

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1901

Seventh Year, Number 3

CHANGE AT NORTHPORT

Circumstances Which Led Mr. Labarthe to Resign.

Oscar Szontagh to Take Charge of Works in a Few Days.

In order to ascertain what is the exact situation at the Northport smelter and the causes which led up to the withdrawal of Mr. Labarthe from the position of manager, a reporter of the Miner interviewed Mr. Frecheville at the Le Roi offices yesterday evening and asked him to explain matters. Mr. Frecheville said:

"The employees of the smelter—non-union men—gained the impression that the foremen whom Mr. Labarthe took down to Northport with him were union sympathizers, and felt that this would result in filling the smelter with union men, thus placing their positions in jeopardy. It was difficult to dissuade the men from holding the impression that such intention existed. It was certainly no part of the programme of Mr. Labarthe, who simply wished to have the most competent smeltermen available.

"The situation thus created—after the bitter fight there has been at Northport—was a most serious one, and I recognized that the views of the men who have stuck so manfully to the company during its troubles were entitled to every consideration. Mr. Labarthe recognized this also, and at a very great self-sacrifice decided not to accept a position which might possibly engender further trouble—more so as we both believed that any suspicion—whether well-grounded or otherwise—that the union is to have any voice in the operation of the smelter is detrimental to the interests of the company.

"I called the men together and communicated Mr. Labarthe's decision to them, and told them that the standpoint of this company is to treat all its employees with every fairness and justice, and conduct its operations peacefully. Possessing the belief that the same consideration which the company is prepared to extend to them would be extended on their side, I asked them to continue in their duties. The men returned instantly to their work in the best of spirits.

"I wired to Mr. Oscar Szontagh, of San Francisco, a well known metallurgist who enjoys an excellent reputation as a smelter, and whom I had previously considered for the position of manager; and I have his reply notifying me that he will take charge of the works within a few days."

LEDGE OF IRON ORE

PROSPECTORS MAKE WHAT MAY BE AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE FIND ON LORD ROBERTS CLAIM, NOT FAR FROM THE CITY.

An interesting strike in the form of a large body of high grade iron ore has been made in the immediate vicinity of Rossland. A ledge of 40 feet of specular hematite or magnetic iron has been opened up on the Lord Roberts claim, located on Murphy creek, four miles from the mouth of the Heather Bell property. Samples of the ore assayed by Roy H. Clarke gave returns of 62.9 per cent iron and \$4.40 in gold. The percentage of iron is about equal to the average of the Kitchener property bonded during the summer by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and other prominent Canadian Pacific people.

The Lord Roberts is owned by Malcolm McIver and Sam Fortnath, both well known pioneers in the Rossland camp. The work done on the iron ledge is largely confined to the surface, but seems to indicate that the lead is continuous and that it cuts through the summit of the mountain. It is quite possible that the discovery may be of considerable importance.

Iron ore of a good quality is in demand at all the lead smelters for fluxing purposes, and the fact that the Lord Roberts ore seems to carry some gold makes it of extra value. Further than this it is believed in many quarters that an extensive iron industry will eventually be established in the west, and iron deposits such as the Lord Roberts seems to possess would then be in great demand.

The owners are quite elated over the discovery and it is probable that a number of additional claims will be staked on the lead at an early date. Several prospectors have made arrangements to inspect the ground with a view to making locations.

THREE MORE CAPTURED.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—Three convicts who escaped from Port Leavenworth prison last week were caught by prison guards at Cottonwood, Kansas, today.

WORK IN THE MINES

SHIPMENTS ARE HELD DOWN BY A SHORTAGE IN CAR SUPPLY.

THE ROSSLAND GREAT WESTERN AGAIN APPEARS IN THE LIST.

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The total for the week is somewhat below the 5,000 mark, due to a shortage of cars. All the available cars on the Spokane Falls & Northern road are being utilized to move the great wheat crop of Washington's cereal districts, and ore cars are being pressed into service for purposes other than those for which they are intended, thus making it difficult for the mines to secure rolling stock just when they can use the cars to best advantage. However, the wheat crop will be moved within a comparatively short time, and the supply of cars will cease to be a vexed question with the mines.

It will be noted that the Rossland Great Western mines appear in the shipping list for the first time since the strike started. The shipments during the week were confined to two cars of ore, and these were from the ore bins. Active work will start in the Nickel Plate mine this week, and the shipments will grow steadily.

As every week adds its quota to the tonnage produced in the camp, the outlook for a prosperous winter brightens. There seems to be no reason why Rosslanders should not go ahead with the winter carnival and other enterprises for which the city has achieved a reputation. With a growing ore production and a payroll expanding in equal ratio, the Golden City is bound to boom.

THE OUTPUT.

Le Roi	Week	Year
Le Roi No. 1	3720	134,388
Le Roi No. 2	840	29,860
Centre Star	54,648	20,100
War Eagle	20,100	8,546
Rossland G. W.	60	3,738
Iron Mask	30	200
Homestead	30	200
L. X. L.	20	563
Velvet	20	20
Monte Cristo	20	72
Evening Star	20	54
Giant	20	24
Portland	20	24
Totals	4620	252,258

The figures giving the output of the camp since work was resumed at the mines are of considerable interest to those who are making a study of local conditions. Appended are the totals for the week ending on the dates specified:

September 7th	1520
September 14th	1650
September 21st	1740
September 28th	2480
October 5th	3070
October 12th	4130
October 19th	4830
October 26th	5650
November 2nd	5360
November 9th	4620
Total	35,000

The operations at the Le Roi during the week have not been marked by any event of special interest. Stopping has proceeded steadily and development has been carried on along the lines indicated a couple of weeks ago.

Le Roi No. 2.—In the Josie and No. 1 mines the usual work has gone ahead and nothing out of the ordinary has occurred. Development and stopping are proceeding, and the result is indicated in the shipping list to the credit of the company.

Nickel Plate.—On the Rossland Great Western's property the pumping operations have gone ahead rapidly. More water was encountered in the vicinity of the 600 foot level than the management expected, hence the fact that the commencement of underground operations has been delayed beyond the date originally decided upon. Now the water has been drained below the level in question, and the complete unwatering of the Nickel Plate is only a matter of a few days. Already ore shipments have commenced, and the tonnage sent out would have been substantially greater had the cars been available for the transportation of ore. The end of the present week will see a force of miners at work on the various levels of the mine, and the list of working properties in the camp will thus be increased in an important degree.

Green Mountain.—Work has been started on the shaft, the contractors are working, and the work is being done in a satisfactory manner. The shaft is not in ore, being intended for a central working shaft, from which stations and crosscuts will be run at the various levels to tap the ore bodies that are known to exist within a short distance of the shaft. For the next few weeks, therefore, operations will be confined to sinking, and nothing of special interest is likely to eventuate.

Abe Lincoln.—The final touches to the commencement of work underground are rapidly being completed and the installation of the electric drill ordered in Denver, Col., is awaited before the first operations are got under way.

New St. Elmo.—The week passed quietly at the New St. Elmo. A small crew was engaged in running the crosscut on the ore body at the west

ORE OF HIGH GRADE

SAMPLE FROM A LARDEAU PROPERTY GIVES VERY HIGH RETURNS.

THE OPHIR-LADE GROUP PROMISES WELL FOR ITS OWNERS.

The Ophir-Lade property in the Lardeau district would seem to be a coming bonanza. W. B. Pool and J. Lade, who are operating the group, give details as to the results of the trial shipment to the Trail smelter that will dazzle mining men, and the statements are backed up by the certificates from the smelter. No such gold ore has ever come out of the Lardeau before, although as high returns have been received from certain silver-lead ores, notably that from the Trinne.

The shipment just sampled at Trail consisted of 1,000 pounds of rock and was divided into two sections, representing the two classes of ore which the company proposes to ship. The first class rock gave returns of no less than \$700 in gold and three ounces in silver, while the second sample went \$105 in gold. The company has, it is claimed, 30 tons of the high grade rock and 100 tons of the second grade ore ready for shipment.

The Ophir-Lade group was bonded last spring by W. B. Pool and associates, and work has been under way continuously since. After 100 feet of crosscutting the ledge was tapped and proved to be four feet in width, carrying free gold quartz and telluride, an entirely new character of ore for that district. Unfortunately the property is so situated that shipping is next to impossible, and the company has suspended operations until the spring, by which time the new branch of the Lardeau railroad will be completed within fourteen miles of the mine and the ore will be sent out.

Messrs. Pool and Lade are pioneers of the Lardeau, and have been instrumental in putting through several important deals affecting properties in that district.

BY ELECTRIC POWER

THE HALL SMELTER MAKES A RADICAL CHANGE IN ITS SYSTEM.

ELECTRIC MOTORS ARE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE STEAM ENGINES.

Lorne A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, has returned to the city after closing an important contract with the management of the Hall smelter at Nelson. The agreement will result in the discarding of the steam apparatus now employed in generating power for the smelter and the installation of a complete electrical power plant, the change involving an expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

The motors required under the contract have been ordered, and the change will be made as speedily as possible, the expectation being that electricity will have superseded steam within three months. The West Kootenay company is to supply a total of 285 horse power, and the change will effect a substantial saving to the smelter on power account.

The motors ordered are as follows: A 100 h. p. motor to operate two blowers, a 60 h. p. motor for the rock breaker, one of similar capacity for the sampler, another for the mechanical roaster, installed at the smelter early in the year and a 15 h. p. motor for a hoist which will be placed in the smelter shortly.

An interesting feature of the outfit is that the assay office at the smelter is also to be operated by electricity, this being a decided novelty. The plant will be composed of the following apparatus: 3 1200-watt immersion coils for the heating of water in tubs; 4 12 by 18 enameled plates for evaporating solutions and for dryers; 2 12 by 18 enameled plates for bringing solutions up to and maintaining a gentle boil; and 8 12 by 12 enameled plates for drying baths.

The total horse power in motors to be installed will be 265, with an additional 20 horse power for lights and for the apparatus required in the assay office.

LEFT TO STARVE.

An Unpleasant Story Sent Down From Nome Country.

TACOMA, Nov. 11.—Postmaster Cromwell has received a letter from John Arthur from Seattle stating that a client of his, H. O. Blankenship, was acquainted in the Nome country with Miss Emma Scott of Tacoma and that contrary to his advice she went on an expedition to a remote part of the country in search of a supposedly rich creek.

One by one her party broke up and scattered until she was left with one companion, George Duncan.

The last heard from them was on September 17th, when Miss Scott and Duncan were stranded near the head of Selawick river, about 150 miles from Point Blossom on Kotzebue sound. One mile starved to death and the other animals were taken by the other members of the party when the breakup occurred.

One of the party which broke away was a Mr. Miller, who was given \$1000 with which to purchase provisions and send them in to Duncan and Miss Scott, but it seems, Mr. Arthur writes, that Miller discovered later that Duncan had acted fraudulently in certain business transactions and he decided to have nothing more to do with Duncan, so no provisions were sent in and Duncan and Miss Scott were likely to starve to death.

Miss Scott is a sister of John Sheets, attorney-general of Ohio, and the latter was wired today of the perilous situation of his sister.

Miss Scott is well known in Tacoma and was quite wealthy during boom days, being of a speculative disposition and bought and sold real estate.

ALLEGED CATTLE SHORTAGE.

National Livestock Association Wants Census Figures.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The report emanating from the National Livestock association that the country is threatened by a shortage of beef cattle has stirred up much interest and an effort has been made to have the census officers announce the result of the national convention of the livestock census made last year in that time there are no reliable figures to show the condition of the visible supply of cattle in the country, but the census figures of last year will give a basis from which to make close estimates.

Assistant Secretary Johnson of the National association says that the census officials have promised to have the total figures of the census of last year ready in time for the convention, the first of the month. While local packers admit a scarcity of high grade corn fed beef, they say the supply of ordinary cattle is still equal to all demands being made.

Up late night, endless engagements, generally run down? Take "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It will look up your system and make you feel yourself again. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

TRAIN WRECK.

TROY, N.Y., Nov. 12.—The Boston & Maine express was wrecked this morning by colliding with a Delaware & Hudson freight train at Mechanicsville. Both companies use the tracks at that point. Conductor Knowlton, in charge of the express, was seriously injured. The freight train was derailed.

DEVERY'S CASE.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Enjoin Justice Jerome.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

The application of Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devery to make absolute a temporary writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome from trying charges of neglect of duty preferred against him, was denied by Justice O'Gorman in the supreme court, the justice holding that the magistrate had jurisdiction to enter the complaint.

The charges against Devery were made by Patrolman O'Neill, who alleged that Devery had treated him with oppression in fining him 30 days' pay for offenses against the rules of the police department.

It was alleged in support of the application for the writ that Devery's acts were performed while he was acting in a judicial capacity, and that he was therefore exempt from personal liability. It was also asserted that Justice Jerome was biased and prejudiced and inspired by partisan motives.

DO AWAY WITH GUNS

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN NORTHPORT AGREED ON POLICY.

THE SMELTER PAYDAY WAS AN EXCEPTIONALLY QUIET ONE.

NORTHPORT, Wash., Nov. 12.—The citizens of Northport held a mass meeting last evening, the purpose of which was to discuss and devise and adopt measures to suppress the carrying of arms and other vices. The prosecuting attorney and sheriff of the county were present. The best of feeling prevailed, and as a result of the meeting the laws will be rigidly enforced against all violators, whether strikers, smelter men or citizens, impartially, and the officers in the discharge of their duties have the sympathy and support of the smelter company and the city of Northport.

The smelter company paid off today in new crisp Canadian currency, but the merchants of the city have not reaped the harvest of the past, especially those who have so bitterly opposed the smelter company in its fight against union domination and dictation, as the men now employed have come to know their friends and appreciate them as well as the company itself.

This has been the most quiet payday we have had for a long time, not a disturbance or a disorderly person seen, and consequently no arrests made and very little drinking.

Ed Kennedy is reported no better. Two more arrests were made yesterday, the men being lodged in the Colville jail, charged with complicity in the shooting of Kennedy.

VICTORIA'S OPINION

A MASS MEETING CONDEMNEDS THE EXISTING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

THREE PROSPECTORS SUFFER EXTREME HARDSHIPS ON A TRIP.

VICTORIA, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The mass meeting tonight expressed non-confidence in the government, urged the filling of the vacancy in Victoria's representation and the filling of the cabinet. It also favored the holding of public meetings throughout the province in support of the same principle. The speakers were McKenna, Hall, McPhillips, Hayward, Helmcken, D. W. Higgs, Dr. Milne, Gordon Hunter, ex-Mayor Redfern and Charles Lugin, McBride wrung from Hall the admission that he would enter the house again as a supporter of the administration.

George Alcock, John Hatch and Alex Hatch, of Vancouver, a trio of prospectors who left here on Tuesday last to go up the west coast in a sealing boat, returned tonight furnished with a tale of woe. They were nearly dead when their boat was wrecked about 40 miles up the island coast during the heavy storm of Thursday last. The waves rose to a height of 15 feet, and when the unfortunate prospectors attempted to land their boat was swamped and broken up in the surf, and they fought their way to the shore, swimming between 200 and 300 yards to the rocks. They walked over 60 miles along the telegraph trail to Victoria, arriving tonight.

THE MINING LAWS.

Coast Operators Find the Need of Reformation.

Judging from the following statement in the News-Advertiser, there are mining operators at the coast who are awakening to the need of amendment in the laws relating to the mining industry.

The formation of the mining laws of the province, in a way suited to the complex and diversified needs of British Columbia, is generally recognized as one of the difficult branches of legislative responsibility. According to many representative miners, there is in this special department a sad lack of practical intelligence, on the part of those who have to do with the legislation upon which the prosperity of this essentially important of British Columbia industry largely depends.

A short conversation with Mr. Thomas Kiddie, superintendent of the Van Ande mine, conveyed the unmistakable impression that the mine operators of the coast were not lacking in appreciation of the fact that the mining laws were a natural and necessary part of improvement. In fact, that mines just in course of development are seriously handicapped by a want of practical insight into the needs of the industry by our provincial legislators.

A feeling has been growing among those practically interested in the mining industry, that the mining laws can never be framed to best advantage unless the government is given the advantage of consultation with those who are actually in a position to speak from practical experience.

Mr. Kiddie says that there is a movement now on foot to form a provincial organization of mine operators. The association will be founded upon the same principles which underlie all other similar organizations which exist for the mutual benefit of those concerned, and the guidance of legislators who cannot be expected to comprehend themselves, the requirements, or conditions of the industry. Circulars will probably be sent out in a few days, to all the mining operators in the province with a view of consummating the scheme.

In the Kootenays there already exists an organization of mine operators, who Mr. Kiddie pointed out that the interests of all those connected with the business were identical, so far as the benefit of good laws was concerned and the influence of such an organization would be greater, and its usefulness as an assistance in the framing of mining legislation, augmented, if it were a general association covering the whole province.

CAPTURED BY THE POLICE

The Victoria Murderer Was Run to Earth in the City.

A Promise of Improvement in the Australian Service.

VICTORIA, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Frank Nichol, murderer of Tom Netes, was captured last evening about 8 o'clock in the house of a friend in Rock Bay, one of the wards of the city. Chief Langley and eight men made a cordon around the house and captured him without any resistance. He was hiding in the woodshed. George Katchules, who said he landed Nichol at Port Angeles, has been arrested.

A French Canadian watchman on the Bark Senator, lying at Esquimalt, was drowned yesterday. He was going on board the vessel in an intoxicated state when he stumbled and struck his head against some lumber. He sank like a stone, and never came to the surface.

Company 21, R. G. A., under Major Gurdon, which relieves Company 15, here, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning and will leave there on the 23rd for Victoria. They will be joined at Halifax by a draft of 20 engineers under Lieut. the Hon. M. Hood, who are also en route here.

Mr. Mills, managing director of the Union Steamship company of New Zealand, who owns a half interest in the Canadian-Australian line, arrived today from England. He says that the Australian and Canadian mail subsidies will expire in 18 months. If these are renewed, as they probably will be, the company will put on larger and faster steamers to handle the increasing trade. Mr. Mills has two large steamers now building in the old country for the intercolonial trade.

RESCUED THE SUN.

PEKIN, Nov. 12.—In conformity with a notice which the foreign office sent to the legations, all the Chinese officials in the capital gathered yesterday at the Board of Rites to "rescue the sun," which was undergoing a partial eclipse. The rescue was accomplished by prostrations, the burning of incense and the beating of drums. A few foreigners were permitted to witness the ceremony.

EARLY CLOSING LAW

INEFFECTIVE AS REGARDS THE APPLICATION TO HALF HOLIDAYS.

THE CITY COUNCIL GIVING ATTENTION TO THE REPORTED DEFECTS.

It has been intimated that Rossland's early closing bylaw does not fulfill the object for which it was intended, or rather that it falls short in some cases of the end in view. When the bylaw was adopted by the council, the ground was taken that the majority of merchants with their employees would appreciate a respite from work on legal holidays, but that an ordinance was necessary in the interests of the many to compel the few to follow similar lines. No contention was raised at the time, nor since, that the merchants who wished to keep their places of business open were not acting conscientiously or within their rights in every particular, but it was believed that the sentiment of the majority should rule, hence the bylaw. It has since been a question, however, as to whether the city council has the right to proclaim half holidays under the bylaw in the instance of days that are legal holidays under federal legislation. Until that point is determined, the bylaw is in a peculiar position.

The discussion has arisen as a result of the observance of the King's birthday half-holiday on Saturday. The majority of the stores were closed promptly at noon and were not reopened for business during the balance of the day. This did not hold good in all cases, and the merchants who did close are naturally displeased at the outcome. The few stores that kept open are said to have done considerable business, and the others do not like to see a city ordinance that is not thorough in its action. The point is made, and very properly, that an early closing bylaw that does not fulfill its end is better off than the statute books. This would prevent the matter coming up again in a similar way.

The matter was brought to the attention of the city council last night, and a resolution was passed granting permission to bring in an amendment to the bylaw for the purpose of making it effective under all conditions. In the meantime the question of jurisdiction will be threshed out by the city solicitor, who will have a report on the point for the city fathers at their next session.

November 7, 1901

DR. PRICE'S CREAM MAKING POWDER

Honors, World's Fair, Midwinter Fair, etc. Powders containing no injurious to health.

RAILWAY WORK

CONSTRUCTION OF THE V. V. & E. AT GRAND FORKS TO BEGIN.

OF THE TWO ROADS HEADING FOR REPUBLIC.

WORKS, Nov. 4.—(Special.) Construction of the V. V. & E. railroad from Carson into the site of depot grounds here and to the Granby smelter will be immediately and rushed on. There are in all about 1000 men at work on the road to build. The work will last about four months, and will require a large force of men. It will be considerable rock and the base of Observation within the city limits.

ing on the Republic and a new 75-ton locomotive to the line reached here today into service immediately.

ns and L. E. Shields of St. sublet the contract for the of the Great Northern in Marcus, Wash., up the valley to Grand Forks have just completed an of the work now in progress, stated that trains will not into Republic before April.

HORSES—W. Lillie, chief of the Northport, is in the city to looking at a team of horses been offered to the city of the use of the fire department.

