

LICENSE FEES UNFAIR TO MINERS

Obnoxious Clause in Whitney's Mining Regulations.

ROADS BADLY NEEDED IN COBALT

The Mineowners Doing Nothing, Men on the Way to Work Have to Plounder Through Swamps.

Cobalt, May 30.—The new mining act is soon to be in force within the Temiskaming mining division, and already Mr. Smith, the recorder, is reading up its dips, spurs and angles. While none of the people here have been able to secure a copy and study it in its entirety, according to an extract read by Mr. Smith, the writer learns that the new act provides that all those connected with the working of a mine, save in a clerical position, are to be compelled to take out a miner's license before they can legally occupy any such position. The iniquity of this system has been long known to the people of British Columbia and the Yukon. Up to about 1899 or 1900 the law obtained in British Columbia that each mine manager must deduct \$5 from each employee's wages for a miner's license, providing the said employee could not produce one, and the same law existed in the Yukon, but for \$10, until about 1902.

As the case stands it appears that this system proved thoroughly obnoxious to the people of British Columbia and of the Yukon, the Ontario Government essay to exact a tax on the mining population of Ontario. In the first reports of the mining bill published by the clause, mention was made of this been trouble times, there would have been looking at the Government.

Legislation in retrospect one cannot feel that this tax is placed upon the laborer in lieu of a tax upon the mine's production; or, in other words, that a royalty met with such opposition from the mine-owners that the Government would not face the music in that direction, but sought to load the burden upon the shoulders of the Knight of the Pick.

And then the price. Here where wages are but \$2 and \$2.50 and board, the price of the license is the same as the Yukon, where wages reached \$15 per day, and it is twice as large as the license in British Columbia, which is \$5 per year, where miners' wages are \$3 to \$5.

The Government will certainly have to climb down from this position, and the quicker they do so the better. The definition of valuable mineral in place as set forth by the new act is valuable mineral in such quantities as will lead to the supposition that mineral in economic quantities exists in the vicinity.

If the inspectors are to live up to the letter of this law a man must have a mine ere he has a prospect, but it is hardly to be anticipated that greater stringency will be exercised now than formerly. One thing that the mining law does not recognize is that a good prospect may exist without the discovery of valuable mineral in place.

Now that it appears the Government's intention is to tax the miners, one would naturally suppose we might look for a quid pro quo in the way of road building. But what is their position? Not long ago I spoke to an official about the probability of the Government putting a road into the Kerr Lake district. "Let the mines put it in," was the answer; "they can stand it." But the mines are not putting in the road, and the consequence is that the laborer going and coming from town must wear out his system plodding through ungraded trails and through muskegs.

There has been a good deal of talk about railroad prospectors by certain correspondents, but if some of these latter would negotiate three or four miles of swamp trail with a pack on his back he would find there was a cause for the railroad prospector, and that his space were better employed in agitating road construction. Both British Columbia and the Yukon are celebrated for their good roads, but the Government's action here in this direction up to date is nil.

Recently a School of Science man in the employ of the Government went north to Abitibi to look into some copper finds reported from there. What the Government's actuating principle is is not known, but if they are shapely to pursue the policy of awaiting the discovery of mineral by prospectors and then gobble the rest they are working to the country's ruin; for the world's history shows that the school graduate makes but a poor miner and an indifferent prospector, and if this is held in doubt read the mining history of America.

On the contrary, the Michigan copper fields were universally condemned by the men of science, as was our own little Rossland and the Rand; in fact the history of the geological surveys of Canada and the United States record but few instances of these exploring parties making finds afterwards developing into mines. No great mine has ever been so discovered.

The Government of Australia, while they have some of the best mining schools in the world, pay big bonuses to the discoverers of new fields. The dream of wealth untold, the vast treasure store of nature that each man schools himself to think is fortune's just reward to him, spur the seeker to the highest effort in him, and, though he wins, his gain is but a poor proportion to the sacrifice. For humanity he overcomes the wilderness.

This, then, is the class the Government apparently would set at naught and would supplant by salaried officers. We'll see.

