

can Sidewalks

required to remove the snow sidewalks in front thereof before a. m. after the snow falls. In neglect the chief of police, police officers authorized by the by-law are given power to have the sidewalks cleaned at the cost of the owner affected. In default of due attention paid to the regulations thus the person or persons guilty of violation of the by-law are liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 and costs, or imprisonment for a period not to exceed 30 days.

takes ber Limits

any of the mills behind Arrow-Trail. The demand for lumber West Kootenay has become so great that a considerable body of it is being cut off and is consequently valuable. It is estimated that Mr. Ritchie's limit contains a large amount of fine cedar all the more valuable, as there is no other of this timber in the country. The discovery of this body of timber makes possible the establishment of a mill in Kootenay, something that has not yet been done. As Mr. Ritchie has located all the land of his mill will apparently give him a considerable body of timber for the single industry is concerned. This considerable when it is remembered that the present price of shingles is between four and five cents per thousand.

members of the order. Every member is closely contested with the secretaryship, which went to Daniel by a large majority. The election resulted as follows: Julius Levy, worthy president; Wells, worthy vice-president; Gray, chaplain; Harry Daniel, secretary; L. J. Klirgred, treasurer; George Dell, worthy; F. D. McDonald, inside guard; Campbell, outside guard; trustees: Brown, Joe Martin and W. J. Dr. Campbell, worthy physician.

DRRECT-pression apparently exists in the charter that the Crow's Nest company is shipping coke to the States. This is entirely erroneous in the exception of the Northport which may be regarded as an institution, inasmuch as it is exclusively to the treatment of ore in Canada and its interest is Canadian. An excellent decision of the development of mining in the Kootenay is the Kootenay than silver-lead-in the demand for coke. The Canadian is carrying coal from Montana to be treated at the towns, as well as from the mine itself, while more coke is being cut at Michel from the coals at that point.

IC RECEPTION-ception and banquet was given Masonic hall last night, the occasion of the official visit to the Corridges, A. F. & A. M., of Rightful Brother Chipman, grand master of British Columbia. The grand made a neat speech along the lines of Masonry, speaking of the order in the province, and finally took occasion to compliment the local Corinthian lodge on its membership and the regularity of the branch. Most worthy Hering, district deputy grand responded with a neat speech on work and conditions of the order in his district. Dr. Kerr spoke. Clute, Daniel, Goodeve spoke. During the day the grand was shown over the town and a sleigh ride by the officers of the Corinthian lodge.

WN PRINCE IS APPRECIATIVE

HINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The prince of Siam, just before his departure from Vancouver for the east, was accompanied to the pier by the States the following tribute for the reception accorded him: "I have completed a most interesting trip through the United States and I take leave of you with the warmest and most heartfelt appreciation for the very hospitable and friendly treatment accorded me by you and the citizens of this friendly city. I assure you that I bear home with me the happiest memories of America." (Signed) MADDA HAVIJARABUDH

HE CABINET RESIGNED.

ENS, Dec. 1.—Owing to the result of the general elections the cabinet of the ministers failed to be selected, the whole cabinet resigned.

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

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ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902

Eighth Year, Number 7

THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION ALMOST 40,000 GREATER WESTERN BUSINESS GROWS

Tales of Eviction From Houses Owned by Markle & Co.--Miners Seem Much Pleased With the Nature of the Evidence Now Being Given

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 9.—When the anthracite commission opened its session today H. C. Reynolds, an attorney for the independent operators, announced the death at his home here of Dr. J. N. Rice, president of the Riverside Coal Company, who was a party to the arbitration scheme, and was prominent in the negotiations.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 9.—Tales of evictions from houses owned by E. B. Markle & Co. and the narration of the death of a wife as a result of an enforced removal from her home, was the story of a mother whose husband was killed in the Markle mines; of how she and her two boys struggled for years to pay the Markles back the rent and coal bill she owed them, were the principal features of today's session of the coal strike arbitration commission.

The miners today concluded the calling of witnesses against the Markle Company. The attorneys for the large coal companies have nothing to say regarding the testimony now being presented, but those representing the miners are well pleased. One of the latter, speaking of today's proceedings, said:

"The independent operators in their meeting with the big companies in New York two weeks ago, when they succeeded in blocking the proposed settlement of the whole matter should go before the commission, so that the country at large would know who is right and thus vindicate the companies. We are willing to go ahead with the proceedings if they are satisfied with the vindication they are now getting."

After closing the Markle case the representatives of the miners called witnesses who had formerly been employed in the mines of several companies to show that a black list exists, and that some of the companies had broken the agreement which ended the strike and resulted in the appointment of the arbitration commission.

National Board Member Gallagher resumed the witness stand at the afternoon session and explains the powder

question. An 18-year-old Hungarian slate picker employed by the Markle company said that before the strike he received 85 cents a day, now he received only 55 cents. The company never offered him of the reduction and he still does the same work. He said the breaker boss, who stands over the pickers, often clubbed him, kicked him and swore at him for not picking slate faster.

Mrs. Kate Burns of Jeddo was examined by Lawyer Darrow, and said her husband, who was an engineer in the Markle mines, was killed underground, leaving her with four children, the eldest a boy of 8 years. The company never offered her a penny, but the employees gave her about \$180 to defray the funeral expenses. After her husband had been killed she moved from her four-room house into one containing only two, one above the other, and for the next six years she struggled along just as she could get along. She took in washing, scrubbed for the neighbors, and once in a while she was given work cleaning the offices of the Markle company. During these six years she said she kept her children at school. When the oldest was 13 years old she sent him to work in the mines. At the end of the first month he brought home his wage statement, showing that the mother owed \$386 for back rent. The boy's wages for the month had been taken off the bill and he came home empty handed.

She submitted this, and in the course of time her next boy was old enough to help earn a living, and he too was sent to the collieries. Like the oldest brother the second boy received no pay, his earnings being deducted for rent when the woman added that the money she earned for cleaning the Markle office was never given to her but kept by the company for rent the commissioners looked at one another in surprise. She said it took them 15 years to make the debt, the mother's earnings from neighbors being the principal contribution toward the maintenance of the family. The debt was cleared last August. During the six years from the time her husband was killed until the time when the first boy went to work the company never asked her for rent.

Novelty Postpones Resumption of Work

The directors of the Novelty Mines, Limited, have issued a circular to shareholders stating that it has been decided to postpone the resumption of activity on the Rossland properties of the company until spring.

It was stated some months ago when an assessment was levied on shareholders that the company would start work on the Novelty property adjoining the Giant during the recent fall.

The circular states that the company is in excellent shape. The number of shareholders who have taken up their proportion of shares in the new company is gratifying and the corporation is now on a good financial basis, with the means to commence work whenever the management deems advisable. No further calls are to be made until work has been commenced, and then only when necessity requires.

In concluding to postpone the resump-

tion of mining operations until spring, the management states that it is actuated by the fact that smelter charges are being reduced as the aggregate output of the camp increases and that other conditions justify the delay.

SINKING NEXT WEEK. The White Bear will probably commence sinking operations in the main shaft between Saturday and Monday. Manager Demuth has had considerable work in connection with the preliminary arrangements necessary to commence sinking at the 700 level, and these are being put in shapewise before work is started in order that there may be little delay once operations are under way.

It is confidently expected that the crew will be on the way down to the 900 level early next week, and the intention of the management is to carry the work ahead with celerity.

The Mohican Property Continues to Improve

The Rossland people owning the Mohican group on Gaylor creek in the Lardeau are receiving eminently encouraging reports from the property. Several men are at work, and supplies have been sent in to last out the winter months until the roads open up sufficiently to take in an additional stock economically.

Scheme to Maintain "Father Pat" Ambulance

The question of maintaining the "Father Pat" memorial ambulance has been decided so far as the corporation is concerned. The plan evolved is indicated in the appended communication which has been directed by the mayor to

theory that a substantial ore body will be found in the tunnel now under way at a much lower level than the previous workings. Reports from the foreman in charge of the tunnel are that as the tunnel advances toward the point where it is expected to intersect the vein, the outlook improves rapidly. Stringers of ore are being crosscut, and other indications point to the proximity of the ore body which the lower workings are intended to open up.

The Mohican property is operated by one of the several Rossland syndicates owning Lardeau propositions. The silver-lead question is a direct issue to all Rosslanders thus interested, and this explains in some measure the keen interest taken in the topic locally.

to Messrs. Kirby, Mackenzie and Coulter, managers respectively of the War Eagle and Centre Star, Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2 mining companies. "As you are aware the public has raised a fund by subscription for the establishment of some memorial in this

Tonnage of Rossland Camp Shows Splendid Advances Over 1901--Abatement of Two Per Cent. Mineral Tax Is Now to Be Taken Up Afresh--Boundary to Assist.

The ore shipments for last week are slightly below those of the previous week, but are well up to the 7000 ton mark, which may be regarded as the average tonnage for the camp at the present juncture.

The Le Roi's output is almost as large as during the preceding period despite the fact that the accident on the Red Mountain had precluded shipments being made for a couple of days. The War Eagle and Centre Star had some trouble in getting its ore moved, power on the Canadian Pacific being detached to open up the road after the heavy snowstorms on a couple of days during the week.

The week has passed without incident of importance in connection with the big mines. In the Le Roi the inauguration of the blacksmith shop at the 900 level, for the purpose of sharpening steel without the loss of time in bringing drills to the surface as formerly, has marked the introduction of a promising labor saving scheme. The usual operations have been conducted in the War Eagle and Centre Star, while development has gone ahead steadily under the new management at the Le Roi No. 2. No announcement has been made with respect to the resumption of shipments from the Le Roi No. 2, and until this is forthcoming it is not likely that any special development will be reported.

At the Homestake and White Bear properties, matters are progressing satisfactorily. In the well known south belt mine the programme of work laid out for the immediate future—the continuation of the drift on the 300-foot level to open up the ore body occurring in the 200-foot level—is being carried ahead with as many men as can be worked to advantage. This will probably be continued until the intersection is made and the nature of the ore deposit determining. Further plans will then be made, governed by the nature of developments. At the White Bear the programme of development calls for sinking and this should be under way in the course of a day or so, according to Manager DeMuth. As it is the intention of the management to continue sinking from the 700-foot level, now opened up, to the 900 without turning off drifts, the progress of operations will be confined merely to reports of the depth achieved in the shaft from week to week. When the 900 level is reached, and drifts are turned off to intersect the ore bodies that have been explored on the 700 level, the intersecting portion of the work will be re-acted.

While much attention has been given locally to the silver-lead problem, it is probable that the attention of Rosslanders will now be diverted to the proposition of securing an abatement of the two per cent tax. Efforts in this direction will be stimulated by the existing impression that the prospect for a successful culmination of such a campaign is brighter at this juncture than ever before. It can, and will, be demonstrated to the satisfaction of everyone that the method of administering the mineral tax militates against the present and future prosperity of the Rossland camp, and of the Boundary district, where the conditions with respect to the mineral industry are approximately parallel. The deduction can readily be carried further to embrace the business interests of the coast, and this should supply the leverage necessary to secure the consent of

the legislature, or the section of the house alleged to be in opposition to an alteration of the mineral tax, to remedial action.

The board of trade is to take up the question at a special meeting to be held shortly. It was suggested that the subject be approached on Tuesday, but a postponement of a week or two is likely to be made. In connection with the silver-lead problem it will be noted that the addresses on the subject of assistance for the lead miners have been compiled in a pamphlet for distribution in sections where the problem is not a local issue to the extent that is the case in the Kootenays proper. It would undoubtedly help the good cause if similar steps were taken to place such facts as are elicited at the meetings conveyed to discuss the iniquitous mineral tax before the general public of the province. The situation is neither understood nor appreciated in sections where it has not been made a local issue, and the actual facts will serve as an eye-opener to a large section of the province which has not been brought in touch with the situation in the gold-copper camps of the Kootenays.

THE OUTPUT. Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending December 6 and for the year to date are as follows:

Table with columns: Week, Year, Le Roi No. 2, Centre Star, War Eagle, Rossland G. W., Giant, Cascade, Columbia-Kootenay, Bonanza, Velvet, Spitsee, White Bear, Totals.

Total shipments for 1901 379,135 tons. Total shipments for 1902 to date 317,469 tons. Increase to date 38,234 tons.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Week, Year, Granby Mines, Mother Lode, Snowshoe, B. C., Sunset, Emma, Jewel, Winnipeg, Golden Crown, No. 7, Providence, Total.

ORE FROM SLOCAN.

Table with columns: Tons, Year, Payne, Ivanhoe, American Boy, Bosun, Slocan Boy, Slocan Star, Rambler, Red Fox, Hampton, Total for week, Year to date.

Several Canadian Banks Are Considering the Advisability of Establishing Exclusive Boards at Winnipeg to Deal With Their Investments

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—The Evening Telegram's London correspondent says: Lord Milner, even if offered the governor-generalship of Canada, would not accept, having declared his desire to rest after the hard work in South Africa.

According to figures furnished the crown lands department it is estimated that over 884,000,000 feet of pine and square timber on crown lands under the

timber licenses will be cut this year. Over one million rails will be taken out. In view of the growth of their western business several Canadian banks are considering the advisability of establishing exclusive boards in Winnipeg to deal with matters arising out of western investments. The Imperial Bank and some Montreal institutions are said to have their plans well advanced for the new move.

Presence of Platinum Has Been Confirmed

Considerable interest attaches to the operations of the Contact Gold Mines, Limited, in the Burnt Basin camp, owing to the discovery last summer that the ores of the property contained platinum in commercial quantities. The discovery confirmed the prediction ventured some time previously by a member of the Dominion geological survey who visited Burnt Basin.

Henry F. Jackson, manager of the company, has two shifts of men at work on the Contact group at the present time, and development is to be continued all winter, supplies for this period having been taken into the mine prior to the advent of snow. Drifting on the vein is being carried ahead, and excellent results are being attained. The ore is shown to contain in the lead with a consistent average in width of something over three feet. A vertical depth of about 200 feet has been secured, and this is being increased as the workings run into the hill.

The presence of platinum in the ore is confirmed as the result of tests made on additional samples of the pro-

duct forwarded to Baker & Co., metallurgists and refiners of Newark, N. J. The rare metal was found in all the samples, and while in some it was slightly under the percentage required to be of commercial value, the net result was to demonstrate that Contact ore could be profitably treated for their platinum contents.

