

THE WINNIPEG MINE

A Seven-Drill Compressor Has Been Purchased For It.

ITS RICH VEINS OF ORE

There is One Ledge of 17 Feet in Width that Carries Ore that Gives Returns of \$74 to the Ton—The City of Paris Adds to Its Plant.

Duncan McIntosh, president, general manager and resident director of the Winnipeg Mining & Smelting company, of the Wellington camp, in the Boundary Creek country, in the city, and may be found at the Kootenay. In speaking of the Boundary Creek section Thursday, he said: "Just as soon as the Canadian Pacific railway is ready to receive ore from the Boundary Creek section there will be a large tonnage available. There are at least 10 large mines in the section which will be ready to market their ore. I think the tonnage, right at the start, will be as large as from any of the mining camps in British Columbia. Among the mines that will begin to ship is the Winnipeg. We have considerable ore on the dump, and besides we will in the meanwhile take out considerable more, and by the time the road is finished we will have perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 tons of ore on the dump.

In order to expedite the work of development, a seven-drill compressor was purchased by the City of Paris for the Winnipeg from Frank R. Mendenhall, of the Jencks Machine company. The plant includes an 80-horse power boiler, a compressor, and three drills. These will supplement the two drills which are already at work in the mine. This machinery was shipped from this city to Bossburg today via the Red Mountain and Spokane Falls & Northern railways, and will leave the latter place on Saturday. We intend to hurry this machinery as fast as possible to the mine and hope to have it in running order in ten days after it arrives at the mine.

"With this plant the work can be expedited. The shaft is now down to a depth of 300 feet. We next intend to push on to the 100-foot level and then pushed on down to the 200-foot level, where the work of prospecting and drifting is now being done. It is expected that the shaft will be pushed on down to the 400-foot level. There are two veins on the property that have been crossed. One of these is 17 feet in width, and the other is from six to seven feet wide. The ore from the 17-foot ledge is the richest, and a trial shipment of ore from this lead gave returns of \$74 to the ton. While our ore bodies are not as large as those to be found in the famous Old Ironsides, still the values are greater. I believe that we will be able to pay dividends soon after we begin to ship. The company has a large amount of money in the treasury to run it for some time to come, and hence there will be no use for the money derived from the mine. When this work is done with it. A few thousand tons of 870 rock was taken yesterday, and I believe we have a large tonnage of this ore at the City of Paris," concluded Mr. McIntosh.

THE LAST OF THE TRIAL.

Iron Mask-Centre Star Case Stands Adjudged since die—Experts Leave Town.

Thursday was the last day for the present, of the Iron Mask-Centre Star trial. In the morning Mr. Justice Walker took his seat at 10 o'clock and the cross-examination of Dr. R. W. Raymond was taken up by Mr. Bodwell. Nothing particularly new was brought out. The witness reasserting facts that had already been stated by him the day previous.

After the doctor had been excused, considerable discussion took place upon the exact terms of the order of the Court adjourning the trial until a day to be agreed upon in the future.

His Lordship will consider the terms and the order will be issued later. The defendants will prepare and hand over to W. J. P. Davis, a copy of the Centre Star wine working, so that no further dispute such as happened yesterday can occur again.

The Court, counsel, witnesses and officials gathered their traps and departed. The exhibits have all been packed away, and perhaps the last has been heard of this famous trial. If the case goes on it will next be heard before the full court at Victoria by way of appeal.

It was stated on the street yesterday that there was a possibility of some settlement being arrived at by the parties, of all the questions in dispute, but this is a mere rumor, and there is no foundation in fact for it.

There is, however, but little probability of the trial coming on again before next fall.

Clarence King, Louis Janin and W. Lindgren are well on their way home. Dr. Raymond will leave today.

E. P. Davis, Q. C., left for the coast last evening. E. V. Bodwell, Q. C., and T. P. Galt will be here for a day or so, but for the time being, no more will be heard of the trial. It is a matter of regret that the plaintiffs' expert witnesses were not heard, as in that case an interesting comparison might have been made by the large audience that gathered daily during the trial.

Work Resumed on the Elise.

Work has been resumed on the Elise property near the Lerwick Mining company. This property has been opened by a shaft 125 feet deep and a tunnel, which has been driven in for a distance of 320 feet and which taps the tunnel. A drift along the hanging wall of the vein has been run for a distance of 65 feet. A contract for 100 additional feet of drifting has just been let. The vein ore body is some 40 feet in width and in the center are streaks of from 10 to 18 inches of pay ore, while most of the remainder of the ledge is concentrating ore. When the property has been opened more and additional stoping ground is available the intention is to erect a concentrator.

Doubled Its Plant.

The City of Paris Mining company of the Boundary Creek country, has increased its five-drill compressor by the addition of a five-drill plant. This gives it a ten-drill compressor. A 20-horse

power hoist was also purchased. The work of developing the City of Paris and the City of Lincoln claims, which are owned by the City of Paris company, is making excellent progress. These claims have rising ledges, and it is now certain that there will be available a large lot of ore for the smelter by the time the railroad completed into the Boundary Creek country.

The Burnt Basin Camp.

T. R. Rea has just returned from the Burnt Basin camp, where he reports there is great activity in prospecting and the development of mining properties. There are now five mining companies operating there. These are the Avon Gold Mining company, the St. George Mining company, the Mother Lode Mining company, the John Bull Mining company, and the Mystery Mining company. This activity for a section mining camp, which a year ago was almost unknown, he considers to be something more than usual. The development work being done by these companies is of a most satisfactory character, as it is proving that the region is rich. Mr. Rea says there is no doubt that the Burnt Basin section will before a great while, become a large producer of mineral.

Rob Roy Bond Lifted.

John Y. Cole and Frank R. Mendenhall have taken up the bond on the Rob Roy claim in the Greenwood camp. This claim lies only a short distance from the Old Ironsides and other prominent properties in the Greenwood camp. There is a good surface showing on the Rob Roy, and the ore from the surface assays from \$8 to \$10 in gold and from 5 to 6 per cent in copper. Messrs. Cole and Mendenhall have been offered more than they paid for the Rob Roy, and it is probable that they will accept the offer.

PROFITS ALMOST FABULOUS.

Montreal Capitalists Make Much Money by Rise in Anaconda Stock.

The story of the recent rise in Anaconda is a most interesting one to Canadians, and especially to those Montrealers who made such a handsome rake-up. It appears that Marcus Daly and J. B. Haggin held 630,000 shares of this famous stock, while the balance, amounting to 570,000 shares, were sold to the Rothschilds, or the Exploration company, as it is generally called.

Some months ago Charles R. Hosmer, manager of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, got it into his head that there were millions in "Anaconda" if anyone had the courage to accumulate the stock in any considerable quantity, and subsequent events have proved he had gauged the possibilities of this mine.

It is said that Mr. Hosmer had considerable difficulty in convincing Canadians that there was a "bur" in the stock, but he finally succeeded in convincing a number of operators of several capital with splendid results. C. R. Hosmer, Hon. L. J. Forget, H. S. Holt, R. B. Angus, James Ross, and other gentlemen, both in Montreal and Toronto, began to purchase Anaconda early last fall, paying from \$25 to \$45 per share.

GOOD STREET WORK UP TOWN.

The B. A. C. is Opening Up Spokane Street and Beautifying Its Grounds.

The British America corporation is located in Spokane in preparing to have good streets on the Nickel Plate side, and is waiting for any appropriation from the city council, but has a considerable force of men opening up Spokane street north of the river tracks. The work is being thoroughly done under the eyes of an experienced foreman, and in a very few days the street will be opened for several blocks. Work is also in progress in grading the ground around the general offices and these will be seeded down and planted with flowers, so as to make the offices the garden spots of the city. The location on the high offers exceptional facilities for nice grounds, and it is understood that all the company's residential property will be improved in the same way.

In the meantime the railway company is keeping the Spokane street crossing clear, so that teaming to the offices, houses, and shops of the corporation is now becoming as easy as before it was difficult.

WORK ON THE ROCK CUT.

It Will Probably Not Be Completed for Several Weeks.

It has been supposed that the work on the rock bluff on Columbia avenue was about completed, but this is not the case. There is still a considerable amount of work to be done in fencing the north wall, and if the work proceeds no more rapidly than the future has shown, it will probably be the middle of next month before the work is completed. The original amount of solid rock that had to be taken out, according to the estimate of the city engineer, was 7,383 cubic yards, and about 400 cubic yards of earth. Approximately about 7,000 cubic yards of solid rock have been cut out and all the earth has been removed.

When the work was started it was with the distinct understanding that only light blasts should be put in, and the work should go on so as to leave a vertical face, which would have been perfectly safe, and a good safe roadway would have been made that would have filled the requirements of the city until such time as she felt able to widen the street to its full width. The heavy blasts that were put in, however, shattered the face of the wall, and a considerable amount of overhanging rock has been left which will have to be removed before the work can be accepted, in addition to the ballast that has to be placed on the street. The work of the sub-contractor has been satisfactory to the city engineer, but the original contractors made some serious blunders that will have to be made good yet. The city, however, has a reserve of 15 per cent of the contract price that was held back in accordance with the contract, and this will probably be sufficient to complete the work.

Improvements on Second Avenue.

The work of excavating under the Western hotel, on Second avenue, is now complete, and the carpenters are at work putting in the lower story. When completed the hotel will present a handsome appearance, and will be one of the most conveniently located houses in the city, as it will be in the immediate proximity of both depots.

THE REPUBLIC CAMP.

Work Has Been Started on the O. K. Claim.

Republic, Wash., May 8.—[Special.]—Colonel Linsley, a large mining operator from Spokane, has been here several days, looking over his mining interests. He has just returned from Camp McKinney, where he is interested in numerous mines. He has made arrangements to start a tunnel on the Excelsior group here, which lies south of the Golden Harvest.

Work has been started on the O. K. claim, which adjoins the Mountain Lion property, and on the Nalbu, three-quarters of a mile southeast of town. Both properties are owned by Roseland mining company. This activity for a section mining camp, which a year ago was almost unknown, he considers to be something more than usual.

The past week has been a fair one in the local stock market. There has been no great rush at any one time, but still the principal business will average up well. The principal flurry was in Deer Park. This stock has advanced in the past few days from 4 1/2 to 6 3/4 cents. There are so many offerings at this price that it has kept the price down. Work was resumed yesterday on the property of the Deer Park. It is expected that there will soon result a considerable improvement in the market.

On the exchange yesterday there were 7,500 shares of Deer Park sold at from 6 to 6 1/2 cents. There were sales at these figures outside of the exchange. On the Toronto exchange there was a sale of 1,000 shares at 6 3/4 cents.

There has been considerable trading in Morrison during the week, and the price ranged from 17 to 17 1/2 cents. The property is reported to be in good condition and the development work is being carried on energetically.

There has been some movement in Evening Star owing to the recent strike of three feet of shipping ore in the upraise between the tunnel. On the local board yesterday 2,500 shares were sold at from 10 to 10 1/4 cents.

The fact that work is to be resumed on the property of the White Bear company has caused a renewed demand for its shares. This is shown by the fact that 4,000 shares were sold on the local board yesterday. Ten thousand shares were sold on the Toronto board at from 4 3/4 to 5 cents. This did not include the Toronto afternoon sales.

Tamarack continues to be sought for, and there has been considerable dealing in it during the past week. Yesterday on the local board 3,000 shares were sold at 16 1/4 cents.

Homestake has been dealt in, and 2,500 were sold yesterday at 8 3/4 cents. There has been some dealing in Fairmont at 10 cents.

For Dundee on the local board, 21 1/2 cents was bid and 24 cents asked. There has been quite a demand for the shares of Similkameen Copper, and 20,000 changed hands during the week at 10 cents. There is a copper proposition pure and simple, and its future will be watched with considerable interest.

The shares of the Bendigo company are already to be put on the market at 7 cents. This company owns some promising properties near Marcus.

There are a great many applications for foreign places. An allotment of shares will shortly be made. There was a sale of a block of Wild Horse of considerable size during the week. G. R. K. selling some, a block having been disposed of yesterday at 1 1/2 cents.

There has been several sales of Gopher during the week at 1 1/2 cents. On the Canadian Free Gold Mines shares continue to sell during the week. Any offered under the market price of 15 cents were quickly picked up by investors at 10 cents. The market is selling at 30 1/2.

Brandon & Golden Crown is selling around 30 cents. On the Toronto exchange yesterday there were sales as follows: Minnehaha at from 27 to 27 1/2 cents; Dardanelles at 10 cents; Rambler-Cariboo at 28 cents; Deer Park at 6 3/4 cents; Evening Star at 16 1/4 cents; White Bear at 4 cents; Silver Belle at 3 1/2 cents; and White Bear at from 4 3/4 to 5 cents.

Appended are the official quotations for yesterday of the Roseland Mining and Stock Exchange:

Table with columns: Name, ASKED, BID. Includes entries for Athabasca, Grand & Golden Crown, Big Three, B. C. Gold Fields, Canada Western (McKinney), Cariboo (Camp McKinney), Canadian Gold Mines, Crow's Nest Pass Coal, Dardanelles, Dundee, Deer Park, Evening Star, Fairview, Fairmount, Homesake, Iron Horse, Iron Mask, Iron Point, Iron Horse, Jumbo, Kin Blinn, Knob Hill, Lone Star, London Consolidated, Mountain Lion, Roseland Consolidated, Monte Christo, Monarch, Minnehaha, Morrison, Novelty, Northern Belle, Old Ironsides, Princess Maud, Rambler-Cariboo, Red Mountain View, St. Elmo Consolidated, Smuggler, Tamarack (Kenneth) pooled, Van And, Victoria-Triumph, Wonderful, War Eagle Consolidated, White Bear, Waterloo, Winnipeg.

Morrison, 500 at 17c, 1,000 at 17 1/2c; Monte Christo, 1,000 at 11c, 2,000 at 11 1/4c; Deer Park, 2,000 at 6c, 3,000 at 6c; Republic, 1,000 at 30 1/2c; Evening Star, 500 at 10c, 2,000 at 10 1/4c; Homestake, 2,500 at 3 3/4c; Tamarack, 1,000 at 16 1/4c, 2,000 at 16 1/4c; White Bear, 500, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000 at 4 1/2c.

JONES COMES BACK FREE.

All Matters in Connection With the Inland Revenue Arranged.

W. S. Jones, the late deputy collector of inland revenue here, will probably return to the city in a few days, a free man. He has been satisfied with the manner in which the money, \$1,242.36, that he had collected for the Dominion government, and all proceedings have been quashed. Mr. Jones' case was having a little time in Spokane, was taken charge of by his old friend Dave O'Neil in that city, and when Collector Miller and Bondsman Ruschek reached Spokane the matter was quickly arranged and all the proceedings were called off.

THE STOCK MARKET

There is Quite a Flurry in Deer Park Shares.

THEY ARE ADVANCING

The Cause of the Advance is the Resumption of Development Work on the Property of the Company—White Bear Shares Are Selling Rapidly.

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FROM THE RECORDS.

Transfers.

A. G. Elliott to David B. Foster the James Stanley mineral claim on Green Mountain \$400.

Henry Kehoe, to the Canadian Pacific Exploration limited, the Leon mineral claim, on divide between main Murphy creek and the South Fork, \$5.

J. M. Jordan to S. F. McKinnon, the Sunrise fraction mineral claim on Record Mountain, adjoining the Wallingford, \$1.

R. M. Reeves to A. J. Lang, 3-32 interest in the Clara B., 3-16 interest in the Independence mineral claim on 15-Mile creek, \$125.

S. J. Brails to C. E. Becker, 1-2 interest in the Consolidated Virginia mineral claim on Granite Mountain, \$1.

The Ethel Group Gold Mining company, limited, to the Fero Consolidated Mines, limited, the Ethel No. 1, Elk No. 1, Iron King No. 4, Blue Bird No. 1, Ada L. and Tenderfoot mineral claims, between Murphy and Sheep creek, \$3.

F. A. Williamson to Samuel McKee, the Old Glory, Revenue and Single Standard mineral claims on Revenue Mountain, \$1.

William G. Adamson to W. H. Cranston, 1-2 interest in the Union Maid mineral claim on Lake Mountain, \$1.

Robt. Bond to Charles Miller, 1-12 interest in the Utopia, Friday, Mazoma, Venango, Alleghany, Mohawk, Merrimac and the Old Glory, Revenue and Single Standard mineral claims on Revenue Mountain, \$1.

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CALL THE MEMBERS

Columbia & Western Bill Read a Third Time.

THERE WERE NO SPEECHES

Oliver Wanted an Amendment—Several Members Spoke in Its Favor, None Opposed It—They Just Voted—The Bill Carried by 61 to 14.

