

# ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1903

Eighth Year, Number 45

ing Dinizulu, eldest son of... This chieftain sent Schiel... in 1885 to negotiate the pro...

afterwards occupied positions... under the Transvaal governa... as appointed artillery captain...

er the Jamieson raid, planned... the construction of the... Johannesburg.

making a stand with his men... slaught, Schiel was severely... and taken prisoner.

his captivity in St. Helena... his memoirs, entitled, "Three Years of Storm and... in South Africa," and on the... of peace lectured in Ger...

CANADIAN BRIEFS.  
Montreal Highland cadets are... abandoned.

ohawk institute at Brantford... rebuilt.

Conservatives of Quebec pro... tender Mr. R. L. Borden a... in the near future.

Lewis, for many years a... of London township, is dead.

Lauby was drowned recent... feet of water in Bucksfoot... or Kingston.

factory of the Bell Organ &... company at Guelph is closed... the result of a dispute over... of organ finishers.

Scott's sawmill at Springhill... derickton, N. B., has been de... by fire. Loss \$12,000; insur...

lfred Putnam, ex-M. P., has... minated for the house of com... of the Conservatives of Hants... otia.

N. Caskey, reeve of Hunger... ship, is dead, aged 77 years... one of the leading men of... county.

re insurance underwriters de... at London, Ont., shall have... water main, and that four fire... shall be purchased.

hlin McDonald was instantly... and Joseph Bennett and Elijah... seriously injured by a fall of... Dominion No. 2 mine at Glace...

lex Johnson, late vice-presi... McGill university, and dean of... city of Arts, who resigned at... of last session, has been... lecturer in classics and... at the Montreal Presby... college.

een English and Scotch moul... were brought to Canada in... summer to work in Toronto... Canada Iron Foundry, have... from Montreal for the old cun... hundred men, employed by the... Engine company on construction... of Sydney mines for the Nova... Steel company, went on strike... Friday of last week because the... would not pay them Satur... They wanted their money... Labor Day, but the company... to make a change, and the... ent out.

POT GOLD MINING COM... PANY (FOREIGN).  
is hereby given that a general... of the stockholders of the Bead... old Mining company (Foreign)... held at the office of E. W. Ruff... a avenue, Rossland, B. C., Sat... September 12th, 1903, at the hour... m., for the purpose of disposing... whole of the assets, rights, pow... franchises of the company.  
W. H. FORTIER, Secretary,  
the 7th day of August, 1903.

MINING INVESTMENTS  
ore money is being made at... ent than at any time in past... ry by investments in stocks... the better class. We can fur... all western stocks at the low... price obtainable for cash or... monthly payments. We also... valuable mining properties... sale.

L. Whitney & Co.

mas S. Gilmour,  
ACCOUNTANT,  
Agent and Stock Broker.  
for Rossland Stock Exchange

Shares Bought and Sold... ictly on Commission.

Attention to Interests of Cl... iving out of City.

Address "WHITEHALL," Rossland.  
Codes Bedford McNeill,  
Clough.

Building, Rossland, B. C.

## AGAIN AN INCREASE

### Last Week's Shipments Reached a Still Higher Figure.

### The Work in the Mines—Developments in Concentration.

Last week's production of ore in the Rossland camp was within a few points of 9000 tons, the increase from the preceding weeks being most gratifying. The Le Roi mine is contributing largely to the increased output. The last week saw production at the War Eagle and Centre Star mines substantially improved.

The developments of the past week have been specially interesting, particularly in the matter of concentration. The announcement that the Le Roi Two plant was rapidly nearing completion, and that the Rossland Power company's works to handle War Eagle and Centre Star ores was to be started immediately, has had an excellent effect in the community and this feeling will also be experienced on the outside when the facts are widely disseminated.

The week has passed somewhat uneventfully so far as developments in connection with the actual operation of the big mines are concerned. A large sum of money was distributed on the August payrolls, the aggregate being about \$50,000; the remainder of the mines pay this week.

### THE OUTPUT.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending September 12 and the year to date are as follows:

Week.	Year.
Le Roi.....	5,220 138,585
Centre Star.....	1,710 58,125
War Eagle.....	1,380 41,595
Le Roi No. 2.....	220 19,034
Jumbo.....	330 1,588
Spitzee.....	60 180
I. X. L. (milled).....	50 120
Kootenay.....	5,794 828
Iron Horse.....	40 40
Velvet.....	3,376
White Bear.....	297
O. K.....	20
Homestake.....	90
Totals.....	8,970 267,327

### AMONG THE MINES.

LE ROI.—No deviation from the ordinary program at the Le Roi is reported during the week. The development work in the deep levels is being continued with additional vigor, and exploration is still under way. Meanwhile the No. 1 dump is being drawn upon to some extent for shipping ore, and the understanding is that these shipments are quite profitable.

LE ROI TWO.—The Josie mine was closed down for a couple of days owing to the cessation of air supply from the Nickel Plate compressor, where a slight accident to the machinery threw the plant out of kilter for a few days. The work in the mine has been along the usual lines, and shipments to the Greenwood smelter have been commenced. Boxcars are being used for this purpose, and the first consignment of six cars was dispatched yesterday via the Canadian Pacific. The No. 1 mine has been closed down, and the management declines to state how long the property will be closed. The ore supply is stated to be in good shape, so that this does not account for the step taken.

The Le Roi Two management believes the Elmore concentrator will be in operation, on one side at least, in a fortnight.

CENTRE STAR.—The week passed quietly at the mine, sloping being followed in the levels down to the 600, and development continued in the 700. Good progress is reported in connection with the 700 drift. The shipments from the mine were somewhat larger than for several weeks previously.

WAR EAGLE.—The stopes were operated generally from the 200 level to the 600 and to some extent on the 700. Development is also proceeding to some extent.

WHITE BEAR.—During the week excellent progress was made with development and construction work. In the main shaft good work is being done and the showing in the side of the shaft improves with depth. During the week several cars of heavy coast timbers arrived to be employed in the construction of the big galloway frame, which forms a feature of the equipment to be installed under the plans outlined by the directors. The construction work throughout is being done in the most substantial and lasting manner.

I. X. L.—The O. K. mill is now operating steadily on ore from the I. X. L., and the management reports satisfactory results. Operations are to be maintained indefinitely along these lines.

SPITZEE.—During the week mining and development were pursued at the mine with most satisfactory results, except that the air supply was not all that the management could have desired. This may be remedied at an early date by an arrangement with the Nickel Plate compressor for air to be piped to the Spitzee head-works. The shipments recorded refer to the ore broken in the course of development on the first level.

### JUMBO.—Much activity is being displayed at the Jumbo mine. The possibility that the operation of the property might be interfered with seems to be dispelled by the statements of the management and the concrete evidence of increased tonnage. A feature of the work at the mine is the discovery of ore rich in telluride. Specimens of this class of ore are on exhibition down town, and have created much interest.

### NICKEL PLATE.—The construction of bulkheads is proceeding steadily, and good progress is reported.

### BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Week.	Year.
Granby.....	1,148 24,196
Mother Lode.....	830 21,951
Snowshoe.....	2,880 45,552
B. C.....	19,355
Sunset.....	900 12,667
Emma.....	264 12,050
Oro Denoro.....	759 4,995
Athelstan.....	180 1,210
Providence.....	21 666
Elkhorn.....	129
Totals.....	9,672 413,731

## LOCAL MINING TALK

### ABOUT CONCENTRATORS AND MILLING IN GENERAL FOR ROSSLAND.

### SHORT PARAGRAPHS ABOUT THE VARIOUS ROSSLAND MINES.

The announcement as to the commencement of work forthwith on the Rossland Power company's concentrator near Trail was received with gratification throughout the city yesterday. True there was some measure of disappointment that the works were not to be constructed within the city limits, in which case the city would have enjoyed the first fruits of the company's enterprise—the benefit of the construction payroll. It is agreed, however, that the company would naturally have erected the works at the mines or in the city as close to the mines as possible had the project been feasible, and that this course must have been impracticable for solid business reasons. The water supply question was, presumably, the main motive for locating the mill on the site selected.

The great advantage to accrue through the inauguration of concentrating on a large scale will, of course, be the increased tonnage broken down in the stopes of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines and such other properties as adopt this or any other process of milling, and the benefits arising from the increased employment of skilled workmen to accomplish these results will accrue exclusively to the Golden City.

After the lengthy experiments and investigation into concentration of the combined companies in investing a sum that can scarcely be less than \$50,000 in milling works will be generally accepted as evidence prima facie that a practicable and economical system has been evolved, otherwise the considerable investment contemplated would be withheld until results were assured beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

While concentration is under discussion it is worthy of mention that the ultimate site for the Le Roi Two's final milling works is an open brook. Throughout it has been stated that the existing Elmore process plant is only a practical experiment, and that in event of success attending the company's efforts, which are the outcome of long and exhaustive laboratory research and experiment, concentrating works on an infinitely larger scale are contemplated. The present mill site will accommodate six units on the Elmore process, but the Le Roi Two company may desire to erect a twenty unit mill, which would treat 600 tons of ore daily, and in this event would be compelled to seek a mill site elsewhere than on the present location. However, this is anticipating many months' developments, and only calls for passing reference.

### MINOR GOSSIP.

Rumor has been busy with matters appertaining to the interior economy of the Josie mine during the present week, and various alterations in connection with the arrangement of mine officials have taken place. The question is one that does not call for newspaper publicity at the present juncture, according to the management. The No. 1 mine has been closed down for reasons that the management is not disposed to discuss. As the mine has recently produced the richest ore found in Rossland for several years, it contains a large tonnage of pay ore, including much heavy iron ore, the suspension of activity probably hinges around the present arrangement for marketing the Le Roi Two company's product.

### DRAKE BROTHERS SAFE.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 15.—The three wealthy Drake brothers of St. Louis, who were believed to be lost in the wild Clearwater country in Western Montana, have returned to Missoula. They are alive and well. They were surprised to learn that a belief had prevailed that they had become lost in the mountains. They are accustomed to mountain expeditions and at no time were they in danger of losing their way.

## GENERAL NEWS OF THE KOOTENAY

### THE SLOCAN.

The Rambler has shipped over one million dollars' worth of ore to date. The customs house at Nakusp has been closed.

The Ivanhoe was the only Sandon shipper the past week. It sent 42 1-2 tons to the Trail smelter. The Blue Bird is looking well just now. G. D. Porter has sunk over 60 feet on the ore shoot, and plenty of ore of good grade is in sight.

The American Boy strike has widened out to 22 inches of steel galena. The ore assays 160 ounces silver and 81 per cent lead to the ton. Four sacks tipped the scales the other day at 840 pounds, or 210 pounds each.

Phil McGinness and Mike Morrissey have taken a contract of driving over 80 feet of a tunnel on the Deadman, one of the Noble Five group. They commenced work on Thursday and expect to strike the lead between 80 and 100 feet, if they do there is likely to be some stir around the Noble Five the coming winter.

A contract for a second tramway for the Idaho mine was given to B. C. Riblet, of Nelson, last week and construction will start at once. Preparations are under way for resuming extensive operations in the near future, and everything is being put into shape as fast as possible. This pioneer mine has been practically shut down for a long time, but from the activity displayed around the property it is evident that it will not long before the Idaho will again be in the front rank of Slocan shippers.

J. J. Humphreys, one of the directors of the Rambler-Cariboo, was in Kaslo last week. Mr. Humphreys expressed himself as being highly pleased with the recent strike and predicted a great future for the mine.

Dave McPhail, one of the owners of the rich Silver Queen, reports the property showing up better than ever. A shaft has been sunk on the ore body for 125 feet, and the rich vein has been exposed the entire length. A crosscut is now being driven lower down the hill to strike the lead at depth. This is already in over 100 feet and the lead is expected to be reached after 40 feet more has been driven. The vein is 13 inches wide at the bottom of the shaft and the ore is of the same high grade. The property is very rich, a 5-ton shipment averaged 350 ounces. No shipping is being done at present, the four men at work are driving and timbering the crosscut. As soon as the lead is tapped the vein will be drifted on in the deep workings, to ascertain its extent, and ore shipment will resume.

Eight hundred and fifteen voters are registered as follows in the neighborhood of Slocan and the Arrow Lakes:

Slocan.....	239
Nakusp.....	105
Sandon.....	154
New Denver.....	114
Rosebery.....	17
McGuinn.....	34
Three Forks.....	34
Winlaw.....	30
Alamo.....	2
Gutelius.....	1
Cody.....	2
Burton.....	19
Pier Valley.....	4
Dear Park.....	5

### POPULAR CREEK.

The owners of the Gold Park refused \$1000 for a nugget found on their claim. J. J. Young of Calgary and Cochrane, B. C., and McLeod are reported to have paid \$5000 cash to Eric Larsen for a claim lying between the Swede group and the Lucky Jack.

The Lucky Jack tunnel has been run about 50 feet at a vertical depth of 100 feet, and the values found on the surface still continue.

Marquis and Gilbert are stinking on their property with good results. Samples of Poplar Creek ore have been secured for the approaching Nelson fair.

J. J. Cameron built the first hotel at Poplar. He has also taken the lead in building sidewalks, securing record of fees, and other movements to benefit the camp. He runs a better house than could be expected under the circumstances.

Reports of rich gold finds continue to pour in from the Lardesh river district. The latest and greatest find reported was made last week on the Gold Park group. A piece of quartz the size of a man's head was taken from a lead that parallels the one in which the original wonderful deposit was found, and imbedded in this quartz was a piece of pure gold as large as a man's two fists, clinging to the rock by stringers of gold that ran through and around the ore.

### EAST KOOTENAY.

A report from Elko says that two prospectors have discovered and located a small body of hematite iron on Sandon. The parties are now engaged in driving a tunnel on the vein, which is said to be from three to six feet wide. The wagon road between Fernie and Morrissey will be constructed on the west side of Elk river.

The big sawmill at Warden is now cutting about 85,000 feet of lumber daily. The provincial government has granted an appropriation of \$500 for street improvements in Cranbrook.

Fernie is talking incorporation again. The public school at the North Star mine is progressing nicely.

The Canadian Pacific railway company, says the Fort Steele Prospector, should be required to mark the boundaries of its land in East Kootenay. This is a matter calling for prompt action.

## A NEW CONCENTRATION PLANT

### Mill for Treatment of War Eagle and Centre Star Ores to Be Erected at Once—Site Selected Near Trail.

E. B. Kirby, general manager of the War Eagle-Centre Star companies, stated yesterday that the Rossland Power company, a subsidiary company of the War Eagle and Centre Star, has perfected all plans and arrangements for the immediate construction of the long-promised concentrator for the treatment of the low grade ores of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, and probably other mines of the camp.

The mill will be erected near Trail, about three-quarters of a mile north of the smelter along the line of the Columbia & Western between Trail and Rolson and near the Columbia river.