TRADE—DEADLY HERE—Judge Leamy arrived in last night from Greenwood main in the city till Friday such legal business as arises meantime will be attended to.

is accompanied by Mrs. is registered at the Hotel

STATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

General claim, situate in the Mining Division of West district. Where located: On main, adjoining the Elba mine lot 1014, G. I.

lice that I, H. P. Renwick, agent for James G. Morrison, miner's certificate No. B, and, sixty days from the date apply to the mining recorder oficate of Improvements, for e of obtaining a crown grant claim.

her take notice that action, on 37, must be commenced instance of such certificate of is Twentieth day of September.

H. P. RENWICK.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove as soft as your skin by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can get it in any store that sells twice as long as ordinary oil.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

by INFERIOR OIL COMPANY.

Mines, Ltd.

holders.

ED THEIR SHARES IN VILLE MINES, LIMITED. NOW DELINQUENT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH WILL BE CHARGED ON PURCHASE OF FORFEITED ON LANGLEY, MARY, ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Ms. A. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

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BY ELECTRIC POWER

THE HALL SMELTER MAKES A RADICAL CHANGE IN ITS SYSTEM.

ELECTRIC MOTORS ARE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE STEAM ENGINES.

Lorne A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, has returned to the city after closing an important contract with the management of the Hall smelter at Nelson. The agreement will result in the discarding of the steam apparatus now employed in generating power for the smelter and the installation of a complete electrical power plant, the change involving an expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

The motors required under the contract have been ordered, and the change will be made as speedily as possible, the expectation being that electricity will have superseded steam within three months. The West Kootenay company is to supply a total of 285 horse power, and the change will effect a substantial saving to the smelter on power account. The motors ordered are as follows: A 100 h. p. motor to operate two blowers, a 30 h. p. motor for the rock breaker, one of similar capacity for the sampler, another for the mechanical hoist, and installed at the smelter early in the year and a 15 h. p. motor for a hoist which will be placed in the smelter shortly.

An interesting feature of the outfit is that the assay office at the smelter is also to be operated by electricity, this being a decided novelty. The plant will be composed of the following apparatus: 3 1200-watt immersion coils for the heating of water in the boiler; 18 1/2 hp. motors for evaporating solutions and for drying; 2 1/2 hp. 18 enameled plates for bringing solutions up to and maintaining a gentle boil; and 8 1/2 hp. 12 enameled plates for drying baths.

LEFT TO STARVE.

An Unpleasant Story Sent Down From Nome Country.

TACOMA, Nov. 11.—Postmaster Cromwell has received a letter from John Arthur from Seattle stating that a diet of his, H. O. Blankenship, was acquainted in the Nome country with Miss Emma Scott of Tacoma and that contrary to his advice she went on an expedition to a remote part of the country in search of a supposedly rich creek.

One by one her party broke up and she was left with one companion, George Duncan.

The last heard from them was on September 17th, when Miss Scott and Duncan were stranded near the head of Selawick river, about 150 miles from Point Blossom, on Kotzebue sound. One mile starved to death and the other animals were taken by the other members of the party when the breakup occurred.

One of the party which broke away was Mr. Miller, who was given \$100 with which to purchase provisions and send them in to Duncan and Miss Scott, but it seems, Mr. Arthur writes, that Miller discovered later that Duncan had acted fraudulently in certain business transactions and he decided to have nothing more to do with Duncan, so no provisions were sent in and Duncan and Miss Scott were likely to starve to death.

DEVEY'S CASE.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Enjoin Justice Jerome.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

The application of Deputy Police Commissioner William S. Devey to make absolute a temporary writ of prohibition restraining Justice Jerome from trying charges of neglect of duty preferred against him, was denied by Justice O'Gorman in the supreme court, the justice holding that the magistrate had jurisdiction to enter the complaint.

DO AWAY WITH GUNS

ALL RESPONSIBLE PARTIES IN NORTHPORT AGREED ON POLICY.

THE SMELTER PAYDAY WAS AN EXCEPTIONALLY QUIET ONE.

NORTHPORT, Wash., Nov. 12.—The citizens of Northport held a mass meeting last evening, the purpose of which was to discuss and devise and adopt measures to suppress the carrying of arms and other vices. The prosecuting attorney and sheriff of the county were present. The meeting was held as a result of the feeling the laws will be rigidly enforced against all violators, whether strikers, smelter men or citizens, impartially, and the officers in the discharge of their duties have the sympathy and support of the smelter company and the city.

VICTORIA'S OPINION

A MASS MEETING CONDEMNED THE EXISTING STATE OF AFFAIRS.

THREE PROSPECTORS SUFFER EXTREME HARDSHIPS ON A TRIP.

VICTORIA, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—The mass meeting tonight expressed non-confidence in the government, urged the filling of the vacancy in Victoria's representation and the filling of the cabinet. It also favored the holding of public meetings throughout the province in support of the same principle. The speakers were McBride, Hall, McPhillips, Hayward, Helmcken, D. W. Higgins, Dr. Milne, Gordon Hunter, ex-Mayor Redden and Charles Larkin. McBride wrung from Hall the admission that he would enter the house again as a supporter of the administration.

George Alcock, John Hatch and Alex Hatch, of Vancouver, a trio of prospectors who left here on Tuesday last to go up the west coast in a sealing boat, returned tonight famished, tired out and drenched from head to foot, after having narrowly escaped death when their boat was wrecked about 40 miles up the island coast during the heavy storm of Thursday last. The waves rose to a height of 15 feet, and when the unfortunate prospectors attempted to land their boat was swamped and broken up in the breakers, and they fought their way to the shore, swimming between 200 and 300 yards to the rocks. They walked over 60 miles along the telegraph trail to Victoria, arriving tonight.

ALLEGED CATTLE SHORTAGE.

National Livestock Association Wants Census Figures.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The report emanating from the National Livestock association that the country is threatened by a shortage of beef cattle has stirred up much interest and an effort has been made to have the census officers announce the result of the livestock census made last year in time for the national convention of the stockmen next month. At the present time there are no reliable figures to show the condition of the visible supply of cattle in the country, but the census figures of last year will give a basis from which to make close estimates.

Assistant Secretary Johnson of the National association says that the census officials have promised to have the total figures of the census of last year ready in time for the convention, the first of the month. While local packers admit a scarcity of high grade corn fed beef, they say the supply of ordinary cattle is still equal to all demands being made.

Up late nights, endless engagements, generally run down? Take "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It will take up your system and make you feel yourself again. Made by Davis & Lewis Co., Ltd.

CAPTURED BY THE POLICE

The Victoria Murderer Was Run to Earth in the City.

A Promise of Improvement in the Australian Service.

VICTORIA, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Frank Nicholes, murderer of Tom Netes, was captured last evening about 8 o'clock in the house of a friend in Rock Bay, one of the wards of the city. Chief Langley and eight men made a cordon around the house and captured him without any resistance. He was hiding in the woodshed. George Katchules, who said he landed Nicholes at Port Angeles, has been arrested.

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RESCUED THE SUN.

PEKIN, Nov. 12.

In conformity with a notice which the foreign office sent to the legations, all the Chinese officials in the capital gathered yesterday at the Board of Rites to "rescue the sun," which was undergoing a partial eclipse. The rescue was accomplished by prostrations, the burning of incense and the beating of drums. A few foreigners were permitted to witness the ceremony.

EARLY CLOSING LAW

INEFFECTIVE AS REGARDS THE APPLICATION TO HALF HOLIDAYS.

THE CITY COUNCIL GIVING ATTENTION TO THE REPORTED DEFECTS.

It has been evinced that Rossland's early closing bylaw does not fulfill the object for which it was intended, or rather that it falls short in some cases of the end in view. When the bylaw was adopted by the council, the ground was taken that the majority of merchants with their employees would appreciate a respite from work on legal holidays, but that an ordinance was necessary in the interests of the many to compel the few to follow similar lines. No contention was raised at the time, nor since, that the merchants who wished to keep their places of business open were not acting conscientiously or within their rights in every particular, but it was believed that the sentiment of the majority should rule, hence the bylaw. It has since been a question, however, as to whether the city council has the right to proclaim half holidays under the bylaw in the instance of days that are legal holidays under federal legislation. Until that point is determined, the bylaw is in a peculiar position. The discussion has arisen as a result of the observance of the King's birthday half-holiday on Saturday. The majority of the stores were closed promptly at noon and were not reopened for business during the balance of the day. This did not hold good in all cases, and the merchants who did close are naturally displeased at the outcome. The few stores that kept open are said to have done considerable business, and the others do not like to see a city ordinance that is not thorough in its action. The point is made, and very properly, that an early closing bylaw that does not fulfill its end is better off the statute books. This would prevent the matter coming up again in a similar way.

The matter was brought to the attention of the city council last night, and a resolution was passed granting permission to bring in an amendment to the bylaw for the purpose of making it effective under all conditions. In the meantime the question of jurisdiction will be threshed out by the city solicitor, who will have a report on the point for the city fathers at their next session.

The formation of the mining laws of the province, in a way suited to the complex and diversified needs of British Columbia, is generally recognized as one of the difficult branches of legislative responsibility. According to many representative miners, there is in this special department a sad lack of practical intelligence, on the part of those who have to do with the legislation upon which the prosperity of this essentially important British Columbian industry largely depends.

A short conversation with Mr. Thomas Kiddie, superintendent of the Van Anda mine, conveyed the unmistakable impression that the mine operators of the coast were not lacking in appreciation of the fact that the mining laws never be framed to a great deal of improvement. In fact, that mines just in course of development are seriously handicapped by a want of practical insight into the needs of the industry by our provincial legislators.

A feeling has been growing among those practically interested in the mining industry, that the mining laws can never be framed to the best advantage of the industry and the province, unless the government is given the advantage of consultation with those who are actually in a position to speak from practical experience.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM MAKING POWDER

Honors, World's Fair, Midwinter Fair, etc. Powders containing no injurious to health.

RAILWAY WORK

CONSTRUCTION OF THE V. V. & E. AT GRAND FORKS TO BEGIN.

OF THE TWO ROADS

HEADING FOR REPUBLIC.

WORKS, Nov. 4.—(Special.)

Construction of the V. V. & E. railroad from Carson into the site of the depot grounds here and to the Granby smelter will be immediately and rushed on. There are in all about 1000 men on the road to build. The work will be about four months, and will require a large force of men. There will be considerable rock and the base of Observation within the city limits.

HORSES.

W. Lillie, chief of the Northport fire department, is in the city to-day looking at a team of horses offered to the city of Northport for the use of the fire department.

TRADE.

BEAMY HERE—Judge Leary arrived in Northport last night from Greenwood, B. C., and will remain in the city till Friday. His legal business as arises in the meantime will be attended to. He is accompanied by Mrs. Leary, who is registered at the Hotel Rossland.

STATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notices.

General claim, situated in the Mining Division of West District. Where located: On main, adjoining the Elba mine, lot 1614, G. I.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can make it last twice as long as ordinary oil.

EUREKA Harness Oil

Makes a poor looking harness look like a new one. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, equally prepared to withstand the weather.

Lines, Ltd.

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RED THEIR SHARES IN VILLE MINES, LIMITED. NOW DELINQUENT AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH WILL BE CHARGED ON PURCHASE OF FORFEITED ON LANGLEY, B. C.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

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MINING COMPARED WITH COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.

By Fred C. Semmler, in Western Mining World.

It is not my intention at present to give anything but a generalized statement in comparing mining with commercial and manufacturing enterprises. The field is so wide that it would take considerable time and the services of a statistician to compile "data" were we to consider the subject from a point of figures. I will, however, endeavor to show that mining is and can be carried on as legitimately as commerce or manufacturing. At the same time there is likely to be no field of operation so productive of worthless and fraudulent as that of mining.

There is no section of the country where some people are not holding worthless mining stocks, bought under this or that scheme, under promise of making a bonanza investment, and not one in a thousand of these schemes ever get beyond the beautiful pictures which are painted to those who buy stock. Yet, this fact does not impair the possibilities of legitimate mining distinguished from mining stocks when carried on under proper safeguards and on lines of actual and systematic development.

Mines are made by putting labor and means into the property itself and not into the pockets of the promoters. Few mining ventures, indeed, which show any possibilities of becoming mines with development and which in fact justify exploitation, disappoint the miner upon his outlay.

There is today a greater demand for good developed mines than heretofore in the history of the great mining states and larger developing projects are constantly being undertaken. Brought down to a true economic basis, mining not speculatively, but with offers greater returns upon the capital invested, and is upon the whole no more hazardous than an ordinary mercantile venture.

To develop any kind of a mine, capital is necessary. There are those who have the means to individually accomplish this, but such instances are few. It more often requires the united capital of several to accomplish anything in this line.

How to associate a number of people into an enterprise to raise the necessary amount required for a developed proposition has been a stumbling block in the way of many ventures. Stock propositions have been resorted to, and are the means by which it is usually accomplished. They are safe and convenient means to the end, if lawfully and judiciously employed. The provisions of statutes, however, are in the most cases evaded, rather than followed, and the stockholder left without protection from liability on his stock or recourse from his losses.

Again, the stock is too often manipulated in the interest of the few, to the prejudice of the many. The property of the company, if of any value, oftentimes runs in debt, is sold out and bought up in the interest of the few, but these methods are perhaps less to be condemned than the more vicious practice of floating large stock schemes upon worthless property, merely to market the stock for what it will bring, or speculate in it on the boards. The capital is fixed at a figure to give ample paper for the transactions and while it represents in the eye of the law the amount which is actually put into the corporation in money, property or services at a fair or reasonable valuation, it is found in the hands of the promoters, fully paid up and non-assessable, and offered in most cases at a fraction of a cent of its par value.

While such propositions in most cases bear the stamp of fraud upon their face, too many have been unwittingly entrapped into dealing with them hoping for large gains on so small an outlay, or to gain something for nothing, falling in which, they condemn all mining ventures. Notwithstanding all this, there have been many great mines, gold, silver and semi-precious metal, which have produced many millions of dollars in wealth for their owners, many of which are today swelling the world's stock of metals and many more discovered yearly and made to produce great wealth and to be first developed, for miners are made, not found. They are the result of expensive exploitation and economic engineering, not the result of stock speculations.

As to the development of a mine through the sale of stock, I believe the following quoted from the Mining Reporter of Denver in the issue of May 24, 1901, covers the subject to the fullest extent: "In fact, we believe, that through small holdings in honestly conducted mining enterprises the greatest amount of development can be accomplished. It is against stock propositions in which, through misrepresentation, an effort is made to sell stock in a reducing mine for an amount largely in excess of any reasonable conception of its value or in a prospect and use the money for other purpose than the development of the prospect. The sale of prospect stocks for any other purpose than development is a swindle. The sale of prospect stocks for the purpose of development is the most sensible and practical means for mine making."

Not every business venture in any line will succeed, and hence will loan all its money to one individual, no insurance company will risk its whole capital on the burning of one building, no prudent investor will stake his whole capital on the development of one prospect unless he is perhaps a practical miner himself. There is a risk in every line of business. The risk in legitimate mining is no greater than in any other line of business mining as a legitimate business mining is an entirely different proposition. A mine is an established business. The engineer determines the amount of

stock on hand, its gross value and net value, and value of plant as a whole. The difference between these determinations by the engineer and the price asked for the mine by the owner may be termed the price asked for the good will of the business. Fewer investments are safer than those judiciously made in developed mines. For this reason holders of large capital only seek mining investments of this character. The successful mining man, however, is constantly in the field for more mines or holes in the ground or prospects having promise. He does not anticipate that all of his enterprises in mining will prove remunerative, but by exercising care and judgment does expect that the final balance between the producers and non-producers will show a good profit. He does not pay a big price for a prospect, however promising. Its value cannot be accurately determined until developed. Development costs money, and he absolutely refuses to pay out cash for the privilege of exploring still more to determine whether or not he may have invested wisely.

Under present conditions old or abandoned properties are being made productive. Old dumps that were worthless at the time they were made, owing to economic conditions, are now being worked over at a profit. Energetic miners are procuring working leases in all sections of the country, and are adding their production to help swell the grand total. It may be confidently stated that the mining industry of the country is in better condition today than at any period since its inception. While alleged mines are being sold and always will be for fabulous sums, based upon ridiculous expectations, the generally accepted value of mining property today is based upon the knowledge of what it may pay, and a fair allowance for future possibilities. Modern appliances, intelligence and business management are gradually displacing the happy-go-lucky methods of the past.

There is still some so-called luck in mining, but in the main, success is gained by careful attention to mining business and only the rich veins could be drawn upon with any possibility of profit. With the advent of railroads, country roads, reduction works and mills, ores valueless only a short time in the past are today valuable and yield a profit when managed with the same prudence and intelligence granted other industries. There are a great number of prospects or undeveloped lodes throughout our country. They are mainly owned by the original locators, who, for lack of means, are unable to develop them. The possibilities for capital in this direction are practically unlimited. It is but natural for the owner of a prospect when a sale is being considered to endeavor to obtain all he may, but he of all others appreciates his inability to develop his prospect into a mine although he is thoroughly conversant with the belief that with development it will become a mine. He may therefore be easily induced to give capital an opportunity to develop it and take his chances of the prospect developing in accordance with his convictions. All prospects are more or less valuable and subject to great possibilities. All mines were at one time prospects. Comparatively small investments may change a prospect into a mine. The percentage is so great when backed by judgment, ability and persistence, as to offer great inducements to capital. Every dollar judiciously invested in mining is to a limited extent an injury to the industry. In general, a few hundreds of dollars invested in a prospect with the expectation of developing a mine, is an injudicious investment. Those who follow mining as a business expect, when taking hold of a promising prospect, to systematically exploit it so as to enable them to determine whether or not the property may be developed into a mine by the expenditure of more money. With several such propositions some develop into mines, and the profits accruing if only one mine is obtained, generally far exceed the outlay on the whole.

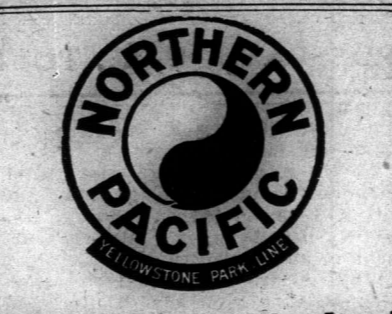
Nearly all mining sections have good transportation facilities, or with other easy means of access, and many factors that were in the past unfavorable to successful mining have been eliminated. The opportunity for judicious investment is almost unlimited.

FRAIL LITTLE ONES.

Their Hold Upon Life is Slight, and Mothers Have a Great Responsibility.

Every baby—every little one—requires constant care and watchfulness, and when a trace of illness is noticeable, the remedy should be promptly applied. The little ones are frail. Their hold upon life is slight. The slightest symptom of trouble should be met by the proper corrective medicines. Baby's Own Tablets have a record surpassing all other medicines for the cure of children's ailments. They are purely vegetable and guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous drugs, such as form the base of most so-called "soothing" medicines. For sour stomach, colic, simple fever, constipation, all bowel troubles, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sleeplessness and similar symptoms, these Tablets are without an equal. They act directly upon the organs which cause the troubles, and gently but effectively remove the cause and bring back the condition of perfect, hearty health. Every mother who has used these tablets for her little ones praises them, which is the best evidence of their great worth. Mrs. David Duffield, Ponsonby, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are a wonderful medicine. I think they saved my baby's life, and I gratefully recommend them to other mothers." Ask your druggist for Baby's Own Tablets. If he does not keep them, send 25 cents direct to us and we will forward a box prepaid. We have a valuable little booklet on the care of children and how to treat their minor ailments, which we will send free of charge to any mother who asks for it. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TRANSPORTATION



North Coast Limited

TIME CARD OF TRAINS.

SPOKANE TIME CARD.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
North Coast Limited, west	7:30 a. m.	7:10 a. m.
North Coast Limited, east	9:45 a. m.	9:35 a. m.
No. 3, West Bound	11:40 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
No. 4, East Bound	10:45 p. m.	10:35 p. m.
No. 5, West Bound	10:45 p. m.	10:35 p. m.
No. 6, East Bound	6:45 a. m.	6:35 a. m.
Coeur d'Alene Branch	6:00 p. m.	7:35 a. m.
Palouse & Lewiston	1:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Big Bend Special	9:35 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
Local Freight West	5:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Local Freight East	2:55 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

*Daily except Sunday, all others daily Sunday Coeur d'Alene branch leaves 8:00 a.m., arrives 7:30 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE: Ziegler Block, Corner Riverside and Howard.

3 TRAINS - 3

DAILY BETWEEN SPOKANE AND SOUND CITIES.

J. W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. A. D. CHARLTON, A.G.P.A., Portland, Oregon.

Spokane Falls & Northside RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points, connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific railway for Boundary creek points. Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic. Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Nelson.

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 10, 1901.

Leave	Day Train	Arrive
9:20 a. m.	Spokane	7:15 p. m.
12:25 p. m.	Rossland	4:30 p. m.
9:40 a. m.	Nelson	6:45 p. m.

H. P. BROWN, H. A. JACKSON, Agent, G. F. & P. A., Rossland, B.C. No. 710 Riverside Ave Spokane, Wash.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

(From Montreal.)

Allan Line—Tunisian	Nov. 7
Allan Line—Corinthian	Nov. 16
Beaver Line—Lake Superior	Nov. 18
Beaver Line—Lake Simcoe	Nov. 19
Beaver Line—Lake Ontario	Nov. 22

(From St. John.)