Ottawa, May 10.—[Special.]—The report that the Columbia & Western Bill was read a third time on Monday last was premature. It was merely put through committee and was allowed to stand over. It came up for the third reading tonight, and was the first order of business after recess. Oliver of Alberta moved that the increased bonding privileges be continued to show main line as far as Midway, or that it be referred back to the railway committee in order that the Canadian Pacific railway might submit proof that the cost of the railway will average \$35,000 per mile. He was willing that the road should be bonded to the extent of its cost, but not on a basis of its earning power.

J. Ross Robertson supported the amendment, but his words and actions proved of no avail in that matter. Mr. Robertson said further that the C. P. R. had so disgraced itself in connection with townsite matters as to make Canada blush and it was high time to show Mr. Shaughnessy that the C. P. R. must stop plundering the people of British Columbia.

Hewitt Bostock said the company had bonding powers under its provincial charter to the extent of \$25,000 per mile, and he thought it would be well to refer the bill back to the railway committee to see whether if the present bill were passed the company would not then have bonding powers to the extent of \$80,000 per mile.

Mr. Bostock made a vigorous speech, setting forth the burdens that traffic in the country would not then have bonding privileges were given than necessary, and dilated on the consequent highness of rates.

Leighton McCarthy, Richardson and Spink spoke in favor of sending back the bill.

From the C. P. R. side of the question there were no speeches, it was a mere question of "call in the members." The bill was defeated by 14 for to 61 against. The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier said to Sir Charles Tupper, on the house, that no legislation would be introduced this session to give representations in the commons to the Yukon. Mr. Laurier said he believed that the reports from Washington of the Anglo-American conference was declared off.

Constock, Brockville, got a monster demonstration on being introduced today by Mulock and Fraser. Over 400 delegates came with him from Brockville. A large number of them were ladies. They filled all the galleries, and could not refrain from cheering, and the speaker had to warn them that they were there on sufferance.

WANTED HIS PAY.

King Tanu Lodged a Complaint Against the Treasury Department.

THE MINING REVIEW

The Ore Body in the Velvet Is Fifty Feet in Width.

NO. 1 TO BE A SHIPPER

A Strike of Three Feet of Ore Made in the Evening Star—Ore Found in Two Places in the Iron Horse—A 2,500-Foot Shaft for the Le Roi.

The mining news this week is of an encouraging character, and good progress is being made in all directions. The ore body on the 100-foot level of the Velvet has widened out to 50 feet. This is one of the very best showings of ore in the Trail Creek division, and it only needs to be shown that this body is continuous in depth to make it certain that the Velvet is a mine of more than ordinary value.

In the upraise from the lower to the upper tunnel of the Evening Star a three-foot vein of arsenical iron has been encountered. The ore from this averages about \$31 per ton.

In the Iron Horse on the 300-foot level ore has been found in the west drift. The entire face of the drift is in ore. In the south crosscut what appears to be the main body of the property has just been met. This has been crosscut for a distance of three feet. The work this week should demonstrate the extent and value of this body.

It is officially announced that the No. 1 will commence the shipping of ore before fall. There are reserves of ore to reach the 400-foot level before the shipping of ore will begin.

Superintendent Carlyle has recommended that the workings of the Le Roi be extended to a depth of 2,500 feet and the directorate has endorsed the suggestion. A new vertical shaft will be sunk at present level to the east at present level for the purpose of arranging for the machinery of a sufficient capacity to do the work to a depth of 2,500 feet. He is expected to return on Tuesday, and it is thought that the work of beginning the work in the shaft will be commenced.

Owing to the same circumstances that existed during the week ending April 29th, namely, the retimbering of some shafts and the general clean-up of some of the stopes, the Le Roi shipments fell off still further again, and were only 1,796.5 tons for the week, instead of 2,630 for the week ending April 22. Yesterday, however, the shipments were 378 tons, and from this time on will continue to increase, and in the course of a week they will reach about 450 tons per day as soon as the second furnace is blown in.

The ore shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending May 6th, and for the year to date, are as follows:

Year Tons	
Le Roi	25,530.5
War Eagle	10,437.5
Iron Horse	18
Evening Star	36
Deer Park	18
Total tons	36,780

No. 1.—The B. A. C. is putting in a machine today in the 300-foot station on the No. 1 to drift further in there, and started about the middle of last week to sink down to the 400-foot level. They are now down about 335 feet and are encountering a good deal of water which however is being overcome without a great deal of difficulty. They are drifting in the same ore chute and opening up the ledge. The development work done so far has heretofore been in the 200-foot level but a station is now cut at the 300-foot level and drifting is started. The work is now to be actively prosecuted. It is now considered more than probable that the No. 1 will become an active shipper before the fall. Superintendent Long, who is in charge of this mine and of the Josie and Annie, is unfortunately sick in Spokane.

Le Roi.—There is but little new to be said of the Le Roi mine. The work of cleaning up is now about finished and in consequence more active shipments commenced yesterday. Development is being pushed with all possible speed, so as to keep pace with the shipping. Everything is being got ready for the new hoisting plant when it arrives, which will be in two or three months. This will allow of a large increase in shipments. The second shaft of the smelter was started up in stack of the smelter on Wednesday last and the company is now in a position to treat over 400 tons a day. There is now nearly 20,000 tons of ore at Northport and shipments are now about 350 tons a day, but will increase when the new hoist is completed.

In Mr. Carlyle's report to the company he states "within a few days the work will be left to submit a report recommending the sinking of a large vertical shaft on this property, which the great showings of ore in the mine now demand and fully warrant. It will be a shaft equipped with a hoisting plant sufficient for a depth of 2,500 feet, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day."

Velvet.—Superintendent Morrish of the Velvet, was in the city yesterday from the Spokane mountain. He reports that operations have been delayed somewhat from water in the Velvet. The main tunnel is now in a distance of 228 feet. This second ledge is now about 400 feet to tap the ledge. The south crosscut on the 100-foot level is now in for a distance of 93 feet. The ore body encountered on this crosscut is now 50 feet wide. It is one of the largest ore chutes found in the camp. The shaft has now reached a depth of 250 feet, and crosscutting has begun to tap the ledge at this point on this level. With the exception of the delay occasioned by water, operations on the mine are making good progress, and the mine never looked better.

Evening Star.—Rather an important strike of arsenical iron ore has been found in the Evening Star. It was encountered in the raise from the lower to the upper tunnel. The ore from this find carries more value than anything that has hitherto been found in the Evening Star. The raise will be finished in a few days. The ledge is three feet wide and returns assays of about \$31 to the ton, and there is known to be 60,500 feet of it. Jerome Drummer, general manager of the company, it being expected, will be here within a few days, and he will decide the question of continuing the shaft from the lower tunnel. The question of the shipping of the ore which is now on the dump, will also be then decided.

Iron Horse.—Three drills are now being used in the workings. One is being operated in the east drift, one in the west and the third to the south. The full face in the west drift is in ore. This vein is what is known as the Iron Mask vein. In the south drift the ore is commencing to come in strong, and as the point where the ore is now found is under the big surface croppings, it is thought that the outer

portions of the large ledge has been encountered. The management is gratified with the outlook.

Homestake.—A prospecting crosscut is being driven south from the drift on the 200-foot level. This crosscut has been run in for a distance of 20 feet, and was commenced on the 20th of April. It is 180 feet from the shaft. The new pump, which was recently installed by the management, is doing excellent work. The workings are easily kept clear of water. The amount of water was so great before the pump was procured that it drove the miners out of the drift.

War Eagle.—Superintendent Hastings stated yesterday that the reason why the ore shipments from the War Eagle are below the average this past week is that two of the levels are full of broken ore; the accumulations during the time the mine ceased shipping. This has prevented the management from shipping out the full complement during the past week. The work on the main shaft is proceeding rapidly. The 700-foot level has been reached and a station is being cut out preparatory to sinking still deeper. The strike mentioned last week continues to develop satisfactorily. Six foot samples taken from the 12-foot ledge give an average value of from \$20 to \$60. Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock are expected here about the first of June. There is nothing new to report on the working of the new machinery, but the compressor plant is still in the hands of the contractors.

Centre Star.—Men are busy timbering the main shaft of the Centre Star from the 100 to the 300-foot level. The ore body is a large one and is being erected and this will be finished within the next 30 days. Upon its completion the mine will at once commence shipping to trail. In the Centre Star mine on Iron Mask ground, the territory in dispute in the pending law suit, the 18 feet of sinking directed by the Court to be done under D. J. Macdonald's management has been finished. The connection has been made with the Iron Mask tunnel. Drifting is in progress, but as the limit has been fixed at "not exceeding in all nine feet," it is expected that all the work will be completed by this evening.

Gertrude.—The shaft of the Gertrude is now down 186 feet. About seven feet a week is being made. When the 200-foot level is reached a station will be cut out and drifting will be commenced. Just in what direction is not yet determined. The electric hoist is doing good service. It has a capacity of lifting two tons 280 feet per minute. Timbering the shaft down to tonight, and sinking will be resumed tomorrow.

Josie and Annie.—Work is progressing steadily in the Josie and in the Annie through the Josie. The station at the 300-foot level is being cut out and tanks and machinery are being put in preparatory to sinking to the 400-foot level. The work is somewhat slow as there is quite a little bad ground there. The surface work on preparatory to putting in a larger galvanized frame and hoist.

Columbia-Kootenay.—There is little or no change to note in the work on the Columbia-Kootenay. No attempt is being made to develop the new body of ore from above, but upraises are being made for the purpose of getting under it from the low levels. Since the B. A. C. took hold of the property last year about a mile and a quarter of work in drifts, raises and crosscuts has been done.

Jumbo.—Work continues in No. 3 tunnel on the Jumbo, now in 221 feet, and highly mineralized rock is being encountered. Manager Galusha visited the mine yesterday and expressed himself well satisfied with the progress being made. Mr. Galusha also stated that from his inspection yesterday he believed there would be some interesting developments in the property shortly.

Nickel Plate.—The vertical shaft from the 200-foot level is being pushed through to the surface on the Nickel Plate and this week the management will start to sink down to the 400-foot level. They are now down about 335 feet and are encountering a good deal of water which however is being overcome without a great deal of difficulty. They are drifting in the same ore chute and opening up the ledge. The development work done so far has heretofore been in the 200-foot level but a station is now cut at the 300-foot level and drifting is started. The work is now to be actively prosecuted. It is now considered more than probable that the No. 1 will become an active shipper before the fall. Superintendent Long, who is in charge of this mine and of the Josie and Annie, is unfortunately sick in Spokane.

Wallingford.—Some very rich copper ore was brought down from the mine yesterday. Work is being continued in the shaft which is now down 48 feet. The indications continue most favorable. It is expected a large force will be put to work in both tunnel and shaft so soon as the roads are in better condition for packing supplies.

Anaconda.—Work is progressing very satisfactorily with a double shift night and day. It is expected that the first small lead will be struck in 75 feet further on in the tunnel. The large main lead will not be met until 150 feet further has been driven.

Iron Colt.—Work continues on the main drift, and the ore body is widening out. This drift is being driven on the 300-foot level, and is now in 175 feet. The character of the ore is improving.

Great Western.—Work on the Great Western is practically suspended, while waiting for the boilers and machinery, which are expected to arrive very shortly.

Mascot.—Work is going on as usual in the Mascot. The crosscut from No. 2 tunnel is being extended. No. 3 tunnel is now in about 545 feet.

Sunset No. 2.—The main shaft is now down about 390 feet, and the new shaft is down 40 feet, all which latter is being timbered as the work progresses.

Coxey.—Surface water prevents work in tunnel No. 1 on the Coxey, but in No. 2 tunnel, now in 550 feet, work continues drifting west on the ledge.

The Iron Mask.  
Work on the Iron Mask has been somewhat interfered with during the progress of the trial of the great suit, but is now going on favorably. The force on the mine, which is now about 40, will be increased at once and very shortly be doubled, and active shipments will be made from this time on. The vein now in dispute in the courts between the Centre Star and the Iron Mask people is only a small part of the property, as the management claims to have five other veins larger and richer than the one in dispute. The ore that is now being shipped, and which is expected to be shipped in much larger quantities in the future is rich and the smelter returns are satisfactory in every respect.

AN ABSCONDER.  
A Receiver Appointed for R. A. Hasham, Who Has Fled to the States.  
London, May 9.—A receiver was appointed in the bankruptcy court for R. A. Hasham, a shipper, whose liabilities are \$125,000. According to a statement made in court, Hasham absconded, sailing for New York on April 28, having previously drawn from the bank upwards of \$15,000, one half of which he remitted to his wife in New York, to whom he also transferred his estate at Beyrouth, Syria. Hasham's wife is conducting an opera company in the United States, and is herself a well known singer with an income of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum. Steps have been taken for the arrest of Hasham.

Ernie the Winner.  
New York, May 9.—Frank Ernie of Buffalo, was awarded the decision on points over Geo. McFadden of this city, at the end of a 25-round bout before the Lenox Athletic club tonight.

WAS A HARD TASK.  
The Installation of the Yellowstone Plant Is Completed.

E. M. Aldrich returned Monday from Salmo Siding, where he has been for the past few weeks engaged in the task of transporting from the railway station and installing the machinery for the Yellowstone group. The plant consisted of a four-drill compressor, two drills, boilers, etc. The Yellowstone group is located 12 miles from the mine, and it was not until the time that Mr. Aldrich began the work of transporting the plant from the railway the weather became warm, the ground soft and the trouble commenced. Four miles of the road became a swamp and the toboggans mired in these. It was found to be impossible to get the boilers in whole, and Mr. Aldrich sent to Spokane for boiler makers and had them cut in two. It was found that even the halves of the boilers were hard to transport, so soft was the road. The men employed would work only four or five days on the boggy trail and quit because of the hardship. Mr. Aldrich has had 25 years' experience with this class of work, and never during that period did he have five weeks of such difficulties as was the transportation of this plant into the Yellowstone. He says he will not undertake a like task for four times what he is now being paid. Had the ground remained hard the task could have easily been accomplished in a couple of weeks. The plant began operations yesterday.

The company is having plans made for an extensive water power plant. The Yellowstone group is located near where two large creeks come together. There are a capacity of between 500 and 600 inches during even the dry months of summer. The plans include the erection of a 40-stamp mill, which will be increased to 100 stamps. The water power, including the compressor is to be operated with water power, and even then there will be energy to spare.

The telephone group, Mr. Aldrich says is a great improvement. It has been opened up by two tunnels, and the intention is to use the machinery which has just been installed to drift on the ledge and to do other development work. The ledge is 13 feet wide. The ore is principally free milling. There is some that will have to be concentrated. He says that experts who have examined the property since he took it one of more than ordinary importance.

Mr. Aldrich thinks that the Spokane Falls & Northern railway should establish an agent at Salmo. It is a business and profitable to him and from that place is considerable, and he thinks it would justify the company in placing an agent there. The manner in which business is now conducted in and around Salmo.

There is considerable prospecting in the vicinity of the Yellowstone group, and a Spokane man has been prospecting since bond claims belonging to William McArthur, for \$25,000. They are located near Salmo Siding.

YMR MINES.  
Strike on the Belle and Rosa Claims—Work Commenced on the Armstrong.  
Ymir, May 8.—[Special.]—A good strike has been made on the Belle and Rosa claims, situated on the North Fork of the Salmon river. At the face of the tunnel, which is now 125 feet, a solid body of ore has been disclosed the full width of the tunnel, and averaging right across four per cent in copper and \$6 in gold. The vein on the surface is only two feet in width and has a depth of eight feet, while on the 90 feet of depth, which the depth attained at the face of the drift. The owners are Goyette and Quinlan of Erie, and Corvill of Grand Fork.

Work has been commenced on the Armstrong, which was recently bonded to a syndicate headed by Mr. Davis of London, England, who is now on his way here. As soon as he arrives work will be started on the construction of a mill. Recent reports from the Belle Singlehurst, one mile from the Second Relief mine, are very encouraging. A shaft has been sunk 25 feet, and a solid body of ore has been disclosed the full width of the tunnel, and averaging right across four per cent in copper and \$6 in gold. The vein on the surface is only two feet in width and has a depth of eight feet, while on the 90 feet of depth, which the depth attained at the face of the drift. The owners are Goyette and Quinlan of Erie, and Corvill of Grand Fork.

The top shipments on the Second Relief mine amounted to 312 tons, with an average net value of \$16.60 per ton. The Arlington vein at the 400-foot level has widened out to 10 feet, with an average value of \$3 per ton.

The Spotted Horse property on Round mountain, two miles from Ymir, is being actively developed. A tunnel was driven a distance of 70 feet, following the vein, which varies in width from 14 inches to two feet six inches. A recent assay from this tunnel gave \$120 in gold. The shaft has also been sunk 25 feet on the A shaft. The owner is Hank Noll of Porto Rico Siding.

SAMOAN NEWS.  
All Quiet Waiting Arrival of Commissioners—American Gun Recovered.  
Apia, Samoa, May 4, via Auckland, N. Z., May 9.—Everything is quiet. Operations are suspended pending the arrival of the joint commissioners from San Francisco.

Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z., May 9.—After the cessation of hostilities a detachment of British soldiers visited the battlefield of Vaillima, where they recovered the American machine gun that had been captured by the rebels. The rebel fortifications at Lot Topo and Vaillima were two miles long and of great strength, being reinforced by trenches and rifle pits. It was found that several rebels had died in the trenches from the shock of bursting shells, but without having been agreed upon the rebels left the forts singing the songs of the vanquished. The British and American forces in search for lead.

A British planter, who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels for six weeks, arrived at Apia. His experiences during captivity were frightful, and many times he was threatened with being beheaded. Captain Sturges, ranking British naval officer here, in company with the missionary, went through the rebel lines unobserved. They found everything quiet pending the arrival of the joint commissioners, who are to arrive and arrange terms of peace. The British third class cruiser Royalist has sailed from England by way of Sydney.

Dr. Solf, president of the municipal council, returned here from a visit to the United States. He will remain in accordance with the completion of the railway to Khartoum, and foreign goods will be admitted free of duty.

Claims Settled.  
Tangier, Morocco, May 9.—The claims of the United States against the government of Morocco have been settled. The United States cruiser Chicago sailed from this port today.

An Open Door Policy.  
London, May 10.—The Cairo correspondent of the Times says: "General Lord Kitchener intends to open the Soudan to all traders on the completion of the railway to Khartoum, and foreign goods will be admitted free of duty."

Perished at Sea.  
The Otto Brings News of the Sealing Fleet.  
Three Disasters So Far.  
Identity of some of the Lost Sailors Now Known—The Catches Reported Indicate a Better Season Than Last Year—The Mermaid Spoken.

Victoria, May 9.—The sealing schooner Otto, which arrived this morning brought news of the drowning of three of the white crew of the steamer Diana, in April, while their vessel was hunting off the Fairweather grounds. They left the schooner in the morning and later in the day their boat was found bottom up. The only one known to the crew of the Otto was Jack Stewart, a young man well-known to the local sealing fraternity. The identity of two of the three unfortunate sailors of the schooner Mary Taylor, who lost their lives earlier in the season, is now known. They were Mate Peter Hansen and Jack Martin. The loss of the men of the Diana makes the third disaster of this season. The Minnie lost a boat and had a catch of 740 skins. She reported speaking the schooner Mermaid, Captain Leblanc, on April 16th. The Mermaid had taken 1,240 seals. These catches indicate a better season than last year.

FALL SHOW.  
The City of Vernon Will Have a Fall Exhibition on Sept. 27 and 28.  
The Okanagan and Spallumcheen Agricultural society, of which Donald Graham of Armstrong, president, will hold a fall exhibition of live stock, dairy produce, field produce, flowers, fine arts, etc., on September 26, 27 and 28 next, at the city of Vernon.

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The society has issued a prize list, giving a detailed statement of the premiums offered and the rules and regulations governing the exhibition.

FINISHED THE WORK.  
D. J. Macdonald Finishes His Task in the Disputed Ground.  
D. J. Macdonald has completed the experimental work in the Centre Star mine on Iron Mask ground, directed by the court during the recent trial. The drift is in some eight feet at the foot of the mine, and all the work done has been entirely satisfactory to both parties. The court has accepted Mr. Macdonald's report and released him from further service in the matter.

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J. L. Parker & Co. Mining Engineers AND Brokers

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AVALUA

The Minister Return

INTERESTING

The Provincial in the Footst Increased Procrease in the

The annual report for the year 1898, has been prepared by W. A. Robertson, B. A., provincial minister last year, has followed the usual course, a very interesting and besides giving a full account of the mining industry, some useful maps of the province. Mr. Robertson says: "In my first report as I have adhered to the general form of the report, slight changes as necessary. A series of tracts from which total production including 1898, is Gold, placer ... Silver ... Lead ... Coal and coke ... Building stone, brick ... Other metals ..."

Total ... This table shows metals by divisions Cariboo district—Barkerville, Daylighting Creek, Keswick, etc. Total for Cariboo ... Total for E. Kootenai ... West Kootenai District ... Ainsworth ... Nelson ... Trail Creek ... Other parts ... Total for W. Kootenai ... Yale District—Crowsnest ... Similkameen ... Total for Yale District ... Other districts ...

Grand total ... Commenting on the progress of the province, Mr. Robertson says: "The Province of British Columbia, though as yet only a mineral development, company of the great countries of the world. Confidences in upon the rich promise tent are guaranteed being obtained from few mines which are and is being actually being the only measure of success. At the comparative rate of mining, and the production of recent years being now eight or ten times as much as in 1893, over 250,000 tons of ore are being produced. From these figures, young our lode mining how rapidly it has increased, and the industry, but a small portion of the mines have had time to produce. Increased production year to year is to be expected, and also in copper. While the total of the province shows an increase of 100 per cent in the output of the province, the reason for this is the unusually low price of the metal, and the fact of the mining of 1898, together with the future price of the metal, which is expected to be high. The time being this, the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a number of new mines will be started. The drop in the price of silver in the latter half of the year to begin operations. Decrease from this sign, and next year may be materially increased of ore. The increased production of the past year has been the present market price should be maintained, and a

M. GROGAN.

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### A VALUABLE REPORT

The Minister of Mines Makes His Returns for 1898.

### INTERESTING STATISTICS

The Provincial Mineralogy Follows in the Footsteps of W. A. Carlyle—Increased Production of Gold—Decrease in the Output of Silver-Lead.

The annual report of the minister of mines for the year ending December 31st, 1898, has been received. William Fleet Robertson, B. A. Sc., who was appointed provincial mineralogist on June 1st of last year, has followed the example of his predecessor, W. A. Carlyle, in compiling a very interesting set of mining statistics, besides giving a full and detailed account of the mining industries of the province. Some useful maps accompany the report, which is profusely illustrated. Mr. Robertson says: "In the compilation of this, my first report as provincial mineralogist, I have adhered as closely as possible to the general form established by my predecessor, Mr. Robertson, making only such slight changes as may have been found necessary. A series of tables is given, extracts from which show:

Total production for all years up to and including 1898.	
Gold, placer	\$5,960,819
Gold, lode	6,501,906
Silver	9,676,901
Lead	4,049,199
Total for Canada	107,200
Total for E. Kootenay	163,796
West Kootenay District—	
Ainsworth	440,545
Nelson	789,215
Trail	3,281,689
Trail Creek	2,097,280
Other parts	157,977
Total for W. Kootenay	6,765,703
Yale District—	
Osoyoos	142,982
Similkameen	25,100
Yale	58,880
Total for Yale Dis	226,762
Other districts	9,390
Grand total	\$7,567,551

This table shows the production of metals by divisions in 1897 and 1898:

Cariboo district—	1897.	1898.
Barkerville Div.	\$5,000	\$4,500
Lightning Creek	25,000	37,000
Queen's Head	35,000	25,000
Kesteven Creek	200,000	214,860
Total for Cariboo	325,000	388,360
Total for Cassiar	107,200	107,200
Total for E. Kootenay	163,796	133,368
West Kootenay District—		
Ainsworth	440,545	159,801
Nelson	789,215	694,889
Trail	3,281,689	2,619,832
Trail Creek	2,097,280	2,470,811
Other parts	157,977	97,631
Total for W. Kootenay	6,765,703	6,042,975
Yale District—		
Osoyoos	142,982	364,112
Similkameen	25,100	7,560
Yale	58,880	60,840
Total for Yale Dis	226,762	432,512
Other districts	9,390	19,437
Grand total	\$7,567,551	\$7,172,769

Commenting on these figures, and on the progress of mining in the province generally, Mr. Robertson says: "The Province of British Columbia, although as yet only in its early stages of mineral development, has entered into the company of the great mineral producing countries of the world, with no uncertain step. Confidences in her future is based upon the rich promises that to a large extent are guaranteed by the results now being obtained from the comparatively few mines, which show what has been and is being actually accomplished, figures being the only measure we have for commercial success. Attention is directed to the comparatively recent growth of lode mining, and to the greatly increased production of recent years, such production being now eight or nine times what it was in 1895, or over 20 times as great as in 1893.

From these figures it will be seen how young our lode mining industry is, and how rapidly it has increased. It is well understood that, almost of necessity, but a small portion of our known mines have had time to enter the lists as producers. Increased production during the last year is to be noted in gold—both placer and lode; also in copper. While the total mineral production of the province shows an increase, even over the comparatively recent growth of lode mining, and to the greatly increased production of recent years, such production being now eight or nine times what it was in 1895, or over 20 times as great as in 1893.

The reason for this decrease seems to be the unusually low price of silver during the latter part of 1897 and the beginning of 1898, together with the uncertainty as to the future price of the metal. For the time being this paralyzed many exporters, and the result was that many new mines were started to work properties of this nature. The drop in price coming, as it did, shortly after a rise in the duty on lead imported into the United States, then our only market, deterred many of our mines from starting work this season. When the price of silver increased again, in the latter half of the year, it was then too late to begin operations for this season.

The increased production of copper during the past year has been marked, while the present market price of the metal, should it be maintained, will have the effect of bringing into the list of producers a number of new properties, and next year may be looked forward to for a greatly increased production. While it is unlikely that 18-cent copper has come to stay any length of time, still we have it from acknowledged authority on the American copper market that 18 cents will probably be the average price for 1899.

The very greatly increased tonnage of the year from the lode mines is to be noted, and coming as it does from the low grade, means that a considerable amount of attention is being attracted to the large low grade propositions which until recently have been untouched. The importance and often the absolute necessity of capital to bring a prospect through the development to the productive stage is well recognized by our prospecting class, but at the same time they are slow to recognize the risks capital runs in putting money into a prospect on which little or no conclusive development work has been done. In consequence, the prices asked for properties of this description have been so high that the holders of money were not justified in so risking it. That there is in the country ample capital, ready and more than willing to invest in any property showing values from definite development, is beyond question, but the money necessary to bring a property up to the requisite point has often been found hard to obtain. The moneyed men or their agents are usually willing, working on a bond, to definite amounts within a fixed time and definite amounts within a fixed time, and so develop the property in question. The great trouble seems to be in the demand for cash payments to be made soon that it is impossible that sufficient development should be done in the time. Thus, the terms, rather than the amount of the bond, are what have prevented the development hoped for, and the country is tied up, inactive, through what appears to be the unreasonable of the prospector. There is, however, another side to the question which I think it might be well to bring before the capitalists.

The prospector, enduring privations and hardships and running innumerable risks, spends his whole time in getting the most remote parts of the mountains for prospects; he has no other means of livelihood and must have money enough to buy food and supplies, so that when he comes to tie up a prospect in a bond, though perfectly willing to "stand in the line of the capitalist on the gamble," still he must have enough cash to enable him to get out into the mountains again to discover new properties. The demand for a small cash payment is thus not as unreasonable as it at first seems.

I am glad to say however, that there seems to be a decidedly better mutual understanding coming about the effect of which should shortly be felt. The production of free milling gold is surprisingly small, when one takes into consideration the amount of rich placer found in the country. Attention is being gradually drawn to this class of mining, and stamp mills are going up in several localities. The increased production of free milling gold, in the Victoria, Fernie, and in Nelson division of West Kootenay, indicate probabilities for the future. So far, all the free milling properties have found it necessary to use some form of concentration, for the collection of gold not existing in a free state, which concentrates have usually been sent to the smelters for treatment.

The ores of the Rossland camp may be more appropriately classed as gold ores than as copper ores, inasmuch as the values of the former metal are proportionately much greater. The output of Trail Creek division is almost entirely composed of ores of this character—sulphides of copper and iron carrying gold and silver. These ores are being treated at smelters at Northport, Washington, the Trail smelter, or at the Hall Mill, near Nelson. The copper acts as a collector for the gold and silver, a matte being produced—the greater part of which is returned to the smelter, and the gold and silver, and sent to some electrolytic refinery, for the separation of the gold and silver.

Platinum has been found in the black sands obtained in placer workings, in the Similkameen and Omineca divisions. From the former some 100 ounces have been sold this year. It is only recently that attention has been drawn to the existence of platinum in these sands, quantities for years having been thrown away, prospectors not being aware of its value.

To facilitate the detection of platinum, this department is prepared to test qualitatively, free of charge, samples of such sands sent in from any part of the province.

Here these two metals go together, their source being chiefly argentiferous galena, and mined principally in Ainsworth and Slovan divisions of West Kootenay. While they still hold the place of premier importance in our year's production, the output has this year considerably diminished, for the reasons previously given.

Of the two divisions mentioned, the grade of shipping ore seems to have been maintained, as may be calculated from the statistics, and averaged, on over 22,000 tons of ore, 97 ounces of silver to the ton and 47 per cent of copper.

Developments of galena properties in East Kootenay, lead to the expectation of shipments next year from Moyie mines and from the Sullivan. Discoveries of galena in quantity have also been made in Windermere division of East Kootenay, but remain to be proven by further development.

Few "dry ores" of silver have as yet been developed, though a few such exist in West Kootenay. The Hall Mines of Nelson, a silver-copper proposition, carrying about 15 to 20 ounces of silver to the ton and 2 to 2 1/2 per cent copper, has smelted over 45,000 tons of ore of this class this past year. Classing the ore of Rossland as gold, and not as silver-copper ore, rather than as copper ore, has removed from the list of copper mines the properties which are really our greatest copper producers. A very unforseeable thing to do in these days, when anything is wanted "copper stock" is so eagerly sought for.

There are, however, a large number of promising copper prospects in the Fort Steele and also in the Windermere and Donald divisions of East Kootenay. With copper anywhere near its present market value, a large number of copper producers will probably spring up this coming year, and the result will be a large deposit of gypsum, said to be of good quality, are reported in the immediate neighborhood of Kamloops, but no attempt has, so far, been made to work them. Asbestos is also reported from several localities, but the department has been unable to get authentic information as to their value.

Several finds of plumbago have been made, samples from which indicate good quality. Mica occurs in various parts of the province. From the immediate neighborhood of Tete Jaune Cache large blocks have been obtained, some as large as 16x28 inches, but as yet the transportation facilities are lacking to make it of commercial value.

**A Combination of Evils Bring on That Spring Trouble Known as "Tired Feelings."**

**Paine's Celery Compound Does a Wondrous Work for Every Run-down Man and Woman.**

"Tired feelings!" These two words cover a multitude of dangers and perils, and should, when fully comprehended, be taken as serious warnings. "Tired feelings" result from a vitiated and deranged condition of the blood and nerves, which causes a general weakness of the entire system. Constipation is usually one of the dominant troubles, and if vigor is lacking, appetite is poor and sleep is never refreshing. To banish "tired feelings" the blood must be cleansed and purified, and the nerves toned and braced. This foundation work is easily and quickly accomplished by using Paine's Celery Compound, the world's famous spring medicine. This noted remedy, purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, is in every case just what is claimed for it. It is the one spring medicine that our best physicians vouch for; it is the great health restorer and strength giver that the best people of Canada talk about in the home and on the street. A few bottles of Paine's Celery Compound used during the month of May, will banish all the troubles that regularly contribute to "tired feelings" and ill health. If you are nervous, sleepless, have indigestion, dyspepsia, neuralgia, heart trouble, kidney or liver affections, your doctor or druggist will, if asked, promptly advise the using of Paine's Celery Compound.

### The Georgia Is Not Sold.

Editor Miner: Can you tell me if the Georgia was sold at the recent meeting held in Victoria for that purpose. W. H. E., Spokane, Wash.

[The Georgia Gold Mining company did not sell its property at the meeting held in Victoria on February 26th. Negotiations are now said to be under way for the sale of the property, but nothing has yet been accomplished. There has been no work on the property of the company during the past year and a half. The Georgia claim is considered a good one. It is located on the east slope of Monte Cristo mountain, and has been developed by two tunnels and crosscuts, or altogether by about 350 feet of work.]

### ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

**Defaulted on Third Payment.**

Editor Miner: Over a year ago the Great Western was sold to the British America corporation. Two payments have been made to the stockholders. The last one was nearly a year since. What is the intention in relation to the third and final payment? O. Westport, Ont.

[The British America corporation has not over all the purchase price to the officers of the Great Western company. The officers made two payments to the shareholders, but the company has not made owing to the fact that J. B. Jones, the secretary of the company, left Spokane with the funds and went to Chicago. The American owners have not been invoked, but so far they have been unable to compel Secretary Jones to make the third payment, although it is alleged that he was the custodian of the funds of the Great Western company.]

**The Big Fourteen.**

Editor Miner: Where are the claims of the Big Fourteen situated? J. L. S., Cleveland, Ohio.

[The Fairview & Okanagan Big Fourteen Consolidated Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company, a C. P. Co., limited (rather long company name, isn't it?) is the owner of 14 claims. Twelve are located on Okanagan lake and two are in the Osoyoos valley, B. C. James C. Murray, secretary of this company, is secretary of the company.]

