

BRIEF

work of the Army in... of the various social... and other work that the... ed in.

ra, head of the Internat... survey, his son and two... of the party, left Sun... wa. Two other members of... ft over the Spokane Falls... Sunday for Victoria. The... party are still in town.

rom Cornwall, England... Hender, died Sunday... the Sisters' hospital of ty... Hender, who was 35 years... wife and three children... will take place from the... church Wednesday after... ners' Union will hold ser... vance and Rev. A. M. San... church.

EFTS—... rime seems to exist among... ment in this city at the... e. It is true that the... amount of money stolen... re trifle, but the effect... younger element is very... e past week a pocket... ken from a table at Al... and one from a school... ary are blamed for both.

ERE—... ahah, present grand mas... Columbia of the I. O. O... ten to Alderman Embleton... he would be in this city... visit about Monday. O... e members of the local or... e steps at their next meet... tendering the grand mas... reception on his arrival.

RE—... who is known to all old... is city, returned to town... from his ranch near Edmon... Northwest Territories. Mr... a prosperous condition, his... ng him in several thousands... became chiefly prominent... sale of the Velvet mine, of... as the original locator.

TRAIL—... party of Salvation Army... including Adjutant Nelson... Nelson, and Privates Bowers... yword, invaded Trail. The... for the purpose of seeing... be done towards raising the... ed to reach the target set... here. The band met with... a, but returned home in a... d condition.

ARM—... creant with a pendant for... fire alarms turned in one... morning from box 24, at the... fourth avenue and St. Paul... the pleasure of seeing... huntment make a fruitless... ough that favored locality... in the morning. The police... notified of the matter and... l made today for the

S OF LIQUID AIR—... ammaroff is in the city ar... of a demonstration of the... of liquid air by Prof. W. E... it is probable that a de... for the Golden City. Liquid... tary atmospheric air in an... ary condition, looking an... e water—a liquid but also... and 312 degrees below zer... ure. It boils fiercely whe... ve, but freezes the flame o... ve when placed thereon. It... al but freezes alcohol. It w... tific light carbon at a tem... of about 3500 degrees abov... be same tumbler in which... e are being frozen as har... Rubber, tin and iron are ma... as glass, while mercury is... hard as steel, and nails ar... h a quicksilver hammer. Al... have been propelled by liquid... the New York hospitals has... promising results with its... properties in cancer case... as a local anesthetic in su... ations. It can be made an ex... used as an agent for produ... ete combustion of garbage.

LE TO LOCATE... ALE, MURDERER... STE. MARIE, Ont., Oct. 14... are unable to locate Hal... r who shot his wife and kill... The impression is that he h... d suicide. Toronto Telegram says: A m... the street in possession of... y that the British admiral... to send naval experts to Ca... the purpose of consulting t... es there on the questions... harbor defences, supplies a... tance of reserve crews. M... mund Barton was interview... representative of the Daily Chr... thinks the Canadian Chris... almost more than abreast, w... ralian public man in attac... the mother country.

A STRIKERS DISORDER... Restored Order and the Ri... eaders Were Arrested. VA, Oct. 14.—There were... eaders here this evening... of the street car employ... been reinstated in their p... Troops restored order and... rps were arrested.

# ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 52

## IS VITALLY IMPORTANT MADE THE LE ROI SLUMP THE SMELTER BLOWS IN

### Board of Trade Points Out Why It Is Essential the Northport Smelter Should Have Abundant Coke-- Discussion of Business Men's Parliament.

"In view of the fact that a shortage of coke at the Northport smelter would prove disastrous to the miners of Rossland in that it would result in a partial closing down of the mines shipping to such smelter, therefore it is resolved that this board of trade would urge upon the Crow's Nest Coal company and the transportation companies interested that such arrangements be made as will ensure an immediate and ample supply of coke to the said smelter."

The foregoing resolution is intended to convey the sentiment of the Rossland board of trade upon a point that is felt to be vitally connected with Rossland's prosperity. It is expected that a perusal of the resolution by the companies to which it will be forwarded will impress upon the recipients the essentially important aspect of the case—namely, that Rossland's interests as a whole are tied up in the Northport smelter, despite the fact that the plant is located at few miles south of the international boundary. The interests of local mines are so closely interwoven with those of the reduction works in question that what affects the smelter adversely has a similar effect upon the Golden City. Last night the Rossland board of trade adopted the foregoing resolution dealing with the question and it is hoped that the desired effect will be accomplished.

The session of the board was splendidly attended and the proceedings of an animated nature. The Grand Forks board of trade forwarded a resolution in which the railway committee of the house of commons was urged to grant the V. V. & E. road a right of way across the Canadian Pacific tracks to enable the first named road to secure an entry into Grand Forks. The Rossland board unanimously endorsed the resolution and will forward a copy to the railway committee.

The Atlin board requested the Rossland board's endorsement of a resolution asking that a certain dredge intended to be used in mining be admitted free of duty on the ground that it was not manufactured in Canada, and was therefore eligible for such free importation, although not specified in the list of articles admissible without duty. The resolution was endorsed, and the sentiment expressed that in future the customs department should interpret the regulations more liberally than in the past to prevent mining companies being subjected to exactions as had been the case in the past.

The question of freight rates between Spokane and Rossland came in for consideration. A statement was submitted demonstrating that Nelson consignees had a decided advantage

### Over 8,000 Tons Again Last Week

The shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending last night held up surprisingly well in view of the fact that the situation at the Northport smelter with respect to coke supplies is anything but encouraging. Despite this fact the Le Roi shipments for the week show an increase over the previous week and are substantial in nature. Such Le Roi ore as is being shipped to Northport in excess of the tonnage now being treated is being placed in reserve, the smelter having ample storage capacity for a very large tonnage of ore. The Le Roi No. 2 has felt the pinch more than the Le Roi, and the result is the decreased shipments, as indicated by this week's tonnage. This is directly due to the conditions existent at the smelter in regard to coke, and is the first indication of what may be expected if something is not accomplished in the direction of remedying matters.

### The Outlook For St. Thomas Mountain Mines

H. W. C. Jackson, secretary-treasurer and acting managing director of the Bonanza mine, returned yesterday after spending several days in the Norway St. Thomas mountains section. In the course of his trip he inspected various properties in the district, including the Cascade and Bonanza mines. Mr. Jackson was particularly interested in examining the new work done during the past summer. It is significant, he states, that on the three principal veins, which parallel each other, that the ore has been discovered in at least ten additional places on various claims. In all these openings the ore is three feet in width, and upwards, demonstrating that the possible strength of the veins is greater than was believed originally. After going over the Bonanza workings carefully, Mr. Jackson expresses great dissatisfaction at the manner in which

### Has Coke Shortage Nipped Too Sharply--Smelter Only Running Two Furnaces--Another Mine Affected--The Solution to Problem.

Le Roi shares have slumped undecountably on the London market during the past few days. Tuesday's quotations for the shares were £1 16s. 3d., this representing a drop of almost a pound on the prices that have been ruling for several weeks past. The intelligence was received here by cable, which did not give any reason for the slump.

Locally no cause can be ascribed for the drop in the shares unless it is that the extreme shortage of coke has reached a point where an intimation has been given that a shut down is inevitable unless some remedial measure is found. It is known here to some extent that the coke question has assumed an extremely grave aspect. Otherwise there seems to be no ground for the weakness in Le Roi. The mine has been in continuous operation all year, constant profits have been reported and the outlook for the future with respect to the profitable operation of the mine is brighter than it has been for some time.

Those who know the inside of the coke question would be especially surprised if the smelter was completely shut down at any time. At the present moment the Northport smelter is only enabled to operate two furnaces out of its battery of six, and the operation of the plant is thus seriously interfered with. When it is possible to operate only half a smelting plant the cost per ton of the work is enhanced and the general equilibrium of the industry disturbed and upset. Unless there was a probability that conditions would be improved at a comparatively early date it is likely that the management would seriously consider the advisability of closing down the works for a term until some solution to the coke supply question was discovered or until a coke reserve was accumulated sufficient to tide the plant over a temporary shortage, such as now works havoc on operations. Had such a decision been reached and communicated to the London directors the intelligence would have had the effect on the stock exchange of causing Le Roi to slump.

The Le Roi smelter at Northport has continued to treat ore under conditions with respect to coke supply that were discouraging to put the case mildly. For months past the plant has never had a really ample supply of this essential in hand, and on frequent occasions the smelter manager has seen inroads started on his last car of coke before a fresh car was in the yards. At various times the works have practically closed for a few hours because of the shortage of coke, and at all times the cost of the commodity laid down in the smelter yards has been so high that a slight upward turn was sufficient to wipe out the margin of profit. This was demonstrated in the case of eastern coke, which has been largely used in the operation of the smelter—when the price was advanced a couple of dollars further the outside margin was thereafter prohibited. The management has evidenced a disposition to keep the works in operation under conditions of the most discouraging nature and with profits going to pay high charges for coke that must

have been heartbreaking. Now it is possible that the limit of endurance has been reached. When it is considered that the Northport smelter might just as well as not be receiving not only an abundance of coke from East Kootenay, but cheap coke at that, it will be seen that the question is one meriting some public attention. It is a fact that the coke furnace capacity of the East Kootenay fields is ample to supply all the British Columbia smelters, the Northport plant and to leave a margin in addition. Furthermore the Crow's Nest Coal company, which owns these veins, is willing to operate them at full capacity to deliver the coke at Northport at \$5 per ton, plus 80 cents per ton for duty. The advantage of this will be realized when it is stated that the Northport smelter is paying anything up to \$12 per ton for coke and can't get a full supply, or half a supply, even at these comparatively enormous figures. The trouble is claimed to be this: That the "dark" coke ovens are located at Fernie, while the coal supply is at Morrissey, 16 miles distant. The coal can only be hauled from Morrissey to Fernie by utilizing the Canadian Pacific tracks for 11 miles of the intervening distance, and the Canadian Pacific declines to handle the business at rates which leave any margin whatever for the Great Northern; in fact the Canadian Pacific has named a rate for handling the business which is practically prohibitive. This is one side of the story, and it should be looked into as the question at issue vitally affects Rossland. With the cheap coke from East Kootenay the potentialities of the Le Roi mine would be extended in a manner that would benefit the community as a whole. Shipments would be increased to a minimum of 800 tons per day, and the consequent large increase in the working force would improve matters locally to an extent that is generally understood. But the shortage of coke at the Northport smelter is affecting other mines as well as the Le Roi. The Le Roi No. 2, which ships to Northport, has felt the pinch already. The ore from the Bonanza No. 1 workings are handled direct from the mine into the furnaces, but when the smelter is not operating at full capacity this operation is slow and the result is that the Le Roi No. 2 has determined to cut down its shipments. Yesterday four machines employed in stopping ore were cut off, reducing the total force at the mine by 25 men. Some of these men will be utilized on development, but the majority of them will be laid off pending the resumption of shipments at normal proportions. Manager Thompson says he does not look for any immediate improvement in the coke situation, but is confident that Le Roi No. 2 shipments will be increased again within six weeks. It will thus be seen that the Northport's smelter coke problem has a far-reaching effect upon the Rossland camp. If anything can be accomplished here in the direction of solving the transportation problem, the issue is one in which Rosslanders may properly and should assuredly take action forthwith.

### FAVORABLE LEGISLATION

#### Anthony J. McMillan Describes Attitude of Col. Prior and Other Ministers as Distinctly Favorable Toward Mining Industry of the Kootenays.

"I was pleased to find in the course of an interview with Hon. Colonel Prior, minister of mines for the province, that his attitude toward the mining industry of the Kootenays was such as augurs toward the industry said Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Le Roi company, on his return from the coast. While in Victoria Mr. McMillan had interviews with Colonel Prior and Hon. Mr. Eberts, attorney general, in the course of which he took occasion to present the claims of the mining industry for more favorable legislative treatment than has been accorded up to the present time, especially in regard to mining taxation. "Colonel Prior is disposed to do all in his power to foster and encourage the mining industry by showing relief from taxation. In accomplishing this end, however, it must be remembered that he has to combat the influence of the agricultural constituencies represented in the legislature. These constituencies have not recognized the fact as yet that prospective mining men will inaugurate more prosperous times throughout the province, thus affording better markets for farm products, and until they appreciate this aspect of the case their influence will possibly act as a deterrent to the efforts of those ministers who are disposed toward legislation that will encourage the great mining industry of the province. "In view of the undoubtedly favorable attitude adopted by Colonel Prior I believe that nothing should be left undone between this juncture and the opening of the legislature to strengthen his hands and those of his colleagues who are seek-

### Coke Forthcoming for Operation of Plant--Marked Improvement in Conditions--Le Roi's Operations Will Not Be Interfered With.

