

IT MAY BE SETTLED

Reports Concerning the Strike of the C.P.R. Trackmen.

N.A.T. Company Negotiates for the Sale of Gold Dust.

VICTORIA, Aug. 12.—(Special).—Chilman and Indians are reported to be crossing the boundary from Steveston to Blaine to work in the canneries there, where there is a big shortage of help.

The C.P.R. trackmen's strike is believed to be nearing an end, and is likely to be settled at Montreal this week. The wages question can easily be adjusted, recognition of the union alone being in the way of a settlement.

The canneries on the Fraser have now more fish than they can handle. A special to the Times from Nanaimo says an explosion occurred on No. 3 slope, Extension, early this morning. Fire Boss Quinn was the only man in the mine, owing to the shut down, and it is believed he was killed. It is not known whether there was fire in the mine. The slope is damaged to the surface.

A sad death took place at Work Point barracks yesterday morning, when Sergeant Meade of the Royal Garrison Artillery, shot himself in the head, causing instant death. He was fifty years of age and unmarried. When A. Co., H.C.R., was organized here Meade acted as instructor, and he was considered an excellent non-commissioned officer. He also acted as instructor to classes from the Fifth regiment, and until recently was garrison provost sergeant. He had just returned from a furlough and was brooding over a temporary loss of memory, which is supposed to have caused his suicide.

News has been received here of the conferring of knighthood on Rear Admiral Beaumont, recently in command of the squadron on this station, and now in command in Australia. This was a result of the visit of the Duke of York there.

G. A. Huff, ex-member for Alberni, came down on the Queen City last night. He has plans, and is negotiating with the Dennys of Dumbarton for a new turbine steamer to ply on the Alberni canal in order to meet the big trade opening up there. The boat is to be an eighteen knots, draw four feet of water and carry a hundred tons. It will be brought in sections on one of the round-the-world Glen liners.

The Hattie John mine, on Alberni canal, has been sold to a German syndicate for \$75,000. One of the former owners was Leonard Frank of this city. The steamer Queen City this morning brought from Wreck Bay a gold brick valued at \$13,034, and reports fifty \$1,000 more in dust not yet tested.

It is understood that a mobilization of the militia similar to that of last year will be repeated at Macaulay Point on Labor day. The Vancouver battalion will come down on a special steamer early Sunday morning and go into camp, service being held in the afternoon. Monday will be given over to tactics, the Victoria battalion marching in then, as they have already put in two weeks' training in the field. It is probable that the militia will be attacked by war vessels and the artillery and rifles will co-operate with the regulars in defending Rod Hill and Macaulay Point.

Jailor Mitten of the city police force, formerly a sergeant-major in the Royal Garrison Artillery, died from paralysis yesterday.

Mary Amos, night nurse at St. Joseph's hospital, took morphine in mistake for calomel last night, dying shortly afterwards, aged 30.

The application for ball for the eight striking fishermen made by Mr. Semmler was refused by Judge Walkem.

The N. A. T. Co. have corresponded with Provincial Assayer Carmichael here with a view of transferring all their gold shipments to this city in view of the rebate of royalty here. Mr. Carmichael wired Hon. Mr. Sifton, who replied that the rebate only applied to miners, who must present their gold personally, with a certificate that the royalty has been paid. The N. A. T. Co. proposed that if the government agreed they would arrange to allow their steamers from St. Michaels to stay over here four hours, so as to allow individual miners to take advantage of the proposition. It is estimated that half a million to a million dollars will be shipped out by the company, and it is likely that the arrangement will yet be completed. The N. A. T. Co.'s lead will probably be followed by others.

A Deep Mystery. It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. I suffered for years with kidney troubles," writes Mrs. Phibe Cherley of Paterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my household work."

Another citizen said yesterday: "It will be gratifying information to every decent resident of the city to know that the attorney-general has taken the matter up in his department, and will see that justice is done. We cannot afford to leave it alone. We will not be done here and not be visited with prompt and severe penalties. The future of the city depends in a sense on this principle being established and made known to the world."

The foregoing may be taken as a fair sample of the scope of comments made on the subject. The fact cannot be disputed in any particular that the large majority of the people now in Rossland are disgusted with the incident in question, and that they are determined to uphold the reputation of the city as a point where life and limb

IT MUST NOT RECUR

GENERAL PRONOUNCEMENT REGARDING SATURDAY'S OUTRAGE.

ALL CLASSES OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS FREELY DENOUNCE IT.

Few people who have not stopped to consider for a moment appreciate fully the wave of indignation that is passing over Rossland in connection with the incident of Saturday afternoon on Columbia avenue and Washington street, when a score of burly hunters a frightened boy through the streets under the eyes of several hundred citizens. The proceedings at the police court yesterday served to recall the occurrence to the minds of citizens, and on the streets yesterday again had the right of way as a topic of conversation. Men who referred to the spectacle with scarcely repressed anger were ready to discuss it more moderately, but in every case it was notable that the feeling of anger experienced on Saturday had given way to sentiments of disgust. Most citizens take some satisfaction out of the belief that some agency, in the future of the present labor trouble at least, will such an affair be permitted to occur on the streets of the city, or elsewhere where the hand of the law can stretch for the protection of the innocent weak against the lawless many.

The prompt means which the authorities are taking to secure the enforcement of law and order in a manner that will compel the respect of those who cannot be impressed otherwise, are enlisting the approval of every right-minded citizen, business, professional and working man. In their fight for the liberties of the individual who breaks no law and conducts himself in an inoffensive manner throughout, the authorities of Rossland and the province of British Columbia are but establishing that principle of true British liberty which exists on every inch of ground where the Union Jack waves. That where the Union Jack should have been this great principle of law and order violated in the past and loyal city of Rossland is regrettable in the extreme, but there is consolation in the thought that the transgressor' shirt is to be short.

To detail the sentiments expressed by residents of Rossland yesterday on Columbia avenue would require half the columns in the Miner. Under existing circumstances few citizens invite publicity, therefore the Miner uses no names, but the appended expressions of opinion will be readily recognized as being the publicly spoken words of prominent business, professional and working men. A working man who has temporarily been thrown out of work by the labor situation, yet who clings to the principles of his own union, remarked: "It is a dirty thing for a gang of men to chase a kid on the street as was done Saturday, and the parties responsible should be taken out of town on a rail. If that was done in any town in the United States, the city marshal would have put a stopper on it in quick order. It doesn't look as though British law protected."

A professional man said after viewing the spectacle from a window: "That is distinctly against the statutes. Those people are congregating with intent to disturb the peace and have done so in the most flagrant manner. If such practices are permitted to continue we will shortly have a condition of affairs existing here that has not been witnessed in this province for years. Things have indeed come to a serious juncture when men thus ignore a primary principle of order and decency, and it is a sorry way of maintaining a campaign that was heralded with the blare of trumpets as one in which the participants were to be careful in observing the law."

One business man who saw young Horn dogged through the streets, thus delivered himself before a party of acquaintances which included the chief magistrate of the city: "This thing must stop right here! Had not seen the whole affair with my own eyes I should never have believed that such occurrences could take place in this city. When a party of men hound a decent looking young fellow down our main street, corner him in a store and patrol outside and looking through a window as though they had a felonious beast within, say it is an outrage on British freedom and an insult to every man who observes British laws and endeavors to keep them. If this thing is permitted to continue the citizens of Rossland will be compelled in self-protection to invoke means of suppressing it and maintaining law and order."

A merchant said: "It is humiliating to stand here idly and see a young fellow, his face as white as chalk with fear, pursued through the streets of this city as a horse thief would be. I wonder what my neighbor, who has been entertained by me with discussions on the liberty of the Canadians boast of enjoying, will say about this proposition. The authorities should act in a manner that will stamp out the spirit of lawlessness which is beginning to make its appearance."

A miner said: "The fellows mixed up in that burst of demagoguery are the men who defeat their own cause. They do not represent the vast majority of union men, but they think and act as though the whole weight of the fight was on their shoulders. If we could send a few of them to Loom Lake for a few weeks, better progress would be made."

Another citizen said yesterday: "It will be gratifying information to every decent resident of the city to know that the attorney-general has taken the matter up in his department, and will see that justice is done. We cannot afford to leave it alone. We will not be done here and not be visited with prompt and severe penalties. The future of the city depends in a sense on this principle being established and made known to the world."

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TRANSPORTATION

are as safe as in any town on the continent. That a number of extremists should have come dangerously near upsetting Rossland's splendid record in this regard has given rise to a feeling of resentment that will not soon be forgotten.

THE HART-McHARG CUP.

Scores Made by the Contestants at Saturday's Shoot. The second shoot for the Hart-McHarg cup took place on Saturday the 10th instant at the rifle range of No. 1 Co., R. M. R., at which time the following scores were made. The conditions for shooting were fair, but on account of the gusty winds which prevail on the local range it is exceedingly difficult to make high scores:

Handicapped Table with columns: Name, Rank, Score, Total. Includes names like Townsend, H. R., sergeant, 76, 4, 80; Hooson, J. F., corporal, 82, 4, 86; Smith, R., corporal, 87, 4, 91; Logan, G., bugler, 89, 6, 95; Spring, J. W., private, 81, 10, 91; Tomlinson, W., private, 77, 6, 83; Richardson, H., private, 76, 10, 86; Anthony, R. G. S., private, 71, 4, 75; Bahr, H. F., private, 61, 25, 86; Grant, G. P., private, 60, 15, 75; Lawe, F. C., private, 57, 8, 65; Dockerill, W. P., private, 47, 10, 57; Le Vasseur, W. G., private, 42, 25, 67; Burnside, A. J., private, 40, 25, 65; Grant, E. J., private, 40, 25, 65.



Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way Minneapolis and St. Paul Chicago and Milwaukee EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

"The North-Western Limited" steam heated, electric lighted, with electric berth lights, compartment sleepers, buffet library cars, and free chair cars, is absolutely the finest train in the world. "The North-Western Limited" also operates double daily trains to Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City. When you go East or South ask to be ticketed via this line. Your home agent can sell you through. For free descriptive literature write H. E. COLLINS, General Agent, Spokane.



Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the "Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway." "The only perfect train in the world." You will find it desirable to ride on these trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets. For further information, pamphlets, etc., ask any Ticket Agent or R. L. FORD, C. J. EDDY, Pass. Agent, General Agent, Portland, Ore.

Spokane Falls & Northern RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific railway for Boundary creek points. Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic. Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901. Table with columns: Leave, Day Train, Arrive. Includes routes like Spokane to Rossland, Rossland to Spokane, Spokane to Nelson, Nelson to Spokane.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD. Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and the Southern States.