### IN THE SUPREME COURT.

**Cases Yet to be Heard by Mr. Justice Walken—Another Court This Month.**

While the case of the Iron Mask-Centre Star has been indefinitely postponed, Mr. Justice Walken will continue to sit here in the supreme court for a few days longer, and before the end of this month Mr. Justice Irving will hold supreme court here for some time. The court will hear a number of cases yet to be heard, some of which were continued from the court in February, only four cases will be heard by Mr. Justice Walken. These are as follows:

Gibson vs. McArthur et al—adverse claim to St. Luke fraction mineral claim in the Victoria division. Declaration of title to Maggie fraction and for other relief. J. S. Clute, Jr., for plaintiff, and C. R. Hamilton for defendant. This matter was taken up this morning. Kingsmill vs. Pfunder et al—For declaration that plaintiff is entitled to 30,565 1/2 shares of stock and for an injunction. J. S. Clute, Jr., for plaintiff, and C. R. Hamilton for defendant. This was also continued from last term.

Bank of Montreal vs. W. J. Robinson, Maitland company, C. R. Hamilton for plaintiff, and A. H. McNeill for defendant. This matter was taken up this morning. Adams and Burns vs. the Bank of Montreal et al, recently decided by Mr. Justice Martin in favor of the defendant, and which was taken up this morning. Tate vs. Wharton—A case that has been pending for years and involves property rights and equitable proceedings. It is on the docket for this term for orders to be made. C. R. Hamilton for the plaintiff, and J. S. Clute, Jr., for the defendant. The docket to be heard by Mr. Justice Irving before he proceeds to Nelson to open the sittings there, will be a much more extensive one than probably occupy the attention of the court for over a week.

**British Columbia Tobacco.**

R. R. Lowe of Kelowna, on Okanagan lake, near Vernon, was in the city Thursday and displayed some fine specimens of tobacco grown in the Okanagan country. They will increase the output of tobacco this year and will, probably, have 52 acres to the value of \$100,000. The enterprise is still in its infancy, but there seems to be, from the specimens shown, an excellent future for the tobacco industry to be established in British Columbia.

**Rossland City Band.**

Bandmaster W. H. Falding has received the horns and some other of the instruments for the Rossland city band and practice will begin in a few days and very shortly the finest band in the Kootenays will be playing on the streets of Rossland and leading all its processions. Mr. Falding is much encouraged over the outlook for the band.

**COMPANY INCORPORATED.**

The Northern Telegraph Company Get Their Bill—Head Office in Greenwood.

Ottawa, May 9.—[Special.]—An act to incorporate the Northern Telegraph company passed the railway committee today. Those asking corporations were D. C. Corbin, Spokane; Duncan B. Ross, Greenwood, and others. The act involves the company is placed at \$50,000. The head office is to be in Greenwood. The company may construct another line between such points in Yale and West Kootenay as the company may desire. Hewitt Bostock was in charge of the bill.

**ALL WERE KILLED.**

Satisfactory Termination of a Dispute Over a Doctor's Bill.

Okoloma, Miss., May 9.—As a result of a dispute here tonight, four men, among the most prominent citizens, are dead. The details of the case are confusing. Dr. Wm. Murphy became involved in a dispute with Charles D. Clarke over a bill which Dr. Murphy claimed Clarke owed him. The dispute became heated and a fight was precipitated. Clarke and his wife and daughter Dr. Murphy, severing the jugular vein. Howard Murphy, son of the physician, rushed to the scene of the killing and shot Clarke and his wife and daughter. Clarke and his wife and daughter were killed. Dr. Murphy was not injured.

**Montreal Stock Market.**

Montreal, May 9.—Stock market, mining board: War Eagle, xl seller, \$3.68, buyers, \$3.67. Sales—1,500 at \$3.67. Payne, xl seller, \$3.95, buyers, \$3.90. Sales—500 at \$3.95. Ontario & London, sellers, 60c; buyers, 65c. Republic Gold Mining board: War Eagle, xl seller, \$3.68, \$1.32. Sales—700 at \$1.30, \$2,000 at \$1.32-1.20 at \$1.33.

### THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW

The Government Has Decided to Enforce It After June 12.

### THE NEW APPOINTMENTS

A Proclamation Has Been Issued Incorporating the City of Columbia—Annual Examinations for Certificates to Teach in the Schools.

Victoria, May 4.—The government has decided to give effect to the eight-hour law respecting metalliferous mines, from the 12th of June next.

The Official Gazette today contains notice of the following provincial appointments: Geo. Munro, Kamloops, to be a member of the boards of licensing commissioners, and commissioner of police for the said city, vice R. H. Lee.

Jas. F. Armstrong, Fort Steele government agent, to be collector of votes for the south riding of East Kootenay, vice C. M. Edwards, resigned.

Francis E. Wells and A. C. Thompson are to be members of the licensing boards of that city.

Thomas Kirkpatrick and Wm. J. Dickey of Revelstoke, to be members of the board of licensing commissioners for the city of Vancouver.

Findley R. Macdonald, Vancouver, to be police magistrate for said city, to be so in the absence or during the illness of the salaried police magistrate.

The undersigned police and stipendiary magistrates have been authorized to hold small debts courts for the territories of the following names: Wm. H. Lilly of Sault Ste. Marie; Augustus Augustus Carney of Kaslo, for the Ainsworth division; Jos. K. Johnson of Grand Forks, for the city of Grand Forks, and within a radius of 10 miles therefrom; Edward A. Grease of Nelson, for the city of Nelson and within a radius of 10 miles therefrom; Walter Church of Skagway, has been appointed clerk in the government office there; J. P. of Shal Bay has been appointed a commissioner of qualification of candidates in the courts of British Columbia.

Harry W. Wright of Nelson, has been appointed clerk in the government office there; J. P. of Shal Bay has been appointed a commissioner of qualification of candidates in the courts of British Columbia.

A proclamation is being issued incorporating the city of Columbia in Osoyoos division of British Columbia. The city will consist of a mayor and six aldermen for which nomination takes place on May 18th and voting on May 25th. Justice Duple will be returning officer.

Supt. Robinson gives notice that the annual examinations or certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of this province will be held on July 3rd at Victoria in the morning and at Nelson in the afternoon. Tenders for the completion of the Lyloot & Lytton road are called for by the deputy commissioner of lands and works.

**THE CITY COUNCIL.**

Debateure Bylaw for Street Improvements Read a Third Time.

The city council at its meeting Tuesday night passed the bylaw for raising \$25,000 for street improvements to its third reading, and fixed Monday, May 22nd, as the day for the voting on that bylaw, and the one to raise \$150,000 for a water and light system for Rossland. There was no opposition in the council over either bylaw, but a desire was evidenced to push the matter through as quickly as possible.

When the council met there were present Mayor Goodeve in the chair, and Aldermen Lalonde, Edgren and Hoosen.

A communication from Cumfries & Ablett, asking permission to have a spur track run to their machine shops, was referred to the board of works, and an invitation from the city of Victoria to attend the celebration in that city on the 24th of May was ordered to be acknowledged.

The bylaw to authorize the city to purchase or build works to supply the city of Rossland with water and light, was read a third time, as was the one to enable the city to borrow \$25,000 for street improvements.

Alderman Lalonde asked how much money was being spent by the board of works on Lincoln street, and how the finances of the city were going to be affected. After a little discussion the matter was laid over for another week.

Alderman Edgren called attention to the alley way leading up from Spokane street towards his own residence, and the chief of police will be instructed to take the necessary steps to have the alley put in proper condition.

The sidewalk on the north side of Columbia avenue, in front of H. S. Wallace's new building, and on each side of that building, were ordered to be raised and put in proper condition. The council adjourned soon after 9 o'clock.

**Rossland's Fire Laddies.**

Jack Allan, trainer of the Rossland hose team, which will contest in the championship and relay races at New Denver, May 24th, had his colts out for their first practice last evening, and from this time on the boys will be out every night (weather permitting) until their departure for New Denver. They expect with their little green cart, to bring back the long green with them.

**A BAD ACCIDENT.**

C. R. Dierckel, Nephew of Lord Beaconsfield, Badly Injured While Bicycling.

London, May 9.—Conningsby Ralph Dierckel, nephew and heir of Lord Beaconsfield, and member of parliament, was thrown from his bicycle at Wyoombes today. He struck upon his head and was badly injured.

**DIVORCE GRANTED.**

Comtesse Esterhazy Secures a Separation From Her Husband.

Paris, May 9.—The procedure for a divorce, initiated last month by Comtesse Esterhazy against her husband, Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy, was passed today by default and the final decree will follow in July.

**CHAPTER V.**

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Sold by GOODEVE BROS.

### THE TRAIL BREWERY

Trial of a Case That Grew Out of Its Liquidation.

The suit of the Bank of Montreal vs. Walter J. Robinson, to recover \$3,403, was on trial Tuesday before Judge Walkem in the Supreme court. The suit grew out of the liquidation of the Kootenay Malt, Brewing & Distilling company. Walter J. Robinson was appointed provisional liquidator on November 15, 1897, by Judge Forin, acting local supreme court judge. Mr. Robinson was in possession for a period of 24 days, or until December 10th of the same year. On December 10th John McKane was appointed liquidator. During the 24 days that Walter J. Robinson was in possession of the property he sold \$1,370.79 worth of the brewing company's goods, and with this sum he paid up all the debts contracted by him. He closed up his account as liquidator, and his account was passed as correct by Judge Forin. After John McKane was in possession from December 10 to December 22, 1897, W. J. Robinson, acting as bailiff for the Bank of Montreal, took possession of the assets of the company. This he did by virtue of a mortgage held by the Bank of Montreal for \$23,325. W. J. Robinson and J. S. C. Fraser were ordered to appear before Judge Forin to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court for interfering with the official liquidator, John McKane. At the contempt proceedings Hon. T. Mayne Daly, acting on behalf of the Bank of Montreal, asked that the order made by Judge Forin appointing John McKane liquidator, was to come before the supreme court on the contention that Judge Forin did not possess the jurisdiction necessary to appoint a provisional liquidator, and that the order made an order setting aside the appointment of John McKane as liquidator, as it was held that Judge Forin did not possess jurisdiction in such cases. Then W. J. Robinson took full possession of the company's property at Rossland and Trail. It was then that he sold \$1,462.45 worth of property at private sale under the mortgage, and disposed of the plant on February 15th, 1898, for \$23,000. To John R. Myers of New York. When Mr. Robinson had paid all the expenses of the process of liquidation arising under the mortgage, he reserved the balance of \$23,857. The Bank of Montreal and its bailiff could not agree as to the amount of fees due the latter.

In the meanwhile, Adams & Burns gave notice that they would apply to the court for an order to set aside the appointment of John McKane as liquidator, and he was ordered to appear before the court on May 18th and voting on May 25th. Justice Duple will be returning officer.

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### Certificate of Improvements.

**NOTICE.**

Ruth Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Sophie mountain, south of the Victory-Triumph mineral claims. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnett, (as agent for the Ruth-Esther Gold Mining company of Spokane, Wash.) free miner's certificate No. 34063A, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 24th day of March, 1899. KENNETH L. BURNETT. 3-30-101.

**Certificate of Improvements.**

**NOTICE.**

Black Prince, Queen of the Valley and King of the West mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: At the confluence of Bear creek with Columbia river. Take notice that I, A. Kirk, acting as agent for the Black Prince Gold Mining & Milling Co., tend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 24th day of March, 1899. J. A. KIRK. 3-30-101.

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Ruth and Esther mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Sophie mountain, south of the Victory-Triumph mineral claims. Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnett, (as agent for the Ruth-Esther Gold Mining company of Spokane, Wash.) free miner's certificate No. 34063A, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 24th day of March, 1899. KENNETH L. BURNETT. 3-30-101.

**Certificate of Improvements.**

**NOTICE.**

"Ed Fractional" mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 1/2 mile northeast of corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street, and adjoining the Golden charter on the southeast. Take notice that I, Wm. E. Devereux, acting as agent for D. G. Kennedy, free miner's certificate No. 34044A, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 26th day of March, 1899. W. E. DEVEREUX, P. L. S. 3-16-111

**Certificate of Improvements.**

**NOTICE.**

Little Bess mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: East of Hill Top mineral claim. Take notice that I, Wm. E. Devereux, acting as agent for A. J. Russell Snow, free miner's certificate No. 34085A, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 26th day of April,

### Weekly Rossland Miner.

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#### WAS THE ENQUIRY THOROUGH?

When, some two years ago, the whole Dominion was startled by the shocking reports from the line of construction on the Crow's Nest Pass road, of the ill-treatment to which the workmen there were subjected, and when it became known that deaths had resulted from the neglect of the company building the road, to provide the most common necessities for cases of sickness or accident, a great outcry was raised, and the press loudly demanded an investigation. The C. P. R. company's managers professed to be as much shocked as others, and promised on their own part, in order to make manifest their freedom from culpability, to examine into the reports and have matters which might be wrong set right; the members of the government, too, who were spoken to on the matter, said that an official investigation would assuredly be made. The first reports of the condition of affairs were confirmed by later ones, which contained further details and placed beyond doubt the truth that criminal negligence existed somewhere. Accordingly, at the last session of the House there was nothing for it but the appointment of a commission of enquiry. An investigation by this commission has been made, that is to say, those facts in regard to the matter which the people will be placed in possession of, have been gathered. No doubt, before the close of the present parliamentary session we will know exactly how the work was done, and whether it was carried out with a determination to obtain all the facts, whether the investigation was of such a strict, searching and exhaustive nature that punishment, if merited, may fall on those who were guilty.

The commissioner appointed by the government was entrusted with the duty not only of examining specially in the deaths of the two unfortunate men who as it will be remembered, were tumbled into a box car and left to freeze to death, but he was also empowered to examine into and report upon the entire line of construction.

Mr. Clute, the commissioner, is a gentleman of unassailable reputation, and his report will be accepted without question in so far as it goes. But what if it is essential we should know, is, did he thoroughly perform the duty entrusted to him? He conducted the special examination into the deaths of the two men who died from exposure, and he also conducted the general investigation from McLeod west to Wardner. This, however, did not include the whole of his commission; it did not cover one-half of the road. There is the long stretch between Wardner and Kuskonook to be accounted for. Did he go over this portion of the line, and if not, why did he not do so? It is stated on reliable authority that, from Wardner Mr. Clute went down to Kalispell, in Montana, and from there was taken around to Nelson. In this event then he did not go over the remainder of the road, but in his stead Mr. Gurd covered the portion from Wardner to Kuskonook, and made the enquiries for the commission. Mr. Gurd is the company's solicitor, and no doubt is a most estimable and conscientious gentleman, but he holds a standing brief for the C. P. R., and could not be expected to give anything but an ex-parte statement. No doubt, too, the arrangement by which Mr. Gurd would relieve the commission of this part of its duties would be entered into with the firmest desire to serve the ends of justice, but the people, in the face of the C. P. R.'s sinister reputation, would be inclined to regard it with grave suspicion.

It is reported that the medical supervision of this last section of the road was the cause of serious and constant but unavailing complaints; that there was neglect of the most reprehensible character, and that over a portion of it, namely, on that part from where Creston now is to Kuskonook, a distance of 40 miles, there was no hospital until late in the summer. If these things are true it is not necessary that they should be introduced into the report in order that we should have an exact and sufficient knowledge of the conduct of the medical department of the road during the period of construction? If they are not mentioned in the report, and if it is a fact that Mr. Clute did not go over this portion of the line, how are we to be certain that they are not true? As we have said, it is too much to expect that we should be asked to take the statements of a man who, however conscientious, holds a brief from the company.

If the lives of workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass road were sacrificed through the neglect of the company to make proper and sufficient medical provision for its employees, the people will want to know it, and will want punishment meted out to those responsible.

The C. P. R. is now building its road into the Boundary country. Are the scenes enacted on the Crow's Nest Pass to be repeated there during the present year? Will the government, who has sold the Boundary country to this corporation also sell the lives of the people who are engaged to build the line?

#### QUESTION OF DEEP MINING.

The question of how deep mining can be carried on in the mines around Rossland is an important one. As a rule, owing to the density and hardness of the

country rock and the ore there is but little water found in the mines beyond that which comes from the surface during the spring thaws. The natural inference, therefore, is that as the workings extend down to below 1,000 feet there will be but little trouble from water. It has not been noticed that there is any great increase in the heat as depth is gained in the deeper mines of the camp. The lowest depth is 800 feet and the heat on this level is not very much greater than on those levels nearer the surface. The natural conclusion, therefore, is that there will not be much trouble from water and heat, which are the great hindrances to deep mining in some localities. There are mines in South Africa where the shafts have to be sunk 4,000 feet before the ledges are encountered. These are successfully worked down to a depth of 6,000 feet. In the copper mines in Michigan the workings have in some instances reached the vicinity of 6,000 feet, and the end of these mines is not yet, for they can be worked at a profit, it is claimed, at still lower depths, because the conditions there, like they are here, are favorable to deep mining. The Comstock lode at Virginia City, Nevada, was virtually abandoned when a depth of 3,200 feet was reached. This, too, in the face of the fact that the lode had yielded nearly \$400,000,000 of its treasure and when it was known that there was more rich ore lower down. The cost of pumping the water from the Comstock mines was large, because it flowed in through the soft formation in great streams and for the reason that wood, which was the principal fuel used to generate steam for pumping, was expensive. Then there was the heat to contend with. In the lower levels the temperature was like that in a Turkish bath all the time and this had an enervating effect on the miners and they lost in this caloric atmosphere, to a large extent, the capacity for sustained effort. In some instances it took three sets of men to operate a machine drill, in one shift, in some of the drifts and crosscuts. A machine operator would work for 15 minutes and then go where it was cooler to rest and cool off for half an hour. This made mining very expensive. The formation in that section seems to generate heat. This is shown by the fact that Steamboat Springs, where there are geysers and steam coming forth all the time, is only a few miles away from the lode. These conditions of too much water and too great heat made mining so expensive that this great lode had to be abandoned when a little over 3,000 feet in depth had been reached.

