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MITCHELL IS MUM.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 4.—President Mitchell, accompanied by President Carl D. Nicholls of the Pennsylvania Anthracite, arrived at strike headquarters in Washington tonight. District Attorney Thomas Duffy of Hazleton and John Fahey of Pottsville did not accompany him.

Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Duffy were in the city for the purpose of seeing the mine and its direction. The resignation of W. B. Townsend, J. P., as vice-president and director of the Bonanza Mining Co., was unanimously accepted and this, making two vacancies in the board, Major W. F. Van Buskirk and E. W. Ruff were elected to fill the places. They agreed to fill the vacancies and immediately took their places on the board.

Several other matters cropped up after this and a general discussion as to the condition of the mine was indulged in. After some little talk the president and secretary of the company were requested to call a special general meeting of the shareholders of the mine at the earliest possible date for the purpose of submitting to them a plan of reorganization, which is hoped will meet with their thorough approval.

It is understood that the reorganization of the company is for the purpose of placing its affairs in such shape that it will be in a position to close a deal by which a development fund of some \$20,000 will be placed in the treasury. This fund, it is said, can be raised at very short notice.

The general opinion among strike leaders that the proposition in its present form would not be entered by a convention of miners. The miners have all along argued they would not accept a concession and no definite concession and no return to the mines but have

was a rumor here tonight that the miners on Monday would post at all collieries requesting the miners to return to work. Mitchell's attention was called to this and his only reply was that the miners have been making every effort to get the strike to get the return to the mines but have

CABINET TO MEET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The cabinet will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The conference will be attended by Secretary Secretary Moody, Attorney General and Commissioner Wright.

conferences include the three law-cabnet and the cabinet members of labor, whose acquaintance with the details of the situation is of the president. It cannot be stated that the conference called to consider any particular, but it is intimated that the conference has arisen which require consideration.

A MONSTER PETITION. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 4.—Six thousand citizens during the last 24 hours signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to call an extra session of Congress to enact some measure for prevention of a coal famine.

method suggested in the petition is the suggestion of the appointment of a temporary receiver to operate the Pennsylvania mines which were being operated by the strike. The petition is being circulated all over the city of Chicago and throughout the state of Illinois under the direction of State Senator W. E. Mason.

YORK, Oct. 4.—The coal famine in this city reached a stage today when dealers were unable to supply coal at any price and had great difficulty in filling orders for bituminous coal. Those dealers who could do so were selling at \$10 and \$12 a ton. In many parts of the city the price of soft coal is \$12 a ton.

in the shutting off of steam in factories, and in stopping or curtailing the hot water supply in apartment houses. In some houses the tenants were warned not to use hot water would be supplied from reservoirs only on two days of the week.

In some other houses notice was given that the hot water would be supplied only part of each day. Many people have been unwilling to use coal in their furnaces were driven to use gas today, and many who would be glad to use soft coal found they could not get any. There was a general surprise and indignation in the city on account of the sudden increase in the price of coal.

menting on this situation the he will say tomorrow: "There is an abundance of bituminous coal at the ready for shipment to the city. The trouble is in the transportation to the city. The soft coal operators say they can supply all the demand if they get the cars to carry it and the money to haul the cars. There are thousands of empty coal cars lying idle on the sidings of the anthracite region and there is no prospect they can be used for a long time trying to haul the anthracite coal."

Yet prominent dealers said today (Monday) that the officials of the roads could not be prevailed on to haul the anthracite coal by bringing the cars and engines for the transportation of soft coal to tide over the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central tracks, and that coal trains were held up by lines because of the lack of locomotives to haul them, or because the mines had too much other freight on hand. The result was that soft coal could not be bought wholesale yesterday and the coal that was sold yesterday went at exorbitant prices.