Time Card Effective August 1st, 1901. KALSO & SLOCAN RAILWAY. 8:30 a.m. leave Kaslo, arrive 4:00 p.m. 10:55 a.m. arrive Sandon, leave 1:45 p.m. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO. Nelson-Kaslo Route. KASLO-LARDO-ARGENTA ROUTE 5:20 p.m. leave Kaslo, arrive 11:00 a.m. 9:10 a.m. arrive Kaslo, leave 7:00 p.m. Connecting at Five Mile Point with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, etc.

Steamer from Nelson leaves K. R. & N. wharf, foot of Third street, for Lardo, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 p.m., returning the same evening. Tickets sold to all points in United States and Canada via Great Northern Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application. For further particulars call on or address ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.



Table with columns: SPOKANE TIME CARD, ARRIVE, DEPART. Lists routes to North Coast, North Coast Limited, No. 4 West Bound, No. 4 East Bound, Coeur d'Alene Branch, Palouse & Lewiston, Central Wash Branch, Local Freight West, Local Freight East.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

(From Portland.) Dominion Line-Vancouver Aug. 3. Dominion Line-Dominion Aug. 10. Dominion Line-Cambronne Aug. 17. (From Montreal.) Allan Line-Nunidian Aug. 2. Allan Line-Parisian Aug. 10. Allan Line-Australasian Aug. 17. Allan Line-Corinthian Aug. 24. Beaver Line-Wassau Aug. 9. Beaver Line-Lake Champlain Aug. 16. White Star Line-Majestic Aug. 14. White Star Line-Lake Superior Aug. 30. (From New York.) White Star Line-Germanic Aug. 7. White Star Line-Majestic Aug. 23. White Star Line-Oceanic Aug. 31. White Star Line-Teutonic Aug. 28. Cunard Line-Servia Aug. 19. Cunard Line-Campania Aug. 17. Cunard Line-Lucania Aug. 24. Cunard Line-Etruria Aug. 31. American Line-St. Paul Aug. 7. American Line-St. Louis Aug. 14. American Line-Zeeland Aug. 21. American Line-St. Paul Aug. 7. Red Star Line-Vaderland Aug. 14. Red Star Line-Kensington Aug. 28. Red Star Line-Friesland Aug. 28. Anchor Line-Astoria Aug. 10. Anchor Line-Anchoria Aug. 17. Anchor Line-Furber Aug. 24. Anchor Line-Bethlehem Aug. 31. Hamburg-American Line-Deutschland Aug. 8. Hamburg-American Line-Auguste Victoria Aug. 15. Hamburg-American Line-Columbia Aug. 22. Hamburg-American Line-Furst Bismarck Aug. 29. Allan State Line-Laurentia Aug. 14. Allan State Line-Sardinian Aug. 28. Allan State Line-New England Aug. 14. Dominion Line-Commonwealth Aug. 28. Cunard Line-Ivernia Aug. 10. Cunard Line-Saxonia Aug. 24.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

PAN-AMERICAN EXCURSIONS TO BUFFALO. Next Selling Date AUGUST 6. Sixty-Day Limit. Choice of Routes. Direct Line, All Rail. Lake Steamers from Fort William. See Line via St. Paul. Through Sleepers Kootenay Landing to Toronto. For timetable and full information, call on or address nearest local agent. A. B. MACKENZIE, City Agent. A. C. McArthur, Depot Agent, Rossland. J. S. Carter, D. P. A., Nelson. E. J. Coyle, A. G. P. A., Vancouver. W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. S. Agent, Winnipeg.



NONE BETTER CHANGE OF TIME MAY 3rd. NEW TRAINS, FAST SERVICE TWO TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN SPOKANE AND SEATTLE

No. 3 west-bound Overland Flyer arrives at Spokane at 7 a.m., leaves 7:15, arrives at Seattle at 8:00 p.m. East-bound Seattle 8:00 p.m., arrives at Spokane 8:45 a.m.; leaves Spokane 9:15 a.m. NEW TRAIN. No. 13 leaves Spokane 8 p.m., arrives Seattle 8:30 a.m. No. 14 leaves Seattle 8 a.m., arrives Spokane 9:45 p.m. BONNER'S FERRY, NELSON AND KASLO VIA KOOTENAY VALLEY LINE. No. 40 leaves Spokane 8 a.m., returning No. 41 arrives Spokane 6:00 p.m. All of the above trains arrive and depart from New Great Northern Depot, Havermale Isl. For further information call on H. BRANDT, C. P. T. A., G. N. Ry., No. 710 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Wash. H. P. BROWN, Agent, Rossland, B.C.



THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER. TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE. Coeur d'Alene Mines, Palouse, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City Mines, Portland, San Francisco, Criddle Creek Gold Mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver. Steamship tickets to Russia and other foreign countries.

Table with columns: LEAVES, ARRIVES. Lists routes like Spokane to Portland, Portland to Spokane, Spokane to Seattle, Seattle to Spokane.

STEAMER LINES. San Francisco-Portland Route. STEAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p.m., and from Spivey Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a.m., every five days. Portland-Asiatic Line. For Yokohama and Hong Kong calling at Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, taking freight Monthly sailings from Portland. Snake River Route. Steamers between Ripley and Lewiston leave Ripley daily at 8 a.m., returning leave Lewiston daily except Monday at 7 a.m. Steamer leaves Lewiston every Sunday at 5:30 p.m. for Wild Goose Rapids (stage of water per mitting). For through tickets and further information apply to any agent B. & N. System or at C. P. T. A.'s office, 435 Riverside Avenue, Spokane Wash. E. M. ADAMS, General Agent, A. L. CRAIG, Passenger Agent, Portland, Ore.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Republic, Democrat and Morning mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: West Fork of Big Sheep creek. Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,190, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 27th day of May, 1901, A.D. F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Big Elephant mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the summit of Lake mountain. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for John Kuhn, free miner's certificate No. B 55,775), intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twenty-seventh day of June, A.D., 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Multnomah, Fairlove, Ferrdale, Moss, Competition, and Orapheg mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the summit of Lake mountain. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Ernest W. Lidjegan, free miner's certificate No. B 42,438, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

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Notice. Empress mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About two and one half miles south of the city of Rossland, on the south slope of Deer Park mountain. Take notice that I, Thomas Scott Gilmour of Rossland, B.C., acting as agent for A. D. Brown, free miner's certificate No. B 30,980, and G. H. Byrne, free miner's certificate No. B 30,931, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated at Rossland, B.C., this 23rd day of May, 1901. THOS. S. GILMOUR.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Rucenstein Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the east slope of O. K. Mountain. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for W. G. Merryweather, Esq.) Free Miner's Certificate No. B 58,118, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

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Notice. Minnetonka, Red Cap and U. P. mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the east side of the North Fork of Murphy creek. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Mary Annie Owens) free miner's certificate No. B 42,554, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this thirteenth day of June, A. D., 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

A MANTEL CLOCK, IMITATION MARBLE, ENAMELLED, HALF HOUR CATHEDRAL GONG STRIKE, GIVEN AS A PREMIUM TO THE CONSUMERS OF PAY ROLL OR CURRENCY CHEWING TOBACCO IN EXCHANGE FOR SNOWSHOE TAGS WOULD BE AN ORNAMENT IN A MILLIONAIRE'S HOUSE. WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WHICH WE SEND GRATIS, AND SAVE THE TAGS, THEY ARE VALUABLE. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG BRANCH.

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A SEARCH FOR

Red Mountain Conceal Some Imaginative to be Worked

(From Friday Morning) A farce that had a ragged about it was maintained yesterday. A search for the premises of the War Eagle Consolidated Development company arms alleged to be of purpose dangerous to Of course they found not the slightest trace to demonstrate any believing, that the name existed on the premises farical part of the p The incident had serious aspect and of the closest investigation ties seized with the law and equity in it warrant had been issued by the city police force and, another warrant, the name of a private, the proper officer, after 24 hours, beginning night. Under this discharge of an imp duty was placed in the party who was bound proper performance individual known to be their contest against whom the warrant was issued. An extraordinary search single-handed name of a member force, all good means with his? The matter may be called unusual, and in the authority issued in command, a private citizen fact that he is fight company along with companies in the the authority to ex the company and its hours. During this his way, backed by law, in the shape of a justice of the peace quarters of the m official at any hour within the specified possible that a just have such extraordi in him that a by a justice's sign blue paper could be reason of some inion of the statute nor is it equity. R of the law to have ferred upon him is expected in certain instances of this admitt of even an ceiling such blame most beyond the th This feature of the outrage.

Yesterday afternoon a warrant was issued by the city of Rossland, in the name of Edward Irving, in respect and did still for a purpose of peace and in a p on the property Consolidated Mining company at Ross and to make due herebefore relation proceeded to do the War Eagle sings and premises position was every facility was performance of him under the sunset, the war chief of police as rectly satisfied place. The issuance course, engineers and the organiz the officer's opin cessful effort w extension of a new one, similarly worded par, with tw which the warrant was issued from 9 o'clock tonight, second and mos that the name was coupled with Vanghan as the cution of the w T. M. Beamis in Rossland, an eye somewhat strike broke out taste for taking the suspended Miners' Union opinions in the too well know He is fighting and would avo turned to win a question. This given the pow of a mine main there if limit of the 24

A SEARCH FOR ARMS

Red Mountain Thought to Conceal An Arsenal.

Some Imagination Seems to be Working Over-time.

(From Friday Morning's Miner.) A force that had a tinge of the outrageous about it was enacted on Red Mountain yesterday. Officers of the law searched the premises and buildings of the War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development company for concealed arms alleged to be hidden there for a purpose dangerous to the public peace.

The incident had, however, a most serious aspect and one that will stand the closest investigation by the authorities seized with the administration of law and equity in this city. After one warrant had been issued to the chief of the city police force and by him executed, another warrant was issued joining the name of a private party to that of the proper officer and covering a period of 24 hours beginning at 8 o'clock last night.

Under the authority of the second warrant issued in connection with the incident, a private citizen who glories in the fact that he is fighting the War Eagle company along with the other mining companies in the camp, was seized with the authority to enter the premises of the company and remain there for 24 hours. During this period he could force his way, backed by the majesty of the law in the shape of a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, to the private quarters of the manager or any other official at any hour of day or night within the specified period. It is barely possible that a justice of the peace may have such extraordinary authority backed by a justice's signature on a sheet of blue paper which would hold him for 24 hours in a private citizen's home for the purpose of a search of some hastily constructed section of the premises, but it is not justice, nor is it equity. For a duly sworn officer of the law to have such authority conferred upon him is reasonable and to be expected in certain cases. The circumstances of this case would scarcely admit of even an officer of the law receiving such blanket powers, but for a civilian to be chosen for the task is almost beyond the limits of common sense.