CONSTITUTION

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

MAY DESERT BROCKVILLE

Rumor Says G. T. R. Employees May Be Removed to Montreal.

Brockville, May 31.—Brockville's population is threatened with depletion if the G. T. R. management carry into effect a rumor that is going the rounds that an order may be received any day requesting the locomotive engineers and firemen to remove to Montreal, which place would mean their headquarters. It is claimed the change is bound to come. The company are desirous of having their engineers centralized in the metropolis so that they can be available for any of the three runs, viz. to Ottawa, Island Pond and Brockville. Those residing permanently here now would hereafter make it simply a layover and their trains would be arranged accordingly.

NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH BY FIRE

400 Teachers and Scholars Flee from Burning Building.

Port Huron, Mich., 30.—Four hundred teachers and students had a narrow escape from cremation when the high school building burned Tuesday afternoon.

At 2 o'clock smoke appeared simultaneously in all the rooms of the building from a central shaft extending from the basement to the belfry, and 15 minutes later the structure, which was an old one, was a mass of glowing ruins.

When the smoke first appeared, teachers and scholars made for the fire escapes and stairways, but before many of them had gotten from the building the flames were in flames.

The last group was in flames just in time as the roof fell, escape just afterward.

None of the school paraphernalia was saved and scholars and teachers alike lost coats and caps, which were in the cloak rooms and were not bothered with in the hasty rush for outdoors.

Several of the women teachers and scholars fainted on reaching safety.

The first originated in a huge pile of waste paper which was stored in the basement in some unknown manner. The loss is \$50,000, fully covered by insurance.

It was with mingled joy and pathos that residents of this city watched the building burn. Many of the most prominent citizens received their early education in the structure and its destruction naturally brought back many a fond recollection.

On the other hand, there has long been a movement here for a new and up-to-date building and it was expected that it would be built next year, with the aid to be derived from the payment of the railroad back taxes.

INVADING ARMY IS IN RETREAT

The Guatemalan Revolutionist Army Is Forced to Fall Back.

Mexico City, May 30.—Gen. Castillo, commanding a regiment of Guatemalan revolutionists, after taking the city of Ocoac, forced to retire before superior forces. Castillo is now reported to have taken a new base, and will be reinforced by several hundred good fighting men from the steamer Empire City. Gen. Barillas is in the mountains, making his way to Quetzaltenango.

Barillas has with him a fine body of picked men, and is reported to be steadily recruiting his force. No news has been received here from Salvador, but the invading force should by this time be well advanced into Guatemala.

Resident Guatemalans here state that the whole country is ripe for the overthrow of Cabrera. The season of rains has set in and the roads are bad. Communication is difficult owing to the cutting of wires on the Guatemalan side.

Messengers on horseback will be dispatched from Ocoac, where Gen. Castillo has his forces, and from the flying column of Gen. Barillas, who is pushing on to Quetzaltenango, a city of 40,000 inhabitants. This city is likely to be occupied by Gen. Barillas on Thursday of this week. He is immensely popular in that region.

The revolution is said to be the most widely spread of any in the history of Guatemala. Foreign planters here are waiting for months for Gen. Barillas to act. Practically all foreign interests and many of the better class of natives support the revolution. Frequent abuse of power is charged to the government.

Gen. Barillas and Gen. Castillo and two aides left the city by strategy, over the Mexican Central. They boarded the night train, but left it a few miles out and returned here, where they boarded a Pullman car stocked with provisions and carrying their saddles and special luggage.

In the car they went over to Vera Cruz and Tehuantepec railways to Tonala, on the Pacific coast, there switching to the new Pan-American railway, which now approaches the Guatemalan boundary. They start towards the United States outfitting the Guatemalan representatives here.

People who follow reason often fail, but the animal that follows instinct is seldom left at the post.

It takes nerve to turn down a holdup man.

ASKED \$20,000 FOR KISS

Denied Charge and Witness Told of Another Kiss.

