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the Duchesse de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison, the Comtesse de Crefful and Mme. de Florez, who presided over the affair, were assisted by many equally well known society ladies. As a somewhat remarkable coincidence, the stall presided over by the Duchesse d'Uzes was number 13.

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OVER 100 ARE DEAD

Fearful Loss of Life at a Bazaar in Paris.
AN UNEQUALLED HORROR

Scores of Bodies Burned Past All Recognition—Injured and Missing Reckoned by Hundreds—Aristocracy of Paris Plunged into Mourning.

PARIS, May 4.—A frightful disaster, involving the loss of probably 200 lives and the serious and maybe fatal injury of twice as many more, overtook this city this evening, when the Grand Bazaar took fire and was burned to the ground.

The victims of the calamity include many members of the aristocracy. The others killed and injured are all of the better class, as the bazaar was attended only by that element.

The fire occurred at a few minutes after four o'clock, when the building, a temporary wooden structure, was fast filling with people. Like lightning the flames spread. Before the doomed occupants of the bazaar knew of their danger the fire had assumed enormous headway.

Suddenly cries of "Fire!" "Fire!" rang out. The effect of the terrible words was indescribable. Women shrieked and fainting children screamed, strong men grew pale and a wild rush for the exits began.

No Rescue Was Possible.
Very soon after the alarm was given assistance was hurried to the burning bazaar and effective help was rapidly organized. The police officers strove energetically to release the victims from the burning building, but every door was jammed with struggling, terror-stricken women. Although an alarm was sent out with reasonable promptness the whole wooden structure was blazing before the firemen could approach the bazaar, and when they were within a short distance of it the roof and almost the whole building collapsed almost immediately, falling upon the unfortunate people, many of whom are supposed to have been previously suffocated.

Over 100 Deaths Certain.
In spite of the efforts of the firemen some time elapsed before the charred bodies could be pulled from the burning mass of debris. The prefect, M. Lepine, was one of the first officials to reach the scene. He directed the operations for the recovery of the bodies. In the meanwhile the pumps played on the burning ruins and as the work progressed and the inquiries became more numerous it was seen that the death rate would be much higher than at first estimated.

In a few minutes the bodies of thirty dead had been taken from the building and laid on the sidewalk a block away. They presented a ghastly appearance, charred and black, some with their hands and feet missing. The reflection of the flames as it lit up the faces of the dead, added to the horror of the sight. The police officials this evening say they believe that the number of deaths will exceed 100, recalling the terrible fire at the Opera Comique. Among the injured are the Duchesse de Latorre, the Princess Kotsch, the Vicomtesse Devinal, and Mesdames Dubreuil, Malezieux, Fuger, Challengel, Hecamier and St. Didier.

Hospitals Full of Injured.
It is impossible as yet to identify the victims. At 6:30 p.m. when these details are telegraphed, the bazaar is almost an obliterated heap of charred wood. Ambulances are conveying the recovered bodies to the Palais de l'Industrie. It is much greater than at first estimated. One hundred and fifty injured persons have been conveyed to the Hotel du Palais in the Cours de la Reine, but many of the critical cases are being transferred to the Hospital Beaujour.

A policeman who was on duty at the doors of the bazaar says that from 1,600 to 1,800 people were in the building when the fire broke out.

Was a Wooden Fire Trap.
The bazaar was 100 yards long by 60 yards wide, and constructed almost entirely of wood. Enormous crowds of people gathered around the scene of the fire. Among them were a large number of liveried servants enquiring for their mistresses, and the indications are that among the dead are numbers of the French aristocracy, although it is hoped the missing ones may be found among the many injured persons who are being cared for at the hotels, hospitals and other places.

Twenty corpses and a number of the most seriously injured are now laid out in the right wing of the Palais de l'Industrie.

Admiral Benaud, the minister of marine, arrived upon the scene shortly after 7 o'clock.

Names of Supposed Dead.
The missing, who are supposed to be dead, include General Mennier, the Marchioness de Calret, the Duchesse d'Alencon, the Comtesse de Mun and St. Petrie, the Marchioness de Floress, the Viscountess Hountel Holstein, Baroness Mackan, wife of the leader of the pro-Railists. One hundred corpses have now been laid out in the Palais de l'Industrie. It is believed that another hundred are beneath the ruins.

The building was erected in the simplest manner, the nudity of scaffolding inside being concealed by tapestry hangings of the most inflammable material. Moreover, there was only one exit.