Here, however, the conditions are favorable to going to much greater depth than 3,000 feet. There is but little water and heat to contend with, and it seems to us certain that the mines here can be worked at a profit to a depth of at least 6,500 feet. If it is possible to work the Le Roi, the War Eagle, the Centre Star and the Iron Mask, Columbia-Kootenay and the other bonanza mines of the future to this depth the output will be something enormous, and it is within the range of probabilities that by the time they have been worked to this depth they will have yielded as much as has the Comstock lode. Perhaps, too, by the time this depth has been reached there will have been so many improvements made in mining appliances that it will be possible to go to even a much greater depth than 6,500 feet.

#### JAPANESE COOLIE LABOR.

The Japanese ambassador to the Court of St. James is on his way back to his native country on leave of absence, and in an interview a few days ago with a representative of the Toronto Globe, he stated the case of his government in regard to the recent enactment of the legislature of this province, which prevents the employment of Japanese coolies in our mines. The ambassador believes that the British Columbia government will have to recede from its position and repeal the law. In speaking of the Japanese population of British Columbia he said:

"Recollect, I do not say that the Japanese coming to British Columbia are of a very high class, but I do not think they are at all inferior to some other foreigners who are admitted to Canada; and I do not think they should be made subject to the restrictions in question while other nationalities escape. Speaking of the Chinese, their action is to be commended in this respect. They work very hard and save their money. The Japanese, on the other hand, work equally hard, but do not save a cent of money, and spend it all in the locality where they reside. No doubt this is very good for the local tradesmen, but such unthriftiness is very bad for the Japanese. In other ways the Japanese make better citizens than the Chinese. The former do not bring their bad habits with them, and readily adapt themselves to the customs of the country, even in the matter of dress."

There is considerable truth in these remarks, but it is difficult to see how they in any way affect the case, and especially why the Japanese coolie should have any preference over the Chinese coolie.

This class of labor is very properly excluded from the mines for two reasons. In the first place it is essential that those employed in underground mines should be men who constantly have their wits about them and who are intelligent, capable workmen; and in the second place it is only right that the work furnished by the mining properties in this country should be reserved for our own bona fide settlers who have families to support and who are interested in the progress and prosperity of the country.

The Japanese coolie is in no sense more intelligent, nor is he actuated by a stronger feeling of responsibility than the Chinaman; indeed it is doubtful if mentally he is the Chinaman's equal. Yet he is to be placed at work in these mines where the lives of his fellow-workmen and the property of his employers are at the mercy of his ignorance and incapacity.

It is commonly said that the Japanese coolie does not cut under the wages of the white worker, as the Chinese do, but there is nothing to support this favorable esti-

mate of the Japanese. He is prepared to offer his labor for what it will bring without considering who may be affected by discriminating between those actually in the province it does not seem to us that there is any good reason for excluding Chinese from the mines because he saves his money and for throwing them open to the Japanese because he squanders his. In fact the argument would be all the other way. The thrifty man is usually a sober and, therefore, a safer servant than the spendthrift, and the care of his own property would indicate care of that of his master. If it is to serve as an argument at all, it should be for the exclusion of the Chinese from the country entirely, and we think that in this respect it is thoroughly sound. That the Japanese adapt themselves to the customs of the country in the matter of dress is no good reason for placing them on an equality with our own people. A foreigner does not become a good citizen simply because he takes to trousers built after the English style.

The whole matter of the exclusion of these low class Orientals from certain of our industries is founded on good and sufficient reason, and as it is our local interests that are involved we should be left to determine it for ourselves, and it is quite likely that this will be the upshot.

#### WATERWORKS BY-LAW.

The bylaw authorizing the city to borrow \$150,000 on debentures for the purpose of providing the city with waterworks, has been passed by the city council. All that now remains to make this measure a law will be its indorsement by the property owners of the city. If, they in their wisdom, consider that the city should spend \$150,000 for waterworks, it will be done. If the contrary is the opinion of the property owners, as expressed at the polls, the measure will fall to the ground. The city is growing, and the experience of last winter manifested the need of a better plant than the one which now supplies the people with water. As an investment, it seems to us no better or more profitable one could be made than in waterworks. The city can afford to put in a system that will answer all the present and future requirements. The revenue derived from works of this character is steady and certain, and the works, if conducted on any near economical lines, will yield a good revenue to the city. This can be done even if the present rates are cut down to a considerable extent.

One reason why it is beneficial for a city to own its own waterworks is the very fact that it can nearly always afford to furnish consumers at less cost than a private corporation is willing to do it for. There are usually very large profits in enterprises of this character. Private corporations usually squeeze every possible cent they can out of consumers, even where the profits are large. A municipal corporation is always satisfied with a fair profit on its waterworks, and therefore it usually furnishes water for about one-half less than what a private corporation charges, and besides this makes a fair profit. This being the case, it seems to us that the property owners should indorse the bylaw, to the end that this city may own its own waterworks.

#### TIDINGS OF JOY.

The mining review of last week, published today, contains some good tidings, and reveals that the camp is marching on toward a much higher state of development and production. The determination of the Le Roi company to sink a shaft to the 2,500-foot level, which doubtless they have decided to do on the recommendation of Mr. Carlyle, is an important one. This company has the funds to carry on this work rapidly, and a shaft of this depth will demonstrate whether the ore bodies are to be found so far from the surface. The consensus of opinion among the best informed mining men is that they do. The fact that so competent a mining engineer as W. A. Carlyle has recommended that this deep shaft be made is almost a guarantee that he is certain that ore will be found at the 2,500-foot level.

It is announced that the No. 1 will begin shipping ore before the coming fall. The mine is to be deepened before this is done, although there is ample ore in sight, which could be marketed now if the management deemed it advisable or advantageous. The No. 1, it is claimed by the management, will be a producer of considerable magnitude.

In the Evening Star there has been made a find of three feet of ore that is of higher grade than has hitherto been found in that property. The Evening Star, when brought to a higher state of development, will doubtless make a good property.

The fact that the ore body in the south crosscut of the 160-foot level of the Velvet is 50 feet in width is an important one. If this same body is found in equal width and value in the lower levels, the Velvet is certain to be one of the most valuable mines in the camp. This will be so for the reason that it is of high grade and holds its value with depth. This find should bring the Sophie mountain section to the favorable attention of those who are seeking promising places in which to make investments.

Ore has been found in two places in the Iron Horse, and it is not improbable that important finds are on the eve of being made in that property.

These several instances reveal that the steady reliable work that is being done in this camp is producing results of importance. In the hard rock characteristic of this region, work is necessarily both slow and expensive, but when the goal of ore is reached the results are generally satisfactory. The story told above shows that the importance of the camp is greatly increasing each month, and that it will take some little time and the expenditure of considerable capital to bring any one of the many camps of British Columbia to the highly productive stage which has been reached here. As large as the production is at present, it is now palpable that it will be as nothing to that which the stubborn and indurated rock of this section will be made to yield to the industry of the miner in the near future. This great increase, the possibility of which a short time since was doubted by many, who

are beginning to see what good things the future has in store for the miners of this, the great Trail Creek division, now seems a certainty to all.

#### THE PACIFIC CABLE.

It is extremely doubtful if the offer of the Semlin government to contribute \$1,000,000 towards the laying of the Pacific cable will meet with very general approval in the province. There is no question that British Columbia should be quite as able as New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or New Zealand to advance such a sum towards the project, but this is not the point. What the people will want to know is what practical benefit they are going to derive from it, and the government ought to be in a position to show that it will be of present advantage to this province, or at the very least, that as a business investment the returns to be derived do not lie too far in the future. In this age of large ventures and mighty organizations involving millions of capital, a million dollars for an undertaking such as this does not seem a great deal, but regarded by itself it is a big amount, it is especially so when we calculate what could be accomplished with it in our own country, which is just on the threshold of development. We must remember that the whole of the mineral portion of Southern British Columbia has been crying out of late for roadways, which will give access to properties, which, if they once become shippers, would soon produce what would pay this sum many times over and the development of which is being kept back simply for the lack of such roadways. This is only one of the many ways in which such an amount would be of infinite benefit to the people here and a benefit, too, which would be immediately felt. We think it will be readily conceded that before venturing on undertakings, the success of which is by no means assured, we ought, as a province, to make ourselves strong financially, and to that end apply every dollar towards developing our latent resources.

Besides, this offer savors somewhat of a desire to "show off." It has a certain braggadocio air about it, the "I-am-as-good-as-you" attitude of the man who is continually exposing a large roll of bills of small denomination. There is no reason why it should not be left to the Dominion government to finance this matter. If the Imperial and Canadian governments can put up four millions they surely would not hesitate at one million more in a project of such importance to the Empire. Why, then, unless there is an assurance of a large and immediate return should the government of this province step in and give assistance where it really is not needed? Why should we desire to take on to our own shoulders, already sufficiently laden, a burden which would be light when spread over the whole Canadian people and those of the other countries—for of course the one million which British Columbia has offered to contribute would otherwise be subscribed in equal portions by Britain and the Dominion?

There is, of course, a sentimental standpoint from which to view the matter, and doubtless it was from this position that the government here did regard it. The "new imperialism" has the best wishes of the people of B. C., and we are prepared to do almost everything in our power to "help it along," but when it comes to paying out a million dollars, which we are presently in need of in our own house, it is time to call a halt. We might be prepared even to approve a certain amount of sacrifice on the part of the province if the project were in danger, and by such a sacrifice we could save it, but if it is to be carried to completion it will be done equally well without our aid, and if it is to fail our \$1,000,000 is not going to save it. The government's impulsive desire to distinguish itself by committing this province to what is to us, just now, a large expenditure for imperial projects, when there is no good result to be obtained, is hardly wise.

#### THE MOST PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.

There is no business that gives better returns than mining when conducted upon proper lines and with the same degree of caution as is used in other lines. Those who embark in the industry equipped with the proper knowledge, and who are ready to put to a certain extent, not only always are successful. On the other hand, those who are poorly informed as to the theory and practice of the industry, and who sometimes do not take even the precaution of availing themselves of the skilled experience which is available and which can be hired, often make failures, unless they are unusually lucky. When negotiations are under way for purchasing real estate, it is usual to employ a competent lawyer to pass upon the title before the deal is closed. If there is a flaw in the title the sale falls to the ground. When a mining property is bought it is just as essential to have its worth passed upon by a mining expert as it is in a real estate deal to have the question of the title looked into by one skilled in the knowledge of land law. When a mining property is purchased its operations should be under the direction of a mining man of skill and experience. Some seem to think that a mining property can be superintended by a farmer, a clerk or a machinist. This is erroneous. It is just as much of a mistake to put other than a skilled mining man in charge of a mining property as it would be to place a shoemaker or a jeweler as superintendent of the construction of a large building. In mining, as in other enterprises of a like nature, every man should follow his own trade or profession. Some people seem to think that any Tom, Dick or Harry, so long as he is an industrious and energetic fellow, can operate a mine. These mistakes account in a measure for some of the losses made in the industry. Still, with all the mistakes made in mining, take it as a whole, according to an editorial that appears in the New York Tribune, it is one of the safest ventures in which money can be placed. Among other things this Tribune says:

"Despite its load of fraudulent claims and wildcat schemes, the mining industry has paid more money in dividends compared with other industries started in the last 30 years than any business known. Compare the profits in mining with the profits on the 150,000 odd miles of railroad, with the aggregate liabilities of nearly \$10,000,000,000, then you will see which pays the most. Under the wing of mining there exists some of the safest and most profitable of all businesses."

"Of late it has come about that if a mining man presents an enterprise to conservative capital he is looked upon with suspicion, and no assistance is rendered him. The investor fails to realize that the very sinews of commerce came from the mines, and that they are the root of half the successful industries of this country. Last year notwithstanding the fact that capital gave very little assistance to the mining industry, there was a steady, healthy increase of prosperity. Of the many millions produced from the mines the amount was divided so that all avenues of industry profited. Over 10 per cent went to railroad corporations, 37 per cent to mine owners, fully 15 per cent to smelting works, while the residue, 38 per cent, was circulated among the laboring element."

#### THE HIGH COMMISSION.

When the Joint High Commission adjourned its session in February last it was freely predicted by the opposition press of Canada and by many of the American papers that it would not reconvene in August, as there was little or no hope of an understanding on the Alaskan boundary and the lumber questions being arrived at. These predictions, it seems, are to be realized, and accordingly all the time and labor expended in the previous conferences are to go for nothing. The United States commissioners, it is said, are thoroughly discouraged at the great amount of time consumed in the various propositions having to be considered, both in London and Ottawa. This, however, is too patently an excuse on the part of the American members of the Board to escape from the position in which they have been placed in regard to the boundary dispute. The facts and arguments advanced by the Canadian commissioners were unanswerable, and it was apparent, that there was no intention on the part either of the Canadian, or British members to part with territory, which rightly belonged to the Dominion, simply to please the United States. The policy of the past had cost Canada too dear and it was felt that the time had come to call a halt. No doubt the American commissioners were as annoyed as they were surprised. To allow the matter to be settled by arbitration, which the Canadian commissioners proposed, was equally foreign to their wishes, as any impartial tribunal, they realized, must decide in favor of Canada. They, accordingly, looked about for some loophole of escape from their perplexing position, and while the present one does not afford them room for dignity it is probably regarded by them as better than none.

The conclusion of these negotiations will be received by the people of Canada not without satisfaction as, if nothing else, it gives the assurance that our interests are no longer regarded by the Motner Country as something of trifling concern compared with her pleasant diplomatic relations with Uncle Sam, and, therefore, to be sacrificed when he grows peevish. The result tells well for the Dominion government, as it shows that they held their own firmly and refused to be tricked or cajoled into compliance with unfair demands by the Americans. The conservative press and politicians ought to signify their sense of this fact by giving Sir Wilfrid Laurier credit for good work done.

#### PARIS BELLE CASE.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Rossland by the reference in these columns to the opposition of the local government to the registration of the Zenith crown grant and the consequent drawback to the growth of the city. What the people want, and have petitioned for, is certainty of titles and the chance to build homes on ground which they know they will own after they have paid for it. The Zenith meets these requirements to the fullest extent, the only claimants to it, namely, the Paris Belle Gold Mining Company, and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company, have settled their differences, and the ground has been actually purchased from the government and paid for, and all sales heretofore made of lots by the railway company are recognized and confirmed by the mining company. What more can be desired?

#### THE MONEY BY-LAWS.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that the money by-laws which will be voted on by the property owners on the 22nd of the present month will be carried almost by unanimous consent. The citizens of Rossland are too keenly alive to the necessity of the work involved to be swayed by any false cry of economy or influenced by the specious arguments of a few individuals who, to serve their own ends, desire the defeat of one, at least, of the measures. The amounts asked for in the by-laws, while sufficient for present purposes, are extremely reasonable, and anything less would not accomplish what is so pressing needed.

No one, we will venture to say, will deny that the city streets are badly in need of improvement, or will contend that any reasonable sum of money spent in this direction will be misapplied. The permanency of Rossland as a mining camp has been assured beyond question, and they who predict that in three years it will have more than doubled its population cannot, in view of the immense bodies of ore which lie right at our doors, be called over-optimistic. Our city is in an extremely flourishing condition, we have very few, if any, idle men in the camp, and the value of real estate is rapidly rising. In view then of our present prosperity, and the certainty of our future progress, our citizens can very well afford to

put their streets in a condition which will be creditable to themselves and which will indicate the possession by them of a good public spirit. Did they not do so they would deserve the censure which slovenliness always evokes. Clean and well ordered streets are as much an advertisement to a city as other good features and tell of enterprise and prosperity to visitors; while ill-made and dirty roadways have the directly opposite effect. The city council, however, has, very wisely, spread the payment for these improvements over a period of 25 years, and, accordingly, the tax will scarcely be felt by the present residents, who will have a continually increasing population to assist in bearing even this light weight. This is but right, as those who come to make their homes here and who will share the benefits obtainable from a well ordered city should share the cost which is thereby entailed.