Baltimore, May 31.—A jury today found it impossible to decide whether a landlord had given a tenant a \$20,000 kiss. The case was that of Mrs. Margaret Hageman against Henry Callender, the plaintiff alleging that the defendant, after collecting the rent, collected a hug and kiss. Callender is 74 years old, Mrs. Hageman is about 27.

"He came to collect the rent as usual," said Mrs. Hageman, "and found me alone with my children. He got the money, and before I knew it he grabbed me in his arms and kissed me. I don't like that kind of business and that's why I want damages."

Mr. Callender said he did not kiss the plaintiff.

Then a Mrs. Keefer testified that she went to Mrs. Hageman's boarding-house one day to do washing and saw Mrs. Hageman kissing a boarder.

A BITTER PILL FOR PEASANTS

All Russia Illy Affected by the Refusal to Settle Agrarian Troubles.

London, Wednesday, May 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, recording that the Douma rose early yesterday as a token of respect for M. Andreimoff, a village deputy from Simbirsk, who died as the result of a shock by the Government's refusal to permit a settlement of the agrarian crisis, adds that several peasant members have fallen ill from the same cause. He says these painful facts too eloquently indicate the harrowing effect which Premier Goremykin's declaration is bound to have throughout the country, especially in the famine-stricken districts and in the northeastern provinces, which are threatened by a complete failure of the crops owing to drought.

Telegrams reaching the Douma from various centers report that the peasants are holding mass meetings, at which they unanimously denounce the Government and proclaim their staunch determination to support their representatives. Thus far, the peasants have justified the most sanguine belief in their good sense. There has been no violence reported, but the remotest districts are still to be heard from, and the situation there gives rise to continued apprehensions.

The rural members of the Douma have already agreed among themselves to go in batches to the houses and explain the situation. They will try to instill confidence and patience, but they will go with heavy hearts. They are not confident themselves that the bureaucracy will yield except to force.

As the decorations and illuminations take on their most lurid hues, it is a motley throng, with touches almost barbaric. Swarthy Moors, wrapped in flowing robes, and with red turbans on their heads; Austrian dancers, performing their native jota; gypsies from Cordova and Seville; Salaman herders, in red velvet and tinselled gold, with many representatives of Spain's clergy, and hordes of blind beggars singing the melancholy music of old Spain. At the corners bands play for street dancers.

The municipality has given free rein to the popular rejoicings. The schools and public institutions have been closed and the whole population has given itself up to celebrating the King's marriage.

The chief events of today were the King's reception to the foreign envoys and the signing of the wedding contract. The latter ceremony took place at the Pardo Palace in the presence of Premier Moret, and the other cabinet ministers, with the solemnity befitting a great state ceremonial affecting the future succession to the throne.

The witnesses for Princess Ena were, among others, Sir Maurice Baring, the British ambassador at Madrid, and Lord Hugh Cecil.

The witnesses for the King were Premier Moret, Senor Mauria, Gen. Acaraga, Gen. Montero Pos, the Duke of Solomayor, chief of the Royal Palace; the Marquis de La Mina, chief of the royal hunt; Gen. Pacheco, chief of the royal haidiers, and the Marquis de Borja, intendant general.

The marriage contract appears tonight in the official Gazette. Article 2 gives the bride an annual income of \$90,000, and in the event of the King's death, \$50,000.

In article 3, Princess Victoria renounces all right of succession to the British throne. Other articles relate to the marriage.

Preceding the signatures of the contract, the Spanish Journalists presented to King Alfonso a golden pen, with which to sign the document. The King laughingly accepted the gift, declaring that he always had defended the Spanish press against criticism.

Many receptions were held tonight, among them, one at the British embassy to the Prince of Wales.

G. T. P. READY IN 1907

Will Help to Handle That Year's Crop Says Mr. Hays.

Toronto, May 30.—Mr. C. M. Hays, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk, and president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, in a statement made tonight said that the policy of the Grand Trunk Pacific in respect to the construction of the Pacific section of the road depended on the results of surveys now being made.