The original plant will have a capacity of 90 tons per day, but it will be constructed in such a manner that it can be enlarged to advantage as fast as circumstances may require. Work on the construction of the mill will commence immediately, under the direction of Franz Cazin, a mechanical engineer of Denver, who enjoys an exceptionally high reputation in the ranks of his profession. Mr. Cazin spent a few days in Rossland last winter. The superintendent of the mill will be Clyde M. Eye, who has been in charge of the experimental plant at Silica.

The establishment of the mill at this site is being warmly congratulated upon his success in Victoria.

### THE LARDEAU.

The time has now come for a chartered bank to open a branch at Trout Lake, and make it pay from the jump off. That this is true is evidenced by the fact that the managers of various banks are in looking over the ground with the view of opening a branch at once.

The prosperous condition of the Lardeau and the gold excitement at Poplar creek together with the big I. X. L. sawmill is the cause of it all. The Canadian Pacific railway company collected \$10,000 for freight charges at this station for the months of July and August, all of which business would go through a local bank if established here.

A new mining company is formed called the Kootenay Consolidated Mines, Limited, of B. C. with a capital of \$5,000,000, and all this business would be handled by a local bank.

The big sawmill that is under construction at Trout Lake by the Canada Timber and Sawmill Co., Ltd., will employ from 80 to 100 men and be done by this company's business would be done by a local bank.

The greater part of the property owners at Poplar creek are men from Trout Lake hence their business would be done by a local bank.

The hotels are full and other buildings are being fitted up to accommodate the trade, and a dozen times each day the clerk of the hotel is asked the question: Where is the bank? The local stores and hotels are handicapped by having either to go out or wait for the mail to make their deposits or get money to assist them in running their business.

The Lucky Boy mine and others have the ground covered for a distance of 800 feet long and 5 feet wide pilled with their rich ore 6 feet high waiting for the C. P. R. to move the same. This property is directly tributary to Trout Lake and all its business is done here.

Trout Lake is the central point of the whole district and the place that will last. It is the end of navigation, the place where everything and every person stops when coming into the district, the place where all the mining supplies are distributed and hauled by horses to the mines, and a beautiful place to live in as it is located at the end of a lake 16 miles long where boating and fishing can be had and yet within a mile or two of the mines.

### RETURN TO WORK.

The Decision Reached by the Striking Missouri Miners.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15.—A dispatch from Novinger, Mo., states that the striking coal miners held a mass meeting and voted to return to work tonight. This action was taken in accord with the convention of the miners, which met here yesterday.

Immediately after President Mitchell and the other leaders heard of the decision of the Novinger strikers they notified the mineowners that they were ready for a joint conference and the conference was called at once.

Trail detracts nothing from the advantages that Rossland will experience by its inauguration. The main feature is that the conditions are now ripe for the treatment of the enormous tonnage of low grade ore of the Rossland mines. The benefit, so far as the town is concerned, will be derived from the mining of the ore, which will necessitate a very large addition to the payroll of the camp. The operation of the mill will require a comparatively small force of men, and therefore it is a comparatively insignificant matter whether it is located right in the centre of the camp or a few miles distant.

It is understood the Canadian Pacific will commence the construction of switches and other facilities at the mill site without delay in order to facilitate the handling of the material used in the construction of the concentrator.

Water for the mill will be taken from Stoney, Rock and Murphy creeks, and conducted to the concentrator by a flume. Sixty or seventy men will be employed on the mill in construction, and the work will be rushed as rapidly as possible. While the concentrator may not be ready for operation by the first of the year, it certainly will be in operation within four to six months.

While the plans are for a two hundred ton plant there is every reason to suppose that as soon as it has been in successful operation it will be doubled if not quadrupled, in capacity without the slightest unnecessary delay.

The erection of the mill will be completed earlier than would ordinarily have been the case by reason of the fact that the company had the timbers sawn some weeks ago, and the material is now thoroughly seasoned and ready to put into place. Moreover, the machinery for the plant has been ordered from the manufacturers at various points, and arrangements made for the stonework required in the foundations. A special effort will be made to have the premises roofed in before snow flies, and the outlook for the accomplishment of this seems to be bright.

With the foregoing statement the prospect for brighter days than Rossland has yet seen improves wonderfully. It has always been agreed that if means were worked out to utilize the almost inexhaustible low grade ore deposits of the camp the city would enter upon an entirely new era of its history that would place the mining business on an unparalleled basis of activity. This has been accomplished, and the fact is to be demonstrated in a big industrial works. Rossland's new sun is rising!

### THE AUGUST PAYROLLS.

Aggregate for Rossland Miners Was Over \$80,000.

Yesterday saw the last of the August payrolls distributed among Rossland's miners. The aggregate paid out in this manner was over \$80,000, distributed as follows:

Le Roi.....	\$27,000
War Eagle-Centre Star.....	23,000
Le Roi Two.....	12,300
Rossland-Kootenay.....	5,000
Spitzee.....	7,000
I. X. L.....	1,500
Jumbo.....	500
Other minor properties.....	4,000
Total.....	\$81,300

In connection with the foregoing it must always be remembered that the amounts specified are distributed exclusively among working miners and in some instances, office employees. The costs for managers' salaries and disbursements of a similar nature are not included, although these sums would easily swell the total to \$100,000.

The bulk of the foregoing amount was distributed on the 10th inst when the Le Roi, Le Roi Two and Rossland-Kootenay companies paid their employees, yesterday being pay day at the War Eagle-Centre Star, White Bear, Spitzee and remaining companies.

### SEATTLE CARS RUN.

Street Railway Strike Called Off as Hopeless.

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—Upon the advice of Richard Cornelius of San Francisco, representing the international body of Street Railway Employees, the strike of the streetcar men in this city was called off. Cornelius arrived here last night and found all the cars running as usual and considerably less than 100 men on strike. The other unions of the city were divided in sentiment as to the merits of the strike, and about three-fourths of the members of the streetcar men's union remained at work after the strike was declared. Mr. Cornelius canvassed the situation and decided that the fight was a hopeless one.

### AGAINST MONOPOLY.

Premier Seddon's Proposed Legislation in New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 15.—Premier Seddon has introduced a very drastic bill for the prevention of monopolies in New Zealand. It proposes to establish a monopoly court, with the full powers of a supreme court, to investigate all complaints regarding the enhancing of prices by the formation of trusts, and prescribes heavy penalties for offenders.

### TWO KNOCK-OUTS.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—Martin Duffy knocked out Philadelphia Tommy Ryan in the eighth round of a slow and uninteresting fight.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15.—Sam Macrany knocked out "Denver" Ed Martin in the first round tonight.

### WAGON WAY AT LAST

#### BURNT BASIN TO GET MUCH NEEDED FACILITIES FOR TRAFFIC.

#### WORK STARTS NEXT WEEK—MEANS MUCH FOR DISTRICT.

Burnt Basin is to get a wagon road at last. Work on the road is expected to start next week, and it is expected that the thoroughfare will be practically completed before snow flies, although the department will have to exercise celerity in completing the undertaking while the fall weather lasts. Manager Jackson of the Contact mines returned to the city last night from Burnt Basin with the pleasing intelligence as to the result of the campaign for the road.

With the transportation facilities which a properly conducted wagon road will afford the Burnt Basin district is likely to come to the front rapidly.

The district includes several important showings, the principal one being on the Contact. This property has been operated steadily for some years, and is now lending its financial assistance to the road building proposed by the government. A considerable body of excellent concentrating ore has been blocked out in the workings, and the development of the property has reached the stage where further progress is barred until machinery can be installed. Under existing conditions the installation of plant is impracticable, because no heavy apparatus could be brought in over the trails that afford the only means of ingress to Burnt Basin. With the wagon road constructed, the Contact company proposes to bring in such plant as is necessary to facilitate further development, principally in the direction of sinking. The question of concentrating the ores for shipment will also be taken into the consideration of the management in going into this feature of the industry.

In addition to the Contact there are a dozen promising properties that will be developed on a much larger scale now that the costs of operation will be reduced. In every respect the construction of the road is of vital importance to the section, and much is expected of it under the new conditions that will obtain with transportation provided.

### CARLYLE IS HOME

#### LE ROI EX-MANAGER IN CANADA FROM SPAIN ON A VISIT.

#### SAYS SPAIN IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR HIM—ABOUT THE RIO TINTO.

W. A. Carlyle, formerly provincial mineralogist for B. C., later manager of the Le Roi mine and now in charge of the famous Rio Tinto mine in Spain as general manager, is in Canada on a short visit. It is most unlikely that he will come west on the trip, as his leave is short. "Some time I may return to Canada, but just at present Spain is good enough for me," is attributed to Mr. Carlyle in an expression of his sentiments.

An eastern paper contains the following outline of Mr. Carlyle's record in Spain and the big property under his care:

Outside of the king and a few of his advisers there is probably no one man who wields a greater influence in Spain today than Mr. Carlyle. When his appointment to the management of the Rio Tinto was announced some four years ago it was hailed with delight by Canadians as something in the nature of a national triumph. Mr. Carlyle was at that time manager of the Le Roi mine at Rossland.

The Rio Tinto mine is the largest in the world. It is controlled by an English syndicate, and is situated in the south of Spain, the seat of the company being at Huelber, the port from which Columbus sailed on his voyage to discover America. The mine is 60 miles inland, and is reached by railway.

There are 11,000 men on the payroll of the Rio Tinto, comprising 75 Englishmen on the staff in charge of departments. Mr. Carlyle says he has found the Spaniards excellent workmen. They receive their pay daily, a plan which is found to work well, as it tends to keep the men out of debt.

The output of the Rio Tinto is about two million tons of ore a year, half of which is shipped to Europe and America, and sold for per cent. of the ore is treated by smelting to blister copper in the latest type of American smelting plant. The balance is treated locally by leaching with water, a method distinctive to a few mines in the south of Spain, and in no other part of the world. Every twenty-four hours seven million gallons of copper liquor from these leaches are run into canals filled with pig iron and metallic copper which, with blister copper, is sent to the company's refining plant in Wales.

The company turns out about eighty million pounds of copper a year, and it is one of the largest producers in the world, only being exceeded by the Anaconda, in Butte, and the Calumet and Hecla in Michigan. It is not only the largest copper dividend paying mine, but pays more in dividends than any other mine in the world, with the exception of the DeBeers diamond mines in South Africa. The Rio Tinto pays from six and a half to nine millions a year in dividends, according to the price of copper.

In the past three years, under Mr.

Carlyle's management, no less a sum than twenty-one millions of dollars has been paid out in dividends. The Rio Tinto has the largest reserve of ore in sight in the world, there being enough to permit of the present rate of extraction for the next 100 years. At their seaport the company has the largest private pier in the world, and unloads from thirty to forty ocean steamers per month.

Mr. Carlyle stated that R. E. Palmer, a Canadian boy, who graduated at McGill in his year, is doing extremely well there. He is the mining engineer in charge of all the underground work, and has 2600 men under him.

When Mr. Carlyle assumed charge of the Rio Tinto he was beset with labor troubles, and was called upon to settle several strikes. This he did, and now matters are moving along smoothly, and the men are highly satisfied.

The Rio Tinto was first worked by the Romans over twenty-six hundred years ago, and is rich in historical interest. Mr. Carlyle says that he enjoys life in Spain very much, the winters being especially fine, frost being almost unknown. He will leave on the return voyage in about two weeks.

Mr. Carlyle is a Woodstock boy, his father being now school inspector for Oxford county. Miss Florence Carlyle, the well known Canadian artist, is a sister.

### RAISED THE SALARIES

#### SOME SCHOOL TEACHERS WILL DRAW HIGHER PAY IN FUTURE.

#### STATEMENT OF SCHOOL BOARD'S FINANCES—OTHER SCHOOL MATTERS.

The hearts of three ladies on the Rossland school teaching staff will be made happy today by a notification from the secretary of the school board of increases in salaries. The teachers in question are Misses Elder, Shrapnel and Urquhart, who have been receiving \$55 per month for their services. In future their salaries will be \$60 per month. At the first of the present term the trustees cut the staff down by one, which threw increased responsibilities on the remaining teachers, particularly as the attendance is larger now than in June last, when there was an extra instructor on the staff. For this reason the increases in pay were granted at last night's meeting of the board.

While the question of expenditure was under consideration, a statement of the outlay for the year to date with an estimate for the balance of the fiscal year was submitted.

In submitting this estimate the school board has done what the city council has failed to do as yet, and the figures will be examined with interest by ratepayers. Appended is the balance sheet:

RECEIPTS JAN. 1 TO AUG. 31, 1903

Balance brought forward from 1902	\$54 10
1st quarter per capita grant	172 88
2nd quarter per capita grant	172 88
Half year high school grant	150 00
Arrears of taxes for 1902	96 71
Taxes for 1903	100 70
Balance overdraft	4370 91
	\$8418 00

EXPENDITURES JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1903.

Teachers' salaries	\$8563 40
Janitors' salaries	920 00
Fuel	551 80
Supplies including sanitary	279 22
Strengthening schools	67 50
Reference library	36 48
	\$8521 91

ESTIMATES FOR BALANCE OF 1903.

3rd and 4th quarters per capita grant, @ \$1700 each	\$3400 00
Half year high school grant	150 00
Arrears taxes 1902	100 00
Taxes for 1903	1800 00
Estimated deficit Dec. 31, 1903	3071 91
Total	\$8521 91

EXPENDITURES.

Balance overdraft Aug. 31, 1903	\$4370 91
Teachers' salaries, 4 months at \$790 per month	\$3160 00
Janitors' salaries, 4 months at \$115 per month	460 00
Supplies	225 00
Fuel	150 00
Water	96 00
Secretary	60 00
	\$8521 91

The expenditure outlined in the foregoing is about \$600 less than was estimated at the first of the year, so that the board would have had a \$600 balance on its estimated outlay had it not been for the increases in salaries granted last night, which will amount to \$45 for the remainder of the year.

It will be noted that the estimated deficit at the end of the year is slightly over \$3000, which will be the sum to be paid into the school funds by the city council out of the general revenue of the corporation.

MINOR MATTERS.

It was resolved to ask for tenders for the winter supply of fuel. The contractors will be asked to figure on sixteen inch and four foot wood and on coal to be delivered at either school as required.

Miss Florence White was appointed to the teaching staff to fill one of the vacancies now existing. She will probably be attached to the Cook avenue school.

The board was appointed a committee of the whole to interview Hon. Richard McBride and other members of the cabinet on their approaching visit to the city in respect to securing an increased

per capita grant for non-resident pupils attending the public schools here. The board does not take the advanced view of the subject that has been adopted in Phoenix, where it is proposed to put a direct fee on non-resident children, but considers that the department should arrange matters satisfactorily in this respect.

#### MATRICULATION NOW.

On the recommendation of Principal King, of the high school, the board practically concluded to alter the curriculum of the high school from the second class provincial certificate work to the matriculation work of McGill or Toronto universities, as is done under similar conditions at the coast high schools.