The feature of the incident was an outrage. Yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock a warrant was placed in the hands of Chief of Police Vaughan for execution. The document bore the signature of W. B. Townsend, J. P., and that of Edward Irving was attached to the accompanying document as complainant. The warrant set forth that the said Edward Irving had had reason to suspect and did still suspect that "arms for a purpose dangerous to the public peace are in a premises or in a building on the property of the War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development company at Rossland, B.C." the chief of police was authorized and commanded to make due search of the premises herebefore related. The chief of police proceeded to do his duty. He went to the War Eagle and thoroughly, no opposition was made to his wishes, and every facility was afforded him in the performance of the work committed to him under the warrant. At 6 o'clock, sunset, the warrant expired and the chief of police stated that he was perfectly satisfied no arms were about the place.

The issuance of the warrant was, of course, engineered by the Miners' Union, and the organization did not coincide in the officer's opinion. Accordingly a successful effort was made to procure an extension of the warrant or the issuance of a new one. The new document was similarly worded to the original blue paper, with two important exceptions. The first was that the time during which the warrant held good was specified as from 9 o'clock p. m. last night to 9 o'clock tonight, a full 24 hours. The second and most serious exception was that the name of Thomas M. Beamish was coupled with that of Chief of Police Vaughan as the party to whom the execution of the warrant was committed.

T. M. Beamish is a well known figure in Rossland, and has been in the public eye somewhat prominently since the strike broke out as a kodak fencer with a taste for taking snapshots of men whom he suspected were unfriendly to the Miners' Union in the contest. His opinions on the strike proposition are too well known to require comment. He is fighting the managers of the mines, and would avowedly leave no stone unturned to win victory for his side of the question. This is the man who was given the power to invade the privacy of a mine manager's home and to fulfill the limits of the 24 hours specified in the warrant containing his name. It is probable that Beamish claimed to have specific information as to the location of the mythical arms, but this will probably not be accepted as justification for the action of conferring police powers on him.

At 7 o'clock another cavalcade wound its way up the hill to the War Eagle. It was headed by Chief of Police Vaughan in all the glory of his smart and well-fitting uniform, and Thomas M. Beamish rode next, with others following afoot and on horse. In the interim Rupert Bulmer, president of the Miners' Union, and another prominent member of the organization had patrolled the War Eagle grounds to see that the "ar-rums" were not disposed of while the officer was down town. This time Beamish led the search. He led the chief of police through all the buildings, down into the mine and along tunnels and through the slopes until the officer in the uniform had a crick in his neck from dodging threatened cave-ins. Finally he went to a small apartment in Mr. Kirby's home and announced that the arms were disposed of within. The door was opened and the mystery was revealed. A half dozen bottles of wine were arrayed against the wall, and these were, presumably, the terrible weapons with which the public peace was endangered. At any rate the wine bottles were the nearest approach to deadly weapons found on the War Eagle premises, and at 11 o'clock the cavalcade, following the example set by a king of France in days of yore, "marched down again." They did not have any arms for their trouble, in fact the only thing the party did procure was bagged by the chief of police, who annexed several good-sized grease spots on his immaculate trousers in the course of the weary march through the tunnels and slopes.

ELECTRICAL POWER A SMALL PRODUCT

Popularity is the proof of merit. No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as

THE EXPERIMENT TO BE TRIED WITH DRILLS ON THE PAYNE MINE.

SATISFACTORY SHOWING MADE BY CASCADE DEVELOPMENT.

"I have decided to put in electric-driven drills at the Payne mine," said Alfred C. Garde, formerly connected with the War Eagle mine and now manager of the famous Payne mine at Sandon. The proposition advanced by Mr. Garde is of special interest because of the fact that power drills of any description are the exception rather than the rule in the Slokan, and electric drills are an entire innovation there or in the Kootenay country. He has gone into the matter carefully, and is satisfied that the scheme of adapting electricity to this end is eminently practical and that the system has several features to commend it as compared with an old steam-driven plant. In addition the idea has one special commendation. Utilizing electricity generated at the Payne's prescriptive water-power will do away with the creation of expensive compressor buildings and machinery. Mr. Garde is now securing estimates on motors and other essential portions of the electric plant, and proposes to have drills in operation and driven by electricity within two months.

Referring to the Payne, Mr. Garde said: "We are now sinking from the level of the mine to connect with the tunnel driven on the eighth level from the other side of the hill. At the same time the mine is shipping, but as the crew of forty men is principally employed on development, the shipments are not as large as normal. I expect confidently that when the work now under way is completed the Payne will be a bigger producer than it ever was before. In my opinion the Slokan never looked as well this year as it does at the present time. Many of the undeveloped properties are commencing work and within a short time shipments will be resumed on an extensive scale. I anticipate that the C. P. R. will go ahead with its refinery scheme and that this will materially assist in improving the lead market."

THE CASCADE. Judge Townsend returned yesterday from a trip to the Boundary, in the course of which he visited the Cascade mine. The report from the property is exceedingly bright, and the management are disposed to be confident that they have demonstrated their property to be a mine. As stated a few days ago in the Miner, the workings on the 100-foot level of the mine have broken into the ledge at a vertical depth of 110 feet and the ore has been uncovered five feet in the clear, with shipping ore clean across. Samples of the ore brought into the city indicate that the rock is high grade, and the assays now made are expected to surpass better secured from the higher levels. Judge Townsend states that in the course of a recent visit to the mine Charles H. Wolfe, ore buyer from the Granby smelter, took samples from the dump which average 23 per cent.

ON WOODBURY CREEK. F. C. Caldwell of Kaslo, is in the city today. Mr. Caldwell is interested in a number of Slokan properties and in others on the Kootenay lake side of the divide. He is one of the owners of the Pontiac and Techumseh group at the Forks of Woodbury creek, about a mile north, and shipped a quantity of high grade ore from the property last winter. Shipping during the winter, when raw-slicing is possible, hence the operations on the group have been suspended until snow flies. At present some work is being done on extensions to the group. A deal is pending in connection with the Pontiac, which will probably result in an extensive programme of work being put into effect this winter.

THE GOLDEN CROWN. A circular has been forwarded to all stockholders of the Brandon and Golden Crown company announcing the reorganization of the company and the fact that stock may now be exchanged for certificates in the new corporation, which will be known as the Golden Crown Mines, Limited. The statement details the development at the mine, which is claimed to have cost about \$60,000, and predicts that when the debts of the company are settled and arrangements made for continuous shipments the property will pay its own way. The increasing rate for freight and treatment are referred to as features that will materially enhance the value of the company's shares.

THE BOUNDARY OUTPUT. The following table gives the ore shipments of Phoenix branch and other Boundary mines for the past week and for 1901:

Table with 2 columns: Week, 1901. Rows include Old Ironsides, Hull and Victoria, E. C. Mine, Athelstan, Snowshoe, R. Bell, Grand Totals, Mother Lode, Deadwood, and Other Boundary mines.

NEW SCHOOL SECURE

THE CONFERENCE WITH THE MINISTER REMOVES ALL DIFFICULTIES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A HIGH SCHOOL ALSO LIKELY TO BE MADE.

Rossland is to have its new school. The outcome of the visit to the city of Hon. James D. Prentice is that the new building will be commenced on Monday morning at 7 o'clock sharp, and when January rolls around the school children of the Golden City will have comfortable, sanitary and cheerful quarters in which to pursue their scholastic duties.

In addition it is extremely likely that the city will have for the first time in its history a higher form of public school education in the shape of a high school class. This is another result of the visit to the city of the minister of education, and illustrates the advantages of having the heads of departments visit their interior constituents occasionally, instead of conducting all business by letter and long distance telephone. Mr. Prentice has assured the school trustees that if the twenty pupils or three of that number, a point will be strained and Rossland will get its high school.

It is important that the board of trustees should know at the earliest possible date if they are to have enough pupils to secure the grant. For this reason Principal MacLean will be at the Central school on Monday morning for the purpose of taking the names of pupils who, having passed the public school leaving examination, are prepared to enter a high school class. In this way no delay, or as little as possible, will be experienced in getting the class under way.

The public schools will not re-open for the fall term tomorrow, as originally intended. A departmental order has been issued deferring the opening for one week, and this applies to Rossland. The arrangement regarding the commencement of operations on the new school was secured with one much difficulty after the parties got together. A little of the radical spirit of concession on either side speedily resulted in an amicable arrangement, the result of which is that the school goes ahead.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. Proceedings at the Annual Convention, in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 12.—The 47th annual convention of the International Typographical Union met in this city today, President James M. Lynch of Syracuse in the chair. The report of Secretary Bramwood, giving the credentials list, was adopted, President Lynch then announced the standing committees.

Delegate Govan of New York offered a resolution to consider the relation of taxation to wages, which was referred. The sympathy and moral support of the union was extended to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers in their difficulty with the U. S. Steel Corporation by a rising vote. The convention then adjourned for the day.

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THE HILL MILITARY ACADEMY

A private school for boarding and day pupils. Prepares boys for admission to any scientific school or college, and for business life. New and completely equipped building. Thorough instruction according to the best methods. Good laboratories. Manual training. The principal has had twenty-three years' experience in Portland. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., at 821 Marshall street. For catalogue and pamphlet containing testimonials letters, etc., address J. W. HILL, M. D., PRINCIPAL. Portland, Oregon.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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CANADIAN BOAT WON. INVADER LED IN THE SECOND OF THE RACES FOR THE CANADA'S CUP. COLUMBIA WON FROM CONSTITUTION ON TIME ALLOWANCE. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—In a slight weather run, a long reach out and back, the Canadian Invader today won the second of the races for the Canada's cup. She had the Cadillac beaten at every point of the compass. On the run out, with a four to seven knot east northeast breeze sweeping their port quarters, the invader led from one to two miles at times, rounding the buoy, nine miles out, a mile ahead of her pursuer. Both broke out their balloon jibs on the home stretch, and the sturdy Detroitter gained for a time. During the last four miles Cadillac took in her balloon and broke out the spinning. The special effect of this change was shown in the faster footing, but the race was already won and Cadillac came in nearly a mile to the lead.

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ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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THE MINING INDUSTRY—1.

The Colonist, in its effort to shield the government from the storm of indignation which is gathering around it, first resorts to Mr. David Bogle for assistance. We have no fault to find with Mr. Bogle except to enquire what are his credentials to speak authoritatively upon the subject of the mining industry. We understand that he dabbled more or less in mining when he lived up in this neighborhood, but the government organ must indeed be hard pressed for enlightenment if it is driven to bolster up its defence of the government by anything that Mr. Bogle can say.

Even this champion, however, has to admit that the scale of fees imposed by our provincial laws is much higher than in adjacent portions of United States territory. He endeavors to offset this imposition by stating that the protection given by our laws affords a kind of insurance for which these fees are the premium. He then adds: "Apart from that the bulk of these taxes is not paid by the parties represented by the Mining Association at all, but by the business man, the pioneer and the prospector, who though they may growl at the bill (which is a white man's privilege) have always realized that they get value for their money."