Heaps of Victims.
The dead were piled in heaps, especially near the exit, where the charred remains were five feet deep. In some cases only trunks remained, with no vestige of clothing on any of the bodies. The firemen arrived at 6 o'clock and a company of infantry followed to clear the ruins and search for corpses. All the cabinet ministers now in Paris went immediately to the scene. Hundreds of equipages streamed along, with anxious Elysees, the occupants, the Champs and tear-stained faces, inquiring for their relatives. Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputed

IT WAS A SURPRISE

Dingley Bill Reported to the Senate Yesterday.

IS CHANGED ALL THROUGH

Its Author Would Not Know It—Duty on Lead in Ore Raised Half a Cent—Many of the House Features Wiped Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The tariff bill was reported to the senate today to the surprise of senators and the public. When the finance committee met today the idea prevailed that the bill would be held in committee for two days. All the members of the committee were present. The democrats examined the bill for nearly an hour, making running comments upon it. They announced that they were against the bill as a whole. They soon understood that Senator Jones of Nevada was going to Senator Jones with the republicans, and realized that there was no possibility of changing the bill. They had no desire to make any factious opposition, and when a motion was made by the republicans to report the bill at once it was carried.

Nearly a New Bill.

The new bill is radically different from the Dingley bill, practically amounting almost to another measure. Many important schedules were rewritten entirely. The retroactive clause of the Dingley bill has been stricken out.

Some of the changes are as follows: Sugar, above No. 16 Dutch standard 1.18 of one cent per pound and in addition there is to be a duty of eight cents per pound on No. 16 Dutch standard 75 per cent ad valorem. Molasses testing over 40 and not more than 50 degrees, four cents per gallon; testing 50 degrees, four cents per gallon; testing 50 degrees, four cents per gallon; testing 50 degrees, four cents per gallon. Beet sugar machinery purchased abroad may come in free after July 1. The duty on maple sugar is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem.

Lead Duty Raised.

White lead is cut from 3 to 2½ cents a pound. Lead-bearing ore of any kind is raised to 1½ cents a pound on the lead contained therein. There is only 1 cent in the house bill. Lead in pigs is placed at 2 cents per pound. Hides are cut from 15 to 12 per cent ad valorem. No duty has been levied on coffee. Hides will pay 1½ cents per pound. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class has been reduced from 11 to 8 cents a pound; second class from 12 to 9 cents; third class to 4 cents a pound, instead of 32 per cent ad valorem.

The Tax on Tobacco.
The tobacco schedule is practically a new one. It reads: Wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco, when mixed or packed with more than 5 per cent in weight of wrapper tobacco and all leaf tobacco, the product of two or more countries or dependencies, when mixed or packed together, if stemmed, \$2.25 per pound. Filler tobacco, not specially provided for, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound. Cigars, stemmed, 50 cents per pound. Cigarettes, cheroots, etc., are reduced from \$4.50 per pound to \$4, but a provision of all kinds weighing less than four pounds per thousand shall pay a duty of \$3 per pound.

Hawaiian Treaty Abrogated.
The provision emphasizing that nothing in the bill shall be regarded as abrogating the Hawaiian treaty is stricken from the bill. This practically abrogates the treaty. This was done on the argument that all the United States gets in exchange for Pearl harbor is the small amount of duties that will be collected on sugar, which is not regarded as a fair exchange.

Beer and Ale Taxed.
A new paragraph is inserted fixing until January 1st, 1900, a tax on beer, lager beer, etc., also, porter and similar fermented liquors of \$1.44 per barrel. After that date the tax is to be \$1 per barrel.

The metal schedule is very low—far below rates of the Dingley bill—except in cutlery in which the rates are proportionally high. Works of art are free, including books. Personal luggage is also free. Diamonds will pay duty.

One very important new provision in the bill is that which admits fish free of duty. This provision is inserted as a stimulus to the fishing industry of the great lakes. Changes in the agricultural schedule are slight. The duty on tea is fixed at ten cents per pound until January 1, 1900, after which date it shall be admitted free. The changes in the cotton schedule are slight. The word "continuous" is stricken out of the coal schedule and coal made dutiable at 75 cents per ton.

The Lumber Schedule.
The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word "timber" the words "hewn, sliced or squared and round timber," and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic foot as in the house bill. The rate of \$2 per thousand on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but when planed on one side the additional rate is made 35 instead of 50 cents per thousand feet board measurement. When planed, tongued and grooved the additional rate is made 70 cents per 1,000 feet board measure instead of \$1.00. If planed on two sides and planed and grooved \$1.05 per 1,000 feet instead of \$1.50. The house provision for an addition of 25 per cent advance on lumber imported from any foreign country which imposes an export duty is so changed so as to add the amount of the export duty instead of any fixed sum. On shingles the house rate was 30 cents. The senate rate is 25 cents per 1,000. Among those articles placed on the free list are paper and other pulp woods, heading bolts, stove bolts and railroad ties.

