.

It is his intention that some of the best men in the west shall be brought here. The event will be pulled off in either the International hall or the opera house, but if both of those places are found to be too small to hold the audience, the skating rink will be engaged. As the Kootenays are tired of fake fights, it is Mr. Crow's intention to hang up a purse in the big contest under conditions that will absolutely assure a finish fight under square conditions. Every provision will be made for this.

The arrangements promise to be the biggest pugilistic event ever pulled off in Western Canada. It is reported that coal of good quality has been brought to light at Liverpool, just across the Fraser river from Westminster. Mr. G. Galrns, the section man of the Great Northern, made the discovery while digging a deep ditch. He found large quantities of coals near the roundhouse. A company has been formed locally for the purpose of exploring the neighborhood.

Much ore was shipped to Crofton during the month of June, and the Yelka Copper company is expected to shortly resume sending regular shipments from their mine at Quatsino. There is now in the neighborhood of 700 tons of coke on hand, and the smelter is to blow in again on Monday next. The ore shipments for the month of June were approximately as follows: From Marble Bay, Texada, 1860 tons; from Lone Pine, Republic, 970 tons; from Trade Dollar, Republic, 45 tons; from Comstock Yelka, Quatsino, 1200 tons; from Lenora, Mount Slicker, 822 tons; from Redwing, Opper mountain, Prince of Wales Island, 110 tons; from Van Anda, Texada, 50 tons.

Capt. Newcombe of the government cutter Keatrel, has returned from a trip to northern waters, where he has been disciplining the American whalers. For years it was known that American schooners were fishing for halibut in Canadian waters. Captain Newcombe caught one crew cleaning halibut on a Canadian island, and gave them 20 minutes to leave—they left in 10. He then visited all the American schooners and told them if he caught them fishing inside the three-mile limit he would confiscate their schooners. He ordered them to report to him whenever he was north and they were in Canadian waters or to take the consequences. The government has decided to stop the wholesale stealing of Canadian halibut.

Unexpected action was taken by all Vancouver sawmills which threaten to set up all building operations for the season. The mills issued notice that no more lumber of any kind would be sold to anyone in Vancouver until further notice. A month ago all bench carpenters working in the mill, sash and door factories went on a strike for a nine-hour day instead of ten. Now the mills object to the city contractors bringing these strikers on business, and for other reasons won't sell another stick of lumber until the workmen are coerced to return to work. Buildings will start to be tied up as the contractors have no lumber on hand. Foreign shipments will continue as usual, unless other mill-workers go out in retaliation. The timber market is in a bad way, and there is no sale for logs at less than two-thirds the price of a month ago.

At Nanaimo preparations are being made to pump out Harewood mine, which has been closed down since the New Vancouver Coal company ceased operations there last year. In an interview President Howard, of the Western Fuel company, said that when the old company stopped work faults had been reached. These faults were within a short distance of bore holes which indicated coal. The mine, however, was a complete mine, as it had not been dismantled and the equipment was all there. They proposed to pump it out and drive through the faults to the coal, which would at first be worked experimentally. If they found they could produce it at a profit operations would be continued. If not the mine was to be closed down finally and everything in the way of machinery taken out. Discussing the state of the coal market, President Howard said that he thought the corner had been turned in fighting fuel oil. The latter had nearly, he was of the opinion, reached the limit of its field. Had it been employed at sea as universally as on land it would have been crippling to the coal industry, but while those who had resorted to the use of oil would certainly not resort to coal, it was not likely that there would be any more substitutions of oil for coal where the new fuel had not as yet been tried. The value of oil, too, was rising, and this improved, although very slightly, the position of the coal market.

The strike at the Extension mines has been settled, and work has commenced. The proposal made by James Dunsmuir in answer to the request of the miners was considered and a warm discussion ensued. The conditions are practically the same as those in force at the time the mine closed. By a vote of 168 to 117 it was decided in favor of accepting the terms offered, and Mr. Dunsmuir was accordingly communicated with. With the ex-