Under existing conditions high school pupils successfully passing the second class provincial examinations cannot enter any of the universities without an additional year's work. If matriculation work was taken up here, as is permissible, the successful pupil could immediately enter the university to which the school was attached, and on presentation of the matriculation certificate could receive from the provincial education department a second class teaching certificate without further examination. In addition the matriculation work embraces fewer subjects, and better attention can therefore be devoted to the studies required.

### GET THE GLAD HAND

#### MANUFACTURERS' EXCURSION WILL BE GLADLY WELCOMED HERE.

#### COMMERCE CONGRESS DELEGATES ALSO WELCOME, BUT NO RAIDING.

It is now practically settled that the suggested effort to sidetrack the Commerce Congress delegates at Robson with a view of having some of the party at least visit Rossland will be dropped. No one seems willing to serve on committees to meet the party at Arrowhead and paint Rossland's attractions en route down the lake. The political situation has become more or less acute locally, and at this special juncture no one wants to give up three days and considerable money to go after the tourists. Moreover no special encouragement has been held out to the effect that the Commerce Congress delegates want to come here, and it is felt locally that if the party do not come here they will be the losers.

The Manufacturers' excursion will come to Rossland, however, and members thereof will get the glad hand cordially.

The party is expected to arrive in the city on October 3. This is election day throughout the province, and if the excursionists reach Rossland on that eventful day they will see more activity and life on the streets than could be witnessed on any other day of the year, all of which will leave an excellent impression with the visitors. The date is not definitely fixed, however, and the day specified has only been named as a basis on which the reception of the visitors can be arranged.

The board of trade has formed a reception committee to look after the visitors on their arrival, and the members named for this duty are S. F. Parrish, general manager of the Le Roi company; Edmund B. Kirby, general manager of the War Eagle-Centre Star; William Thompson, general manager, Rossland-Kootenay company; Mayor Dean, A. H. MacNeil, K. C. Mackenzie, secretary.

The secretary of the Manufacturers' association has indicated that the excursionists do not desire the citizens of Rossland to go to any special expense or trouble for entertainment.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

G. G. S., Philadelphia, Pa.—The Norway Mountain Gold & Silver copper mine is, so far as can be learned here, not in business, and the intentions and purposes of the management, it has no property that can be traced, and we doubt if it has any corporate existence at the present time. The second concern you ask about is in a different position. It owns a property that has produced good ore, although at a juncture when mining costs were excessive in that section of the Rossland district. It is intimated, however, that the company's affairs are on the upward trend and you will probably read something definite along this line in The Miner at a comparatively early date.

Industrial Publishing Co., Halifax, N. S.—The Rossland and Trail Creek Mining company is defunct. Its property was sold by the sheriff in the spring of 1888 to H. McPherson, Wilson McKinnon and J. E. Good. The Rossland Eastern Gold Mining company is also defunct. It is understood the company's claims lapsed, but at any rate the concern is dead.

E. F. H., Cincinnati, O.—The company has done no work on its properties this summer, although it was reported by the manager last spring that more powerful machinery would be installed to carry the work to a deeper level. We believe there has been trouble in connection with the management and that this had the effect of putting an end for the present to the work at the mine. It is generally understood that the mine has large bodies of milling ore and that payshoots may be located with additional depth, but we are not in possession of any exclusive information in relation thereto.

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN ROSSLAND—Advertise in the Rossland Miner. R. P. P.

### NEWS OF THE COAST

Maxwell Smith has completed a very interesting trip through the interior of the province inspecting the fruit on the market and visiting all the orchards for the purpose of instructing the owners regarding the marketing and shipping of fruit. "While I did not inspect the fruit in the orchards of the interior of British Columbia officially," he said, "I did inspect them incidentally for my own satisfaction. There may be some falling off in the Chilliwack apple crop; that I am not prepared to affirm or deny, but I do know that the apple crop of the province is a good average crop, and if anything the export of apples this year will be larger than last. I also wish to say that the impression left on the public mind by the newspaper references to the plum rot in the province is wrong. There is no more plum rot in the province than there ever was. The plum crop is looking well, and the same may be said of the prunes crop. The apple season is now commencing, and the federal department of agriculture is taking steps to enforce the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act, 1901, as amended in 1902."

A. G. Langley, E. Sc., and E. P. Colley, P. S. Sc., have returned from a trip to Graham Island, of the Queen Charlotte group. They examined the coal measures on the Blodgett Inlet, where work was carried on up to the year 1872. The coal is reported by them to be of excellent quality, but the workings when it was formerly mined are in such a condition that a great deal would have to be spent upon them in order to carry on work. Boring for new bodies is therefore advised.

The Farmers' Produce Association, with headquarters at Ladysmith, will be unable, it is reported, to meet its liabilities. The continued strike among the miners at Ladysmith is given as the reason for this. The manager of the organization was A. H. Gardom, of Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island. The association was commenced just about the time the labor trouble broke out, and had for its object the development of a wholesale trade between Ladysmith and Salt Spring Island, with the probability of a further extension of the trade. Malcolm & Purvis, of Salt Spring Island, will probably take over the trade.

At the Anglican church, Duncan, Edward Hicks-Besch, a nephew of the ex-chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Besch, was united in matrimony to Miss Jaynes, daughter of a well known old time resident of that district. The immediate friends of the contracting parties were present during the ceremony, after which a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Mr. Hicks-Besch is proprietor of a general store at Hazelton.

Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., as his appearance shows, is far from well, and all agree who see him, whether they are of his political views or not, that the state of his health is amply justified by his departure from Ottawa to return home for rest, ere the close of an unduly protracted Dominion session.

Mr. Walter Hunter, B. A., the well known and capable principal of the Naino high school, lies seriously ill at his residence in Newcastle. He was in bad health last term, and early in the present school session suffered a regrettable relapse.

Fred Weldon, long a resident of Victoria, and known to many people on the coast, died a few days ago. He was the first conductor to take a train over the E. & N. railway, on which line he ran for many years, making the regular trip to Nanaimo, leaving the railway a number of years ago, he embarked in the saloon business. Mr. Weldon came of the widely known Weldon family of New Brunswick.

News has been received that the strike at the Van Anda mines has been settled, the "pocket knife" returned to work. Mr. Vaughan-Rhys, the manager, agreed to recognize the union, but reserves the right to engage union or non-union men as he sees fit. The union some time ago withdrew its demand for a nine-hour day for carpenters and blacksmiths, and there is no increase in pay. The men employed at the Marble Bay mines on Texada island resumed work under the old conditions on Tuesday last.

There was a warm time at a political labor meeting in Vancouver on the evening of Labor Day. The Socialists were present in force and refused to speak. Ralph Smith, M. P., a chance to speak, making so great a noise as to drown his voice. Finally Mr. Smith, Chris Foley and a considerable portion of the audience left the hall.

W. H. Ladner, has been nominated by the Conservatives of the Delta riding, to oppose John Oliver, R. J. Hickey, of French Creek, is expected to be the candidate of the Conservatives in Alberni district, opposing W. W. B. McInnes, Liberal. Lillooet Conservatives will probably nominate A. McDonald, road inspector. Victoria Socialists have selected J. C. Winters and O. L. Charlton as their candidates. Ald. W. W. Forrester, of New Westminster, has been chosen by Dewdney Liberals to oppose Premier McBride.

A colonist reported was informed by a gentleman in touch with naval affairs at Esquimalt that the belief is general among the latter that the imperial government fully intends to proceed at an early date with the construction of a new drydock—one some 200 feet longer than the present basin. The need for such increased facilities is manifest, it is pointed out, when it is mentioned that the admiralty has signified its intention of operating with "flying squadrons" to a larger extent than heretofore. Such ships as would be included in a flying squadron as things are at present.

A Dawson dispatch says: "The Horticultural exhibition opened here today and the quantity and quality of the exhibits were such that the success of the fair was at once assured. The number and variety of the displays in flowers and vegetables were remarkable. Turnips weighing twenty-one pounds were shown, and cauliflowers eleven inches across. Every vegetable known in the east was on exhibition. Enormous cabbages and celery; potatoes as large and fine as seen anywhere in Canada, and onions grown from seed. The profusion of flowers was a matter of wonder even

A splendid showing has been made by the Tree Copper company for the month of August. The returns show that the amount of ore smelted was 4787 tons, exclusive of customs ore. The value of this, less refining charges, is \$68,885.

Mayor W. H. Keary has been nominated by the Liberals of New Westminster for the provincial election. Henry Sheppard has been placed in the field by the Labor party in Nanaimo, and he will also receive the support of the Liberals.

The Vancouver Province has a story to the effect that the announcement has been made that the tram company which operates between Seattle and Tacoma will next year begin active steps to build its line into Vancouver, making this the terminal of the big system, connecting all the important towns on the coast. It is said that this is the reason that the Great Northern is trying to get hold of the Westminster bridge so that the tram company may not pass over it, as it would compete with their line.

Mr. D. M. Eberts, former attorney general of British Columbia, who was at Clinton lately, imparted the interesting news that he met a number of rich American mining men who had been investigating the quartz situation in Cariboo. They were much impressed with what they had seen. They say that the country has only been skimmed over for quartz, and they came across immense bodies of low grade ore which are bound to be developed some day into paying mines. Mr. Eberts said that while Clinton looked well and the country was prosperous crops were rather backward.

James Dunsuir and party of friends, including Major Audain, are at Cumberland looking over the new work at Hamilton lake, where two slopes are being driven into the anthracite bed, and coal is expected to be struck at once. The other day the workmen began to sink a shaft at the same point. It was anticipated by Mr. Dunsuir at the time he visited Cumberland a week or two ago that the anthracite vein would not be reached for several weeks. They have succeeded in overcoming the water more easily than was then expected to be possible, and in consequence the work will be much more expeditiously carried out.

At a meeting of the New Westminster city council the mayor reported that when news was received that election day had been set on October 3rd, which would clash with the last day of the exhibition, he had petitioned the premier and the lieutenant-governor asking them to have the date advanced as it would practically kill the exhibition. Hon. Mr. McBride had wired back that the date was set and could not be changed. The mayor's action was approved. Alderman Holmes enquired of the amount of duty raised by Combe, and among several points raised by S. Perry Mills, K. C., was that inasmuch as the legacies amounted to nearly \$20,000, and were payable free of duty, therefore the duty on the legacies was payable out of the residuary estate, and no duty could be chargeable on the money to be applied to the payment of duty on the legacies; otherwise it would be making the residuary legates pay duty on duty. This is the first time the point has been raised. The estate in British Columbia is said to be over \$53,000.

The extension of the Canadian Pacific railway company's wharves at Vancouver by the addition of piers running out at nearly right angles to the face of the present wharves will be commenced before long. The piers, for there are five of them, will not be built at once. It is the intention to construct one after the other as requirement calls for them. The first will be started at the foot of Thurlow street. Each pier will be 600 feet long by 175 feet wide. Each will bear two warehouses 50 by 150 feet, and between the warehouses will be run a line of railway track. The five piers will be located between Seymour and Thurlow streets. Between Cambie and Carrall streets the company will ultimately construct three other piers.

A Japanese named Eyme sent up for trial by Stipendiary Magistrate Lord, of Port Essington, on August 8th, for striking a fellow-countryman, elected for speedy trial and pleaded guilty before Judge Bole. When asked for some details of the crime, accused said that he had stabbed the man, using a pocket knife. The judge ordered the knife to be produced and when shown to the court, the "pocket knife" turned out to be a formidable looking weapon, the blade being 10 inches long and with its handle it measured 15 inches. The clothes of the wounded man were produced and showed by the cuts and blood-stains that the victim must have sustained a fearful gash in the left side, the wonder being that the wound did not prove fatal. In view of the serious nature of the case, the judge said that he could not pass a less sentence than three years in the penitentiary.

There is at least one self-supporting colony in British Columbia that was established by the government. This is what is known as the Bella Coola colony, and is composed of Scandinavians mostly from Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota. The farms in the colony are yielding splendidly this year, and the cattle are in good shape. Not only are the colonists raising enough for their own support, but they have begun to ship to the outside. About a week ago a steamer Tees took eight fine beef steers to a butcher at Port Essington. The steers are all splendid animals and looked almost as though they had been stall-fed. They walked aboard the vessel that was to take them to their death as quietly as oil jars.

There is splendid pasture and irrigable land in the colony land, and the colonists also have the right to use the surrounding government land for grazing.

A Dawson dispatch says: "The Horticultural exhibition opened here today and the quantity and quality of the exhibits were such that the success of the fair was at once assured. The number and variety of the displays in flowers and vegetables were remarkable. Turnips weighing twenty-one pounds were shown, and cauliflowers eleven inches across. Every vegetable known in the east was on exhibition. Enormous cabbages and celery; potatoes as large and fine as seen anywhere in Canada, and onions grown from seed. The profusion of flowers was a matter of wonder even

### "Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



GOLD DUST does more work better work and does it cheaper. It saves backs as well as pocketbooks. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis. Makers of CORCO SOAP (oval cake).

to those residing here, and among the displays the pastels for color and size eclipsed anything shown in Southern California. The stock on display was wonderful, and especially so when the age of the district is taken into account. The mineral exhibit was fair, and was a source of admiration, particularly to newly arrived visitors."

The provincial government has just received a nice little windfall in the shape of succession duty on the estate of the late Mr. A. G. Ferguson of Vancouver, who died in San Francisco a few months ago. The executors on Wednesday settled up the amount due to the government as succession duty, as a result the provincial treasury will be enriched by the large sum of \$10,931. This is the largest amount ever paid for succession duty in Vancouver, and very few estates in the province have ever paid such a sum. Among the property in Vancouver owned by the deceased were the Ferguson block on Hastings street, the block at the north-east corner on the same street occupied by the Drysdale-Stevenson company and Messrs. Clarke & Stuart, and his house next the Vancouver Club. Mrs. H. T. Ceperley, his sister-in-law, and Judge Ferguson, his brother, who resides in one of the eastern states, were the chief beneficiaries under the will.

Another large sum has fallen to the provincial treasury for the probate and succession duties for the Patrick Murphy estate in Victoria, since the beneficiaries are all strangers in blood to the testator. The probate duty amounts to 5 per cent, and the succession duty to 10 per cent. Even without considering whether any portion of the San Francisco estate will be brought into the jurisdiction the amount will be a very considerable one. The settlement of the amount of duty has been before the deputy district registrar, Harvey Combe, and among several points raised by S. Perry Mills, K. C., was that inasmuch as the legacies amounted to nearly \$20,000, and were payable free of duty, therefore the duty on the legacies was payable out of the residuary estate, and no duty could be chargeable on the money to be applied to the payment of duty on the legacies; otherwise it would be making the residuary legates pay duty on duty. This is the first time the point has been raised. The estate in British Columbia is said to be over \$53,000.

IN ROSSLAND.

(Several Miles After Kipling.)

"What makes you people look so glum?" Said Files-on-Parade.

"'Cos beer is up, 'cos beer is up," the Color-Sergeant said.

"Is that what makes you seem so blue?" said Files-on-Parade.

"You've guessed it right first time, my son," the Color-Sergeant said.