Allan Line—Parisian	Nov. 23
Allan Line—Ionian	Nov. 30

(From Portland)

Dominion Line—Vancouver	Nov. 16
Dominion Line—Dominion	Nov. 22
Dominion Line—Cambrian	Nov. 30

(From New York.)

Cunard Line—Umbria	Nov. 9
Cunard Line—Lusitania	Nov. 16
Cunard Line—Etruria	Nov. 23
Cunard Line—Campania	Nov. 30
White Star Line—Oceanic	Nov. 13
White Star Line—Teutonic	Nov. 20
White Star Line—Celtic	Nov. 28
White Star Line—Germanic	Nov. 27
White Star Line—Majestic	Dec. 4
American Line—Friesland	Nov. 6
American Line—Philadelphia	Nov. 13
American Line—St. Paul	Nov. 20
American Line—Haverford	Nov. 27
Red Star Line—Southark	Nov. 13
Red Star Line—Vaderland	Nov. 20
Anchor Line—Furissima	Nov. 2
Hamburg-American Line—Auguste Victoria	Nov. 7
Hamburg-American Line—Deutschland	Dec. 12
Allan State Line—Mongolian	Nov. 13
Allan State Line—Numidian	Nov. 20
Allan State Line—Laurentian	Dec. 4
North German Lloyd—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Nov. 19
North German Lloyd—Kronprinz Wilhelm	Dec. 3

(From Boston.)

Cunard Line—Utonia	Nov. 16
Cunard Line—Ivernia	Nov. 23
Cunard Line—Sasconia	Dec. 7
Cunard Line—Commonwealth	Nov. 27

Passages arranged to and from all European points. For rates tickets and full information apply to C. P. R. depot agent, or

A. B. MACKENZIE, City Ticket Agt., Rossland, B. C. W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. S. S. Agent.



O.R.&N. OREGON SHORT LINE

THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

Coeur d'Alene Mines, Palouse, Lewis, Walla Walla, Baker City Mines, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek Gold Mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver.

Steamship tickets to France and other foreign countries.

Leaves Daily	Spokane Time Schedule Effective Nov. 3, 1901	Arrives Daily
7:45 a. m.	PAST MAIL—For Coeur d'Alene, Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Walla Walla, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City and all points for the EAST. *Except Sunday.	
	PAST MAIL—From all points EAST, Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pomeroy, Moscow, Pullman, Colfax, Garfield Farmington and Coeur d'Alene.	5:15 p. m.
3:45 p. m.	EXPRESSION—For Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST.	
	EXPRESSION—From all points EAST, Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Garfield and Farmington.	9:50 a. m.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO-PORTLAND ROUTE. STEAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p. m., and from Speer Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a. m., every five days.

Portland-Lewiston Line. For Yokohama and Hong Kong calling at Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, taking freight via Fort Arthur and Vladivostok. Monthly sailings from Portland.

Snake River Route. Steamers between Riparian and Lewiston leave Riparian daily except Monday at 3:40 a. m., returning leave Lewiston daily, except Monday at 7 a. m. Steamer leaves Lewiston every Sunday at 5:30 p. m. for Wild Goose Rapids (stage of water permitting).

For through tickets and further information apply to any agent S. P. & N. System or at O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 430 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

H. M. ADAMS, General Agent A. L. CRAIG, Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.



GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

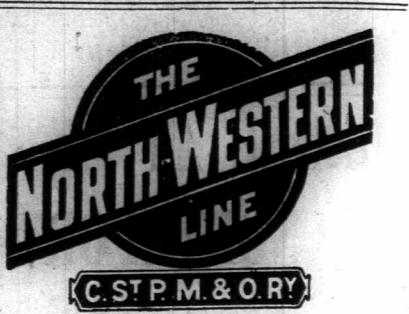
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST TO ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS, TO SEATTLE, TACOMA, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

EAST BOUND Leave Spokane 9:15 a. m. WEST BOUND Leave Spokane 7:15 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. All connections made in Union Depots. For full particulars, folders, etc., call on or address H. P. BROWN, H. BRANDT, Agent, Rossland, B.C. G. F. T.A., 701 W. Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

A NEW FEATURE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 13th, Will Operate In addition to usual equipment On CROW'S NEST SECTION TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, Leaving Kootenay Landing TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, Connecting at Medicine Hat with Main line cars for ST. PAUL VIA SOO LINE, TORONTO, MONTREAL, BOSTON, And intermediate points on direct route.

For timetable and full information, call on or address nearest local agent. A. B. MACKENZIE, City Agent. Depot Agent, Rossland. J. B. Carter, E. J. Coyne, D. P. A., Nelson. A. G. P. A., Vancouver.



THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. S. T. P. M. & O. R. Y.

Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way Minneapolis and St. Paul

Chicago and Milwaukee

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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



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

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company

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

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

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

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FOR LADIES ONLY.

RELIEVES PAIN AND IS A SAFE, RELIABLE MONTHLY REGULATOR.

Superior to Apol, Pennyroyal and Tansy.

Agents: LYMAN, SONS & Co., Montreal.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

ANDY

THE CITY'S

THEIR COMING THE CARE AUTHORITY THE PROBLEMS ANCE AND SA BE M

Within a few weeks of the city of Rossland over to its foster schools, and the discussed in many of its points of view. desirable from the of citizens. However, be made on the first the problem will have the best possible ma There seems to be maintenance of will cost the able money The grant made by the sufficient to pay the expenditure, without margin for the nee that constantly crop with the buildings a very large sum has an attendance la accommodated in th the lower floor of an extra four rooms on require to be put in cupation. This cann \$1,000, and the burden city, and the instan sample of expenditure to come up continu Another problem the edly have to be solve of salaries. In the teachers the salaries erment are genera cally reasonable, and likely to have troub In the higher grade from the governmen liberal, and the effe Rossland as elsewher nays to render the principals and teach higher grades uncer were not content to Kootenays when the similar salaries with duced cost of living at the east. This matte come to the front in N land, both of which w own schools after Jan In Rossland the affa will be directed by trustees to be electe ing municipal electio will have complete schools in every sense, this respect being sim lowed in Ontario and provinces. Several of tees do not purpos selves for re-election they prefer to turn t schools over to othe already given years

A Teacher's

FREQUENTLY RE BREAKDOWN OF Headaches, Backache, Appetite and Insom come—How to Ave les.

From the Review. W Only those engaged profession realize he worry and perplexity daily. It is therefor that there are so breakdowns, especial ladies who follow the Christine Pare, of one who has suffer spect. To a repa review, Miss Par years, while tea continually trou dizziness and a several doctors a no relief. I beca that if thought employment wo gave up my s duties, but the ing as the trou ken a firm hold aches grew mor appetite failed ly compelled to overcome dizzin me to try Dr. decided to try u were all used continued takin time longer, ev health and str as well as I ev am never both les. You may s is nothing I ca as Dr. William Young girls weak, who s headaches, loss tion of the hea that overcome womanhood, w speedy cure h Pills. These pill strengthen the life and vigor genuine bear line's Pink Pi the wrapper a by all dealers, 50 cents a box addressing the Co., Brockville In Belgium eligible to vote on polling day about the man

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Western Limited steam... PM & O.R.Y.

Trains Each Way... and Milwaukee

AY IN THE YEAR

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Western Limited steam... PM & O.R.Y.

THE CITY'S SCHOOLS

THEIR COMING TRANSFER TO THE CARE OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

THE PROBLEMS OF MAINTENANCE AND SALARIES TO BE MET.

Within a few weeks the corporation of the city of Rossland will have turned over to its fostering care the public schools, and the question is being discussed in many quarters...

There seems to be no doubt that the maintenance of the schools will cost the city considerable money. The per capita grant made by the province is barely sufficient to pay the ordinary current expenditures...

Another problem that will undoubtedly have to be solved is the question of salaries. In the case of junior teachers the salaries paid by the government are generally regarded as quite reasonable...

In Rossland the affairs of the schools will be directed by a board of trustees to be elected at the approaching municipal elections. The board will have complete charge of the schools in every sense...

A Teacher's Worries.

FREQUENTLY RESULT IN A BREAKDOWN OF HEALTH.

Headaches, Backache, Dizziness, Poor Appetite and Insomnia the Outcome—How to Avert These Troubles.

From the Review, Windsor, Ont.

Only those engaged in the teaching profession realize how much care, worry and perplexity is met with daily. It is therefore little wonder that there are so many health breakdowns...

Christine Pare, of Ojibway, Ont., is one who has suffered much in this respect. To a reporter of the Windsor Review, Miss Pare said: "For several years, while teaching school, I was continually troubled with headaches, dizziness and a weak back."

Young girls who are pale and weak, who suffer from backaches, headaches, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart and other symptoms that overcome so many in early womanhood, will find a certain and speedy cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...

In Belgium they fine a man who is eligible to vote and who does not do so on polling day. The law says nothing about the man who votes twice.

THE LARDEAU ROAD

A POOR CLASS OF LABOR SERIOUSLY DELAYS ITS CONSTRUCTION.

THE WORK WILL STOP SHORT OF TROUT LAKE FOR THE WINTER.

The construction gang on the Lardeau railroad still continues to make fair progress, although the lack of good material for laborers has held back the completion of the road to such an extent that it is now practically settled that the grade and track laying cannot be finished this fall.

John G. Sullivan, district engineer for the construction department of the Canadian Pacific, spent yesterday in the city after having just arrived from the north, where the construction of the new road is proceeding under his direction.

Mr. Sullivan says the road is not likely to be finished this winter, two reasons being adduced for this. The first is that an immense amount of snow would have to be shovelled to permit of operations continuing, and this would substantially increase the cost of the work...

The Canadian Pacific people will likely build a branch from the Crow's Nest line to Marysville, the East Kootenay point where the new Sullivan smelter is to be located. A line was located there, and Mr. Sullivan went east immediately to inspect the location and complete further arrangements.

He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and I-2 boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was sound and well as ever."

HIGH OPINION.

Neil Cochrane, M.E., has just returned from the Similkameen, whither he went in the interests of eastern parties. During his visit he spent some time on the coast, and he has returned with a high opinion of the local smelters to compete with the big American trust.

RELIGION IN NEW YORK.

Protestant Episcopal Clergymen Start a New Movement. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The conference of the clergy of the city of New York, composed of clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church, today approved plans and decided to inaugurate a movement for the holding of a series of meetings during Advent season in 1902.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

Meerschmout Cut Plug smoking tobacco. IT'S ALL RIGHT. Sold Everywhere. 10c. per package.

MR. WETHERED INTERVIEWED

In the last number to hand of the B. C. Review, (London), appears the following report of an interview with Mr. Wethered:

Mr. Oliver Wethered having recently returned from his first visit to the mining camps of Southern British Columbia, we were anxious to obtain from him his views on the general mining conditions in that province, and also the latest information concerning different mining properties in which the London and B. C. Goldfields are interested.

"The percentage of mines, large and small, which have made profits or have, at all events, repaid the cost of their development, is greater in B. C. than in any colony I have yet visited."

"Did you notice any difference in the methods in vogue which struck you as being more or less advantageous than those which obtain in other colonies which you have visited?"

"Yes, the Kettle River Power Co., and every effort has been made to complete the plan by the end of the year, but owing to various causes, I am afraid it will be the end of February before the plant is ready to supply power."

"What opinion were you able to form of the Le Roi mine that you visited?"

"I have seen one more of the great mines of the world. I have visited the Great Boulder, Waihai, and several of the big Victorian mines, and I certainly regard the Le Roi as a permanent mining undertaking, and one which is splendidly equipped."

"I am very, very pleased with the outlook of this property, which promises to be one of the best paying silver-lead mines in B. C. Mr. Fowler, our engineer, says that he has never known the mine to look so well. The concentrator is now about to run, if it is not already doing so. The ore is of two kinds—a clean ore, which we ship direct to the smelter, and a concentrating ore, which goes through the mill."

"Regarding the Whitewater?"

"There is every promise of regular shipments, and although there are certain disadvantages in connection with that property as compared with the Enterprise, I have no doubt it can be worked at a good profit. We are now taking steps, which we think will be successful, to eliminate the zinc, which has hitherto been a somewhat troublesome element in this ore, and this will make it more profitable and more easily marketable."

"All I have ever said at meetings of the London and B. C. Goldfields, and the West Australian Goldfields, which between them hold the great bulk of the capital, has been more than justified by what the mine has already done, and I think during the next year the property will astonish those who have been as strong believers in its future as I have been. The profit for

last month of £5,330 shows that the profits are distinctly progressing, and I am firmly of opinion that when the mill is handling a larger quantity of ore by using coarser screens, which should be possible now that we are going to cyanide our tailings, we may anticipate a considerably better return. The cyanide plant which is now being erected is quite up-to-date in every respect, and is, of course, the largest plant of its kind in the province. The long adit is being driven at the rate of 150 feet per month, and having regard to the fact that the shaft has been sunk on the vein nearly 700 feet in good ore, there can be no doubt that when communication is made at 1,000 feet level, the result will be entirely satisfactory.

"The L. and B. C. Goldfields, in addition to its mining interests, is also interested in a large electric power enterprise, is it not?"

"Yes, the Kettle River Power Co., and every effort has been made to complete the plan by the end of the year, but owing to various causes, I am afraid it will be the end of February before the plant is ready to supply power."

"What is your opinion of the labor troubles and recent mining legislation?"

"Well! I sincerely hope that there will be no more mining legislation of any sort or kind, and I regret very much that the eight-hour law was allowed to pass."

"What opinion were you able to form of the Le Roi mine that you visited?"

"I have seen one more of the great mines of the world. I have visited the Great Boulder, Waihai, and several of the big Victorian mines, and I certainly regard the Le Roi as a permanent mining undertaking, and one which is splendidly equipped."

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THE MINING OF GOLD

The interesting paper read at last Thursday's meeting of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy by Mr. Henry Jennings (Messrs. Wornher, Belt & Co.) is well worthy of careful perusal, says British Mining.

Mr. Jennings said: Feeling sure that the impossibility of dealing with this great subject in a serious, comprehensive way in the time at my disposal is most apparent, I will ask your indulgence to a few remarks, principally in connection with the branch of the industry which I am best able to touch upon, my egotism, I hope, being pardoned when I mention the branch I do take up. It is the most catholic, connecting most subtly, yet intimately, all other branches of the industry—I mean "gold."

In my experience of gold mining, extending over 20 years and embracing the continents of North and South America and Africa, the difficulties of dealing with this metal have certainly been most indelibly impressed upon me, also the coquetish, alluring capriciousness of the metal; but a still greater fact that slowly dawned upon me is that the golden stores for which man so strenuously battles are not guarded by dragon or flaming sword, but merely by account books. In this nature's ledger an account is kept, not with the individual, but with man as a whole. On one side are put the various amounts of energy, work of hand and brain, that have been given by the different units of man; on the other side, the amount of gold given out by nature. From him nature demands her full dues, even charging high interest for her services as accountant. The balance sheets are not regularly issued, but, on the whole, are fairly made.

What I mean is that success in the various goldfields of the world has been balanced by the failures, and the mining man has to pay as much, (if not more) in labor for the gold he obtained as that gold could purchase in labor in other fields. This proposition will not be questioned as regards most of the old and exhausted and demonstrated gold fields. But it may be doubted, and with reason, regarding the phenomenal new fields of the Transvaal. As I have been connected with these since 1889 I am in a position to state a few facts.

To me the point in which the Rand goldfields vitally differ from others is, that real reliance can be placed on the profitable continuation of the deposit to a greater extent than has ever been known before in gold mining, and the mine owner is, therefore, justified in making preparatory outlays on the basis of a staple industry. Taking the bad with the good, however, the yield has been most moderate, and man has been called upon to strenuously exert himself here to obtain gold at a profit. If the cyanide process, which has only grown up with these fields, had not perfected, but few of the mines could have shown profits, as it has been estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the profits have been through this agency. The total output of the fields up to date will nearly reach £80,000,000, the total dividends to shareholders being only £17,000,000. This does not represent accurately the total profits made by the mines, as some companies have put back earnings into improvements and development work. A far greater sum than this £17,000,000 has been sent from Europe to put the producing mines on a non-producing basis for the future, and although the outlook for future returns was then most encouraging, yet, as a matter of fact, the industry of the Witwatersrand at the outbreak of the war had received far more money from abroad than it had sent out of the country. These thoughts and facts before you, I ask you, especially electrical engineers, to deal seriously yet kindly with the metaphor upon which I am now rashly embarking.

I claim gold coins can be truly called storage cells into which man can pump, through his dynamo (mining industry) the labor of his hands and the subtle energy of his brain, and store them for future and concentrate them under the name of latent manpower. To prevent the cells running down, it is necessary to keep the gold-mining dynamo running; when it stops the value of the cell is but short-lived. Excessive running disintegrates the cells. This is only stating that when gold becomes too scarce it has but little value, and when too plentiful, none. One of the marvels of the industry is the adjusting and regulation by nature's account-book. The history of gold mining for thousands of years shows that this has been so regulated at the central station that the cells have never died out nor been entirely burnt up. This bottled man-power is a fierce active force for good or evil. All great elements if not controlled are tyrants. Rightly controlled, the stronger they are the better they are. Powerless does man become. Woe, however, to presumptuous ignorance when it attempts to deal with great, unknown powers!

Let me touch upon one more great mystery of gold—namely, its distribution. Solomon, with all his wisdom, could only say gold is where you find it. In this connection there is a mystery within a mystery. Why, when civilization was invited by nature to mine the rare, delicate and dangerous man-power cells, was the custody of the outer gates of the Transvaal treasury entrusted to a strong, primitive people not in touch with the advance guard of human progress? I will leave this for time to answer. Leaving metaphor, let us look at gold more from a cold, statistical standpoint, and we will turn to that wonderful compendium of up-to-date mining statistics, I mean the book called "The Mining Industry," founded and edited by Richard P. Rothwell. First,

we find on the opening pages of the last volume, published this year, that the editor and founder died in April last. It took a stout heart and an active brain to dare to face such a work as we find recorded in these pages. He has made for himself a monument to be proud of, and, with wonderful clarity, has given yearly to the mining industry a work, for which she should be grateful. This institution, I am sure, appreciates the honor it has in acknowledging him as one of its past members.

We will first examine the world's production of gold in the chart extending from 1875 to 1900. During this period the great producers have been the United States, Australasia, Russia, the South African Republic, and, of late, Canada. It is interesting to watch the struggle for yearly output places. It is seen that the United States and Australasia had it all their own way until 1888 or 1894, with Russia a steady third. The South African Republic early entered the arena, in 1886, but by 1895 became a serious competitor for first place, which she finally won in 1898 with the great total of £16,000,000 for that year. Then her fall follows, the cause of which, alas! we are too well acquainted with. We also learn that during the period from 1875 to 1900 the world's annual production of gold increased from £24,000,000 to £64,000,000—an increase of nearly 70 per cent. This at first sight might make us believe that gold was dangerously on the increase, but our mind is eased on this point when we look at the expansion of man's attainments in other directions, and in very vital ones—viz., coal, iron, copper; and you will note that for the same period the increased production of these products has kept pace approximately with gold.

I have no time to discuss or dwell on the world's production charts of these great giants of our industry, but I feel sure they deserve careful attention. By following these minerals carefully through all their latitudes and departures (or, if you prefer the name, co-ordinates), as given by the diagrams, it requires no very great strain on the imagination to witness and enjoy—especially if you are Anglo-Saxon—contests and achievements in trade affairs worthy of Homeric lines. We will stop statistics with one more statement, and this is to illustrate the number and vigor of the industry's offspring. It is given for the United States' production for the year 1900 that ores, minerals and metals, with secondary mineral and chemical products, had a gross value at place of production of £281,500,000, and were dealt with in three groups and under 102 different headings. This is for only one country, but it is enough to illustrate the vastness of my theme and the impossibility of fathoming it tonight on statistical lines.

But perhaps I have claimed too much, for, almost unconsciously, I have given mining credit for products that might be claimed to be the outcome of metallurgy alone. The bond between mining and metallurgy, however, is so close that the dividing line is hard to find—at least, in this institution, where it is bridged by the simple word "and." Thus we stand as brothers, claiming in glorying in each other's achievements. If we are imaginative, meditative, and a little prejudicially loyal to our own great industry, we will finally see "mining" in all things, and question the supremacy of agriculture, and say agriculture, merely skims the surface of the earth, but mining goes deeper. True, without other hand, mining gives all that makes life worth living. Think connectively, and we see that mining has given science, art and literature the raw products with which they have raised such stately structures; and mining must also reverently, gratefully and humbly acknowledge her debts, and admit that without her training, strengthening and encouragement she has received from these sources her present accomplishment would have been impossible.

Catarrah Taint.

MORE LIVES ARE BLIGHTED BY CATARRH THAN BY ALL OTHER DISEASES.

If there is a hint of Catarrh Taint apply Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder without delay. It will save you suffering, heal you quickly whether you have been a slave one month or fifty years. It relieves cold in the head and catarrhal headaches in ten minutes. The Hon. D. Mills, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, endorses it. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

Among the arrivals in town yesterday was Senator R. H. Campbell of Harper Camp, Cariboo.

The recent discoveries on the Horsefly have naturally not escaped Senator Campbell's observation, and he is one of those who believe that there is something good there, with the possibility of unexpected results. One creek there shows up rich, and he believes that tributary creeks will also pan out favorably, although the chances in favor of the snow in an election, are to a large extent uncertain. The placers in the new country are both shallow and deep, but just what they will realize in the practical test is, of course, one of those things which will be left for the miner to prove.