The coke situation at the Northport smelter has been relieved. Yesterday two furnaces were blown in after having been dark for several days, and the outlook is considerably more encouraging. The danger of any interference with the operation of the Le Roi mine as a result of the difficulty just concluded at Northport with respect to coke supplies was caused by delays in transit. The coke was shipped, but it had been held up somewhere along the line, with the result that the shortage ensued. "I am satisfied that we will be able to secure enough coke to keep three or four furnaces in full blast all winter," said John H. Mackenzie, general manager and smelter manager yesterday, after stating that he had issued instructions to have two furnaces blown in immediately. "This will ensure the operation of the mine at least on the present scale. While the coke is handled over two railroads as at present the smelter will not receive the cheap coke contemplated under the arrangement generally known of. If enough coke is forthcoming to keep the plant in operation, however, matters can work out their own solution eventually. "The Northport smelter is now re-

ceiving its coke supply from three sources, viz., Comox on the British Columbia Pacific coast, Cokedale in Washington and East Kootenay. Between the three sources of supply sufficient coke will undoubtedly be forthcoming to supply the smelter. The foregoing will be eminently satisfactory to Rosslanders generally inasmuch as it is an assurance that the principal employing mine in the camp will continue along the lines at present follows. The Le Roi is employing slightly over 550 men and its monthly pay roll averages \$35,000. Under the conditions indicated by Mr. Mackenzie this crew and pay roll is likely to be permanent for the winter, and with the spring the only development to be looked for will be in the direction of increased output and consequent increases in the pay roll, all of which will constitute an important factor in the new era which cheapened treatment and concentration will inaugurate in the Golden City. The uncertainty with respect to the coke question has caused some uneasiness locally, but this will be entirely dissipated by the welcome intelligence of altered conditions and improved coke supply.

### Over Ninety Thousand In September Wages

The last of the September pay rolls were distributed in Rossland yesterday, and it is demonstrated that the wage-earners of Rossland drew a substantial sum in wages during the period specified. The total is over \$93,000, and this has been the rule since the first of the year or almost so, giving the solution to the assertion so frequently made, "Rossland is the best business town in the Kootenays." With so substantial a monthly pay roll by its mining companies this condition is readily accounted for. With the mining industry so protected and fostered as its importance to the country merits Rossland's present pay roll would be passed by leaps and bounds in the comparatively near future. The pay rolls distributed to workmen since the end of September have been as follows:

### Giant May Ship to The Crofton Smelter

That the ores produced at the Giant mine may be treated at the Crofton smelter is not improbable. Negotiations to this end have been opened, and while no decision has been reached on the point the statement is made that a deal may be consummated whereby the mine will ship its ore to the new plant at the coast. Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, managing director of the Giant, left a few days since for the coast, intending to spend a day or two at Halcyon Springs en route. A dispatch is to hand from the coast to the effect that negotiations have been opened between the Giant and Crofton interests, and that terms are now being discussed. The presumption is that Giant ores, by reason of their constituents, are especially suited to treatment with ores now being treated at Crofton and that especially favorable rates can be procured on this ground. No other hypothesis would explain the selection of a smelter situated so far from Rossland when reduc-

tion works are available at Trail, only 12 miles distant by railroad. Application was made to the local office of the Giant mine for further information as to the smelter matter, but no details were forthcoming. It was intimated that Governor Mackintosh alone possessed the information on the topic. It is probable that the Giant will at a comparatively early date be in a position to ship a considerable quantity of ore. The lower workings are now within 30 feet of the point where it is figured the vein should be intersected, and the connection is awaited with keen interest. Should the ore body prove to have retained its continuity and width at this level a large tonnage will be blocked out between the two levels and the shipping potentialities greatly enlarged. The wagon road to the mine is not in the best of shape, but with the ore ready to ship it is probable such improvements could be made as would enable the mine to produce on a considerable scale, probably 50 tons per diem at least.

### MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Many Eminent Leaders in the Denominational Present. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Two thousand delegates and a large number of visitors were present in Gray's Armory today when the first general missionary convention of the M. E. church was called to order by Bishop Edward G. Andrews of New York. The delegates represented all parts of the world, while many eminent leaders in the Methodist denomination were in attendance at the opening session of the convention. The first session of the convention was largely devoted to organization and other preliminary work.



# PEACEFUL TREND OF EVENTS THE POOR TO GET CHEAP COAL

### All the "Locals" Have Met and Selected Their Representatives to the Wilkesbarre Gathering--Much Discussion Will Likely Be the Order

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 18.—What is probably the last week of the anthracite strike closed today without anything developing to change the peaceful trend of events. It was a quiet day at headquarters, and a busy one in the district and sub-district headquarters throughout the entire coal fields on account of the election of delegates to Monday's convention. All the "locals" have met and selected their representatives to the Wilkesbarre gathering.

Probably the most difficult question which will come before the convention is the one relative to the strikers securing their old places. The companies are on record as saying they will take care of all the employees who have stood by them during the strike. Many of the miners want the convention to withhold acceptance of the arbitration plan until the union is assured that the strikers will be employed in their former places. This likely will cause a long debate, but the officials of the union say the matter will be fixed up satisfactorily to all.

**MITCHELL PRAISES MORGAN.**  
President Mitchell was asked tonight what he knew of the report published that J. P. Morgan was going to intervene in the coal strike and in reply he said:

"My personal knowledge of Mr. Morgan is that he has been trying to settle the coal strike ever since he came

back from Europe two months ago. If others had been as fair and reasonable as Mr. Morgan was the strike would have been settled a long time ago. I know nothing about Mr. Morgan's financial interests compelling him to seek the settlement, but I am informed that he has keenly felt the responsibility to the public in connection with the fuel famine and has done his best to bring about the end. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cassat, of the Pennsylvania railroad, were working for a settlement when President Roosevelt made his last and successful movement. Mr. Morgan could not very well be forced to do something which he had been trying to achieve for several weeks. I make this statement in justice to Mr. Morgan. We have had no quarrel with him and we wish none. We do not fear him, but desire his friendship, if he is willing to give it to us. I am credibly informed that he is friendly to organized labor; as an organizer of capital he concedes the right of labor to organize also, and when labor organizations are fair and conservative he believes in dealing directly with them for the advantage of the employer and employes. It is this relationship which the United Mine Workers seek from the anthracite field, and we invite Mr. Morgan to co-operate with us in securing a permanent and scientific solution of the labor problem in this region."

### 1,500 Tons Released Solely for Their Benefit--To Be Sold by the Pailful at 15 Cents a Pail--\$.00 a Ton--Nobody Getting Any Profit Out of It

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—As the result of a conference held in this city on Wednesday night between representatives of the Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia and Reading, Ontario and Western, Lackawanna and Pennsylvania railroads, and seven of the best-known coal dealers in this city, 1,500 tons of anthracite coal of the stove and chestnut sizes, so much needed just now by the poor of the city, will be released in the next forty-eight hours and will be sold to whoever wants to buy it at the mere cost of handling.

Wednesday night's conference was called by the railroad men, and the dealers were invited to attend. They stated the exact condition of things among the poor of the city. Harry G. Barber of Alfred Barber's Sons of 377 Water street and several other large dealers made speeches in which they said that conditions were very serious, and that they were utterly unable to meet the demands for small quantities of coal made on them daily by poor people.

The railroad men had a conference among themselves at the close of which they announced they would release 1,500 tons of anthracite of the sizes mentioned in the next forty-eight hours, and would release more later if it is needed. The dealers were asked if they would handle the coal and they said that they would gladly. Mr. Barber agreed to take as much as could be delivered to him at his yard in Water street, right under the Brooklyn Bridge, and other dealers said that they would, too.

The condition on which the railroads release the coal is that it be sold by the pailful at the exact cost of handling. There is to be no profit for anybody in the sale of this coal, and each dealer who handles it is pledged to use every effort to prevent small dealers, speculators and others from getting any of it. The dealers are sure that they can arrange this.

Of the coal to be distributed 700 tons is now in this city, where it can be got at immediately. The remainder will be brought here at once. Most of that now here will be taken today to Mr. Barber's yards, where the distribution will begin. Announcement of the other places where the coal will be sold will be made today.

Mr. Barber asked the Oak street police yesterday to give him a squad of policemen to assist in keeping order at his yards during the distribution of the coal. He doesn't anticipate trouble, but wants to have some one around to help him chase small grocers and peddlers away. The coal will be sold at 15 cents a pail, which is at the rate of almost \$9 a ton. The price of coal yesterday was \$20 a ton, and by the pail much more.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE--LIVES LOST

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—One of the worst fires in the history of the city of Albany is now raging in the heart of the business district. The big dry goods store of the Boston company is a mass of flames and surrounding property is threatened. It is feared that a number of lives have been lost.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—By the slipping of a ladder a number of firemen were precipitated to the ground, and one of them, Roseman Thomas Ward, so badly injured that he died a few minutes later.

### WALDORF'S IS RICE COAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Since the fact that the Waldorf-Astoria is getting a hundred tons of anthracite coal a day was published persons who delight to sow discontent have had a great deal to say about discrimination against the poor man in a crisis like this in favor of the rich. A dealer who understands the situation said yesterday:

"It is true that the Waldorf-Astoria gets 100 tons of anthracite coal a day. For the benefit of those who would make capital out of this I will say that it is rice coal, which can only be used under boilers and in fire boxes especially constructed for it. It is the only kind that the Waldorf-Astoria uses. If you gave the Waldorf-Astoria's hundred tons of it away each day to the poor it would be of as much use to them as so much stone."

### DUMP FUEL IN DEMAND

Long Lines at the Charity Organization Society's Distributions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There were big crowds of men and women at each of the 11 dumps in this city yesterday, where the Charity Organization Society is superintending the distribution of wood and other rubbish fit for fuel. The two daily distributions have worked an immense amount of good, and after the coal famine is over the scheme may be continued, as the work of the last few days has shown that many tons of combustible materials are thrown upon the dumps daily.

The Charity Organization Society has men who gather the wood and other refuse in the morning and pile it up to keep undeserving persons from getting the fuel, and at every distribution more or less excitement is produced by policemen chasing away from the dumps tramps and speculators, who only want the fuel to sell it. There are numerous disputes among the applicants themselves, but the police manage to suppress these. The latest refusal to make fighters give up their places in the line and go to the foot. It has proved efficacious, for fighting has almost ceased.

It has been noticed that 80 per cent of the applicants at the dumps are foreigners.

### BIG FIRE RAGING

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 18.—A big fire is raging at Nazareth, near here. The two big mills of Henry Kramer have already been consumed and the fire is not under control. Loss thus far is \$100,000.

## The Green-Eyed Monster--Jealousy

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—George J. Willing, a moulder, this afternoon shot and instantly killed Mrs. Z. V. Morton, his housekeeper, and then fired two bullets into his brain. The surgeons at the emergency hospital say that Willing's chances of recovery are slight. Willing fired three shots at Mrs. Morton, all of them striking her in the head. She died in a few minutes. He

then turned the revolver on himself, firing two shots before he became unconscious. Willing came here from Detroit several years ago. Mrs. Morton has relatives living at Galt, Ontario, where it is said she was born. Jealousy of the attention of other men to Mrs. Morton is said to have been the cause of the tragedy.

### ST. PAUL-U. P. AGREEMENT

Built to the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad's preparations to extend its lines to the Pacific coast have caused the Union Pacific management to look with favor on a Union Pacific-St. Paul traffic arrangement, such as was recently negotiated between the Missouri Pacific and the St. Paul.

Less than two years ago Chairman Roswell Miller resigned from the Union Pacific directorate because he believed that the interests of St. Paul were subordinated by Union Pacific to the interests of Chicago & Northwestern. There is now good authority for the statement that an agreement has been entered into between the Union Pacific and St. Paul which will give the best named road all the traffic facilities between Omaha and the Pacific coast that it has hitherto demanded and been excluded from.

Officers of the Union Pacific admit that the St. Paul will hereafter have all of the trackage advantages west of Omaha that the Union Pacific can afford. St. Paul trains will later November 1, it is asserted, run solidly from Chicago to the Pacific coast, using the Chicago & Northwestern trains have used them for the past few years.

This arrangement has been brought about largely through the influence of William Rockefeller and George J. Gould. The Rockefeller influence dominates the St. Paul management and it is very powerful in the Harriman syndicate, which controls the Union Pacific system. Mr. Gould controls the Union Pacific absolutely and he has a voice in the management of the Union Pacific second only to that of E. H. Harriman.

Neither Mr. Gould nor Mr. Harriman wants to see another railroad built to the Pacific coast. Mr. William Rockefeller is credited in Wall Street with having induced the St. Paul shareholders to authorize the issue of \$25,000,000 of new stock for "improvements and extensions," and he let it be known that the St. Paul would certainly build to the Pacific coast unless the Union Pacific opened its exclusive "Ogden gateway" as freely to the St. Paul as the Chicago & Northwestern.

Chairman Roswell Miller of the St. Paul declined yesterday to say anything about the relations between the Union Pacific and the St. Paul, and E. H. Harriman was equally reticent, but other officers who have a potent voice in the management of these two properties said that arrangements had been made which would make the Union Pacific and the St. Paul the best of friends hereafter. It is not unlikely that Chairman Miller or some other representative of St. Paul will soon go back into the Union Pacific directorate.

### RAILROAD TO BE SOLD

Foreclosure on Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Central Trust company of New York some time ago brought an action against the Port Jervis, Monticello and New York Railroad company, and the Central Trust company and others, to foreclose two mortgages on the property of the railroad company in Orange and Sullivan counties. The defendants failed to put in an answer or to demur and the matter was referred to George B. Abbott to compute the amount due on the two mortgages. One was for \$284,186.35, the other for \$35,550. Both expired October 1, 1902.

Supreme Court Justice Dickey, in Brooklyn, has confirmed the referee's report and ordered the property to be sold at Port Jervis. The referee is instructed not to accept less than \$250,000 and to exact from each bidder a deposit of \$5000. The mortgages cover the lands, tenements, rolling stock, machinery, franchises and other property acquired by the railroad company, as well as the road running from Port Jervis to a point on the New York, Ontario and Western railroad at Fallsburg, Sullivan county, and also on a line running through Deer Park township to the junction of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad at Summitville.