YORK, Oct. 6.—Nine dollars is the price of soft coal in New York today. Anthracite has no fixed price. One lot of five tons was sold today for \$125 by a Columbus avenue dealer and 65 cents a bushel is now asked in some places. This is at a price of \$32 a ton. The cargo of the City of Chicago, which was put on sale today at \$100 a ton.

Concentrating Plant Being Installed at Blue Bird

Those at the head of the Montana Gold Mining company of Spokane and Philadelphia seem to have every faith in the future prospects of their Blue Bird property at Deer Park, on Lower Arrow Lake. Some ten or fifteen days ago the concentrating plant, which the company had intended installing early last summer, was shipped from Spokane and is now on the ground awaiting erection. The plant is a water concentrating one, but it is understood that it has been so constructed that it can be used should the process be found better adapted to the treating of the Blue Bird ore.

Reports received from the mine yesterday were extremely favorable. The foundation is reported as near completion, and those in charge of the work express the hope of having the plant in place before the end of the present month, although they admit that the plant may take longer in putting up than they anticipate. C. H. Meyer, who is in charge of the Spokane office

of the company, is at Deer Park superintending the operations of the placing of the machinery and other things pertaining to the working of the mine. He has under his charge a large force of skilled workmen and he anticipates little difficulty in getting the plant in good working order as soon as it is completed.

The owners of the property have long been considering the various systems of concentration, but after looking over the property and estimating the enormous water power that is at the very doors of the mine they came to the conclusion that they would install a water plant. Outside of the concentrating plant other plants and buildings have been erected, and the mine now looks like a mine, to quote the words of an eastern director.

While on his vacation trip Robert Hunter, of this city, who is the Rossland representative of the mine, had intended making an inspection of the property, but owing to business matters was unable to do so.

Rangers Form an Athletic Association

A general meeting of the members of the No. 1 Company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, called for the purpose of winding up matters pertaining to the recent banquet, was held at the mess rooms of the company last night. It was a largely attended meeting, more so in fact than other one called during the past few months. Outside of the fact that the meeting was called for settling the banquet accounts, other matters in connection with the proposed entertainments to be given by the company during the winter months also came up for discussion.

As a result of the discussion and as it was understood that various clubs would be formed among the members of the company at times the year round to play the sports then in season it was determined by those present to form an athletic association, to be known as the No. 1 Company, R. M. R. Athletic Association, and that its members be limited to the members of the Bugle band and the Rocky Mountain Rangers. It is from this association that members of the proposed football, hockey, baseball and other teams will be formed. To prevent, if possible, any confusion of officers it was thought best to elect officers whose duties would be to govern all sports inaugurated by the local militia, instead of officers for each

team or club formed. After some talk the following officers were chosen: Honorary president, Captain Hart-McGarg; president, Second Lieutenant G. Logan; vice-president, Color Sergeant Smith; secretary and manager, Drummer Stuart Martin; captain of the teams, Bugler Carmichael.

The principal objects of the association will be the fostering among the members of the company a desire for all healthy sports. Every sport from baseball to boxing will be encouraged. During the winter the committee in charge of the sports have determined upon putting in the field a hockey team that is expected to uphold the reputation gained for the militia from the teams of the past. It is felt that the company has still among its members the nucleus of a good, strong hockey team and preparations for putting such a team in the field will be commenced as soon as the ice forms on the streets of Rossland. Matters pertaining to the football team were discussed last night among other things.

Some discussion was occasioned when the passing of accounts incurred at the first annual banquet came up before the members. The accounts, however, were passed, the committee taking occasion to praise those who helped make the banquet the success that it was.

Another Rosslander Returns From South Africa

A. R. McLeod, who is quite well known in this city and who has lived here off and on for the last several years, is back in the city again after an absence of some two years. McLeod was employed at the Centre Star mine in this city while here, but left over a year ago for Winnipeg. While in Winnipeg he became acquainted with a recruiting officer and was persuaded to cast in his lot with a regiment being raised for service in South Africa against the Boers. The regiment was raised and soon left for Africa. Owing to the lack of regimental shirts, the regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel Ellis at the head, soon became known wherever it landed as the shirtless regiment.