The total absence of reasonable transportation facilities to Burnt Basin is beginning to hamper the Contact people seriously. The juncture has been reached when sinking operations are being seriously considered, but the proposition is difficult of solution at present. The heavy machinery necessary to sink economically cannot be brought in over the present trail, and a wagon road will be essential to the future development of the Contact and other mines embraced within the area of Burnt Basin. About four miles of road will be required, and when completed the road would be of a permanent nature, and the reduction in the costs of bringing in supplies and plant would be an important factor in the operation of the properties concerned.

Elmore Hand Plant Expected Here Daily

The hand plant, to be used in conducting tests on Rossland ores to determine their amenability to the Elmore process of concentration, is en route to the Golden City from Vancouver and is expected here daily.

The plant, as was pointed out by H. Hayman Claudet, who represents in Rossland the company controlling the Canadian rights for the process, is of small size. It is operated entirely by hand, and treats only a few pounds of ore at a time. The apparatus will be set up in one of the vacant stores on Columbia avenue, and all supplies of ore brought in will be run through and the system applied. Mr. Claudet states that a comprehensive test can be obtained by means of the apparatus which he will have here.

Much interest centres about the concentration experiments, and it is safe to

predict that a long series of tests will be made on ores from properties within the camp. Later, when the practicality of the process is established, steps will be taken to inaugurate the system on a larger commercial basis, this depending, of course, on the attainment of success in the initial trials.

The problem of concentration appeals to all as of vital importance to Rossland, and its solution as opening up possibilities that will immensely enhance the productiveness of the camp. Whether or not the Elmore process solves the problem remains to be demonstrated locally, but it goes without saying that the experiments now under way and yet to be inaugurated will eventually arrive at an effective and economical process of preliminary treatment for what are termed the "low grade" ores of Rossland.

MADE \$75,000 IN NOVEMBER

The estimated profits made by the Le Roi mine in November were \$75,000. The output for the same month was in round numbers 15,000 tons.

The Le Roi's November profits go to swell what will constitute a very handsome aggregate profit during the present year, and with a continuance of existing conditions, it is safe to state that Rossland's well known property will in the comparatively near future commence the distribution of profits to shareholders. The advent of this period in the annals of the mine will inaugurate a new era in the status of British Columbia mines on the great English market.

When conditions are such as to permit the mine to ship and treat larger quantities of ore with the same relative profits that are secured at present, the dividend-earning capacity of the enterprise will be substantially enhanced, and indications seem to point to these desirable conditions at no late date.

and that your company, as well as any other company requiring the ambulance on behalf of the miner injured, shall have access to and the use of the same, provided that you will furnish for one of the livery stables, or otherwise, horses and driver.

"Will you kindly let the city council know if this arrangement seems a proper one and the best that can be made under the circumstances and, if not, in your reply will you kindly suggest any improvement to it that may occur to you?" "It has been suggested to the city council that it would be well that some sort of contract shall be made with the livery stables for providing the horses and driver for the ambulance whenever required at a fixed fee for a fixed period of time, or at a fixed fee per trip, or some such arrangement, and we would like to have your views on this suggestion.

May Forclose the Baptist Church Mortgage

The supreme court sittings opened yesterday morning at the court house before the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin of Victoria, who arrived Monday night. His arrival found several local barristers unprepared to go ahead with certain cases on the docket, and only two issues were ready for a hearing. The result was that most of the cases were set over until today or to the next term.

The case exciting the most interest, which was one of the two that came up for hearing, was John Macdonald vs. James M. Miller et al. This case has occupied considerable attention during the past year and is a motion to foreclose a mortgage on the edifice known as the First Baptist church of this city. The fight over the mortgage has been a long one, the congregation, or a portion of the local Baptists, taking an active part in the effort to stave off the foreclosure.

The church, however, has lost a number of its members through one cause or another and has, during the past year, it is claimed, been unable to pay even the interest on the mortgage. Hence the motion to foreclose. The case occupied the attention of the court the greater part of the morning. Several witnesses were examined and a good deal of cross-examination took time. The case was finally adjourned until today, although the application for a foreclosure is practically granted. The matter has been reduced to a question of costs, that the costs should not be assessed on the defendants. The point will be gone into more fully this morning when court resumes.

The suit of J. E. Wise against the B. C. (Rossland-Slocan) Syndicate for commission as architect on a building erected by the defendants was taken up. Several nice points of law came up during the hearing, which was postponed until the next sittings of the court on payment of costs.

Only one court motion was taken up yesterday, the matter being that of J. A. Mara vs. Revabek et al. It was an action for accounts taken, references and judgment as found. Only a few witnesses were examined. The order was granted.

Today several cases, court motions and other matters, will engross the attention of the court. The list is as follows:

APPLICATIONS.

J. Phillips vs. Leonard Craig, for judgment. Centre Star vs. Miners' Union to strike out certain paragraphs in the defence.

J. A. McDonagh vs. Rossland Miner and Le Roi No. 2 vs. Rossland Miner, for an order for time and place of trial.

COURT MOTIONS.

W. J. Harris vs. English Canadian Company et al. for judgment against defendants by accounts to be taken and reference.

COURT LIST.

W. J. Harris vs. English Canadian Company promissory note. J. Macdonald vs. J. M. Miller, foreclosure of mortgage.

CITY NEWS

GETS HIS PENSION

Sergeant Joe Squires has been awarded a pension by the British War Office on account of the permanent injuries received by him in South Africa.

WILL WED SHORTLY

Miss Florence Long, daughter of John M. Long, formerly superintendent of the Le Roi mine, is to be married in Spokane on the 10th inst. to Will Woodworth of Missoula. The happy couple will make their home at Missoula.

AT THE ENTERPRISE

The London Financial Times refers to Enterprise (B. C.) Cablegram referring to operations during the month of October:—"333 tons of ore milled. Net estimated value silver lead, \$5500 (£1134); zinc, \$500 (£100). Total working expenses \$557 (£1112), inclusive of cost of development, \$1090 (£222). Mill running steadily."

LINE IS CLEAR

The Red Mountain road was cleared yesterday. The wrecked ore cars near Northport being removed. Today a train will be sent out to gather up the ore that was spilled at the scene of the wreck. The effect of the accident will be to cut down the shipments of ore from the Le Roi mine for the present week.

RESIGNED HIS CHARGE

Rev. J. Burr Morgan, B. A., has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church, closing his connection with the congregation on November 30. Mr. Morgan really resigned on October 1, but the church declined to accept it at that time, urging him to remain. Mr. Morgan did not see his way clear to accede to their request, however, and insisted on the resignation being accepted at the end of November. The ex-pastor of the First Baptist church has not formed any plans as yet for the future.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Judge Forin held court chambers yesterday at the court house, but there being no applications confined himself to cases left over from the county court proceedings of last Tuesday and Wednesday. Only one case of general interest came up, that of M. Burns vs. Dan Thomas, and that was layed over until next Friday to allow a written argument to be taken. Two suits over money were, with the consent of both parties, allowed to drop and another case was settled out of court. One case was layed over until the next county court sittings, which will be in February of next year.

FRANK WATSON ROBBED

The Spokesman-Review says: The reported stage robbery near Delta, Idaho, two weeks ago was in reality the robbery of a party of mining men headed by Frank Watson. The party included a Mr. Blackstone and a Mr. Trout. They were traveling by private conveyance to examine some mining properties not far from Delta. They were held up by two masked men. The robbers secured watches from all the members of the party. They got about \$50 in money and a considerable quantity of mining papers, drafts, etc., valueless to any one except the owners. The victim tried to persuade them to return the papers, but they refused. After completing the search the robbers escaped in the falling darkness.

IMPORTANT POSITION

F. Ferrier, B. A. Sc. F. G. S., who came to Rossland five years ago as an engineer in connection with the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, but has lately been manager and engineer of the Gooderham-Blackstock Syndicate's western mining interests outside of the properties specified, has accepted a position in a similar capacity with an English corporation having extensive mining interests in Canada, United States and Mexico. Mr. Ferrier's business arrangements were made somewhat hurriedly, and he has been compelled to leave the city on short notice to look after pressing business. It is his intention to return in the course of a month and to take formal leave of his numerous Rossland friends at that time.

HOLD ELECTION

The party of Rossland members of the Knights of Pythias returned to the Golden City early yesterday morning after passing a very enjoyable time while the guests of Trail lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias. A supper was given by the Trail lodge in honor of the Rossland visitors, speeches and entertaining side lines serving to make the evening pass swiftly. Two or three nominations occurred, as well as a semi-annual election of officers. The following officers were elected for the succeeding six months: Chancellor commander, F. Comer; vice-chancellor commander, Jones; prelate, White; keeper of record and seals, W. Craig; master of works, D. C. Shields; master of finance, J. R. Randall; master of arms, Campbell; inner guard, Martin Lyons; outer guard, Board.

MORE ABOUT ZINC

(New Denver Ledger.) Thomas Jones has returned to the Slocan. Zinc ore will be admitted free of duty into the United States for at least the next four years. Jones will buy all the ore that he can get. It is estimated that the Slocan within two years will be shipping 6000 tons of zinc ore a month, although the Kansas smelter will take three times that amount if it could be procured. It is estimated that the production of spelter in the United States this year will be 170,000 tons and the demand is greatly ahead of the supply. The zinc business is not in the hands of a trust. The Slocan ore will be shipped in bulk, 30 tons to the car, and the hauling divided between the C. P. R. and the G. N. R. The C. P. R. will send the ore over the Crow and the G. N. R. via Spokane and Billings. Mr. Jones intends to look at the Blue Bell on Kootenay lake with a view

to testing its zinc possibilities. The Blue Bell is the oldest mine in Kootenay and produced lead 17 years ago.

NO LIMIT TO THE FERTILE BELT.

(Calgary Herald.) A reporter of the Winnipeg Tribune interviewed Professor John Macoum and his son James Macoum in Ottawa last week. These gentlemen are very familiar with the country north and east from James Bay to Peace River pass. They have recently visited the district. Referring to the Peace river region Professor Macoum said:

"It is a country capable of immense development. There is in it the very best of alluvial soil to a depth of 150 feet and there is being grown there today all the different grains."

"Will it grow wheat without danger from frost?"

"Yes, as well as land farther south you can grow wheat the farther north you go on this continent, the heavier the snowfall, but I can tell you from experience throughout a large part of the northern country the snowfall is lighter than here in Ottawa. Mr. Ogilvie brought down a few years ago, wheat grown at Fort Providence, 300 miles north of the line that separates us from the States. I myself saw Isle A La Crosse potatoes growing in the fields on the 22nd of September. In 1875 I brought down with me from Athabasca, wheat that took a prize at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. There is no question that wheat can be grown all the way across this northern belt to James Bay. I am just now preparing a report on the summer's work in the Yukon, and will supply proof from the flora I saw there. Wheat can be grown even in that region. For that matter, I brought down some this fall."

James M. Macoum corroborated his father's statement. He mentioned several points in the northern district where he had seen wheat in cultivation. Among them were Brunswick, a half way between Lake Superior and James Bay; Norway house, north of Lake Winnipeg, 500 miles north of the international boundary; Montreal lake in like latitude; Lake Isle A La Crosse, farther north still; but there were many other settlements in which we saw flora and vegetation that would not exist in a climate too cold for wheat. Mr. Macoum, however, said that more money could be made by turning these fields to grazing.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

(Victoria Colonist.)

In India, during the ten years ending 1900-1901, an annual loss of nearly half a million sterling on the operation of government railways has been converted into a profit of \$795,000. In addition the railways have always borne the interest on the cost of their construction, and the creation of a sinking fund, by which railways to the value of between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000 will become the property of the state, clear and unencumbered. What Great Britain has accomplished for the economical development of India is clearly shown by the statistics of the Indian budget. During the same ten years the customs have risen by \$33,000,000, mainly upon articles consumed by the poorer classes. This shows that the purchasing power of the people of India has increased during the last ten years and that their standard of comfort has been raised. The first chapter in the same story of increased efficiency and prosperity has been written in Egypt since Great Britain began to administer that country. But we do not wish to draw attention to the success of Great Britain in dealing with such countries as India and Egypt, but to consider the arguments which might be adduced in favor of the government ownership of railways from the experience of India. There we have the ideal condition presented which the honest advocate of the government ownership of railways, and there are many many similar instances realized everywhere. We have railways built with government money, and burdened only with their net cost of construction. We have these railways paying interest and sinking fund and gradually becoming a debt-free source of revenue and a most important factor in the development of the country. It is impossible to compare the success of the Indian government railways with the failure of the Canadian government railway and of the Australian and New Zealand government railways. In doing so we must take into account that the railways in India were not by any means all built from an economic or industrial point of view. Many of them were works of military necessity with profitable operation a secondary factor. There are some people so enamored of the principle of government ownership that they are unwilling to admit that Canadian, Australian and New Zealand railways have been a failure. They argue that the principle being right, its application cannot be a failure. But such a begging of the question does not affect the point at issue. On the government railways in these countries the service is bad, the rolling stock badly maintained, the rate of speed low, and the operating account financially most unsatisfactory. Why this great difference between them and the Indian railways? The Indian government is not a democratic government, and the population of India is so large that the management of the railways is even more exempt from the influence of a private individual, be he working man, shipper, or contractor, than the board of directors of a joint stock company. Is this where the difference lies? In view of the experience of the province of Victoria, in Australia, we are constrained to say that it is. In that country a statesman had to arise brave enough to take the vote of the socialist and government employes by the throat in order to save the country from universal pauperization and bankruptcy. The trouble is that in the government operation of anything we eliminate the principle of the private interest as effecting economy of administration, without the same time eliminating his private interest as the supreme motive of the individual. As a consequence, the body corporate becomes a prey in all departments of its activity. Let anyone who denies this, look at the co-efficient of work obtained compared with the remuneration paid to

what are called, with fine sub-conscious irony, civil servants all the world over, and particularly in democratic countries. Look at the scramble for jobs, their creation and amplification, and consider who among the scramblers, has any idea in his mind, save the advancement of his individual fortune. If this thing is spread over large departments of industrial activity, instead of being limited to the bare necessities of commercial endeavor, there is no end, till the oak tree of the state falls headlong to the ground, stifled and destroyed by the ivy clinging to its branches. It may be said that this is to give expression to a very pessimistic view of human nature. Not at all. But when self-interest is diverted from its proper and useful channels, and directed against the funds of the state, the result is as we say, and nothing can alter it except a change in human nature. That change is coming about, but it is coming mightily slowly, and outward conditions cannot be made to conform to an ideal in the dim and distant future.