The rate on cattle importations is changed so as to provide for a duty of \$4 per head on cattle not valued at more than \$10 and \$6 per head where the value is greater.

In Place of Reciprocity.
The house provision relating to reciprocity has been stricken out and the following section substituted: "That whenever any country, dependency or

colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article of merchandise from such country, dependency or colony, and such article of merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this act, then upon the importation of any such article of merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise be imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise provided by this act an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined and declared by the secretary of the treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties."

CITIZENS' PARTY WINS

Dr. E. D. Olmstead Elected Mayor of Spokane.

Balance of the Ticket Elected With the Possible Exception of Two Aldermen—Demonstration of Victors.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 4.—[Special.]—The municipal election today resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Citizens' ticket as against the Peoples' party. The Citizens elected their ticket entire with the exception of one alderman and possibly two, out of the ten.

The following is the vote, the first named being the Citizens' candidates: For mayor, Dr. E. D. Olmstead, 2,070; Dr. J. McLean, 1,386; comptroller, Geo. Liebes, 1,406; Floyd Daggett, 1,288; treasurer, W. A. McCrea, 1,619; F. J. J. Quirk, 1,145. The Citizens' alderman candidates are elected in every ward except the Fifth, where C. B. Dunning is defeated by A. W. McMoran and Harry McCamey is one vote behind J. S. Phillips.

MacCamey has protested the election of Phillips, claiming the vote was illegal. The aldermen elected are: First ward, W. F. Mitchell, C. S. Rutter; Second ward, J. N. Glover, J. T. Omo; Third ward, J. M. Comstock, Jacob Schiller; Fourth ward, J. D. Hinkle, W. H. Acuff; Fifth ward, A. W. McMoran and possibly J. S. Phillips. The supporters of the citizens' ticket are parading the streets with a band tonight and shouting themselves hoarse over the victory.

AT WORK ON THE ESTIMATES.
Commons Making Great Progress—Steamship Line to South America. [From our Special Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Ont., May 4.—The house was all day in supply and made good progress with the estimates.

A delegation of British Columbia members waited on Cartwright today asking for a subsidized line of steamships from Victoria, B. C., to South America. Cartwright said the government was to appoint a commissioner to go there first and see what could be done towards that direction.

FRANK WYBORNEY IS DEAD.
Fell From the Third Floor of the Hazel Block in Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 4.—[Special.]—Frank Wyborne, proprietor of the Maze saloon and an ex-member of the local fire department, fell from the third story of the Hazel block to the walk on Howard street at 5:30 this afternoon, breaking his neck. Wyborne had two minutes before, left the dining room on the same floor to go to his room. He was considerably under the influence of liquor. In some manner he fell up against the washstand near an open window and then rolled out of the window. In his fall he came within an inch of alighting on top of a passing pedestrian. Wyborne weighed about 240 pounds. His arm, leg and neck were broken in the fall.

OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS.
By Rudyard Kipling, in the Times, London, Eng., April 27, 1897.

A nation spoke to a nation,
A queen sent word to a throne,
Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.

The gates are mine to open
As the gates are mine to close,
And I set my house in order,
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

Neither with laughing or weeping,
Fear or the child's amazement,
Sobberly under the white man's law
My white men go their ways.

Nor for the Gentle's clamor,
Insult or threat of blows,
Bow we the knee to Baal,
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

My speech is clear and single,
I talk of common things,
Words of the wharf and market-place,
And the ware the merchant brings.

Favor to those I favor,
But a stumbling-block for my foes,
Many there be that hate us,
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

I called my chiefs to council,
For the din of a troubled year,
For the sake of a sign ye would not see
And a word ye would not hear.

This is our message and answer,
For we are also a people,
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

Carry the word to my sisters,
To the queens of the east and south,
To have proved faith in the heritage
By more than the word of the mouth.

They that are wise may follow,
Ere the world's war-trumpet blows,
But I, I am first in the battle,
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

A nation spoke to a nation,
A queen sent word to a throne,
Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.

The gates are mine to open
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my mother's house,
Said Our Lady of the Snows.

The Cliff compressor is being put in shape and will be started in a few days.

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