Senator Campbell is arranging to take in a lot of general supplies, looking to the outfitting of miners who are expected to go into the new diggings, and be ready for work when spring opens up.—News-Advertiser.

Extensive Damage From a Blaze in the Wholesale District. BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Fire in a group of buildings at the corner of Broad and Franklin streets, in the wholesale district, this morning did fully \$100,000 damage to the building, chiefly occupied by the Murphy Varnish company. Numerous mercantile firms in adjoining buildings have losses, but the extent will not be known for some hours.

KILLED BY A FALL. Strange Death of a College Professor in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Richard Mayo Smith, a professor of political economy at Columbia university, was killed tonight by falling from a window in his study on the fourth floor to his residence on West 77th street to the stone flagging in the rear. So far as the police have investigated the case they conclude that the fall was accidental.

NOT FRIDAY.—The children's demonstration in connection with the departure of the present officers of the Salvation Army takes place on Thursday evening, not Friday as was stated yesterday. The affair was quite successful on the occasion of the production some weeks since, and will be well attended on this occasion.

Liverpool embarks most emigrants—118,552 last year, to Southampton's 49,662.

Wreck of a Vessel in Storm off Massachusetts Coast. CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 11.—A three-masted schooner lies in five fathoms at Little Round Shoal, and in all probability the members of the crew are on board another schooner, which at dark was going over the shoals to the southward.

The disaster was due to the fierce gale that swept the coast yesterday, and the presumption is that the vessel sprang a leak while at anchor, and being coal laden, went down. The masts were seen from Monomoy life saving station this morning, and Captain Marshall Eldredge took his crew out for a long pull to the wreck. The crew returned late in the afternoon and Captain Eldredge said that when he started out he thought there were men in the rigging, but when he got within hailing distance the objects had disappeared. His opinion was that a schooner seen near the wreck had sent out a boat and taken off the men. Captain Eldredge thought the wreck was of a four hundred ton vessel. Nothing had washed to the surface which would give an idea as to its name or port.

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THE CITY'S SCHOOLS

THE LARDEAU ROAD

MR. WETHERED INTERVIEWED

THE MINING OF GOLD

Catarrah Taint.

THE NEW DESIGNS SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

APOLINE (APOLITEAU) FOR LADIES ONLY. PAIN AND IS A SAFE, MONTHLY REGULATOR.

TAL MIDY and remedy for Gleet, Rheuma and Runnings, Catarrh, Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Sold the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers, or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Young girls who are pale and weak, who suffer from backaches, headaches, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart and other symptoms that overcome so many in early womanhood, will find a certain and speedy cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills make rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, and give new life and vigor to the whole body.

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The extraordinary political situation which prevails in British Columbia at the present time is attracting widespread attention throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Montreal Herald comments at some length upon the theme and concludes an editorial article with the following remark: "It is evident, from the tone of the discussions which are proceeding in the British Columbia press, that the political situation in the Province is full of complications and that its ultimate solution is not yet in sight."

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

Paradoxical though it may seem, the Canadian interested in the commercial stability of the country may derive encouragement from a study of the record of business failures. According to statistics prepared by Bradstreet's the total liabilities of those who failed in business during the year 1900 was less than in 1873, and was but little more than one-third of the total for almost any year between 1874 and 1880.

After that there was a marked reduction to a total for 1881 of 7 millions and for 1882 of 5 millions. This rose, however, in the very next year, 1883, to 15 millions, and in 1884 to 18 millions, an amount never since reached, during the 16 years that have followed.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1875: \$23,000,000; 1876: 25,000,000; 1877: 25,000,000; 1878: 23,000,000; 1879: 29,000,000.

The record of the United States shows a rather surprising difference in the dates of greatest and least volume of failures. While the Canadian high water mark was in 1879, 22 years ago, the American highest total was in 1893, only eight years ago.

The vicissitudes of business do not occur simultaneously in both countries, so much as might perhaps be expected. It is more clearly shown by taking the proportion of Canadian to American liabilities for each year. As our population has varied from about 8 per cent to about 7 per cent, according to the last census, we might expect the percentage of liabilities to be about the same.

That the vicissitudes of business do not occur simultaneously in both countries, so much as might perhaps be expected. It is more clearly shown by taking the proportion of Canadian to American liabilities for each year. As our population has varied from about 8 per cent to about 7 per cent, according to the last census, we might expect the percentage of liabilities to be about the same.

it ranges from 30 per cent to 3 per cent, as the following table will show:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Percentage. 1873: 5 per cent; 1874: 5 per cent; 1875: 14 per cent; 1876: 30 per cent; 1877: 7 per cent; 1878: 12 per cent; 1879: 7 per cent; 1880: 3 per cent; 1881: 6 per cent; 1882: 9 per cent; 1883: 8 per cent.

What makes more marked the decrease, since 1879, in the volume of liabilities is the increase in volume of trade. An Index of this, perhaps, as good as any other, is the volume of freight carried by the railways. This has risen steadily and without any appreciable fluctuation, from 5 million tons in 1875 to 12 million in 1881, 20 million in 1890, and 35 million in 1900.

ROSSLAND'S WORST ENEMY.

Although the provocation to pen some such words as follow has been very great for months past, we have refrained from doing so, believing that the people of Rossland and public opinion generally would administer the proper castigation to a publication called the Evening World—Rossland's greatest enemy. But the interests of decency demand that we should now utter some word of denunciation against the miserable paper we have referred to. Those responsible for its appearance on the streets of the city each evening have shown an utter disregard for the principles of decency, honesty and fair play.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT'S DECISION.

On more than one occasion we referred to the fact that Judge Kohlsaat, of the United States circuit court for the Northern District of Illinois, recently granted an injunction to prevent certain strikers from interfering with the property or the employees of a manufacturing company by establishing pickets about the premises of the company and by attempts at intimidation. In the case before him (Allis-Chalmers company vs. Reliable Lodge et al.), reported in the Chicago Legal News, Judge Kohlsaat laid down the following doctrine as to the limits of the rights of workmen: "It is the undoubted right of workmen to quit work severally or in a body, so long as the act does not come within the rule against conspiracies to injure the property of another. They may also use peaceable means in persuading others to join them in carrying out the strike subject to the above rule. Both of these rights, however, must be exercised in such a manner as not to otherwise interfere with the right of every man to run his own business in his own way, provided he keeps within the law in so doing, or the right of every man to work or not to work, to strike or not to strike, to join a union or not, as he thinks best. In other words, a man may decide his own course and hold himself to certain rules, but he can not impose those rules or that course upon the conduct of any other man against his wish any more than he can place fetters upon his hands or shackles upon his feet. And when as in the case at bar, the attempt is made through intimidation and acts of violence to effect this end it is tyranny of the most despotic character—it is civil war—it is treason to the principles of this and almost every other government."

THE SITUATION.

A few words may appropriately be said this morning regarding the situation which confronts Rossland at the present time. We think we are not taking a too optimistic view of the situation when we say that the outlook, as shrewd minds see it, is most satisfactory. An end to the deplorable labor

difficulties which disturbed the peace and prosperity of "the camp" has apparently been reached. A number of the largest mines are being worked to their full capacity; and within a very short time all of the producing mines in the vicinity of the city will be fully manned, with the result that the payroll of the "good old times"—such as obtained before the supremacy of the agitator—will once more gladden the hearts of all who are interested in Rossland's welfare.

The unfortunate strike which was illegally ordered in July last has done great harm to the city, and it will be some time before we shall recover from the effect of that evil influence. We confess that it is much to be regretted that many excellent men—miners who had taken up homes here—are likely to suffer because of their following the dictation of the agitator. But they have only themselves to blame. They were making good wages; they were entirely satisfied with their lot—yet they laid down their tools at the command of the demagogue. After months of useless struggle they find themselves in a most humiliating and serious position. The strikers have lost. The mines and the smelter are being worked in accordance with the managers' ideas of business principles; and when, by the Grace of James Wilks and the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Denver, Col., the strike has been declared off, these men may find their former positions filled by outsiders.

In dealing with this theme we cannot refrain from expressing regret that a considerable number of honest, capable men should have allowed themselves to be so deluded and trifled with. After months of bamboozlement which has resulted in their complete discomfiture, they are told to "wait a minute longer"—until the arrival of Mr. Mackenzie King, the "mediator" who is sent here by the Ottawa government to restore peace and harmony. What utter folly! What will Mr. Mackenzie King be told when he interviews the mine managers and tenders his good offices towards effecting a settlement? He will be told, without doubt, that there is no settlement to effect, as far as the mine managers are concerned; that the latter are perfectly satisfied with conditions as they are and that there is nothing to be discussed between themselves and Mr. Mackenzie King. Then Mr. Mackenzie King will probably put on his hat and retire—that is, apparently, about all that he can do under the circumstances.

There is only one more word to be said just now—the union men are not entirely devoid of common sense; they will go back to work; and whether they do or not the mines here are going to be operated to their full capacity and the city of Rossland continue, with but slight interruption, in the path of progress and prosperity.

A SEARCH FOR LOST GOLD.

Appropos of the announcement that an expedition will leave shortly for Cocos Island in a search for long-buried treasure it is interesting to note that a Maritzburg correspondent of the Daily Graphic announces that a syndicate is now being formed at Pietermaritzburg for the purpose of recovering a quantity of raw gold stolen from the Rand three years ago, and supposed to be lying in a vessel which foundered off the Zululand coast. This gold is the proceeds of amalgam stolen from the mines, and is stated to be of the value of £400,000. It is supposed to have been shipped at Delagoa Bay on board a vessel named Ernestine (the name being afterwards changed to Dorothy) and concealed in the hold. This vessel was wrecked off the coast of Zululand, as stated, and the only survivor is the founder of the present syndicate. He has already twice tried to get to the wreck, each time at the risk of his life. Two ex-Rand detectives declare that the gold is on board of this vessel, while other Randites are sceptical on the point, believing that the thieves fled to the Transvaal, taking the gold with them, and subsequently went off to America with it, about the time that the ship left Delagoa Bay. The colonial government have sanctioned a salvage scheme, claiming a royalty of two and one-half per cent, and the expedition is to be accompanied by a customs officer. The syndicate is to get 40 per cent of the amount salvaged.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

Matters here been steadily going from bad to worse between France and Turkey, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. With a French squadron en route for the Sultan's domain it was feared that there would at any moment be an upheaval which would shake Europe from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Circle. It was generally recognized, however, that although the Turkish government has a chronic objection to paying debts, it will when sufficient guns are turned upon it find the necessary cash. This view has been sustained. Some 17 years have elapsed since the obligation which France

sought to have liquidated accrued. French concessionaries, who had built the quays at Constantinople, obtained judgment in 1884 for \$740,000 against the Porte. In August last, as the property was about to be seized for a private debt of \$240,000, the French ambassador pressed upon the Turkish government the necessity of paying its debt to the syndicate and thus enabling it to meet its obligations. To gain time the Sultan at first replied that he intended to buy the quays, but on being urged to pay the bill agreed verbally on August 15th to raise the money required. He deferred putting the agreement into writing, and subsequently repudiated it altogether. Thereupon the French ambassador, after presenting other French claims that were outstanding, withdrew from Constantinople. This rupture of diplomatic relations, which took place in August last, caused quite a sensation in the diplomatic world at the time, but it was not a complete break between the two governments because the remainder of the French legation remained behind. So soon as he saw that France took the matter seriously the Sultan yielded once more, agreed to respect the commercial rights of the French company, and to effect the desired settlement. It appears that this, along with his other promises, proved illusory. The Sultan, like an ancient Pharaoh, hardened his heart so soon as his alarm was over and assumed his former attitude of calm indifference. The next move, according to all precedents, was a naval demonstration, which the government of France a few days ago ordered. A French squadron was despatched to the Mediterranean with instructions to present an ultimatum to the Sultan. Italy sent a naval force to see that its interests were not prejudiced by the French move. The demonstration has had the effect of an electric shock upon Turkey. France has been notified that the principal claim has been settled on the terms it has proposed. There are other financial claims outstanding, and the further demand that diplomatic mail matter shall not hereafter be tampered with. These will be presented by France in the hope that, while the Sultan is in a humble mood, he will wipe off all the old scores. In this affair English opinion has leaned towards France. It is to the interest of Great Britain that the Sultan should be compelled to live up to his obligations, and, moreover, an increase of French influence at Constantinople will be welcomed by the British as a neutralizing of the growing power of Germany over Turkey.

CONDITIONS AT NORTHPORT.

There is not an intelligent man in the country, who is possessed of a knowledge of conditions at Northport, who will not emphatically declare that the recent outrages and examples of lawlessness are a disgrace to the state of Washington. Men go about the streets of the neighboring city displaying "guns," and evidencing a mood for a sanguinary conflict. Why? Is it because the labor controversies are more exasperating at Northport than in Rossland? No; simply because, in the former locality, you will find displayed a travesty on justice, and in Rossland British law and order faithfully maintained without fear or favor. On the one hand, you have trickery—on the other honesty and fair dealing. That is all. Is there a man who reads these lines who supposes for one moment that had the same individuals who were mixed up in the row at Northport on Saturday, when the fracas occurred, been in Rossland, there would have been any "gun playing" or shooting? No; and why? Simply because desperadoes of all sorts know that communities over which floats the British flag will not permit such actions. That is all there is about it. As far as Northport is concerned it will probably stew in its own juice until order is restored.

ARCHBISHOP ON SOCIALISM.

Archbishop Corrigan in New York recently preached the second of the series of sermons he is delivering upon the conflict between socialistic theories and Christian teachings. At the outset the Bishop read an extract from a recent encyclical of the Pope wherein was condemned the socialistic theory that in order to remedy the evils of the day private property should be destroyed and individual possessions should become the common property of the state. "If the theories of the Socialists were carried out the workingman would be the first to suffer," said Bishop Corrigan. Without property he cannot exercise his innate rights to personal comforts, to the pursuit of happiness and to the development of his faculties. Who would till the fields if some one had a right to step in and reap the harvest? A man must provide for the future and therefore he has a right to lay by something for a rainy day. He must have the wherewithal, not only for his present needs, but must put aside for the future. What is the theory of wages—that a man gives the sweat of his brow and his labor in order that he may get something in return. Now,

suppose that a man receives enough not only to provide for today, but, by frugality and economy, to lay aside a sufficient amount of money to buy a small piece of ground. What is this ground? It represents what he has earned by the sweat of his brow; it is a part of his salary, a part of the money he has worked hard to gain. Assuredly, therefore, he has the right to dispose of that ground in any way that he pleases, because by his own personal labor he has acquired it. Therefore, when Socialists say that property should be transferred from the individual to the state or the community they strike a direct blow at the liberty of the workingman. It is undeniable that a man by having this right to dispose of his wages as he wishes and to possess property is much better off under the present system than he would be under such a system as is urged by the Socialists, because under their rule whatever a man requires must pass not to himself, but to the community. The great antithesis of the Socialists for more than a hundred years has been liberty, equality and fraternity. Their theories would destroy all three in the only sense in which there is any possibility for them to exist. Liberty is the right to enjoy what belongs to one's self without infringing the rights of others. The first principle of socialism takes this away because it aims at the acquisition of the rights of the individual. True equality, of course, means equality before the law and then the equality of opportunity and of reward in proportion to the value of labor. It cannot mean that all men should be equal in every sense. To maintain that theory as well it might be said that all mountains should be of equal height, that all vessels be of equal capacity and that all metals be of equal value and utility. If socialism prevailed a man would not even have the right to choose his own employment. Usually the individual seeks to better himself, but there is always inequality of ability. Take for instance the professor of a university and the man who lights the fires and cleans the rooms. Both are equally good in the sight of God, but not in the sight of man. If man is left to himself, his inclination will be to rush for the place of honor. But under socialism he would not have this right and so far from his liberty being increased under socialism it would actually be cut off. The socialistic theory of liberty could only be realized when all men are reduced to the dead level of ability.

ROSSLAND MUST AWAKE--AND ACT.

The approaching municipal elections are now, very properly, engaging the serious consideration of the electors of Rossland. Unless we have misinterpreted the situation it is apparent that the contest is to be a straight fight between the labor organizations and those who aim at securing a government for the city which will represent all interests. We are led to make that remark because of the appearance in the Agitators' Organ yesterday evening of the following advertisement:

TAKE NOTICE.

A meeting of all members of labor organizations and all workmen of trades not organized in the city of Rossland, is called for Thursday, November 14th, at 8 p.m., at the Miners' Union hall, for the purpose of organizing a Municipal Labor Party for the coming elections, and to secure a full registration of all workingmen voters. By order of Trades and Labor Council.

W. L. McDONALD, President. JNO. McLAUREN, Secretary.

No elector who reads the foregoing notice can doubt for a moment what it means. It means that all the labor organizations of the city are going to attempt to elect a ticket which will work for the supremacy of organized labor in the city of Rossland. Now we do not dispute for one moment that "organized labor" has a legitimate right to aspire to control Rossland's municipal affairs; but we ask: Would a consummation of that aspiration be in the interests of the city? We think not; and we think, further, that the great bulk of the electors will agree with us. By those who are cognizant of the way in which matters are shaping themselves we shall not be charged with taking an extravagant view of the situation when we say that unless the sensible electors in the community bestir themselves there is great danger of the town being handed over to the keeping of the demagogues and the agitators—the Wilkses, the Bulmers, the Wooddides and the Brownies as a result of the forthcoming municipal contest. And a knowledge of that danger ought to arouse each and every man in the community to an appreciation of the duty which he owes the city in which he resides. A great step forward has been made towards freeing the city from the thral-

dom of the Walking Delegate and the Labor Agitator. Courageous mine managers have broken the miners' union strike; and it only remains for the electors of Rossland to so act as to wipe out forever the stigma that "Rossland is an agitator-ridden community." Right here in Rossland is being fought for the whole interior of the province the battle against the tyranny of unionism as dictated by Mr. James Wilks and the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. And that battle must be won. Let the electors of the city hand over the keeping of the municipal affairs to the labor organizations and they are extending the hand of friendship to Turmoil, Disorder and Disaster.

There is no escaping the issue—the decent, the honest and the sane element in Rossland is up against it good and hard. An attempt is going to be made to capture this city in the interests of rampant unionism. The first shot in the battle has been fired by the publication of the notice which we reproduce above. What do the great body of the electors in Rossland think about it? It is for them to say. It is for them to act. And unless they consider it desirable that James Wilks should be proclaimed King of Rossland they should act at once.

RUSSIA'S GREAT RAILWAY.

M. de Wollant, the Russian charge d'affaires at Washington, has confirmed the report from St. Petersburg that the trans-Siberian railroad has been practically completed. The total cost of the undertaking has been \$390,000,000. The first stone of this railway was laid at Vladivostok in May, 1891, by Emperor Nicholas, then the heir apparent. It was begun at both ends, its eastern terminus being Tcheliabunsk, a town in the province of Orenburg. By 1900, 3,375 miles had been laid which was a very creditable performance considering the many engineering difficulties which had to be overcome. In rapidity of construction, therefore, the Siberian railway is unequalled and excels the Canadian Pacific railway of 2,920 miles which took ten years to build.

The total length of the great Siberian railway with the Manchurian and other branches is 5,542 miles and the results of working the line have more than exceeded expectations. For the three months of 1895 and the years 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 there were carried on the southern and central Siberian sections 3,352,000 passengers and 2,041,000 tons of freight.

Owing to the construction of the Siberian railway, the number of emigrants has increased largely, and since the institution of the line 996,000 emigrants have gone to Siberia, or an average of 142,000 per year.

In order to regulate the trade with China and Japan a port has been constructed at Vladivostok and a Russo-Chinese bank has been established. On the shores of the Yellow sea and Tellen-wan, one of the terminal of the railway, the port of Dalny has been established.

The cost of the railway has been great, but is insignificant when compared with the advantages which will accrue both commercial and strategic. It will throw open the resources of Siberia and will greatly develop Russia's commercial intercourse with eastern Asia.

There is quite a notable unanimity of opinion in favor of the selection of Senator Templeman by the Federal government for the position in the cabinet which, it is now stated, will be given to British Columbia. If the Ottawa government is well advised it will not hesitate in offering the Senator the office. He is entitled to the position if faithful service to the party cuts any figure, and, besides he has brains, ability and a thorough knowledge of the country which he would represent.

The Servant Girls' union, started so auspiciously in Chicago, has come to grief, according to the Record-Herald, and it will go out of business. The trouble was that the girls whom it was aimed to help took no interest in the matter. They would not come to the meetings and they would not join the union. There was no shortage of leaders, no dearth of resolutions, declarations of principle, rules for the government of domestic service and articles of federation. There was an unlimited supply of all these, but the girls were wanting. They were apparently not longing to be unionized. They evidently did not understand the extent of the hardships and injustices that were being visited upon them. All went well in the preliminaries. There were enough members to act on the various committees, but when it was desired to have a meeting to adopt the constitution only seven or eight put in an appearance, and the whole thing was off.

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...ing Delegate and the... Courageous mine... broken the miners'... it only remains for the... island to so act as to... the stigma that "Ross-...-ridden community."... Rossland is being fought... interior of the province... the tyranny of union-... by Mr. James Wilks... Federation of Miners... at Denver, Colo. And... is not won. Let the... ty hand over the keep-... pital affairs to the labor... they are extending... endship to Turmoil, Dis-...-ter.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE KING

Appropriate References in the Churches on Sunday.