EASTERN FAKERS.

(Mining and Scientific Press.)

With the exception of a few frauds who have come to grief, this has been a prosperous year for the Eastern fakers who prey upon popular ignorance and secure money from the credulous in exchange for worthless mining stock. The general prosperity of the country and the prevalence of plenty of work at good wages have helped these fellows to swindle a good many out of money that the investors could poorly afford to lose. Some of the stories told are laughable. In Cincinnati, Ohio, one promoter who had an Idaho mining proposition of some merit was trying to sell some stock at 50 cents per share, but failed, as just ahead of him wherever he went had been an individual selling "mining shares" at 5 cents a share, and to the Cincinnati investor, to whom all shares look alike, it looked silly to pay 50 cents a share when he could get just as nicely printed shares for 5 cents. In Pittsburgh some enterprising mine "promoters" found their stock of slow sale, and concluded that they must own some mining property somewhere—it didn't make any difference where, but some showing must be made. Accordingly they bought a building lot on West Huerfano street, Colorado Springs, Col., and called it a "claim" and started again to sell stock this time with considerable success, the money thus acquired "to be used for development purposes." A cellar was partially dug, and things went well till one Pittsburgher happened to find out about the lot, and brought suit for recovery of the price of his "stock." The owners assert that they "refused \$50,000 for their claim." Doubtless that was so, as where there were two of them one could offer the other that amount and have it refused.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

King Edward Will Pay a Visit to Ireland in 1903.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The lord mayor of Belfast announced today that the Earl of Dudley had informed him that King Edward would possibly pay a visit to Ireland in 1903. The intention, coming through the lord lieutenant of Ireland, is to be as practically an official announcement of his majesty's decision.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

A DISEASE THAT OFTEN TERMINATES FATALLY.

Mr. L. Lussier, of Sorel, Tells How He Overcame the Trouble After Repeated Failures.

There is no trouble more dangerous to life than disease of the kidneys; for the reason that before any special symptoms have made themselves manifest, the disease has usually assumed a formidable character. The symptoms that first show themselves are usually weakness in the back, and aching in the region of the loins. The urine is sometimes highly colored, while in other cases it is extremely pale, frequently depositing a sediment. As the trouble progresses these symptoms grow more severe, and frequently terminate in dropsy, bright's disease or diabetes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all kidney troubles, and have cured many cases after all other medicines have failed. Mr. L. Lussier, a well known navigator of Sorel, Que., gives his experience for the benefit of other sufferers. He says: "For several years I suffered very much from kidney trouble. The symptoms usually manifest themselves by severe pains in the back and kidneys, and sometimes they would be so bad that I would be confined to my bed for several days at a time. I tried a number of different medicines, recommended for the trouble, and stopped talking medicine. Shortly after this I read in our local paper of a case of kidney trouble cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this induced me to try this medicine. I soon felt that these pills were not like the other medicines I had been taking, for in the course of a few weeks I began to experience genuine relief, and in taking the pills for a couple of months, by which time all symptoms of the trouble had disappeared, and I have not since had the slightest return of the disease. These pills also strengthen me in other ways and I believe them to be the best of all medicines."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enrich and nourish the blood and strengthen the nerves. It is thus that they cure such troubles as dyspepsia, kidney ailments, rheumatism, partial paralysis, heart troubles, St. Vitus' dance and the ailments that make the lives of so many a woman a source of misery. Do not take any pills without the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medical Co., Brockville, Ont.

BUSINESS IS GOOD.

Bradstreet's Report for the Week—Holiday Trade Promises to be Large.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—There has been a fair movement in seasonal goods in wholesale trade at Montreal the past week. Cooler weather has stimulated somewhat the demand for heavy goods and it is expected that the sale of such lines for the balance of the year will gradually expand. Business as shown by stock taking results the past week has been very satisfactory, all departments of trade showing excellent increases over the previous years. Domestic staples are firmly held. Manufacturers of fine woven goods are asking increases this week as a result of the advances in cross-bred wools in the London markets. The advance has had no effect on Canadian wools yet.

Money is still tight owing to the large demands of the west to move the crops and the slow return of currency from that part of the country. The continued mild uncertain weather has tended to check any further expansion in reasonable trade at Toronto, but the movement, nevertheless, has been fairly good at things considered. The fairly good all things considered. The result of the past year's business is very satisfactory; sales have been large, a greater proportion of the more expensive classes of goods have been sold and profits have been better. There has been less competition from bankrupt stocks from overproduction by the manufacturers, prices have been more easily maintained through the season. Country remittances are fair for this season when the roads are breaking up. Wholesale trade at Quebec during the past week has been fairly active, which is attributed in some quarters to the demand for holiday goods. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory. Supplies for lumber camps are being held back owing to the lack of snow, which makes it difficult to travel in the bush. The last vessels are now discharging their coal cargoes and when they leave port in a few days will practically close navigation for the season. Retailers are commencing to reckon you happen to be of the holidays and with favorable weather conditions expect good results. There have been no failures to speak of in the district. Attention at Winnipeg, as reported for Bradstreet's, is largely being turned into mercantile articles for the holiday trade, which promises to be much larger than in previous years. The movement in winter staples continues fairly active, the cold weather having stimulated the sales. The absence of good sleighing has had the effect of keeping down the deliveries of farm produce, and that has kept trade a little better than in previous years. The movement in winter staples continues fairly active, the cold weather having stimulated the sales. The absence of good sleighing has had the effect of keeping down the deliveries of farm produce, and that has kept trade a little better than in previous years. The movement in winter staples continues fairly active, the cold weather having stimulated the sales. The absence of good sleighing has had the effect of keeping down the deliveries of farm produce, and that has kept trade a little better than in previous years.

The outlook for an increased circulation in money and better payments after the first of the year is promising. The volume of trade in the leading Pacific coast trade centers has been maintained for the past week or ten days. The demand for interior goods has been large. The holiday trade promises to be the best on record. Payments are generally satisfactory. At Hamilton this week, as reported to Bradstreet's, there has been good demand for seasonal lines to sort stocks, which the cooler weather is regarded as a hindrance to the holiday trade has been quite active. Values of domestic staples and of imported goods are all firmly held, the outlook for trade till the close of the year is promising. In London there has been a good movement in the jobbing trade this week. The demand from the country is very good and the holiday trade season is quite heavy, and a continuation of the present activity is looked for till the close of the year. Payments are fair.

J. A. HOBSON'S GLOOMY VIEW.

Bad Industrial Outlook for England, He Says.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—John A. Hobson of Oxford University lectured before the League for Political Education last evening on "The Industrial Outlook for England."

It is a gloomy one, according to Mr. Hobson, who thought, however, that Great Britain will not surrender her supremacy without a hard struggle. The speaker was frank in his views, but conservatism has already come. "The cry of 'protection' is making serious inroads on the free trade policy of England," he said. "The logic of the free trade doctrine as it applies to me has made me a convert to the free trade policy of the world. We are not sure that protection does prevent new nations from attaining success and prosperity. Of course, we don't use the word 'protection.' We can't reverse our phraseology so suddenly. We talk about 'fair trade' and we have put an export duty on coal and have begun the making of a policy of ship subsidies."

THE LEAD QUESTION.

(New Denver Ledger.)

If words would settle the lead question, it is doubly settled and chained down. The eloquence that has been spilled over Kootenay recently would thrill the world if it was packed securely and distributed evenly. We have studied from the outside as the press is not admitted when the great heads of the Slocan (many of whose brains are similar to the product) discuss this question. After many laborious hours of deep thought we have evolved a

BIG VOTE, STILL DEFEATED.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—The latest returns in the Ontario referendum give 101,023 for the liquor act, 60,469 against. At required 212,723 votes to put the act in force, so that the vote shows a defeat for the prohibitionists.

COLORADO UP-TO-DATE

(By Ople Reed.)

DENVER, Nov. 9.—Out in the great West, in the cooling showers of the realistically lonesome hills, sits the old-time jester. His long, drooping mustache is like whitened hemp, and his eyes, once boldly fixed upon the setting sun, are now turned back eastward, the cooped-up land of his birth.

Years ago he brought to the camps the jokes that made the West famous for its humor. Harte and Twain caught the peculiar flavor of its nature, the grime of his jest; and, unconscious of the red light of his rugged fancy, his humorous tenderness, his reckless disregard of human life, he divided his jokes with the stranger and sang "Joh Bowers" when the evening's twilight fell.

Except when his mind was riotous, solitude had compelled him to be truthful. Hardships had made him generous. Tragedy's blood on the hands of the jester aroused no suspicious concern, but his halter was waiting for the man who upon a slucebox cast the eye of dishonest envy.

Then he was a factor in the scattered affairs of a new world. Now he is a simple man, the exact transactions of commercial development. The color that he gave to the romance and the life of the mountains is fading away. The man who came years later and established a bank resents his humor and scorns at his exaggeration.

There was a time when the tenderfoot accepted his monstrous recitals, but now, with the exception of an occasional Englishman, there are no "tenderfoots." But when one does come the old fellow attempts to drag him back into the grim, joshing past.

Into the hotel came a smooth, over-gaited chap. He spoke with a shawnt' and a kawnt' accent, and the old-time, sitting near, was pleased. Always obligingly ready to give information, he moved over to where the newcomer had taken a seat, and said: "Don't reckon you happen to know much about this country?"

"Well," the stranger answered, "there is undoubtedly much about it I don't know."

"Don't reckon you ever happened to hear about Bill Terrill?" and without hearing the new man an opportunity to answer he went on: "I reckon Bill was about the thirteenth feller that ever struck this country. One day, when times was hard, he started out to sell tombstones. Now, in a new settlement like this, you can't get no business, but Bill he called at a cabin in the foothills and asked to see the lady of the establishment. She was butcherin' a steer out behind the house at the time, but she came in, wiping her hands on a gunny sack. She bowed politely to the stranger and asked him what he wanted."

"Madam," said Bill, "I want to set up a tombstone for your husband. The woman laughed and said: "I am much obliged to you for your consideration, but my husband ain't dead at present."

"I know that," replied Bill, "but I am goin' to kill him tomorrow, and I didn't want to take any advantage of you." Well, she ordered Bill out of the house, but it wasn't long after all she had the stone put up. Bill always kept his word.

"A most extraordinary character," said the stranger.

"Who? Bill Terrill? You ought to know him. What are you from, young feller?"

"I am from Cripple Creek. Bill Terrill was my father."

"The old fellow walked off. 'I am afraid,' said he, 'that it don't pay to tell the truth no more.'"

The old miner wrestled with the grizzly bear. The young miner of today, after passing through Harvard, comes down to the running of machinery, nor does it—though \$24,000,000 was taken out last year—represent the product of this great state.

A stranger would think that agriculture had just been discovered and that it was on a boom.

In the best sugar country, not a great way from Denver, fortunes are made every year. A sugar factory costing half a million dollars is expected to pay for itself in one season. For the best the farmers get five dollars a ton, and the acre is productive of from twenty to forty tons. Land which less than three years ago was almost worthless now sells for two hundred dollars an acre. Out at Greeley the proprietor of an outfitting store called his son and said to him: "Ab, I have come to the conclusion that you ain't worth the powder and lead it would take to kill you, and you must remember that ammunition is cheap."

"I am sorry," replied the young man, "but I guess I was born that way." "But the worst of it is you don't appear to regret it."

"I have tried to, father, but I can't." "Then don't you think you ought to be contented?"

"Well, I wouldn't mind it." "You wouldn't eh? Then I won't let you go," the merchant replied, "I'll just keep you here. But I've got to punish you somehow. Let me see. Ah, I have it. I've got five hundred acres of land out here miles from town, and I'll just make you a deed to it."

trail over which we can take the lead business from the Egypt of low prices to a point where all can revel in a golden god.

In the first place, we must secure the Canadian market. In order to do this we must force the Dominion government to raise the tariff at least a foot. If the members of parliament buck and refuse to be hypnotized by the eloquence of our western orators, we must fill them with lead, hypocritically administered. If all things fail we will have Dan Mann move his feet from Victoria and camp outside their doors. After we have secured the elevated tariff we must force the denizens of the cent belt to pay our price. The Slocan has got to live. We cannot stand idly on our own front porch and see it sink back into the former condition of loneliness and splendor, untouched by the hand of man, and unhonored in the markets of the world. The crisis is upon us. We must do, die, or emigrate to some land where silver cuts no price and lead is not so hearts full. We must stand together, we must stand together, we must stand together. The enemy with our backs to the wall, the enemy with our backs to the wall, the enemy with our backs to the wall.

Let us be up and doing and give the citizens of this glorious country of the C. P. R. a dose of their own medicine. With the aid of our government we can plug Canada full of our lead and make the Slocan look like an exploded mine. Let glory, Hallelujah! Let're!

After we have fixed the people and the government we must obtain control of all the smelters and railroads in Canada, so that we can produce the goods without having the middleman gobble our pile. We must fix these fellows or our ship will have holes in it. Then we must have a bounty on every pound of lead that we ship to foreign countries. This must be high enough to enable us to get the trade of the Slocan market. Glory, Hallelujah!

If the Spaniards and Mexicans will persist in producing lead at low prices we will simply have to kill them and do it so we would form a ready market for our surplus. By sending them enough of lead would be shot away in a short time to bull the market. If we could not make the Dons and greasers let go by force of arms, we can send a delegation of wise men from Kaslo and have them shut off the earth.

The American Smelter Trust might endeavor to thwart our plans, but it is a simple matter to throttle them. All we have to do is to buy a majority of their stock and the deed is done. Thus do we wipe away all the clouds from the face of our leaden moon.

NEW WAY OF SNAKE KILLING. Discovered by an Enterprising Squirrel and Pursued With Results.

OLD TOWN, Me., Dec. 5.—Owing to the fact that a Maine Indian never kills anything he cannot eat, a new condition of animal life has been developed on Indian Island, and chipmunks have multiplied so rapidly that they have become as common as grasshoppers and as unafraid of man.

It came about in this way. The natural food of the large striped snake comes from the insects, with now and then a plump frog or a toad for a luxury. As the Indians do not kill snakes—unless they are very hungry—the reptiles increased so fast on the island that all the frogs and toads and most of the insects were exterminated, compelling the snakes to eat chipmunks or starve.