"They're putting up the price of beer in growler and in can. The thing's enough to raise the ire of every thirsty man; There's but one way to fix it and I think I have the plan— And we'll take to drinkin' whiskey in the mornin'!" —New Denver Ledger.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice.

One Eye See mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the divide between Murphy and Rock creeks.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Mrs. Alvida Simpson, free miner's certificate No. B 1507, 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 July, A. D. 1903. N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice.

Benbolt and Big Casino mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lookout mountain, near Rossland.

Take notice that I, Charles Robert Hamilton, free miner's certificate No. B 275,473, acting as agent for John Weil, free miner's certificate No. B 30,164, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. CHARLES ROBERT HAMILTON, Rossland, B. C. Dated the 10th day of July, A. D. 1903.

### CITY

(From The) Yesterday a...

All the election on Tuesday...

Henry P. Jack of the Contact...

The pupils of the following...

There seems to opinion as to the...

There was a de Denoro shares...

The gambling police...

From Kamloop horseback is the...

Local Conservators...

James Kirkup, for construction...

No baseball game on Sunday...

The carnival of \$100...

A. C. Galt was at a pleasant dinner...

Around the table, and his son Gerald...

The program for been issued...

The Rossland in the hall...

(From Satur) H. P. Jackson...

Burnt Basin to station wagon...



Rossland Weekly Miner.

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Table with 2 columns: Subscription Rates and Weekly Miner. Includes rates for Daily, Weekly, and Foreign subscriptions.

THE SILVER MARKET.

During the past week the further advance in silver prices has attracted not a little attention, although the movement has not been attended by any speculative developments of importance. Bar silver, both in London and New York has, however, been considerably above the highest quotations during 1902, and this fact, together with the corresponding behavior of Mexican exchange, has led to more or less discussion of the improved position of Mexican railway securities, and also of the chances for a satisfactory readjustment of the financial system of that republic. The action of the silver market is susceptible of a relatively easy explanation. It would seem that supplies have not increased, while there has been, on the other hand, a relatively fair enlargement in the buying demand. The purchases of silver by the United States government for the Philippine coinage have been supplemented by considerable takings for France, while India also has bought silver largely during the last month or so, this latter fact being due to a decided change for the better in Indian trade. It is pointed out in the London Statist that the rise in India exchange is due to two causes, viz., large shipments of produce and relatively small imports, owing to the scarcity of raw cotton and the high prices for foreign manufactured goods which enter into Indian consumption. It is also indicated that imports of gold, in consequence of the high exchange rates, have led to a decrease in the silver held by the currency department of the Indian treasury. The silver market, in fact, continues to wear a healthful aspect.

THE FLAG.

The Hamilton Herald makes a very pertinent remark when it says "the flag of our country is something so much to be proud of that every pupil in every public school should be taught to reverence it." Of course it is not desirable to make a fetish of the flag; but at present there is not so much danger of that as there is danger that the children will grow up without a knowledge of what the flag stands for. They should be taught its history, and its full significance. We doubt if one out of ten adults in Rossland know the meaning of the crosses on the Jack, and how they came to be there, or know what those queer heraldic devices mean in the shield which is emblazoned on the Canadian flag. Our school children ought not to be ignorant of these things. They should have an intelligent understanding of the national and imperial flag. And we don't know how they can more easily get a knowledge of it than from Mrs. Fessenden's attractive little brochure, Our Union Jack. If the educational department cannot afford to spend a few dollars in the distribution of these patriotic booklets among the pupils, it might be worth while to take up a public subscription for this purpose.

THE SEVEREST TEST.

A rich Chicagoan has divided \$1,000,000 among his relatives in order to test their fitness to receive more in his will. The experiment, if a trifle cruel, will certainly return to the experimenter a rich harvest in the shape of entertainment if he is a man of a cynical turn of mind. Misfortune is one of the greatest tests of character, but it is not the supreme test. Men who can bear adversity manfully, not fretfully, and who lose their heads under prosperity. Complacency, selfishness and pride are the least painful outgrowths of their enriched condition. There are plenty of people in the world who can stand it to be made endowed institutions, but somehow they are never the whom Providence chooses to en-

dow. It remains for the Chicago millionaire to determine whether his relatives are among the finer few whom neither wealth nor poverty can spoil. If he only asks of them that they invest his gifts prudently and do not squander too lavishly the income, he may find them equal to the task of inheriting the rest of his accumulations, but if he demands of them some appreciation of the higher uses of wealth, the chances are that the bulk of his fortune will go to the orphan asylums, or whatever his favorite charity may be.

"THE AMERICAN INVASION."

There is apparently less disposition than formerly among the papers across the line to boast of the annexationist influence which may result from the influx of American settlers into Canada. Rather is there a truer appreciation of the fact that said settlers are pretty certain to become good Canadians and be permanently lost to Uncle Sam. The Minneapolis Times has the following illustrative remarks on the subject: "It must be admitted that the balance of trade is against the United States in the matter of immigration—or emigration, as you choose. While we have received some 800,000 newcomers at our Atlantic ports, the great majority of whom are, to state it mildly, not needed, we are sending tens of thousands of our very best citizens to Canada. The 45,000 we are sending beyond the border this year to build homes in western Canada are worth more to that country than 200,000 men landing at New York to congest the labor market, beat down the American workman's wages and standard of living and increase the public burden of police and charity charges are worth to the United States.

"We cannot consistently object to the exodus of good American farmers to the country to the north of us. If they can better their condition there, well and good, but it does seem a shame that our policy of admitting undesirable persons by hundreds of thousands to take their places is a mistaken one. We may give away the cream of our agricultural population, but we should devise some way effectively to reject the scum that Europe offers.

"And this is not written with any lack of appreciation of the valuable additions the old world is making to our population every year and every month. The true American values at his full worth, and most heartily welcomes, the ambitious mechanic, farmer or laborer who comes here determined to better his condition, become a loyal American citizen and found an American family. He does object to the majority that can be of no benefit to the country. He does object to the 'assisted' emigration of the dangerous and dependent subjects of European governments.

"The comparison made above shows wherein the balance of trade in immigration, as compared with Canada, is against us. It is in quality. "In a recent letter B. W. Snow tells us what the Canadian government is doing by way of coaxing immigration from the United States. It may be news to some of us, but it is true, nevertheless, that Canadian agents are maintained in every state in the west. Gathered from a dozen great states or more the exodus does not attract much attention here, but in Canada it is noticeable. During the year ending June 30 last, 131,062 homestead entries of 160 acres each were made. In other words 4,989,920 acres of prairie land were taken up by permanent settlers. If we add 5,000,000 acres for railroad land sold and land taken up on half-breed scrip we have a total of nearly 10,000,000 acres that have passed into private ownership in the last year. The greater part of the land taken by cash purchases has gone to farmers from the United States."

NOT FUNNY A BIT.

No doubt exists that the eye is attracted by bright colors. No conclusion follows that the use of colors is always in good taste. A woman with a red skirt, green waist, purple sash, and a pink plume in a blue hat would be a fright. She would be no more of a fright than some of the American yellow papers. The title "yellow" does not allude to the ink used in the paper. It is a mere expression of contempt for the character of the publication. Yet the "yellow" papers are the ones apt to run to criminal excess in the matter of glaring inharmonious tint and hue. The misuse of shades is as much of an offense from the artistic standpoint as the thumping of a piano out of tune and time.

These few remarks are suggested by receipt of a typical colored supplement. It is labeled "comic." There is not a suggestion of comicality about it except in the circumstance that the perpetrators should have considered it comic. There are four pages of stupidity unrelieved at any point by a

gleam of wit or merit. The execution is vile and inadequate. It should have included the "artists." The pictures are of impossible men and women, all engaged in doing something that no human being ever thought of doing. The printed matter that goes with the pictures is an exaggerated and painful idiosyncrasy. It would be unfair to mention the name of the paper, for it is no worse than others. An intelligent use of colored ink doubtless would add to the pleasure of readers. There has never yet been any showing as to why a newspaper finds difficult the task of maintaining at once a color press and a modern degree of sanity. At present such presses are used principally for lending; sunset tints to the asylum brand of joke. People who remember the lop-eared yellow kid with horror would be almost willing to welcome him back, his successors have become so much worse.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAM.

The Free Lance, an English weekly, publishes from "One Who Knows," what it represents as an authoritative forecast of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. "Mr. Chamberlain has not forgotten," says this correspondent, "that our home agricultural industry is in a state of collapse. He has recognized that it is not good for a country to be dependent even upon its colonies for all its food. He knows, none better, that a revival of agricultural prosperity, while increasing our home stock of food, would relieve the congestion of the towns. When the time for details comes, it will be found that he has considered this part of the question as carefully as he has considered the question of preferential tariffs and the power of retaliation. Let no one imagine that there will be any 'climbing down.' Foreign corn and flour and meat and butter and eggs will all be taxed; not only to enable the government to give preference to colonial imports, but to give an impetus to home production of food. But under no circumstances will the poor man's cost of living be increased; the duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar and tobacco will be proportionately reduced. Careful adjustments will be necessary, and there will be compromises between conflicting interests."

NOT SO URGENT.

The Laurier government's plea of urgency for the Grand Trunk Pacific grab scheme has been badly riddled, as the Toronto World points out. A fierce conflict between the parties at Ottawa, in which the Hansard reporting staff, was compelled to cease work, has resulted in the Grand Trunk Pacific measure being postponed for a few days. There seems to be no ground for forcing it through this session at all. The contention on which the appeal for urgency was based has been abandoned. The only matter of urgency was the finding of a new outlet for western grain and the improvement of the connection between the west and the business and manufacturing centres of the east. All this question had been thoroughly threshed out, it was shown conclusively that the new railway would not answer these purposes at all, and finally, the News, which had been very favorable to the project, advised the government to abandon the eastern section. Driven from this ground, the government journals have begun to argue that this is not a grain railway, at least that the carriage of grain is not its most important object. The Globe says that it is misleading and mischievous to fix attention on one function, especially when that is by no means its most important function. It is to be "peculiarly a colonization railway," a tourist railway, a link in a route round the world. If this is the case, if a subordinate place is to be assigned to the transportation of western grain, the pretence of urgency disappears, unless you fall back on the theory that the road is to be built for military purposes. Colonization railways may be required, but there is no urgent necessity to provide at once for building them all the way from Fort Simpson to Moncton; nor is it certain that a pair of rails between those points would best answer the needs of colonization and development. The new line all round the world can also wait without serious injury to the country. The cry that everybody who does not swallow this plan without hesitation is a "Little Canadian" is almost too absurd to require an answer. Faith in the country is not indicated by being in a nervous hurry. The soil will not lose its fertility, nor the mines their wealth, if we take a reasonable time for considering a scheme involving very large expenditures of money, and of such doubtful wisdom that its advocates are obliged to change their ground nearly every day.

DISCRIMINATION IN DIVORCE.

The divorce law in Canada is an iniquitous affair, fit only for some state where general mediocrity prevails. It gives the rich person the opportunity of securing a divorce, and refuses it to the poor. Outside of two provinces,

British Columbia and Nova Scotia, divorce trials are practically in the hands of a committee of the senate, whose members may or may not be gifted with judicial minds. An act of parliament must be obtained, which will cost all the way from \$1500 to \$2000, and the passage of the act really depends on the decision of the said senatorial committee, to which is entrusted the hearing and the weighing of the evidence. The rich person desiring a divorce from an unfaithful spouse can bear the expense, but poor people must wear their matrimonial chains regardless of infidelity or any other fault on the part of those to whom they are united. Obviously it is wrong to discriminate in this fashion, and either the privilege should be withdrawn from the few or it should be extended to the many. If it is well that the poor should be deprived of means of divorce, then it should be well in the case of the wealthy also. Parliament should relieve the country of this gross scandal and pay no attention to the opposition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others whose objections are founded on prejudice and superstition. It is noticeable that this question is receiving much attention in the east. The delegates to the County Law Library association recently met in Toronto and passed the following resolution: "That a divorce court should be constituted or powers given to existing high courts in the various provinces to grant divorces." The delegates, who came from nearly every county in the province, were unanimous that the Dominion government should establish such a court, though they were apparently somewhat divided at first as to whether the powers of the proposed court should be limited to the granting of divorces for adultery. Those who favored a broader view carried the meeting and the words "for adultery" were left out. A similar resolution was recently adopted by the Middlesex Law association. Copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to Ottawa.

LORD MINTO'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bourassa's condemnation of the speech delivered by the governor-general at the Montreal banquet in connection with the commercial congress is not a matter of much importance. But the more guarded condemnation of Lord Minto by the Toronto Globe is important, because it may mean that the government resents the freedom of his excellency's utterance. It is therefore interesting to recall just what Lord Minto said. The passage in his speech which has given offence to Mr. Bourassa and the Globe is as follows:

"There is one point which must appeal pre-eminently to a gathering such as this—the future relations between the motherland and her dependent colonies, the possibility, and, in the imperial sense, the necessity—I say it most strongly—for closer commercial relations in respect to an interchange of trade on preferential conditions between the old country and her possessions beyond the seas—a problem surrounded by difficulties, on which I firmly believe the future of our empire depends. "I have already said we have a great problem before us, the solution of which must depend largely on the researches of experts, and on such well thought out opinions as the delegates of such a congress as is assembled here can give to the public. I hope possibly that their discussions may not only have tended to suggest a commercial basis upon which the unity of the empire may rest, but may have impressed upon the public the necessity for some system of common defence to insure its safety from attack."

Here we have a definite endorsement of the imperial preferential trade policy, and a suggestion to the delegates to consider the subject of imperial defence. In reply to Mr. Bourassa, the premier has stated that the governor-general gave expression to his own views only, and did not speak for the government. This explanation was hardly necessary in view of the fact that Sir Wilfrid was a guest at the banquet and spoke himself in behalf of his government.

But what is there in Lord Minto's remarks to which the government or the Globe could reasonably take exception? In endorsing the preferential trade idea he did no more than Sir Wilfrid did when, at the colonial conference, he pressed for the granting of a preference to Canadian goods in the British market in exchange for the Canadian preference to British goods. He did no more than Mr. Fleisling did when, in his last budget speech, he said that the sympathy of the Laurier government is with Mr. Chamberlain in his efforts to bring about a system of imperial preferential trade, and when in the same speech he threatened that unless Canada receives preferential treatment by Britain the Canadian government will take such action as may seem suitable under the circumstances—meaning, doubtless, the repeal of the preferential tariff. Lord Minto may have spoken for himself only, but surely he should not be condemned for speaking along the line already laid down by his responsible advisers.

Nor should the governor-general be blamed for merely suggesting to the congress the advisability of discussing the subject of imperial defence. He advocated no particular scheme. What

harm was there in a suggestion? Is it contrary to the policy of the Laurier government to have the subject of imperial defence even discussed? It will be impossible to make the average Canadian believe that Lord Minto spoke either imprudently or unwisely at the Montreal banquet. His "speeches from the throne" are written by his ministers, but surely he is not required to go to them for instructions before venturing to make an after-dinner speech. The governor-general should not be a political meddler; but he need not be a mere phonograph.