McLeod served for over a year against the Boers and was in several of the severe campaigns of the latter part of last year, serving with some distinction in various skirmishes along the Modder river, the Tugela and at Hart's river. It was at Hart's river that McLeod received his only gunshot wound, being hit in the leg during the heat of the engagement by a bullet from an ambushed Boer. He had several narrow escapes at other places, but good luck was with him and he escaped unscathed.

One of the principal engagements that he figured in was a sixty mile dash that served the purpose of penning in a force of some three thousand Boers. The dash was through the heart of the Boer lines and was probably one of the most brilliant cavalry charges of the war. Many of the horsemen were taken prisoners by the Boers, their horses giving out under the hard riding, while many were shot from their saddles as they swept by parties of ambushed soldiers. The skirmishes with Boer forces were constant, but were more of a bushwhacking nature than anything else and savored little of the science of war. McLeod was given quite a reception by his numerous friends here upon their learning of his return.

Boer Generals Warmly Received in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Delegations from various provincial pro-Boer organizations greeted the Boer generals at the station today. The reception was held in the waiting room, which was decorated with flowers and tapestries. The generals appeared very grateful for the warm speeches of welcome, and replied with a few words of thanks. Then they entered carriages and were driven through the center of the city to their hotel, escorted by a mounted detachment of republican guards amid shouts for Botha, De Wet and Delarey, General De Wet, who is always most popular in France, receiving the greatest acclamations. The visitors bowed their acknowledgments, Traffic along the boulevards had to be suspended until the carriages passed. The generals will be received by Foreign Minister Delcasse and Premier Combes.

General Botha, replying to Sir Haultail, said: "We have suffered greatly and had to sign a peace which was a great shock to you and to us. I hope self-government will soon be given to the Boer people, for they laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance. But it must not be inferred from this allegiance that they will allow themselves to be dragged in the mud."

This statement was greeted with cheers. On the arrival of the generals at the hotel a woman on behalf of the society for the aid of the Boer children handed General De Wet \$15,000.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS. LONDON, Oct. 14.—At a meeting today of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union congress, a letter from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, received in reply to inquiries, was read. The letter detailed the grievances and objects of the striking miners in the United States. Among other things Mr. Mitchell said: "Trades unions in the United States, England and Wales have responded generously to our appeals for assistance."

Over 250,000 Tons Shipped From Rossland

It has been many weeks since the tonnage of the camp has passed the \$900 ton mark, but last week, due to the continued shipments from the War Eagle and Centre Star mines and the steady output of the Le Roi and Le Rio No. 2, the mark was reached and with a few tons to spare, the actual amount shipped from the camp being 872 tons for the week as against 776 shipped the week previous. During the week the quarter of a million mark was passed. There is little doubt that after the Le Roi starts shipping at the regular capacity of the mine and the Le Rio No. 2 keeps up her average made during the previous years and with the enhanced shipments from both the Centre Star and War Eagle the camp's tonnage will easily average from 10,000 to 15,000 tons a week.

The shipments during the week would probably have averaged more but for the fact that the Le Roi No. 2 failed to ship on either Saturday or Sunday last. This was due to the fact that some alterations were being made at the headworks of the mine, which when completed will greatly facilitate shipping operations.

The Le Roi mine shipped last week considerable ore from the old dump, and are arranging to continue shipments from the old works on a larger scale than heretofore. A large number of steel ore cars are being placed on the side track and are being kept in reserve.

During the week the work of placing the large pump ordered two or three months ago was finished. The work of getting the pump down into the mine workings proved an arduous task, it taking the workmen and engineers several weeks before everything was ship-shape. During the week quite a number of miners were put to work.