They lince the chipmunks, though they are not as large as the Indians, these small squirrels are found all over the island they are most plentiful in the little cemetery at the south end, where they have honeycombed the mounds above the departed warriors with burrows in which they live all the year and bring up their great families.

The big striped snakes soon learned where game was the thickest and began to make raids upon the undefended holes of the squirrels, catching them by the legs as they passed in and out, swallowing them whole as they do frogs.

For five or six years the struggle for mastery between the chipmunks and the snakes went on, and which won was the fact that the snakes were slow in their movements the owls and hawks carried off many of them, while the more agile squirrels escaped to their holes. Meantime the surviving snakes restored the balance of power and kept the chipmunks from multiplying by crawling among the burrows and swallowing all they could catch by patient waiting.

The ration between the two races of animals was decidedly in favor of the snakes, and the chipmunks were in a fair way to be wiped out when a inventive squirrel discovered a way of killing the snake without fighting him. While a snake will enter any hole in the ground that is large enough to receive its body, no snake has yet been able to dig a hole for itself, and whenever a snake is plugged inside of a hole that snake remains where it is until it dies of starvation.

Somehow the chipmunks learned this weak spot in the defense of snakes and they began offensive operations. Every day they went leaping among the graves and snuffing at the holes to learn if there was a snake inside. As soon as one was discovered the squirrels carried earth through their cheek pouches until the hole containing the snake was filled with grass.

They kept close watch for prying snakes for two or three years in succession, and last summer there was a large hole in the ground, while the chipmunks increased so rapidly that they ate up many of the growing crops upon which the Indians depended for cash bounties from the state.

In digging among the graves of their ancestors to rise to a level with the hundreds of dead snakes which had been buried alive by the chipmunks. Then the surprised red men told their story to the professors at the University of Maine, and the world was enlightened as to a new way of killing snakes.

INCREASE IN

Granby Mines Will Run 1500 Tons Cars, or 1500 Tons All the Furnaces Smelter Are Running

(Special to The Miner.)

PHOENIX, B. C., Dec. 3.—Beginning tomorrow the Granby mines in this camp will send out 36 cars of ore, or over one thousand tons, an increase of 50 per cent over the daily tonnage of the last several months, and the next day 52 cars, or over 1500 tons of ore will be shipped and continued every day thereafter, according to the present program.

The two heavy Shay locomotives, one of which has been working on Deadwood Hill, will once more handle Phoenix ore traffic, and it will be all they can do to take care of it.

This increase in ore shipment is due to the completion of the final arrangements by the Granby company for all four blast-furnaces, two of which have been idle since June last on account of the coke shortage, and then on account of the lack of power, which can be placed in commission, as well as the two converters.

All details for transmitting power from the falls at Cascade have finally been carried out, and the current is now

Arrested For Killing

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 3.—Provincial Constable Cunningham today brought from the West Fork of the Kettle river William Green and Stanford Dixon, whom he arrested on the charge of having killed deer in excess of the number allowed by the game protection act.

Complaints had been made that similar wholesale destruction of the game to that indulged in last year up

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM GREENWOOD

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 3.—W. Nickells, for some time ticket agent and latterly telegraph operator at the C. P. R. station, Greenwood, left yesterday to act as operator at Tunnel Station, also on the Columbia & Western railway, for a 23 month term. He is succeeded at Greenwood by H. R. Stevenson, formerly from Lytton and recently at Coryell. Mr. Nickells expects to get away shortly on a vacation which he purposes spending east.

W. S. Keith, who after a brief journalistic experience as part owner of the Greenwood Miner, now defunct, joined the South African Constabulary and spent some time in that service in the Transvaal, last week obtained a position in the Montreal & Boston Copper Company's smelter office at Boulderville, B. C. Keith is well known in the Boundary Creek district, in which for a time he was teacher in one of the public schools and later was assistant to Deputy Collector of Customs McCutcheon at Greenwood.

The bi-yearly statutory meeting of the Boundary Creek license district will be held at Grand Forks on Monday afternoon, 15th inst. There is much anxiety among holders of liquor licenses lest the amendment to the Liquor License Act made last session and which forbids the issue of a liquor license to "any person who is not on the list of voters for the legislature of the province of British Columbia" be now strictly enforced. Some of the present licensees are taking steps to have their names placed on the voters' list, but as most of those thus not qualified are British subjects they find themselves unable to immediately comply with the law in this connection.

At the annual meeting of the Greenwood Curling Club, held on Monday night, James A. Russell was re-elected president and J. H. Humphrey secretary. Treasurer, William G. McMynn was elected vice-president in succession to Dr. McRae. The new managing committee consists of James F. Birnie, W. L. C. Gordon and J. D. McCreath. It was decided that a match between rinks chosen by the president and vice-president, respectively, shall take place as soon as possible, whilst the date for that between married and single members was fixed for Christmas Day. A special meeting will be held on the 26th inst. to consider the question of joining the Kootenay Curling Association. There are at present 48 members in the Greenwood club.

BUDGETT FROM GREENWOOD.

The Liberal Association Is Opposed to Subsidies.

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Greenwood Liberal Association, held last night, the following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. R. Brown; vice-president, Charles W. Wilson; secretary, Kenneth McKenzie; committee, A. A. Cranston, W. S. Graham, Angus Nicholson, Duncan Ross,

which we can take the lead on the Egypt of low prices where all can reveal in a place, we must secure the market. In order to do this the Dominion government will have to raise the tariff at least a foot, and members of parliament buck and be hypnotized by the eloquent western orators, we must with lead, hypocritically admit that all things fall we will Mann move his tent from camp outside their doors. He secured the elevated just force the denizens of the pay our price. The Slocan live. We cannot stand idly front porch and see it sink the former condition of loneliness, untouched by the hand of civilization in the midst of the crisis is upon us. We must emigrate to some land where no price and lead is not so. We must stand together, against the enemy with our of hope and our pockets full rock. Long years we have order that the Canadian manufacturers could grow high living and side in a while we stubbed our toes duties imposed on every-consume. Our turn is in us to be up and doing and with the glorious coun- C. P. R. a dose of our own. With the aid of our govern- an plug Canada full of our make the Slocan look like an mt. Glory, Hallelujah!

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INCREASE IN ORE TONNAGE

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All details for transmitting power from the falls at Cascade have finally been carried out, and the current is now

turned on so that it can be used as auxiliary at the Granby smelter in order that there may be no further trouble on account of shortage of power.

H. N. Galer, assistant manager of the Granby company, returned a few days ago from a trip to Fernie, where he was given assurance that the smelter should have whatever coke was needed to operate the works to the fullest capacity. At present there are about 250 men employed by the Granby company at the mines, and this force will, of necessity, be augmented at once by about 200 men in order to break down and get out an increased tonnage of ore, and at the smelter probably 75 or 100 more men will be employed. Latterly a good many men have been arriving in camp, and it is thought there will not be any trouble in securing the skilled and common labor required.

The blowing in of the two additional furnaces at the Granby smelter means that all seven furnaces in the three Boundary smelters are in full blast, treating about 2500 tons of ore from the Boundary mines in each 24 hours.

Silver-Lead Men and Smeltersmen in Conference

(Special to The Miner.)
NELSON, B. C., Dec. 4.—George Alexander, J. L. Retallack and George Potter, constituting a committee from the silver-lead mines, have been in consultation during the day with W. H. Aldridge of the Trail smelter and J. J. Campbell of the Hall Mines smelter. The object of the conference is to make some satisfactory arrangement whereby the mines, in case a duty upon lead is secured, may receive the benefit of any

resulting increase in price. The conference has adjourned until tomorrow.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Association was held this evening and continued to a late hour. There was an unusually large attendance, and it was reported that the rapid growth of the association will soon include nearly all the active mines of the province. The officers elected for the following year were: Samuel S. Fowler, president; Edmund B. Kirby, secretary; J. J. Campbell, treasurer.

Manager Hays Anxious About the Subsidies

(Special to The Miner.)
VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 3.—Deputy Minister of Agriculture Anderson, now in Ottawa, has got an extension of the San Jose scale act for British Columbia from March 14 to April 14.

General Manager Hays saw Cartwright and Fitzpatrick today regarding subsidies and the route for the new Grand Trunk Pacific.

T. W. Paterson is out to contest the

North Victoria riding on the 23rd with H. Robertson, the government candidate. He states that while opposing the government candidate he will not be bound to support either the government or the opposition, both of which may have altered since the last session, and neither of whom have since pronounced a policy.

The socialists of Nanaimo expect to nominate an opponent for McInnes tonight.

Work Not Commenced on the V. U. & E. Railway

(Special to The Miner.)
MIDWAY, B. C., Dec. 6.—The statement attributed to Wm. Blakemore, mining engineer, and recently published in Nelson, to the effect that two large gangs of men are at work on a big rock cut about ten miles from Midway, on the route of the V. U. & E. railway, is entirely erroneous, no work of that nature having yet been commenced on this line west of Midway. Up Myers creek, between Midway and Chesaw, there is a rough, rock inyon with precipitous sides, in places 200 feet or more in height. Railway engineers are now engaged in closely examining the canyon and neighborhood with the object of determining how best to over-

come this obstacle to railway construction. It is probable a tunnel will be driven about a quarter of a mile through rock to cut off a sharp horse shoe bend in the canyon, but this and other engineering problems are now under the consideration of the engineers. After all the available data shall have been got together the work to be done here will be definitely decided upon, and doubtless the heavy rock that appears to be unavoidable will then be put in hand without delay. Meanwhile any statements that this work is already in progress are simply of the "hot air" species, which is not cultivated by the eminently practical men who are directing operations on the Boundary section of the V. U. & E. railway.

CASCADE IS SUPPLYING POWER

(Special to The Miner.)
GRAND FORKS, B. C., Dec. 3.—The Cascade Power company, which has developed 3000 horse-power on Kettle river at Cascade, 12 miles east of this city, began supplying power to the Granby smelter today. The electrical power is transmitted over a pole line to this city.

Later electricity will be supplied to the Snowshoe and Granby mines at Phoenix for the purpose of running the air drills and operating the hoists and ore crushers.

The Granby company has contracted to use a maximum of 1200 horse-power from the Cascade company. This will supplement the 1200 horse-power already developed here by the Granby company.

The power transmitted from Cascade is being utilized to operate the brick-quitting plant and the converters.

Two furnaces are now in operation. Another furnace will be blown in tomorrow and the fourth furnace on Friday. This will increase the capacity to 1200 tons daily.

The Cascade plant is running smoothly.

GRANBY OPERATING FOUR FURNACES

(Special to The Miner.)
GRAND FORKS, B. C., Dec. 5.—During the week ended today the Granby smelter treated 5475 tons of ore. Total treated to date, 565,541 tons.

Commencing today four furnaces are now in operation. This will double the tonnage formerly treated.

During the past week ore shipments from Republic, Wash., via Kettle Valley line, amounted to 628 tons, as follows:

Quilp	310
Black Tail	144
Lone Pine	114
Morning Glory	68
Total shipments by rail to date, 3592 tons	

SANDON ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the ore shipments from Sandon for the week:

Mine	SILVER-LEAD	Tons
American Boy	63	
Slocan Star	84	
Rambler	44	
Red Fox	234	
Slocan Boy	21	
Total		224

ZINC.

Payne	158
Ivanhoe	62
Total	220

—Sandon Mining Review, Nov. 23.

LEAD MERGER COMING.

Arrested For Killing Too Many Deer

(Special to The Miner.)
GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 4.—Provincial Constable Cunningham today brought from the West Fork of the Kettle river William Green and Sanford Dixon, whom he arrested on the charge of having killed deer in excess of the number allowed by the game protection act.

Complaints had been made that similar wholesale destruction of the game to that indulged in last year up

the West Fork had been commenced this season, and that consequently there was a likelihood of the game being almost exterminated, to the great inconvenience of prospectors, who are largely dependent upon it for their food supply.

The accused will appear before Police Magistrate Hallett tomorrow, and will probably be remanded to allow time for the production of evidence to support the charge.

BUDGET OF MINING NEWS FROM YMIR

(Special to The Miner.)
YMIR, B. C., Dec. 6.—It is reported that the Standard Development Syndicate of Nelson, which is composed of prominent men, have taken over a large interest in the Hunter V. Double Standard, Tregalla and Silver Bullion mineral claims, which are situated on the divide of the Hunter and Porcupine creeks, and within easy access of Ymir. While not much has been said regarding the Hunter V. and Double Standard claims in the papers, nevertheless these claims promise to become large producers.

BOUNDARY OUTPUT.

The Figures for Eleven Months of 1902.

(Special to The Miner.)
PHOENIX, B. C., Dec. 5.—With the figures for eleven months to hand, it is now next to absolutely certain that the output from the Boundary mines for the year 1902 will be considerably over a half million tons, valued at between two and three million dollars. This is more than an advance of twenty-five per cent on the record for 1901, and is notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the Boundary mines have been worked, through no fault of their own or the management, during several months of this year.

During the month of November the Boundary's "Big Six," namely, the Granby mines, Mother Lode, Snowshoe, Sunset, B. C. mine and the Emma, shipped over 50,000 tons of ore, as they did in the month of October, although the combined total is not quite as high as for the month of October. The daily average, however, amounts to shipments of over 1700 tons, including Sundays. All but a couple of thousands of tons of this was treated at the three Boundary smelters.

Neither the Granby mines nor the Mother Lode shipped quite as much ore in November as in October, but the difference is not material. The Sunset, B. C. mine and Emma also did not send out quite as large a tonnage, but the Snowshoe exceeded its October record somewhat.

In the following table will be seen the shipments of each of the six leading Boundary mines for the months of October and November, as nearly as the figures could be ascertained:

Mine	October	November
Granby mine	21,951	20,633
Mother Lode	20,763	19,218
Snowshoe	4,290	4,360
B. C. mine	3,380	3,090
Emma	2,825	2,225
Sunset	2,400	2,100
Total	55,614	52,128

There was every reason to believe that, during November the Granby smelter would have gotten its power and coke supplies arranged for, and that the tonnage would be thus materially increased for that month. This, however, has now been actually accomplished, and if the Sunset smelter gets its second smelter in working order by the 15th of December, as anticipated, the total output of Boundary mines for the month of December should be somewhere in the neighborhood of 75,000 tons, in which case the total output of ore for the entire Boundary for the complete year 1902 will exceed 525,000 tons.