### HONORS IN SIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The degree of doctor of laws will be conferred on Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D. C., as well as upon Ambassadors White and Choate, and Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, October 22nd by St. Andrews University, where Andrew Carnegie is to be reinstated as rector on that day.

## THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Dr. A. Buchenberger, minister of finance of the Grand Duchy of Baden; Herr Delembowski Pommalin, representing the Polish party, and Herr Gaebel, of the German social reform party, all advocated a compromise based on the government tariff bill.

Another scene of excitement was precipitated by Herr Stattdagen, socialist democrat, who violently attacked the supporters of Baron Von Wangenheim, the agrarian leader, characterizing them all as "thieves and robbers." He was called to order and the debate was adjourned to Monday.

Summing up the situation it may be said that the three days' discussion of the bill in the reichstag has rendered the passage of the bill more improbable than ever. Chancellor von Buelow's speech, announcing the uncompromising attitude of the ministers, is regarded as equivalent to dealing the death blow of the bill. Present appearances indicate that the measure will be defeated by an enormous majority.

### TWO EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

SEWANEE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Two earthquake shocks were felt here today, the first a light one about 1 p. m. and the second, which was more severe, about 5 p. m. The latter shock was distinctly felt. The duration was but a few seconds, the waves appearing to pass from south to north. Reports from Johnson City and Tracy City say both shocks were felt at these places.

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## UNSETTLED CONDITIONS ON ISTHMUS

PANAMA, Oct. 17.—General Perdomo yesterday notified the foreign consuls here that he had assumed the functions of supreme commander of the Colombia forces on the Isthmus as well as those of the minister of state. General Perdomo has taken an active part in the military affairs of Colombia during the last thirty-five years, and today is the right hand man of Minister of War Fernandez.

In an interview this morning with the Associated Press General Perdomo said: "With the exception of the department of Panama, where General Herrera has his forces and a few guerrilla bands in the departments of Magdalena and Bolivar, the republic is pacified. Traders travel through the country and are protected by the government. The revolutionary leaders, Marin and San-Martin, who would have given much trouble, have been compelled to surrender. Not many days ago I received a telegram announcing the defeat of the rebel leader Robles. In the department of Bolivar there remain today not more than one hundred unorganized revolutionists."

"As a result of my conversation with the American consul, I have absolutely no fear that any difficulty will arise from the landing of the American troops in the department of Bolivar. The American forces here or the United States Marines have been effective in maintaining free transit over the isthmus. I expect to have a powerful army here soon and will then clear the railroad line of the guerrilla bands, whose only object is to create complications between Colombia and the United States. I then will be able to relieve the American forces doing shore duty on the Isthmus."

"I and the Colombians favor the construction of a canal by the Americans, and my principal object in notifying the United States is to make the way possible for a meeting of the Colombian congress to consider the canal bill. On the arrival here of our newly acquired cruiser, the Bogotá, from San Francisco, and she is expected shortly, I will concentrate my forces in this department and begin my campaign. The Colombian government can send 50,000 men here, but 10,000 is all we require."

### SALVATIONIST COULD SCRAP

Capt. Handel Did Fistic Execution on Man Who Kissed His Wife.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Jacob Decker, a fireman on the North German Lloyd liner Maria Theresa, stroled into the meeting of the Salvation Army at the barracks on Hudson street, Hoboken, last night and took a short distance from the wife of Captain Handel Handel, who was conducting the meeting.

Decker began to ogle Mrs. Handel, who was too busy exhorting sinners to repentance to notice him. She was in the middle of a final impassioned appeal when he arose from his seat, and gave her a resounding smack on the lips. The meeting was immediately in an uproar. Handel laid aside his cymbal and felled Decker with a right hook on the jaw. He then picked him up and dragged him to the street door, where he struck the man a second blow which sent him crashing down a flight of stairs.

### BRIGANTINE BLAKELY

The Cocos Island Treasure-Hunting Vessel Sold Under Hammer.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 17.—The treasure-hunting brigantine Blakely, which was libeled to satisfy the claims made by her crew on her return from Cocos Island, where she searched for buried treasure, was sold today by order of the admiralty court. The bidding was made by a former president of the Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17.—The treasure-hunting brigantine Blakely, which was libeled to satisfy the claims made by her crew on her return from Cocos Island, where she searched for buried treasure, was sold today by order of the admiralty court. The bidding was made by a former president of the Victoria, B. C., Oct. 17.—The treasure-hunting brigantine Blakely, which was libeled to satisfy the claims made by her crew on her return from Cocos Island, where she searched for buried treasure, was sold today by order of the admiralty court. The bidding was made by a former president of the Victoria, B. 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THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

The personnel of the arbitration commission to settle the anthracite strike appointed by President Roosevelt will certainly allay all feeling, if any exists, that the matters in dispute will not be carefully weighed and the scales of justice made to poise with an even hand.

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson is a veteran of the Civil War, late chief of engineers, and is known to every American as a man of exceptional ability and unblemished integrity.

Edward W. Parker is an expert mining engineer, chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey, and managing editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York. No man has a more thorough knowledge of coal mining and the methods surrounding it than he.

Judge George Gray of Delaware, at present judge of the United States district court, is the only member of the commission that is known from a political point of view. Mr. Gray was for six years United States senator from Delaware, and no member of that august tribunal stood in higher esteem or was rated above him in mental capacity. Judge Gray is in no sense a politician. He would scorn to descend to the low tricks of the demagogue. His mind is eminently of a judicial turn. He has always been regarded in his State as a profound lawyer, where he was attorney-general at one time.

E. E. Clark, grand chief of the order of railway conductors, is well known in labor circles, and outside of the anarchistic and agitator class, his appointment will be regarded with favor. He is thoroughly familiar with labor and social questions, and the commission is greatly strengthened by his appointment.

Thomas H. Watkins of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is a man of practical experience in the mining and handling of coal. The commission would not be complete without such a man on it.

And as to Bishop John L. Spaulding it is scarcely necessary to make mention. His name has been connected with religious, educational and literary work during a long and useful life, and so man stands higher in the esteem of his countrymen.

We have reason to believe that the work of the commission will not only be prompt, but that it will be on the lines of equity to all parties.

A CAUSELESS STRIKE ENDED.

The strike in a number of mines belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company in Alabama has at last been declared off. It appears that the representatives of the United Mine Workers demanded that the company's paymasters should withhold from its miners' wages the sum of \$1 each per month, the amount which had been assessed upon them as a contribution for the aid of the striking anthracite miners. The company stated that it was willing to do this in all cases where the miners themselves presented an order or request that the paymaster should do so, but that it had no legal or moral right to withhold the money in any case unless such an order was received from the individual miner.

The answer to this representation, which seems to be entirely just, was an order to strike which called out 4000 men. The strike seems to have been one of the most unreasonable on record, and it is especially so as the company recently closed contracts with the men, fixing the wage rates and other details of the miners' agreement for another year. The strike was not only causeless, but in direct violation of the contract, and will not tend to strengthen the miners' union with the public.

SENSIBLE REMARKS.

The Mining and Scientific Press of October 11 has this to say: "Strong objection is made to editorial statements concerning British Columbia mining conditions. But the statements are

true, and it is just such publicity that will best help British Columbia miners. Nothing has been said that cannot be verified. The trouble with British Columbia is that it is governed too much. It has too many laws now. What it needs is a repeal of some of them. It is a good mineral country and this paper recognizes its importance. It is always easy and more agreeable to say only nice things, and easier still to ignore a locality, but conditions can generally be improved by publicity. The policy of this journal is a creative one, and whether it be British Columbia or anywhere else that mining is carried on, this paper has intelligent opinion on existing conditions and wants to aid in that section's advancement. That is part of what the paper is for."

HAY AND CORN FOR FUEL.

The ear of both continents is so filled at the present time with the Pennsylvania strike and the consequent shortage of anthracite coal, and so much is being said in the press about the suffering that is likely to ensue now that winter is approaching, that it brings to mind the different kinds of fuel used by people living in other sections of the country. Those who have been accustomed to using anthracite coal all their lives would think it wonderful strange if they were suddenly compelled to use corn and hay for fuel. Yet thousands of farmers living in the great State of Iowa—the most productive State, according to official returns, in the sisterhood of States—use nothing else for fuel. And Iowa is as cold in winter as most parts of Canada. Corn on the cob makes a very good fire. In the great Middle West it grows to an almost unlimited extent, and is cheaper than wood. Then in other places hay is twisted into rolls or sticks, and it would surprise the uninitiated to see how long it will last and what an even fire it will make when thus prepared.

True, the advent of the railway has done away with a great deal of this, as coal is brought from distant mines and landed in all the towns of the prairie States, but the Western farmer would not suffer if the supply should be suddenly shut off.

Oil is also making headway as fuel, and in many places will supplant coal. The supply seems to be inexhaustible. But coal, undoubtedly, will always be in demand. The coal measures of Canada, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will be a source of untold wealth, and there seems little reason to believe that we shall be compelled to use anything else except in isolated cases.

OVER-CAPITALIZATION OF MINING COMPANIES.

The following communication regarding the over-capitalization of mining companies appeared in the Vancouver News-Advertiser, written by A. C. Galt of this city:

Sir: Whenever the subject of our mining industry is dealt with by people at the coast, over-capitalization of mining companies is put forward as one of the chief causes of the present depression. One can readily understand why members of the government and others responsible for the laws which are crushing the life out of the industry should grasp at any suggestion whereby their liability is shifted to other shoulders. But the same view is often put forward by writers and speakers who have no such excuse.

Over-capitalization is doubtless an evil. So is smallpox; and both of these evils are capable of injuring the particular portion of the mining industry which they happen to affect. In the one case the evil would affect the shareholders of a company; in the other, the inhabitants of a mining district.

But the evil—the disease, if you will—of over-capitalization is, unlike that of smallpox, in that the germ does not necessarily develop or injure the patient (in this case the shareholder) until the company's mine has reached a dividend-paying stage. If a mine cannot be worked at a profit, what possible difference does it make whether its capital be large or small? The shareholder fails to realize a dividend in either case.

But it may be urged in reply to this that all the companies expect to pay dividends and that many have already done so, and in such cases where the company is over-capitalized the profits per share become infinitesimal. Well, admitting this, let us see whether—as regards the mines of British Columbia—it has had any appreciable effect in bringing about the existing collapse of nearly all ordinary mining operations. One thousand three hundred and thirty-three companies were incorporated or licensed to do business in British Columbia during the years 1896 to 1900, inclusive, as appears by the records of the registrar of joint stock companies. During that whole period only 23 of them ever paid a dividend. Only 12 of them paid over \$50,000 in dividends. That is to say, assuming that every one of the companies was over-capitalized, the supposed evil only affected one company out of every 46, and, in the case of those which paid substantial dividends, it only affected one out of every 111.

Now the demand for relief, which is steadily increasing, does not come from the shareholders of these dividend-paying mines by reason of an over-capitalization, but from the vast body of shareholders, employees, merchants and others interested in the development of mines which, under existing conditions, are unable to make any profit at all, or even secure capital wherewith to continue development.

The increased output of minerals in the province during the last year or two, which is referred to so often by members of the government and others as proof of prosperity, has been accurately traced to the operations of two large mining companies, neither of which realized enough net profits to pay a dividend.

What the country requires, and the mining industry demands, is a speedy removal of actual present impediments, which the legislature has piled up annually for the last five or six years, and which almost prohibits the realization of any profits.

It will be time enough to grapple with the question of capitalization when there are some profits to divide. A. C. GALT. Rossland, Oct. 7, 1902.

MORE CARS NEEDED.

Fully half of the 80 or more big shingle mills of Whatcom County, Washington, have shut down owing to a shortage of cars, which prevents delivery to Eastern buyers. All these mills have large stocks on hand which they are unable to move, and it was deemed impracticable to pile up a larger supply. Few readers living in the interior have an idea of the great demand that has grown up in the last few years for shingles from all coast points. The mammoth cedar trees growing along the coast in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon make the finest shingles in the world, and the demand for them has grown year by year until now all the mills are taxed to their utmost limit. By far the greater portion are sent to the Eastern and Southern States, while many are shipped by sailing vessels to Mexico, Central and South America, and the islands of the Pacific. The immense wheat crops of the country demand the attention of the transportation lines, which in part accounts for the lack of cars to handle all the shingles turned out.

The declaration of Minister Blair that he is in favor of a government-owned road across the continent will be carried out upon the completion of the Canadian Northern, if it is completed upon the lines as already given forth. Considering the liberal bonus the government granted in money and lands there cannot be the least doubt that the government should of right own the road in fee simple, but the government placed it in the hands of certain individuals to own and operate.

"USONIANS."

The Toronto World has been endeavoring for years to get the citizens of the United States, declaring that the name "American" does not strictly belong to the residents of the republic. The World has worried considerably over this matter, but has not so far evolved a more euphonious name than "United Statesers," which has not met the popular fancy. The following paragraph from the Mining and Scientific Press may be of assistance to the popular Toronto paper, and we expect to see references in its columns to the people of the United States as "Usonian" hereafter: "There is a new name or term coming into commercial use—Usona—as an abbreviated designation of this country—United States of North America—which is technically correct and at the same time easy to use and remember. Several concerns in various lines of business now bear that title, and its use is destined to grow."