The Parade of Militia and Veterans to St. George's.

The King's birthday was patriotically observed in Rossland on Sunday. The special feature of the day was the parade of militia and ex-members of the forces of the empire to St. George's church. In other churches the officiating clergymen referred to the happy event with patriotic expressions. The parade took place at 2:30 from the point of gathering at the corner of Second avenue and Monte Cristo street. The bugle band of the Rocky Mountain Rangers headed the procession under the leadership of Bugle-Major Barrett. The band was two members short, one drummer and a bugler not being present. Despite this and the fact that the band had not been organized six weeks, the music was really excellent, and citizens were given a fair idea of bugle and drum music for marching music. With further practice the band will undoubtedly be a most popular organization. Following the band were the ex-members of the forces of the empire under the command of Major VanBuskirk, late of the Royal Military College and the Twenty-second Oxford Rifles. The attendance of veterans was about 50 strong, and a special feature of the turnout was the display of medals. Most of the wars of the Empire for the past half century were represented, from the Crimean medal for service on the Baltic sea worn by Judge Townsend to the last South African campaign. This feature was most interesting, and it is to be hoped that other semi-public events will occur that will bring the men with medals to the fore again.

Following the veterans were the members of No. 1 company, R. M. R., with Lieutenants Burnet and Hart-McHarg in command. The company made an excellent appearance, the smart and well cared for uniforms showing up well. The roads were altogether too rough for marching, hence the sidewalk was used going to and coming from church.

At St. George's church Rev. C. W. Hedley, M. A., rector, delivered a brief but earnest address to the gathering whose patriotism in thus celebrating the first birthday of the King since his accession to the throne commenced. The music was of a special and interesting nature.

"BY ENGLAND'S KING."

The service at St. George's was hearty throughout, with marked enthusiasm that reached a climax with the last verse of the National Anthem as follows:

"Far from the Motherland
Nobly we'll fall or stand
By England's King;
Through towns and forests free,
Britons undaunted we,
Sing with true loyalty,
God save the King. Amen."

Rev. Mr. Hedley preached at both services, speaking in his own congregation in the morning from the text S. Matt. XXIII, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

These words of our Lord's, he said, spoken with a divine wisdom that amazed and confounded His enemies, have also a divine authority for His followers to the end of time, and they determine for all time the broad principles underlying the relation between church and state, the attitude of Christians to the government of the day. There was to be no rivalry between Christ and Caesar, no inconsistency between loyalty to Christ and due submission to the secular power in things that were properly its own. The spiritual kingdom of Christ belonged to a higher sphere, from which it was to influence and mould the kingdoms of the world until they should become wholly the Kingdoms of God and of His Christ. Mutually inclusive, they were to be yet mutually exclusive one of another, side by side, in different domains, and each with a divine sanction. "My kingdom is not of this world." On this principle the Apostles regulated the relation of the church to the state, even when the latter was heathen. Since then there have been days of conflict and dilemma, days when the church was sore pressed and persecuted, days when the church assumed earthly sovereignty, and days when she was overriden and down-trodden by a nominally Christian, but most unspiritual state, and yet prevailingly, the church, among us especially, has stood as the church of the Apostles stood for loyalty to established authority in the state.

It was this virtuous and spiritual attitude which at last overcame and won the Roman Empire to Christianity and endowed that empire with a new inspiration.

"The most radical of societies, where evil and the religions of evil are concerned, accused of turning the world upside down, as indeed, in a sense, she came to do, she is yet the most conservative of all societies in her loyalty to the state, seeking to accomplish her ideals by moral evolution, where others resort to the physical forces of revolution.

"Anarchy," i. e., the destruction of government, has never found a home or a foothold in the church of the ages—the two are essentially opposed in

principle. "Socialism," on the other hand, has often found much sympathy in some of its aims among leaders of the church, yet as a body, while frequently leading the way as the champion of the rights and liberties of the people, and seeking by legislation to ever improve the condition and the opportunities of the masses, she relies for the accomplishment of her ideals upon moral and spiritual power. You cannot legislate the Kingdom of Heaven. Her motto is: Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's.

To the minds of our Lord's hearers there seemed to be a conflict between Caesar and God, between church and state. So it has often seemed; so it seemed in England at frequent intervals in the past, yet with consistent consistency, as it might sometimes seem, the church of England has remained loyal to the throne through good report and ill. Thank God, among us there can be no such dilemma, no such conflict of claims as faced our fathers in the past, for Queen Victoria has established traditions of noble self-sacrificing service on the part of the crown, and of enthusiastic loyalty on the part of her people which can never be forgotten or ignored.

In an age aggressively modern she inspired men with a chivalrous devotion that, but for her, might have seemed antique." And now to her successor we render thankfully our own unchanging loyalty, "remembering with especial gladness His Majesty's assurance that as he sustains the trust and task of his tremendous heritage, he will ever bear in mind and heart the pattern of her dutiful life, her care for all, her love and fear of God."

As he has entered upon so heavy a heritage, with such high traditions to fulfil, such immense responsibilities to meet, let us his people all make sure that there shall lack nothing of that other heritage which alone can make his great task a light and joyful one—the heritage of the heart devotion of a loyal people—due to him as king, and may I not add, as man.

As king he is our Caesar, the symbol of government, of law and order in our Empire, the best form of government, we believe, under such sovereigns, at least, that the world knows in this advanced age of its civilization. As king we owe him loyalty for conscience sake, but as man that loyalty will be confirmed by the free attachment of a free hearted people to one who will merit all they yield him.

You all know how some years ago it was a common thing among journals of a certain class to cast slurs upon the character of the then Prince of Wales, and as a result one who by his position was defenceless, was undoubtedly frequently misrepresented and misunderstood. One letter of his own will illustrate that, and illustrate too his present attitude towards a dangerous vice not unknown among us here today. It was after a certain scandal with which the prince's name was freely connected, and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Beison) had written the prince a letter to which he received the following reply, published in a recent biography of the Archbishop:

"My dear Archbishop: Your kind letter has touched me very much, as I know the kind feelings which prompted you to write to me on the subject which we have discussed together, and which you are aware has caused me deep pain and annoyance.

A recent trial which no one deplures more than I do, and which I will endeavor to prevent, gave occasion for the press to make most bitter and unjust attacks upon me, knowing I was defenceless, and I am not sure politics were not mixed up in it.

"The whole matter has died out, and I think that it would be inopportune for me in any public manner to allude again to the painful subject which has brought such a shower of abuse upon me. There is a perfect right, I am well aware, in a free country, like ours, to express their opinions, but I do not consider that they have a just right to jump at conclusions regarding myself without knowing the facts.

"I have a horror of gambling, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses which the country could be afflicted with.

"Horse racing may produce gambling, or it may not, but I have always looked on it as a manly sport, which is popular with Englishmen of all classes, and there is no reason why it should be looked upon as a gambling transaction.

"Alas! Those who gamble will gamble at anything.

"I have written quite openly to you, my dear Archbishop, whom I prize the advantage of knowing for so many years. Believe me, sincerely yours,

"ALBERT EDWARD."

We must accept such a letter as representing truly the prince's position at that time, for whatever accusations have been made against him, none, I think, have ever questioned his open manliness and his love of sincerity and truth.

The prince's liberal and broad-minded attitude and freedom of intercourse with people of various classes opened the way for malicious reports that, whether groundless or otherwise, could only be officially ignored. Many of them were probably as little justified as the ones referred to above.

"On the other hand this very democratic attitude has endeared him to the generalty of people, and in what ever class he moved he at least served to elevate it by frowning down vulgarities that are unworthy of any who claim the name of gentleman. This is illustrated by many anecdotes of the prince. However democratic in his tone, he did not forget his position as the first gentleman of the realm.

"You should settle in France, sir, to make royalty popular over here," said a famous Parisian to him once, and he replied with quick wit: "Vous usez vos rois trop vite dans ce pays."

"Every country has a right to choose its own form of government," he is said to have professed once in the presence of Gambetta, who replied: "That is why royalty continues to exist in England, as it would have remained in France if we had had sovereigns like

you," and Gambetta remarked later: "Lucky England, their very princes are fonder of popular liberties than our very liberals."

The saying of an American has often been quoted, that "If England were declared a republic the people would at once elect the Prince of Wales president."

This, then, is the king whose birthday we commemorate with prayers and thanksgivings to Almighty God, the most high, most merciful, most honest of purpose, loyal to his friends, temperate in everything except his hatred of the mean and vulgar," whose influence has long been set to outlaw coarseness and intemperance of language and of life, who has led the way in efforts of philanthropy and charity, as well as in the encouragement of the useful and helpful arts and sciences. A man of wide ability and knowledge and tact and culture, and withal of no pretence. This is the king—and is not our duty of loyalty an easy one indeed as we look up to him who sits on the throne and to his gracious and most queenly consort, praying God to bless them with long life and prosperity here for their country's sake, and after this life to grant them their part in His heavenly kingdom above?

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Rev. Dr. Robinson made patriotic references on Sunday in his discourses in St. Andrew's church both morning and evening. In his introductory lecture on the life of King Saul, entitled, "Getting His Crown," he brought out the history of that king up to the time of his public ratification by the people who had assembled at Mizpah. There was a Saul to Samuel, the prophet, introduced Saul to his subjects, saying, "See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people. And all the people shouted and said, 'God save the king.'" Not more hearty and cordial was the reception accorded King Saul than was the reception accorded King Edward VII. when, on the death of his mother, our late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria, he came to the throne. When he was presented was not the response of the people from every part of the British Empire "God save the King?" Saul did not come to the throne by accident, nor did King Edward. God's providential dealings were seen in everything that led Saul to the throne of Israel. Never was one more clearly pointed out and prepared for that high station. His preparation was from childhood upward, but more particularly during that period which intervened between the time of his meeting with the prophet, and his obtaining of the crown at Mizpah—rather we should say his public recognition as king at that place, for his formal coronation seems to have been later on. And is it not true that if the choice had been left to the ballots of the people of Britain the Prince of Wales could have been selected? There was no man so popular as he. There was none so well prepared for the high office. His training had been from childhood upward, and especially he had received a preparation, indispensable in these times, during that period which intervened between the death of his father, the Prince Consort of blessed memory, and the death of his mother, the beloved Victoria. There was no department of statecraft with which he had not become familiar, there was no prerogative of the sovereign with which he had not become acquainted, there was no right of the people of which he was not fully cognizant, there was no public function at which he had not been present, there was no imperial or international question which he had not mastered. He was his mother's spokesman, and under her nurturing care he made himself familiar with and master of every department of government, both from the standpoint of the sovereign and of the people. He came to the throne well prepared, an experienced man who could take up the reins and guide after the fashion of his wise and illustrious predecessor. Shall we not say that it is of the Lord that such kings rule? There is no such thing as chance in our lives, or in the life of the nation. Behind everything stands God. He makes even the wrath of man to praise Him. In His hand is the law of cause and effect. He works through means. And has He not prepared and brought Edward VII. to the throne of Britain quite as much as He did Saul in the old time to the throne of Israel? And has not King Edward's life and conduct since he came to the throne been most exemplary, and worthy of his royal mother and the great Christian empire over which he reigns? Recently he refused to travel on Sunday from Balmoral to London, thereby recognizing and respecting the law of both God and man, and giving an example that his subjects and representatives in every part of the empire would do well to follow. For such a sovereign we may well thank God and from our hearts utter that prayer-son:

"God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the King."

A BELOVED MONARCH.

The service at the Methodist church on Sunday evening was patriotic in its character. The pastor announced as his text I Peter 2:17, the last sentence of the verse, "Honor the King."

The Christians in the Roman empire were considered by their opponents as members of a secret society that aimed at the overthrow of the government. This opinion was undoubtedly false, but so widely was it held that Christians were under the necessity of being especially careful in their attitude towards the state. The Apostle Peter in writing to them urged them to submit to every ordinance of man and to honor the king, for only by such well defined could they put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."

This admonition cannot be made an argument for the divine authority of kingly government, for it would have been applicable to the citizens of any republic existing at that time. All governments, monarchical or republican,

that carry out the laws of God and accomplish His purpose among men are of divine origin. Governments are to be judged by the results they produce—the kind of manhood they build up, and the kind of life they make possible.

While we do not claim that we have any special right to the divine favor because of our institutions, we have nevertheless throughout the empire a decided preference for monarchy and a feeling of deep attachment to our present ruler, King Edward. Our forefathers were true to the system of monarchy, even when monarchs were so tyrannical that the people felt inclined to rise in rebellion against them. A cruel and unjust monarch might be deposed but the system of monarchy was retained. Through the votes and the injustice of our sovereigns, our parliaments were led to assert their power and to take away the absolute authority of our kings but devotion to our rulers still remains. Never in the history of the empire has such loyalty been manifested by colonial possessions as by the colonial possessions of Great Britain during the South African war. With an enthusiasm never surpassed, Canada, Australia and New Zealand sent their sons to battle for the Empire.

"The Lion is roused in his ancient lair, The sound of the hunting has broken his rest. He looks to the east; the tiger and bear Are harrying his jungle; he turns to the west. And sends through the mist and the murk of the night The thunder that rumbles and rolls down the trail. The tiger and bear, the quarry in sight, Crouch in their covert, and cower and quail. For deep through the night gloom, Like seas on the shore, Peals thunder responsive, resounding with ire; The hunters stand stricken; they know the dread roar; The whelps of the Lion are joining their sire."

It is not necessary, then, to exhort our people to be loyal. The truth to be emphasized now is that the honor of being King of Great Britain and her possessions may be greatly increased by increasing the worth of the people of the Empire. There may be honor in being king over millions of slaves, but the highest of all earthly honors is to be the king of a free, brave, industrious, intelligent and religious people. By advancing the welfare of the citizens we promote the glory of the sovereign.

The national greatness of the Empire is dependent to a large extent upon its intelligence. Our great glory should not be in armies and navies but in schools and colleges and our greatest expenditure should be in the interests of education. The profession of teaching should be made lucrative as well as honorable and the best teachers available should be placed in charge of our schools. Our higher institutions of learning should be generously supported so that the advantages of liberal education may be placed within the reach of all. Schools for advanced training in science and engineering should be thoroughly equipped so that men of inventive genius may have every facility for increasing the number and the power of our mechanical appliances. The education of our people rightly conducted, will enable us to develop the resources of our country and to maintain our position of commercial supremacy throughout the world.

Intellectual development should not be at the expense of physical well-being. Physical power counts both in the pursuits of peace and of war. Young men should be taught to avoid vice and dissipation so that their bodily power may be conserved. Sports should be brought under good influences and young people should be encouraged to participate therein. Sound, healthy, vigorous bodies will contribute largely to the success of every national interest.

Moral power must be cultivated. The corrupting influences of politics should be removed so that the best talent of our land may be employed in the making and enforcement of law. Many honest men whose services would be of immense advantage to the state hesitate about entering political life, knowing how difficult it is to do right and retain the support of the people. A revival of pure religion would do much to remove political corruption. In the mother country there was a time when it could be said that "Every man has his price," but as a result of great religious movements there is an honesty among the electors and statesmen of Great Britain such as can scarcely be found in any other part of the world. Our nation to be great must be truly and practically religious.

If true to its opportunities and to Christian principles Canada will take a glorious part in the development of the greatness of the Empire. In this part the west as well as the east has its work to do. As Christian people we should recognize not only our duty to God, but our duty also to our fellow men and to the nation to which we owe allegiance. Our mission is:

"To plant the common school on the broad prairie swells,
And awake the echoes of its wilds with the music of their bells;
Upreading, as the Ark of old, the Bible in some van,
We come to set the truth of God against the fraud of man;
We tread the mountains as of old our fathers sailed the sea,
To make the West, as they the East, the homestead of the free."

TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE—Five second-hand Sullivan Rock Drills, the drill holes 11-4 to three inches diameter, depth 10 feet; mounted on screw columns complete with hose etc. These drills are in first class condition and are situated at the mines of the Toronto-Lillooet Gold Refs Company at Lillooet. Apply Edgar Bloomfield, Box 748, Vancouver, B. C.

A TIMELY PROTEST A NORTHPORT TRAGEDY

AGAINST THE FLEEING OF ROSSLAND BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COUNCIL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE QUOTES SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

The business men of Rossland have through the council of the board of trade inaugurated a campaign against the excessive rates charged in Rossland, and the figures adduced in favor of a substantial reduction in this respect are decidedly interesting. The board of trade sums up the situation in the following resolution:

Whereas the rates for fire insurance in the city of Rossland are now considerably higher than they were in 1896, '97 and '98 and 50 per cent higher than they were in 1899, although at that time the city was practically unprotected from fire owing to inadequate water supply and lack of apparatus, and

Whereas the city of Rossland has since expended in purchasing, improving and extending its gravity water supply the sum of \$90,000, and in equipping its fire department the sum of \$38,000, which latter it maintains at an annual cost of \$11,000, and

Whereas in respect to water supply and efficiency of its fire department it now ranks ahead of any city of its size in Canada, and

Whereas certain of the insurance companies allege as an excuse for the present excessive rates that the moral risk has been enhanced by the business depression consequent on the miners' strike this summer;

Therefore be it resolved that the Rossland board of trade hereby calls the attention of managers of insurance companies and other interested parties to the following facts:

First. The loss by fire in Rossland for each year has been as follows:

Year.	Amount of Loss	Insurance
1895	None	None
1896	\$ 2,600	None
1897	3,200	None
1898	1,800	\$ 800
1899	8,800	6,000
1900	16,075	11,475
1901 (to Nov. 12)	9,505	6,750

Second. There have only been two failures in the city in the past 12 months, a small candy store and a small millinery shop—both with merely nominal liabilities.

Third. Since the Le Roi and associated mines resumed work in the first week of September the shipments of ore have gradually increased to nearly 6,000 tons a week and will be further increased as the other mines resume.

Fourth. The payrolls of the mining companies are rapidly assuming their normal size.

Therefore this board submits that these facts show plainly that the present high fire insurance rates in Rossland can be justified neither on the grounds of conflagration hazard nor moral risk, and that the rates in force in 1899 should be restored.

The foregoing really sums up the entire proposition, and it must be apparent to the most cursory reader that an injustice is being done every citizen who pays insurance rates. That rates should be higher now than in 1899 is remarkable. Since the year in question the corporation has expended \$128,000 on water system and fire department accounts, and the gratitude expressed by the fire insurance companies takes the shape of a demand for one-half more in the premium charges than formerly. This will be encouraging to other corporations that contemplate improving their fire-fighting facilities; they will certainly be glad to know that Rossland spent \$128,000 to complete its facilities and were then assessed 50 per cent higher for insurance than previously.

The additions to the department and water system must assuredly have reduced the conflagration risk by 50 per cent. Hence the addition of that amount in premiums, an actual difference of 100 per cent—for citizens must now pay the interest and sinking fund on the \$128,000 in addition to the 50 per cent increase in premiums—can only be accounted for on the ground of an alleged increased moral hazard. Do the facts bear out any such contention? Decidedly, no! The figures adduced in the board of trade resolution must convince anyone on this point. The loss by fire this year, when the moral risk might reasonably be considered to be greater than at any other period in the history of the city, has been normal, in fact the fire department has not had a fire to fight for two months. These facts should dispose of the question of enhanced moral risk finally and conclusively.

Why has Rossland been saddled with a premium rate one-half greater than in former years, when the risk, conflagration and moral, must be considered to be quite one-half less? This is the query which the board of trade, representing the property owners of Rossland, will endeavor to force home on the insurance companies. There would seem to be no reasonable reply. In its campaign for just and equitable treatment at the hands of the insurance companies the board of trade will have the support and assistance of every person owning property and paying insurance premiums in the Golden City.

A STANDOFF—

The city recently sent Contractor Thomas Bradbury an account for the stone extracted by him on Lincoln street for use on the postoffice building. Contractor Bradbury replies that he considers his obligation in this respect is counterbalanced by the removal of the major portion of the bluff at the corner of Columbia avenue and Queen street, the stone that encroached on the postoffice site, and for the trouble he had with the street walls. The city's claim is for \$337.

A Fatal Shot Fired in the Course of a Saloon Row.

The Trouble Caused by Striker and Workers Meeting.

NORTHPORT, Nov. 9.—While a number of Joplin smelters were drinking in Altmstrom Brothers' saloon on Fourth street at 4 o'clock this afternoon Ed Kennedy entered and made some remark about scabs.

A free fight ensued, and W. A. Stark, a Joplin man, came in at the back door and began shooting. Several shots were fired. One of these tore away part of a finger for Jack Caldwell, a bystander. Stark's last shot hit Kennedy in the back, entering just below the right shoulder blade and ranging downward and to the left. It penetrated both lungs and the diaphragm, and probably lodged in the stomach or intestines. Kennedy is not expected to live through the night.

Stark escaped and returned to the smelter. Deputy Sheriff Anderson and City Marshal Deitrick went to the plant with a warrant for his arrest and arrested him. A light engine was fired and Anderson started for Colville with Stark at 8 o'clock this evening. This action was taken as a precaution on account of the intense feeling prevailing on both sides.

Al Coons, another Joplin man who participated in the scrap, is also under arrest. Both he and Stark are charged with assault and attempt to murder. This is the first bloodshed to result from the labor troubles here, but there is every prospect of yet more serious trouble in the near future.