The ore shipped from the Centre Star has averaged in tonnage about the same as shipped in previous weeks. This was due to a certain extent to the lack of cars and certain matters pertaining to the mine. It is understood shipping operations on a larger scale from both the Centre Star and War Eagle mines will be attempted during the coming winter.

The Giant and the Velvet are continuing shipments, although in a limited way. The shipments from the Giant are handicapped to a great extent by the poor wagon roads and the same holds good with the Velvet. The Velvet has a large quantity of ore on hand ready to ship, but the roads are said to have been so bad, that nothing like a fair shipment was sent out.

It is understood that the Homestake may resume operations within the next few weeks. The directors of the company are at present waiting to see the result of the sale of shares which takes place in this city on October 20th. If enough money is raised from the sale work will probably be resumed.

THE OUTPUT.	
Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending October 11th and for the year to date are as follows:	
Week.	Year.
Le Roi	3710 176,718
Le Rio No. 2	952 50,951
Centre Star	1330 15,381
War Eagle	1280 8,046
Rossland G. W.	2,460
Giant	90 2,575
Columbia-Koolhaas	300
Bonanza	30
Velvet	110 800
Spitzee	20
White Bear	1
Totals	8,072 257,314

MORE ABOUT THE GRAVE ROBBERIES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Four corpses were found tied up in sacks in Georgia street and in the rear of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons today. The bodies were identified as those of Mrs. Johanna Slits, said to have been stolen from the Ebenezer cemetery; Miss Glendore Gates, alleged to have been stolen from Anderson cemetery; Wallace Jackson, taken from Ebenezer cemetery; and Mrs. Catherine Doehring, in the German Catholic cemetery.

Seventeen persons are now under arrest for grave robbing. This list includes nine negroes, three white doctors, one colored undertaker, a proprietor of a cemetery, and three night watchmen. It is supposed at least 100 graves have been despoiled within the last three months.

Judge Alford, in his instructions to members of the grand jury today, told them to sift the outrage regardless of any man's prominence.

A ST. LOUIS BOODLER. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—Delegate Julius Lehmann, who was convicted of perjury and is resting under an indictment for bribery, who has been a fugitive from justice for several weeks, was captured by a deputy sheriff today at his home.

GANS DISPOSES OF McPARTLAND

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, had no trouble in disposing of Kid McPartland before the International Athletic Club tonight, knocking the New Yorker out after two minutes and twenty-five seconds of fighting in the fifth round.

The blow that did the business was a left hand hook to the pit of the stomach, the same blow with which McPartland had won many fights. McPartland writhed on the floor while Charlie White counted the ten seconds, but a few seconds later he was fully recovered.

Gans did not excite himself at any stage, although at times he showed flashes of his speed when the men came to close quarters. The black man made McPartland do the fighting, contenting himself with blocking and looking for a chance to land one decisive punch. He dropped McPartland with a straight to the jaw in the third round, but the Kid stayed the round out. McPartland did not land over eight solid blows during the entire time of the bout, Gans smothering most of his leads before they were fairly started.

McPartland was not in the best of condition. Gans was in magnificent shape. Both weighed in under 135 pounds, Charlie White refereed. The betting was five to two and three to one on Gans, and even money that McPartland would not last eight rounds. The attendance was about 2000. In the preliminary Herman Miller, Gans' sparring partner, lost to Warren Zurbrick, an unbeaten local boxer in seven rounds.

MR. MORGAN GOES TO WASHINGTON

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13.—J. P. Morgan, George F. Baer, president of the Reading Company, and a third man, supposed to be from New York, whose identity could not be learned, left this city for Washington on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at 6:35 o'clock tonight. After Mr. Baer's arrival here this morning from New York his special car was sent back to New York and Mr. Morgan came to this city in a special car. Mr. Morgan's arrival here he was joined by Mr. Baer, and the three gentlemen proceeded to Washington in the special car. Mr. Baer positively refused to discuss the object of the hurried trip.