ANENT KILLING SONG BIRDS

The season for bird shooting is now on, and almost daily we see enthusiasts striking for some favored spot, gun in hand. By bird shooting we mean that it is lawful to kill grouse and other game birds. The territory surrounding a city of the size of Rossland as a rule is overhunted, and such seems to be the case here, although it is generally noticed that most of the nimrods come back as a rule with a brace or two of birds. That seldom satisfies the average man—he wants his bag full. The Miner has heretofore called attention to the wanton destruction of game animals and birds, and fish as well, but we wish at this time to mention another matter which has come under our observation. It is confined more particularly to boys, ranging from 12 to 15 years of age, who are learning to handle a gun and think they must shoot and kill everything they see as soon as they pass the city limits. If they meet a song bird or a playful squirrel or a chattering chipmunk the first thing is to shoot at and kill it if they can. The more they kill, the more ammunition they waste, the prouder they feel and the louder they talk of their skill. We will admit that this is not confined exclusively to the boys. Many men indulge in the practice—more to their shame.

It is easy to understand why one should take pleasure in hunting or fishing when the product is brought home and made to do service on the table as food. But it is wanton and cruel destruction to kill innocent creatures simply for the sake of killing, leaving the carcasses to rot on the ground. The country surrounding

Rossland is rough and mountainous, and the birds and animals we have among us cannot possibly do any harm, and to the lover of nature and the man of humane feeling the sight of these innocent creatures enjoying the brief period allotted them is one to inspire delight rather than a spirit to kill.

It is the duty of parents—it should be a part of parental instruction—when their sons go forth, gun in hand, to tell them to kill only what can be made use of on the table as food, and even that in reasonable quantities. It would be excusable to kill a fur-bearing animal, as the pelt would be useful, but to kill the innocent birds and the nimble squirrels who are enjoying the life God has given them is criminal folly. It requires no skill in marksmanship to do so. If men or boys wish to try their skill in shooting, and no game birds or animals present themselves, there are plenty of other ways to practice besides shedding innocent blood.

Parents should inculcate in the minds of their children the spirit of kindness and humanity, and they can do it so more effectively than by teaching them lessons of respect for the lives of all God's creatures.

POODLE DOG POLITICS.

The statement conveyed in our dispatches yesterday morning made by Senator Morgan of Alabama, that the strike question in the anthracite region was only "put to sleep," even assuming that the mine operators and mine workers had fully come to an agreement, contains more truth than poetry. What Mr. Morgan evidently means is, that the politicians in congress and the different State legislatures do not intend to let the matter drop. Senator Morgan is a very able man, and seldom talks simply to hear himself talk. There has never been an agitation in labor circles in the United States yet but what it has brought to the surface a lot of cheap politicians who seek to get into office by making the working-man believe that he is trying to do something for his good. They suddenly manifest interest in his welfare, which as suddenly cools after an election is over. Instances could be named by the score to confirm this statement. Other instances could be given of labor leaders coming out of the throes of a labor agitation with well-lined pockets and never more doing hard work. Denis Kearney of San Francisco is one example. The reformer (so-called) will be much in evidence. It need not surprise any to hear him talking on the street corners, as was the case in '95 and '96, blaming everybody for the evils of life but himself. It is probably a little premature for him to begin now, as times are most too good and money too plentiful, but the time will surely come, and we might as well prepare for his coming.

Great economic questions are not discussed and settled in a day, and it is just as well for people to keep their heads and discuss them in the light of reason. Mob violence, vituperation and loud talk will not do it. Neither will they be settled by brainless fools. A congressional election is on in the States, and to secure the control of the next congress is the aim of both parties. It makes no difference to us at this distance which party wins—there are statesmen and high-minded men in both parties, as well as blather-skites and demagogues—but what interests us most is to have the great coal strike settled, and stay settled, that peace may reign and the wheels of business may turn.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

A great deal is being said these days about municipal ownership of water works, street railway franchises, etc., as well as government ownership of coal mines, railways and all public utilities. Several of these things have already come about and others may follow, but it will also necessitate some changes in our form of government. Plenty of instances can be named where municipal ownership of public utilities have proven a curse, as instance West Ham, an East End London borough, which boasted at one time of possessing "a genuine communal administration," but after piling up a debt that nearly swamped the taxpayers was only too glad to return to the old methods; Glasgow, on the other hand, seems to be making a great success of municipal ownership. Glasgow's city government, however, is run by level-headed business men on business principles. In other words, it is not in the hands of the mere politician and grafter. In many American and Canadian cities the water works systems have been taken over by the municipalities, and the change as a rule has been for the better.

We present at this time an experiment in socialism taken from the London Times, which might be well for readers to carefully think over during these days when so much is being said along those lines. "West Ham," says the Times, "includes a number of large dock yards, and Great Eastern railway's car works, and a number of other industries which employ hands by the thousand. It is also the residence of many thousands of the laboring class who work in London, making a population of three hundred thousand in a district extending six miles north from the Thames. The great bulk of the voters are artisans and laborers, while a large part of the taxation falls upon corporations which have no votes. It is undoubtedly one of the most populous parts of the borough owing its existence, seeing that half a century ago it was all marsh. The advent to power of the socialist party was the outcome of the great dock strike of 1890, the strike leaders having, when the strike was over, devoted themselves to the development of unions and socialist societies. In 1892 the socialists were strong enough in the council to advocate radical socialism there and

MR. TARTE'S RESIGNATION.

The return of Sir Wilfrid Laurier from his continental tour was quickly followed by a demand for Mr. Tarte's resignation as a minister of the crown. According to our dispatches this morning it is quite evident Hon. Mr. Tarte was prepared for the event and quickly resigned his portfolio as minister of public works and adviser of the crown. What the next move will be on the political chess board it is perhaps difficult to conjecture, but as it is Mr. Tarte's move we will not have long to wait, as he is a man of prompt action.

It is quite evident, however, his boast that his recent utterances on the tariff question had the approval of his leader were without foundation or else Sir Wilfrid has had a change of convictions. Mr. Tarte was given an opportunity to recant, but as was to be expected from such an energetic champion of high protection, he chose the path of loyalty to his own convictions rather than that of party exigencies. Whether he can substantiate his claim that he was following the course adopted by the liberal party caucus previous to the general elections of 1896, wherein, as he says, they entered into an agreement with the manufacturers not to lower the duties, remains to be seen. With the freedom of speech which is now accorded him, however, we may expect to learn something more relative to the subject.

It is a well known fact that Mr. Tarte's genius for organization and his powerful influence in the Province of Quebec were largely responsible for the overwhelming majority secured by the liberals in that province, and it will be interesting to note how many of the cool shades of opposition. It is not to be expected that a man of Mr. Tarte's temperament will quietly submit to his demotion and make no effort to show his power, but rather that he will endeavor to secure the assistance of a number of liberals of like views, and with their united strength bring such pressure upon the government that some concessions will be made in their policy. That he has the sympathy of a number of liberals is shown by the fact that Premier Ross of Ontario in his Stratford speech practically concurred with Mr. Tarte.

In order to demonstrate the popularity of the stand which he has taken Mr. Tarte may resign his seat for St. Mary's riding, Montreal, and contest the constituency against a straight liberal, for it is unlikely the conservatives would place a third candidate in the field. On account of the large manufacturing interests centered there he would most probably be re-elected. The problem of how to overcome this refractory element within the party will be a difficult one for the Liberals to solve.

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use the patronage with great effect. It was decided to carry out all public works by the council, no tendering by outside parties being allowed. The result was what 'one of the opposition aldermen called 'the municipalization of laziness,' the men doing, in some cases, according, we presume, to some humorist, as much work in thirty days as they might have done in as many hours. At the end of two years the works, when measured up, were found to have cost some quarter of a million dollars more than they would have cost by contract.

"This showing threw the socialists out for a time, but only to return in much greater strength, and every Tammany ruse would seem to have been indulged in in order to strengthen the party. At least a system of jobbery which is probably without example in the whole of English political life." The socialist leaders pledged all the members on their side of the council to vote in the council strictly in accordance with decisions to be arrived at by the majority of those attending a private meeting of the socialist party to be held before each meeting of the council. This undertaking was made sure by a written resignation deposited with the party managers, to be used should the signer prove unfaithful. This is, at least, a more civilized device than that of the St. Louis gang recently exposed, who were understood to kill any one who proved false to the cabal. This made the caucus the real cabal. The works department was the strength of the machine, all builders, stablesmen, dustmen and scavengers, and so forth, were given an 8-hour day, and about twenty per cent above union rates of pay. In the stable department the men found that, with their shorter hours, they could make, say, only two journeys instead of three, or must take only a half load instead of a full one, so as to get over the ground sooner and be sure to finish the work at the end of their eight hours. When uncertain whether a journey could be done within the allotted period they gave themselves the benefit of the doubt, and did not make it. When with time taken in going to and from work, getting up steam and so on, a costly steam roller worked about five hours a day. These privileged employes were all, of course, nominees of the party managers. They would crowd the 'Strangers' galleries' of the council chamber and encourage or hiss the speakers, according as they favored these privileges. The council as a result, naturally occupied itself more with the dismissal of a stableman or the failure to raise a scavenger's pay half a dollar a week than with the largest public interest. 'The members of the council were, indeed, largely drawn from this class.

"The theory of the socialists was that the financial burdens would fall on the capitalists. A member, whose attention was drawn to the fact that in the course of the usual turbulent scenes over little matters the council had passed a veto involving the expenditure of nine million pounds, exclaimed, 'We don't care if it was ninety millions.' The working man was assured that it did not matter to him how high the rates were. The landlords were threatened that if they raised their rents their assessments would be increased. Yet the rents had to go up. Employers of labor began to talk of doing with fewer hands or of moving from the borough because they could not bear the burden. The workmen who were not corporation employes, and had to work a full ten-hour day at union wages, did not take the same pleasure in the privileges enjoyed by the favored thirteen or fourteen hundred as these did themselves. Some of them did their best to take it easy, like them, and were saucy when reproved. But those who could do any thinking saw that the fault lay not with their employers, but with the borough government. The upshot of it all was that the rule of socialism was last year defeated at the polls, leaving the rates increased from twenty-nine cents on the dollar of annual value, which was surely high enough, to fifty-one cents on the dollar. Some industries had gone and others had shrunk, and the Great Eastern railway was on the point of removing its whole works. On the other hand the borough finds itself possessed of public buildings and embarked on enterprises which might suit the wealth of Liverpool, Manchester or Glasgow, but very ill adapted to a suburban municipality inhabited only by working men upon whom in the last analysis the burden of these improvements must fall. The present majority in the council is pledged to economy and common sense, but it is calculated that it will take the borough at least ten years to recover from the financial condition into which it has fallen as the result of three years of socialist excesses, and the rates will have to go up at least twelve shillings in the pound, that is, sixty cents on the dollar, before they begin to fall."

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HIGH GR

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WILD HORSE

Wild Horse cre... brated for its pl... is supposed to be... quartz veins whic... creek and its trib... working on place... opment of the qu... the miners' reput... old creek for man... Steele Prospector.

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HIGH GRADE ORE IN LE ROI MINE

A new stope of \$20 ore has been opened up in the Le Roi mine. This feature is covered in the report of the mine for September dealing with the progress of work underground at the big mine, and which says: "There is no change on the lower levels since the last monthly report. Good progress is being made in striking the main shaft, which has now reached a depth of 1320 feet. The intermediate stope between the 9th and 1050 levels is producing high grade ore, the extent of which is greater than anticipated. A new stope, which was commenced on the extreme western end of the 600 Mulligan, is turning out well, the ore averaging over \$20 per ton. Exploratory work is being carried on adjacent to the Miller and Tregear stopes between the 7th and 5th levels, which, I believe, will be profitable and increase the tonnage of high grade ore in sight. On the 450 level driving is being done west on the north vein to undercut the croppings on the surface which look favorable. From the 900 Tregear a diamond drill hole to the south is being bored for the purpose of exploring the south vein."

WILD HORSE CREEK.

Wild Horse creek has long been celebrated for its placer gold mines, which is supposed to be derived from the many quartz veins which abound on the main creek and its tributaries. The constant working on placer mines and the development of the quartz zones will keep up the mineral reputation of the historic old creek for many years to come.—Fort Steele Prospector.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Mine Name, Tons. Includes Granby Mines, Phoenix, Snowshoe, etc.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tons. Includes Rambler to Frisco, Ruth to Nelson, etc.

MACHINERY BEING INSTALLED.

Enough Work for All—The Nettie L. Will Increase Their Working Force.

The mines about Ferguson are giving employment to more men than ever before in the camp's history, and it looks as if the number would not be decreased much during the winter. The Nettie L. will increase their working force as soon as the compressor plant is started. That will be in about a week. A force of men are at work under J. Faristan, filling a contract for over a thousand cords of lumber in running the compressor plant. The mine is in first class shape for getting out ore during the winter. The splendid weather of the past fortnight has been of great advantage to the people who are putting in the tram to the Silver Cup, and if the good weather continues the job will be completed sooner than expected. The Trine tram will be completed and ready for working about the 20th inst. and it will be put into use to send down ore immediately on completion. The management hope to make another shipment before Christmas, and regularly from that on. The raise in the mine is about completed, all in ore, and when this is finished a number of fresh stopes will be opened up. This will insure a constant supply of ore for some time to come. New quarters are being built for the men, where there will be no danger of slides. Altogether the Trine will not be an undesirable place to work from now on.—Lardeau Eagle.