But if it is important that our streets should be in good condition and, therefore, that the present proposed expenditure should be approved by the ratepayers, how much more important, how vital, necessary, in fact, to the lives and health of the community is it that we should have a thoroughly sufficient supply of good water and an efficient lighting system, such as are involved in the passage of the other by-law. That the present source of water supply is inadequate even for the present purposes of the city, has practically been admitted by the proprietors of the plant now being operated, and that this system will have to be enlarged is not even questioned. The only dispute between the company and the city is what price shall the municipality pay for taking the plant over, the settlement of this matter will, by the adoption of the by-law, be left in the hands of the council, and that they can be depended on to make a good bargain for the city, if they take it over, their past conduct of affairs sufficiently proves. As then it is absolutely necessary that an improved system should be obtained the ratepayers will not, from a pure whim, defeat the measure which is to provide the means required.

That the taxes of the ratepayers will be largely, if at all, increased by the expenditure of the proposed sum on this necessary undertaking, no one seriously believes. The revenue from the water and light plants will amply provide for the interest on the debentures and the sinking fund required for their liquidation and, as we have previously pointed out, the constantly increasing population, during the next 10 or 11 years, will keep this revenue continually growing. At the end of the period the city will own its own system, be in possession of its own sources of supply and have a handsome income from this source to keep down taxation.

If any proof be needed of the profitable nature of this investment to the city, it is only necessary to cite the handsome income, from the water and light plant, of the present company. Instances of the success which has accompanied the municipalization of these franchises can be found in very many cities in Great Britain and in some on this continent.

As we have said we have not the slightest fear that the by-laws will be defeated. The citizens of Rossland, who have invested their money here and, who, therefore, have the strongest reasons for desiring to see the city prosper, will not act directly adverse to their own best interests by voting against measures on which their future progress depends.

#### THE LIMITS OF THE UNIVERSE.

Is there a limit to space, is a question which is stirring the public of the east. This is because it has been claimed that with the more powerful and larger telescopes there has been discovered a section which apparently is not peopled by stars, and which is perhaps the outer part or end of the universe. The very existence of this space is of itself, to the mind of man, an indication of the existence of something tangible-space. It seems, to the human mind is constituted, impossible to imagine mind a thing as a void, or nothing. It was not intended that we should be able to conjure a realization of a place where there is nothing—an absolute void where there is not even space. As vast, however, as the universe is there must of necessity be some beginning and some end. The New York Sun, in answering this question, says there is a limit to space. This answer naturally leads to the question of where is the limit, who can conceive how far away it is and what is beyond the limits of even space? Surely it seems to the thinker, these questions be something on which even space rests, and then we come to the great wall of nothing, and this we cannot comprehend. The space through which our astronomers can measure seems to us limitable. The orbit of the earth, which is 188,000,000 miles, must form a very small basis of measurement from which to measure by triangulation, even the distance to the nearest stars. There is one of these "nearby" stars which is 600,000 times distant from the earth the distance between the earth and the sun, and yet it is comparatively close to what others are. There are stars from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 times this distance from the earth. These are outside of even what might be termed a neighborhood distance. The human soul, released from its earthly shell, if it traveled at the speed of a cannon ball, at the highest known momentum, would take ages to reach one of these far-off stars. There are about 5,000 stars visible to the naked eye, and it is claimed that keen observers can see 8,000. It is said, with telescopes, that fully 50,000,000 can be made visible. Notwithstanding the fact that astronomers can discern through their big lenses this number of stars, there may be, and probably are, millions in the space beyond to extend. The mind is lost in bewilderment as it endeavors to contemplate the extent of the limits of the universe. Man cannot measure its space with his footrule. The smallest microscope might as well endeavor to estimate the height and breadth of Red Mountain as for man to endeavor to measure the limits of the universe. Compare the city of New York with the city of the Allan. He seems. He is nothing more than a grain

of sand when even apparently I parcel. It was Notwithstanding a beginning and but its distances magnificent that man mind to even immensity. Per the secrets to world, when me liver and have e

#### A GREAT

The time seems meritorious Brit subjects in London, be an emigration that direction in £10 2 shillings. French investors securities at this the British and to secure shares panies of this ad ed by the New umbia, of the operating the Y of the other com cesses in British the reasons for ing on the part and mining mag towards this sec is plentiful and The entire wor those periods of hopeful in mood their money into lists are now v parts of the wo profits. This ec that should be t of . We should the loose dollar so that they ma profit in our mi ing the past few tingent in Lond owing to unfortu ness of the moe eral disinclina more misses tha Rossland was re able promoters, would fall on the water. The op should not be ov

The corners of been considered, not in it with t of these recent prehistoric Peru passing through in Hamburg. T been that the d a long time and from unknown

Members of t tute to the num days in Rosslan should be show which Rossland of merit that w our gates.

#### THE BO

A Very Slim Att Mon

The regular board of trade, held on the 3rd poned till the 11 till last night, ca with seven me J. S. Fraser, o other members e, Alderman W. Dickinson a first business minutes was the tion from the S the council to s copies of their lion Dollar Cheq short of funds v application, but of merit that w land.

Letters were r trade endorsing enay board of the meeting in date of the meet council of the t though Septemb ing a general ho The Nelson at of trade asked g nothing, and c ondemn a no nothing was do meeting was sm a letter from tional Editorial ing to the coast secretary was in active measures. The secretary Institute inform they came out, they would spend city.

Minister of the formed the bo have one-half o of the space dev to great extent to British Colum the board de standing number Stand. The m to be sent to th about the disp board adjourn

#### FROM

A Manitoba G Committee.

Ottawa, May appointed to coo bill, entitled an tions in Mani Territories, sat president. There Sifton and Fish of the committe nness and Judg the Canadian delegation was nipped and dist vator men, C. the Ottawa bank

An

Mrs. Catharin

Joseph B. Da in the city, New at the Allan.

in a condition which... to themselves and... the possession by... public spirit. Did they... could deserve the censure... always evokes. Clean... streets, are as much an... city as other good feat-... enterprise and prosperity... fill-made and dirty road-... directly opposite effect... however, has, very wisem-... for these improve-... of 25 years, and, ac-... will scarcely be felt by... ents, who will have a... asing population to as-... this light weight. This... those who come to make... and who will share the... ple from a well ordered... the cost which is there-

important that our streets... od condition and, there-... present proposed expendi-... approved by the ratepay-... more important, how vital... fact, to the lives and... community is that we... thoroughly sufficient supply... and an efficient lighting... are involved in the past-... by-law. That the pres-... t supply is inadequate... sent purposes of the city... been admitted by the... the plant now being oper-... this system will have to be... even questioned. The... between the company and... price shall the municip-... ing the plant over. This... this matter will, by the... by-law, be left in the... council, and that they can... to make a good bargain... they take it over, their... affairs sufficiently proves... absolutely necessary that... system should be obtained... will not, from a pure... measure which is to pro-... required.

tes of the ratepayers will... all, increased by the ex-... the proposed sum on this... raking, no one seriously... revenue from the water... ts will amply provide for... the debentures and the... quired for their liquidation... ve previously pointed out... increasing population, dur-... or 11 years, will keep this... ally growing. At the end... the city will own its own... ossession of its own sources... have a handsome income... ce to keep down taxation... be needed of the profitable... investment to the city, it... ry to cite the handsome in-... water and light plant, of... company. Instances of the... has accompanied the muni-... these franchises can be... many cities in Great Britain... on this continent.

said we have not the slight-... the by-laws will be defeated... of Rossland, who have in-... money here and, who, there-... strongest reasons for desir-... city prosper, will not act... to their own best inter-... against measures on which... progress depends.

TS OF THE UNIVERSE.

limit to space, is a question... the public of the east... e it has been claimed that... powerful and larger tele-... has been discovered a section... tly is not peopled by stars... s, perhaps the outer part... e universe. The very exist-... ce of itself, to the mind... dication of the existence of... ngible space. It seems, as... and is constituted, impos-... such a thing as a void, or... was not intended that we... e to conjure a realization of... there is nothing—an abse-... there is not even space... ver, as the universe is there... sity be some beginning and... e New York Sun, in answer-... n, says there is a limit to... nswer naturally leads to the... where is the limit, who can... far away it is and what... limits of even space? Surely... the thinker, there must... on which even space rests... come to the great wall of... this we cannot comprehend... ough which our astronomers... seems to us limitable. The... earth, which is 180,000,000... form a very small basis of... from which to measure by... even the distance to the... There is one of these "near-... hich is 600,000 times distant... the distance between ad-... the sun, and yet it is com-... to what others are. There... m 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 times... from the earth. These are... ven what might be termed a... distance. The human soul, re-... its earthly shell, if it traveled... of a cannon ball, at the high... momentum, would take ages to... of these far-off stars. There... 000 stars visible to the naked... is claimed that keen observers... It is said, with telescopes... 0,000,000 can be made visible... ough the fact that astronomers... through their big lenses this... stars, there may be, and prob-... lions in the space beyond to... telescope-aided vision does not... mind is lost in bewilderment... to contemplate the extent... of the universe. Man cannot... space with his footrule. The... he might as well endeavor to... height and breadth of Red... for man to endeavor to... limits of the universe. Com-... the universe and how puny... is nothing more than a grain

of sand when compared with the grand and apparently limitless universe, of which even our great earth is so small a part and parcel. It was De Quincy who said: "There is no beginning and no ending." Notwithstanding this view, there must be a beginning and an ending to the universe, but its distances are so great, its space so magnificent that it is impossible for the human mind to even partially comprehend its immensity. Perhaps, this will be one of the secrets to be revealed in the other world, when men have crossed the dark river and have entered upon immortal life.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The time seems to be auspicious to float meritorious British Columbia mining projects in London, and there should shortly be an emigration of company floaters in that direction from here. With Le Roi at £10 2 shillings per share, and even the French investors eager to purchase these securities at this figure, it would seem that the British and other investors are anxious to secure shares in the better class of companies of this section. The success attained by the New Goldfields of British Columbia of the British company that is operating the Ymir mine, near Ymir, and of the other companies that have made successes in British Columbia would indicate the reasons for the revival of good feeling on the part of the mining promoters and mining magnates of the big British city towards this section. Besides this, money is plentiful and an era of expansion is on. The entire world is experiencing one of those periods of prosperity when men are hopeful in mood and are willing to put their money into new enterprises. Capitalists are now willing to adventure in all parts of the world in the hope of reaping profits. This condition of affairs is one that should be taken the fullest advantage of. We should spread our nets to catch the loose dollars of the British investor, so that they made be made to yield a large profit in our mines. At divers times during the past few years the Rossland contingent in London was a large one. There, owing to unfortunate conditions, the tightness of the money market, and the general disinclination to invest, they made more misses than hits. Now, however, if Rossland was represented by a few of our able promoters, what a different tale they would tell on their return from across the water. The opportunity is there and should not be overlooked.

The coroners of Kootenay have at times been considered enterprising, but they are not in it with the London coroners. One of these recently held an inquest on a prehistoric Peruvian mummy which was passing through London to a museum in Hamburg. The verdict could only have been that the deceased had been dead for a long time and came to that condition from unknown causes.

Members of the Canadian Mining Institute to the number of 100, will spend two days in Rossland in September. They should be shown the usual hospitalities, which Rossland always so warmly extends to visitors of note when they are within our gates.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

A Very Slim Attendance at the Adjourned Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of trade, which should have been held on the 3rd inst and which was postponed till the 4th, and then adjourned till last night, came off a little behind time with seven members present. President J. S. Fraser was in the chair, and the other members present were Mayor Good- eve, Alderman Lalonde, W. T. Oliver, D. W. Dickinson and J. B. Johnson. The first business after the reading of the minutes was the reading of a communication from the Spokesman-Review, asking the council to subscribe for a number of copies of their monthly work, "The Million Dollar Cheque." The board being rather short of funds was compelled to deny the application, but recommended it as a work of merit that would be of benefit to Rossland.

Letters were read from various boards of trade endorsing the idea of a joint Kootenay board of trade, and asking to have the meeting in Rossland next month. The date of the meeting will be decided by the council of the board at its next meeting, though September 4th was suggested as being a general holiday.

The Nelson and South Kootenay board of trade asked to have the board take up and condemn the eight-hour by-law, but nothing was done in the matter, as the meeting was small.

A letter from Spokane about the National Editorial association, which is coming to the coast in July, was read, and the secretary was instructed to at once take active measures to get the whole delegation in Rossland, and let them have an opportunity to see the mines here.

The secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute informed the board that when they came out here in September next they would spend at least two days in the city.

Minister of Mines J. Fred Hume informed the board that he had asked to have one-half or not less than one-third of the space devoted to Canadian mines at the great exhibition in Paris appropriated to British Columbia.

The board decided to endorse the forthcoming number of the Kootenay Mining Standard. New telegrams were ordered to be sent to the government in Victoria about the disputed land titles, and the board adjourned about 9:30 p. m.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Manitoba Grain Measure Before the Committee—A Large Delegation.

Ottawa, May 10.—The special committee appointed to consider the Douglas elevator bill, entitled an act to regulate the grain trade in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, sat this morning. Mr. Bain presided. There were present Messrs. Sifton and Fisher and the other members of the committee. Vice-President Shaughnessy and Judge Clarke were present for the Canadian Pacific railway. A large delegation was in attendance from Winnipeg and district, representing the elevator men, C. Magee and A. Burns of the Ottawa bank were also in attendance.

An Actress Dead.

Mrs. Catharine Forrey, a native of Austria, who has been playing at the International for some time under the stage name of Carrie Freeman, died on Tuesday night at the Sisters' hospital, as the result of an operation. She had been sick for a week or two and was attended constantly by her husband, who came up from Spokane when he heard of her sickness. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock sharp this morning from Beatty's parlors. Rev. D. McG. Gandier will officiate.

Joseph B. Dabney, mining operator, is in the city from Spokane. He is quartered at the Allan.

A ROW IN THE CAMP

Joe Martin and F. C. Cotton at Loggerhead Over Deadman's Island.

SEMLIN UPHOLDS COTTON

It Now Appears That the Property in Dispute Belongs to the Imperial Government—The Attorney-General or the Finance Minister Must Resign.

Vancouver, May 10.—[Special].—The latest sensation in connection with the Deadman's Island question is an advice from Ottawa that neither the Dominion nor the provincial government owns the property, but that it is still under the control directly of the imperial authorities, the same as Beacon Hill park at Victoria is. A wire from Ottawa tonight says that many further complications are likely to ensue. The telegram says that the matter has been closely examined since the province stepped into the arena, and now it appears that neither the Dominion nor the province is the owner, but the imperial government. British Columbia was a crown colony up to 1863, and when it was given responsible government, so far as the territories here are concerned, there was no transfer of the naval reserves to the province, nor was there to the Dominion in 1871, when British Columbia entered the confederation. Thus it is fixed that Stanley park and the reserved lands are precisely in the same position as the Esquimaux reservation today, that is, they are the absolute property of the imperial government.

Attorney-General Martin went down to Victoria this afternoon and will consult with the other members of the government. According to his own statement today, relations are very much strained between Finance Minister Cotton and himself. Cotton wired to Mayor Gordon Monday that, whatever happened, provincial rights would be protected, and Martin was not consulted about this. He claims that Cotton had no right at all to make the statement he did and make it as coming from the whole government. Cotton, in acting as chief commissioner of lands and works, is thoroughly supported by Premier Semlin, and there the matter stands until the meeting takes place at Victoria tomorrow. The situation is causing great local perplexity, and an open rupture if the government is claimed by some to be the only way that the difficulty can end, as Martin is so bold in his criticism of Cotton's action, and it is freely suggested that one or other must resign. In the meantime Ludgate has paid off his men and stopped work, keeping only two guards along with the city policemen on the island.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

A Wealthy French Doctor Kills Himself With His Wife's Approval.

Paris, May 10.—The suicide at Choisy Leroi, six miles south of Paris, of Dr. La Forest, a prominent and wealthy doctor, has caused a sensation. Dr. La Forest was accused of disgraceful conduct and his arrest was pending. He discussed the position with his wife and they decided that, whether he was acquitted or convicted, he was ruined. The doctor then resolved to kill himself. He made his will and bade farewell to his wife, shut himself in his bed room, papered the cracks in the door and window, and then turned on the gas. For two hours he conversed with his wife through the closed door and his voice became feebler until he could not be heard. Mme. La Forest then informed the police, who, upon entering the room, found him dead.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of Emigrant Southerners.