"We cannot say just how or when construction will commence," he replied, when asked whether the road would be built eastward from the Pacific coast. "The company has several survey parties working in the Rocky Mountains, locating the best possible route with the most favorable grades. Until these surveys are completed, reports are made and we decide on a route, we cannot begin construction."

Mr. Hays further explained that it would be the policy of the company to build from the coast eastward from the Pacific coast. "The company will explain the situation, but until they were completed, the company was not in a position to announce where or just when the work would start."

"Do you still hope to have the road sufficiently far advanced between Winnipeg and the mountains to engage in moving the wheat crop of the Northwest in 1907?" he was asked.

"Yes," was his reply. "I am satisfied with the way in which our work is progressing and we hope to be in a position to move some of the crop."

INSURANCE COMMISSION

A Specific Charge of Bad Faith Is Vigorously Refuted.

Toronto, Ont., May 30.—Specific charges of bad faith against the Confederation Life Assurance Company were partially heard by the Dominion Insurance Commission this morning, and were vigorously refuted by W. C. MacDonald, the attorney of the company, who spent the entire morning on the witness stand. Mr. Shepley asked the witness as to a 15-year annuity endowment policy, upon which a Winnipeg lady had paid fifteen annual premiums of \$33.50. Upon the maturity of the policy a cash payment of \$328.30, a paid-up policy for \$1,332, or an annuity of \$70.08 were offered the lady, who declared that the agent had repeatedly assured her that she would receive a cash settlement of \$1,332. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., counsel for the Confederation Life, urged that the agent should have an opportunity of defending himself, but the commission advised the statement of Mr. MacDonald, stating that any agent could present his case if he thought himself injured. Mr. MacDonald said it was impossible that the Winnipeg agent could have made the alleged representation, nor could he have known the value of the policy. With this Mr. Shepley closed his examination.

POTTER PRAISES ENGLAND

American Bishop on Wonderful Transformation of Egypt.

London, May 30.—"The Pilgrims' Society had a dinner in honor of Bishop Potter, of New York, at the Savoy Hotel. About 200 guests were present, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Allerton, Lord Brassey, Viscount Deerpark, the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Fairfax, the Earl of Strathmore, the Bishops of Bristol, Nottingham, St. Alban's, Sheffield and Southwark, and other noted persons. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in toasting the guests of the evening, dwelt particularly upon Bishop Potter's claim to honor as a great citizen. He said that everyone knew how he had been to the fore in all that concerned the well-being of the community. America had produced many such men, who always grasped every opportunity, and occupied every opportunity for doing good, or opportunity for lifting local prosaic questions into the highest possible atmosphere. They were witnesses of inherent righteousness and justice, without which no state could end otherwise than in ultimate failure. He did not know what Bishop Potter was going to do the next day, whether he would preside at St. Paul's or attend the Derby, but whatever it was it would be for the advantage of those with whom he associated.

Bishop Potter's reply called for all the laughter, applause and silent emotion. He paid a tribute to Great Britain for achieving an incredible transformation in Egypt, whence he lately returned. Her triumph there, as elsewhere, he said, was founded on a splendid sense of justice, and was not to be ascribed to force or the menace of diplomacy.

Where he boarded the car is not known, but a ticket was found in his pocket marked Greensburg, Pa., to Fort Falls. The date could not be made out.

When the car was opened, Jacob staggered out of his prison and fell unconscious. He lay in a stupor until death. He was so thin that the skin was drawn over his bones like parchment.

Yellow spectacles for weak eyes were recommended by Dr. Motals in a paper he read before the Academy of Medicine at Paris. The doctor declares that yellow is very soothing to weak eyes, and that for 15 years he has prescribed glasses of this color.

With excellent results. Accidents will occur in the best insured families.

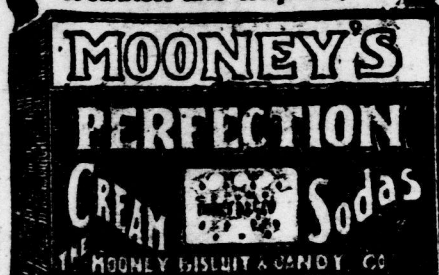
A DIMPLE MAKER. Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs Scott's Emulsion. Your doctor will no doubt tell you the child is fat-starved—its food is not nourishing it.

Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. Scott's Emulsion brings dimples and rounded limbs.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

Packed at the Oven's Mouth

We do things right at the Mooney bakery. Crackers are packed piping hot from the ovens. The moisture-proof paper and air-tight tins retain all the freshness and crispness, no matter where or when you buy them.



They come to your table just as inviting and delicious as though you ate them at the ovens in the bakery. At all grocers in 1 and 3 lb. packages.

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Fine and a little warmer.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Men's Warm-Weather Underwear

Just two or three lines to show the men folks we can just as satisfactorily fill their summer wear needs as we do that of their wives, mothers and sisters.

Fine **Cashmere** Underwear. Light, soft and comfortable. Pure wool. One of the best lines of light-weight wool underwear for men who prefer wool to cotton—and want coolness, too. Per garment...\$1.25

Two good lines of **Balbriggan** at 50c. One is made of two-thread Egyptian yarn and the seams are tailored—a thoroughly well-made garment. The other is of good quality cotton and elastic-ribbed. Stretches easily—but keeps its shape. Comfortable—to say the least. Either style for, garment...50c

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We can fill them to your entire satisfaction. Try us and see.

On orders of \$5 and over we will pay express to your nearest station, if within 200 miles of London.

Think of a Summer Shirtwaist Suit for \$1.48

A splendid suit for picnics or house wear. Yes! Good enough for street wear, too.

Of course, \$1.48 is an exceptionally low price. Only by taking a quantity could we secure such a price temptation.

Suits are good style. Full blouse, tucked at back and front. Wide skirt with deep flounce.

Material is **print**—washable. Peckadots, broken stripes and dots. Five shades...\$1.48

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

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Big Price Slashes in Tailored Suits

These suits must pay the penalty of being odd and broken lines. Must suffer the humiliation of having big slashes made in their prices. Must prepare for a speedy change of owners.

And they'll look better on new owners than hanging on our racks. They need smart dressers to exhibit the fine points of the designing, the fit and the hang.

They also need good value judges to appreciate fully the excellence of the materials and workmanship—and the liberality of the price inducements.

Every size in the collection, but not every size in each individual style. On sale now—hurry!

Ladies' Tailored Suits. Navy and Natty Tweed Mixtures. Eton and short coats. Skirts are pleated and trimmed. Were \$8.50. The price ticket now says...\$5.00

Fashionable Tweed Suits—several in light gray. Also navy and black home-spuns. Eton, pony and fitted styles. Skirts nicely pleated and trimmed with braids and strappings. Were \$10 to \$15. If you get here soon...\$8.50

Handsome Tweeds and Broadcloths, Light Gray Homespruns, Checks, Etc., make up the third lot. Coats are Eton, pony and fitted; some with vest effects. Skirts are circular or pleated. Were \$15 to \$21. Come immediately and get yours for...\$12.50

Think of a Summer Shirtwaist Suit for \$1.48

A splendid suit for picnics or house wear. Yes! Good enough for street wear, too.

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WOODS' FAIR

A Little Reminder of Our Fancy Goods Department.

We propose having a special sale in our Fancy Goods Department. Our stock is all new and complete, and we have a splendid variety of all kinds of Fancy Goods made up, besides Lace, Cushion Tops, Handkerchiefs, Linens, Repp, Cushion Forms, Ribbons, Cushion Trills and a great many more too numerous to mention. We also make a specialty of stamping; a splendid assortment of patterns to choose from. It will pay you to visit this department, as it is second to none in the city and our prices will surprise you. Be sure and visit the department this week while the assortment is large.

WOODS' FAIR

4-Piece Set, 75c

4-piece set, made of celluloid, good-sized mirror, soap box, tooth brush and drinking cup, London souvenir. Sale price, set...75c

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