THE BACONIAN LUNACY.

Now arises a St. Louis doctor to inflict on a long-suffering public new "proof" that Bacon was the author of the dramas credited to William Shakespeare. The late Ignatius Donnelly, by selecting a word here and there from the plays to suit his purpose, constructed what he called a "cryptogram," which contained statements to the effect that Bacon wrote the plays. A Mrs. Gallup of Detroit, by a similar method constructed another set of statements to the same effect. This St. Louis doctor employs the same process to evolve still another set of statements having the same meaning. How many "cryptograms" did his lordship employ to convey the information that the plays were of his writings? Students of literature have agreed in regarding Bacon as one of the most remarkable writers of any age, having regard only to the works that were always known to be his. But what must be said of him if in addition to his "Novum Organum," his "Advancement of Learning" and other monumental works he not only wrote the Shakespearean plays but embodied therein several distinct "cryptograms" to tell future generations that the plays were from his pen? Wonderful! man he must have been.

The lunatics or literary quacks who waste so much time in concocting "cryptograms" might be left to their diversions, but this St. Louis specimen secures fresh attention for himself by digging out of his "cryptogram" the following declaration, which he probably imagines to be startling: "That the body of William Shakespeare was exhumed from its resting place at Stratford-on-Avon and consigned one gloomy night to the waters of the Thames by Sir Francis Bacon and his most intimate friend, Ben Johnson, is a fact." This has set other lunatics to suggesting that Shakespeare's tomb should be opened to ascertain whether the statement is correct. This is a little beyond the limit of common decency, and the Bacon lunatics should be given to understand that they must confine themselves to their ordinary "cryptogram" jockeyry.

It might be well in the case of these people to adopt the suggestion offered by Richard Grant White, that very sane and scholarly American student of Shakespeare. Mr. White recalled the fact that the Baconian theory was first exploited by Miss Delia Bacon, and that when this lady's work was submitted to him he drew from it the conclusion that its author was mentally unbalanced. She was some time afterwards confined in a lunatic asylum, where she died. Mr. White proceeded to say:

"I record this incident for the first time on this occasion, not at all in the spirit of I-told-you-so, but merely as a fitting preliminary to the declaration that this Bacon-Shakespeare notion is an infatuation—a literary bee in the bonnet of certain ladies of both sexes, which should make them the objects of tender care and sympathy. It will not be extinguished at once; on the contrary it may become a mental epidemic. For there is no notion, no fancy or folly, which may not be developed into a 'movement,' or even a 'school,' by iteration and agitation. I do not despair of seeing a Bacon-Shakespeare society, with an array of vice-presidents of both sexes, that may make the New Shakespeare society look to its laurels. None the less, however, is it a lunacy, which should be treated with all the skill and tenderness which modern medical science and humanity have developed. Proper retreats should be provided, and ambulances kept ready, with horses dispatched, and when symptoms of the Bacon-Shakespeare craze manifest themselves the patient should be immediately carried off to the asylum, furnished with pens, ink and paper, a copy of Bacon's works, one of the Shakespeare plays, and one of Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's Concordance (and that good lady is largely responsible for the development of this harmless mental disease and other fads called Shakespearean); and the literary results, which would be copious, should be received for publication with deferential respect and then—committed to the flames. In this way the innocent victims of the malady might be soothed and tranquillized, and the world protected against the debilitating influence of tomes of tedious twaddle."

Richard Grant White wrote with prophetic vision, but even he could never have dreamed that the lunacy would have developed so far as to give rise to the suggestion that Shakespeare's tomb should be ravished.

THE LIBERAL NOMINEE.

The nomination of J. A. Macdonald by the Rossland Liberals places a second candidate in the Rossland riding for election on October 3rd next. As the rival of the Conservative nominee,

A. S. Goodve, Mr. Macdonald enters the political arena for the first time in his life. Although a resident of Rossland since the early days of the camp, Mr. Macdonald has never before taken an active part in politics. But it does not follow that the present standard bearer of Rossland Liberals is lacking in the wiles and arts of the tactful politician. Aided by his forensic abilities and a close study of men and the political situation of the day, he was able last night to speak with some effect upon his nominators. The Liberals seem well satisfied with their choice, but it remains to be seen how popular he will become with the general mass of electors. It must be remembered that the Liberals have for some time past viewed Mr. Macdonald as the only man of their party who would have the slightest chance to defeat a popular Conservative candidate. He is looked upon by his supporters as a sort of Moses who, if he does not succeed in leading his party out of its present benighted condition, at least is more competent to do so than any other Liberal resident in the camp. The Minister is desirous of doing Mr. Macdonald's candidature justice in every respect. For that reason it publishes a fair and unbiased report of the proceedings of the Liberal convention. Throughout the campaign Mr. Macdonald and his friends will have every reason to expect fair play and courteous treatment from this journal. In short, if Mr. Macdonald will only treat the electors with the same honesty of purpose as will be evinced towards him and the electors by The Miner, everybody should be satisfied. The Liberal candidate can not be characterized as a "trimmer." He has denounced "Joe" Martin in almost unmeasured terms. In doing so he certainly struck a responsive cord in the representative audience that listened. The shouts of approval that greeted Mr. Macdonald's denunciation of the Vancouver demagogue showed only too well that The Miner's campaign against Martinism is as popular as its demand for an equitable system of taxation.

The electors must and, undoubtedly, will appreciate Mr. Macdonald's outspoken desire for a more equitable system of taxation—something that this journal has persistently advocated for many months, but like so many other aspirants to a seat in the legislative assembly he failed to tell the convention how he would bring about a new and more desirable state of affairs. He talked of reducing the expenses of government, but he should know, if he knows anything, that there is no room for any appreciable reduction in this respect. It is not so much a question of lessened expense in the administration of public affairs as it is a most urgent demand for civil service reform and a complete reorganization of our fiscal policy. The dividend-paying industries—the railways, for instance—enjoy under existing conditions a favoritism at the heavy expense of the mineral and other struggling infant industries. And so far reaching is this disastrous policy that it has had a distressing influence upon the business condition of the people generally. Why Mr. Macdonald did not in his speech of acceptance embrace the opportunity to set forth a remedy is almost incomprehensible. He has laid himself open to one of two impressions—either he has no remedy, or, if having one, hesitates to describe it. The issue is too important to admit of any other deduction. In either instance he leaves himself in a more or less unenviable position. As we said before, Mr. Macdonald is no "trimmer," but he is certainly inexplicit to a degree that is as astonishing as it is unsatisfactory.

Neither can The Miner endorse all that Mr. Macdonald had to say concerning the East Kootenay coal and petroleum question. He denounced the McBride policy with some justification, but the line that he drew between bona fide locators and Spokane speculators was so fine that we cannot for the life of us see how he proposes to help the one more than the other.

It is probably unnecessary to refer at greater length to this first pronouncement of Mr. Macdonald's political beliefs and his attitude affecting the various issues of the day. A man suddenly called upon to accept the responsible position of standard bearer of a great political party at a time when almost every issue is a new one, must not be expected to be as thoroughly comprehensive as might be desired. The time will come, however, when both candidates will address the electors at length. It is then that we may expect more details and closer definitions of policy from both. Meanwhile affairs are so shaping that by the time this happens, the electors will be in a better position to weigh the relative merits of both parties throughout the province, as well as to determine which side is likely to secure a majority of the legislature.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

It is a national disgrace, says the Toronto Telegram, that the work of legislating for less than six million people should keep a parliament of over two hundred members at Ottawa

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ENGLAND AND

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CANADA'S SHARE

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Not the least import tions offered at the C bers of Commerce, month, was that on presented by George E representing the Canadi association. The reso firmed the duty of t colonies to participate Empire's defence. To ment was offered by senting the Chambro Montreal, expressing Canada's duty to the best done by the appl "ness to the develop sources, and that th claim the privilege of initiative as to the nat aid to be given in the Empire. In order that might be reached, a con between the parties to

odeve, Mr. Macdonald enters arena for the first time. Although a resident of Rossland the early days of the campaign have never before taken part in politics. But it does not mean that the present standard...

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reducing the expenses of government he should know, if he felt that there is no room for appreciable reduction in this it is not so much a question of expense in the administration as it is a most important and complete reorganization of our railways, for instance...

The establishment of a pale from which foreigners shall be excluded would be a radical departure from British practice, permitting no interference with freedom of action in selecting a residence. The proposed prohibition seems to be somewhat desperate in character, and the difficulties in the way of its enforcement are probably insurmountable.

Not the least important of the resolutions offered at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, in Montreal, last month, was that on Imperial defence, presented by George E. Drummond, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' association. The resolution simply affirmed the duty of the self-governing colonies to participate in the cost of the Empire's defence.

wa for more than eight months. Blame for the length of the present session is not easily placed. The evil of long sessions, apart from the expense, is their tendency to drive the right kind of men out of parliament.

TURKEY A LEPROUS SPOT. It does not seem impossible for modern civilized powers to come to some agreement by which the further services of the Sultan of Turkey might be dispensed with. He has been the eyesore and the bone in the gorge of humanity for generations, and a time has surely come when duty to God and mankind demands his dethronement and the cessation of his succession.

ENGLAND AND IMMIGRATION. Alien immigration into Great Britain is becoming a burning issue in England, and extraordinary measures are proposed to abate what is regarded as a serious evil. From the latest report of the British Board of Trade 47,000 aliens, not en route to other countries, arrived at the ports of the United Kingdom during the seven months ending July 1903.

The point in the report which is causing the greatest discussion is the recommendation with reference to "prohibited areas." The establishment of boundaries in the crowded London districts within which no alien immigrant shall enter is a novel suggestion. While the prohibition is doubtless desirable in certain congested areas of London, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce it.

CANADA'S SHARE IN IMPERIAL DEFENCE. The least important of the resolutions offered at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, in Montreal, last month, was that on Imperial defence, presented by George E. Drummond, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' association. The resolution simply affirmed the duty of the self-governing colonies to participate in the cost of the Empire's defence.

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on this subject, and a compromise resolution agreed upon and passed, affirming it to be the duty of the self-governing colonies to participate in the cost of defending the Empire, but leaving each colony to determine the nature and mode of help towards this defence.

It is creditable to the hearts and minds of those representing the French-Canadian Chamber of Commerce that they consider their first duty to be the peaceful development of the resources of Canada. But the predatory instincts of mankind have not changed since primitive days, and how can we carry on these peaceful developments except under the shelter of the mighty armaments which Great Britain has raised, at such great sacrifice, for our protection as well as her own?

INSURE AGAINST ALL HAPPENINGS. An elephant, the other day, died of heat prostration on a train. The elephant was not insured, but there was no reason why it should not have been, for within the past year or two the dictum, "Nothing is impossible in insurance," has become literally true, and today there are two houses—the Lloyds, of London, and a firm in New York with agents everywhere—that will issue absolutely any kind of insurance that any one desires.

AN INSURANCE SYNDICATE. The Lloyds is a kind of an insurance exchange. It is a house composed of a great number of independent insurance brokers. These brokers, when a policy of some novel nature is asked for, share the risk in it. They go on it to the number of twelve or fifteen, each for a small portion of its total, and thus a new chapter is added to the history of insurance, a new set of risk statistics is formed, and no broker has run the danger of incurring a heavy loss.

STRANGE REQUEST. "I was asked six months ago, a friend of mine, an Englishman, told me last year that Lloyds had insured him against twins. Will you issue a policy like that to me?" "How large a policy do you want," the agent asked.

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the development of Canadian industries. If Canada had been behind Australia and Natal in the matter of contributions to the Royal Navy, it was not that the hearts of Canadians were not warm to Britain. It was the public man who took the question up that was needed. As to the men who would be required to man the Canadian ships in the Royal Navy, he would only say that on our shores and coasts are seamen as brave and experienced as any Blake or Nelson ever led, and, thank God, they are British to the core."

As Mr. Drummond observes, the creation of shipyards and shops capable of turning out a ship of war would of itself add much to the industrial versatility of the country, and as a feature of strength to the Empire in time of war, it would be of incalculable importance, increasing immensely the offensive and defensive strength of British naval power, while adding an element of moral strength against a possible war. A Britain capable of building and repairing modern warships in any one of the seven seas would be a vastly more formidable foe to any European nation than a Britain having shipyards and machine shops only around the central island. A British Empire so equipped and living in harmony with the United States, as it should live, would bring in a new principle of universal peace that no other condition of national relationship, for this reason, that so long as these two peoples retain their vital Christianity they are less likely to wish to use their power to despoil other nations.

ANIMAL INSURANCE. An animal insurance agent said the other day: "I have issued policies on horses, hogs, cattle, chickens, sheep, elephants, lions, bears, eagles, giraffes, alligators, snakes, parrots and a hundred other creatures. I have two ways of issuing a policy. "Suppose, for instance, that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is going to send a team of horses abroad. His agent comes to me and says he wishes to insure the horses during the passage over. I ask him what sum he wants the policy made out for, and I set him a rate based upon the character of the boat upon which the horses will sail. The rate varies from two up to five per cent, according to the boat's speed, record and safety. If the policy is made out, Mr. Vanderbilt's policy is made, no examination of the horses is made, and no precautions against fraud are taken. In a policy of this kind I work on what is termed a moral risk. Knowing my patron, I know it is unnecessary to guard against fraud, for the reason that fraud would be needless to my patron. Practically all animals of value that cross the ocean are insured.

WHY RATES ARE HIGH. "The rates in animal insurance are at present high. This is because the biggest live stock insurance company in America failed a few years ago. This company was a mutual concern, and its offices were in Philadelphia. I believe that nearly every live stock owner in Pennsylvania had his animals insured in it. Its rates were so disproportionately low that the average horse, say ten years old, would be insured for \$150, pay into the company \$75, and then die. Losses came right and left and the company disbanded in confusion. The reaction from that fatal error in rates is now evident, and to take out life insurance on an animal today is an expensive thing. "Valuable race horses, as they tour the country for the various race meetings, carry insurance. Their policies, though, are not for life, but for six months or a year. The rate they pay is, on the average, 10 per cent. This is a \$500 policy on a horse costs \$500 a year. The rate, you see, is huge. The policy, though, is a good one. It is payable for loss, for instance, by shot or accident, or by fire, or by any other fall, the amount would be paid its owner, the same as though the animal had died a natural death.

FOR TROPICAL ANIMALS. "Tropical animals are insured, as a rule, only during journeys that they make. An elephant, a lion, a tiger, a giraffe, say, will be insured for its trip across the Atlantic to America. The Lloyds issue most of these policies. They run from one-half of one per cent up to eight and nine per cent, according to the nature of the animal and the character of the voyage it is to make. "Here is a table of animal insurance rates—a table referring only to animals on voyages—and the agent read the following list: Lion, 3 per cent of policy's total; giraffe, 5; orang outang, 5; bear, 2; elephant, 3; horse, 3; snake, 4; cow, 3; bull, 4; tiger, 5; sheep, 3; dog, 2; rhinoceros, 5; buffalo, 4; eagle, 5; vulture, 3; ostrich, 4.