SURVEYED MCMILLAN RIVER.

At the Hotel Vancouver today are Mr. R. G. McConnell and Mr. S. Keefe, two members of the Dominion government geological survey party who have been absent all summer in the north. They were engaged in a survey of the McMillan river, one of the main branches of the Pelly river, which flows into the Yukon. The party, which consisted of four surveyors, left this city last June and since then have been busy in getting a complete survey of that stream and the adjacent country. Mr. McConnell reports that they were greatly hampered by bad weather and that during all the time they were up there they were only able to take one observation.

That there had been white men all through that remote district before they found ample evidences, and although they prospected along the various creeks over which they traveled, they did not find any very striking indications of gold, but were still able to secure colors in most of the places. The upper reaches of the river were found to be rather bare and no Indians were found there, as was the case on the lower part of the river. Game was plentiful, and a number of white men were met who passed the winter in hunting and trapping, and the summer prospecting. Marten was the principal fur, although there were plenty of ermine and large specimens of the latter was killed by Mr. McConnell during the trip after an interesting struggle. The members of the party are for Ottawa tomorrow—Vancouver Province.

Rosland was gen- Roast turkey with was treaty in evl-

IN THE MINES AROUND YMIR

Special to The Miner. YMIR, B. C., Oct. 18.—A property that is rapidly coming to the front and which will soon become a regular shipping mine is the group operated by the Active Gold Mining company of British Columbia. This company is made up of Cincinnati, Ohio, capital.

The properties owned are the Union Jack, Queen, Climax, Horsehoe, Empress, Magly, Victor. An upper tunnel has been driven in on the Queen a distance of 345 feet, which discloses at intervals solid ore running from ten inches to five feet in width, and in order to stope out this ore a second tunnel was started September 1-100 feet below the first mentioned tunnel. On the Union Jack claim a crosscut tunnel has been run 320 feet and it is expected that with a drive of 70 feet more that the ledge will be crosscut, which will give them a depth of 195 feet. About 200 feet from where this crosscut tunnel will tap the Union Jack ledge a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet.

A wagon road is being built from the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway to the property, a distance of about seven miles, which is costing the government about \$6000. Work on the Golden Monarch Mining and Milling company's property, the Foghorn, is steadily going forward. Manager Wolfe came in Tuesday and brought up from Spokane a gasoline engine and fan for clearing out the workings. This is now being installed. Prospects are looking good on the Hunter V property, operated by Wm. Davis. It is reported that the Big Four property, being worked by A. A. Verkon of Oweh Sound, has made a strike of a good grade of shipping ore.

WARDNER A LUMBERING TOWN.

The town of Wardner, which has declined since the days of the construction of the Crow's Nest railway, bids fair to have a revival and become the centre of the lumbering industry of the district. Wardner is located at a point on the Kootenay river convenient to the railway, and what will be the largest sawmill in the Kootenay is now under construction. The lumbering industry of Southeast Kootenay will give an added impetus towards development and tend to give the district greater importance.—Fort Steele Prospector.

NEW APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 21.—The Telegram's London cable says: Telegraphing from Rome the correspondent of the Chronicle says it is now regarded as certain that Monsiegnor Zelowski will be appointed apostolic delegate to Canada in place of Monsiegnor Falconi, who goes to Washington.

THE STOCK MARKET

Business continues to be light on the stock exchange with a general tendency to weakness in all shares. Yesterday's sales were 12,500 shares, divided among Centre Star, Giant, American Boy, Mountain Lion and Homestake. The latter sold at 2, closing at 3-2.

Table with 3 columns: Share Name, Asked, Bid. Includes American Boy, Cariboo, Centre Star, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Share Name, Price. Includes American Boy, Centre Star, etc.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co Mining Brokers.

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SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY DROWNED

(Special to The Miner.) KASLO, B. C., Oct. 20.—Frank Hall, the seven-year-old son of J. F. Hall, a barber of this city, was accidentally drowned this afternoon whilst playing with another boy on the rocks at the end of the Kootenay & Slocan railway slip, which runs out into the lake. His fell into some 15 or 20 feet of water and instantly sank. The screams of the other boy attracted the attention of E. Dedolph, assayer, who was some distance away in a boat. The lad had, however, sank for the third time before the boat reached him, and Dedolph meanwhile dived into the water and took the boy ashore. E. J. Curle of the Kootenay & Slocan land office, near by, was also quickly on the scene, as was also Mrs. Hartin. They immediately commenced the task of resuscitation, dispatching at the same time a messenger for Dr. Hartin, who was attending a patient in another part of the city. Hot blankets and every possible thing towards bringing life back to the boy was applied, and he was carefully worked on for over two hours, but not a sign of life was obtained. Great sympathy is expressed for the parents of the lad, who was a merry bright boy.

DUTIES DEFEAT GERMAN MINISTRY

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The government was defeated in the Reichstag today in test votes on the tariff bill. The conservatives and centrists inserted in the ministry's bill an amendment fixing the minimum duties on wheat at \$1.50 per metric hundredweight in place of \$1.37, and the rye duties at \$1.37 instead of \$1.25. The votes were: Wheat, 194 to 146; rye 187 to 152. The minority was composed of national liberals. Previous to the roll call Chancellor Von Buelow again firmly announced that it was impossible for the government to accept amendments. Three courses are now open to the ministry—to dissolve the Reichstag; negotiate for a compromise, or let the majority pass the bill in any form it chooses and suppress it in the Bundestag. In the latter event commercial treaties will be negotiated on the basis of the present tariff. The chancellor's plan appears to be to do nothing immediately and see if the majority will yield.

NEW OUTLET FOR THEIR ORES

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 21.—The report is confirmed today that the consummation yesterday of the purchase of the property by the Mellon Bros. for a new harbor on Lake Erie, near Girard, is in furtherance of a plan of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company of this city to secure a railroad outlet of their own to the lakes. Surveys have been made and work will be begun at once to complete the Pittsburgh, Niles & Western railroad, which will be possibly the shortest and most level ore line running north from Pittsburgh. It is estimated it will cost \$175,000,000. The Pittsburgh, Niles & Western will have a total distance of about 125 miles.

John A. Manly Arrested at Grand Forks

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 20.—John A. Manly, formerly mayor of this city, one of its best known and most prominent citizens and chief engineer of the Kettle Valley lines, was arrested today on a charge of complicity in the burning of the Escalet hotel at Columbia, B. C., about three years ago. Mr. Manly was at his home when the arrest was made and quietly submitted to the provincial police. Later in the day he was released on \$15,000 bail, which he had no difficulty in furnishing.

Few men in eastern British Columbia are so well known as John A. Manly. He served the city as mayor through a turbulent time when both the Kettle Valley lines and the Washington & Great Northern were fighting for an entrance to Republic camp, Washington. Manly was chief engineer and one of the leading promoters of the Kettle Valley lines, which succeeded in reaching Republic with steel first.

CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL DYING

DANIELSON, Conn., Oct. 21.—The family of Congressman Charles A. Russell is tonight gathered about his bedside but little hope that he will survive.

A. E. OSLER & Co. STOCK AND MINING BROKERS

107 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO. Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. Members Toronto Board of Trade. British Columbia and Washington mining stocks a specialty. Codes: Clough's, Morning and Neal. WHITE OR WRITE.

SEALING SCHOONERS HAVE ARRIVED

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 20.—A. L. Dearlove, an engineer of the Pacific cable board, has arrived en route to Bamfield Creek to test the cable which has just been completed to Fanning Island. If the cable is found satisfactory after he has been testing it for one month it will be taken over by the board from the telegraph construction and maintenance company. He will leave for the station tonight by the steamer Queen City. The schooner Annie E. Faint reached Abousaft from Behring Sea and the Penelope is bound down, the former with 435 and the latter with 450 skins. The E. B. Marvin shipped a crew today for a voyage to the Falkland islands after seals. The coal haul John C. Potter, which grounded in Portier Pass when being towed north, has been towed back to Lowsmith and is being discharged. Her hull is badly damaged.

NO ICE ON YUKON RIVER

Unprecedented Length of the Season Causes Great Surprise. VANCOUVER, Oct. 18.—This time last year navigation on the Yukon river had ceased, but yet there is no sign that the river will close within the next two weeks. On Sunday last when the steamer Dolphin sailed south from Skagway the weather was extremely mild for the season of the year and little or no snow had reached the Yukon from its many tributaries. Those people from Dawson who arrived here at noon today on the Dolphin report that never before in the history of the country has the grasp of winter been so long delayed.

The unprecedented length of the season of navigation on the Yukon has been the salvation of the White Pass railroad, and there is now every likelihood that all Dawson-bound freight will reach its destination before the freeze-up. On Sunday last there were 1300 tons of freight lying at White Horse, and steamers and scows were rapidly clearing that out. As no more freight was reaching White Horse from the outside, officials of the White Pass were satisfied that they could transport every pound of merchandise to the Klondike metropolis before the close of the season. The Dolphin had 263 passengers down, of which number 10 departed here, among the number being Dan Ross. The treasure aboard the Dolphin amounted to \$300,000, and was probably the last shipment to come out before the close of navigation.

FINAL TEST OF CABLE

Engineer Dearlove Goes to Bamfield Creek for That Purpose. (Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 20.—Wells is preparing to go to Ottawa to represent British Columbia before the privy council in the New Westminster bridge difficulty. Uncertainty regarding Dunsmuir's intentions is delaying his departure.

A. L. Dearlove, engineer of the Pacific cable board, is here and goes to Bamfield Creek tonight to make a final test of the line before taking the cable over from the construction company. He expects a speed of a hundred letters per minute over the line.

RECAUNT OR RESIGN.

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 20.—The Times' Ottawa special indicates that Tarte's resignation is imminent, he having been given the option of recanting or resigning.

THE GREAT STRIKE IS ENDED

Great Rejoicing Throughout the Anthracite Coal Region--The President Sets Friday, October 24, as the Time For the Commission to Assemble

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 21.—With a body that fairly shook the convention building the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since last May were officially declared off at noon today, the greatest contest ever waged between capital and labor, and placed all the questions involved in the struggle in the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the president of the United States. When the news was flashed to the towns and villages down in the valleys and on the mountains of the coal regions the strike-affected inhabitants heaved a sigh of relief. No more welcome news could have been received. Everywhere there was rejoicing, and in many places the end of the strike was the signal for impromptu town celebrations. The anthracite coal regions, from its largest city—Scranton—down to the lowliest cot patch, has suffered by the conflict, and everyone now looks for better times.

While the large army of mine workers and their families, numbering approximately a half million persons, are grateful that work is to be resumed on Thursday, the strikers have still to learn what their reward will be. President Roosevelt having taken prompt action in calling the arbitrators together for their first meeting on Friday the miners hope they will know by Thanksgiving day what practical gain they have made. The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one, and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration proposition was that no provision was contained in the scheme to take care of those men who would fall to get back their old positions or would be unable to get any work at all. The engineers and pumpmen get better pay than other classes of mine workers, and they did not wish to run the risk of losing altogether their old places and be compelled to dig coal for a living.

MANY WILL REQUIRE HELP.

This question came up yesterday and was argued right up to the time the vote was taken. No one had a definite plan to offer to overcome the objection, and the report of the committee on resolutions, recommending that the strike be declared off and that all issues be placed in the hands of the arbitration committee for a decision, was adopted without the question being settled. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate in the farthest corner of the hall moved that the problem be placed in the hands of three executive boards for solution and his suggestion was adopted.

The principal speech was made by National Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, who practically spoke for President Mitchell and the national organization. In a strong argument he counseled the men to accept arbitration, the very plan the strikers themselves had offered, return to work and trust to the president's tribunals to do them justice. The question of taking care of all the men who will fall to get work immediately will be a serious one for the union. There is no doubt the executive boards will take care of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, but there will be thousands of other classes of mine workers who also will have to be looked after. In some places hundreds will not be able to get work for weeks, and in other localities, where the mines are in very bad condition, there will be no employment for many workmen for some months. Now that the strike is over the volume of relief money will decrease, and the local unions will be compelled to call upon the national organization for assistance when the money now on hand runs out.

With the close of the conflict will also end in a few days, possibly with the passing of this week, the assessment now being levied on all bituminous mine workers affiliated with the union. The officials who care to talk of the situation feel confident that the national headquarters will be kept open possibly until after the award of the arbitration commission is announced.

MANY LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A fire broke out tonight in the plant of the Glucose sugar refinery. Many lives are said to be lost, the total being reported as high as 29.

MR. TARTE IS OUT OF CABINET

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Demanded His Resignation, Which the Minister of Public Works Promptly Forwarded --A Political Sensation of the Day

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Hon. J. Israel Tarte, minister of public works, is no longer a member of the cabinet. Today Sir Wilfrid Laurier demanded his resignation, which Mr. Tarte promptly forwarded. Considerable correspondence passed between the premier and his disaffected minister, which will be given to the public.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Copies of letters between Premier Laurier and Tarte are published, wherein the latter is requested to resign on account of disloyalty to his party and cabinet colleagues in delivering his protection speeches. The minister of public works promptly accepted the intimation and handed his resignation to the premier.

LA PATRIE KEEPS MUM.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—La Patrie, Tarte's organ, tonight made no editorial reference to the minister's resignation, simply contented itself with publishing the correspondence.

SCHOOL BOYS ON STRIKE.