ception of the section who have all along contended for fighting to the end all classes are without doubt highly pleased to begin work again after four months' idleness. On Friday morning the first train left Ladysmith with about one hundred and fifty miners about the time the necessary work preparatory to beginning the actual mining operations. The force will be increased as rapidly as possible. As quickly as the places are got in shape men will be put to work, so that before very many days Mr. Dunsmuir expects to have at least 500 men working. Any further increase in the number of miners will depend altogether upon the demand for coal. The cessation of mining operations has had the effect of cutting off the market, and it is, therefore, a matter of some little time perhaps before this is regained. The superior quality of the Vancouver Island coal over that mined in the United States will work advantageously in recovering the market. The settlement of the difficulty at Ladysmith will undoubtedly lead to an adjustment of the troubles at Cumberland also, where the strike was taken only in sympathy with the workers at Ladysmith. A Nanaimo dispatch says: "Last night's decision was hastened by the fact that a number of Chinese had been put in No. 1 mine, and that a second shift was to be put on today in the event of no settlement being reached, and also by the fact that Representative Moor when asked what the Federation would do in the way of financial support could only advise an appeal to Vancouver and other unions. The 20 per cent increase asked for by the Nanaimo miners while on strike last February which was held over till July 1st for settlement, has been satisfactorily adjusted, and assurances given that work will be continued uninterruptedly here for some time. It is understood that the men have decided not to press their demand."

Says a Nanaimo dispatch: A singular story of forgery upon the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been brought to light by the announcement in Chicago papers of the sentence of one John Shustek, a notary public of that city, to fourteen years' imprisonment, the limit allowed by the laws of Illinois for a crime, the success of which would have robbed the widow and children of a miner formerly residing here of their means of subsistence. The forgery was committed four years ago, and was not discovered for over two years. It took nearly as long for the bank's agents to wrest such a net of evidence about Shustek as resulted in his conviction.

A few years ago there worked here Lukak Cagka, a Slavonian miner of such thrifty habits that when he left for Streeter, Illinois, he had to his credit in the bank the sum of \$1385. On March 17, 1900, Cagka was killed in the Streeter mines. Two months later a draft for the money, drawn in favor of John Shustek and purporting to have been signed by Cagka, witnessed by Shustek, and attested by the British consul with red seal and five-shilling stamp, and accompanied by the passport, was received here. The officials compared the signature with the record signature, and so clever was the forgery that no difference could be detected. The draft was honored and for two years nothing more was heard of it. Then came a letter from a lawyer representing the dead man's widow, who had missed the passbook, inquiring about the money. From the correspondence which followed the bank became aware that when Cagka's draft was signed Cagka was dead, and that Shustek had by some means got hold of the passbook and secured the money by false swearing and forgery. For the second time the bank paid the money, upon this occasion into the hands of the official administrator here, who saw that it reached the widow herself. Then began the still hunt for Shustek, who proved to be the man of business of the Slavonian colony in Chicago. He was located, but was not arrested until a few weeks ago, when the chain of evidence was complete, and in view of the circumstances of the case the court gave him the severest sentence possible.

THE TWO SHAMROCKS.

New Challenger Beats the Old One by Over Six Minutes.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Shamrock III and Shamrock I left their moorings in Sandy Hook bay for a trial sail today. The wind was blowing at about ten knots. Shamrock III went over the starting line at 12:17, followed closely by Shamrock I. The time at the finish in the 32 mile race was: Shamrock III, 3:15:05; Shamrock I, 3:21:47. Shamrock III won by six minutes, 22 seconds. Shamrock I was 19 seconds ahead of Shamrock I.

THE BOUNTY ON LEAD

Notice of the Proposed Legislation Given at Ottawa.

The Aggregate Not to Exceed Half a Million Per Year.

OTTAWA, July 6.—Finance Minister Fielding today gave notice of resolutions authorizing the payment of \$500,000 a year for 5 years by way of bounties to the lead producers of British Columbia. The terms of the resolutions are as follows:

(1)—The governor in council may authorize the payment of a bounty of 75 cents per hundred pounds of lead contained in lead bearing ore mined in Canada, such bounty to be paid to the producer or vendor of such ores upon evidence that such ores have been smelted in Canada, provided that the sum to be paid as such bounty shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars in any fiscal year. Provided also that when it appears to the satisfaction of the minister charged with the administration of this act that the standard price of pig lead in London, England, exceeds twelve pounds ten shillings sterling per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, such bounty shall be reduced proportionately by the amount of such excess.

(2)—The payment of the said bounty may be made from time to time to the extent of sixty per cent of the full bounty authorized, subject to adjustment at the close of each fiscal year. If at the close of any year it shall appear that during the year the quantity of lead produced on which bounty is authorized exceeds 3,200 tons of 2,000 pounds each, the rate of bounty shall be reduced to such sum as will bring the payments for the year within the limits mentioned in section one.

(3)—If at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that the charges for the transportation and treatment of lead ores in Canada are excessive, or that there is any discrimination which prevents the smelting of such ores in Canada on fair and reasonable terms, the governor in council may authorize the payment of the bounty at such a reduced rate as may be deemed just on lead contained in such ores mined in Canada and exported for treatment abroad.