By months the shipments of ore from all the Boundary mines for the eleven months of 1902 were as follows:

Month	Tons
January	29,849
February	33,708
March	41,780
April	54,485
May	53,488
June	49,061
July	31,127
August	16,324
September	43,282
October	55,614
November	52,128
Total, 11 months	454,844

PARKER WILLIAMS.

RELICS OF A WRECK

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—The steamer Livingston arrived here today with a yawl of the steamer Stranus J. Macy, which was lost in Lake Erie two weeks ago tonight. The "hole pins of the yawl were all broke, and the small craft gave evidence of having been occupied. There were no cars in her. The Livingston picked up the floating yawl upside down 20 mile this side of Log Point. The captain of the steamer Lucon, which passed the Livingston in Lake Erie today, reported to the Livingston's captain having sighted a body floating in one of the Macy's life preservers.

GORDON COLLEGE OPENED.

School Which the British Have Built For Mohammedan Boys.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—In 1899 Khartoum was again made the capital of the Egyptian Sudan. The British began at once the rebuilding of the ruined city, and while, under the direction of Lord Kitchener, thousands of cartloads of rubbish were being removed and a new plan of streets was being carried into effect, the foundations of the Mohammedan college were laid. Funds for the building of this institution had been provided by the munificent gifts of Sir William Mather and Mr. W. Ellcome of Great Britain.

Two weeks ago Gordon college, as the institution is to be known, was opened with appropriate ceremonies. Lord Kitchener was there to declare the college open. In doing so he said that while time is still required for the complete development of the project he had never hoped for more rapid progress than has been made. He said that it was expected that the college would be the centre of the more advanced scientific training and education of the youths of the Sudan in literary and technical knowledge. It was expected that the students would be fitted to fill many posts in the Sudan for which they are already required.

An interesting fact about the college is that no effort will be made to turn its students from their faith in Islam. Religion is not to be taught in the college. It is expected that before very long the school will have at least 300 students and a full staff of English teachers with whom they will be closely associated during their four to six years of college life.

NEW CONCERN EXPECTS TO CONTROL THE INDUSTRY ABSOLUTELY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—It is reported that the negotiations looking to a merger of interests by lead producers and manufacturers of lead products are in such shape that the consolidation may be announced by January 1 if monetary conditions are then favorable to the floating of the company.

In a prominent financial quarter it was said yesterday that the merger would no doubt be carried through, but that an announcement at this time would be premature.

The idea of the promoters of the new combination, it is reported, is to control absolutely the production of lead pipe and sheet lead and be in a position to fix prices. It will also control the unseed oil, white and red lead paint bases, solder, floor oil cloths and varnishes. It is proposed to capitalize the company at about \$60,000,000. The following concerns are under option and will probably be included:

American Shot and Lead company, National Lead company, Union Lead company, and Tatham Bros. of New York; the Boston Chadwick Lead company, Boston; Sparks Metal and Shot Works and Tatham & Bro. Co. of Philadelphia; Robertson Lead company of Baltimore; Gibson-Price company, Cleveland; Hoyt Metals company and Markel Lead company, St. Louis; Raymond Lead company, Elstford Lead company, Chicago; Irondale Lead company, Farmington, Md.

The negotiations were being conducted by interests connected with the Union Lead and Oil company, which, with the National Lead company, is the most important individual interest in the merger. The National Lead company's authorized capital is \$20,000,000, and that of the Union Lead and Oil company \$15,000,000.

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM GREENWOOD

(Special to The Miner.)
GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 3.—W. Nickells, for some time ticket agent and latterly telegraph operator at the C. P. R. station, Greenwood, left yesterday for the Boundary Creek district, in which also on the Columbia & Western railway, for a short time. He is succeeded at Greenwood by H. R. Stevenson, formerly from Lytton and recently at Coryell. Mr. Nickells expects to get away shortly on a vacation which he purposes spending east.

W. S. Keith, who after a brief journalistic experience as part owner of the Greenwood Miner, now defunct, joined the South African Constabulary and spent some time in that service in the Transvaal, last week obtained a position in the Montreal & Boston Copper Company's smelter office at Boundary Falls, in place of J. C. Cruise, an old C. P. R. official, who lately left the smelter office. Mr. Keith is well known in the Boundary Creek district, in which for a time he was teacher in one of the public schools and later was assistant to Deputy Collector of Customs McCutcheon at Greenwood.

The half-yearly statutory meeting of the Boundary license commissioners for the Boundary Creek license district will be held at Grand Forks on Monday afternoon, 15th inst. There is much anxiety among holders of liquor licenses lest the amendment to the Liquor License Act made last session and which forbids the issue of a liquor license to "any person who is not on the list of voters for the legislature of the province of British Columbia" be now strictly enforced. Some of the present licensees are taking steps to have their names placed on the voters' list, but as most of those thus not qualified are not British subjects they find themselves unable to immediately comply with the law in this connection.

At the annual meeting of the Greenwood Curling Club, held on Monday night, James A. Russell was re-elected president and J. H. Humphrey secretary-treasurer. William G. McMynn was elected vice-president in succession to Dr. McRae. The new managing committee consists of James F. Birnie, W. L. C. Gordon and J. D. McCreath. It was decided that a match between rinks chosen by the president and vice-president, respectively, shall take place as soon as possible, whilst the date for that to be between married and single members was fixed for Christmas Day. A special meeting will be held on the 23rd inst. to consider the question of joining the Kootenay Curling Association. There are at present 49 members in the Greenwood club.

BUDGET FROM GREENWOOD.

The Liberal Association Is Opposed to Subsidies.

(Special to The Miner.)
GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Greenwood Liberal Association, held last night, the following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. R. Brown; vice-president, Charles W. Wilson; secretary, Kenneth McKenzie; committee, A. A. Crowston, W. S. Graham, Angus Nicholson, Duncan Ross,

the B. C. Copper Company is having manufactured in Spokane a slag elevator for use at its smelter at Greenwood. This is designed to overcome a difficulty now experienced in the circumstances that the area below the smelter furnaces available as a slag dump is so nearly filled up, as far as it can be by discharge fumes carrying away the granulated slag, that some other means of disposal of the slag must be adopted forthwith. The elevator will be fitted with a series of buckets that will receive the full flow of water and slag and raise it a height of about 50 feet. This will allow the dump being filled up level with the furnace floor and will, it is estimated, provide for the expeditious and economical disposal of the slag from the two furnaces for two or three years, by which time it likely the company will have put in a tramway with cars and a small locomotive or electric motor for handling the slag. The elevator works will be received at the smelting works by the middle of December, and be in operation three or four days after arrival on the ground. It will be driven by the main steam engine at the smelter, a wire rope running from the main line of shafting in the engine room to a sheave on the elevator shaft.

Spokane manufacturers are steadily increasing their manufacturing connections with the Boundary mines and smelters. Among other recent orders they have received are two 40 by 176 foot steel water jacket furnaces for the Montreal & Boston Copper Company's smelter at Boundary Falls, and two heavy castings for the big rock crusher at the B. C. Copper Company's Mother Lode mine.

Now that more direct railway communication has been provided between the Boundary and Spokane the saving in time and the convenience of access of the manufacturing center to the mining district are together having the effect of securing for Spokane an increasing proportion of this class of business from the district mines and smelters.

MINNES VS. WILLIAMS.

The Opposition Will Not Put Up a Candidate.

(Special to The Miner.)
VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 6.—The opposition will not put up a candidate to oppose McInnes, leaving the field to McInnes and the socialist candidate Williams. Green states, however, that the opposition will not support the socialist.

LEFT FOR ITALY.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Mr. White, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. White left here at 10 o'clock tonight for Allassio, Italy. A large party of friends bid them farewell at the railroad station.

A VILLAIN OF VILLAINS

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Mail advices from Australia announces that Arthur Dently Worthington, well known in the eighties in Salt Lake City, Texas, Detroit and Canada in connection with the religious sect called the Students of Truth, and who absconded from Charleston in 1866, has now been convicted and is awaiting sentence at Melbourne for having defrauded, under false pretences, the sum of \$5000 from a young widow there. Worthington posed as a clergyman and is alleged to have duped many Australian women in connection with the sect which he founded in the United States.

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MR. WILLISON'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement of J. S. Willison from the editorial management of the Toronto Globe is an event of as much comment and importance as the retirement of a cabinet minister. In some respects it is more so. To be the editor of a great paper like the Globe, in the light of our present history, is to fill an important and honorable position. He talks to a constituency each day that can be counted by the hundreds of thousands, and the influence he exerts cannot but be widespread and lasting. To sit in the editorial chair of a great daily newspaper is to sit in the full gaze of the public, and Mr. Willison's name is one among many who have stood the test of work well done and of fame richly deserved. The high standing and influence of most of our great dailies is at once associated with the name of its editor, a man assuredly of pre-eminent ability.

The New York Evening Post about a year ago celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. It was interesting to note the names of the many distinguished men who had filled the editorial chair for that paper, helping to build it up and giving it standing and character. William Cullen Bryant was editor for upwards of 30 years. He seldom missed a day from the office. Carl Schurz and our own Mr. Godkin succeeded him in turn. Neither of them ever filled a more distinguished position. When we speak of the New York Tribune we at once associate the names of Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid and John Hay with the paper. And the line can be followed out in speaking of all other great dailies. A master mind in each instance stands in control.

It is pleasant to note that Mr. Willison is not to retire from the journalistic field. If he does vacate the editorial chair of the Globe.

CRATER LAKE, OREGON.

The statement made by J. S. Diller of the United States geological survey that Crater Lake, deeply set in the summit of the Cascade Mountains in Southern Oregon, has only been known to the general public for 20 years, is far from being true. Crater Lake has been known to all well informed residents of the Pacific Coast and the traveling public for upwards of 40 years. It would be as reasonable to say that the Yosemite Valley or the Yellowstone Park had only been known to the general public for 20 years as to say that Crater Lake had only been known for the same period.

It is probably 20 years since the geological survey first took hold of the matter, and the members of that particular branch of the government service imagine too frequently that they are the advance guard in informing the public of many of the wondrous works of nature. From a technical standpoint perhaps they impart much valuable information not known to the general public until given publication by them; but this is a reading age; people inquire and travel, and so notable an object as Crater Lake could not escape attention, surrounded, as it is, by an old settled community, and close by a daily traveled stage road.

Crater Lake is well worth a trip across the ocean to see. There is nothing exactly to match it upon the globe. Its location has been known for upwards of 50 years, and for the past 40 years at least it has been visited yearly by thousands of people.

ONTARIO'S REFERENDUM.

The electors of Ontario will cast their votes on the prohibition referendum today. The contest has been carried on by both sides without the extreme bitterness and narrowness of former prohibition campaigns. The prohibitionists expect to poll the largest vote ever recorded in Ontario against the liquor traffic. A majority of the votes cast will not, however, mean that the measure becomes law. When the bill was introduced into the legislature it was pointed out that in order that the measure, if passed, should be properly enforced it would be necessary to have a large popular sen-

timent in its favor. As is well known prohibitory laws are the most difficult to enforce, from the fact that many people consider an infraction of the liquor law as not criminal and are loth to give evidence. After considering this view of the matter the government decided that in order to carry the measure the prohibitionists would be required to poll a majority of the votes cast at the recent general elections in Ontario. This means that the advocates of prohibition will have to cast 214,000 or more votes. The anti-prohibitionists are therefore not required to vote at all, but nevertheless they have waged an active campaign, and will undoubtedly register their votes.

DEEP MINING DEVELOPMENT.

The celebrated Allison Ranch mine at Grass Valley, California, after lying idle and almost abandoned for 34 years until its purchase six years ago by Mackay and Flood, now, after a continuous siege of development and sinking to a depth of 1900 feet, and systematic drifting in all directions, the mine is being made to pay again and a 20-stamp mill is under construction. It is almost like meeting a long-forgotten friend to read of the Allison Ranch mine. Forty years ago it was one of the famous mines of the noted Grass Valley district, and while the district has always remained the greatest gold-producing in the Golden State, the mine dropped from sight for a time.

The Empire mine, another Grass Valley property, has several times been given up as worked out, yet today in its lower levels it is better than ever, and is one of the richest mines in the State. It has produced \$10,000,000.

The great Utica mine in Calaveras County is another property that was abandoned for about 20 years, but deeper workings developed it into another great yielder of gold. It was Charles D. Lane who first conceived the idea that sinking deeper would show great ore reserves. In this undertaking he was backed by two millionaires—Hayward and Hobart—who advanced something like \$200,000 to complete the work, the result being that they have added to their millions, and Lane is now rated also as a millionaire.

Noting these few cases, adding to what we know of deep mining in other countries for most of the precious minerals, we more fully realize that in the mines of British Columbia little more than the surface has been touched, and probably the greatest and most lasting results in mining are yet to be revealed to us. That we have literally mountains of ore is well known, but to what depth they extend we know little. This is an interesting problem in mining history.

FIRST CLASS IMMIGRANTS.

Some of the papers on the other side of the international boundary draw attention to the fact that the United States has been sending its very best class of immigrants to Canada. The past summer some 30,000 new settlers came from the other side. They are said to be the very best, for the reason that they came from the rural settlements and were mostly natives of the country. It is pointed out that to replace this immigration from the ranks of the peoples of the Old World it will take from two to three generations to bring them up to the standard of living and intelligence of those who have sought homes on this side.

Be this as it may Canada only wants the best. The best class of American citizenship will make good Canadian citizenship. If the statement given above be true we are securing the class of immigrants that we have long been seeking, a class of homeseekers that will surely make their influence felt for the well-being of the whole Dominion.

It is safe to say that the 30,000 who came during the early months of this season is but the advance guard. All the signs point to an increased number coming next year.

The wheat lands of Manitoba and the Northwest are becoming known to the world over. The prediction is already made that the Canadian Northwest will in a few years produce one billion bushels of wheat annually. It means the cultivation of many more farms than we now have to do this, but the straws show which way the wind is blowing.

LAST HOPE FOR SILVER.

The last ray of hope for the silver mine owners that the market for their product might be stimulated by a new and increased demand for silver for coinage purposes in the Philippines seems to have fled, says the Montreal Chronicle. Nor is this all. Even Asia, the world's sink for silver, is abandoning the silver standard. Siam now joins the procession of countries adopting the gold standard. Little wonder need there be that the quotation for bar silver has declined from as high a figure as 65 cents per ounce in New York last July to something like 48 cents at present. The enormous increase in the last few years in gold production has given silver its death blow as a monetary standard. Of course silver will always be employed as money, but gold will be the only standard for our day and generation at least.