ANOTHER DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—J. P. Morgan and Robert S. Bacon, one of his partners, arrived here over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad about 10 o'clock and were driven to the Arlington hotel. They refused to see any one and went at once to their rooms.

It was reported that George F. Baer, president of the Reading railroad, was also here, but he could not be found. Shortly after going to his room Mr. Morgan came down stairs and left the hotel for the temporary White House, where he was at once shown up stairs and into the room where the president was and a conference on the strike situation began. Secretary Root joined the party a few minutes later.

FAMOUS ENGLISH PRISON SHIP

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—After lying buried for over a century the famous English prison ship Jersey, in which 700 revolutionary soldiers were martyred while the British held New York, has been accidentally discovered at the Brooklyn navy yard by the workmen who are putting up the launching ways for the battleship Connecticut. Historical associations have been searching for the Jersey for 50 years. The half-buried hull of the ship is lying under 13 or 14 feet of dirt and water and is in perfect condition.

MR. MITCHELL WILL NOT ACCEPT

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 14.—The opinion of the strike leaders is that Mr. Mitchell will not accept the proposition submitted to President Roosevelt by the mine operators. H. J. Sweet, a prominent leader, said: "The proposition is not fair and I do not think Mitchell will accede, and if he did the mine workers would not. It is a rule of the operators to try to divert public sympathy from the miners, but it will fail of its purpose because our cause is just."

W. More Jackman, the well known cigar man of Toronto, arrived in this city last night.

Directors' Meeting of Bonanza Mining Co.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the directors of the Rossland Bonanza Mining Co. occurred at the offices of E. W. Ruff, five of the members of the board being present. The meeting was an important one in several respects, as it concerned in general the working of the mine and its direction. The resignation of W. B. Townsend, J. P., as vice-president and director of the Bonanza Mining Co., was unanimously accepted and this, making two vacancies in the board, Major W. F. Van Buskirk and E. W. Ruff were elected to fill the places. They agreed to fill the vacancies and immediately took their places on the board.

Several other matters cropped up after this and a general discussion as to the condition of the mine was indulged in. After some little talk the president and secretary of the company were requested to call a special general meeting of the shareholders of the mine at the earliest possible date for the purpose of submitting to them a plan of reorganization, which is hoped will meet with their thorough approval.

It is understood that the reorganization of the company is for the purpose of placing its affairs in such shape that it will be in a position to close a deal by which a development fund of some \$20,000 will be placed in the treasury. This fund, it is said, can be raised at very short notice.

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News in Ex Tensio From Island of Japan

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 14.—The news of the consummation of the long-pending negotiations whereby Japan obtains 50,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000) was sprung today upon an unsuspecting public. The quiet way in which this large amount of money has been obtained, without the least hint leaking out even through the local negotiators, is considered marvelous and as reflecting great credit on Japan's fitness and diplomacy. It is recalled that there was the same surprise when the Anglo-Japanese treaty was announced. It is too early to say, however, is the sole subject of discussion in Japan today. The news is received with much enthusiasm as an evidence of the rising credit of the country, and the effect of Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is understood that the negotiations were practically carried on and concluded in Yokohama, showing that the recent visits to foreign countries of Marquis Ito, Count Matsukata and Viscount Watanabe, which were said to be missions in search of a foreign loan, were either misconstrued or were entirely unnecessary in that connection. It is believed now that Japan will proceed with her naval expansion program and execute other public undertakings which were waiting upon revenue, but the chief effect of this resuscitation of the old imperial "drives" will be the restored self-esteem of the nation as a financial power to be counted in.

The long pending dispute as to the liability of renters of treaty protected property in Japan for taxation, other than for such dues as are stipulated on their leases, is at last going to the Hague for arbitration. The preliminary protocol itself, "the parties to this arbitration request the arbitral tribunal to pronounce a final decision," as follows: "Whether or not the provisions of the treaties and other engagements above quoted exempt only land held under leases in perpetuity granted by or on behalf of the Japanese government, or land and buildings of whatever description, constructed or which may hereafter be constructed on such lands, from any imports, taxes, charges, contributions or conditions whatsoever other than those expressly stipulated in the leases in question."