THE DUNSMUIR CASE.

Full Court Decides that Trial Must Be Without Jury.

VICTORIA, July 5.—James Dunsmuir today won the first point in the preliminaries to the trial of the action brought by Edna Wallace Hopper to break the will of the late Alex. Dunsmuir and recall the probate. The full court, represented by Justices Irving, Martin and Drake, upheld the contention of E. P. Davis for James Dunsmuir that the action was one under the rules of the local courts that could only be heard by a judge without the assistance of a jury. The court pointed out that there were really two actions, one against the will and one against the subsequent agreement made between James Dunsmuir and Mrs. Alex. Dunsmuir. Both of these were to be decided by a judge without a jury.

The usual examination of the defendant for discovery is being carried on by L. E. Duff for Edna Wallace Hopper. In this examination, the usual preliminary to an action, the defendant, James Dunsmuir, refused to answer certain questions, and today an application was made before Justice Drake in chambers for an order compelling the defendant, James Dunsmuir, to answer these questions. The questions which Mr. Dunsmuir would not answer regarded the interest of the late Alex. Dunsmuir in the firm of Robert Dunsmuir and Sons and the value of the different assets. A. P. Luxton, for James Dunsmuir, argued that the value of the estate had nothing to do with the action to break the will, and that the questions were premature. The judge promised a decision later.

FOR CHINESE SUFFERERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Acting Secretary Loomis today received through the Christian Herald, promised last week on account of the famine sufferers in China. This makes a total of \$35,000 contributed to the Chinese relief work through the efforts of this paper.

NOW AN AMBASSADOR.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Official information has just reached Baron Speck Von Sternberg at his summer home at the Wiers, New Hampshire, of his elevation to the rank of ambassador to succeed Herr Von Holleben.

HE RECENTED.

Nelson Man Backed Out of Naturalization at Last Moment.

At a recent session of the county court at Nelson a list of seventy-three candidates for naturalization was presented to His Honor Judge Forin. The batch was being rapidly transformed into good British subjects, when one man rose up excitedly and remarked: "Hold on, judge, I want to go back to the United States!" Only seventy-two British subjects were evolved at that sitting of the court. At the county court commencing here this morning about forty foreigners will be naturalized.

THE LIBRARY

SONS OF ST. GEORGE THE SPORTING MO... ODOR FROM FIRE PENETRA... STRO...

(From Friday's Daily.) The Sons of St. George have up the sponge in the public library and from July 1st the fraternal institution to the reading matter the library was organized bore the expense and has now with it seems likely the until further notice. The stable was kept but the odor remained through the ceiling of the library hall to an its occupation unless a library can be secured therein, steps will be taken to prevent this nuisance. When the Sons of St. George took to the library with the city was all the reading matter surrendered. While it is as a lodge room, George devoted the would pay for rent, paying a janitor to look. Now that no janitor reading room is inevitable that the be closed down at the council undertakes to a janitor. A few conditions will be books in the library.

LARDEAU

Editor Miner: The controversy as to the rich gold strike has district of "Lardeau" fact is there is not, a district in the name named "Lardeau." This a corruption of "Lard" from the French word (difficult), which was on what is now known by a French trapper. In 1891 and 1892 he mined in the mountain district, near the Kootenay Lake, the in via Nelson and King the strikes the Nelson Miner, who a tritic individual (so much never use a capital "Mr.") would persuade "Lardeau" to be named "Lardo." There was thod in his madness creek and the Lard reddy attained a certainty on account of galena found on the Northern and several heard by a judge without the assistance of a jury. The court pointed out that there were really two actions, one against the will and one against the subsequent agreement made between James Dunsmuir and Mrs. Alex. Dunsmuir. Both of these were to be decided by a judge without a jury.

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Then a party of M. Kelle, M. P. F. started a new town Arm and called it expensive hotel we Wrede, of Vancouver furnished at a cost dollars. This town of existence by the 1894. Since British has been the abode the woodpecker wens of the lake in session. The and was contiguous to Simultaneously ed its existence in dean (Lardo) creek of Kootenay lake, its namesake on the it actually had a weeks the "Lardo" boosted the place it was worth, but lost, for at the end up the ghost. T on brown packing turned column full of its useless truth the word of a tow agent of the tow agreement with T would not have b as much as he b contract no other publication of a containing four

LOCKOUT IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 6.—A lockout of the foundries and machine shops throughout Sweden, affecting 15,000 men, has been declared in consequence of a wage dispute.