Charleston, S. C., May 10.—The opening day of the Confederate Veterans' reunion has been a glorious one for both the visitors and the citizens of Charleston. The formal opening ceremonies were held in the Auditorium at Cannon park, and though the structure has a seating capacity of 7,000, the late arrivals were standing if they secured admission to fortunate rooms so large was the crowd in the South's most eminent men and women occupied seats on the stage; the boxes were occupied by the fair sponsors from the different states, while the members of the spacious auditorium was filled with thousands of Confederate veterans, some of them from points as far distant as Massachusetts, Ohio, Colorado and California. The appearance of Captain Coughlin of the Raleigh was the signal for an ovation, followed a few minutes later by successive villeyes of cheers and shouts for General John B. Gordon, Mrs. Jefferson Davis and General Joseph Wheeler. The gathering was opened with prayer by the chaplain-general of the order, after which the visitors received a cordial welcome from Governor Ellerbe, Mayor Smyth and the commanders and prominent members of the local camps. General Gordon, in his annual address, touched upon a variety of subjects of general interest to the South and the survivors of the civil war, and among other things congratulated his hearers upon the prominent part taken by the South in the war with Spain. Other addresses of felicitation were delivered, and the gathering then listened to the annual reports of the officers and committees of the organization. Adjutant-General Moorman reported a total of 1,180 camps with an aggregate membership exceeding 45,000.

UNDER THE BAN.

Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow Hostile to the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

London, May 10.—Considerable of a sensation has been created in Roman Catholic circles and also among Irish leaders by the implacable stand taken by Archbishop Eyre of Glasgow, who continues to refuse the sacraments of penance and eucharist to members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It is professedly a friendly society, distributing benefits to sick and distressed members. The society is stronger in America than it is in Scotland, but it is said to have in the latter country several influential branches that concern themselves more in political affairs than in the bestowal of mutual aid and assistance. From this fact it is conjectured that the archbishop's reason for putting the society under the ban of the church is that it is believed to be used by extreme nationalists to oppose the influence of clericalism.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Another conference is being held here today between the interstate commerce commission and the executive officers of the Western, Northwestern and Southern railroads to further consider the rate situation. The meeting is a sequel to that held in Chicago last month, when action was taken for the co-operation of the railroads with the interstate commerce commission to secure the enforcement of published tariff rates. The pledges heretofore made by the Eastern and Western railroad presidents, that the rates should be maintained, have not been carried out, but it is hoped that the present conference will result in some sort of an agreement that will be more rigorously adhered to in the future.

Rossland Mining Market

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Daniel Dickinson. Walter L. Orde.  
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TODAY WE HAVE:

ROSSLAND.	Goodenough..... 1000	*Knob Hill..... 500
Abe Lincoln..... 3500	London Hill..... 7300	*Morrison..... 5000
Alki..... 15000	Noble Five..... 2000	Mother Lode (B. B.) 3500
Can. G. F. Synd..... 2000	*Payne..... 1000	Pathfinder..... 10000
Deer Park..... 5000	Rambler Cariboo..... 2000	Rathmullen..... 5000
Evening Star..... 3200	Reco..... 10000	*Winnipeg..... 3000
Giant..... 8000	Slocan Star..... 1000	REPUBLIC.
*Homestakes..... 5000	*St. Keverne..... 3100	Blacktail..... 5000
Iron Colt..... 2000	Wonderful Group..... 5000	Iron Monitor..... 5000
Iron Horse..... 2000	OKANAGAN.	Jim Blaine..... 5000
*Iron Mask..... 4000	*Cariboo (O'p' McK) 2000	Lone Pine..... 10000
Jo Jo..... 5000	Little Cariboo..... 10000	Morning Glory..... 1000
Jumbo..... 1000	Okanagan Free Gold 2500	*Mountain Lion..... 4000
Le Roi..... 500	Sailor Con..... 5000	Palo Alto..... 7000
Monte Christo Con. 2000	*Waterloo..... 2000	Princess Maude..... 2500
Novelty..... 2500	NELSON AND YMIR.	Republic..... 500
Poorman..... Wanted	*Athabasca..... 1500	San Poil..... 15000
St. Elmo..... 1825	Undee..... 4000	Sammit..... 4200
Victory Triumph..... 2000	Eschequer..... 4000	Tom Thumb..... 2000
Virginia..... 1673	Fern..... 2000	MISCELLANEOUS.
*War Eagle..... 1000	Lerwick..... 5000	Deer Trail No. 2..... 3000
BLOGAN.	Salmo Con..... 1000	Van Anda..... 5000
American Boy..... 25000	BOUNDARY.	
Arlington Con..... 5000	*Bran. & G'ld C'wn 2000	
Dardanelles..... 1500		

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Hon. C. H. Mackintosh sailed yesterday from Southampton for New York, on his way home.

D. W. Morgan, who has been in Greenwood for about a week looking after his interests there, arrived back yesterday.

F. D. Howe, one of the experts in the Iron Mask-Centre Star case, left yesterday for Spokane.

W. B. Davey, who has been spending a few days in Rossland, left yesterday for Grand Forks.



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THE ROSSLAND MINER'S MAP

MAP

...OF THE...

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The mines and mining claims of the Rossland camp, and their building, such as shaft houses, compressor plants ore houses, boarding houses, etc., are all on the map.

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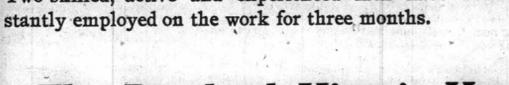
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AROUND THE GLOBE

Some Interesting News Collected from Many Points.

IS OF GENERAL INTEREST

What is Being Done in Canada, the United States and Europe—Pithy Paragraphs for Rapid Reading—Condensed to Suit the Taste of the Public.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A severe type of measles is raging among the Lac La Hache Indians.

W. J. Snodgrass, proprietor of the stage line between Penticon and Grand Forks, is having a small steamer built in the east, which will be shipped out in sections, and will ply between Penticon and the foot of Dog Lake.

Five cents a pound for freight from Bossburg to Greenwood is said to prevail. The freighters are making money.

The Salvation Army will soon establish a barracks at Greenwood. Very few pack horses are being sold as yet this season at Ashcroft.

It is reported that some of the Lillooet Indians who have been prospecting on Lone Cabin creek, took out \$10 to four pans of dirt.

Nelson is to have an electric street railway if the company, recently granted a 35-year license, carry out their part of the contract.

The baseball enthusiasts of Greenwood have organized for the season. There are a lot of new teams in the city, and a strong team is promised.

The 150-Mile and Lillooet postoffices have been made customs collection offices, and the postmasters empowered to act as collectors for the government.

Kaslo has broken all former records for birth rates in the cities of Kootenay. The birth rate has averaged one a day for the past 10 days.

Dr. Christie has discovered two or three cases of glanders in Greenwood. One of the horses has been destroyed by Dr. Richards.

Dominion Veterinary Inspector Richards has returned to Cascade from a tour of inspection through the Boundary country. While absent he inspected 90 horses valued at \$900, that were afflicted with hog cholera. They belonged to R. D. Kerr, a rancher near Midway.

There is at present plenty of work for laboring men in Cariboo. Wages are said to be from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, \$1 per day being deducted for board. Many mines are working on a larger scale than heretofore, and considerable new work is being undertaken.

An action has been entered against the C. P. R. for \$5,000 damages by J. D. Swanson, on behalf of John George, the fireman who, among other severe injuries, had his left arm broken in the Shuswap locomotive boiler explosion in November last.

The tenth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia opened yesterday morning in the Pythian hall, Victoria. Business of importance to the domain is to be brought forward by the representatives of the various lodges, and reports of the different officers.

The following lodges are represented: Pasco, West, Wellington, Granville, Nanaimo, Phoenix, Royal, Rathbone, Damon, Langley, Benevolence, Granite, Victoria, Coldstream, Crusaders, Primrose, Rossland, New Denver, Trail, Sandon, Nelson, Revelstoke.

The rowing season of the J. B. A. A. Victoria, opens on the 20th instant with a series of local club races. Four crews are now in training for these events, while a senior and junior team is hard at work preparing for the N. P. A. A. regatta to be held at Vancouver on June 30th and July 1st.

The restoration of Holy Trinity cathedral at New Westminster will cost near ten thousand dollars.

Willie Sheriff, 16-year-old son of J. Sheriff, was accidentally shot last week at Moodyville. He was leaning on a rifle when it was discharged and the bullet went through his heart. His mother died a few days ago, and he was out hunting after attending her during her long illness.

It is reported that C. M. Edwards has resigned his position as mining recorder of the Fort Steele district.

The annual examiners for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of the province, will be held on June 3rd, at Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops and Nelson.

The Torrens system of land registration will go into effect immediately. Kamloops and New Westminster offices are to be closed, with all the business of the mainland centralized at Vancouver.

It is proposed to spend \$5,200,000 upon the harbor at Victoria. The expenditure will be extended over four or five years. The Dominion government will be asked to contribute \$30,000 yearly until the work is completed.

Active preparations are being made for the reception and entertainment of the British Columbia eighth annual convention of Epworth lodges and Methodist Sunday Schools, which opens at New Westminster in two weeks' time.

Mayor W. T. Shaftfoot of Vernon, has resigned his official position on account of ill health.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, K. of P., meets at Victoria this week. A banquet will be tendered to the visitors at the Hotel Victoria.

At the New Westminster armories last week the gallery was filled to see the inspection of No. 1 company, Fifth regiment, C. A. before Lieutenant-Colonel Peters, D. O. C.

Two miners named Thompson and Sullivan, who were both badly smitten on the same young lady, a dressmaker, lately fought a duel at Circle City, Alaska, the only means of determining who should be the possessor of her hand. The duel resulted disastrously, as both men will die.

The Kootenian has been taken over by a joint stock company, with A. W. Goodenough president, and G. O. Buchanan secretary-treasurer. William F. Evans of the New Denver Ledger, has been appointed editor.

Sandon will have a variety show once more. The saloon men in the council opposed the license, but the church end supported it and the weary miners will now have amusement of a kind.

A Dawson citizen recently furnished the following estimate of the output for this season: Dawson, 2,500,000; Bonanza, \$2,500,000; French Hill, \$1,600,000; Gold Hill, \$1,500,000; Big Skunkum, \$1,000,000; Little Skunkum, \$1,000,000; Dominion, \$4,000,000; Hunter and Quartz, \$5,000,000; total, \$19,000,000.

Rear Admiral H. Berry Palliser reports that the coal supplied the Impereuse for testing purposes by the Crow's Nest company, has been under first-class and most satisfactory. A contract to supply the North Pacific station has been recommended.

topics most spoken about today in that city. The proposal of Mr. Dunsmuir, it is understood, is in the form of a definite undertaking to institute a fast train and ferry service between Victoria and the mainland, the E. & N. system being employed between Victoria and points on the east coast of the island, which will become the terminus of the railway ferry. The time, it is said, will be exceptionally fast, only three hours and a half being consumed in the trip from Vancouver or whatever point is chosen, and Vancouver, at which place connection will be made with the C. P. K. trans-continental system.

EASTERN CANADA.

A big grain commission firm may be established in Port Arthur, in opposition to Winnipeg grain dealers.

The date for the opening of the D. R. A. annual matches at Rockliffe, is Monday, August 28.

E. B. Eddy has undertaken the collection of \$15,000 to clear off the Ottawa Protestant Hospital debt.

Susan B. Anthony, although nearly 80 years old, announces that she will attend the International Council of Women next June.

A settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute is expected shortly, as it is believed that the American government will not raise any difficulties over Canada's modifications.

Owen Hagent, a farmer, living near Carp Village, Ontario, died, aged 82 years, and six months. His wife, who survives him, is in her one hundredth year.

The village of Gattineau Point, Quebec, is threatened with one of the worst floods in its history. Both the east and west ends are now inundated, and the villagers are preparing to move at an hour's notice.

The Montreal police are carrying on a determined campaign against gambling, and on Monday 20 men were arrested while playing at the St. Jean Baptiste club were arrested in court and were remanded for trial.

Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P., who has lately taken to the bicycle, last week sustained a severe fall, the effects of which will confine him to the house for some time.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Since the price of copper has advanced the prospectors of Idaho, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico are out in all directions looking for copper locations.

There are six iron deep sea vessels in the harbor at Tacoma. They are there to load wheat for the United Kingdom, but cannot obtain cargoes. There is plenty grain to load these vessels in Eastern Washington, but the farmers are holding it for higher prices.

The Everett makers of shingles will shut down their mills owing to the low price of their product in the East. By lessening the output they hope to raise the price.

Charles Nordstrom, who killed a man named Hamilton five years since, was examined recently at Seattle, Wash., as to his sanity, and declared to be sane. He is under sentence of death, and will probably be hanged.

The raft system of transporting lumber from Oregon and Washington is coming into favor. One raft is being constructed on the Columbia at Stead, which will contain 550,000 piles. Another raft is being made up at West Seattle, Wash., that will contain 14,000 sticks. When these rafts are completed they will be towed by tugs to San Francisco.

The Great Northern railway is boring a tunnel in the Cascade mountain which when completed will be 15,252 feet in length. So far 7,822 feet have been bored and it will be finished in about 18 months.

On Saturday last John F. Combellack fell 1,000 feet in the Original mine near Butte, Montana, and was instantly killed.

At Butte, Montana, W. H. Wax, a dentist, is under arrest on a charge of stealing the service wire without the consent or consent of the light company, and that he has been using the stolen fluid for illuminating purposes.

A successor to Bishop Christie, bishop of Victoria, is to be chosen within a few weeks. Bishop Christie has been made archbishop of Oregon, his diocese extending over British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

James Hamilton Lewis of Seattle and A. D. Warner of Everett have been retained to defend the men under arrest at Wardner, Idaho, for alleged complicity in the late rioting.

The Sullivan & Bunker Hill Mining company has let a contract for the rebuilding of its mill, which was destroyed a few days since by a mob. The work of clearing away the wreck of the old mill is already in progress.

EUROPEAN DOINGS.

Ten thousand textile workers are on strike at Brunn to enforce their demand for a ten-hour day.

It is rumored that, as a mark of recognition of his eminent services, Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, will be included among those upon whom Queen's birthday honors will be bestowed.

A severe epidemic of influenza is prevailing at Simla. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, was attacked with the disease, but is now convalescent. His wife, Lady Curzon, is now suffering with the same malady.

The Crystal Palace in London, where the first world's convention of Christian Endeavor will be held in 1900, can accommodate 100,000 persons. Preparations are making for 25,000 delegates.

It is stated that the men who are still imprisoned for participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, chief secretary of Ireland, and T. H. Burk, permanent under secretary, in Phoenix park, on May 2, 1882, will be liberated on the Queen's birthday.

Italian laborers are rushing to the States in a vast army. The first of this army reached New York last Saturday, and since then 4,952 Italians have landed. The number of all other nationalities received during the same period reached 3,985. The New York immigration officials expect to record at least 21,000 immigrants for the seven days ending next Saturday night; 14,000 of these will be Italians.

A bicycle funeral took place in Folkestone, England. The undertaker carried the coffin containing the body of a baby, strapped to the handle bars of his wheel. The mourners followed on bicycles.

A later version of Wycliffe's Bible, known as the Bramhall manuscript, was sold at auction in London. It was purchased by Mr. Quaritch, a bookseller, for \$1,750.

A consolidation of the peanut industry under the control of a single company, with a capital of \$30,000,000, is about to be formed in New York.

There was a heavy snowstorm recently in Perthshire, Scotland. The unseasonable weather resulted in the killing of great numbers of sheep and lambs.

Baseball Yesterday. At Philadelphia-Baltimore 4, Philadelphia 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Crow's Nest Enquiry.

Editor Miner—Sir: Your article in Friday's paper re the commission appointed to enquire into the deaths of Messrs. Fraser and McDonald, is most startling. If this commission had the authority to enquire into the general hospital facilities of the construction, and, if Mr. Clute had covered a portion of the enquiry to Mr. Gurd, an explanation should certainly be advanced by the government—if an explanation can be drawn from them. I say drawn from them for the reason that the village of Mr. Crow's Nest, in my mind, a counter movement instigated by Sir William's big head.

This man, Gurd, was a young chap, fresh from college, whom Haney picked up in Macleod and he, perforce, was to judge the servant by the master, then I certainly say the matter should be looked into. Being one of the many of Mr. Haney's victims, and having been some months in this now infamous nest, I will support you by saying that hospital accommodations were practically nil. The miserable shack at the summit was certainly overcrowded, and many of those young men, who were there for months, when they became sick, forced to fight their battles with disease in their abjectly bare rooms, which, while they afforded ample opportunity for the spread of contagion, gave a man poor chances for a speedy recovery.

West of the summit the next hospital was Wardner, 80 miles distant, while 80 miles east of the summit was the village of Macleod, that is, if you do not reckon the intermediate bus cars.

For the information of an interested public, I will say that the death of the Montreal police are carrying on a determined campaign against gambling, and on Monday 20 men were arrested while playing at the St. Jean Baptiste club were arrested in court and were remanded for trial.

Nicholas Flood Davin, M. P., who has lately taken to the bicycle, last week sustained a severe fall, the effects of which will confine him to the house for some time.

These cuts had to be watched for months afterwards, and a patrol was put on when the rain was laid.

I heard it on good authority that a medical man of Lethbridge sent in a test tube to Haney, specifying a hospital every 20 miles, which was not accepted.