There will be two arbitrators, to be named not later than two months after the date of the protocol (August 28th), and these two are to appoint an umpire, they, failing to agree on an umpire, the king of Norway and Sweden will be asked to name an umpire. Each side, i. e., the Japanese government on the one hand and Great Britain, France and Germany on the other hand, will have eight months from the date of this protocol (August 28th) in which to deliver written or printed copies of its counter case. Thereafter a statement, written or oral, may be adduced, and this will terminate the argument, unless "special additional or supplementary explanation or information" be demanded by the tribunal from either party, to which the other party will have the privilege of replying.

Information has reached Japan that a box containing bank notes of the value of \$50,000 in gold has been stolen from the strong room of the China and Manila steamer Seafiro on her last voyage from Hongkong to Manila. The Seafiro sailed from Hongkong September 12th, and shortly before her departure a box said to contain \$50,000 in American money was put on board by a man named Long. The consignment was signed for by one of the ship's officers, and prior to the vessel's arrival at Manila the strong room was opened only once, and that was to admit a consignment of opium sent on board at the last moment. When the strong room was opened at Manila the consignment of bank notes was missing, and a thorough search of the vessel failed to reveal any trace of the money. It is conjectured that the room had been opened by a false key during the voyage and the box abstracted, and suspicion now is rife as to the contents of the box. The shipping company will contest the claim for restitution of the money.

A magnificent gift of 30,000 yen has just been given to the Japan Woman's University. The donor is nominally a society called the Morimura Homeites, which is composed of members of the firm of Morimura Brothers. The "sacred bridge" at Nikko, known to every tourist, was carried away by the recent typhoon, but will at once be rebuilt by the Nikko Glory Preservation Society at a cost of 50,000 yen. Vice ministers of the imperial household, navy, foreign affairs and army, Governor Hattori, the Hirogo-Ken Count Hirosewa, Mr. Sumitomo and an Osaka millionaire, and eleven others have been appointed commissioners to the fifth (Osaka) exhibition. It is also understood that the exhibition business office, now in Tokyo, was to be transferred to Osaka some time in October.

The Award of the Hague Tribunal

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—President Matzen concluded the proceedings of the award court with expressing the best wishes for the health of Queen Wilhelmina and the prosperity of her people, who had welcomed the members of the court so cordially. Senor Pardo, on behalf of Mexico, thanked the court for the care it had given to the case. Senor Pardo declared that he was sure that as soon as his government learned of the court's award it would accept it. He must, however, reserve for his government the right to avail itself of the provisions of the protocol.

The tribunal finds: First.—That the claim of the United States in behalf of the archbishop of San Francisco is governed by the principles of res judicate, in virtue of the arbitration decision pronounced by Sir Edward Thornton, October 24th, 1878. Second.—That in conformity with this decision the government of the United States of Mexico should pay the government of the United States \$1,330,000 in money of the legal currency of Mexico within the period fixed by article 12 of the protocol of Washington. This sum will cover the total payment of annuities due from and unpaid by the government of the Mexican republic, namely, the annual payment of \$2,150,999 in Mexican currency from February 2, 1882, to February 2, 1902. Third.—That the government of the United States of Mexico will pay to the government of the United States February 2, 1903, and each following year from that date, an annual payment of \$43,150,999 of the legal currency of Mexico. The decision of the tribunal was read by Secretary General Ruysseers in

the presence of the members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the litigants. Matzen, president of the court, who declared that a revision of the sentence was only possible in the event of new facts coming to light, thanked the representatives of the United States and of Mexico for their assistance in enlightening the arbitrators.