This remark deserves attention. It emphasizes the fact, which cannot be made too clear, that every business man, pioneer and prospector in the province is interested personally in the present discussion, and therefore the whole country is suffering from the unjust laws in question. But is it not also true that these imposts fall most grievously on the mining industry? Here in Rossland we have a population of somewhat over 6000 people, composed of business men, pioneers and prospectors. From what source do the moneys flow which pay the taxes of the community? Is it not wholly from the few mines of the neighborhood? The price of labor and of every article sold in Rossland is necessarily fixed to cover the taxes which each individual has to pay, and in the long run the mines pay them all. This palpable fact seems to be quite beyond the expert's knowledge.

Mr. Bogle next addresses himself to the two per cent tax, which he admits is wrong in principle, in that it is a tax upon the gross proceeds of ore shipped, but he is not willing to admit that it is particularly vexatious in fact. He says: "I wonder whether the Mining Association knows what it has committed itself to in the statement that the tax appropriates 6 per cent of the net profits on medium ore and 12 per cent on low grade ore. It means that it costs twice the profits on a medium grade ore to mine it, and five times the profit on a low grade ore to mine it. That is stuff, perfect unmitigated bosh." Anyone who has any knowledge of business will suppose that the above inverted commas should have been placed at the end of the previous sentence, and that the last sentence was really ours. Mr. Bogle fails to see that the cost of mining does not matter so long as a fair profit can be realized. If by expending \$5 per ton on the cost of mining he can realize \$1 profit per ton, the mine-owner is conducting his business at a very substantial profit. Such a condition of things strikes Mr. Bogle as absurd; but he finds no fault in a system which compels mine-owners to expend \$6 for every \$5 they take out of the ground.

Another sample of this expert's knowledge may be seen in the following extract: "As a matter of fact, I saw the other day where J. Roderick Robertson proved that on an ore going about \$9 a ton (surely a low grade ore) he was taxed 3.65 per cent on his net profit. There is a big difference between 3.65 per cent and 12 per cent." Mr. Bogle either does not know, or intentionally conceals the fact, that the ore referred to is a milling ore, and that while it is true that \$9 ore of the kind prevailing in Rossland and the Boundary (which requires to be smelted at a distance from the mines) is low grade, the ore he refers to is really high grade ore, which can be cheaply treated on the spot. Similar ore which has made the Alaska Treadwell mine so famous and so profitable has less than one-third the value of the ore which Mr. Bogle styles low grade. The rest of the matters dealt with by Mr. Bogle betray the same ignorance of his subject above exemplified. We think our readers will retort upon him the language he applied to the memorial, and will pronounce his defence of the govern-

BURDEN ON THE MINING INDUSTRY—11.

We now proceed to deal with the official statements of the minister of mines and the finance minister, as shown by their interviews published in the Colonist of the 3rd and 4th instants. We desire our readers to consider just how far we are justified in accusing the government of ignorance, incompetence, and wilful perversion of facts.

The minister of mines announces that he attaches but little importance to the memorial of the B. C. Mining Association, (although he devotes two printed columns to answering it), and he has no hesitation in saying that the Federal authorities will treat the whole document as so much waste paper. This is certainly the treatment which has been given by Mr. McBride and his colleagues to previous communications from the mine owners and their association, and he naturally assumes that the Federal authorities will not show any greater wisdom.

The first subject which he deals with offers an instance in point, namely the eight-hour law. One would suppose that the country and the legislature had had sufficient proof of the injury both to miners and mine owners, occasioned by this law in 1890, and that any further attempts at legislation, with a view to extending that injury, would be promptly squelched by the government. Now it is not pretended by anyone that the extension of the eight-hour law to certain engineers working above ground affected any large number of individuals. The danger of this apparently trifling enactment was and is, that other surface laborers would be sure to make similar demands in the near future, and this would involve the country in yet another struggle and a vast one. We are informed that this objection was pointed out to the government in unmistakable language, and they were urged to oppose and prevent it. What did they do? Why they treated it just as the minister says the Federal authorities will treat the memorial—as so much waste paper.

Mr. McBride seeks to bolster up the actions of the government with many glittering generalities. For instance: "I am perfectly willing to compare our laws with those of any state in the Union, or of South America, Australia, or South Africa."

Yes, but having made the comparison and having found by the unanimous verdict of our best mining men that we are the most heavily burdened mining country in the world, he is not willing to acknowledge it. We have in this district mining men who have had experience in all the countries he mentions, and they all with one accord deny the minister's statement that "the restrictions and impositions complained of are as a matter of fact much less burdensome than those of almost any other mining country in the world." It is therefore up to Mr. McBride to produce his authorities.

Then again he says: "So far as the laws are concerned, nothing has been done by this government to alter the status of the mine owner, or in any way to prejudice the investment of capital."

Even if this statement were true it would surely be the duty of the government to repeal or amend injurious legislation enacted by their predecessors. But the statement is the reverse of true. (1) Take the case of the mineral tax. No sooner had the present government taken office than they called a special session, and the finance minister proposed to double the mineral tax. Now to appreciate the folly and injustice of this proposal we must recall the circumstances. Complaints, and loud ones, had been made against the previous government that they had injured the mining industry grievously by tinkering with the laws affecting it, and always in the direction of increasing its burdens. This was one of the objections constantly used by the supporters of the present government in their election campaign. Consequently when the present government was elected a great feeling of relief was experienced by the mining community that new burdens would cease and old ones be relieved.

The proposal of the finance minister was a rude awakening from that dream. A deputation composed of the representatives of the principal mines of Rossland, Nelson, the Slovan and the Boundary requested an interview with the government to try to avert this new burden, the details of which we shall reserve for a later criticism. The measure had not been introduced into the legislature, but the government, with indecent haste, introduced it during the day before the deputation was granted an interview and then, when the interview took place, and the deputation urged their views against the bill the government, with affected regret, explained that the measure, having been introduced, could not be withdrawn. The deputation promptly came to the assistance of the executive by suggesting that a clause be inserted providing that the increased tax should not be introduced except by proclamation, and they stated that if the existing one per cent tax did not realize as

much as the government expected to realize from the two per cent tax during the then next six months, they would not oppose the issue of the proclamation. This was such a reasonable suggestion that refusal seemed impossible. Now observe the sequel. The members of the government, as we are informed by several of the gentlemen who formed the deputation, individually agreed to the suggestion, and promised that the measure should only be introduced by proclamation. The deputation was satisfied and its members went home to their respective districts. And what did the government do? They put the bill through the very next week, and even made the additional tax retroactive by several weeks.

If the Colonist desires it, we are prepared to name the member of the deputation to whom the ministers each gave their promises, and we can assure our readers that this member's name stands as high, in Victoria, as that of any citizen there.

(2) At the same session of the legislature the government increased the fee for a crown grant by more than doubling it.

(3) At this year's session the minister of mines introduced his notorious new signal code, notwithstanding the urgent protests of our representative mine owners, and declared that he would go out of office if the measure had to be abandoned. The result of this insane conduct on the part of Mr. McBride was that the mining association deliberately determined that rather than risk the lives of their employees by obeying this new and dangerous signal code they would refuse to obey it, even at the peril of prosecution by the government. Mr. McBride pretends that his signal code was approved by our principal mine managers before its passage. This statement is contrary to the fact, as we shall show by publishing the correspondence in a subsequent article.

(4) Another unjust burden was added at the last session of the legislature by the chief commissioner of lands and works, namely, the steam boilers inspection act. Our readers are already aware that under this act no exception is made in the case of boilers which are insured, and which are therefore inspected carefully by the insurance companies. A mine owner can obtain an insurance of \$50,000 or more for the same fee which the government inspection costs, and it is quite certain that the insurance inspection is fully as rigid as any government inspection would be. The act practically doubles the cost of insurance without giving the mine owner a single dollar's worth of additional insurance.

Oh no, Mr. McBride, your government hasn't done a thing to add to our burdens, or to prejudice the investment of capital in the mining industry!

The statements made by the minister of mines call for a few further observations which we shall reserve for another issue.

THE MINING INDUSTRY—11.

A summary of the acts of oppressive legislation imposed upon the mining industry by the provincial government as set forth by the British Columbia Mining Association in their petition to the Dominion government includes the following:

4. Unreasonable demands by the provincial government for information concerning private business for alleged statistical purposes.

In an interview published in the Victoria Daily Colonist August 3rd, Hon. Richard McBride in an attempt to explain and defend the policy of the present government in the matter of the "various complaints," as he is pleased to speak of them, refers to this item of the demands of the government for information concerning the condition and affairs of private corporations and individuals engaged in the business of mining. He says that the object of the legislation in this respect "was to obtain monthly reports of the output for the purpose of issuing bulletins. The complaint has been that information could not be obtained from time to time to verify newspaper statements, and that when official reports were published they were from six months to a year old, and consequently of little use for public purposes. The publication of monthly bulletins by the government puts an official seal of authenticity upon such returns, and prevents fictitious or incorrect returns from being accepted by the public. The interests of the public as well as the mine owners demand protection, and the government proposes to afford it as far as possible."

In regard to the furnishing of information desired by the government, especially relative to the output of the mines, the British Columbia Mining Association makes no serious complaint or objection. On the contrary it would rather encourage the collection and compilation of statistics bearing upon and relating to the mining industry as it deems it necessary that the government be in possession of correct facts and accurate figures in order that it may be in a position to make wise and necessary laws for the purpose of protecting and fostering the industry. It recognizes and raises no objection to the fact that information relative to the

industry is essential to intelligent legislation affecting that industry, but it does object to and has filed its protest against that provision of the law compelling the mine owner to furnish this information for publication. And the association will continue to demand that the private information secured in this way by the government shall be used for statistical purposes only, and not, as the present government seems to think necessary, for the protection of the general public. It is this very policy so ingeniously explained by Mr. McBride; it is this seeming indifference or inability on the part of the government to distinguish the difference between the industry of the miner and the diligence of the company promoter and the stock exchange broker which is complained of.