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"Well, I'm not sure about them. I'll have you look them up." "I wish you would," said the agent. The merchant looked up his own records, and was able to report that there had never been any hint of twins in their histories. "Then," said the agent, "we will issue the policy that you desire. The rate will be five per cent. That is to say, in case you should ever become the father of twins we will pay to you so long as the policy is in effect, \$3,000, and you to keep the policy in effect, will pay to you \$150 yearly."

SEEKING FOR LONG LOST TREASURE CAVE. Herbert Coventry, who says he comes from London, England, arrived at Middlebury, Vt., recently on his way to Bristol, whither he goes in search of the treasure house of the Algonquin Indians, which according to tradition, is located in hidden caves in the side of South mountain. He was in great spirits when he left, and, like many another who has made the search, was sure he would unearth the long lost wealth in short order. Old inhabitants who have seen other treasure hunters regard the man as one more added to the list of treasure-seeking crazies.

Like most of the other hunters Coventry has a map, which he is sure will guide him to the piles of silver ingots supposed to have been originally discovered by one De Grau, a Spaniard, nearly two hundred years ago. And a gruesome affair this map is, for the outline and locations are all attributed to human skin. It was this map that first called public attention to the hunter. Coventry explained that several years ago he met in the London slums a Spaniard who was suffering from an incurable disease. The man was starving and as he was too proud to ask aid the Englishman saw to it that he was properly cared for in a public hospital. He spoke some English and proved to be so interesting a character that Coventry, who was an insurance solicitor, frequently visited him. The man said that his family had formerly been wealthy, and once he declared that if he could get well enough to go to America he would soon recoup his fortunes.

"There are enough silver ingots in a hidden chamber in the side of an American mountain to make a fortune fabulously rich," he said, according to the story related by Coventry. "I am a descendant of Robert De Grau, who over two hundred years ago discovered the treasure house of the Algonquin Indians, near what is now the town of Bristol, Vt., in America. The tribe was fleeing from the Iroquois at the time, and, in attempting to save his own life and that of his son, my ancestor stumbled upon the treasure in a secret cavern. Part he removed to Spain, where he became immensely wealthy and a power in the kingdom. He intended to remove the rest and in fact started for America, carrying with him a map of the mountain. "On the way over he was taken ill with 'black death,' and was buried at sea. The map fell into the hands of the first mate of the ship and he took up the search. He found the spot on the mountain, but a landslide had obliterated the mouth of the cavern, and he was never able to locate the treasure, though he spent two years in the quest. "The mate, whose name was Parish, or Paris, eventually died and the map passed through several hands. It came to me in a most peculiar way. About ten years ago while cruising off the coast of India, I befriended an old sailor. The man gave me the map, which I immediately recognized as the one drawn on sheepskin by my ancestor. He said he got it from a sailor who voyaged between Hong Kong and New York. "The parchment was badly worn and was so discolored that the drawings were almost obliterated. I suggested that a copy could be made on paper, whereupon the sailor declared that he knew of a scheme whereby the precious outlines could never be lost."

Coventry, in relating the tale, said that the man pulled up his hospital shirt, rolled over on his chest, and told him to look on his back. There between the shoulders was the map tattooed in the skin with India ink. "When I die I want the surgeon to remove the skin and give it to you," he said to me. "It will be a gruesome reminder of the treasure, but if you follow it up you will be rich man." He called in a surgeon and made him swear that he would carry out his wish, and then he seemed easier. That night he died, and later the map was turned over to me. I didn't think much of the man's story at the time, and I laid the 'parchment' away with some private papers. "I discovered that the man's story, so far as his ancestor's search was concerned, was undoubtedly true, and, further, that the Algonquins did lose their treasure during the Iroquois raids. Other facts have come to my knowledge, and I am now confident that the ingots are still in the treasure house. I shall search for them all summer if necessary."

While Coventry is somewhat mixed in his data, it is, nevertheless, true that many believe the Indian treasure still lies in a hidden cavern, and that it comprises untold wealth. So strong was the belief some years ago that several solid business men of Montreal organized a stock company to remove the rocks at the mouth of the cave. This proved impossible, and drilling was resorted to. After \$20,000 had been expended the enterprise was abandoned. Today the entire face of the ledge is honeycombed with holes and shafts. According to a story told several years ago by a centenarian, the original De Grau, accompanied by a son of twelve years, came to America when there were few settlements north of Boston. He decided to prospect that country. He journeyed by slow stages up the Connecticut river to what is now Bellow's Falls, and then turned west, crossing the Green mountain range and then following Otter creek north. While encamped one night near what was later New Haven, Vt., he was apprised by a friendly Algonquin scout that the Iroquois, a powerful branch of the Five Nations, were on the warpath and had routed his tribe. De Grau and his son found the mouth of a passage way leading into the side of the mountain. The two crawled in. They found that a rocky cut led toward the cliff. De Grau found that the passageway ended in a cave which showed evidence of having been visited by redskins. The cavern opened into a large chamber and this led to another. Finally the pair struck a series of un-

derground vaults. In the last one De Grau saw by the aid of a torch, a crack in the wall. He stuck the end of the torch into this and a section of the wall moved. The man then saw that a slab fitted on rough grooves covered an opening. Removing the slab he saw tons of silver ingots in a circular chamber hever out of solid rock. The place is now known as "Money Diggers' Cave."

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS. List of Candidates So Far Placed in Nomination. Following is a full list of the provincial electoral districts, with the names of the candidates chosen by the different parties up to date. Each riding has one member except in cases specified: Alberni—Major Hickey, Conservative; W. W. B. McInnes, Liberal; Atlin—John Kirkland, Labor; Cariboo (two members)—S. A. Rogers and W. Adams, Conservative; Chilliwack—J. L. Atkinson, Conservative; C. W. Munro, Liberal; Columbia—W. C. Wells, Liberal; Comox—F. McE. Young, Liberal; Cranbrook—Dr. J. H. King, Liberal; Thos. Catyn, Conservative; Cowichan—E. M. Skinner, Conservative; J. N. Evans, Liberal; Delta—W. H. Lader, Conservative; John Oliver, Liberal; Dewdney—Hon. R. McBride, Conservative; W. W. Forrester, Liberal; Esquimalt—C. E. Pooley, Conservative; John Jardine, Liberal; Fernie—B. C. Smith, Liberal; J. R. McPherson, Socialist; W. R. Ross, Conservative; Grand Forks—George A. Fraser, Conservative; W. H. P. Clement, Liberal; John Riordan, Socialist; Greenwood—Dr. Spangle, Conservative; J. W. Brown, Liberal; Islands—T. W. Paterson, Liberal; H. W. Bullock, Conservative; Kamloops—F. J. Fulton, Conservative; F. J. Deano, Liberal; Kaslo—Hon. R. F. Green, Conservative; J. L. Retallack, Liberal; Lillooet—Dr. George Sanson, Liberal; A. McDonald, Conservative; Nanaimo—Edward Quennell, Conservative; H. Sheppard, Labor; J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Socialist; Nelson—John Houston, Conservative; R. S. Taylor, Liberal; New Westminster—A. Brydon, Conservative; D. W. Murray, Liberal; P. Williams, Socialist; New Westminster—W. Gifford, Conservative; W. H. Keary, Liberal; Okanagan—Price Ellison, Conservative; T. W. Sterling, Liberal; Revelstoke—T. W. Taylor, Conservative; J. M. Kelle, Liberal; John W. Bennett, Socialist; Richmond—Carter-Cotton, Conservative; John C. Brown, Liberal; Rossland—A. S. Goodve, Conservative; J. A. Macdonald, Liberal; Saanich—H. Tanner, Liberal; D. M. Eberts, Conservative; Similkameen—L. V. Shattford, Conservative; W. A. McLean, Liberal; Skeena—C. W. D. Clifford, Conservative; F. Haman, Liberal; Slokan—W. Hunter, Conservative; W. Davidson, Labor; Vancouver (five members)—Ernest Burns, Socialist; A. G. Perry and F. Williams, Labor; Victoria (four members)—H. D. Helmcken, Hon. A. E. McPhillips, C. Hayward and Joseph Hunter, Conservative; R. L. Drury, W. G. Cameron, J. D. McNiven and Richard Hall, Liberal; T. T. Watters and O. L. Charlton, Socialist; Yale—T. G. McManamon, Conservative; Stuart Henderson, Liberal; Ymir—H. Wright, Conservative; A. Parr, Liberal.

THE HOME OF THE FUTURE. "In time," says Professor H. Marlon, of the United States Naval Academy, "talking machine disks will take the place of text books. Paper-backed novels will disappear, and instead of reading printed books, the literature will only have to put a disk in his machine and have the novel read to him in the living voice of the creator. At evening, when the lamps are lit, Our home is one of peace; About the photographs we sit And all our troubles cease. The whirling disk at mother's ear, Is telling how to cook, And father's trying hard to hear "The Great Campaign of Crook." The baby turns on Mother Goose; The older sister sighs, When Lady Clare, with no excuse, Through one whole chapter cries. The boys are hearing pirate scenes, Of skull and bones and dirk; The rooster crows and, that's the end, That warlike fancy work. The medley comes: "Set on the stove And simmer half a day— The enemy's in yonder grove— His name is Dapple Gray— Alas! My lover loves me not! Embroider this in green— Now rake their sides with solid shot With silk floss in between." And "Mary had a little lamb— Peel with a kitchen knife— The guiding star of Amsterdam— I come, my own, my life! Wherever Crook took the command— The lamb was sure to go! Our home life is serene and grand; The disks have made it so. —Chicago Tribune.

PUBLIC PAID HIS FINE. Mr. Arnold White, the London editor who was sent to Brixton prison in default of paying £100 fine imposed for certain statements made by him in a newspaper article with regard to the case against Mr. Whitaker Wright, has been released. Mr. White was inflexible in his determination not to pay the fine, but the Daily Chronicle started a fund for his release, and the response was so hearty that the editor of that journal felt justified in forwarding a check for £100 to the proper quarters, and thus secured Mr. White's release.

MACDONALD THE MAN

Will Carry Liberal Standard in Provincial Campaign.

The Candidate Repudiated Martin and Discussed Issues of the Day.

James Alexander Macdonald, barrister and solicitor, was the unanimous choice of the Liberal nominating convention in Rossland last night. He accepted the nomination, and will be the Liberal standard bearer in the present provincial campaign.

Robert W. Grigor, president of the Rossland Liberal association, occupied the chair, and briefly opened the convention. He was followed by Dr. D. E. Kerr, who moved the nomination of Mr. Macdonald.

After outlining the history of the disputed blocks of East Kootenay coal and oil lands, and expressing the opinion that the government had the right to grant or withhold coal and oil prospectors' licenses, Mr. Macdonald took the stand that if a prospector went out in a bona fide manner and complied with the requirements of the law in staking a coal claim he was entitled to his license.

Other applicants should be refused. Mr. McBride had declined to commit himself as to what was or was not a bona fide claim.

The Water Clauses act needed adjustment, as was realized locally. The government should also take steps so far as possible to avert unfortunate struggles between labor and capital.

The Liberals, Mr. Macdonald continued, had been accused of going to the country without leaders. Their opponents said if the Liberals were successful the country would have a great bugbear, and it was only fair that he should state his position on the subject.

One great question neglected in the past was the fiscal policy of the province, its taxation, expenditure and revenue. In Rossland the people were suffering because taxes were heaped upon the plea that the government "must have money."

Taxes were a matter of equitable distribution. He was told that in the Okanagan and elsewhere there were tracts taken up by various parties at no cost to themselves and that contributed practically nothing to the government in the form of taxes.

THE GRANBY COMPANY.

His enemies, Mr. Macdonald remarked, were attempting to use to his disadvantage the fact that he was solicitor for the Granby Consolidated company, and that if elected it would be to advance the interests of the corporation, who were putting up his election expenses.

EAST KOOTENAY COAL LANDS.

A burning question was the disposition of East Kootenay coal and oil lands. He failed to see up to tonight where the premier of the province or the Conservative candidate in Rossland had the courage to announce his policy on this subject.

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The balance of Mr. Macdonald's address was devoted to a comparison of Liberal and Conservative regimes in Canada, and an appeal to Liberals for their active support in the present campaign.

preceded merely by a few noble guards and accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Bressan, the master of the chamber, Mgr. Bialetti and his almoner, Mgr. Constantine. The pontiff was attired entirely in white, except for his red hat, ornamented with gold. As he smilingly seated himself on the throne he was greeted with a storm of applause.

This demonstration of reverence and affection touches me, not because it was addressed to my person, but because it was addressed to him whom I represent—Christ; it is an index to the faith animating your hearts. I am all the more pleased because the majority of you are workmen, for Christ is the advocate of the workmen, and the latter are faithful to him.

The pontiff went on to say that the workman who is satisfied with his condition finds it a true pleasure, shedding sweetness about him. "These words," continued Pope Pius "are the first that I addressed to the Romans. Be satisfied with your condition, provide education for your children, and I assure you in the name of the Holy Ghost, and I am sure that the blessing of God, which I invoke for you and your families, will be given."

The pope raised his hand and gave the benediction to the kneeling assembly. His holiness then retired amid loud manifestations of devotion.

TO CHECK THE BEAR.

Japanese Talk of Taking a Decisive Action.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Associated Press is informed that Japan and Great Britain have exchanged views on the latest demands made by Russia on China, and that they have decided to protect separately to the Peking government against their acceptance.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The foreign advices from Bulgaria show that the situation is growing more serious, owing to reports that the Turkish troops are slowly nearing the border. If their advance is not checked, the general mobilization of the Bulgarian forces preparatory to meeting eventualities, a Russo-Austrian note to the powers has been received and is now under consideration.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Beyond making urgent representations to Bulgaria, the Associated Press learns from a well informed diplomatic source that the powers will take no action to avert war in the Balkans until the conference between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna during the latter part of the month is over.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 14.—Today's mail brought sorrowful news to three employees of the Battle Creek power works. Phillip Triffen, night watchman, was notified that two brothers and their children had been murdered in Turkish Macedonia; S. Forey was informed that both his sons were murdered, and M. Shealer that his two sons and uncle were killed.

SOFIA, Sept. 14.—Warned by previous disastrous experiences, the revolutionary leaders have decided to adopt guerrilla tactics in eastern Macedonia. The policy of occupying towns and villages has proved a mistake, as it has usually resulted in successes for Turkey, the insurgents being hampered in their operations by the women and children. The guerrilla warfare is expected to exhaust the Turks much sooner, while the unhampered bands can move more easily and more rapidly.

UTICA N. Y., Sept. 14.—When Sir Thomas Lipton arrived in this city this morning en route for the west, he was suffering from cramps and indigestion to such an extent that a physician was summoned and remained with him until the departure of the train carrying the distinguished visitor.

SIR THOMAS ILL. An Attack of Indigestion After a Stay in Camp.