MUST GO TO SCHOOL

CHILDREN OF THE REGULATION AGE SHOULD BECOME PUPILS.

ATTENDANCE NOW HAS A BEARING ON THE GOVERNMENT GRANT.

The legislation bearing on the attendance of children at the public schools is to be enforced in the city. At the first of the new year the public schools will be taken over by the corporation, and the government will assist the city financially in the shape of a per capita grant based on the attendance at the schools during the last quarter of the present year. In view of this fact it is essential in the city's interest that the attendance should be as large now as is likely to be the case after the first of the year. It is known that a number of children are being withheld from attending school now in order that they may start with their classes on an equal footing when the new session commences. This stand on the part of the parents does the corporation an injustice, and will simply entail on every taxpayer an additional rate for school purposes that the education department is expected to pay and is willing to pay.

At last night's session of the city council a resolution was carried requesting the board of public school trustees to put into operation sections 79 and 80 of the School act. The first of these sections provides that every child between the ages of seven and twelve years inclusive must attend school at least six months in every year. Section 80 provides that the parent or guardian of every child within the school age is responsible for the attendance at school of such child and that failure to attend to the matter is punishable after summary proceedings before a magistrate by a fine of \$5 for the first conviction and of double that amount for each succeeding conviction for the same offence.

The question is important inasmuch as it may mean to the ratepayers the saving of several hundred dollars during the first three months of the new year. When the matter is placed before parents in the proper light it is likely that no extreme steps will be necessary to secure a full attendance of children during the balance of the year.

WILL REPAIR—

The sidewalk on Spokane street south of the Canadian Pacific tracks has needed attention from the city for some time. It is narrow, precipitous and dangerous in seasons when there is anything to make the walks slippery. Last week two ladies fell off the walk and narrowly escaped injury. The city council has decided to place the sidewalk in proper shape, the necessary work being authorized at last night's meeting of the city fathers.

HOCKEY—

The hockey boys are anxiously awaiting the coming of sufficient frost to make skating. Correspondence has been started with the clubs at Greenwood, Phoenix, Nelson and Grand Forks with a view to sounding the outside teams on the question of a league. It is thought that no difficulty will be encountered in getting a four-cornered association with a workable schedule of games, and the general impression is that the pastime will have a greater vogue in the Kootenays this year than ever before. Much will depend on the weather prevailing through the early part of the season, hence the anxiety of the hockey players for early ice.

CITY NEWS

GOING EAST—

Hollis P. Brown, local representative of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, leaves today on a flying trip to Chicago.

ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR—

Invitations are out for a birthday party to be held in the music studio of Miss Jean Robinson in aid of the choir fund of St. George's church.

FROM LARDEAU—

W. B. Pool, manager of the Nettie L. mine in the Lardeau, and James Lade, one of the owners of the Lade group, near Ferguson, were in the city yesterday.

PLEASANT EVENT—

J. H. Hungerford, superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school, celebrated a birthday yesterday, and as he is an invaluable official of the church, the members of the Ladies' Aid took occasion to express their appreciation of his services.

FINISHING TOUCHES—

The contractor is now fairly started with the finishing touches to the new school in the railway addition. The furnaces have been delivered here, and will be in running order today.

REHEARSAL—

A very satisfactory rehearsal of the farce-comedy "Confusion" took place at the residence of Mrs. Renwick Kootenay avenue, last evening.

THROUGH CONNECTION—

One of the advantages urged in connection with the construction of a first class wagon road to the Velvet mine is that the road would be another link in attaining through connection by road with the Boundary country.

WORK STARTED—

Manager Campbell of the West Kootenay Power & Light company has started work on his contract for the construction of the pole line between the Cascade and Phoenix for the Cascade Water & Power company.

GOOD PROGRESS—

Henry Roy, manager of the Silver Hill mine, returned yesterday from a trip to the property. He found that the construction of the tramway that is to connect the mine with the head of the Crawford creek wagon road was making excellent progress.

DEPUTY MINISTER HERE—

W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, arrived in the city last night and is registered at the Hotel Milan. Mr. King will be in the city for some days and will take advantage of the opportunity to gain knowledge as to local conditions affecting his department.

ROSSLAND'S JUDGE—

The action of the authorities at Ottawa in extending the jurisdiction of His Honor Judge Leamy to include also as well as Kootenay is most satisfactory from the standpoint of Rossland legal and business men, inasmuch

as it will bring about the permanent residence of Judge Leamy in this city. His Honor leaves for Greenwood this morning for the purpose of completing his arrangements to move to Rossland. He has taken the house at the north-east corner of Le Roi avenue and Georgia street owned by Thomas J. Dunn and formerly occupied by George H. Williams. Judge Leamy will return to the city about the end of the month.

PASSED THE ROAD—

H. C. Killen, provincial supervisor of roads, arrived in the city last night from the Boundary country. En route he remained over at Gladstone to inspect the St. Thomas mountain wagon road, lately completed. Mr. Killen has accepted the road for the government, and states that his examination of the completed work does not lead him to change the high opinion he expressed a couple of weeks ago. He will be in the city for a day or two.

THE V. V. & E.—

Harold N. Weir, C.E., of Brantford, Ontario, is in the city this morning en route home after spending several months in charge of a section of McCoy's survey party on the V. V. & E. route west of Midway. The party worked west to Oroville, a distance of some 70 miles, in the course of which they drove about 30 miles of preliminary and location lines. The difficult part of the survey having been finished, work has been suspended for the winter.

OFFICERS LEAVING—

A change is being made in connection with the officers of the local Salvation Army corps. Captain and Mrs. Lacey, with Cadet Robinson, who have been in Rossland for the past three months, have received marching orders and will leave the city next week for new posts that are yet to be announced. The departing officers will farewell tomorrow. Staff Captain Taylor will be in the city on the 14th to take over the command pending the arrival of a new commandant. The children's demonstration will be held on Friday next, the last day for the present officers.

EASTERN CONTRACT—

Richard W. Bennett, of the Great Northern Express company, has made an interesting contract with a big Ontario manufacturing firm. He is the owner of a valuable tract of land adjoining the thriving city of Brantford on the northwest. On this property there is a seam of fine moulders' sand ranging in thickness from 12 to 20 inches. Within the last day or two Mr. Bennett closed a deal with the Cocksfoot Plow company, whose factory is one of Brantford's largest industries, for the entire output of the sand vein. The plow company will develop the property on the royalty basis.

FINE SHOES—

R. M. Smith, representing the Slater Shoe company of Montreal, was in the city yesterday in conference with William F. McNeill, the local agent of the company. Mr. Smith had with him a magnificent display of the latest product of the shoe manufacturer's art, of which there is no more up-to-date exponent than the Slater company. A number of novelties are included in the new lines, but it is safe to predict that the latest designs in the old and popular lines of Slater shoes will have a greater demand than the specialties that are manufactured for those who desire extreme fashions in everything pertaining to apparel. The company is now manufacturing an attractive line of footwear for ladies, on the mannish lasts that have become so popular with ladies to the south of the international boundary line. When Mr. McNeill's new stock reaches Rossland the display will be decidedly interesting to those who appreciate the best and latest in shoes. The Slater announcement appears elsewhere in this issue.

ROAD WANTED—

T. Herbert Rea has returned from the Tammany group in Burnt Basin, where he inspected the work done on the property of the company in which he is an extensive shareholder. During the summer's work a long crosscut was run, which taps two good ore bodies. It has been necessary to shut down the work for the winter because of the cost of bringing supplies to the property over the snow and the fact that it is impossible to rest out ore save at a high cost. Mr. Rea believes that the great necessity for the Burnt Basin district is wagon road communication with the railroad; in fact the section will never figure as an extensive shipper until these facilities are secured. A road would be six to seven miles in length over an easy grade and would not be expensive to build. It would serve the Tammany, Contact, Solid Gold, Kettle Aldeen, Cooper, Ennismore and other properties that would have ore to ship as soon as the road was completed. It is probable a strong effort will be made to have the government take action next year.

NOT NEEDED—

A small blaze in the Chinese quarter brought out the fire brigade at 11:25 last night. The trouble was overcome before the department could reach the house, and their services were not required. Rossland's fire record for this fall is remarkable, inasmuch as there has not been a blaze worth chronicling for more than two months, something that has never before been witnessed in Rossland.

SLEIGHING—

Good sleighing can be had on almost any street of Rossland with the exception of Columbia avenue, which is hardly in shape yet for speeding on runners. Coasting was also commenced last night, a party of noisy youngsters spending several hours coasting on Washington street.

"DARDANELLES"

Pure Egyptian cigarettes are fully appreciated by cigarette smokers. The enormous sale of this brand proves it. Sold everywhere 15c per package.

SPORT ON THE ICE

THE VICTORIA HOCKEY CLUB

REORGANIZES FOR THE SEASON.

A STRONG TEAM MAY BE CHOSEN TO REPRESENT ROSSLAND.

The hockey season of 1901-02 was formally opened last night, when the Victoria hockey club held an enthusiastic meeting and reorganized for the winter. The attendance was large and the interest manifested is an excellent augury of the popularity which the pastime is likely to attain during the approaching season.

Archibie B. MacKenzie, president of the club, occupied the chair in opening he made a neat speech, referring to the past achievements of the organization and predicting for the approaching season greater successes than has been secured in the past. The establishment of a cup competition open to the province was mooted. Mr. MacKenzie stated that no difficulty would be encountered in obtaining a handsome trophy for such a competition, and the idea of making the contest open to the province would substantially increase the interest in the pastime, although the home of hockey was undoubtedly in the Kootenays. The proposition would be gone into further later in the season, but it was only right that the fact should be mentioned with a view to indicating one direction in which the sport would be well to the front.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, W. E. D. C. Lawe, as adopted showed that the club was solvent, in fact a cash balance of \$1.05 lies in one of the banks to the credit of the organization, an announcement that elicited applause.

The election of officers resulted as follows: A. H. MacNeill, K. C.—Honorary president. Hon. T. Mayne Daly—Honorary Vice president. A. B. MacKenzie—President. Dr. Kenning—1st. vice president. Max Crowe—2nd vice president. C. St. L. Mackintosh—3rd vice president. W. E. D. C. Lawe—Honorary secretary-treasurer. E. S. H. Winn—captain.

Committee—Messrs. Carmichael, Rea and Walker, with the captain and secretary-treasurer ex-officio. Several of the new officers addressed the meeting briefly, after which an adjournment was taken.

Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and the fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c a box at T. R. Morrow and Goodeve Bros.

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

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG BRANCH.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Typhoon mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lake mountain, about four miles south-east of Rossland. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Kathleen Kitchin), free miner's certificate No. B. 48983, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET, P.L.S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Diamond Flush, Aoe of Diamonds, Lone Star, Lone Star Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On north slope of Green Mountain. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for the Rossland Green Mountain Gold Mining & Development Company, Ltd Liability, Free Miners' Certificate No. B. 56132, 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 5th day of October, A. D. 1901. (10-10-01) N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. B. X. mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lake mountain, adjoining the Elba mineral claim, lot 1814, G. L. Take notice that I, H. P. Renwick, acting as agent for James G. Merrison, Esq., free miner's certificate No. B. 42685, 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 Twentieth day of September, 1901. H. P. RENWICK.

Popularity is the proof of merit.

No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as

PAY ROLL

The Finest Chew ever put on the market

Sold Everywhere Even the tags are valuable— Save them and write for our illustrated premium lists. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba

McArthur & Monk, STOCKS AND MINES. General Agents. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. PHOENIX, B. C.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY. STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ALL STOCK ON WHICH ANY PART OF THE NINE CALLS WHICH HAVE BEEN LEVIED WERE UNPAID OCT. 28th HAS BEEN FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. The public is warned against purchasing stock that has been forfeited. RICHARD PLEWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B. C.

FINISHED SOON— The slaters engaged on the postoffice building will complete their work on Saturday. John Bell, the contractor, is anxious to complete his portion of the work as early as possible.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Dubrovnik mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Cascade mountain, Iron creek. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, agent for F. H. Pokorny, free miner's certificate No. B. 42006, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET, P.L.S.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Sailor Boy mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: In the Umatilla group, Sophie mountain, in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Take notice that I, Wm. B. Townsend, F. M. C. No. B. 42,651, acting as agent for the Umatilla Gold Mining Company, Limited, non-personal liability, free miner's certificate No. B. 56,720, 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 22nd day of August, A.D., 1901. WM. B. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Diamond Flush, Aoe of Diamonds, Lone Star, Lone Star Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On north slope of Green Mountain. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for the Rossland Green Mountain Gold Mining & Development Company, Ltd Liability, Free Miners' Certificate No. B. 56132, 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 claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 5th day of October, A. D. 1901. (10-10-01) N. F. TOWNSEND.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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THURSDAY FROM WITHDRAWN CRIM VICTORIAN UNU VICTORIA —The charge by the mayo Falconer, pu called the Ou honesty and withdrawn t gizing. The Gazet appointment seer of work house. The full ed ment in the RoI. A Young been organiz A suit has of Americans Chilliwack fo at Mount Ba thought to be the boundary staked the ch their allegati them on the when the cla Canada Haro the American this side of th It is seldom toria is suffic the eyes of h so strong as v ble with the v however, was Victorians thi lasted but a s cal features of peal of thunde ning, so close foreign to res hundreds did a few moments' It danced on the ed curious sha in one instan from his posit disabling the t be sent to the armature. Ground was Island section railway and fe Victoria connec with the Great BIRTHDA BRITISH SOCI DINED FRATERNAL PRESSE B NEW YORK, the 60th birthd VII. members o societies in this banquet at Deln affair was held the British Scho society, an orga graduates from tutions of learn president of the toastmaster, the Among those t table were Sir F ish consul gener John R. Brooke, L. Fattou, of Pri Stewart, Wortley London Times an London Daily Ec The list of spe Sir Percy Sande Parker Morgan a Patton. Before the s menced letters w Marshal Earl Ro fote, General W General Milner o Dr. Irwin propo Kitchener and r him and then Brooke. The toast as fo win was: "Genera troops in South A Chaffee and the pines." General Broke talk about Genera troubles in South English flag will over all the territ General Chaffee a are fighting the s and freedom an faraway Philipp insurmountable d been the task of army ever since mother country' are grown up an manage our affa General Broke. Rev. Dr. Parker M to the toast, "brate." The next Rev. Dr. Patton, toa University, w aims of the mod Samuel L. Clem s' speaker. CRESCED ST. LOUIS, Mo. this afternoon me break his record t trot. The best he flat.

FROM THE CAPITAL A BIG SALMON FLEET

WITHDRAWAL OF A CHARGE OF CRIMINAL LIBEL ON OFFICIALS.

VICTORIANS TREATED TO AN UNUSUAL ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The charge of criminal libel brought by the mayor and aldermen against D. Falconer, publisher of a weekly paper called the Outlook, for impugning their honesty and that of the officials, was withdrawn today on Falconer apologizing.

The Gazette tonight announces the appointment of George Jeeves as overseer of work on the new government house.

The full court has reserved judgment in the case of McKelvey vs. Le Roi.

A Young Men's Liberal Club has been organized in New Westminster. A suit has been entered by a firm of Americans against Hardy Bros. of Chilliwack for possession of a claim at Mount Baker, which was formerly thought to be on the southern side of the boundary line.

It is seldom that lightning in Victoria is sufficiently severe to dazzle the eyes of hundreds, or the thunder so strong as to make buildings tremble with the vibration of the air. Such, however, was the unique experience of Victorians this morning. The storm lasted but a short time. The electrical features of it consisted of but one peal of thunder and one flash of lightning, so close and strong, so utterly foreign to residents of the city, that hundreds did not realize until after a few moments' reflection what it was.

The ground was broken today for the Island section of the Victoria terminal railway and ferry, which is to give Victoria connection by railway ferry with the Great Northern system.

BIRTHDAY BANQUET

BRITISH SOCIETIES IN NEW YORK DINED IN HONOR OF THE DAY. FRATERNAL SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED BY GENERAL BROOKE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—To celebrate the 60th birthday of King Edward VII, members of the various British societies in this city gathered to a banquet at Delmonico's tonight. The affair was held under the auspices of the British Schools and Universities society, an organization composed of graduates from various British institutions of learning.

Among those seated at the 'guests' table were Sir Percy Sanderson, British consul general in this city, General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, of Princeton University, R. Stewart Wortley, Mr. Cyphen of the London Times and Mr. Stewart of the London Daily Express.

The list of speakers included, besides Sir Percy Sanderson, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and the Rev. F. L. Patton. Before the speech-making commenced letters were read from Field Marshal Earl Roberts, Lord Paunceforte, General Wolsey and Governor General Milner of South Africa.

Dr. Irwin proposed a toast for Lord Kitchener and read a message from him and then introduced General Brooke. The toast as formulated by Dr. Irwin was: "General Kitchener and the troops in South Africa, and General E. Chaffee and the troops in the Philippines."

General Brooke said in part: "You talk about General Kitchener and his troubles in South Africa. In time the English flag will proclaim freedom over all the territories of South Africa. General Chaffee and our brave generals are fighting the same battle for God and freedom and civilization in the faraway Philippines against almost insurmountable difficulties. This has been the task of the United States army ever since America said to the mother country: 'We love you, but we are grown up and hereafter we will manage our affairs.'"

General Brooke was followed by the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, who responded to the toast, "The day we celebrate." The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Patton, president of Princeton University, who (spoke on "The aims of the modern university," and Samuel L. Clemens was the last speaker.

CRESCUS FAILED. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Cresceus this afternoon made an attempt to break his record of 2:02 1/4 for a mile trot. The best he could do was 2:07 flat.

EIGHT VESSELS NEEDED TO CARRY BRITISH COLUMBIA OUTPUT.

PEACH TREES FOUND GROWING WILD IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY.

VICTORIA, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The dyking commission recently appointed by the government, and consisting of C. Gamble, government engineer, C. E. Hope, Vancouver, and T. S. Higginson, Coquitlam, will meet at Victoria in a few days. They will value the lands on which dyking assessments are overdue and unpaid. The districts affected are Chilliwack, Matsqui, Maple Ridge, Coquitlam and Sumas.

New plans are being prepared by Engineer Waddell to have two floors in the Fraser bridge, one for the railway and the other exclusively for vehicles.

The association controlling all but two or three of the sealing schooners sailing from here will likely meet shortly to arrange the programme for the fleet next season. It is likely that the vessels will leave earlier than usual, some time in mid-December, and will go further south to follow the heels north. As the schooners did not make much of a success on the Japan coast, and as the coast is much higher for outfitting there, it is expected that few if any schooners will go from here to the other side of the ocean this coming season.

The ship Charles Cotesworth, with a cargo of 44,497 cases of salmon, left tonight for Liverpool. She is the fifth of this year's salmon fleet. There are three more loading and another three on the way here to load, this being the largest salmon fleet in the history of the industry in the province.

The name of the fireman lost in the disaster to the steamer Goddard on Lake Labarge was John Thompson, of this city. Considerable interest is being taken in a report received by the department of agriculture from a gentleman at Peachland, in the Okanagan valley, telling of the finding of a grove of wild peach trees near that place. The district has been noted for the last few years for its peaches, but it was not known until lately that they grew wild near there. The grove is a thousand feet above the lake and 2,200 above the sea, the soil being gravelly. The peaches have ripened, and are said to have a splendid flavor. It is thought that they must have been planted by early settlers and have done well in their wild state.

TO GRANBY SMELTER

CONTRACT CLOSED FOR BONANZA AND CASCADE ORE SHIPMENTS.

THE OPERATIONS AND THE PROFITS OF THE GRANBY COMPANY.

GRAND FORKS, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Sam W. Hall, manager of the Bonanza and Cascade mines, St. Thomas mountain, today closed a contract with the Granby smelter for the delivery of a minimum shipment of ten tons of ore daily. He has just completed the new wagon road, seven miles long, from the C. P. R. to St. Thomas mountain. The ore will be hauled out over this road, which will be officially inspected tomorrow by H. C. Killen, inspector of public works, Mr. Killen reached here today from an inspection of the wagon road up the north fork of Kettle river. This work has been completed as far as a point called second rock slide, twenty-five miles above Grand Forks. Later it will be extended to Franklin camp and the north fork cold fields. Mr. Killen stated that the road so far as built meets all official requirements.

Smith Curtis, M.L.A., after visiting the Oro Denoro mine, Summit camp, and Grand Forks, left today for Rossland. During his stay here he was warmly complimented for his attitude on the railway question. On the Tuzaco mountain two miles northeast of this city, W. Kellam has exposed a vein of ore in a 27-foot incline shaft. The strike is considered important as the mountain has hitherto not been regarded as mineralized.

The lingering scepticism which formerly prevailed in the minds of the Boundary outcrops as to whether the Granby company was treating its ores at a profit has been completely dispelled. The progressive expansion of its mining and smelting enterprises involving enormous expenditure, furnishes convincing proof of the magnitude of the undertaking. While the management has never taken the public into its confidence, Mr. S. H. C. Miner, the president, before his recent departure for the east, announced that the enlarged plants now being installed at Grand Forks and Phoenix were being paid for out of profits. Late Montreal newspapers contain an interview with Jay P. Graves, the general manager, in which the information is supplemented. Mr. Graves stated that the cost of the smelter enlargement and the new mining equipment at Phoenix would be \$200,000 and \$100,000 respectively.