BOUNDARY COPPER-MINES TO COMBINE.

There is nothing particularly startling in the announcement that negotiations are pending for the consolidation of all the big copper properties of the Boundary district into one big concern. Consolidation seems to be the order of the day. If it operates in the case mentioned to the greater development of the mines of that district, giving employment to more men all along the line, and increasing the business of the communities adjacent, consolidation may be counted a good thing. We presume some people will call this a trust. If so nearly everything that consolidates and co-operates is a trust, including a labor union. So far in all the talk about trusts the charge has not been made that they have lowered wages; on the contrary, wages have been advanced in many places and more employment given to wage workers in nearly all departments since the inauguration of the trust idea. Unless it develops more harmful results than seen so far the alarm sound- ed about big combinations will not cause serious concern here. As pointed out by President Roosevelt in his recent message, trusts (so-called) should not have the life crushed out of them, but all that is good in them, that which tends to advance the public good, should be treated with a friendly hand, that all may benefit thereby.

If the big mines in the Boundary choose to consolidate it seems to be a matter of their own concern, in no way preventing other mining properties in the district from working to their full capacity, but we will all watch with considerable interest the consolidation process and its workings from a mining standpoint.

TAXATION OF MINES.

British Columbia is not alone in her complaint of taxation of the mines. The subject has been turned over and discussed in so many ways that it would seem useless to refer to it again, or do more than to await the proper time to have the evils complained of remedied. But public reforms are not brought about by simply calling attention to them; it is necessary to force them home to the people, and not infrequently bring pressure to bear on those in authority to insure a change. The taxation of mines is the subject of much discussion in the States to the south of us. We take a few excerpts from an interesting article in the Mining and Scientific Press on the subject that shows the freaks in legislation in many parts of the country when it comes to mining.

Of course it is a question not understood by all. The farming communities—which are all-powerful in the land—frequently do not understand the importance of mining in its relation to other industries, and probably think sometimes that it does not bear its full share of the burdens of taxation. A little reflection, however, will convince the farmer, the manufacturer and the tradesman that the mining industry is the handmaid to all other business ventures, helping to uphold and advance their interests. As put by the Press: "A man has a \$50,000 farm, eternally reproductive; another has a \$50,000 mine, ephemeral; so the equities are dissimilar. Any system of taxation that tends to limit the number of workable mines is against public policy."

Again we quote: "There is or should be recognition of basic difference between the taxation of mining property and almost any other kind of real or personal property—not to favor the miner, for the miner wants no favor—but justly recognizing existing facts. A man has \$100,000 worth of goods in his store; another has a \$100,000 machinery plant on his mine. It is manifest that the same general rule should not apply in both cases. It would be just as fair to tax a merchant or manufacturer on every dollar that passed through his hands in a year as to tax a mine owner on the mine's production." Still we are told that "Idaho seems to have the idea that the gross output of the mines of that State should be taxed." The same idea prevails in certain quarters of British Columbia.

The great mining State of "Colorado already has the system of output taxation, but seems to favor raising the rate and levying extensively on all mining machinery and improvements. Colorado has just set down, hard, on the single tax idea, voting the Australian land tax proposition down on the 4th inst., but pro- poses putting increased burden on the improvements."

The Press is an old established and reliable mining journal. Its field covers the entire continent. In discussing the subject of mining taxation it has referred several times to the two per cent tax in force in this province, pointing out where it acted injuriously and why the law should be changed. The Press well says that "the prospector should not be discouraged, the miner should not be frozen out, and the investor should not be unduly deterred from aiding development. The working miner is a good customer for everybody and a competitor of no one. He deserves a fair show and that's all he asks."

YUKON GOLD.

The output of gold in the Yukon, on which royalties were paid, amounted to the following sums:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1902: \$12,000,000; 1901: 15,000,000; 1900: 20,000,000; 1899: 10,000,000; 1898: 2,000,000.

The addition of \$59,000,000 to the output of gold in Canada since 1898 has been a considerable factor amongst the causes of the country's increase in prosperity since 1897.

PLATINUM IN BURNT BASIN.

The presence of platinum in the ores of the Burnt Basin district was announced last summer, but to what extent was not known at that time. As will be seen by referring to our local columns tests were recently made at Newark, New Jersey, and platinum was found in all the samples treated. So far as is at present known it will not pay to treat this ore simply for the platinum it contains, but in connection with the gold values platinum as a by-product will certainly greatly add to its value. Further development and experiment may yet show wonders for the Burnt Basin district. Platinum is one of the rare and valuable minerals.

OUR LUMBER EXPORTS.

British Columbia's foreign lumber trade has netted this province something like a million dollars during the year beginning January last, says the Victoria Times. All this business has been done at practically two mills in the province—the one at Chemainus belonging to the Victoria Lumber Company, and the one at Hastings. But one vessel loaded elsewhere in the province, she having taken cargo at Hornby island. The whole fleet numbered seventy vessels, which in consideration of the limited number of mills employed in the export trade, is looked on as a large one. It has loaded in all probably more than fifty million feet, and has carried it to many remote points in the world, no one place having received a disproportionate supply. South Africa has taken eight cargoes, six have been dispatched for Great Britain, nine for Valparaiso, Iquiqui and other ports on the west coast of South America, eighteen to Australia, fourteen to China and Japan, one to Wilmington, Delaware, one to Ostend, Belgium, and one to Hamburg, Germany.

Twenty-four of the fleet loaded at Chemainus, where the mill has been undergoing some improvements, and has in late years been constantly adding to its capacity. Of course the mills at Chemainus and Hastings have not been catering exclusively to foreign business. There has been a very extensive domestic trade, which has developed in the last year, and in the Canadian Northwest there is to be found one of the biggest markets at present receiving lumber. Almost every important mill in the province has been helping to supply this demand, but the two mentioned have probably shipped the bulk of that which has been sent east.

CEREAL MILLING IN MANITOBA.

The people of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are beginning to turn their attention to the extension of the cereal milling industry there with a view to securing a larger share of the British flour trade to which, from the immense resources of their country and its rapid development, they are certainly entitled, says the Province. That Canadian wheat should be taken to the United States in bond for milling purposes is certainly coming to be regarded as a reflection on Canadian enterprise, and now that the prairie country is filling up with settlers so rapidly and is attracting to such an extent the attention of capital, there is every reason why that reproach should be removed.

In a recent issue the Winnipeg Commercial discussing this matter says: "It is obvious that if United States millers can import our grain and grind it for exportation, under the hampering restrictions imposed by the customs regulations, it could be more profitably ground here, at the source of supply, and where there is freedom from any such restrictions. While the duty is rebated in the case of grain ground in the bonded mills, the bonding restrictions must add something to the cost of milling of the miller in the purchase of the raw material and the sale of the product. Another thought occurs in connection with this business. Our raw material is being taken to the United States to be manufactured, and is then shipped to British markets, where it comes into competition with our own manufacturers in the same class.

"That there is room for a large expansion of the cereal milling industry here is further indicated from British trade statistics. Great Britain imports approximately about \$50,000,000 worth of flour, of which less than \$3,000,000 worth came from Canada for the year 1900. The great bulk of this flour is purchased from the United States. The rapid development of our agricultural districts in the west now ensures a permanent supply of the raw material for flour milling. It is the one

industry above all others which would seem best adapted to this country. "The United States has probably almost reached its limit in the production of wheat, in proportion to population. Hereafter the home consumption of wheat in that country will probably increase faster than the increase of the wheat crop, thus reducing the exportable surplus. On the other hand, it is certain that the production of wheat in Western Canada will continue to expand rapidly for many years. There will be no lack of the raw material here for flour milling, while in the United States millers are beginning to talk of the necessity of having access to Canadian supplies, in the interest of their industry. Canada should certainly have a much larger share of the British flour trade, and conditions would now seem favorable for a large expansion of our cereal milling industry."

THE BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill, which has engrossed the attention of the British house of commons during the present session to the exclusion of almost all other public business, has at last received its third reading and has been sent to the house of lords, says the Winnipeg Telegram. Its final passage will still, in all probability, be a matter of time. It will require to be read three times in the upper house and if the peers see fit to incorporate in it any amendments the bill must be referred to the commons for consideration of the amendments before it can be assented to by the crown. But the most stormy and tedious stages in the history of the bill have been passed, and it may be assumed that in the course of time it will become a valid act of parliament.

The fundamental intention of the bill is to improve and co-ordinate the system of education in force in Great Britain. Its main principle is to create one authority for elementary, secondary and technical education. So far there can be little objection to the measure. That there is a need for more efficient education is acknowledged generally in the United Kingdom and the impression that the need exists is also held in the colonies and abroad. More thorough and efficient education would have a beneficial effect upon the social, industrial and commercial aspects of British life and would tend to equip the Motherland to compete with greater success with her foreign rivals in all branches of industry and commerce.

But while there appears to be a universal desire to foster education the bill has aroused intense opposition on religious grounds. The bill adopts the principle that existing denominational schools are to be supported from public funds, receiving rate aid as board schools have hitherto received it, and to preserve their denominational character. The bill creates for each denominational school a board of managers, to whom two-thirds are to represent the denomination and one-third the local public authority. But while the denominations are determined to control the religious teachings in their schools, the opposition maintains that there should be no taxation unaccompanied by representation on the administering bodies and holds that the bill leaves the control of the denominational schools in the hands of the denomination. This is strongly objected to by non-conformists, and, on the other hand, the government has failed to satisfy the clergy. The Kenyon-Slaney amendment removes the superintendence of religious instruction to some extent from the clergy, who protest that in the denominational schools it is their duty to give and superintend religious instruction. Thus that portion of the bill which deals with elementary schools has antagonized the extreme wings of both parties.

One important feature of the bill is the increase in the sums to be devoted from taxation to elementary education. At an early stage in the discussion of the bill Mr. Balfour announced a considerable increase of the resources to be devoted to primary schools from the taxes as distinguished from the rates. A portion of this new government grant was to be distributed to districts on the principle that where a penny rate produced less than ten shillings per scholar in the area the local authority was to receive a grant of one penny per scholar for every two pence by which the rate fell short of ten shillings. This penny per scholar is now to be three half-pence per scholar, equivalent to an increase of the total grant over the whole country of some £10,000,000 a year. There is, however, a new qualification for the distribution of this supplementary grant. It is in no district to reach an amount which would reduce the rate for elementary education below three pence in the pound. The change thus made will be a welcome concession to the many advocates of the principle that elementary education should be rather a national than a local burden. The fact that there is to be an improvement in schools and more money is to be spent on education is a satisfactory feature of the bill.

In the Canadian Mining Review of November 30 appear the detailed figures by Edmund B. Kirby as part of the discussion of his paper on "The Influence of Government Upon Mining." The article is quite lengthy, but if facts can be proven by figures we would commend this paper to the attention of those who were talking about Mr. Kirby's "pessimistic utterances." The figures noted are supplementary to his article on the above subject read at Nelson at the meeting of the Mining Institute. He was called on to give the figures to substantiate what he said, and the figures are at hand.

The postoffice department is making the grand stand play of having brought about a surplus instead of a deficit in the postal revenues of the Dominion for the past year. Postmaster-General Mulock is being congratulated in certain quarters. While it is desirable, in fact, commendable, that the expenses of the postal department should be met as nearly as possible from the revenues of the same, still the service given the people should in no way be impaired nor those who handle the mails in any capacity should not be paid wages that would make a Mongolian hesitate to accept.

The late Thomas B. Reed was a man of great ability. He never resorted to the low tricks of the cheap politician. His high moral standing and force of character made him a leader among men. There is much in this man's life work for the young men of the land to study and emulate. It shows that life is worth living, that effort in any calling may be chosen almost sure to give its reward, and that honesty, steadfastness to truth and principle are cardinal virtues which, if adhered to, will bring a lasting reward.

W. H. Covert of Grand Forks has revised his estimate of his prune crop. From an tract of about eight acres he realized about 35 tons, which were evaporated with the exception of 600 boxes. This means eleven tons of evaporated fruit. He figures that it takes 40 or 50 prunes to make a pound of fruit. He had 15 hands on his payroll last season. It is well known that Mr. Covert grows the finest apples in the valley. This fall he shipped samples to Vancouver, Rossland, Nelson, Spokane and London, England.

The big tree recently described by the Scientific American as the largest in the world is outdone by another which has just been reported from Fresno, California. This newly found tree, measured six feet from the ground, is 154 feet and 3 inches in circumference, from which it follows that it is about 50 feet in diameter. Fortunately the tree stands on the government reserve, and will therefore be spared the attack of the insatiable axe.

According to Statistician Charles G. Yale, the source of gold production in California for the year 1901 were as follows: Quartz mines, \$14,264,369; placer mines, \$1,191,800; drift mines, \$1,062,400; hydraulic mines, \$1,699,781. Copper mining and smelting produced \$421,385 in gold. The output of the gold dredging industry amounted to \$471,762 for the year, which was an increase of \$271,000 as compared with 1900.

The opportunity for a fruit cannery in the Okanagan is said to be good.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.



We take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw to ask for the Maple Leaf Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them and keep the one you like best. Silver Steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel Brand."

ECONOMICAL MINING AT THE GRANBY

(Special to The Miner.) PHOENIX, B. C., Dec. 6.—Work was begun this week on what will eventually prove to be an important feature in economical mining at the Granby mines in this camp. One of the heaviest expenses in low grade mining in the Boundary is that of hoisting the ore from the lower levels. At all the properties where surface mining or quarrying of ore is carried on, the ore is broken down in open workings and then run through chutes, whence it is taken by cars to the ore bins. This is the method employed in the Granby mines, the Mother Lode and the Snowshoe.

Formerly all the surface ore from the Granby properties was taken out through the main tunnel of the Knob Hill with small expense as compared to the hoisting necessary on the Old Ironsides. For a long time this was the only tunnel on the Granby properties. A short time ago, however, No. 2 tunnel was completed, which comes out considerably farther down the hill, and strikes the Knob Hill workings at the 100-foot level, thereby making available an immense additional tonnage of ore that will be taken out without hoisting. This week No. 3 tunnel was started, below the railway spur to the Old Ironsides ore bins, and to the rear of the Old Ironsides hotel. This tunnel, when connections are completed by driving about 300 feet, will meet the workings on the 100 level of the Old Ironsides mine and the 200 foot level of the Knob Hill. It will thus bring another large quantity of ore within the plan of breaking down and getting out without being hoisted.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—An explosion in the press mill of the Shaghticoke Powder Company just outside of Shaghticoke resulted in the demolition of the mill, the death of one man and the injury of three others. The man killed was Renna Spensburg of Shaghticoke.