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so allowed to go into the paper. Of the gentlemen who appended their names to the above letter two were among the number who were in the office on Saturday night, and one of these was the most extreme in his utterances against Nelson. Had their complaints been true there was good reason for making them public — the gentlemen who have not had the same opportunity to chronicle these deeds of daring in the United because of the thickness of the country penetrated. Many heroic acts have been heard of for days after their occurrence. When Captain Hale was assigned to the brigade in the Philippines he appointed Captain Clay, who had displayed heroic bravery in Cuba, to the position of adjutant. On the first day of the campaign, during the advance, Captain Clay received a bullet through his neck. He lay six hours in the jungle before he was discovered, and as the wound was dangerous, his life was despaired of. His only thought when brought to the hospital was that his family should be informed that he was but slightly wounded, and that he would, however, well and on the road to recovery.

AMERICANS AT MANILA.

Instances of Personal Bravery Noted—Gregg's Death.

Manila, May 8, via San Francisco, May 9.—Instances of personal bravery have been quite as numerous among the American army in the past Philippine war as during the campaign in Cuba, but the correspondents have not had the same opportunity to chronicle these deeds of daring in the United because of the thickness of the country penetrated. Many heroic acts have been heard of for days after their occurrence. When Captain Hale was assigned to the brigade in the Philippines he appointed Captain Clay, who had displayed heroic bravery in Cuba, to the position of adjutant. On the first day of the campaign, during the advance, Captain Clay received a bullet through his neck. He lay six hours in the jungle before he was discovered, and as the wound was dangerous, his life was despaired of. His only thought when brought to the hospital was that his family should be informed that he was but slightly wounded, and that he would, however, well and on the road to recovery.

Among those officers who have fallen, no one will be longer or more loyally remembered than the brave and gallant Major Gregg of the Fourth Infantry. His fearlessness and confidence in his powers contributed to his death. In the beginning of the campaign in Manila, which General Hale conducted with such skill and success that it was worth more attention than the overshadowing importance of McArthur's advance permitted, Gregg was near his headquarters, and the horse he rode was just being shot under him. He was taking off the saddle when a man warned him that the shot had been fired by a sharpshooter in a tree nearby, and that the cover, as most men would do, the lieutenant slipped forward, and standing erect, uncased his field glasses to look at the tree, and then he was shot through the eyes a puff of smoke was seen in the tree and Gregg put his hand to his breast and fell forward, killed instantly.

Major Digges was wounded in the head, and a private soldier was killed. Major Digges and the private, together with ten typhoid patients, were brought by a special train to Manila today. The Don Jose, one of the missions' steamers under the command of the Minnesota regiment, advanced yesterday to a point near San Miguel, which is about ten miles north of Balingasay. The Americans were met by a volley from a rebel force behind the trench, and Major Digges was wounded.

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AROUND THE GLOBE

Some interesting News Collected from Many Points.

IS OF GENERAL INTEREST

What is Being Done in Canada, the United States and Europe—Pithy Paragraphs for Rapid Reading—Condensed to Suit the Taste of the Public.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

A severe type of measles is raging among the Lac La Poudre Indians.

W. J. Snodgrass, proprietor of the stage line between Penitencio and Grand Forks is having a small steamer built in the east, which will be shipped out in sections, and will ply between Penitencio and the foot of Dog lake.

Five cents a pound for freight from Bossburg to Greenwood is said to prevail. The freighters are making money.

The Salvation Army will soon establish a barracks at Greenwood.

Very few pack horses are being sold as yet this season at Ashcroft.

It is reported that some of the Lillooet Indians, who have been prospecting on Lone Cabin creek, took out \$10 to four pans of dirt.

Nelson is to have an electric street railway if the company, recently granted a 35-year license, carry out their part of the contract.

The baseball enthusiasts of Greenwood have organized for the season. There are a lot of new players in the city, and a strong team is promised.

The 150-Mile and Lillooet postoffices have been made customs collection offices, and the postmasters empowered to act as collectors for the government.

Kaslo has broken all former records for birth rates in the cities of Kootenay. The birth rate has averaged one a day for the past 10 days.

Dr. Christie has discovered two or three cases of glanders in Greenwood. One of the horses has been destroyed by Dr. Richards.

Dominion Veterinary Inspector Richards has returned to Cascade from a tour of inspection through the Boundary country. While absent he has slaughtered 80 hogs valued at \$900, that were afflicted with hog cholera. They belonged to R. D. Kerr, a rancher near Midway.

There is at present plenty of work for laboring men in Cariboo. Wages are said to be from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, \$1 per day being deducted for board. Many mines are working on a larger scale than heretofore, and considerable new work is being undertaken.

An action has been entered against the C. P. R. for \$5,000 damages by J. D. Swanson, on behalf of John George, the fireman who, among other severe injuries, had his left arm broken in the Shuswap locomotive boiler explosion in November last.

The tenth annual convention of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia opened yesterday morning in the Pythian hall, Victoria. Business of importance to the domain is to be brought forward by the representatives of the various lodges, and reports of the different officers. The following lodges are represented: Far West, Wellington, Nanaimo, Phoenix, Royal, Rathbone, Damon, Langley, Benevolence, Granite, Victoria, Coldstream, Crusader, Primrose, Rossland, New Denver, Trail, Sandon, Nelson, Revelstoke.

The rowing season of the J. B. A. A., Victoria, opens on the 20th instant with a series of local club races. Four crews are now in training for the regatta, while a senior and junior team is hard at work preparing for the N. P. A. A. regatta to be held at Vancouver on June 30th and July 1st.

The restoration of Holy Trinity cathedral at New Westminster will cost near ten thousand dollars.

Willie Sheriff, the 16-year-old son of J. Sheriff, was injured in a shooting accident at Moodyville. He was leaning on a rifle when it was discharged and the bullet went through his heart. His mother died a few days ago, and he was out recruiting after attending her funeral.

topic most spoken about today in that city. The proposal of Mr. Dunsmuir, it is understood, is in the form of a definite undertaking to institute a fast train and ferry service between Victoria and the mainland. The E. & N. system being employed between Victoria and points on the east coast of the island, which will become the terminus of the railway ferry. The time, it is said, will be exceptionally fast, only three hours and a half being consumed in the trip from Cnemamuus of whatever point is chosen, and Vancouver, at which place connection will be made with the C. P. K. transcontinental system.

EASTERN CANADA.

A big grain commission firm may be established in Port Arthur, in opposition to Winnipeg grain dealers.

The date for the opening of the D. R. A. annual matches at Rockcliffe, is Monday, August 28.

E. B. Eddy has undertaken the collection of \$15,000 to clear off the Ottawa Protestant Hospital debt.

Susan B. Anthony, although nearly 80 years old, announces that she will attend the International Council of Women next June.

A dispute is expected shortly, as it is believed that the American government will not raise any difficulties over Canada's modifications.

Owen Hagent, a farmer, living near Carp Village, Ontario, died, aged 102 years and six months. His wife, who survives him, is in her one hundredth year.

The village of Gataineau Point, Quebec, is threatened with one of the worst floods in its history. Both the east and west ends are now inundated, and the villagers are preparing to move at an hour's notice.

The Montreal police are carrying out a determined campaign against gambling, and on Monday 20 men who were arrested while playing at the St. Jean Baptiste club were committed in court and were remanded for trial.

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A successor to Bishop Christie, bishop of Victoria, is to be chosen within a few weeks. Bishop Christie has been made archbishop of Oregon, his diocese extending over British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

The annual examination for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of the province, will be held on June 3rd, at Victoria, Vancouver, Kamloops and Nelson.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Crow's Nest Enquiry.

Editor Miner—Sir: Your article in Friday's paper re the commission appointed to enquire into the deaths of Messrs. Fraser and McDonald, is most startling. If this commission had the authority to enquire into the general hospital facilities of the construction, and if Mr. Clute had opened a opportunity to enquire to Mr. Gurd, an explanation should certainly be advanced by the government—if an explanation can be drawn from them. I say drawn from them for the reason that this trip of Mr. Clute was, in my mind, a counter movement instigated by Sir William's big head.

This man, Gurd, was a young chap, fresh from college, whom Hancy picked up in Macleod, and if it be permissible to judge the servant by the master, then I certainly say the matter should be looked into. Being one of the many of Mr. Hancy's victims, and having been in the hospital for months in this infamous pass, I will support you by saying that hospital accommodations were practically nil. The miserable shack at the summit was certainly overcrowded, and the men were packed up in hospital beds for months were, when they became sick, forced to fight their battles with disease in their abhorred bunk houses, which, while they afforded ample opportunity to be covered, and the horse he died, his life was despaired of. His only thought when brought to the hospital was that his family should be informed that he was but slightly wounded. It is one thing, however, well and on the road to recovery.

Among those officers who have fallen, no one will be longer or more loyally remembered than the late Major General Greg of the Fourth infantry. His fearlessness and confidence in his powers contributed to his death. In the beginning of the late hot fight of Mariposa, which General Hale conducted with such gallant success that it was worth more attention than the overshadowing importance of McArthur's battle, Greg was the man nearest his chief, and the horse he rode had just been shot under him. He was taking off the saddle when a man warned him that the shot had been fired by a sharpshooter from the tree above, and he fell forward, slipping forward, and standing erect, uncased his field glasses to look at the tree. Just as he raised them up to his eyes a puff of smoke was seen in the tree and Greg put his hand to his breast and fell forward, killed instantly.

Manila, May 9.—A reconnoitering party from Malor, under Major Digges, and which consisted of two companies of the Minnesota regiment and two companies of the Oregon regiment, under Major Digges of the Minnesota regiment, advanced yesterday to a point near San Miguel, which is about ten miles north of Balang. The Americans were met by a volley from a rebel force behind a trench, and Major Digges was wounded.

(6:35 p. m.)—Major Digges was wounded in the head, and a private soldier was also wounded. Major Digges and the private, together with two typhoid patients, were brought by a special train to Manila today. The Don Jose, the vessel of the missions steamed under the American flag, and arrived here yesterday, and arrived here today.

London, May 9.—There was a scene during today's sitting of the archiepiscopal court, which convened yesterday for a hearing of the charges of ritualistic practices against the Rev. Henry Westall, vicar of St. Outburt's, Philbecks Gardens, and Rev. John Hall, vicar of the Church of St. John, Timber Hill, Northwick. During the proceedings John Kensit, the noted anti-ritualist, arrested Lamb seat at the back of the guard room of Lambeth Palace, where the court is sitting, and shouted out, "I wish to protest against this so-called spiritual court, seeing that the members of the jury by your graces, who for years deliberately set at naught your solemn ordination vows, and allowed and often promoted well-known law breakers in the church."

A storm of indignation was raised by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, who Mr. Kensit short by adjourning the court for luncheon amid cheers and derisive laughter.

Chamberlain Says the Offers of Canada and Australia Will Be Considered.

London, May 9.—In the house of commons today Jas. Francis Hogan, member, asked if, in view of British Columbia's offer to be one of the costumed Pacific cable, the government would reconsider its own proposals and endeavor to bring them in harmony with the wishes of the Canadian and Australian governments, the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said that he had not received the replies of the colonial governments, but if representations were made on their behalf with reference to Great Britain's offer, they would be carefully considered.

Washington, May 9.—The Chinese legation here made a strong protest to the state department against the extension of the Chinese exclusion act to Cuba. Yung Kwai, attache of the legation, says in view of the fact that the Chinese would make good citizens for the settlement of Cuba, he believed the order would be modified so as not to exclude his countrymen. The dowager empress, he adds, has recently granted most liberal protection to Americans, and wishes to become more closely allied with America, and this country will be acting against its own interests if it refuses to meet China half way. Secretary Hay said the matter was under consideration by the state department.

Two Million Deposited.

Havana, May 9.—President McKinley, through Julian Corbin, his construction-General-Brooke to make the North American company here depository of all the funds of the government on the island. The company has \$900,000 deposited, and today \$1,500,000 was transferred.

Tod Sloan's Victory.

London, May 9.—At the first day's racing of the Newmarket second spring meeting today, Tod Sloan finished first of the 1000 pound race, the race of the plate of 200 sovereigns, winner to be sold for 400 sovereigns. Eight horses ran; To-varos second, Senateur third.

Jameson Sails.

London, May 9.—Dr. Leander Jameson, who led the raid into the Transvaal in the latter part of December, 1895, will sail for South Africa next Saturday. It will be his first visit to South Africa since then.

Price of Metals.

New York, May 9.—Bar silver, 61 7/8; Mexican dollars, 18 3/4. Copper, dull; brokers' price, 19; exchange price, 19. Lead, easier; brokers' price, \$4.25; exchange price, \$4.40.

AMERICANS AT MANILA.

Instances of Personal Bravery Noted—Gregg's Death.

Manila, May 8, via San Francisco, May 9.—Instances of personal bravery have been quite as numerous among the American army in the past Philippine war as during the campaign in Cuba, but the correspondents have not had the same opportunity to chronicle these deeds of daring in the Orient because of the thickness of the country penetrated. Many heroic acts also were unrecorded for days after their occurrence. When Captain Hale was assigned to the brigade in the Philippines he appointed Captain Clay, who had displayed considerable bravery in the office of adjutant. On the first day of May, during McArthur's advance, Captain Clay received a bullet through his neck. He lay six hours in the jungle before he was discovered, and as the wound was dangerous, his life was despaired of. His only thought when brought to the hospital was that his family should be informed that he was but slightly wounded. It is one thing, however, well and on the road to recovery.

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STOP IT NOW!

Before it is too late, stop that succession of colds that means nothing more nor less than catarrh. Stop the suffering. Stop the disagreeable, starry discharges that are so humiliating to you and offensive to your friends. Don't let it run on until your condition causes you to be ostracized as if you were a leper. Don't neglect yourself until consumption makes its fatal appearance. You can be cured—not merely relieved, but absolutely and perfectly cured.

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will restore you to complete, perfect health. It gives relief at once. It cures in an incredibly short time. Hundreds of cases from 25 to 30 years' standing have been cured—cases that physicians had pronounced incurable. The catarrhal powder acts like magic, not only in catarrh, but in colds, sore throat, tonsillitis, hay fever, loss of smell, deafness and all similar diseases.

Mr. C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, writes as follows:—"I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About two months ago I was laid up to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." At drug stores.

Dr. Agnew's Cure of the Heart cures all cases of organic or sympathetic disease of the heart—palpates in 20 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are at once a mild cathartic, invigorator and system restorer. 20c. for 40 doses. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day and cures eczema, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. Cures piles in 2 to 3 nights. 50c.

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"He Cured Me of Deafness"

"My deafness came on about six years ago with bad ringing noises in the head, which troubled me greatly in conversation. I had to ask people to raise their voices when speaking to me, and around the table I could only hear the sound of voices, but could not catch a word. My hearing rapidly improved under Dr. Reeves' treatment. I now hear well, and the ringing noises have entirely stopped."

"He Saved My Eyes"

"My eyes were so bad I had to stop reading entirely. The dizziness, the burning and pain around the eyes made me fear total blindness. Dr. Reeves' mastery over diseases of the eyes is certainly wonderful. I can now see well, and best of all, can read with comfort. I was cured in a short time, while other doctors tampered with my eyes for the past six years."

"He Cured My Stomach"

Before I consulted Doctor Reeves my stomach was very bad. The severe pains, belching, bloating and sour risings were awful. I lost 40 pounds in less than a year. I thank God it was my fortune to go to this great doctor, who cured me."

"He Cured Me of Catarrh"

"I had catarrh for a long time. It affected my head and throat and there were growths in my nose. Doctor Reeves' New Treatment is just splendid. I never tried anything else, and now I am well. I am recommending it to all my friends."

"Out-of-Town People"

People afflicted with any disease whatsoever should write to Doctor Reeves.

"He Cured My Consumption"

"Doctor Reeves cured me of consumption after two doctors had given me up to die. His Discovery is certainly an absolute cure for consumption if taken in time. If you have consumption go to Dr. Reeves for he is the only doctor I have ever heard of that could really cure consumption."

"He Cured My Heart Disease"

"I had heart trouble for 18 years, and would often drop senseless on the streets and for two years was so bad I could not be left home alone. And would faint as often as two or three times a day. My circulation was poor and sluggish and I had palpitation of the heart. After taking Doctor Reeves' treatment for one month I had but one spell. And now I heartily endorse his Wonderful New System of treatment."

The Character of Dr. Reeves'

practice, the range of cures he has performed in the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT, EARS, THE LIVER, THE NERVES, THE KIDNEYS, THE EYES, THE LUNGS, THE STOMACH, have more than words can tell. I have had a sick headache or a vomiting spell since that time."

Remember, Dr. Powell Reeves is the oldest specialist on this coast, and has thousands of testimonials showing his success in Spokane. Ask your banker, ask the express company, ask your neighbor. Everybody knows Dr. Powell Reeves, the old RELIABLE doctor. You can depend on him when all others fail.

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We have buyers for all good mining stocks.

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