Allee Same White Man in Anthracite Coal Region. KINGSTON, Oct. 21.—Fourteen boys of the Central school went on strike to-

MITCHELL IS CONGRATULATED.

Hundreds of men needed to repair the mines and otherwise place them in condition for operation will be at work tomorrow morning, the convention having decided this was imperative in order to get the men at work quickly and satisfy the country's demand for coal. All the locals will hold meetings tomorrow, at which instructions will be given the members regarding their application for work.

The proceedings in the convention indicate that there will be some friction in some of the local organizations over many little questions which will come up in connection with the men returning to the mines.

President Mitchell received many congratulatory telegrams from all over the country after the news spread that the strike was ended. On his return to headquarters he was asked for an expression of his views on the action of the convention, and in reply he said: "I am well pleased with the action of the anthracite mine workers in deciding to submit the issues which culminated in the strike to the commission selected by the president of the United States. The strike itself has demonstrated the power and dignity of labor. Conservative, intelligent trade unionism has received an impetus, the effect of which cannot be measured. I earnestly hope and firmly believe that both labor and capital have learned lessons from the miners' strike which will enable them to adopt peaceful, humane and business methods of adjusting wage differences in the future."

SENDS OUT ANNOUNCEMENT.

After Mr. Mitchell had notified President Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington Friday, he sent out the following announcement through the press that the strike was off. It was addressed to all miners and mine workers in the anthracite region, and was as follows:

You are hereby officially notified that it was unanimously decided today by the delegates attending the special convention that all mine workers report for work Thursday morning, October 23, and that the issues which culminated in the strike should be referred for adjustment to the commission appointed by the president of the United States.

We are authorized by the officers of Districts 1, 7 and 9 to caution all those who resume work to exercise more than usual care in order that accidents to life and limb may be averted. Owing to the condition of the mines after an idleness of five months there will be great danger when work is resumed. We are prompted to offer this advice by the fact that at the close of the strike two years ago many more accidents and deaths occurred than take place when the mines are operating regularly.

(Signed) JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America. W. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Mitchell has not made arrangement regarding his future movements. He does not know whether he will go to Washington on Friday. The miners' leader will act as the attorney for the men at all sessions of the commission and will have with him several assistants. Headquarters will be kept open possibly until after the award of the arbitration commission is announced.

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Father Pat Ambulance Arrives Here This Week

The "Father Pat" memorial ambulance should reach Rossland this week. According to the advices received by the committee the apparatus is well under way and should be delivered in Rossland before the end of the present week.

The Man Who Gave Away \$100,000 in Cash

The man who made the city of Montreal a princely present a few days since in the form of \$100,000 to buy fuel for citizens who could not afford coal at the enhanced price incident to the anthracite strike, was Senator Forget of Montreal, the millionaire president of the Montreal street railway company.

HOW TO GET WAR GRATUITIES

A number of Rosslanders are entitled to gratuities from the British war office for services rendered in South Africa, and in the appended extract from general orders the modus operandi of securing the gratuities is explained.

OLDEST UNION CLUBMAN DEAD

David Austen joined it in 1835—He was 83 years old. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—David Austen, the oldest living member of the Union Club, died yesterday morning at his home in St. James' Court, Broadway and Ninety-second street.

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Oct. 23.—Communication with other points by telegraph and telephone was interrupted here today on account of a fire which destroyed the freight house used by the Central Vermont, the B. & M. and the Woodstock railroad here last night. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. The building, which was a wooden one, contained a large amount of freight.

HUDSON VALLEY B. R. STRIKE

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—It is generally believed the motormen and conductors' strike on the Hudson Valley railway will end early Monday next. President Colvin of the company and the strikers' committee held a conference at Glen Falls this afternoon. The strikers are holding a meeting there tonight.

have been made to the contract, one of these providing for two dog troughs instead of one. The matter of ditching and plumbing for the fountain is left in abeyance. The offer of the West Kootenay Power & Light company to wire the fountain and supply the lighting fittings at \$50 was accepted. The company will then light the structure free of charge. The generous subscription of \$50 by Messrs. Crowe & Morris to the fund was acknowledged and the honorary secretary instructed to express the committee's thanks. The tender of the Alexander Engraving company to furnish the committee with 1500 half-tone engravings of the late Father Pat at \$50 was accepted. This sum was subscribed by Sir Charles Ross.

PERSONALS

J. C. Diggins, who has been in business on Spokane street, leaves this morning for Stratford, Ont. Mrs. J. H. Bennett leaves this morning for St. Louis, Mo. Eugene Croteau left yesterday via the Spokane Falls & Northern for New York and Quebec on a business and pleasure trip. At Quebec he will spend a week or two with his parents. Emil Ewert returned last week from a pleasant visit to his old home in Oakland, Cal. Rowland Machin, the popular representative of Holman Bros., the well known English mining machinery firm, is in the city on a business trip.

DEATH WATCH NOT REMOVED

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PITIFUL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE ON ST. VINCENT

KINGSTON, St. Vincent, B. W. L., Oct. 18.—The eruption of La Soufriere volcano on October 13th and 16th, the fourth terrific outbreak since the catastrophe of May 7th, has plunged the colony into deeper distress than before existed, crippling its agricultural resources by further devastating the arable wide areas and completely destroying lands which had been considered outside the volcanic zone. On these lands thousands of young cocoa, coffee and other plants were buried under a mass of sand, which, while hot, fell in the

Windward district on the morning of October 16th. Even the Mesopotamia valley, an ideal garden of tropical vegetation, although 12 miles from the volcano's crater, is burdened with sand, in some places six inches deep, and the lands to the eastward, bordering on the previously devastated area, are covered to a depth of nine inches. Travel on all the roads in the Windward district, the only regular means of communication between Georgetown and this city, has been rendered extremely difficult. A large number of refugees and other persons left Georgetown for Kingstown, a distance of 20 miles, October 16th,

and many of them fainted on the way from hunger and thirst and the fatigue engendered by trudging through the hot sand. A number of animals even broke down under the strain of the journey. Hundreds of persons were driven from their homes by falling cinders and stones. The situation is desperate. Comparatively no damage was done on the leeward coast by the outbreak. No lives were lost. This eruption was equal in duration and violence to that of the night of September 3rd, but owing to the bright moonlight the electrical discharges were less terrifying.

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SECOND ATTEMPT AT ARSON

ASTORIA, Ore., Oct. 18.—Incendiaries attempted the destruction of Fort Stevens again yesterday for the second time within three months. Three separate fires were started, the first being in a house, the second in the new lavatories, and the third in the pumping station. The last-named structure was destroyed, and the others considerably damaged before the fire was extinguished. The guards at the post have been doubled, and every precaution will be taken to prevent the destruction of the post. The efforts to find the incendiaries, who live within the fortifications, have proved futile. Similar efforts to burn the post were made some time ago.

TO SAVE HIS BROTHER

Joseph Griffin of Montreal Dies a Hero's Death—Crushed by Elevator. MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 18.—Joseph Griffin gave his life to save his little brother last night. With a number of other boys the two Griffins were at play in the yard of the New York steam laundry. Work had ceased for the day in the laundry, but the big goods elevator which comes down an open shaft to the yard was still in operation. In the course of their games the boys were running about in the vicinity of the bottom of the elevator shaft. Suddenly the elevator began to descend. Young Griffin's little brother was standing almost directly underneath unconscious of his danger. Nearer and nearer came the elevator but the little chap, his whole attention engrossed by the game, never stirred. His back was turned to his brother, who all at once saw the danger. At the top of his speed he rushed across the yard screaming to the little chap to get out. Just in time to shove him from beneath the elevator he reached his side, but the impetus with which he had crossed the yard was too great to be overcome. Suddenly, he pushed his little brother to safety, but fell himself underneath the descending elevator, where he was caught and horribly crushed. So tightly was the fellow's body wedged underneath the elevator and the platform that the elevator had to be lifted aside with crowbars before it could be got out. Terribly crushed and mutilated, but still alive, he was taken to the hospital, where he died three hours later, with the little brother whose life he had saved crying at the bedside.

ZIEGLER AND BALDWIN

Backer of Arctic Expedition Will Soon Have a Statement to Make. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—William Ziegler, the backer of the recent Baldwin-Ziegler expedition in search of the Pole, and his secretary, William S. Champ, had a talk yesterday in Mr. Ziegler's office in Liberty street with the four members of the expedition who returned to the city Saturday on the Southwark. Afterward it was reported that Evelyn Baldwin, who commanded the late expedition, will not be at the head of the next one, and that Mr. Ziegler would announce the name of the new leader within a day or so. Mr. Ziegler, when asked about this last night, said: "The matter which occurred at the meeting with the four men who returned on the Southwark I do not propose to say at present, further than that all of them at my request made statements to my secretary regarding the recent expedition. These statements, with others that had previously been secured from the other members of the expedition, I intend to take with me to my country place tomorrow. They will be gone over carefully by Mr. Champ and myself, and I shall then announce my decision. Any statement that may have already been made as to my plans is premature and unreliable."

LUMBER TO ADVANCE

Coast Dealers Will Advance It \$2 Per Thousand. Special to The Miner. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 18.—Lumber dealers are preparing to advance prices two dollars per thousand. The brigantine Blakely has been bought for \$3000, and will likely be sent south on a sealing expedition.

PETRIFIED BODIES

Nine Were Found in a New York Cemetery. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Nine petrified bodies have been found in the cemetery attached to the New York infant asylum at Mount Vernon. The asylum was closed recently, but it became necessary to remove the bodies in the cemetery. While the work was going on today the workmen exhumed nine bodies that have the appearance of white marble and are as solid as mortar.

CHARGE IS SERIOUS AGAINST MRS. KIEHL

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Wm. A. Kiehl, 17 years of age, of South Onondaga, was arrested today and taken to Cortland on the charge of killing her brother-in-law, Adam Kiehl, with strychnine. Her husband died suddenly in February. It is said that she was infatuated with Adam and on the night following her husband's funeral asked him to marry her. Adam did not return her affections and the woman became very jealous. On September 19, after a day's work on a farm at Preble, Adam Kiehl went to bed apparently well and was found dead in bed in the morning. Pneumonia was supposed to be the cause. The suddenness of his brother's death was regarded as suspicious and an examination was made by Coroner E. M. Sauter, the body of Adam Kiehl was exhumed, and the stomach and other organs sent to the chemistry department at Cornell University. Professor E. M. Chamot reported that he found strychnine in the viscera. It is believed by the coroner that the poison was put in the tea which Kiehl drank. When Mrs. Kiehl was taken to jail she broke down and cried piteously, declaring her innocence.

W. C. T. U. NATIONAL CONVENTION

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 18.—The second day's sessions of the National W. C. T. U. was attended by 1500 delegates. Reports of organizers and physical exercises conducted by Mrs. Frances W. Leter, national superintendent of physical education, occupied the time until the evangelistic hour, during which Miss Greenwood of New York presided. Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, president of the New Hampshire Union, had charge of the noonday period of the meeting. The proposed amendments to the constitution to add to the delegates the vice-presidents at large of each state, and to admit the executive committee to the evangelists were indefinitely postponed. An amendment to add to the pledge words, "and tobacco in any form" following the words "wine, beer and cider," was referred to the executive committee. The afternoon session was occupied by further reports from superintendents.

KING AS A GOOD SAMARITAN

Sends His Own Nurse to Care For Sick Young Man. LONDON, Oct. 18.—King Edward, in his numerous acts of kindness and charity, is not a man to let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. As an instance this story is told by a correspondent: The king recently learned that a young man, William Donald, employed in Edinburgh, had come to his Balnoral estate hopelessly ill of the same trouble through which the king had recently passed, to be nursed by his mother. The king sent his physician, Sir James Reid, to ascertain if anything could be done, but the great doctor found himself unable to do anything. The king then visited the cottage himself, saw the youth and expressed his deep sympathy for him. Then he told Mrs. Donald that the nurse who had attended him through his serious operation and illness was still with him, and that he would send her every day to dress the son's wounds and make him comfortable, also that a water bed would be sent from Balnoral Castle. He added that if she could suggest anything to please her son it would be carefully attended to.

LIQUID AIR ENTERTAINMENT

Great interest has already been shown in the prospective engagement of a liquid air expert to appear in Rossland next month, performing the many remarkable experiments that have created so much comment. A large number of tickets have been spoken for, and if about 50 more are promptly engaged this novel entertainment will be assured. Citizens desiring the attraction brought to Rossland, and who request not have been interviewed, are requested to phone or send their tickets today to Roll's drug store, thus securing the first choice of seats and helping to determine that our city has the liquid air demonstration.

THE ECLIPSE

The Thanksgiving Day eclipse of the moon was witnessed with keen interest by hundreds of citizens. It was one of the most remarkable astronomical phenomena witnessed in many years, a special feature being the magnificent clearness of the night, which enabled every aspect of the eclipse to be seen with perfect ease. At 8 o'clock in the evening the moon shone with dazzling brilliancy. A few minutes later a shadow cast itself over one quarter of the circle, gradually growing denser, until it blotted out the rim of the moon. Steadily the shadow advanced across the face of the moon, and at 9:30 o'clock thereabout the eclipse was complete. About the same length of time was occupied by the shadow in passing off, after which the moon again shone out in all its brilliancy. Altogether the spectacle was novel and of unusual interest.

HEAVY FROSTS DO DAMAGE

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 18.—An unusually heavy frost for the middle of October did much damage in the eastern section of the state last night, especially to the apple crop, the greater part of which is yet on the trees.