The injured are Henry Simmons, Wm. Spensburg, the father of the man killed, and George B. Parsons. They were cut and bruised but will recover. The cause of the accident is unknown. The shock was felt for a mile, windows of houses being blown out. One house about 150 feet from the mill was wrecked.

REV. DR. MAGGS RESIGNS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—Rev. Dr. Maggs, principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, today handed his resignation to the board of governors. Dr. Maggs is an Englishman, and came out here a couple of years ago to take charge of the institution. The reason given for his retirement is that the climate disagrees with his wife, but it is reported on good authority that there has been considerable friction, as well as a lack of whole-hearted support, which the principal should have received.

STRIKE SITUATION AT MARSEILLES

PARIS, Dec. 9.—At a cabinet council today it was decided to direct Admiral Bouvier to request the Wesleyan government, that the parties to the Marseilles strike accept arbitration. This step was taken after Premier Combes had explained the difficulty of the situation, and the injury it was causing French commerce and the port of Marseilles. The decision of the ministers followed the action of the shipowners in refusing to accept the terms proposed by the strikers.

THE ULTIMATUMS.

No Time Limit Fixed For an Answer From Venezuela.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—It was learned this evening that the ultimatums did not fix a time limit for an answer, but that the officials of the German and British legations were instructed to leave Caracas at the end of 24 hours after their delivery if there was no prospect of a favorable reply. This, however, was left to their discretion.

BOXER SCARE IS OVER.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—W. E. Smith, missionary in China, under date of October 7th, notifies the Methodist mission rooms here that the Boxer scare is completely over and mission work is advancing.

CHARGED WITH POISONING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 9.—John Williams and his wife, charged with poisoning two of their children in order to collect the insurance, were today committed for trial by the coroner to await the action of the grand jury.

JUSTICE MCGRAE STANDS PAT.

FORSYTH, Mont., Dec. 9.—As a result of further defiance to the orders of Justice of the Peace Roderick McGrae the entire board of county commissioners, together with the clerk, for the second time have been thrown into jail for 24 hours and fined \$50 each owing to election disputes.

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MINES AROUND GREENWOOD

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 9.—His Honor Judge Leamy has set the following dates for the holding next year of sittings of the county court at Greenwood and Grand Forks, respectively: At Greenwood on January 13, March 17, May 12, July 14, October 13 and December 15. At Grand Forks on January 5, March 9, May 4, July 6, October 5 and December 7. Chambers at Greenwood on first and fourth Thursdays of each month, or every week should more frequent attendances of the judge be required. Chambers at Grand Forks whenever necessary. County court is being held at Greenwood today and will be held at Grand Forks on the 16th inst.

The following holders of retail licenses to sell liquor will today make application before Judge Leamy for certificates of naturalization: Samuel Thomas McOrmond and Norman Leach of Eholot, John William O'Brien of Anacanda, Samuel A. Crowell and Severt Dahl of Midway.

Philip McDonald, well known in Greenwood as one of the proprietors of the Arlington hotel, is applying for a license for the Oakland hotel, Midway, which house was built and for some time kept as a hotel by C. N. Owen, formerly of Kaslo. The premises have been unoccupied for a year or more, but with the prospects of the V. V. & E. railway construction being started nearby, Mr. McDonald thinks there is room for a sixth hotel in that town.

The ladies of the Greenwood Presbyterian church held a doll sale and entertainment on Saturday night, which was well patronized and satisfactory monetary returns received.

The Abercrombie mineral claim, owned by G. Arthur Rendell of Eholot and J. N. Paton and G. B. Taylor of Greenwood, has been leased under working conditions to four local miners. The owners early in the current year shipped a couple of tons of gold quartz ore from this claim to the smelter and received encouraging returns. The claim is situated on the hill overlooking Greenwood, on the eastern side of the valley.

A 10-pound chunk of very rich ore from the Providence mine is now on view at the Russell, Law, Caulfield company's store. It has much native and ruby silver freely scattered through the quartz, and here and there free gold is to be seen. The specimen is to be taken to Chicago by M. F. Madden, when he returns here shortly, to exhibit to his fellow investors in the Providence property.

THE WATERLOO MINE.

GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 8.—In confirmation of a dispatch sent last week we report that the Waterloo Consolidated Mining and Milling company had offered George M. Bennett cash consideration to forego his claim to the Waterloo mineral claim the following facts are now submitted: On the 22nd of last August Bennett received the location of mineral claim which he had named the Fractional Waterloo Fractional mineral claim. Accompanying his affidavit of location, etc., was a plan which showed his location to include all the ground known as the Waterloo Consolidated Fractional mineral claim, including the ground of the new Waterloo company, was supposed to have been acquired from the old Waterloo company and on which are stamp mill, tramway, shaft and hoist of the Waterloo mine. On the 18th of last October Rupert B. Venner recorded a location of the Wellington Fractional mineral claim and a plan accompanying his affidavit showing his location to cover practically the same ground. Recently conveyance, dated October 18, of Wellington Fractional claim from Venner to the Waterloo Consolidated Mining and Milling company of Spokane, with a stated consideration of \$255, was filed for record. On the 4th instant conveyance of the Fractional Waterloo Fractional mineral claim from Bennett to the same company, with stated consideration of \$1000, was also filed for record. Meantime, after Bennett located the claim, the Waterloo Consolidated Fractional mineral claim was surveyed by Forbes M. Kirby and application for certificate of improvements preparatory to obtaining of crown grant, was made on behalf of Waterloo Consolidated Mining and Milling company. The foregoing particulars were taken today from official records on file at the office in Greenwood of the mining recorder for the Kettle River mining division. Campbell McKinney being in said division. An acknowledgment of Bennett's conveyance was sent last week to the Waterloo company at Spokane. Bennett's lawyers had already issued writ to obtain injunction forbidding Waterloo company from trespassing on the ground covered by his Fractional Waterloo Fractional mineral claim, and for declaration that the Waterloo Consolidated Fractional mineral claim is not a valid claim, but they are now discontinuing this action against the company. It is stated, though not on record, that a further cash consideration is to be received by both Venner and Bennett after a crown grant to the claim has been secured by the Waterloo company.

WHAT MR. MORINE SAYS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 9.—Hon A. B. Morine, late of the opposition in Newfoundland, who is on his way to Montreal, says the Hay-Bond treaty was an important factor in the recent elections in that colony, and that the treaty is not popular with the people. He thinks that the ratification of the treaty would materially affect the trade with Canada.

RATE OF THE THESSALON.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 9.—All doubt as to the fate of the barge Celtic on Lake Huron in the gale of November 30 was settled today when wreckage from the boat came ashore at Thessalon, Ontario. Nine men were lost.

THE SCORE IN THE SIX DAY BICYCLE RACE

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—But for one bad spill in the afternoon, in which every rider on the track went down, John Bedell being picked up unconscious, the bicycle race was without features. The men continued to drop steadily behind the record, which was attributed to jockeying and the infrequency of sprints. Early in the day it was apparent that Doerflinger and Heller were practically out of the race, the other 16 men holding close together. The score at midnight was:

Breton-Darragon, 920 miles 2 laps. McFarland-Maya, 920 miles 2 laps. Stinson-Moran, 920 miles 2 laps. Bedell-Bedell, 920 miles 2 laps. Newkirk-Jacobson, 920 miles 2 laps. Butler-Turville, 920 miles 2 laps. Leander-Floyd Krebs, 920 miles 2 laps. Barclay-Krebs, 920 miles 1 lap. Keegan-Peterson, 920 miles 1 lap. Galvin-Root, 920 miles 1 lap. Doerflinger-Heller, 896 miles 2 laps. Record, 966 miles 8 laps.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The score in the six-day bicycle race at 1 o'clock was:

Breton-Darragon, McFarland-Maya, Stinson-Moran, Bedell-Bedell, Newkirk-Jacobson, Butler-Turville, Leander-Floyd, 728 miles six laps each. Barclay-Franzkerbs, Keegan-Peterson, Galvin-Root, 728 miles five laps each. Doerflinger-Heller, 727 miles. This was the thirty-seventh hour of the race, the record for which is 753 miles eight laps.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—There was a bad spill this afternoon in which John Bedell was rendered unconscious. He was run over by Maya and Turville, who procured new wheels and continued in the race.

THE ESQUIMALT DRY DOCK

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—A report is current at Esquimalt that the Imperial government is to make an arrangement with the Dominion government for the extension of the Esquimalt dry dock to make it capable of docking a warship of 14,000 tons. This project is said to be due to the coming of the large line of battleships from Japan to Esquimalt in the near future. No confirmation of the report could be had at Esquimalt.

FIRE IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—Ten thousand dollars' damage was done to blocks No. 1513, 1515 and 1517, Notre Dame street east, between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. today by fire.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—The building on Notre Dame street occupied by a furniture store and by a number of lawyers was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$40,000. The firemen had a most difficult task in the intense cold.

OUR BUDGET OF YMR NEWS

(Special to The Miner.)

YMR, B. C., Dec. 8.—A brakeman named Tullett employed on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railroad company's mixed train met with a painful accident at Erie Sunday morning.

While doing some switching the injured man went to couple a box car on to the baggage car, and not getting out quick enough was caught and crushed. The injured man was taken to Northport, where it was ascertained that he had been badly squeezed, but his injuries are not dangerous, and he is expected to be out soon. No blame can be attached to anyone.

Fred Adie, J. T., of Warata, who is provincial fruit inspector stationed at the boundary, in speaking to your correspondent, stated that the fruit coming from Ontario into British Columbia is in a very bad condition, being loaded up with codlin moth and San Jose scale. Already a large number of cars have been condemned, and admittance refused into the province. These cars were promptly respiced to the Northwest, where there is no such strict inspection.

Mr. Adie has been for the past two weeks running on the Crow's Nest line checking up fruit. It is reported that a short time ago two cars were allowed to come into the province, were badly infected, and were distributed before the proper officials were conversant of the fact.

The Porto Rico Lumber company has let off a large force of men, and during the winter months will only run a small crew. As soon as the water rises in the spring they will resume operations on a larger scale than heretofore.

The men employed at the Fern mine are again having trouble over their pay. The result being that Gallagher & Wilson of Nelson are endeavoring to get a settlement.

WATERLOO DISPUTE SETTLED

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Dec. 8.—The difficulties in the way of Waterloo Consolidated Mining and Milling company, Spokane, obtaining a clear title to the Waterloo mine, Camp McKinney, are in a fair way towards settlement. The Waterloo claim was re-located last August by George M. Bennett and in October by R. B. Venner. Conveyances, Venner to Waterloo company, consideration, two hundred and sixty dollars, and Bennett to same company, consideration one thousand dollars, are now filed for record at the mining recorder's office, Greenwood. The action against the company commenced by Bennett's lawyers for injunctions forbidding the company from trespassing on ground claimed by Bennett, and for declaration that company's claim is not a valid one, is to be discontinued forthwith.

LONDON DOCK CHARGE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—After debating the London dock charge bill for almost four hours the house today struck out the enacting clause. This killed the bill. The debate was spirited on both sides, and all day the members were flooded with telegrams respecting the bill.

THE DISEASE AS SEEN IN NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The whole available force of the state agricultural department is now concentrated upon the foot and mouth disease outbreak in this state. Commissioner Wyetting, in a communication to Governor Odell today, reported that the precautions are doubled. Every railroad, highway and ferry landing leading into the state is guarded by officers of the department, which is closely cooped in with the United States authorities, and thus far no case of the disease has been found.

AGAINST STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The report of the select committee of the house of commons on the steamship subsidy was issued this evening. Its general tenor is distinctly against the principle of granting subsidies. The committee finds that British shipowners have suffered much from the fostering effects of subsidies paid by foreign governments; that subsidies are merely a minor factor, and that commercial skill and industry were the major factors in the recent development of shipping and trade of certain foreign countries, notably Germany.

PREFONTAINE IS ELECTED.

He Receives 3000 More Votes Than His Opponent.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—At the Malsouneuve election Prefontaine (liberal) received 4383 votes, Labelle (conservative) 3900. Majority for Prefontaine is 1383.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—The bye-election to fill the vacancy in the house of commons to fill the vacancy caused by Prefontaine's acceptance of the portfolio of marine and fisheries, took place today and resulted in the return of Prefontaine. The election was quiet and featureless. It was intensely cold, the thermometer being below the zero mark all day, doubtlessly contributing somewhat to that end.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Engineer Dennis Outlines Proposed Improvements for Alberta.

MONTREAL, Dec. 9.—There are certain very large areas of land belonging to the Canadian Pacific railway in the Northwest, and especially in Southern Alberta, which only require the construction of irrigation canals to change them from uncultivated districts into thriving villages. We have just prepared a plan for a system of irrigation, and yesterday presented it to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the company.

Such was the statement made yesterday by Mr. F. S. Dennis, who for some time past has been studying the problem of irrigation, that will mean that millions of acres of land of little value will become worth many millions of dollars.

MR. SIFTON AND THE GRAND TRUNK

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 8.—Sifton is said by an intimate friend of his to have stated in regard to the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, that if the Grand Trunk or any other company gets assistance from the government for a transcontinental it will be on the expressed condition, which will be fully guarded in legislation, that it makes its terminus at a Canadian port, and that its trade is to be expected through Canadian ports; further, that some point in the province of Quebec on the St. Lawrence, far enough east to keep open all the year round, should be selected and reached by the shortest and most direct route.

GOVERNOR ROSS IS ELECTED

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9.—Governor Ross is elected in the Yuon by over 600 majority.

THE PROBLEM OF MACHINERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Association of Machinists spoke in opposition to piece-work and premium plans. Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, followed on the "Problem of Machinery."

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9.—The 30th annual session of the American Public Health Association opened here today. The attendance was large. Men distinguished in science are here from nearly every state in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Chile.

L. C. Morris was ticketed to Vancouver over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday. W. H. Kneebone went to Victoria.

W. J. Twiss of Kaslo, who has been spending several days in the city, left yesterday for the Boundary.

Inspectors Gill and Miller of the Inland revenue service, are in the city today.

J. S. C. Gillis, inspector of a Vancouver loan company, is in the city.

THE STOCK MARKET

There was a slight rally in prices on the stock exchange yesterday, and the feeling seems to be firmer in connection with most of the popular stocks.