What "protection" does the public need? What danger or menace is there in the business of mining, and what is the nature of the protection the government would afford its public in respect to this legitimate enterprise? In what manner will the monthly publication of production and of the profits realized by the several producing mines protect the public from the danger of loss in wild-cat schemes and speculations foisted upon them by the promoter? Does a man with capital to invest in mining ever find it to his profit or advantage to search the government records reports of bulletins to learn of the condition of a mine in which he proposes to invest? Does a shareholder of record in a joint stock company need to look to monthly bulletins published by the government to secure information relative to the affairs of the company in which he is interested? The investor of capital in a mining enterprise is always conversant with the chance with which he may have to cope. He has full knowledge of the condition of the industry in general and particularly of those immediately pertaining to the investment he has in hand, as well also of the protection which the government will afford his investment. The speculator, on the other hand, although he may appreciate the risk, has little knowledge of the actual conditions affecting his proposed speculation other than the misleading statements and guttering array of statistics and figures of aggregate tonnage and values as published by the government; and no government can hope to safeguard this speculating element of its public from the inevitable loss attendant upon the wild speculation which always follows in the wake of the legitimate industry of mining. And a government makes itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world in attempting it. Mr. McBride states—and it is presumed that he speaks with authority as to the policy of his government in respect to this legislation for which he must be held responsible—that this information is demanded from the mining industry and is to be published with the object of protecting the public. By this statement he tacitly acknowledges that the interests of the province lie in protecting the speculating public rather than in legislating for the benefit of mining as an industry. And that his government has committed itself to this policy of fostering and encouraging that very element of wild-cat promoting and stock jobbing which he claims it is trying to prevent. For of what benefit is the publication of either monthly, quarterly or yearly of the production of the producing mines of certain districts if it is not to attract attention to those districts and give the promoter and the broker an opportunity to invite speculation? And, agreeing with Mr. McBride in his admission that the evil of stock-jobbing, wild-cat promoting and illegitimate booming is propagated and encouraged by reason of the fact that collective statistics are published only once a year, how much more would speculation and the gambling in stocks be encouraged by making public the monthly returns from individual mines as provided for and contemplated in the legislation enacted by the present government?

It must be borne in mind that the protest of the Mining Association is not directed particularly against the furnishing of information as required, but more especially against the pervasiveness of the law empowering the government to publish monthly and individually the returns of the mines. The Association demanding this private detailed information for publication amounts to an invasion of the private rights of the citizen; and the publication of such private information is a most flagrant violation of the confidence which that citizen imposes in his government. What would the merchant think should the government demand that he make public the amount of profit he realizes upon his wares? What would the manufacturer think were it demanded of him that he divulge the secret of the process of manufacture of a certain patented article in order that the public might learn the nature and extent of his gains? They would look upon such demand as an invasion of their personal rights and privileges—rights and privileges which the most humble citizen of a government holds sacred. All the information touching ore shipments, values and earning capacity of a mine is strictly private to a corporation and to its shareholders, to the absolute exclusion of all uninterested parties, and the public has no right to ex-

pect and the government no legitimate reason for demanding that this private information be made public before it is given to those most nearly interested. For it resolves itself into this position by reason of the fact that if returns are made regularly each month to the government at the same time a like report is transmitted to the financial or head office of the company in the east, more especially to England, the information can be made public property before it is received by those who by all the rights and courtesies of law and ethics are first entitled to it.

It may be asserted without fear of contradiction that in no other country where mining is recognized as an important industry does the government demand information of a private character for public circulation. On the contrary, when information is required, demanded and furnished to the government for statistical purposes, it is asked for and received by the government with the express understanding and stipulation that such information will be held in the strictest confidence. If this fair policy could be recognized by our provincial government neither individual nor companies carrying on the legitimate business of mining in the province would have any objection to supplying to the government such information as might be of benefit or advantage for publication, collectively, with a view of exhibiting the condition of the mining industry and of promoting the development of the mineral resources of the province. It is conceded that the government requires and accurate data from reports and returns made by individual companies in order that it might estimate the importance of the industry, judge of its growth or decline, encourage its development, husband its resources and legislate for its benefit and safety. But when that government demands and compels private information for general publication, and goes so far as to advertise the fact that it collects and makes use of such information, not for the benefit of the industry, but for the exclusive interest and advantage of the speculating public, then indeed has the legitimate industry a right and justifiable reason for objecting to a law whose "unreasonable demands" work so severely to its disadvantage.

BURDEN ON THE MINING INDUSTRY—11.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S PLEA.

Now let us see what the Hon. J. H. Turner, the finance minister has to say, in his carefully compiled interview published by the Colonist on the 4th instant. The minister professes not to know what is meant by the statement in the memorial that the expense of governing the province is 22 per cent of the revenue; but after parsing down the figures, as far as he can, he is obliged to admit that the percentage is over 20 per cent. This admission simply affirms the accuracy of the memorial. Regarding municipal taxation he says: "It is open to question if the mines in this province are affected at all by this taxation, which appears to have been included in the memorial in order to swell the total."

What about Rossland, Mr. Turner? Is it really open to question that almost the entire municipal taxation of this city, containing 6,000 people or more, is drawn directly from the few mines operating here. If those mines cease to do business, even for a year what will become of our taxes? The collector would welcome any suggestion you can offer in reply.

The next statement in the memorial which puzzles the finance minister is: "That taxation in this province is \$46.77 per capita."

The memorial shows clearly and concisely how these figures are arrived at, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. (1) Estimated provincial taxation for year ending 30th June, 1901 (doubleless prepared by Mr. Turner himself... \$1,394,550. (2) Customs duties, etc. (Dominion) 5,144,550. Total 6,539,100.

If Mr. Turner had taken the slight trouble to divide this sum among the 110,000 people who pay it he would have found that the amount payable by each is \$46.77, as stated in the memorial.

But by far the most important part of Mr. Turner's interview relates to the two per cent mineral tax. Neither of the ministers pretends to justify it as a fair mode of taxation, their champion, Mr. Bogle, condemns it as bad in principle, and the mine owners have always pronounced it to be inequitable. The finance minister endeavors to palliate it by stating that originally the tax was intended to be two per cent on the gross output, bear in mind—but deputations of mining men represented that one per cent would give the government at least \$100,000. This is alleged to have taken place when the mineral tax was originally introduced, namely in 1896. We don't believe that any deputation said anything of the kind. We believe that Mr. Turner is confusing what was stated to him and his colleagues by the deputation in August, 1900, when the mine owners protested so earnestly, and so ineffectually, against doubling the

tax. On that occasion the deputation asked the finance minister how much he expected to realize from the proposed two per cent tax. He replied \$80,000. Whereupon the deputation did state that if he would only let the tax remain as it was they believed that upwards of \$100,000 would be realized, and if their belief should not be justified during the then next six months, they would not oppose a doubling of the tax. The mine owners knew very well—what the finance minister seems wholly unable to learn—that an increase of tax does not necessarily mean an increase of revenue, and they urged that the proposed increase of the tax might result—as it has in fact resulted—in a diminution of revenue. They explained to the executive that the belief existed among capitalists that the new government would foster instead of hampering the mining industry, and the mere fact of doubling the tax would be a rude shock to intending investors, and would shake all confidence in the new government. The rest of the story and its disgraceful sequel has already appeared in our comments on the interview with the minister of mines.

Mr. Turner assures us that under the old form of taxation many mines, probably all, would pay more than under the mineral tax, and he draws especial attention to the fact that non-shipping mines are entirely free from taxation. We deny the first half of his statement and we say that the second half exhibits another serious defect in the principle he has adopted. Mine owners who work their properties, and expend their money in extracting ore, are taxed up to the highest notch in order that the government may realize what they wish from the mines of the province, while mine owners who allow their properties to lie idle, escape scot free. Truly Mr. Turner is a genius in devising an equitable system of taxation. However, we may comfort ourselves with the hope that some day he will set things right, for he assures the Colonist that "With a view to remedy any such unfairness, it exists, most careful investigation has been and is being made by the government." Holy smoke! When all the world, including Messrs. Bogle and McBride, condemn the tax, and Mr. Turner finds himself unable to justify it, the government will investigate with a view to remedy any such unfairness, if it exists!

Messrs. McBride and Turner have both hit upon the happy expedient of asserting that mines in South Africa and other distant countries are subject to greater restrictions than mines in British Columbia. Even if this were true—which mining men of experience in those countries emphatically deny—it would be beside the mark for our competition is not with them but with the adjoining States of the Union. If we require miners or prospectors, or capital near at hand, we are driven to look to the United States, and if our conditions are not equal to theirs, we cannot obtain what we want. This glaring fact is of course known to the minister of finance, and he could not escape the necessity of touching upon it. Observe now the instances he selects:

(1) "In the State of Iowa, minerals are assessed as real property at one-fourth of market value and pay taxes from the commencement, whether making a profit or loss." Mr. Turner either does not know or he conceals his knowledge, that the mines of Iowa are coal mines, and that whatever taxes they pay always fall upon the consumers of the coal. When any additional tax is placed upon coal, the mine owner can recoup himself by increasing the price, whereas this cannot be done by owners of gold or silver mines. It is currently reported that when our provincial government, in its anxiety to make no discrimination against gold and silver mines, added a tax of five cents a ton upon coal, our worthy premier accepted the hardship without protest and added fifty cents a ton to the price of his article, thereby making 45 cents a ton, in order to fully comply with the law.

(2) The next instance is Illinois, which is also a coal mining State and subject to the observations we have just made. Does Mr. Turner expect that the public will give him credit for sincerity when he thus leads them off on a false scent? Why does he not tell us about the systems in vogue in the States of Washington, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California and other gold or silver mining States? But stay, he does give us one instance in point, namely Colorado.

(3) He says: "In Colorado, mines are taxed at one-fifth of gross income, and to this is added the value of all improvements and works on mine, and the shares are also taxed." Take the Le Roi, for instance, valued at five million dollars. The tax on this would amount at least to \$37,000, or more than the total amount collected from all the mines in the province last year. Is it not amazing that a man who poses as a man of business, not to say a financial expert, would not suspect that there was something wrong in his calculation before he would adopt and publish such a ridiculous conclusion? Nothing, however, seems too difficult for our minister to swallow except the true facts of a case. A brief letter, or even a telegram to any reputable au-

thority in Colorado Mr. Turner fringed himself. In answer to the commissioner of Colorado, the following: "Under new law as mines equal one-fourth for preceding year, its machinery assessed as of private holders as tonality of law being So that instead of taxed at one-fifth of the value of improvements and shares added, asserts, the tax consisted upon certain assessments of one-fourth of the value of improvements held by private owners portion of the assessed mine. The rate as we are informed by had experience there, counties in the State on the dollar.

We have no data Roi mine which we apply this Colorado we have the last neighbor, the Centre which will serve equitation. For the 30th, 1900, received from the gross proceeds Centre Star company. It will be remembered year the Centre Star a very moderate seen closed down. Under the law of would be levied upon above proceeds, and The value of machinery shown by the \$250,000, but in usually takes about the full value as the We will, however, value, so that the Centre Star, as tion in Colorado, the rate were struck dollar the total tax 573. But suppose extraordinary case, at 100 mills, the total \$3,147, in Colorado.

Now it so happens actually paid by the pany to the provin the year in question traffic more than the be in Colorado, and assumptions, and the people there at ing. But the abot by our government Star company was the greater portion basis of the one p the existing two amount must be d

We felt quite sus upon this discussion British Columbia higher taxation—burdens—than the in the Union. We have been surpris minister could have instance where the nearly as excessive

But to learn this instance of heavy finance minister of oppressive policy, the taxes in Britis double as much surprise even to u raise a howl of in the province.