CITY NEWS

AN INITIATION

Rossland Camp, 176, of the Woodmen of the World, held a very successful initiation and election of officers last night at their hall on Second avenue. Several neophytes were initiated after which a social session was given.

IS VERY ILL

Word has been received here to the effect that Miss Nellie Lake, who left Rossland for Spokane recently, is the occupant of a cot at the Sacred Heart hospital in Spokane. She is in a critical condition, the result of the excessive use of drugs.

GREATER THAN FIGURED

The pay roll for the Rossland mines in September was greater than estimated in The Miner a day or two ago. The Giant mine with a monthly pay roll of \$2500 was not included. This brings the September pay roll up to \$86,000.

PLEASANT DANCE

The dance at Masonic Temple on Thanksgiving night was an eminently pleasant and successful function. The attendance was excellent and other features equally satisfactory. It is probable that a permanent organization for the approaching winter will take form out of the social on Thursday night.

LIKES THE RAND

Harold Kingsmill, formerly of this city, is now at Johannesburg in the employ of the Robinson Deep, one of the Consolidated Companies' properties. He likes the Rand and says there are ample openings for men with capital to succeed.

APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

The work of preparing the transcript of the evidence in the Rose murder case is under way and will require another week for its completion. When finished it will be made the basis of an appeal for executive clemency in the case of W. H. Rose, under sentence of death for the murder of John J. Cole. J. A. Macdonald, of this city, is handling the case.

POLITICAL HERE

Hugh B. Gilmore, M. L. A., of Vancouver, was in the city yesterday on business and politics. Mr. Gilmore is the western representative of the Watrous Engine Works company of Bradford, Ont., and has been making a tour of the Kootenays in the interests of the concern. He is favorably impressed with existing conditions, stating that the scarcity of laborers throughout the country, and particularly in East Kootenay, is significant of activity in all industrial lines. Mr. Gilmore left last night for the coast.

TUBULAR SHAFT

George H. Keefer of Nelson was in the city yesterday on a flying business trip. Mr. Keefer is the lessee of the old placer diggings on Forty-Nine creek owned by J. Fred Ritchie of this city. The lease was made several weeks since and efforts have been made with the initial work of getting to bedrock. Two square timber shafts were tried and both abandoned. Now a tubular shaft is being sunk, three-eighths pipe being utilized. A shaft four feet in diameter is thus secured that effectually keeps out the quicksands which penetrated the timbered shafts.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

The directors of the Dumas Gold Mines held their first meeting here yesterday. Officers for the year were elected as follows: Thomas E. Atkins, Vancouver, president; John Stillwell Clute, vice-president; E. Croteau, secretary-treasurer and managing director; William B. Townsend, L. A. Campbell, J. S. Deschamps and Alfred Bultman, Vancouver, directors. Mr. Croteau has just returned from the mines claiming at Ymir, reporting that some men have commenced work. The company proposes to continue operations all winter and to ship some ore.

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THE

Report

WASHINGTON correspondence. President Roosevelt in regard to the thirteenth strike. Mr. Mitchell.

PRaises

We forgive a usual to deal with when they are men who without our help we hold out the ship and ask securing amicable some condition give them even which they have charged us with and anarchists they denounce responsible. The that their cha without found that every off Workers of A dent down, has its membership respecting the who commits enemy to our we are words.

Despite this

Despite this with all our in a few crimes means charge. But, Mr. P declaration that of law and or iron poles unprovoked chain can be ch cause of the past five m edly, and in of misconstru transgressions we challenge point out one part in which ed acts of viol hired guards. We declare unmanly for the insult us while and charge our responsibility of the strike. It to charge the Philippines with derers and ro crimes were there. Until te be crime in ev nature is the worse among th pendunt upon it is everywhere. The presence they were un cause of the workmen who doing so, that the protest decreased number of m dred thousand enabled the op mines, for who the United M America, men to stand to the organize, and to demand bet conditions of tion, misrepse gether were no into surrender to shoulder to the world have a United Mine they have four tize the pow Workers of A President, and which will ene business of m recognition of upon the open we exult over, but because w ward step to foundation lat ready to join better condit pace. The America, since anthracite fell to establish.

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SANDY HILL tlement of th is looked up of confere President Col the committe engaged employe been made a conference on



# Former Rossland Bank Clerk Has Vanished

A mystery surrounds the disappearance of H. H. Palmer, of the Bank of Montreal at New Westminster. Palmer was for a couple of years connected with the Rossland branch of the bank, and has scores of acquaintances in the Golden City.

A couple of months ago Palmer was moved from Rossland to New Westminster. On Wednesday last he disappeared, and hurried messages were wired to the local branch of the bank asking if he had been seen in this district. The reply was in the negative, as Palmer had not been heard of here since his departure for his new post in New Westminster.

When Palmer did not report for duty as usual an examination was made of his books. It eventuated that these were in perfect shape, so that so far as

the bank is concerned there is no motive for his disappearance as he was a popular and trustworthy clerk. The case was placed in the hands of the police, who have since been working on the matter without success. Two theories are advanced for his mysterious absence. One was that he has met with foul play, and the second theory either fell into the river accidentally or premeditatedly. It is stated that he had been in delicate health of late, but the suicide theory has no material basis.

Palmer's Rossland friends are following the case with keen interest, but are unable to offer any suggestion that would assist the authorities in their search for the missing man. Palmer is well connected, and his mother visited him in Rossland for some weeks last summer.

# Memorial Church Fund Shows Gratifying Growth

The parochial meeting at St. George's church last night was eminently successful in several important respects. The attendance was excellent, the social features entertaining and the figures announced of a satisfactory nature.

It was shown in the course of the evening that the financial position of the church was improving rapidly and that the advance had been especially marked during the past two months. Some interesting data was given in connection with the fund for the erection of the "Father Pat" Memorial church. It was demonstrated that the fund amounted to \$1500, exclusive of assets in realty, the amount of which could not be explicitly stated. Rev. Charles W. Hedley, M. A., the rector, collected \$100 for the church

fund while in the east and Keble college, "Father Pat's" Alma Mater, had contributed \$100. One of the societies of the parent church in England had donated \$150 as soon as construction was commenced, and thus the fund was growing in a gratifying manner.

An extremely pleasant feature of the evening were the social arrangements under the management of the Ladies' Guild. Refreshments were served and in other directions a spirit of good fellowship was promoted. Local selections were rendered by Miss Crowley and Frank Fortin. Miss Crowley is the talented organist of the church and possesses a voice of remarkable sweetness. Mr. Fortin was in excellent voice and delighted his hearers.

The first of St. George's parochial meetings was voted a great success.

# Rossland Insurance Men Want License Protection

Rossland's life insurance agents are protectionists. The trade has placed its case in the hands of the city council in view of the fact that a new bylaw is now in course of passage making some alterations as outlined in the amended legislation dealing with the subject of trade licenses.

The local insurance men state that whereas they are citizens, resident in the city, paying rent and taxes, etc., they are not afforded protection against transient agents, as is the case in every other line of business. It is a fact, of course, that the municipality makes no charge for licenses to insurance agents, but the local agents are said to have declared themselves in favor of paying a reasonable semi-annual license on a parity with other businesses subject to the license bylaw, provided a transient insurance trader's license is stipulated, as is the case with transient traders in all other lines of business.

Mayor Clute addressed the council on

the subject, stating that in substance the foregoing had been communicated to him by insurance men. He brought the matter to the attention of the council in order that action might be taken if desired. He had been informed that from time to time outside insurance agents, having no interest in the city and contributing nothing directly or indirectly to the revenues of the corporation, came in and transacted business here. It was to remedy these conditions that the license suggestion had been made. The new license bylaw was carried over for however, so that no action was taken on the matter.

The session of the council was brief and the business transacted not of special interest. The board of works had a report carried providing for the construction of a four-foot walk on Cook avenue and the grading of a section of the street. The cost of the work is trifling. The bylaw to close the alley on the school grounds was carried through.

# CITY NEWS

**RUGBY FOOTBALL**

Yesterday afternoon a number of the young men of the city held a meeting at the fire hall and organized themselves into a Rugby football club. A. J. Davis was appointed manager and W. H. Sukedorf captain. Regular practice will be commenced at once, and an effort will be made to secure a match with the Phoenix club at an early date.

**RESIGNED FROM BOARD**

Alderman Charles R. Hamilton has resigned his seat at the board of police and license commissioners for the city of Rossland. The acceptance of the resignation is announced in a gazette just issued. It is understood that no successor will be appointed to fill Alderman Hamilton's place on the board. The present board's tenure of office expires with the close of the current year, and a new member could scarcely be gazetted in time to do any duties in connection with the office.

**SUICIDE SUSPECTED**

Reports from New Westminster agent of the disappearance of H. H. Palmer, formerly of the Rossland branch of the Bank of Montreal, now seem to point to suicide. Palmer was last seen in the company of a couple of fellow employees in the bank. He stood on a low bridge near the bank, said good-bye and leaped to the ground a distance of some four feet. This was at night, and he has not been seen since. It is believed that he wandered into the woods and searching parties were sent out to look for him. Of late Palmer has been despondent and had frequently stated that he would end his own life. It is understood that he would have come into a considerable amount of money at an early date.

**LEAVING ROSSLAND**

Many friends will learn with keen regret of the approaching departure from Rossland of Captain W. Hart-McHarg, of the legal firm of Abbott & Hart-McHarg and officer commanding No. 1 company, Rocky Mountain Rangers. Captain Hart-McHarg has resided long enough in the Golden City to win a host of friends who esteem him for his professional and social qualities, and his decision to remove to the coast will occasion genuine regret among this element. His loss will probably be most severely felt in the militia corps, with which he has

been identified as a commissioned officer since his inception. An exceptionally capable and painstaking officer, he has brought the corps to the front, and it will be exceedingly difficult to replace him in his company. Captain Hart-McHarg closes his professional partnership here on November 1, but the exact date of his departure is not fixed as yet.

**HAS SIGNED "THIRTY"**

Former residents of Woodstock, Ont., and other Rosslanders will learn with regret of the death at Kamloops yesterday of John G. Ross, late night operator at the Nelson office of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs. Deceased succumbed to pulmonary trouble from which he suffered for several years, although it was not generally understood that his case was at all critical. The late Mr. Ross was born in Woodstock, Ont., about 26 years ago and graduated from the C. P. R. telegraph office there many years ago. He was an exceptionally expert operator, and for several years was one of the crack men in the commercial offices of the company at Montreal. For the past four years he had been night chief at the Nelson office, where his talents as a telegraph operator were especially valuable. A couple of months since he went to Kamloops to recuperate, but it is apparent that a long needed rest was taken too late. Deceased was a bright young man of happy and genial disposition, respected by a host of friends. His sudden demise comes as a severe shock to a wide circle of acquaintances, including a number of Rosslanders.

# CUBAN CONGRESS VS. RECIPROCITY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The adjournment of the Cuban congress without action on the proposed reciprocity treaty is not regarded here as jeopardizing the convention itself. The fact is now known here that President Palma himself is well disposed towards the treaty, but still considerable opposition among leading Cubans, who feel that the United States government has secured the best of the bargain in reciprocity, so that he requires time in which to bring them over to his own views. It is felt here that the two weeks' period of adjournment will be sufficient for this purpose, and that the treaty will possibly be ratified in Havana before congress meets in Washington.

# Irish League Meeting in Boston--Wild Remarks

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—The evening session of the Irish League was wildly enthusiastic, especially during the speeches of John Dillon and Michael Davitt. The delegates frequently jumped to their feet and cheered and applauded, while the resolutions which closed the session were carried unopposedly.

John Dillon, one of the Irish envoys, in opening his address said he was amazed at the strength of the movement and the success of the convention, both of which he declared would give courage to the brethren in Ireland and bring consternation to her enemies. He said that because the people there were not allowed free speech, a free discussion in the press and public meetings, and, lastly, a trial by jury. This, he declared, is tyranny. He urged the sending to Ireland of steady contributions, that the contests against England might not lag. He also urged that every effort be made to spread before the people of this country the true state of affairs in Ireland, that public opinion might be aroused.

Michael Davitt began by reading the list of branches of the league in Ireland. This, he said, he did in answer to Secretary Wyndham's statement that there were only 40 of these branches. According to Mr. Davitt there are organized in Ireland 1312 branches, with an average membership of more than 80,

and a total membership of 110,000. He said there were 300 branches in England, Scotland and Wales. Mr. Davitt told of a plan to establish an independent news agency, with headquarters in Paris, so that the truth might be known.

The Boer general, Botha, whom he had met, asked him how many Irishmen came from America to fight for the Boers, and Mr. Davitt replied that the number was only 40, he was ashamed to say. General Botha asserted that if, after Paardeberg, 5000 had come from America to help the Boers the power of England would have been smashed in South Africa. Mr. Davitt said that he believed his brethren in this country at that time had deserted the cause of Ireland in not fighting against England.

The platform and resolutions were then presented. They pledge the convention to undying allegiance in the cause of Ireland's independence, assert the right of the Irish race to carry on war against England by means of honorable weapons, the belief that the leaders in Ireland are best fitted to direct and carry on this contest; demand the arraignment of England at the bar of public opinion through the dissemination of facts of her wrongdoings; and that the Irish League is the only menace to England's rule in Ireland.

The convention adjourned until tomorrow.