UTICA N. Y., Sept. 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton and his party arrived here on a special train from Racquette about midnight last night. Sir Thomas had been spending a few days at Camp Killcure with Timothy L. Woodruff. On the way down Sir Thomas was taken very violently ill with indigestion. A physician was summoned and worked over his patient about six hours, and then accompanied the train to Syracuse.

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HELENA, Mont., Sept. 14.—No trace has been found of the three Drake brothers, who are believed to be lost in the Lolo mountains, where they went six weeks ago to hunt. The snow is falling rapidly in the mountains, and it is feared if the men are lost they will never get out. They had provisions for only two weeks.

BULGARIA THREATENS

If Powers Do Not Intervene She Will Take Some Action.

Work of Laying Macedonia Waste Is Thoroughly Done.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Sofia says Turkish troops have routed the Bulgarian troops and have driven off three squads of troops. The report is current that the Turkish soldiers at Kirk-Kalisshe, in Turkish territory, fired on the French consul, breaking the windows of the consulate. A party of Turks near Giokhete had with them twenty Bulgarian women and girls. Five hundred fugitives, women and children, have arrived at Tekedesehe.

ST PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The Novoe Vremya today demands active intervention in Macedonia and proposes as a solution of the difficulties the attaching of officers of the foreign powers to all Turkish repressive expeditions, with authority to prevent unnecessary cruelty.

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ed. A dispatch today from Rila says that 200 fugitives from Razloga, province of Seres, accompanied by a Russian sister of charity, have crossed into Bulgaria. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—Official dispatches report that one hundred insurgents have been killed in the district of Monastir, where the revolutionary bands are completely demoralized. At Kischevo 90 insurgents have been killed, and the Turkish troops captured two wooden canons. Thirty insurgents have been killed at Ijidor and the same number at Gorisa.

SOFIA, Sept. 14.—The Bulgarian government, through its foreign representatives, has addressed a note to the great powers declaring that the Porte is systematically devastating Macedonia and massacring the Christian population. Further, it says Turkey has mobilized her whole army, which cannot possibly be for the sole purpose of suppressing the revolution. Therefore the Bulgarian government appeals to the humane sentiment of Europe to prevent a continuance of the massacres and devastations and to stop the mobilization of the Turkish army.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Their Annual Congress Now in Session at Dresden.

DRESDEN, Sept. 14.—Representatives of three million Social Democrats voters, more than a quarter of the entire German electorate, began their annual congress today. Herr Babel and Herr Von Wolmar, the Bavarian Socialist leaders, are expected to join issues tomorrow regarding the adoption of opportunist tactics during the coming sessions of the Reichstag.

GAULDRY, Sept. 14.—The Socialists of the United States, congratulated the republican Social Democrats of Germany on their "marvellous organization and still more marvellous triumph." Mr. Wilshire said the antagonism of capital and labor in the United States was assuming forms more acute than in Europe, owing mainly to the development of the trust. The crisis in the existing capitalistic system, he asserted, would be precipitated first in the great trans-Atlantic republic and would spread thence to Europe.

METAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Lead £11 6s 3d. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Bar silver, 57 1/4; Amalgamated copper, 47 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 124.

MUST RETURN TO WORK.

Missouri District Union so Tells Striking Coal Miners.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 14.—The Novinger miners must resume work pending a discussion of the wage scale between the miners and the operators. A convention of District 25 held here so decided, and a committee of Novinger miners and scale men are now on the way to tell the miners this fact.

President Mitchell hopes that this work will be finished this week. Both he and the convention will remain until it is completed, for the convention must endorse it before it is final. The fact that nearly 100 delegates are here will have a tendency to expedite matters, on the part of the miners at least. The miners' scale committee and the operators' committee will meet tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Charles Bonaparte has been selected by Secretary Hitchcock to take charge of the investigation of affairs and officials in the Indian Territory, that comes under the jurisdiction of the interior department.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Robert C. Morris, special counsel for the United States government to present the claims to the Venezuelan commission at Caracas, who arrived today from Venezuelan ports and San Juan, said that part of his work was completed.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25 cents.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. C. GALT BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C.

Charles R. Hamilton Barrister, Solicitor, Notary. Solicitor for the Bank of Montreal.

The B. C. Assay and Chemical Supply Company, Ltd. VANCOUVER, B. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Assayers, Mining & Mill Supplies Agents in British Columbia for Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, England, F. W. Burn & Co's patent Cary furnaces, burners, etc., Wm. Ainsworth & Co's fine balances, the Khotwicks oil stove, the Ralston new process Water Still, etc.

Write for descriptive circulars and get our prices. Acting Chairman of the Board of the Rossland Conservative Association, Mr. Goodeve.

the antagonists of President Combes became so threatening trying to force the barrier and shouting denunciations of the mayor of Treguir, that the police and authorities being unable to restore order a detachment of troops was ordered out. The soldiers forced the hostile crowd back and restored order.

A SEATTLE MURDER.

Patrolman Shot Dead by a Thug Who Was Pursuing.

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—Patrolman Albert Schaneman, of the local police force, was shot and killed at midnight by William S. Thomas, one of the three men who held up the Villard bar Saturday night. Thomas and a companion had been recognized by Schaneman on his beat as answering the description of the highwaymen, and he called on them to halt. They took to flight, and Thomas, dodging a door way, escaped sight of the policeman.

Schaneman never regained consciousness and died a few minutes after being taken to police headquarters. Thomas does not appear seriously hurt. Schaneman had been on the force since 1897, and was a popular and fearless officer. He leaves a wife and one child.

STATUE OF MCKINLEY.

Unveiling Ceremony Performed Yesterday at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Toledo is en fête today over the unveiling of the McKinley statue, the first memorial to the late president erected in Ohio. After a naval parade on the river, which included the United States gunboat Michigan and the training ships Yantic and Hawk, and a procession led by a battalion of United States infantry, the statue, which stands fronting the court house, was unveiled by Miss Dorothy Volner.

After the singing of "America" by the audience, Rev. A. M. Hyde pronounced the benediction, which closed the services.

RAILWAY MAGNATES SHAKEN.

President Hill's Special Train Struck Two Boulders.

LACROSSE, Wis., Sept. 14.—A special train consisting of an engine and two coaches containing President Hill of the Northern Securities company, President Harris, the first and second vice-presidents, Chief Engineer Breckenridge, and other officials of the Burlington, early last evening ran into two large boulders which had been washed on the track by a severe rain storm near Alma, and the engine was badly damaged. Outside of a bad shaking up and a few bruises none of the officials on the train were injured. A fierce storm was in progress when the train left this city for St. Paul, and the engineer was running at a reduced rate of speed when the engine crashed into the stones.

A CHICAGO COLLISION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Four persons were injured, one, Henry Wakefield, of Chicago, baggage-master, probably fatally, and many passengers badly shaken, up in a collision on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Desplains today. An open switch is said to have caused the accident, the passenger train, west-bound, crashing into the rear of a freight on a siding.

INDIAN TERRITORY SCANDALS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Charles Bonaparte has been selected by Secretary Hitchcock to take charge of the investigation of affairs and officials in the Indian Territory, that comes under the jurisdiction of the interior department.

THE PRESIDENT ANNOYED.

Yacht Club Dinner Incident Placed Him in False Attitude.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt today approved of the issuance of a formal statement of the facts concerning the Seawanhaka yacht club dinner incident, which has created so much unpleasant comment. Colgate Hoyt, chairman of the board of trustees of the yacht club, visited Oyster Bay this afternoon and had a conference with the president for half an hour. Mr. Roosevelt expressed regret that any published statement of the dinner incident should have placed him in a false attitude and with a view to relieving Sir Thomas Lipton of embarrassment because of the statements that he had treated him with discourtesy, he authorized Mr. Hoyt to make a plain statement of the episode.

PREMIER COMBES HOOTED.

Hostile Demonstration at Unveiling of Renan Memorial.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—On the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial to Ernest Renan, the historian at his native town of Treguir, Brittany, some demonstrations were made against Premier Combes in the villages through which his carriage passed on the way to Treguir from Proteaux. Shouts of "A bas Combes" and "Vive la liberte" were raised by the peasants. At the ceremony at which speeches were delivered by Anatole France and others, Premier Combes, in expressing his thanks for the excellent reception given him at the function, said:

"I heard a few hisses. Let me compare them to the melodies played on the flute behind the conqueror's chariot in olden times to remind them that, raised by the people, they must govern by the people." During the delivery of the speeches

A. S. GALT

Result of Executive Conference

Speech of in Accordance with Nomination

The Rossland convention met last night to elect a delegate to represent the district at the Provincial Convention. The 200 people were present, and throughout the proceedings President A. S. Galt presided. He had assembled a meeting with confidence in his own ability to lead the party to victory. Mr. Goodeve expressed his confidence in the ability of the party to win the election. The name of C. H. Mackenzie was mentioned as another candidate, but before it could be put to a vote, the name of Mr. Galt was put forward and he was elected by a large majority. The letter from the convention was read and it was found that the name of Mr. Galt was on the list of delegates. The letter from the convention was read and it was found that the name of Mr. Galt was on the list of delegates.

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F. W. Braun & Co's patent

Do's fine balances, the Khorst

ill stove, the Estelon new

Still, etc., etc.

A. S. GOODEVE NOMINATED

Result of the Conservative Convention Last Evening.

Speech of the Candidate in Accepting the Nomination.

The Rossland Conservative association met last night to nominate a candidate to represent the Conservative interests in the Rossland riding.

President A. S. Goodeve called the meeting to order, and all those who had assembled at Miners' Union hall

Mr. Goodeve explained the method of procedure for voting upon the candidature of anybody who might be desirous of nomination for standard bearer of the Conservative party.

The name of C. E. Race was then mentioned as another possible nominee, but before it could be seconded Mr.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh then rose from his seat in the front of the hall, nominations being in order, and made a brief speech which reviewed his attitude

the desirability of unity and the traditions of the Conservative party as he understood them.

The name of C. E. Race was then mentioned as another possible nominee, but before it could be seconded Mr.

Dear Sir: It has come to my knowledge that my name will be presented to the convention tonight as a candidate for nomination to represent the Conservative interests of the Rossland riding in the forthcoming provincial elections.

I beg to state to the convention that my political principles absolutely preclude the possibility of my nomination under the auspices of the Rossland Conservative association unless the association is prepared to accept my amendments to the Revelstoke platform.

It is my simple belief that your representative in the approaching contest should stand firmly and truly by and for the principles of true Conservatism—a condition that means equality for all and special favors for none.

We are, sir, at the parting of the ways. It is for Conservatives to consider the serious responsibility that rests upon their shoulders. It is for them to realize and fully appreciate that the question of good government is paramount; that the prosperity of this great province hangs in the balance of this political contest; that our patriotic sentiments as good and loyal Conservatives should be freely offered for the public weal.

I therefore ask, is it not our bounden duty to act with the fullest discretion and the closest adherence to these sacred political doctrines? Is it not our glorious right to direct, so far as lies in our power, the truth and justice of our cause and jealously espouse all matters of government that have for their cardinal principles all rights of the common people in keeping with enterprise and safety?

But, let me ask you, are we as Rossland Conservatives doing all this? Have we done all the things that we ought to have done? Have we made our clear and emphatic pronouncement on all the more important questions that confront us? No, assuredly we have not. Our influences within the association have attempted to stultify every effort that I and others have put forth in order to meet the several vitally important issues of the day.

That these issues have been stultified is certainly not my fault; neither is it the fault of the rank and file of the party. However, as these influences have had their untoward effect, I must adhere to my original decision, and therefore beg to decline any nomination that would necessitate my representing you only to the extent of a declaration of principles as promulgated up to the present time. Unless the convention permitted me to be in full accord with true Conservatism, it would be both deceitful and futile for me to take any other attitude.

I have the honor to be yours very truly. (Signed) C. E. RACE.

Acting Chairman MacNeill then declared Mr. Goodeve nominated and

called upon him to address the convention. Mr. Goodeve, in taking the platform, said that he appreciated the honor that had been done him by the association, and pledged his undivided time and attention from now to election day to the candidature with which he had been honored. He said that he would do all in his power to carry the Conservative banner to victory. He spoke for nearly half an hour upon the question of Conservatism as he understood it, but many of those present failed to hear from his lips a pronouncement justifying the belief that he had a policy to present further than that which is contained in the brief and somewhat incoherent declaration of the Revelstoke platform. However, in all justice to Mr. Goodeve it must be said that he particularly impressed upon his audience that the spontaneity of his selection as the nominee of the Conservative party had taken him by surprise to the extent that he was not prepared to discuss vital local issues. He left the hope, however, in the minds of his audience that at some future date he would be more explicit in this respect, and the audience had to accept the declaration for what it was worth.

The half hour consumed by Mr. Goodeve in his remarks to the convention was a masterly exhibition of flowery rhetoric. With characteristic diplomacy he touched here and there on pertinent questions that appealed to him, but never in one instance would he justify the deduction of lucid expression or argument concerning the questions that confront him as a candidate for election to the legislature from the Rossland riding. But never once did he hesitate. Whenever he trod upon the thin ice of live issues he manifested his characteristic skillfulness in ambiguity.

The audience was delighted while he spoke, but disappointed when he finished. Everybody went away with the impression that Mr. Goodeve was a rattling good talker and would undoubtedly have made his mark as a camp meeting orator or as a street-corner doctor. But the statesman searched and the electors yearn as for foreign to his discourse as the poles are one to another.

Mr. Goodeve was cheered by those of his supporters who accepted hazy discussions for close reasoning and for a logical analysis of the pertinent conditions that arise in the present campaign. But it is to be hoped that such a prediction will prove true—that he will be more logical and pertinent in his next address to the electors. If not, it is not reasonable for him to expect the enthusiastic support of those who might otherwise vote for him.

It is the same with Mr. Goodeve as it is with Premier McBride. Upon the basis that "This only noble to be good," both Mr. Goodeve and Premier McBride have a golden opportunity if they will distinctly manifest a close adherence to the public weal; but Mr. Goodeve, together with Premier McBride, has made the almost irretrievable mistake of accepting political honors without adopting a position that will enlist the support of the body politic as a whole. He certainly dwelt at length upon the rights and wrongs of the mineral industry, but it is almost inconceivable that at a meeting of such importance as last night's convention he should ignore the rights and wrongs of the workingman and the merchant. Never once in his speech of acceptance of the nomination did he refer to the absolute necessity of an equitable system of taxation, and he also omitted total abolition of government reserves on crown lands that should now be open, and ever should have been open, to the hardy pioneer and humble prospector. He had nothing to say concerning his ideas of a fiscal policy for the province—the crux of statesmanship in British Columbia today. He seems to have no reasonable remedy—no remedy at all, in fact—for the appalling deficit that confronts us. If he had hints at some practicable scheme for the elimination of the annual deficit of the province, or suggested a plan by which we could increase our borrowing capacity at a reasonable rate of interest so as to insure an increase in our prosperity and in our taxable wealth, no thinking man in the audience would have fallen to cheer him to the echo and look upon him as the political savior of not only the Rossland riding, but of the province of British Columbia.