The finance m remarks on this h ing statement: " of provincial taxes they collected to b taxes appear in June, 1900, 32,008 eral tax amounted tenth of the whole In making t minister is dealing the memorial wh the metal mining about 50 per cent of the country (b and by the Provin by selecting out of the mining induc tax. Is it not r responsible minist with his figures constituents? W collected for free amounting to \$13 cepts general, an received by the p ing any mention we believe illega dues on mineral about the enormo to pay to the Do we of customs, most everything in mining?

We have now a position to jud complaints raised the B. C. Mini ministers chiefly their reply, and in proving the sought to dispr are bound to co in regard to all of in the memo credit wherever One of the m this country is



putation much proposed \$80,000 did the tax realized, be just months, bling of new very er seems an in-ly mean ured by the tax t result-ue. They that lists that foster ing indus- bling the intending all con-ent. The disgracel in our with the under the y mines, than un- draws fact that tively free e first half y that the er serious s adopted, er property in ex- o the high- government n from the e mine own- rties to lie y Mr. Tur- an equitable er, we may e hope that s right, for at "With a unfairness, if tigation has y the govern- en all the e and Mc- and Mr. Tur- to justify it, giate with a n unfairness, Turner have ependent of South Africa s are subject an mines in if this were of experience ically deny- ark for our nom but with the Union. If rorspectors, or are driven to, and if our to theirs, we want. This known to the he could not ouching upon instances the owa misman- e at one-four y taxes from er making a er either does his knowledge, are coal mines, a they pay al- ssumers of the onal tax is line owner can using the price, done by owners It is currently provincial gov- make no dis- d and silver ve cents a ton remier accepted otest and added e price of his 45 cents a ton, with the law. e is Illinois, ning State and tions we have Turner expect e him credit for eads them off e does he not tell e vogue in the Utah, Idaho, other gold or But stay, he tance in point, Colorado, mines of gross income, e value of all s on mine, and ed. instance, valued The tax on this e to \$37,000, or amount collected e province last at a man who eess, not to say ld not suspect g wrong in his ould adopt and ous conclusion? ems too difficult llow except the A brief letter, or y reputable au-

thority in Colorado would have prevented Mr. Turner from thus stultifying himself. In answer to a telegram to the commissioner of mines at Denver, Colorado, the following was received: "Under new law assessable value of mines equal one-fourth gross proceeds for preceding year, improvements and machinery assessed separately. Shares of private holders assessed. Constitutionality of law being tested in court." So that instead of mine owners being taxed at one-fifth of gross income, with the value of improvements, machinery and shares added, as Mr. Turner asserts, the tax consists of a rate levied upon certain assessable property consisting of one-fourth of the gross proceeds of the mine, together with the value of improvements, etc. Shares held by private owners are not any portion of the assessable property of the mine. The rate levied in Colorado, as we are informed by people who have had experience there, varies in different counties in the State, from 50 to 75 mills on the dollar. We have no data regarding the Le Roi mine which would enable us to apply this Colorado system to it, but we have the last annual report of its neighbor, the Centre Star, before us which will serve equally well as an illustration. For the year ending September 30th, 1900, the net returns received from the smelter, constituting the gross proceeds realized by the Centre Star company, were \$239,108.19. It will be remembered that during that year the Centre Star was shipping on a very moderate scale indeed, and had been closed down part of the year. Under the law of Colorado the rate would be levied upon one-fourth of the above proceeds, amounting to \$64,777. The value of machinery and improvements shown by the report is about \$250,000, but in fact the assessor usually takes about three-fourths of the full value as the assessable value. We will, however, assume the full value, so that the entire property of the Centre Star, as assessed for taxation in Colorado, would be \$314,777. If the rate were struck at 50 mills on the dollar the total taxation would be \$157,388.50. But suppose we assume an extraordinary case, and strike the rate at 100 mills, the total taxation would be \$314,777, in Colorado. Now it so happens that the sum actually paid by the Centre Star company to the provincial government for the year in question was \$3,152.45, or a trifle more than the amount it would be in Colorado, under the most adverse assumptions, and under a law which the people there are vigorously opposing. But the above amount exacted by our government from the Centre Star company was levied, for by far the greater portion of the year, on the basis of the one per cent tax. Under the existing two per cent tax the amount must be doubled. We felt quite sure when we entered upon this discussion that the mines of British Columbia were subjected to higher taxation—besides many other burdens—than the mines of any State in the Union. We would not, however, have been surprised if the finance minister could have pointed to some instance where the taxation was pretty nearly as excessive as this is here. But to learn that the most favorable instance of heavy taxation which our finance minister can find to justify his oppressive policy, is Colorado, and that the taxes in British Columbia are fully double as much as in Colorado is a surprise even to us, and will certainly raise a howl of indignation throughout the province. The finance minister concludes his remarks on this head with the following statement: "As to the proportion of provincial taxes borne by the mines, they appear to be as follows: Total taxes collected in the year ending 30th June, 1900, \$32,068. Of this the mineral tax amounted to \$31,894, not one-tenth of the whole." In making this statement the minister is dealing with a portion of the memorial which represented that the metal mining industry had to bear about 50 per cent of the entire taxation of the country (both by the Dominion and by the Province). He answers this by selecting out of all the taxes paid by the mining industry only the mineral tax. It is not to be deplored that a responsible minister should thus juggle with his figures before any intelligent constituents? What about the sums collected for free miners' certificates, amounting to \$133,765; for mining receipts general, amounting to \$194,303, all received by the province, without making any mention of the unjust, and as we believe illegal, exactions for timber dues on mineral claims? And what about the enormous tax which we have to pay to the Dominion government by way of customs duties, levied upon almost everything we consume or use in mining? We have now placed our readers in a position to judge of the merits of the complaints raised in the memorial of the B. C. Mining Association. The ministers chiefly concerned have made their reply, and have only succeeded in proving the charges which they sought to disprove. But although we are bound to condemn the government in regard to all the matters complained of in the memorial, we desire to give credit wherever it is due. One of the most important offices in this country is that of the Attorney-

General. Upon him devolves, amongst other important functions, the administration of the criminal laws. For many years past, with a brief interregnum which it would be invidious to dwell upon, our criminal laws have been administered in the ablest manner under the direction of the present Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts. While, therefore, we cannot acquit him of responsibility for supporting the injurious legislation devised by his colleagues, we are bound to acknowledge the ability he has displayed in his own particular department. Our charge against the government as a whole was that they were ignorant, incompetent and untrustworthy. We ask our readers to decide whether we have not fully established the charge. MR. TURNER'S TURN NOW. The Colonist complains in its issue of the 10th instant that the newspapers of this country are neglecting their duties by commenting upon the memorial to the governor-general, and yet not republishing its interviews with the minister of mines and of finance. The government organ says: "It is not at all likely that any one of the papers which give such things currency will feel under the least obligation to point out how very completely Mr. Turner answered the complaints on the score of excessive taxation." We wonder whether the Colonist will feel under the least obligation to republish the criticism of Mr. Turner's defence which appears in our columns today, or our criticisms on Mr. McBride's statements which we published on the 11th and 13th instants. We have there attempted—successfully we think—to answer "the unanswerable array of facts presented by the ministers." The Colonist shows its confidence in the ministers—should we not rather call it gullibility—by seriously suggesting to the department of mines that a circular letter should be prepared dealing with the subject of the memorial and giving the answer to it, to be sent to the leading financial papers of America and Europe, not simply as a circular, but with a view to having it published in their columns. From the point of view of the ministers this suggestion is a cruel one. From every other point of view it is comical. PAY DAY! This is pay day in the Rossland camp, but what a contrast is presented when the wage roll is compared to those of the last eighteen months or more. In June last, for instance, it was conservatively estimated that the employees of Rossland mines drew in wages \$190,000. In July the amount distributed in the same manner was scarcely less. Today the pay roll will not aggregate \$10,000. This means that working men of Rossland have lost \$180,000 in one month and as half of another month has elapsed under similar conditions the total loss now reaches over a quarter of a million dollars. This has been sacrificed for what? That a section of the members of an organization may be upheld in the worship of a fetish called unionism. Not that unionism may be permitted to go to work—in this they never suffered discrimination; not that the question of wages was a burning issue—for the large masses of the Rossland miners received larger wages than those in any camp in the Northwest and were perfectly satisfied with the working conditions—but because a little circle of agitators wished to bolster up a cause that was already lost—the Northport strike—and to settle the question as to whether the big mines of this camp were to be operated from the companies' offices or from the chamber in which the aforementioned circle held their secret sessions. What has been the outcome? The miners of Rossland are today a quarter of a million dollars poorer than they would have been had the radical section of the union failed to swing sufficient votes to justify an interpretation of the union constitution that would be ridiculous were it not serious. Their companies have lost nothing. Their ore is still in the mines and has not decreased in value by deterioration, nor have they suffered loss of business as would be the case with an industrial enterprise. Who are the losers? The natural reply is that the miners have been paying through the nose for their enforced idleness. It will be admitted that whistles come high at a quarter of a million dollars each. UNFORTUNATE. Readers of the Miner who noted the paragraph in yesterday's issue where in Mr. Anthony J. McMillan commented on the entire absence of a British Columbian mining exhibit at the Pan-American exposition were doubtless surprised to learn that such was the fact. It is indeed unfortunate that such an opportunity to reach an important source of capital for the development of the magnificent resources of this great province should have been neglected. The big Buffalo show