"The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil taken in cases of general debility and loss of appetite is sure to give the best results. It restores health and renews vitality. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The state department is in receipt of a despatch dated October 23 from the United States consul at Panama, reporting that the Liberal forces have captured the town of Tumaco, south of Panama about 500 miles. They took about 500 prisoners and captured five or six cannon, many rifles, a quantity of ammunition and one small ship, the Gaitean.

One thousand eight hundred and eighteen miles of London streets contain water pipes.

CATARRH SUFFERERS READ!

C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarrh for several years and would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Remedy, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. It relieves in 10 minutes. 19. Sold by Goodve Bros.

MRS. DUNSMUIR SUES THE HOCKEY SEASON

THE PREMIER'S MOTHER ASKS HIM FOR SHARES IN THE COMPANY.

VICTORIA POLICE ARE SEARCHING FOR A GREEK MURDERER.

VICTORIA, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, widow of the late Hon. R. Dunsmuir, founder of the fortunes of British Columbia's wealthiest family, has entered an action against her son, Hon. James Dunsmuir, premier of British Columbia, which involves a portion of the big estate. Mrs. Dunsmuir asks for the delivery of 4,908 shares in the R. Dunsmuir & Sons company, limited, which controls the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, the Wellington collieries, the Comox and Extension collieries, coasting steamers and an immense amount of other property. She claims that she is entitled to these under an agreement which she entered into with the defendant and her other son, the late Alexander Dunsmuir, in September, 1896. She also wants an account of all dividends and profits upon said shares from January 31st, 1900, and payment of same to her with interest. It is further asked that defendant give a declaration that the shares have been and are now held by him as trustee for the plaintiff, and that he be ordered to do so.

His mother and son have, so rumor says, had many business differences during the past few months. The shares mentioned in the action are believed to be those left by the late Alexander Dunsmuir to his brother, and the action in no way affects the fortune left by Alexander Dunsmuir to his widow and by her to her daughter, Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress.

A shipment of 1,750 cases of salmon has been sent from here to India, the first sent to that part of the world. Other orders have been received from there.

Work has been commenced on another marine railway here. All the dry docks and slips are kept busy with repair work now, and it is contemplated to commence the construction of schooners for the lumber-carrying trade. Bonuses are expected from the provincial and federal governments.

The King's birthday will be kept as a public holiday here. In the evening the lieutenant-governor will give an official dinner. Police launches are still scouring the Straits in search of Nicholas, who early this morning started to death Tom Notes. The police have learned that Nicholas murdered his wife in Greece, and that he also committed murder in Philadelphia, or rather that is the story among the foreign residents of this city who are engaged in fishing.

RAILWAY COMBINATION. J. J. Hill About to Have Control of the Two Big Roads.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—President James J. Hill will be the dominating influence in a new corporation which is to take in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, says the Evening Post. The plan embraces the retirement of the board of directors of the Burlington, and the plan being now practically through, turning over of the Northern Pacific holdings of the Union Pacific. It is believed that the Northern Pacific preferred shares will be retired by issue of a bond, although this is a detail in the new organization of the Hill financial company which remains to be settled.

The Evening Post continues: "It was said today that so much progress had been made in the details of the settlement of the Northern Pacific and Burlington situation that it will not be necessary to hold many more joint conferences." "A large number of the reorganized board in search of the Burlington, probably half, will, it is understood, represent the Union Pacific directly, and that company will in any event have a half voting interest in Burlington affairs. There will, of course, be no extension to Salt Lake City to meet Senator Clark's road, or to any other point not fully substantiated by the Union Pacific representatives in the Burlington's board.

"It is believed further that the agreement includes the transfer of all the Northern Pacific shareholders of Union Pacific interests to the new company to be organized by President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern, which will hold the control of that company and the Northern Pacific."

TUMACO CAPTURED. Colombian Rebels Gained an Important Success.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The state department is in receipt of a despatch dated October 23 from the United States consul at Panama, reporting that the Liberal forces have captured the town of Tumaco, south of Panama about 500 miles. They took about 500 prisoners and captured five or six cannon, many rifles, a quantity of ammunition and one small ship, the Gaitean.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—An official despatch from Chhabarovsk says that seven Tungus leaders and three thousand men have surrendered. Of these thirteen hundred have been enrolled as Chinese police and the rest have been dismissed. "Throughout Northern Manchuria," continues the despatch, "things are so far settled that further conflict with the Tungus will be left to the Chinese police, the Russian troops being employed only should the police be unable to cope with the insurgents or should Russian assistance be asked."

A MORGAN STORY. Statement That He Has Acquired Steamship Lines Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Sunday Special, on the authority of its New York correspondent, will announce tomorrow that J. P. Morgan has acquired the White Star line and that he has secured a contract to purchase the Dominion line.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—In its issue of tomorrow the Herald will quote J. P. Morgan as denying absolutely the report from London that he has acquired the White Star and Dominion lines.

FOG CLEARED UP. Vessels Arriving Report Damages by Collision.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The fog has lifted and numerous vessels damaged in collisions have been arriving at various ports. No serious fatalities are reported.

THE BRITISH STEAMER Middleton, from Buenos Ayres October 15 for Hamburg, and the British steamer Cotian, which arrived at London October 21 from Palermo, have been in collision off the Goodwin sands. Both vessels sustained much damage. The Middleton is full of water.

A CRUISER FOR TURKEY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The work of laying keel blocks for the construction of a new fighting cruiser for the Turkish government has been begun at Cramps. The cruiser is to be completed in 18 months. The new war vessel will go up alongside the cruiser Colorado, which the firm is building for the United States government.

PHOENIX ENTHUSIASTS ARE PREPARING FOR RE-ORGANIZATION.

SUCCESSFUL TEST OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF FIRE PROTECTION.

PHOENIX, B. C., Nov. 7.—Smith Curtis, M. L. A., was a visitor in town this week. He expressed himself as being very much pleased with the progress that the town had made this summer, and predicted a great future for it.

A. J. McMillan, managing director, accompanied by J. W. Astley, M.E., arrived at the Snowshoe mine on Tuesday.

A meeting of the Hockey enthusiasts will be held next Tuesday evening in the Morrison-Anderson hall. The club had a very successful season last year, the first of its organization, and this year with the material in town, it should certainly come out on top.

Three of last season's team are available, namely, Ewing, Monk and McArthur, besides which there are a number of new players in town. The sentiment here is in favor of the revival of the old league, dividing the clubs into groups according to their proximity to one another, for example, in the Boundary a group could be formed of Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix, home and home games to be played, a majority of goals in the two matches to count. Thus each team would get two games on home ground. The winner in this group could play the winner of a group composed of Rossland, Nelson and Sandon either home and home games or a sudden death game on neutral ice, for the championship of the league. A scheme like this would materially aid in the reduction of travelling expenses and tend to make the league a stronger one in point of membership. It would have to be organized on the principles of the Ontario Hockey Association, and have an executive committee, to hear and decide all protests, draw up schedules and in fact take complete charge of the sport. This would be the only successful way of running the popular winter pastime of Canada, in Southern British Columbia. It is to be hoped that steps will soon be taken in this regard.

A successful test was made last Sunday of the fire protection system here under the direction of Fire Chief Hemenway. Mayor Rumberger and the city councilmen present were very much pleased with the test and now feel certain that Phoenix has an up-to-date fire protection. All necessary data in regard to the system has been forwarded to Mr. C. R. Gilbert, secretary of the Mainland Board of Fire Underwriters and it is expected that the town will soon be specially rated.

The Hunter-Kendrick Company, Ltd., are now busily engaged in moving from their old location on Old Ironsides avenue and Second street, to the new store in the Bank block. When completely settled they will have the finest store in the Boundary country.

All the merchants report trade as being fairly good and that monthly accounts are being met very promptly.

A FLYING ASSASSIN

CHASE AFTER THE GREEK WHO COMMITTED MURDER IN VICTORIA.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD OVER THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

VICTORIA, Nov. 9.—George Katchules, the partner of Nicholas, the murderer, who is seeking to escape from the police, has told the police that he landed the murderer from his sloop at 4 p.m. yesterday near Port Angeles, and the tug Sadie, on which is a police party, has gone in pursuit.

Katchules sailed the sloop back to the left hand where she was found drifting full of water by a local pilot. On being taken to identify the sloop, Katchules, who had told of having landed at Sidney on the island, said this statement was false and the facts were that he had landed the murderer at Phoenix. Dunsmuir has given \$5,000 to the relief fund for Extension miners' families.

A. B. McNeill, principal of the north ward school, has bought out the B. C. Supply company in Vancouver, and takes possession on Tuesday.

A public meeting will be held here on Monday night to insist that the vacant seat for Victoria be filled and that the government meet the house at an early date.

The Victoria Yacht club have drawn designs for six new racing yachts for next season. They are miniature models of Columbia and Shamrock, 24 feet long, 15 feet water line, 5.10 feet beam, 4 feet draught, with 328 square feet of sail and 10,000 pounds of lead keel. They will cost \$350 each. They will probably be built on Turpe's ways from designs by C. D. More, editor of the Rudder, of New York. Captain Boulder is to be captain of the class.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The work of laying keel blocks for the construction of a new fighting cruiser for the Turkish government has been begun at Cramps. The cruiser is to be completed in 18 months. The new war vessel will go up alongside the cruiser Colorado, which the firm is building for the United States government.

CHINA AND RUSSIA THE ROCKLAND GROUP

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF THE AGREEMENT AS TO MANCHURIA.

BOTH REPORT RUSSIA AS TRYING TO GRAB SOLID ADVANTAGES.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 9.—Steamer Victoria, of the Dodwell line, arrived from the Orient this evening. She brings the terms of the new Manchurian agreement as published by Japanese papers as follows: (1) That Russia is to enjoy the exclusive title to all mining and railway privileges in Manchuria. (2) That all the Chinese troops in Manchuria are to be placed under Russian command. (3) That two years after peace and good order have been restored Russia will withdraw one half of her forces, and three years after that date the remainder, and (4) That the Shan Kwan and New Chwang railway shall be restored to China on condition that it is never used for the conveyance of British troops.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Moscow correspondent applies what he alleges is a complete translation of the full text of the Manchurian convention by Russia.

The convention stipulates for the gradual withdrawal of the Russian forces within three years, "provided no other rebellion occurs and the powers do not interfere." The number and stations of Chinese garrisons must be settled in concert with the Russian military authorities and Russian assent must be obtained for any railway construction in southern Manchuria. "No mention is made in the text sent by the grand council to the southern viceroys of mining, commercial or other exclusive privileges," says the correspondent, "and the viceroys believe the convention contains other clauses which the grand council is not willing to disclose."

PEKIN, Nov. 9.—The foreign ministers this afternoon went in a body, wearing plain mourning, to the late Li Hung Chang's yamen and presented their condolences, according to Chinese custom. Chinese soldiers lined the streets near the yamen, and the great crowds which gathered in the streets and about the yamen were perfectly orderly. All the city officials received the ministers in the outer court. The coffin was in a spacious inner court, temporarily roofed. It rested on the altar behind a screen and had over it a royal pall conferred by the emperor's command, an honor heretofore bestowed only on members of the Imperial family. Many Buddhist priests were in attendance.

There were rows of tables bearing offerings of food, amounting to several tons, and piles of paper money. Candles and incense were burned about the coffin.

Li Hung Chang's two sons stood near the casket attired in sackcloth. Before the screen was a cushion, where the Chinese callers made prostrations. The ministers, however, stepped forward singly and bowed low. The dean of the diplomatic corps read an address of sympathy, to which the oldest son of the deceased statesman replied in Chinese, the youngest son interpreting his words into English.

The scene about the yamen was animated and picturesque. Hundreds of officials were present in their robes of office. Mounted retainers are arriving daily from all parts of the province.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Minister Wu Ting Fang has received from Pekin an official notification of the death of Li Hung Chang. It is said at the Chinese legation that Minister Wu has not been informed of his reported relief as Chinese minister at Washington. As already stated, the minister would not be surprised at such news. It is felt here that the appointment of Wang Wen Chao to take the place of Li Hung Chang as the throne's adviser in China's foreign affairs would be beneficial to Minister Wu's interests.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 9.—An official despatch from Chhabarovsk says that seven Tungus leaders and three thousand men have surrendered. Of these thirteen hundred have been enrolled as Chinese police and the rest have been dismissed. "Throughout Northern Manchuria," continues the despatch, "things are so far settled that further conflict with the Tungus will be left to the Chinese police, the Russian troops being employed only should the police be unable to cope with the insurgents or should Russian assistance be asked."

A CRAZY MAYOR. Offered Cole Younger a Place on the Police Force.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 9.—A. A. Eames, mayor of Minneapolis, today tendered Cole Younger, the notorious bandit recently released from the Minnesota state prison after 25 years of a life sentence, a position as captain on the local police force. Cole took the matter up with his friends in St. Paul, where he is now engaged as clerk in a grocery store. He emphatically stated that he did not wish to do anything that would not be just to the public, nor did he want to accept any position that would carry with it the least bit of notoriety. Upon the advice of his friends he decided to refuse the offer.

MANY IMMIGRANTS. Nearly Fifty Thousand Came Into the Northwest Last Year.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Full immigration returns for the year ending June 30th last show that 49,162 settlers were located in the Northwest. Of these 31,162 came by ocean ports and the balance, 18,000, from all over the United States. This is far in excess of any former year. All newcomers are reported by the agents to be doing well.

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY AT GRAND FORKS.

THE GRANBY SMELTER ESTABLISHED A NEW FURNACE RECORD.

GRAND FORKS, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—A meeting of the provisional directors of the Rockland Copper Company, recently incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000, was held here today for the purpose of organization. Will G. Graves, Spokane, and G. W. Wooster, Grand Forks, were elected provisional president and secretary-treasurer respectively. The other provisional directors are Jay P. Graves, A. L. White and Judge Ward Spinks. J. A. MacDonald, Rossland, is solicitor of the company, and attended today's meeting. The first annual meeting will be held here on the 27th instant. The company was organized for the purpose of taking over the Rockland group on Slokan lake. It is a rich copper-gold proposition. Extensive development work will be resumed next spring, and it is expected that the company will ultimately own its own smelter. The group was acquired from Frank Watson, Spokane, and Judge Ward Spinks of Vernon, British Columbia.

During the week ending Saturday the Granby smelter treated 4,122 tons of ore. This is a slight falling off compared with the weekly average, because one of the furnaces was closed down for three days undergoing annual repairs. On October 31 No. 1 furnace treated 475 tons of ore, thus establishing a new world's record for a 24-hour run. Total treated to date 247,197 tons.

A CASE OF KIDNEY DISEASE THAT COULD NOT BE CURED BY ORDINARY DRUGS AND MEDICINES. THE DREAD DISEASE WAS BANISHED AFTER USE OF TWO BOTTLES OF Paine's Celery Compound.

While the blood is the life of the system, carrying to every part its share of force and energy, it is also the means by which the waste matter, the result of decomposition of the tissues, is removed from the body. If disease has touched the kidneys, there is grave danger, and deadly oppression will settle upon the body and mind.

If you have any symptom of Bright's disease or diabetes, Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine on earth that can stay the ravages of the disease and cure permanently. Mr. C. Kevill, of Dunsford, Ont., testifies as follows: "For the past fifteen years I have been troubled with diseased kidneys. Often while working in a stooping position I would find it difficult to straighten up at once, and could only do so after repeated efforts. While under very severe attacks of my trouble, I became very nervous, and continually had tired, worn-out feelings. My rest at night seemed to do me no good, and I always felt tired in the morning. I had been taking medicines and was getting worse all the time. At last I decided to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial. I procured a bottle and took it. It directed me and found its effect wonderful. Before I had finished the first bottle I began to improve; after I had used the second bottle I felt as well as I ever did in my life. It banished all my aches and pains, and my nervousness disappeared. I can go to bed now and sleep well and rise in the morning rested and refreshed."

A STATEMENT CARRYING WARNING AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO EVERY SUFFERER.

Offered Cole Younger a Place on the Police Force.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 9.—A. A. Eames, mayor of Minneapolis, today tendered Cole Younger, the notorious bandit recently released from the Minnesota state prison after 25 years of a life sentence, a position as captain on the local police force. Cole took the matter up with his friends in St. Paul, where he is now engaged as clerk in a grocery store. He emphatically stated that he did not wish to do anything that would not be just to the public, nor did he want to accept any position that would carry with it the least bit of notoriety. Upon the advice of his friends he decided to refuse the offer.

MANY IMMIGRANTS. Nearly Fifty Thousand Came Into the Northwest Last Year.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Full immigration returns for the year ending June 30th last show that 49,162 settlers were located in the Northwest. Of these 31,162 came by ocean ports and the balance, 18,000, from all over the United States. This is far in excess of any former year. All newcomers are reported by the agents to be doing well.

November 14, 1901

Columbia Mining RECORD

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FROM OUTSIDE CAMPS

YMIR.

The crosscut tunnel which is being driven on the Shiloh mine, owned by the Silver Crown Consolidated Mining company of Spokane, reached the vein last week. The ledge was tapped at 280 feet. The ledge is six feet wide, or an increase of two feet as shown by the workings of the shaft which is down 30 feet. The depth attained at the face of the tunnel is about 200 feet, so that the continuity of the vein at depth is satisfactorily established. The vein is a white quartz carrying galena, although at the point where it has been struck it does not carry pay ore. This, however, was hardly expected, as the main ore shoot in which the shaft has been sunk lies about 300 feet to the north. A drift will now be run along the vein from the end of the crosscut. John Harris of Spokane, who is managing the property, has been in town, giving the first news of the strike.

The deal which has been in negotiation for the Union Jack property on Porcupine creek, has now been consummated and two shifts of miners will be set to work tomorrow. The property has been incorporated under the name of the Active Gold Mining company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. The principal shareholders are business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, represented here by Paul Loth of that city. The former owners of the property benefiting by the present deal are D. Cameron, J. Goodland and J. and D. McLeod, pioneers of this camp. About 200 feet of development work has been done, disclosing five distinct veins, all of which contain good pay ore.

On the Queen, one of the claims of the group, a tunnel has been run 100 feet, following a vein of galena ore assaying as high as \$29.60. Another 100 feet of this tunnel below a shoot of rich ore which has been exposed on the surface. This piece of work will be proceeded with at once. In addition to this a tunnel will be driven to crosscut the main vein on the Union Jack claim, which is about eight feet wide. The ore is free milling quartz carrying good values. In driving this tunnel, which will be about 250 feet long, advantage will be taken of a crosscut which will follow the course of this vein, which averages about six feet in width. There is now a revival of placer mining going on in this section, principally on the north fork of the Salmon river and on Hall creek, which enters the Salmon about eight miles north of Ymir. On the former several men have been working all summer and are reported to have made big money during that time. On Hall creek the finding of a \$100 nugget by R. A. Ibbotson has given an impetus to the business in that section.

The Yellowstone mine at Salmo which has been turning out and smelting about 200 tons of ore a month for the last two years, was shut down Saturday for the winter. The reason given is that the comparative inaccessibility of the property renders transportation very difficult during the heavy snows. The wagon road to the Foghorn mine, operated by the Golden Monarch Mining & Milling company of Spokane, has been completed, shortening the distance to the mine buildings by over a mile. As soon as the sleighing sets in the company proposes to ship out the richer ore, leaving the balance to await the construction of a mill.

KAMLOOPS.

The new pump has been installed at the Iron Mask mine and is working satisfactorily. Messrs. Carter and Fowler have under bond the remaining interests in the Last Rose of Summer group. They have just completed a cabin and shaft house on the claims and will continue work through the winter. The old shaft will be carried down 50 feet and then drifts run on the vein. The ore taken out of the workings will be sorted, the high grade sacked for shipment. The finding of free gold on this group created considerable excitement two years ago.

Messrs. Redpath, McDonald and Donaldson have finished development work for the season on the Homestake, Jamieson creek. On this property there are six quartz veins varying in width from five to 30 feet. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 20 feet on one of the smaller veins. The veins are heavily mineralized with iron pyrites and galena, and carrying good values in gold and silver.

Assessment work has been done on the Lost Chord and Thistle. On the Lost Chord a well defined vein runs to near the end line adjoining the Thistle. The vein has been traced on the Lost Chord by open cuts. From these some very fine yellow copper ore has been taken out, though being surface ore part of the copper has been leached away. The vein has an east and west direction, the high grade part having a width of five feet, and to the north of this low grade ore for about 20 feet. The southern boundary of the vein has not yet been determined.—Inland Sentinel.

THE BOUNDARY.

Ore shipments from the Boundary mines for the past week and for the year are as follows:

Week		1901.
Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and Victoria	5,029	194,401
B. C. Mine	829	38,370
Whinney	40	865
Athelstan	40	350
Snawshoe	1,263	560
R. Bell	560	7217
Mother Lode, Deadwood	1,908	395
Sunset	395	905
No. 7, Central	40	1,250
King Solomon, Copper	1,250	290
Jewel, Long Lake	500	175
Other Boundary mines	500	650
Totals	7,867	311,766

The record of ore shipments from the

Boundary for the month of October shows that this section is keeping up its average shipments of over a thousand tons per day. In fact, for the last month, as the following table will disclose, the average has been about 1,150 tons each day. The following are the figures in detail, as far as they could be ascertained:

Granby mines	20,722
Mother Lode	8,238
B. C. mine	3,720
No. 7 mine	180
Snawshoe	340
Jewel	290
Winnipeg	175
Miscellaneous	650
October total	34,397

—Phoenix Pioneer.