It remains to be seen whether Conservative ideals and Mr. Goodeve's ideas will coincide. Can he play the game as the electors want it played? If he can and will there is not the slightest reason why he should be prevented from becoming a member of the next legislature; but this is certain, that he must be more explicit, more definite, more outspoken, evince a greater desire to meet the requirements of the country and the ideas of his constituents than he did last night.

The Miner has a sincere belief that it knows Mr. Goodeve and his limitations like an open book. It has no desire whatever to do him injustice, but it is absolutely determined that he shall do no injustice to the ideals of the Conservative party. Mr. Goodeve may be very much alive, but in the language of the present Prince of Wales he must "Wake Up" to his surroundings if he is desirous of the popularity that would ensure his success at the polls.

MEN WANTED.

Great Scarcity of Labor Reported from the Boundary District.

GRAND FORKS, Sept. 11.—There is a labor famine in this portion of the Boundary district. Labor is urgently needed on various road improvements, but no men are offering. In regard to mining the situation is even worse. The Granby company announces that it needs one hundred miners at Phoenix and 30 laborers for the smelter in this city. There is not an idle man in the Boundary today.

PHOENIX, B. C., Sept. 11.—The scarcity of men to work in the mines of the Boundary is being felt in no small degree of late. This is due to the fact that nearly all of the larger properties have been gradually increasing the for-

ces, with the intention, now that a steady coke supply seems assured at the three smelters in this section, of keeping the present forces at work and probably of increasing them.

The largest employer of labor in this section is the Granby Consolidated, and at present, even before the two additional furnaces are placed in blast at the company's smelter, at least 100 additional men could find employment with this company alone. As soon as these fifth and sixth furnaces are placed in blast—at no late date—probably another 100 men will be needed.

In addition to this, the Mother Lode is operating with a larger force than for some time past, the Snowshoe is again gradually increasing, more men are being put on at the Oro Denoro, the Athelstan, Winnipeg, etc., besides the numbers of smaller properties that are keeping perhaps 100 or 150 men employed most of the time. Efforts have been made to secure men from Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson and Rossland, and there is work for a large number of such at good wages steady. A number have come in this week to this camp, who immediately found work.

As a result of the labor shortage and the absorption of idle men by the mines, it is almost impossible to secure a man for ordinary labor here at this time. The indications are that there will be plenty of work for all those who wish to labor in the Boundary all this fall and winter.

THE PREMIER IS COMING

Telegraphic word has been received here that Hon. Richard McBride, premier of the province, will be in Rossland between the 21st and 25th instant, the exact date to be arranged at an early day.

The Rossland Conservatives propose holding a mass meeting of electors, in the course of which the Premier and such of his ministers as accompany him will discuss the political questions of the hour.

LIFE ON A FARM

PARTICULARLY TRYING TO THE WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

A Place Where Woman's Work is Never Done—The Reason Why There Are so Many Prematurely Aged and Worn Out Women.

It has been very truly said that "woman's work is never done," and this is, perhaps, especially true when applied to the wives of Canadian farmers, who are kept busy with their manifold duties from daylight till dark, and who, even under the most favorable circumstances, but little time for relaxation and social enjoyment. They are a class of women whose pluck and endurance everyone most admire; they are hepatic in the broadest sense of the word, and unfortunately too often pay the penalty either in a complete breakdown of health or in prematurely aged appearance. A case in point is that of Mrs. J. Marais, the wife of a well known and well to do farmer, living near Riviere du Loup, Que. Mrs. Marais is the mother of a large family, and like her husband, was ambitious for their welfare. As a consequence she overtaxed her strength, and after the birth of her last child failed to recover her former health. Several months passed and still Mrs. Marais was confined to her bed. Her strength had completely passed away. She was troubled with headaches, was extremely nervous, subject to pains in the back and unable to take food with relish. She was under the care of more than one doctor, but did not regain her strength, and her family and friends believed that there was but little hope for her recovery. Then a neighbor strongly advised her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she began to do so. Soon, under the use of the pills, she began to recover her strength, and was able to be up and go about. Day by day the beneficial results followed the continued use of the pills until after the use of eight boxes Mrs. Marais was fully restored to her old-time health and vigor. She speaks of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in very warm terms, and loses no opportunity to praise them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a boon to overworked, weary and despondent women everywhere. Every pill helps increase the flow of rich, red blood through the veins, stimulates the nerves, and in this way restores health, strength and vitality. Only the genuine pills can do this, however, and the purchaser should see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

YIMIR NOTES.

One and Bullion Reports—Political Matters.

YIMIR, Sept. 11.—During the past month ore and bullion to the value of \$83,893 was shipped via the port of Waneta to the United States.

There is considerable complaint over Retaining Officer Perdue of Trail not providing polling stations at all points. No provisions is made for the Ymir mine, Patterson, Westley, Poorman mine, Balfour. It is hoped that gentlemen will see his way clear to make provision for stations at the above mentioned points, so that a fair poll may be had of the voters' wishes.

The Nelson Tribune is being shipped in bunches to the electorate of this riding, with a view, it is supposed, of influencing the voters the way John Houston thinks. There is not much danger of this, as the rank and file of Ymir riding thoroughly know John Houston and consequently will not be guided by his advice "how to vote."

It is conceded that Harry Wright is already defeated, as the mere fact of his being a tool of Houston's spoils big chance of election. Anyhow his falling to meet Mr. Parr, the Liberal candidate, on the platform has lost him a lot of votes. Even if he were elected his remuneration of \$800 a year would not enable him to hire someone to speak for him in Victoria. Perhaps John Houston is figuring on doing this grats.

ROBERT CURTIS' DEATH. The Body Taken in Charge by Phoenix Odd Fellows.

PHOENIX, B. C., Sept. 11.—A telegram was received here yesterday from the officials of the Ymir mine, at Ymir, that Robert Curtis, an employee of that property, had been killed there, and asking as to the disposition of the remains.

Mr. Curtis had been a resident of this camp for some years, having been employed as a fireman at the Granby mines, and left last spring for Ymir. He was a member of Snowshoe Lodge No. 46, I. O. F., of Phoenix, and the fact of his death was received by the local officers of the lodge. Today Walter Morrison, noble grand of the lodge, left for Ymir, to bring back the remains, and if no other disposition is requested by the relatives of the deceased, the funeral will take place here next Sunday, the interment probably taking place at Greenwood under the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

FALL TRADE BRISK

SATISFACTORY REPORTS SENT FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

GOOD CROPS AND FAVORABLE CONDITIONS IN GENERAL.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—Bradstreet's trade review says:

The demand for fall staples at Montreal continues to develop increased activity. Now that the crops are practically assured, retailers in the west as well as in the province of Quebec are satisfied that there is another year of prosperity ahead, and they are not only buying liberally but are purchasing a better class of goods than ever before. The mills are still very firm on staple cottons and woollens. Labor is well employed. Local manufacturers are busy, and in a number of cases cannot guarantee prompt delivery. Money is in good demand, but there is not likely to be any stringency this year, as the western requirements are less and the eastern supply is greater than last year. There have been more country buyers in Toronto this week than in any previous season. This was the result of the low exhibition passenger rates. The buying has been of the best sort, not only larger and the orders well distributed, but the sort of goods bought as a rule have been of the better or most costly class. All this is the result of conditions of trade and the excellent prospects.

The Ontario crops have been heavy and the prices for grain are good. The cattle export trade is quite active. The dairying industry is becoming better. General trade is active and indications predict a continuance of the same. Failures have been few and unimportant. The outlook is healthy and collections have been reported better than this time a year ago. Outside labor is being well employed and the shipping trade continues active.

Pacific coast advices to Bradstreet's are encouraging. The conditions of trade are healthy, and all business is more active. Orders for the Klondike, filled the past few weeks, have been heavy. The demand for the provincial mining districts is active. Encouraging reports of the success of the prospecting parties show an improvement in the outlook for gold mining. The outlook for trade is bright.

In Winnipeg there is a more active demand for fall staples in every department of trade. Prices are firmly held. Labor is scarce in almost every movement has begun and in a week or two will attain large proportions. Hamilton wholesale trade, in common with other distributing centres, is enjoying an increased demand for staple goods. Orders are numerous and large shipments are being made, while the outlook for business for the balance of the fall season is encouraging. Prices are firmly held.

London wholesale trade is getting more active. The general outlook for the fall and winter business, as reported to Bradstreet's, is promising. Values are firmly held. The grain department is not very large yet, but when the crop movement gets into full swing trade will show more activity. The good class of buying by the retailers now reported is in anticipation of this. Money is in abundance and rates are steady.

Trade at Ottawa is expanding. The demand from the west and from various trade centres in Ontario is large. The good crops and the strong tone of the market have tended to improve the demand. The coming exhibition is expected to attract many buyers.

PHOENIX CELEBRATION. Labor Day Affair Successfully Carried Out.

PHOENIX, B. C., Sept. 8.—While the first day of the third annual Labor Day celebration here was somewhat damp, the weather was all that could be desired the second day, and the

events took place without interruption. In the morning the first event was a log rolling contest. Twin creek being dammed up for the occasion. There were five entries for this, and it created almost endless amusement for the large number of spectators. The first money went to Frank Rlordan, with Sam Mullin second.

In the hub and hose reel race, Greenwood failed to appear, although they had expected to come. First money was won by the Phoenix team, with Grand Forks second. In the wet test it required several runs to decide, two teams being entered from Phoenix and one from Grand Forks. In the first run both Phoenix teams failed to get water, and the Grand Forks boys failed to get it in the agreed upon time limit. In the second run, No. 1 team from Phoenix made a good test, No. 2 team did better, and the Grand Forks team succeeded in making a tie, both getting water in 23.8-5 seconds. By agreement the purse was divided.

M. P. O'Neill secured the prize for putting the 21-pound shot, making a distance of 27 feet 5.3-4 inches. The standing high jump was won by H. A. Munro, and the running high jump by G. C. McLaughlin. Munro and McLaughlin got the prize in the three-legged race.

In the cigar race, J. Harvey was first, with J. Feeney second. There were a dozen races for small boys and girls, which were pulled off and created much amusement. On the whole the celebration was a success, and the many visitors report having had a good time. Three electric arches were erected across the streets in different parts of the city, giving a very pretty effect after dark.

CHANCE FOR BOXERS. Provincial Amateur Championships at Victoria in October.

Amateur boxers throughout the province have an opportunity to win laurels at Victoria on October 6 and 7, when the B. C. amateur boxing championship events come off. The tournament is under the auspices of the Victoria Amateur Boxing club, Rev. W. W. Bolton being president and George Morphy secretary, from both of whom additional information can be secured. Amateur boxers are defined as those who have never competed for money in any shape or form, who have never met professionals for a prize, or who are not engaged in any capacity as athletic instructors. Rigid regulations are provided for the government of contestants.

Challenge cups are given for heavy, middle, welter, light, feather and bantam weight boxers. The successful competitors will also be awarded medals. Each bout is to consist of three three-minute rounds, with a knockout ending the bout. Decisions will be rendered on points.

IN BOUNDARY MINES

WAG ONLY DRUNK.

The Tale of a Man Who Was Shot for a Burglar.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 14.—While attempting to break into the residence of Mrs. Wood, Stockton avenue, early this morning J. W. Thift, a prune picker lately from Seattle, was shot in the hip here by a neighbor of Mrs. Wood, and afterwards placed under arrest. The man denies that he is a burglar and asserts that he had been drinking on his way to his lodgings and made a mistake in the house.

IRELAND'S NEW BOON.

'Twas late in the evening as home I did go To sweet Crosmolina in County Mayo, I met an old hawker who played on wan string And the tune he was playing was "God Save the King."

"God Save the King!" He made the rocks ring With the way he was waltin' out "God Save the King!"

Says I, "Where's the tune that wor once in your yate?" Give us "Erin, Remember or try 'Ninety-Eight.'" Says he, "It is strange how they've all taken wing, Not a wan I remember but 'God Save the King!'"

"God Save the King!" Not a taste of a thing Could the old man remember but "God Save the King!"

Says he, "There's a change comin' over the land That an old man like me cannot well understand, Wid Redmond, and Sanderson all in wan string And footin' it nately to "God Save the King!'"

"God Save the King!" Together we'll cling All crackin' their voices wid "God Save the King!" —Percy French.

HUNGARY'S CHOICE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail declares the Hungarian political crisis has become so acute that the abdication of the emperor, Francis Joseph, as king of Hungary, is freely discussed in that country, and although no party leader is openly willing to discuss this probability, there is a strong feeling in favor of Hungary's right to choose her own king, the favorite being the German emperor's second son, Prince Eitel.

THE MCKINLEY ANNIVERSARY.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 14.—This, the second anniversary of the death of the late President McKinley, was not observed by any formal program in Canton. Flags were lowered on public buildings. There were some short references made in the various departments of the schools to the life and death of Mr. McKinley, and carnations were worn as a silent tribute by numerous citizens.

Resident clergymen were represented by Rev. Mr. McNeill, pastor of St. Andrew's church. Rev. Father MacKinnon, rector of the Sacred Heart church, was prevented by a previous engagement from attending, but sent a cordial little note expressive of his regret and joining cordially in the welcome to the incoming clergymen. Rev. M. VanSickle, of the Baptist church was out of the city, but his felicitations were also conveyed in writing.

In the course of the evening Charles R. Hamilton tendered Mr. Cleland a warm welcome on behalf of the congregation of St. George's, and Rev. Mr. Rossland seconded this on behalf of the Rossland Presbyterians. Mr. Cleland replied appropriately, this feature being especially spontaneous.

The function was under the auspices of the Chancel Guild of the church, and a brief program was rendered. Dr. Coultard sang in splendid voice and was warmly appreciated, and Thomas Ingham contributed a solo that was thoroughly appreciated, and Thomas McNeil sang to excellent advantage. Miss Sutton of Grand Forks rendered a violin solo with admirable execution and fine feeling. The accompaniments were played by Miss Winnifred Crowley.

Toward the close of the evening dainty light refreshments were served by the young ladies of the Guild.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

A Number of Minor Appointments and Certificates of Incorporation.

The following are notices appearing in the Provincial Gazette, issued last week:

George Atwood of Ferguson is to be a Justice of the peace.

William N. Noble of New Westminster to be magistrate under the Small Debts Act.

James Tuttle of Eburne to be returning officer for Richmond, vice Thomas Kidd.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow to be acting provincial secretary during the absence of Hon. R. F. Green.

The Bedlington & Nelson Railway company will meet at Kaslo on October 14th, for the election of directors and other business.

Tenders are invited for the building of the court house at Nelson. They will be received up to Monday, the 21st inst. The Britannia Copper Company, Ltd., gives notice that application is being made for the foreshore rights adjoining its property.

Notice is given that Henry Mahon, managing director of the Societe Miniere de la Colombie Britannique of Athol, has been appointed attorney for the company in place of Emile Janne de Lamare.

The Kamloops College Company, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, divided into 3000 shares. The object is to equip and carry on an institution of learning for both sexes.