afforded an opportunity to catch the eye of the American capitalist such as is not met with every day or every year. Rosslanders know better than anyone else in the Kootenays how eager American capitalists are to take advantage of favorable channels of investment; and in this respect the unequalled inducements. Yet the authorities, who should have looked after the matter, permitted the chance to pass by without an endeavor to improve it. Was the department of mines too busy in heaping up burdens for the capitalists now in the country to exert itself toward bringing in fresh capital? In ordinary business the man who seeks to attract the attention of those who may be willing to invest will advertise his wares and the extensive advertiser usually reaps a rich reward. It would be a great thing for British Columbia if business methods were introduced into the task of inducing capital to take hold of its mineral resources. A good way to keep the riches of the mining districts locked in the bosom of the earth is to sit down supinely and permit no hint of the splendid field for investment to leak out. MR. PRENTICE'S VI. IT. The results attending the visit of the Minister of Education should be an object lesson of the advantage to be attained by having the heads of provincial departments come into the Kootenay country, view with their own eyes the advancement made from time to time and discuss on the spot the legislative wants of the interior. The school matter had all the earmarks of a hopeless tangle a week ago. The official in charge of the educational interests of the province had said in so many words that no school would be built in Rossland this year. The aldermen and trustees knew that his position on the question was opposed to equity, but the difficulty attending the unravelling of a skein of the description by telegraph and mail is considerable and it is extremely probable that the school would not have been erected had Mr. Prentice remained in Victoria. Once in Rossland it was easy to demonstrate to the minister that the misunderstanding was of a superficial nature and readily remedied. All the facts were placed before him and in less than an hour everything was straightened out. The school is now being erected. In addition Mr. Prentice was readily convinced that it was up to the department of education to authorize a high school in Rossland and this was accomplished, although correspondence extending over the best part of a year had failed to bring about the desired end. Altogether the incident was an interesting demonstration of the desirability of having ministers come into the Kootenays in person. This country requires the fostering care of the legislature to a greater extent than does the coast, yet the ministers rarely find time to examine existing conditions for themselves. In the past, legislative measures have, it is to be feared, been dictated by interested persons who were assisted in their campaigns by the ignorance of heads of departments as to actual circumstances. If each of the ministers would spend a fortnight every summer in the principal centres of the Kootenay country the effect on legislation would be speedily felt for the better. ARRIVED AT DURBAN. The Royal Duke and Duchess Welcomed to Natal. DURBAN, Aug. 14.—The British steamer Ophir, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, arrived here yesterday. The Ophir anchored at 7 o'clock, and the Duke and Duchess landed by 11 o'clock. The immense crowd at the dock included Zulus and Indians, as well as whites, while all cheered, the forts meanwhile saluting. The Duke and Duchess were welcomed on the pier by the governor of Natal, Sir Henry McCallum, the members of the colonial cabinet, a committee of prominent residents representing the municipality of Durban and a large number of naval and military officers. The governor of Mozambique, representing Portugal, was present, and drove to the city park. The party then drove to the city park, where a great reception was held. Addresses were presented by various societies and the Duke of Cornwall and York, who wore an admiral's uniform, responded. During the afternoon the mayor of Durban entertained the Duke and Duchess at the Royal hotel, the guests including all the high colonial officials. Immediately after the luncheon the Duke and Duchess took the train for Pietermaritzburg. MARCUS BRIDGE. Work of Construction to be Started Shortly. NORTHPORT, Wash., Aug. 14.—Work on the new bridge over the Columbia at Marcus will be started in the near future. The false work will be a complete bridge of itself and trains will be run over it until the steel cantilever bridge is completed. It is asserted that the first trains will cross the river before three months have expired. John Kanally has a contract to furnish a large amount of heavy timbers for the new railroad bridge at Marcus. W. H. Hoskin left yesterday for Butte. Thomas James and wife returned last night from a week's trip to Halcyon Hot Springs.

DOPED AND ROBBED. James Jenkins' Adventures on His Way to Rossland. He was "doped" and robbed and now lies in the men's ward at the St. Luke's hospital recovering from hemorrhages, says the Spokesman-Review. This is the experience of James Jenkins, who came from Wardner about four days ago on his way to Rossland, B.C., to seek work. He is 63 years old and the drugs which he was given nearly terminated his life. He does not know the man who victimized him and is beginning to think that the man will never be captured. The case has not yet been reported to the police. "I am a mining blacksmith," said Mr. Jenkins last evening at the hospital. "I have been doing contract work at Wardner for the past year. About a week ago I decided to go to Rossland and look for work. I left for Spokane last Saturday. When I was at the station a man came to me and called me by my right name, but I did not know him. He said if I was going to Spokane that we could come down together. He also told me that he was going to Rossland and if I would pay his fare he would settle with me when we reached there. I bought his ticket. When we reached Spokane we engaged a room. Just before retiring the stranger produced a bottle and asked me to have a friendly drink. I accepted his offer but took only one or two swallows. It was only a few minutes and I knew nothing. When I awoke the following morning I was dazed and sick and found that I had been robbed of everything I had. The man was about 35 years old, of medium size and is about 5 feet 9 inches tall. Mr. Jenkins was afterwards taken to the Salvation Army hospital, where he was taken care of until yesterday. Dr. Olmstead was called yesterday morning and at once ordered the man to be taken to the hospital. Mr. Jenkins could not tell where the room was in which the robbery took place, but thought it was some place near Main avenue and Stevens street. He is a member of the Masonic order. Dr. Olmstead said last evening that Jenkins was doing well and would undoubtedly recover. He said the drugs which had been taken by Mr. Jenkins had caused hemorrhages and had caused him to become extremely weak. THE BOUNDARY LINE. It Was Wrongly Located in Neighborhood of Cascade. Government surveyors at work between Nelson, Wash., and Cascade, B.C., have discovered the international boundary line lies 200 feet north of the location which the general public has accepted as true. In order to make the boundary line clear the surveyors will remain in the field at that point for some time and will continue on the entire work until the middle of November. A peculiar situation has been presented between the two towns. It appears when the original boundary was marked the government surveyors cleared the trail and set their monuments. A zigzag line was the result. After a long investigation it was discovered the boundary line had been located 200 feet south of the real line. Instead of going back over the line and clearing a new trail the original location measured the distance from the first trail and set up new monuments 200 feet north of the trail. These monuments were hidden among the underbrush and timber so that the traveller would not believe it necessary to clear a new trail along the real boundary and left their work. People going into the country near the boundary in eastern Washington found the trail and a number of monuments set at proper distances. They decided that the stakes along the trail marked the real line, and have ever since regarded it as the boundary. The present surveying party found the mistake had been made, and upon investigation learned the history. A number of complications have arisen as a result of the hidden boundary line. Railroad surveyors have endeavored to locate the boundary in their own work, and have been confuted by the trail. It was their request for a closer investigation that was responsible for the discovery of the mistake. It is stated that a number of important mines are located in the neighborhood of the line, though none of the larger companies which are working there properties are in the territory between the lines. Some undeveloped property is inside the United States, whereas the owners believed it to be in Canada. The boundary party is now working near White's camp, not far from Nelson.—Midway Advance. A BIG SHOW. The papers combine in praising the parade and the performance of Sells & Gray's United Shows. It should be a guarantee to citizens of this city and country that the show is unusually excellent. In fact no better, cleaner, more refined or more interesting performance was ever given than is to be seen beneath the vast white tents of Sells & Gray's shows. Every performer is an artist, from the six marvelous Eddys, whose acrobatic feats have never been equalled for grace and daring, through the entire program, which includes Miss Edna, the Earl sisters, the Tybells and other famous performers. Startling acts are introduced in the three hours' performance. There is something to amaze and something to amuse. Comical clowns with original songs and jokes furnish the fun, and accomplished performers with new and thrilling acts arouse interest and astonishment. The date for this show is Tuesday, August 20th, on which day two performances and a grand street parade will be given. CONTRACT LET.—The contract for supplying the lumber for the new school has been let to the firm of Blue, Fischer and Dechamps, who commenced yesterday to deliver the material on the school site. About 125,000 feet of lumber will be utilized, and the firm will deliver about 25,000 feet daily until the entire quantity is on hand.

NO PARK IN SIGHT COUNCIL CONCLUDES TO DROP THE PROJECT FOR THE PRESENT. OTHER MATTERS ATTENDED TO AT LAST EVENING'S SESSION. The proposed municipal driving park is a dead issue so far as the city council is concerned. The city engineer went over the ground carefully, took all the levels and made the measurements necessary to figure on the proposition. He reports that a regulation half mile track, even with reduced curves, would require an enormous amount of excavating and would never give satisfaction. It might be possible to construct what is known as a "boomerang" track, but even then the cost would be heavy and it would be difficult to construct the track so that it would be safe for speeding. In short, Major VanBuskirk will not undertake the responsibility of recommending the expenditure, and under the circumstances the matter has been dropped. As Mayor Lalonde puts it: "This ends the park question, so far as the council is concerned at this time." Many citizens will regret that a more favorable outcome did not eventuate. With the number of fast drivers in Rossland and the great interest manifested in the pastime by citizens generally, it is most unfortunate that the physical obstacles to be overcome are so great as to be beyond the resources of the civic treasury at this time. The next few days are likely to see city employees in the role of shack destroyers. A resident owns a couple of small houses located in the middle of Sixth avenue, just off Washington street, along which it is proposed to run a pipe line to connect several houses with the city water system. The owner of the shacks in question has steadfastly declined to remove the buildings, and it was decided by the council last night to give him a few hours' notice and then to raze the premises without further preliminaries. In this action the city will be quite within its rights. The resolution by which the council accepts the custody of the \$10,000 for the new school was passed last night, thus removing the last obstacle in the way of going ahead with the building at once. Louis Blue has offered to deed to the city the right of way required for the Stony creek dam if the corporation will concede him the privilege of running a pipe along the corporation's right of way on which the water mains are laid. The matter was referred to the finance committee. All the members of the council were present at the session, which was of brief duration. HIGH SCHOOL, SURE. More Than the Necessary Number of Pupils in Rossland. Rossland will have a high school. Acting on the instructions of the minister of education, Hon. James D. Prentice, to secure a list of the pupils available for the higher class on the understanding that if the number was anything near that required by law the school would be established forthwith, the central school was thrown open yesterday and pupils who desired to take the high school form invited to attend and register. The result surprised the trustees, 22 pupils signifying their intention of accepting the offer of a higher branch of education than has heretofore been afforded the rising generation in Rossland. The list as compiled by Principal MacLean is as follows: Ethel G. McCarty, Mary Parosh, Beattie Buchanan, Annie Powers, Elvengeline Hering, Olive Hobbs, Rosella Dennie, Ella Preston, Lizzie McQuade, Selma Delmuth, Mary Dwyddie, Katie Dyer, Ethel Bonteb, Beatrice Holbe, John Preston, Charles Berger, Edward O'Hearn, Victor Sipeon, Edwin Funk, Rod McLeod, J. Davenport, Mike Gut-dott. The facts in connection with the number of pupils available will be transmitted to Hon. Mr. Prentice tomorrow, when the minister returns to the capital. The arrangement is that he will proceed without delay to appoint a properly qualified teacher for the grade. The time to classes before the regular school opening is almost too short to permit of a new class being launched at the same time the junior classes commence work, but smart work will do wonders and the aim may be accomplished under the handicap. Meantime the work on the new public school is going ahead. Contractor William French has a small crew of men at work grubbing out the lots on which the building will be erected, and actual construction will not be delayed more than a day or two. TO MEET.—The police commissioners will meet shortly to go into certain matters demanding their attention. QUARANTINE INCIDENT.—E. D. Thomas, a New York banker and mining man, had an experience with the quarantine at Northport on Sunday that he is likely to remember for some time. Mr. Thomas came west with his wife, and on reaching Northport was requested to undergo the usual examination by the inspector there. The eastern man refused, and the facts were wired to Dr. Sinclair. The doctor located Mr. Thomas, and pointed out the fact that the regulations had been violated. The visitor then had himself vaccinated, but a fine was imposed. Payment was refused until a solicitor was consulted, after which the amount, \$4 in all, was tendered to Dr. Sinclair. At this juncture his Dominion quarantine inspector concluded that the New York man had undergone enough trouble to convince him of the necessity of conforming to the laws of the great Dominion, and remitted the amount.