Table with columns: Asked, Bid, American Boy, Ben Hur, Black Tail, Butte & Boston, Canadian Gold Fields, Cariboo McKin's (ex-d.), Centre Star, Dardanelles, Deer Trail No. 2, Fairview, Fisher Maiden, Giant, Gold Leaf, Granby Consolidated, Homestake (As. pd.), Iron Mask (As. pd.), Jim Blaine, Lone Pine, Mountain Lion, Morning Glory, North Star (E. Koot.), Payne, Princess Maud, Quill, Rambler-Cariboo, Republic, San Poll, St. Elmo Con., Sullivan, Tom Thumb, War Eagle Con., White Bear (As. pd.), Wonderful.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co

Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding all stocks in British Columbia and Washington. Write or wire. Columbia Ave. ROSSLAND, B. C.

Cascade and Referendum

We have special bargains in the above stocks.

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R. A. O. HOBBS

Mining and Real Estate Broker. Member Rossland Stock Exchange. Correspondence Solicited. Cable Address: "Hobbs." 30 East Columbia Ave., Rossland, B. C.

Advertisement for 'RACER' steel saws. Text: 'RACER' is a new kind of steel saw. It is made of the finest steel, and is tempered to give it a keen cutting edge. It is only by ourselves. It is elliptic ground thin less set than any saws set taper from tooth to tooth. You when you go to buy for the Maple Leaf, Great Temper Saw, and that some other saw is not your merchant to let you like best. It is longer a guarantee of the poorest steel made of silver steel. We have for the "Razor Steel" you buy a saw for one cent 25 cents per day it must hold a keen edge for your work. These saws are shipped States, and sold at a price the best American made only by GALT & DIEBTRICH, Galt, Ontario.

WINDERMERE FLOURISHES

J. A. Kirk Gives Interesting Details of Progress in Vicinity of Wilmer--Mining Propositions Promise to Bring Windermere to the Front.

J. A. Kirk, of the Kootenay Land & Exploration company, is in Rossland for a few days. Mr. Kirk is well known here and a number of Rosslanders are interested in the corporation of which he is manager.

"Progress of the mining industry in the Windermere district during the past year has been very satisfactory under the adverse conditions that prevail in this province. While no noted transfers of titles, opening up of new properties or influx of strangers can be recorded, steady development as far as means would permit has been characteristic of the district.

NO POWDER NEEDED.

"A remarkable feature of this property is that the ore known locally as sand carbonates is mined with pick and shovel, no blasting being necessary excepting for country rock. Mr. Bruce, the manager, says that not a blast of powder has been used in the last three months although from 30 to 40 men have been engaged on underground work.

Mines Will Pay For Ambulance Service

"You may state that so far as the 'Father Pat' memorial ambulance is concerned the Le Roi regards it simply as a means of contributing to the comfort of miners who may be injured and that we expect and are prepared to pay as much in the future as in the past for the transportation of men who may be so unfortunate as to meet with accidents in the mine.

the operating charges will be for labor for mining, timber, teaming, etc. In other words it will be spent locally. The management will put up a sawmill next year on timber secured near the mine.

"If the condition of the market is favorable and the industry is placed upon a better standing by expected legislation, this mine will in all probability commence to make shipments on a large scale.

"The Ptarmigan mine has for several months almost abandoned mining and the management devoted its attention to the introduction of machinery and supplies preparatory to the initiation of mining on a large scale. Since the end of August the Horse Thief road has been traveled daily by a procession of from 12 to 16 four-horse teams carrying machinery and supplies from Wilmer to the mine--and distance of some 30 miles--and the procession still continues.

Elmore Process Man To Build Here

H. Hayman Claudet, technical representative of the Canada Ore Concentration Co., is in the city. Mr. Claudet's company control the Canadian rights of the Elmore ore process and it is the intention to at once put in a hand plant in Rossland for testing the ore of the district.

Want New Postoffice To Be Opened

The statement is made that the board of trade will devote some attention at an early date to preparing representations to the department of public works with respect to the opening of the new federal building in Rossland. It is felt that the matter should be stirred up and the postoffice put to its proper use instead of standing idle while the old premises with inadequate accommodations are still used.

Will Take Up Mineral Tax Again

The Rossland board of trade is again to take up the question of agitating for the modification of the existing mineral tax. The theme is not new, but it is generally felt that the importance of the point at issue makes it obligatory for all commercial organizations to once more draw the attention of the legislature to the necessity for remedial legislation.

The suspension of the tax as at present levied with an assurance that a permanent change will be made in regard to the taxation of ore, will probably be the main points aimed at, and every effort will be made to secure the assistance at this juncture of other boards of trade having interests similar to Rossland's.

Will Delay Decision For Few Weeks

The Rossland Liberal association did not transact any business at the regular semi-monthly meeting last night. The principal topic now being debated by the association is the silver-lead problem, and the members feel that there is no special haste required in disposing of the matter.

Notes of Interest in Local Fraternal Circles

"Although Rossland is nearly ten times smaller than Spokane," said a well known lodge man, "the city of mines has probably as many branches of prominent organizations and societies as the premier city of western Washington.

Police Raid Chinatown and Collect Poll Tax

Amid the click of chips in black-jack, fan-tan and other games and with a blue haze overspreading all, Chief of Police Ingram, backed up by Sergeant Bradshaw and Officers Stewart and Heavener, along with Assessor Harp and Sanitary Inspector Thomas H. Long--not he of the "Good-bye Booze" fame--invaded the precincts of Kwong Wing Chong's joint in Chinatown on an annual poll tax collection tour last night.

Public Library and Indian Curio Will Soon Open in Rossland

Rossland is to have its free reading room, and public library in embryo, before Christmas. This statement emanates from officers of the Sons of St. George, which organization has undertaken the task of floating the library scheme.

Wood's Phosphorine

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Rossland by Goodfellow Bros. and Rossland Drug Co. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. 50c per package guaranteed to cure.

Kootenay Curlers Will Come to Rossland

The annual bonspiel under the auspices of the Kootenay Curling association will be held in Rossland commencing on Tuesday, January 20, 1903. If the weather is unpropitious, the executive committee of the association has the authority to postpone the event.

The decision was arrived at yesterday afternoon when the annual meeting of the association took place at the office of A. B. Mackenzie. In the absence of the president, Mr. Mackenzie took the chair. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Judge John A. Forin--Patron.

Police Raid Chinatown and Collect Poll Tax

Long looming up in the distance, instantly dropped to the conclusion that something out of the ordinary was on and did their best to get out of sight as rapidly as possible. Fate was against them, however, and Chinaman after Chinaman was dragged out and brought up to Kwong Wing Chong's place.

Notes of Interest in Local Fraternal Circles

Deputy Grand Master, George Hering, on the occasion of Fidelity Lodge will be the guests of Corinthian Lodge of this city.

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Violent Scene

A General Melee, Mixup and the U With Many Adject Commandant Su

PARIS, Dec. 6.--The chamber of deputies was the scene of violent disturbances this afternoon. During a general melee, which occurred in a space in front of the tribune, it was found necessary to summon the military commandant of the Palais Bourbon with a platoon of colonial infantry, who forcibly ejected two disorderly members who declined to retire after an order for their temporary expulsion had been voted.

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ST. LOUIS BOODLER.

Charles Denny Will Serve Two Years in Prison.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 5--After a two days' trial, Charles Denny, the millionaire brewer, and director of the house of delegates, charged with perjury in connection with the suburban bill boodle deal, was found guilty tonight and his punishment fixed at two years in the penitentiary.

Will Rossland

Other minor matters were discussed... The executive was empowered to take any action...

Own Poll Tax

In the distance, instant conclusion that some ordinary was on and get out of sight as rapidly as possible...

MAN CURIO IN ROSSLAND

Very interesting Indian relic was deposited at the Ferris, of this city, who through the kindly offices of many years' experience...

VIOLENT SCENES IN DEPUTIES

A General Melee, Resulting in a Mixup and the Use of Fists Along With Many Adjectives--The Military Commandant Summoned Troops

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The chamber of deputies was the scene of violent disturbances this afternoon. During a general melee, which occurred in a space in front of the tribune, it was found necessary to summon the military commandant of the Palais Bourbon with a platoon of colonial infantry...

DEVELOPED INTO A TRUNK LINE

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Herald will say tomorrow that the passing of the control of the Pere Marquette railway into the hands of the Pere Marquette syndicate, the road will within a few days formally take over the Lake Erie & Detroit railway...

THE PROHIBITIONISTS FAILED.

Temperance Sentiment is Strong But Failed to Poll the Votes. TORONTO, Dec. 4.—Ontario will not have prohibition. Though the actual vote will not be determined for probably a couple of days, enough is known at this hour (9:30) to indicate that the prohibitionists have failed in the task...

Narrow Escape From Fire of Shamrock III

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Shamrock III, Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America cup, had a narrow escape from being burned tonight in a fire which did great damage to the Dennis shipbuilding yards at Dumbarton. Only strenuous efforts saved the challenger, now well advanced in her construction, from destruction.

DEATH OF EX-SPEAKER T. B. REED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The physicians in attendance upon ex-Speaker Reed, who is ill at the Harlington Hotel here, at 8:30 tonight issued the following bulletin regarding his condition: Mr. Reed's condition not so favorable. Uraemic symptoms becoming more pronounced. Almost total suppression of kidney function.

SHAMROCK III LOOKS EVERY INCH A WINNER

GLASGOW, Dec. 6.—Sir Thomas Lipton, after an inspection of Shamrock III today, said: "I am delighted with the extent and nature of the work already done. The yacht is already framed and Messrs. Fife, Wride and Sharnau Crawford all agree that she looks every inch a winner."

MUSN'T MONKEY WITH THE COURT

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 6.—Mayor R. R. Wright Jr. and eleven aldermen were sentenced this afternoon by Judge John J. Mullins of the district court to serve four months in jail for contempt of court in disregarding the injunction issued by Judge Mullins to restrain the enactment of an ordinance granting a franchise to the Denver City Tramway company in the form in which it was presented.

T. G. BLACKSTOCK ON B. C. MINING

TORONTO, Dec. 6.—In conversation with the Mail and Empire yesterday Mr. T. G. Blackstock, vice-president of the Centre Star mine, in Rossland, B. C., gave some interesting and additional facts to those contained in the annual report, as published in this column a few days ago. Mr. Blackstock has by no means lost faith in his British Columbia mining enterprises.

RESTORED TO NORMAL HEALTH

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Fully restored to his normal health, but a trifle weak from his illness, John Dillon, the Irish leader, left Chicago for New York this evening. "Mrs. Dillon," he said, just before his departure, "sailed for New York when she received the news of my illness and is due to arrive at New York tomorrow morning. Fortunately my illness was merely a congestive chill, complicated with liver trouble, which yielded to treatment. Mrs. Dillon and I will remain in New York one week, I expect to spend Christmas at my home in Dublin and shall rest there until the session of parliament in February."

CRUISERS ARE IN COMMISSION

Italy is Thought to Be Sending the Boats to Venezuela--Italy is Thought to Have Claims Against the Southern Country--The Delegate in Rome

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Rome says that two station cruisers have been ordered to be put in commission for immediate active service. These vessels, the dispatch adds, are thought to be going to Venezuela. It is believed in London that the report of the preparation of the Italian cruisers arises from the fact that Italy has claims against Venezuela and that a delegate of President Castro was in Rome this week endeavoring to reach an agreement with the government in the matter of these claims.

THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 6.—The miners having finished their attack on the Coxes mines in the Hazleton region today turned the attention of the commission to the collieries of G. B. Markle & Co. in the same locality. The witnesses scored what appeared to be telling points as to wages and other conditions prevailing in the mines of this independent company. The attorneys for the company were not prepared to cross-examine the witnesses on all things they intended to call, and the commission has granted the company the privilege of again calling the witnesses.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 6.—The government commission appointed to investigate the Danish West Indies question will sail January 4th. It will also visit the British West Indies for the purpose of gathering information concerning these islands, and will return here in April. The commission has been hearing testimony of persons connected with the Danish West Indies, and today consulted with the well known expert in dermatology, Dr. Ealers, regarding leprosy, which is said to be prevalent in the colony. Dr. Ealers may go to the Danish West Indies.

TUNNEL UNDER LAKE ERIE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The last spade of earth that separated the workmen in digging the two sections of the big waterworks tunnel under Lake Erie was removed today, and after six years' continuous labor the tunnel is practically completed. Its purpose is to supply the city with pure water from a lake crib, five miles out on Lake Erie. Since the work began 50 lives have been lost from explosion and other accidents. The tunnel is 100 feet below the bottom of the lake. It is 90 feet in diameter and 1200 feet in length when fully equipped. Its capacity will be 200,000,000 gallons of water a day. The construction of the tunnel cost \$1,250,000.

CHIEF IS REINSTATED.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Chief of Police Cardenas, who was relieved from his post last month by Mayor Farrell for having the police disperse the striking cigar makers against the mayor's orders, has been reinstated by Secretary of the Government Yero.

TROOPS SENT BACK.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 6.—A further contingent of 800 troops was sent back to Puerto Colombia on board the Marquon yesterday. The United States gunboat Bancroft arrived here today.

A BIG TIE CONTRACT.

The C. P. R. Has Ordered 725,000 of the East Kootenay Lumber Company. (Granbrook Herald.) A. Leitch, manager of the East Kootenay Lumber Company, received word from Winnipeg Saturday from the C. P. R. officials placing an order for 725,000 railroad ties. This is probably the largest order ever given to one company, and it means a lot of work to meet this demand. The East Kootenay Lumber Company will put in a tie mill on Moyle lake, equipped with special machinery for the work. It will cut nothing but ties, but any valuable waste will be taken care of later. Plans for the new mill have been perfected, and the machinery will be ordered at once and as soon as it arrives and is installed, work on the big contract will be inaugurated.

The New America's Cup Defender

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 6.—Work on the new America's cup defender at the Herreshoff ship yard is fully two weeks ahead of a similar construction on the Constitution two years ago. The mechanics are now preparing the lead keel for frame fitting. The first bronze stake called the keel plate, will probably be set the coming week. Preparations are being made for casting the stem and stern posts. Both will be of gun metal. Like the Constitution the new yacht will have a balanced rudder, the frames for which have been cast in the sail loft. A mainmast was cut today. Some of the Constitution's sails are being overhauled and changes will be made in the lighter ones.