SOUTHEAST KOOTENAY

The shaft at the St. Eugene is now down about 140 feet. A number of men were laid off during the past few days. A number of men are steadily at work developing the Aurora. They are sinking on the ore body, and they intend to stay with the property which they expect in time will rival the St. Eugene. The Farrell brothers are at work on the Society Girl. They recently put in a pump and are now engaged in sinking. They have a good mine which is being developed and the results are most encouraging.

Several mining deals of considerable importance are on the tapis, and there seems to be no doubt but what they will go through. A Spokane syndicate is figuring on an iron proposition and several other properties. Montreal people are on another, and an English corporation on a third. An expert from the old country is expected here in a short time to look over the big iron deposits of this district. It is said that a company is being formed to take over the property on Alki creek. The outside people are beginning to recognize the fact that the Fort Steele district contains valuable deposits of mineral.—Fort Steele Prospector.

THE LARDEAU.

The smelter returns of the Cromwell shipment just to hand are as follows, payment being made for 95 per cent of the gold and 90 per cent of the silver: 10,280 pounds gave 5.18 ozs. gold per ton or 23.748 ozs. for the shipment, valued at \$451.22. Silver ran 21.0 ozs. per ton or 96.27 ozs. for the shipment, valued at \$22.70; making a total of \$503.02. Deducting from this the freight and treatment charges and the net result is \$420.91. The total freight and treatment charges from the mine to the smelter is in the neighborhood of \$42, which leaves a net return of about \$380 per ton to the owners. This would have been a great deal higher but payments had to be made for a full car and the percentage of moisture was unusually high, being 7 per cent.

The people of Trout Lake look forward to a lively winter. The past season has been a good one in many respects and the town has made substantial progress. As regards mining, in the immediate vicinity of Trout Lake three new properties are working besides the Nettie L. and Silver Cup. At the foot of the lake three more will work all winter. On the Duncan slope the Black Warrior, Old Gold and Primrose are under development, making a total of seven mining properties on the list for the winter. The summer's development and explorations has placed to the credit of the district four of the new properties, which is no very poor record all things considered. During the approaching winter it is expected that a great deal of ore will be moved, and as Trout Lake is the point at which it will be stored it will naturally become the headquarters for a big transportation business, the very short distance between the mines and the towns making any stop overs totally unnecessary. From Eight Mile, where the Cup ore will be transferred to sleighs one round trip can be made in one day and from the Nettie L. it would be possible to make two.—Trout Lake Topic.

Robt. McCord, part owner of the I. X. L., has disposed of his interest in the property to W. Milloy of Rossland for a good figure. This property, which is located at the head of Eight Mile creek, is one of the most promising in the district, and the purchaser is to be congratulated on his good fortune in securing it. Bob, who is one of the best known old-timers in the camp, deserves all he has made out of his claim.

The Snawshoe has been worked pretty steadily during the past summer, and something in the neighborhood of ten tons of ore has been taken out during the course of the surface operations only. The ore of this property is phenomenally rich and tests of a recent date give returns of 3,025 ozs. silver, or a value of \$1,840 to the ton.

J. G. Sullivan, resident engineer of construction on the Lardeau branch, was in town early this week staking out the site for the warehouse here. It will be located a few feet to the east of the wharf at the foot of Denver street. N. B. Smith, the contractor, assisted by Jack Rady, is getting out the 60-foot stringers for the foundation and next week will see the work well advanced. On the Ruffled Grouse work has been prosecuted steadily all summer and the results are that three horses are kept busy from day to day packing out the ore which is being taken down and sacked. A shipment of several tons will be made this fall and as the ore here is heavily impregnated with grey copper and black sulphurets it is expected that the returns will rival those of the Trilene. The ore is being very carefully sorted and those who have seen the mineral being sacked predict that the returns will be ample to pay for all past development besides leaving a tidy sum for the prosecution of further operations.

A. H. Gracy, of the Imperial Development Company, has arrived at Camborne from the south to visit the company's property on Fish creek. He was much pleased to find that the lead had been recovered and it is now the intention of the company to increase its force during the course of a couple of weeks and pursue a course of vigorous development during the winter months. The cabins on the Camborne group are now completed and it is the intention of the company to erect another one on the Morning Star near the trail at the crossing on Menhinick creek. The company also intends letting a small contract on the Oyster group in addition to the one already let.

THE SLOCAN.

The ore shipments over the Kaslo and Slocan railway, via Kaslo, for the week ending November 7th were 241 tons as follows:

Whitewater to Trail	162,000
American Boy to Trail	89,000
Rambler to San Francisco	131,000
Washington to Trail	60,000
Last Chance to Kootenay Ore Co.	40,000
Total	482,000

TO WORK IN SLOCAN.

A Company Incorporated in Spokane for the Purpose.

Articles of incorporation were filed in Spokane, says the Spokesman, by the Slocan-Chicago Mining company. The capital stock was fixed at 1,500,000 shares of the par value of 25 cents a share. The incorporators and trustees are Frank P. O'Neill, mine operator; Minnie E. O'Neill, W. S. McCrae of McCrae & Merryweather; N. S. Baldwin, mining engineer, and James A. Williams of Crow & Williams, attorney, all of Spokane. The headquarters of the company will be located in Spokane.

Mr. O'Neill, when asked concerning the purpose of the corporation, said: "We expect to open up what we regard as a very promising claim one mile east of Sandon, B. C., and about a mile south of the Slocan Star mine. Our property adjoins the Freddie Lee mine and the Cube Lode property. We have four parallel veins and two lateral veins. One of the parallel veins carries the same character of ore as the Slocan Star and is believed to be a continuation of that vein. The assays go 70 ounces of silver and 70 per cent lead to the ton. In the lateral veins values run as high as 300 ounces of silver and 65 per cent lead. "Four tunnels are already opened up on the property, 115, 80, 72, and 40 feet long, respectively. There are open cuts and strippings of the veins that cost more than the tunnels. We have secured about 20 showings averaging \$100 to the ton, and altogether we believe we have a promising investment. We expect to have everything in shape for operating the claim on a large scale by April 1. We expect to make a shipping mine almost at the start."

A YMIR DEAL.

New Property Bonded by London & B. C. Goldfields.

The London & British Columbia Goldfields company, which is generally first in the field after meritorious free milling properties, has taken quick action on the rich strike made by Louis Birtsch near the Yellowstone mine, Ymir. Although the vein was uncovered less than three weeks ago and practically no development work has been done, the London & British Columbia Goldfields company has already bonded the property and set a force of men to work, the figure reported being \$35,000, with 5 per cent down. Although nothing but a prospect, the property is certainly an extremely valuable one as the vein averages six feet in width and disseminated gold appears freely and evenly throughout that width.

Arrangements have now been completed whereby the necessary funds for the erection of a stampmill on the Wilcox mine are secured, although it is not probable that the construction will commence until the spring. Meanwhile, however, some of the richer ore will be shipped to smelters and development will be continued.

The Mining Department.

W. M. Brewer, M.E., of Victoria, is another of those humorists who entertain the opinion that the mining department of the richest mining country on the continent of America should be somewhat more than a mere bureau for the registration of certificates of improvement. Mr. Brewer does not consider that the regulation ante-election spiel about doing everything possible to further the mining industry of the province is fulfilled to the letter by the building of roads and trails. That is very well in its way. It is an obvious duty of the administration lying on the surface of things. If under the changes and chances of government in British Columbia a man was appointed minister of mines who did not know that trail building was a preliminary to the successful prosecution of mining it would not be very long before he received some very emphatic information on the subject. But W. M. Brewer, M.E., funny man Brewer, actually thinks that the mining department ought to take the lead in finding out something definite about those markets of the Orient for our mineral products, concerning which markets we hear so much and know so little. Mr. Brewer wants the government to help the mining and smelting men of British Columbia into a position of independence of the New York market and the manipulators of the trusts. Mr. Brewer is a man of ideas. He should be very careful what he does with them. The minister of mines is a very busy man. He has very little time to be bothered with such things.—Revelstoke Herald.

THE STOCK MARKET READY TO SHIP ORE

BUSINESS SLIGHTLY BETTER ON THE EXCHANGE THIS WEEK.

PRICES OF MOST STOCKS WERE STEADY OR SOMEWHAT HIGHER.

There was no decided feature to the stock market during the past week. Business was still somewhat slow, though there was a considerable increase in the transactions over those of the week before. The increase appears the more marked if allowance be made for the holiday occasioned by the celebration of the King's birthday. Prices, in nearly all cases, held steady throughout the week.

Rambler-Cariboo sold several times at 49, no change in price being noted. Quotations also remained almost unchanged during the week, usually standing at 50 and 48.

Winnipeg was generally firm, selling at 6, though on Friday there was a drop below that figure. Yesterday a sale of 5000 shares was made at 6, and the closing quotations were 7 asked, 5 bid.

Sullivan and American Boy displayed some strength, both going up to 19 for considerable blocks sold yesterday. The former stock seems to be at least somewhat affected by the prospect of the smelter and refinery being established.

The weak spot in the market was the Cariboo of Camp McKinney, which sold in most cases at 13-1/2. There appears to be a good deal of mystery over the slump in this stock, for if there is any cause arising out of conditions at the mine, outsiders have not been enlightened in that regard. One explanation given is that a bank in Toronto which held a large number of shares as collateral attempted to realize upon them and started a break by overloading the market.

The other scattering transactions on the market carry no special significance.

Sales on the different days of the week were as follows:

Thursday	8,000
Friday	11,500
Monday	5,500
Tuesday	8,000
Wednesday	18,500
Total	51,500

Abe Lincoln	8	5
American Boy	10 1/2	9
Athabasca	\$ 4 00	
B. C. Gold Fields	3	
Black Trail	1 1/2	9
California	6	4
Canadian G. F.	5	3 1/2
Cariboo (Camp McK)	15	12
Centre Star	40	35
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	\$30 00	\$72 00
Deer Trail No. 2	3	2 1/2
Dundee	10	9
Evening Star (as p'd)	5	3
Giant	4	3
Golden Crown M. L.'d	3	2
Homestake (as p'd)	4	1
Iron Mask (as p'd)	20	14
Iron Colt	1	1
I. X. L.	15	10
Jumbo	10	
King (Oro Denoro)	5	4
Knob Hill	5	4
Lone Pine	3	1
Monte Christo	3	1
Montreal G. F.	3	2
Morning Glory	3	2
Morrison	3	1 1/2
Mountain Lion	25	22 1/2
Noble Five	1	1
North Star (E. K.)	30	22
Novelty	1	1
Old Ironsides	85	75
Payne	18	14
Peark Mines	1 1/2	1 1/2
Princess Mau	3	2
Quill	24	17
Rambler Cariboo	50	48 1/2
Republic	1	1
Rossland Bonanza G. M. & C. Co.	1	
Spitzee Gold Mines	\$5 00	
St. Elmo Con	2 1/2	1
Sullivan	10 1/2	9 1/2
Tamarc (Kenneth)	4	3 1/2
Tasmit paid	4	3 1/2
Tom Thumb	12 1/2	11 1/2
Van Anda	3	1 1/2
Virginia	3	1 1/2
War Eagle Con	13	11
Waterloo	1	1 1/2
White Bear	3	1
Winnipeg	7	5
Wonderful	3	2

SALIS.

Cariboo, Camp McKinney, 1000, 13-1/2; Rambler-Cariboo, 2000, 49; Sullivan, 5000, 1000, 10; American Boy, 1500, 10; Winnipeg, 6000, 6; Morrison, 2000, 21-1/2; Morning Glory, 2500, 3c. Total 18,500.

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PROGRESS MADE AT THE RUBY MINE, IN BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

EXAMINATION OF COAL FIELDS IN SIMILKAMEEN BY EXPERTS.

GREENWOOD, Nov. 12.—(Special.)—Slowly but surely the list of Boundary country's shipping mines is increasing. From several propositions the tonnage is growing steadily and for the month of October the daily output averaged slightly over 1,100 tons. As far as can be ascertained the total October shipments amounted to 34,397 tons. To the ranks of the shippers has been added the Ruby mine, in Smith's camp. This property has now 200 tons of chalcopryite, taken from surface work, ready for treatment at the local smelter.

J. W. Hamilton, the superintendent, the correspondent of the Miner learns that a three-drill straight line air compressor is to be added at once. This installed it is proposed to run two tunnels, the lowest of which will open the ore body at an approximate depth of 250 feet. Since the 1st of September when work started, the 20-foot body on the Ruby has been thoroughly prospected by surface cross-cuts exposing some splendid ore. Values run, Mr. Hamilton says, from five per cent to 20 per cent in copper. The Ruby group consists of five claims, the Ruby, Ruby fraction, Horseshoe, "95" and Sylvanite. It is under bond for \$40,000 to Mr. F. W. Hayes and associates of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Hayes is a well known capitalist and president of the Preston National bank of that city. A first payment has been made on the bond and the second due the first of next month. At the property a force of 15 men are employed. Mr. Wayne Choate of Detroit is consulting engineer for the parties having the bond. W. T. Smith of this city was instrumental in making the deal.

D. R. Young, general manager of the Similkameen Valley Coal Company, accompanied by W. Blakemore, former superintendent of the Crow's Nest colliery, and C. E. Murray, a Toronto capitalist, passed through town en route to Ashnola, the new townsite on the Similkameen river nine miles west of Princeton. Mr. Blakemore will examine the coal lands under option to the Toronto people and owned by the Similkameen Valley Coal Company. Mr. Young reports that several buildings are to be erected at Ashnola at once. These include a general store, drug store, hotel and brewery. The company will also put up 18 cottages for its employees. The coal measures underlying the townsite are being exploited by a tunnel.

At the local smelter of the British Columbia Copper Company considerable work is going on in preparing for the addition of a second furnace. This furnace left the manufactory at Millwauke on the 22nd of October and is shortly due here. Its installation will double the present capacity of the plant, which for the month of October treated a daily average of 409 tons of ore.

There is nothing new connected with the Pyritic smelter. There is a strong hope prevailing that the owners of the Sunset mine in Deadwood camp will enter into an arrangement with the smelter company with a view to the purchase of the plant. Much snow has fallen throughout the Boundary and it looks as though winter had set in with a vengeance. Ore on the Similkameen and Okanagan valleys they are having regular Indian summer weather.

S. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Reorganized for the Year Under Favorable Auspices.
The Rossland St. Andrew's Society is reorganized for the ensuing year and the affairs of the society are in excellent shape. The annual general meeting took place last night in the Board of Trade rooms, when the business of the organization for another year was disposed of. A. B. Mackenzie, vice-president, occupied the chair. The report of the honorary treasurer was read and adopted. It demonstrated that the society had a cash balance to its credit of \$26.17.

The election of officers ensued and resulted as follows:
A. B. Mackenzie—President.
John M. Smith—Vice-president.
W. Wiley Johnson—Honorary secretary.
James Anderson—Honorary treasurer.
A. H. MacNeill—Director.
J. S. C. Fraser—Director.
A. B. Barker—Director.
John McKane—Director.
J. H. Watson—Director.
Dr. Colthard—Physician.
Dr. J. Millen Robinson, L.L.B.—Chaplain.
J. A. MacDonald—Solicitor.
Hector McRae—Bard.
Thos. S. Gilmour—Standard Bearer.
J. B. Johnson—Warden.
K. E. MacKenzie—Auditor.
John Jackson Jr.—Auditor.
A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers was passed.

The choir of the Baptist church has arranged to give an entertainment on Thanksgiving night, at which a number of local favorites will appear. The concert is under the direction of Miss J. D. Impey, choir leader, and among those assisting is Miss Jean Robinson, Mrs. T. B. Linton, W. Hart-McHarg and the Golden City Male Quartette.

Andrew S. Malstrom, of the Cliff House, is complaining to the city authorities that by reason of certain conditions that the city should amend, water is coming into the hotel entirely too freely for his peace of mind. This should be remedied. Too much water in a hotel is eminently undesirable.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair
Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

THE MINING SCHOOL

DELAY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN TAKING THE ACTION PROMISED.

PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON ARE DOUBTFUL ON THIS ACCOUNT.

It begins to look as though there had been an oversight in connection with the reorganization of the Rossland school of mines for the approaching winter. The arrangement arrived at with the Hon. Richard McBride, late minister of mines, was that the school would be reopened on December 1, but nothing has been heard from the department as to their intentions in the matter, and as no time should be lost in advertising the school local people interested in the project are endeavoring to stir the department of mines into action.

While Mr. McBride held the reins of power in the department of mines, the question of the Rossland school of mines was placed before him fully, and he was much taken with the idea, pledging the support of the department financially to the extent of \$2,500, and morally in the fullest possible manner. After Mr. McBride's withdrawal from the department the matter was placed before his successor, the present acting minister. His response was that anything Mr. McBride had guaranteed would be carried out. In view of this the local people interested in the school of mines naturally expected their work was done so far as interesting the government was concerned. But as nothing has been heard from the department, it would seem as though the missionary work would have to be gone into again.

One of the reasons why the school of mines was not the success it should have been last year in point of attendance was the fact that the assurance of the government's support was not received in time to advertise the institution thoroughly. It was hoped that this would not be the case in 1902, but the school should open on December 1 and nothing has been done in the matter yet.

The necessity for prompt action has again been placed before the department, and every effort is being made to have the question taken up immediately. This action emanated from those citizens who believe that the Rossland school of mines will serve an excellent end, and, probably, result in something of far greater importance in the mining educational direction of which Rossland will be the centre by reason of its having made the first move.

The matter is being taken up with the department by mail and this is proverbially so tedious that it is extremely likely the date of reopening the school will be delayed to the middle of December at the earliest. A few weeks should be allowed to have the facts made known throughout the district from which persons might be expected to attend the sessions of the school, and this work should be under way at the present time.

The Winter Carnival question is still open. On all sides there seems to be a disposition to go ahead with the project, but no one has taken the necessary step to have the matter formally taken up as yet. In many quarters it is felt that a delay of a few weeks at this stage of the year is not material, and that the ends of the carnival projectors would be best served by waiting until a couple of good paydays at the mines will have more thoroughly established the equilibrium of trade. Business men will have to foot the bill for the celebration to a great extent, and their convenience must be consulted in the proposition.

HAD THE GOODS—Joseph Von Abbe, a successful Noms miner, was in the city yesterday on his way to the Boundary to visit a brother. Mr. Von Abbe is a native of Quebec who has spent enough years in the frozen north to be numbered among the pioneers of the country and to become thoroughly familiar with all the gold bearing districts. He has operated successfully in the Yukon, Alaska and Nome, and now proposes to extend his investigations to the new gold fields in Siberia. He had with him a pint bottle filled with the coarse dust found in Nome besides a substantial "poke" filled with nuggets. One of Mr. Von Abbe's investments since coming south was the purchase of a fine farm near the town of Sacramento, Cal., Mrs. E. Hardy to Los Angeles, Cal.

There seems to be somewhat of a rush of Rossland people to sunny California. Yesterday's outgoing train over the S. F. & N. carried the following: Roland Murphy and wife of the Velvet mine to Redding, Cal., George Anskies to Sacramento, Cal., Mrs. E. Hardy to Los Angeles, Cal.

Two Dollars
A PROMISE
THE SUNSET
BOUNDARY
FAVORABLE
TALK OF THE
QUIRING T

GREENWOOD, Nov. 12.—The time is fast flying in the Sunset-Crown Deadwood camp as the permanent shareholders, along with the C. fraction are owned Boston Copper Co. Que. The group of Lode mine on the respondent of the Sunset, when he is employed underground, mechanics on surface. Since he pointed superintendent two years ago in a has been done in v and Crown Silver present time, which been opened four have been blocked mine, sufficient Mr able him at a wad down and ship 300 three-compartment is nearing complete for use when want month there will be manufactory at Sh double cylinder, do tion hoist, fitted w clutch. This will the hoist now in stalled the present shaft will be fixed will be used to the hoisting shaft in used down to the 4 as the shaft is deen time.

J. N. Greenshield, A. Monroe, secretary company, both of pected to visit the r of the month. No is nearing its shipp tion of treating the up. This is the pri more heavily charged them on their str street gossip for so Montreal & Boston are after the Stand on Boundary creek Johns, superintendent E. J. Wilson, mana plant, will discuss f feature. It would f price many if such the company is ba tectly capable than outright or build th works if that is fou for the most econo the output of the r.

The Sunset mine depth of 400 feet 1/2-foot in the clear ore of feet of work late. Development is being carried on all level level development having ore body—princ 900 feet in length by cient work has not the shaft drift on to prove the size of this is being carried is possible. Along t on the 200 an ore bo for 37 feet. The o more heavily charged and carries more go than found elsewhere arloads, as a test ent to the Trail sturns in gold of from In order to prove grade sulphide at a drift on the 300-foot ended towards it. S Superintendent Johns step to have the matter formally taken up as yet. In many quarters it is felt that a delay of a few weeks at this stage of the year is not material, and that the ends of the carnival projectors would be best served by waiting until a couple of good paydays at the mines will have more thoroughly established the equilibrium of trade. Business men will have to foot the bill for the celebration to a great extent, and their convenience must be consulted in the proposition.

For some weeks past amount of surface wo of building has been mentioned, a 2,00