POLICE COURT.—The docket at yesterday's police court consisted of a couple of drunks only. One was discharged and the other paid a \$10 assessment. The Colistro and Beamish cases will come up for trial this morning. THE CASCADE.—Sam W. Hall returned last night from a trip to the Cascade. Things are running along smoothly at the property, and the returns from a thorough sampling of the ledge at the lower level are awaited with keen interest. LAST SHOOT.—The closing match for the McHard trophy will be shot at the range on Saturday. The preceding two matches have narrowed the competition down somewhat, but in the final test a dark horse may win the handsome cup. IT'S PAY DAY.—This is pay day in the Rossland camp. The aggregate payroll for July is less than \$10,000, so that the occasion is not of the same importance as is a pay day under normal conditions, when the miners of the city receive cheques for \$100,000 to \$200,000. WON'T BE DRY.—There is little danger of Rossland becoming a dry town in the immediate future. Dan Thomas, who is opening up in the wholesale line on Washington street, received two cars of whiskey yesterday, and is now unloading the consignment at his bonded warehouse. NEW TEACHER.—The last vacancy in the list of teachers for the public schools has been filled by the appointment of Miss Pearl Grant, now of Gladstone. Miss Grant has a second A certificate and has had experience as a teacher. She will arrive here in time for the opening of the schools on Monday. WATER SUPPLY.—The city water supply is still in good shape and in condition to stand another week or two of extreme drought before extraordinary means to conserve the water will be required. Several additional streams tapped by the old pipe line have been turned into the reservoir. AT NORTHPORT SMELTER.—The Northport correspondent of the Spokesman-Review reports to that paper as follows: "Blast furnaces Nos. 2 and 3 are running smoothly at the smelter and are said to be handling from 500 to 600 tons of ore per day. An electric trolley line is being built at the smelter. It will be used for hauling charges to the furnace." OF PARADE.—The militia company paraded last night in good numbers and put in an evening of useful work. The Maxim gun drill and other features were gone through in good shape. The company is rapidly rounding into creditable form, and additional interest is being manifested on account of the possibility of a trip to the coast. ABOUT MORGAN.—The announcement is made that Colonel W. N. Brayton, chief townsaid agent for the new town of Morgan, will personally conduct a party of Rosslanders to the scene of the coming metropolis at an early date. Citizens who would care to participate are requested to notify H. W. C. Jackson. Information regarding the town can be obtained from the advertisement in another column. GOING AHEAD.—The first shipment of Calgary sandstone for the postoffice building has arrived and is now being dressed by the stonecutters on Queen street. The stone is of a yellowish tinge and is as soft as butter compared with the granite of which the lower story of the building is constructed. The stonecutters handle the rock rapidly. A large quantity of the brick which forms the inside of the sector is now on the ground, and with an abundance of the Calgary article on hand the structure will go ahead rapidly. STAFF OF LIFE.—The grocers of Rossland have reduced the price of flour during the continuance of the strike, and the following prices will rule until further notice: Hard wheat flour, 50 pounds, \$1.50; 100 pounds, \$3; barrel, \$6; Spokane flour, 50 pounds, \$1.25; barrel, \$5. The staff of life should be within the reach of all at these quotations. WITH HONORS.—The funeral of the late Jerry Spellman takes place in Spokane today, and will be conducted with the honors peculiar to the Order of Elks. A large number of Spokane Elks will march in the procession, and several representatives of the fraternity from Rossland are expected to be present. The remains will be interred in "Elks Rest" at Greenwood cemetery. DIED AT SPOKANE.—Jerry Spellman, proprietor of the Rossland Saloon, died on Sunday night at the Sacred Heart hospital, Spokane. Deceased resided in this city for a number of years and at one time was regarded as fairly well off. He is credited with manifesting at that juncture in his fortunes a charitable and genial spirit that was never forgotten. He was about 40 years old and unmarried. Mr. Spellman, senior, and a brother reside in Omaha, Neb., and a sister in Connecticut. The deceased was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and held a life membership in Spokane lodge No. 228. Among the outgoing passengers on the S. F. & N. line yesterday were A. P. Gripe to San Francisco, Hector McKeagan to Vancouver, John Cummings to Boston, Mass., Alex. Weir to Denver, Col., Mrs. Thomas and son to Leadville, Col., C. Hillman and J. L. Allison to Toronto.

ON THE KEREMEOS

MANY MINERS BUSY WITH ASSESSMENT WORK ON THEIR CLAIMS.

SOME VERY PROMISING ORE DEPOSITS RECENTLY UNCOVERED.

OLALLA, Aug. 4.—Ever since the first week in July the weather in this section (Red Mountain, Keremeos) has been most favorable for out-door work, which means just now assessment work and road making.

The new government wagon road which will connect the present Penticton-Keremeos road with the Penticton-Nickel Plate road is now well under way, two miles at the Olalla end having already been graded.

It is understood also that all the supplies and mails for Princeton will come in from Penticton via the new road. This will be of vast advantage to the Princetonians, when their present route to the C. P. R. at Spence's Bridge is used.

On the west end of Green Mountain, opposite Northey and Hayes are having the first assessment done on their two claims, the Lorna Doone and Rio Grande.

On the Rio Grande last year, when the claim was located, went \$2.75 in gold and 60 cents in copper. But this was off the cap-ping. No doubt better values will be obtained below the cap.

On the Rio Grande mountain further work has been done on the Shamrock and Billygoat, which has brought to light what is undoubtedly the best showing of copper ore yet seen in any of the summit camps.

On Red Mountain the Keremeos Copper Mines properties are showing up far greater magnitude than the manager expected, although he has been most sanguine as to the size of the ore bodies ever since the company commenced work on the 3rd June.

Another discovery was also made on one of the same company's claims last week. A very wide ledge of lime scales was broken into, and the scales, scarcely more than one inch in thickness, were easily broken up.

The owners of the Blossom claim on Five Mile have struck a nice body of copper sulphide. Work is to be continued to ascertain the extent of the find.

Large quantities of supplies which arrive by rail are being shipped daily to points along the line of the Grand Forks & Republic railway. Three hundred men are employed on construction work.

A misapprehension seems to exist respecting the effect of the recent prospecting of H. N. Galer of the Granby smelter.

At the Nickel Plate the lower tunnel is now employed. The lower tunnel is reported to be running through a splendid ore body, but as the management maintains a strict silence regarding the development of the mine, little information of a reliable nature is to be had.

Hedley camp is however the scene of much activity, now that prospectors are doing their annual assessment work.

In town several buildings are being erected. An assayer's office has been built and occupied. Visitors to the camp can rest assured of ample hotel accommodation, and the prospectors are always willing to show strangers over the camp.

A Wild Ride. Five Men Go Through the Fraser Canyon on a Barge.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 8.—The catch of salmon averages from 500 to 600 to the boat. Trap fish brought from Puget Sound are being obtained in larger numbers than are wanted at one cent apiece.

IN THE SIMILKAMEEN THE SISTER CITIES

MANY MEN ARE AT WORK AND THE MINES SHOWING UP WELL.

A PERIOD OF PROSPERITY HAS NOW ARRIVED FOR PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, Aug. 1.—Among the visitors in camp, looking over the mines, are Smith Curtis, M.L.A., and James D. Sword, M.E., of Rossland, and L. L. Patrick, M.E., of Molson, Wash. The last two gentlemen are at present making an extended examination of Kennedy and Copper mountains.

The owners of the Blossom claim on Five Mile have struck a nice body of copper sulphide. Work is to be continued to ascertain the extent of the find.

The Red Star claim on Roche river is reported to be producing some fine ore from the shaft which Messrs. Ponnals & Bonnevier are sinking.

Considerable building is going on in town. The government building, a \$3,500 structure, is rapidly assuming proportions. William Irving has the contract. Work on the new bridge across the Tulameen river, on which the government is expending a small sum, is nearing completion.

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Hedley camp is however the scene of much activity, now that prospectors are doing their annual assessment work. Many experts have been making a detailed examination of the numerous claims and there is a hopeful feeling that not a few deals will be the result.

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NORTHPORT PROSECUTIONS.

Two Cases Dropped and Two Sent to Superior Court.

NORTHPORT, Aug. 8.—Prosecuting Attorney J. E. M. Bailey came in yesterday, and the preliminary examination of Lamb, Guiteo, Peters and Haggin on charge of assault was resumed where it had been dropped several days before when Mr. Bailey was called to Marcus on important business.

The union hall had been offered for the trial, and Justice Marshall decided to adjourn to that place, and D. H. Carey, attorney for the smelter company, who appeared for the defense, said: "The court has adjourned to the hall of the smeltermen's union. If some other court had adjourned to some other place controlled by the smelter company there would be many reflections cast."

The new sampling mill at the Granby smelter is nearing completion and most of the machinery has been installed.

The annual report of the Earthquake mine, north fork of Kettle river, shows that \$3,846 was expended last year, 400 tons of ore on the dump, averaging \$12.50 per ton.

Walter Askew has accepted a position with the Grand Forks Investment & Trust company. R. F. Tolmie, secretary of the British Columbia Mine Owners' Association, is in town.

Bush fires started to clear the right of way on the proposed line of the Great Northern between here and Republic spread and destroyed hundreds of acres of valuable timber land.

Mr. Charles Hay returned home from his flying eastern trip on Wednesday evening.

Pat Welch has returned from a trip into the Lardeau district, where he has a contract for part of the new railway building in there.

Mr. Heinze and Associates Purchase a Controlling Interest.

HOPE MOUNTAIN SURVEY.

Mr. Dewdney and His Party Now at Work Exploring.

VICTORIA, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—Mr. Dewdney, in charge of the party to survey a pass through the Hope mountains, reports to the chief commissioner of lands and works their safe arrival at the camp.

A BIG EARTHQUAKE

EARTH TREMORS RECORDED BY AN INSTRUMENT AT VICTORIA.

APPARENT CASE OF MURDER AND ROBBERY AT PORT ANGELES.

VICTORIA, Aug. 10.—The seismograph at the meteorological office here on Friday recorded some very severe shocks of earthquake, which the superintendent believes occurred in Alaska, as the records are similar to those made when the last earthquakes occurred up north.

The preliminary tremors commenced at 11:30 a.m., Victoria time, and continued until 4:08, the pendulum in this interval recording several oscillations of three millimetres in amplitude.

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