# Annual Congress of Free Labor Association

LEEDS, ENG., Oct. 20.—The tenth annual congress of the Free Labor Association opened here today. The delegates represented 400,000 workmen. President John Chandler made a virulent attack on trades unionism. He claimed that the growth of industrial freedom greatly tended toward the diminution of strikes, and declared that trades union excesses, in violation of personal freedom, were a disgrace to labor in this country. Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the intolerance

of perverted trades unionism than the statement said to have been made to the Rev. Charles Edwards, a Pennsylvania clergyman, some time ago, by a non-unionist, that the striking coal miners had threatened to cut off the ears of every man returning to work.

"If British trades unionists do not sympathize with those abominable atrocities," the speaker said, "why do they vote one thousand pounds sterling in aid of the strikers of America, who made such an infamous breach?"

# TARTE MAY BE SELECTED LEADER

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 21.—The Telegram's London cable says: Right Hon. W. Hanbury discussed the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle with Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the latter was visiting here. Hanbury thereupon instituted further inquiries, and the matter is now under consideration. It is probable that the importation of Canadian cattle into British ports will be facilitated by the withdrawal of the restrictions in the near future.

The Daily Chronicle today, referring to Canadian political affairs, says the conservative party is in sore need of a strong leader, and there is no doubt that Tarte would not only fill the position effectively, but would carry into the opposition camp numbers of the members and senators who have never been quite at home in the liberal party. An aggressive protectionist policy, it states, gives Tarte and his sympathizers an excuse for advocating protection under the guise of retaliation, and there is reason to fear they will not be altogether unsuccessful in such a campaign.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Sensational Debate on O'Brien's Motion.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The galleries of the house of commons were crowded tonight in anticipation of a sensational debate on O'Brien's motion. In outlining the Sullivan matter, Mr. O'Brien declared that Patrick Nolan, one of the government's witnesses in a certain prosecution in Dublin and Sligo, although he swore at one time that a letter purporting to have been written by Michael MacLure, president of the United Loyalist League, was in Sullivan's handwriting, yet the same witness after avowing that he had been employed to shield Sullivan from justice by discrediting the words of other witnesses and that Sullivan was guilty of forgery.

Describing the Sligo trial as an eye witness, Mr. O'Brien stated that the more dishonest or revolting trial had never been held. He said the Irish members feared that Dublin Castle was trying to hush the Sullivan matter up, but that it was a case of greater gravity than that of Sergeant Sheridan, because the plot Sullivan had organized against the Irish League was of the same character as the Pigott forgeries against Parnell. Mr. O'Brien charged that the government had paid the jury to acquit Sullivan, and had then spent enormous sums to shelter him from justice. "The greater the scandal in the Irish constitution," he said, "the surer he is of being sheltered and promoted."

The attorney-general for Ireland, J. Atkinson, replying to Mr. O'Brien, charged that the facts of the case had been strangely misrepresented, and he charged Mr. O'Brien with being too cowardly to bring the case openly.

Mr. O'Brien wanted to know if the remark of Mr. Atkinson was disorderly. The speaker of the house, Mr. Gully, replied that he did not take the remark as calling Mr. O'Brien a coward, but as applying to the course he had taken. The speaker of the house then withdrew his expression and proceeded with the contention that he did not have the power to try a man a second time for a crime of which he had been acquitted. He scored Mr. O'Brien for bringing infamous charges against the crown without proof. Mr. Wyndham declared that Mr. O'Brien's charges had been completely disposed of and he ridiculed the idea that the matter was one of urgent public importance.

T. P. O'Connor said the present debate filled him with more despair than any he had ever heard in the house, and reiterated the charge that the government had packed the Sullivan jury with Protestants and unionists.

Mr. O'Brien's motion for an adjournment of the house was rejected by 215 votes to 117.

Mr. Wyndham then explained that it was impossible to pass the Irish land purchase bill this session, and said he hoped in the course of the next session to introduce a new bill, for voluntary arrangements between the parties concerned, and he moved the withdrawal of the land purchase bill, which was agreed to, and the house then adjourned.

# BREAD UNDER WEIGHT.

Seizures Effected This Morning From the Stocks of Three Bakers.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 20.—There was a savory smell issuing from No. 3 police station among the unsavory smells this morning. It came from an immense stock of lightweight bread seized by the police this morning. Sergeant Finch took Constable English and Hay and a carter at 7 o'clock this morning and went around calling on the east end bakers. They visited ten and found bread below the weight prescribed by law at three. The bylaw says that a small loaf must weigh at least two pounds and a large one four.

The biggest lot was found at D. F. Sheehan's, 203 East Cannon street. Nearly two hundred loaves, some of it as much as three ounces under weight, were taken here. W. J. Thresher had most of his out on his wagon, but eighteen loaves fell into the clutches of the officers. A. Vanfeet lost fourteen in the same way.

The confiscated stuff was taken to the police station and stacked up. The trio will be summoned tomorrow on the charge of having bread under weight in their possession. It will all be given to the poor.

# A SAMPAN CAPSIZES.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 21.—Information comes from the Orient reporting that on the evening of September 15, whilst the big steamer Shawmut was lying at anchor in the swift current of Moji harbor, a large sampan filled with coolie men, women and children, was swept across her chain cables and instantly capsized. Some of the unfortunate men grabbed hold of the chain and were hauled upon deck, but the women and children were carried under the ship and the cool sea which was lying alongside and not seen again. Owing to the lamentable indifference shown to coolie life it was difficult to find out how many lives were lost, but the nearest calculations arrived at make it 15 women, two men and several children.

# NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Edmund James James Installed as the New President.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21.—The Northwestern University today installed Edmund James James as president of that institution, the ceremonies being witnessed by a large number of the most prominent educators of the United States and of the leading institutions of learning of foreign languages.

Colonel Jenkins and William K. Estling, both of Trail, were in town yesterday.

# ASSEMBLE IN NESBITT HALL.

Delegates to the Number of 662 Meet in Wilkesbarr.

WILKESBARR, Pa., Oct. 20.—The anxiously awaited convention of the 145,000 striking miners met today, but it did not result in a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so tomorrow.

There were 662 delegates present in the Nesbitt theatre, where the convention was held, and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 867 votes for or against President Roosevelt's proposition of arbitration. The great majority of the delegates were unopposed. The few who were being engineers, firemen and pumpmen, feared the 5000 strikers of this class may not get back their old places, now held by non-union men.

This question of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen proved the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the president's plan, which carried with it the declaration of work through the 175-mile strip of the hard coal mining region.

At one time today it seemed certain that the convention was about to adopt the recommendation of President Mitchell to end the strike, but the steam men's plea was too earnest and the final vote went over until tomorrow. It is practically certain, however, that the vote to declare the strike off will show a big majority for it.

# ENGINEERS HEARD.

The leaders of the strikers, except Mr. Mitchell, were hardly heard at all in the convention today, the engineers being allowed to give full expression to their feelings. But tomorrow it is predicted the leaders will be heard, and one of them, a high district official, said today there would be no more than 15 votes cast against the plan which the president of the United States has proposed to them, and which all the highest officials of the mine workers in this region earnestly have recommended.

There were two sessions today, forenoon and afternoon, and the net result as regards the progress of the convention was towards a permanent organization, with Mr. Mitchell's speech laying the president's plan before the delegates, his eloquent impromptu speech advocating the adoption and the appointment of a committee on resolutions. This committee, as Mr. Mitchell said to the delegates, would prepare a formal statement to the public, telling fully and carefully why the convention decided to continue the strike if it should so decide, and why the strike was declared off if that was the outcome of their deliberations. The question before the convention when it adjourned for today was on the adoption of the resolution embodied in President Mitchell's opening speech, to call off the strike and leave all questions to the president's commission.

The convention decided to admit newspaper representatives to all the sessions, open and executive, so that the public, whose opinion and sympathy had helped the strikers so much in their fight, may have a full report of the occurrences at the convention.

The routine proceedings were followed by singing at 11:45. Adjournment was taken until the afternoon.

# AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session began at 2:10. The final reports of the three district committees, comprising the credentials committee, was called for, and they showed a total of 662 delegates present authorized to cast 867 votes.

The proceedings for a while moved rapidly without any speech making. Mr. Mitchell was elected permanent chairman and the national secretary-treasurer, W. B. Wilson, was selected as permanent secretary. Just as the cheering for the election of the two officers was ended Mr. Mitchell, at 2:30, walked on the stage. The instant the delegates saw him they rose en masse and cheered their leader several minutes.

The address he delivered was followed with the closest attention by the delegates. Those who expected him to tell all he knows of the situation with reference to the arbitration commission and the questions of having all the men obtain their former positions were disappointed, as he reserved this for his later remarks when the question was actually brought before the delegates. At various stages of the reading of the address Mr. Mitchell was applauded. They wanted to and did debate the matter until the adjournment after 5 o'clock.

District President Nicholls of Scranton called the convention to order at 10:20 a. m. On account of the pressure of business at strike headquarters President Mitchell was unable to be present until the afternoon session.

A Panther Creek engineer was the first to take the floor in opposition to accepting the plan until he and his colleagues had some assurance that would be reinstated in their old positions. "The companies have declared," he said, "that they will not dismiss the men now employed by them and place strikers in their positions."

A number of other delegates spoke along the same line. "The positions for miners and mine laborers are numerous enough to give nearly all of them employment," said one of the delegates, who is a member also of one of the railway unions, "but those for engineers, firemen and pumpmen are not so numerous."

At this point a delegate arose and asked Mr. Mitchell to express his views on the subject.

He immediately responded and made one of the most important addresses he has been called on to make during the past five months. He spoke slowly and clearly and every word was listened to with the deepest interest. It proved to be the real speech of the day. The strike leader spoke as follows:

# MITCHELL'S SECOND SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I desire to inform you that the president of your organization has done all he can to learn the attitude of the companies towards the men who are now on strike. As you

know, the companies refuse direct negotiations with us. Through intermediaries we have received assurance that the companies are to meet the issue fairly; that they are not disposed to blackball the men; that they do not propose to be vindictive; that as far as possible the men are to be returned to their old places. It may take some time before that can be brought about, and it may be that some of you men will not be restored to your former positions at all. When you vote in this proposition you must do it with as full a knowledge of the situation as I can give you. Now let me emphasize this point: The poorest boy that worked in a breaker is as dear to us as the men who ran the engines; that while we shall try with all the power we have to get every man that struck back to his old job, we will make special efforts for none and show special favors to none. We want the engineers, and the firemen, and the pumpmen, and the inspectors, and the bosses to go back, but we do not want them to go back one bit more than we want the little breaker boys to go back. There was no single class of workmen who went out on a sympathetic strike. Every man who struck struck for wages; he struck for exactly the same thing miners and mine laborers struck for. As far as it is within the power of the union we shall afford protection to every man, union or non-union, who went out on strike with us. But, gentlemen, it may be true that some will be sacrificed, and much as we shall regret that I desire to say as we battle was ever fought, no victory ever won that did not carry with it some victims. Lives have been lost to gain the most brilliant victories that were ever won in the world. If it appeals to your judgment to accept the recommendations of your officers; if you decide to defer to the judgment of the president of your country; if you wish to be guided by the advice of your friends all over the land, and decide to return to work, the United Mine Workers of America will protect the man who happens to be left out of his job.

In our pledge to the president of the United States, which we notified him we would recommend on your resumption of work, we said to him that we would recommend a return of our people to their old jobs, and if the coal companies fail to give our men their places, if they want to treat reasonably, we shall carry the question to the tribunal named by the president, and ask the tribunal to decide that we are entitled to the work we left when we went on strike.

Now, gentlemen, these are my views. I have no assurance that when you return to work on Wednesday all of you will be given back your old places. I do believe, however, that the coal companies will gradually displace the men who have your jobs, and give you your old places again. I dare say that hundreds of men who were brought here from the cities and from farms to take your places will return to the cities and farms when you go back. I have no doubt that before two or three weeks have passed the resolution embodied in President Mitchell's opening speech, to call off the strike and leave all questions to the president's commission.

The convention decided to admit newspaper representatives to all the sessions, open and executive, so that the public, whose opinion and sympathy had helped the strikers so much in their fight, may have a full report of the occurrences at the convention.

The routine proceedings were followed by singing at 11:45. Adjournment was taken until the afternoon.

# MITCHELL'S THIRD SPEECH.

We have not adopted their proposition as they made it. The proposition would never, with my consent, have been adopted as they made it. When the coal companies thought to practice their method, a modification of their proposition. That modification enabled the president to select men outside of the class suggested by the operators. Organized labor is represented on the commission. I do not, however, assume that either the capitalist or the trade unionists who are on the commission will permit their special interests to influence their judgment in making their decisions, but organized labor is on that commission and it is there because the president of the United States wanted it there, and because we would not agree to the proposition unless it was there.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed and at 5:18 p. m. the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

# ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Figaro this morning says a man was detected early Tuesday morning attempting to climb a wall of the Elysee Palace. It is believed that he intended to hide in the palace garden in the hope of obtaining an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet.

He was arrested, however, and was found to be armed with a poignard and a loaded revolver. He has been recognized as a dangerous anarchist, who has already been convicted three times and upon two of these occasions for the manufacture of explosive machines. The police are trying to keep the matter quiet and refuse to divulge the man's name.

# SAN JUAN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 21.—There was a political shooting affray at 4:30 p. m. this morning. A mob attacked several federalists, who returned the fire of their assailants. One man, a republican, was killed.

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