He added that while no single judge was infallible the unanimity of the arbitrators who had so carefully examined the whole question at issue was a guarantee that no mistake had been made.

TARTE ADDRESSES BOARD OF TRADE

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—Hon. J. I. Tarte addressed the quarterly meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade today. He reiterated his stand on protection, saying the tariff should be revised and some duties increased. Regarding the charge of disloyalty in speaking during the absence of the premier, he reminded many of his hearers that many of them had heard him make similar remarks at the manufacturers' banquet in the presence of Laurier. He was disloyal in only repeating what he had first asserted without reproot in the hearing of the premier. He also stated that on the opening of navigation in 1904 Montreal would possess a thirty-foot waterway to the ocean.

A SERIOUS TRAGEDY AVERTED

BLOOMING CITY, B. C., Oct. 11.—A serious tragedy was narrowly averted here this afternoon. John McCulloch, a member of the hobo element, arrived in his boat from the north. Getting under the influence of liquor today he endeavored to entice a ten-year-old daughter of an Italian miner named Joseph Pasi, who lives in the east end of the city, into the brush for immoral purposes. The child informed her parents and Pasi went after McCulloch with a revolver, chased him into the brush behind the government office and fired five shots at him, but missed. Continuing the pursuit Pasi gained on him and finally felled him with a blow on the back of the skull with a rock. Pasi then proceeded to give McCulloch a severe beating. Chief of Police Armstrong arrived on the scene and arrested McCulloch. Pasi was a miner much respected, while McCulloch looks like a bad case. He fled profusely from the wound in his head. Had Pasi not been so excited he would probably have killed the would-be ravisher. Both men had a preliminary hearing tonight and both were sent up for trial. Pasi is out on bail, but McCulloch is in custody.

Harry Davies, employed at the Arlington mine, was brought into the local hospital tonight, having met with a bad accident. Going into the ore house at the mouth of B tunnel he tripped and fell backwards off the trestle 20 feet to the dump beneath. One arm and a leg was broken and his body severely bruised. Davies only went to work yesterday.

APPLE CROP HAS IMPROVED.

Dealers Say the Results Are Exceeding the Estimate.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—Toronto apple buyers say that the crop throughout the province is turning out much better than it promised earlier in the season. Not only is it larger, but the quality of the fruit has improved, the fungus noticeable in the early autumn has pretty generally disappeared, and the apples have filled out well without serious blemish.

The crop is pretty well distributed. Satisfactory reports are to be had from almost every section, and the dealers say that it now looks as if three times as many apples will be packed this year as were barreled last year. The price, however, is not so high, ranging from 50 cents to a dollar a barrel to the farmer, according to quality and kind. The dealers who bought by the orchard have no reason to complain, as the crop exceeds the early estimate. On the other hand, those who are buying by the barrel have no cause to complain and no risks to run from heavy winds.

GENERAL NORD DEFEATED.

CAPB HAYTIEN, Oct. 11.—General Nord, war minister of the provisional government, has been defeated and is in retreat.

CAPB HAYTIEN, Oct. 11.—The provisional government of Hayti announces from Port au Prince on Thursday that General Nord has again occupied the town of Limbe. The facts in the case are that on Wednesday the general attacked the Artobite army at Limbe and as Port Margot, and he succeeded in entering Limbe and burning Port Margot, but he was afterwards defeated and forced to retreat in disorder, leaving behind him many dead and wounded and two rapid fire guns. The Artobite forces also captured a number of prisoners. General Nord, commander of the Artobite army, continued his advance against the troops of General Nord, who is believed to be short of provisions, which may compel him to abandon his base of operations.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

Situation Unchanged—Gunboat Liberator Has Arrived.

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, Oct. 11.—The gunboat Liberator, formerly the British steamer Barrich and lately known as the Bolivia, which recently arrived at Barranquilla in the service of the Colombian government in need of repairs, has reappeared. She was sighted off Curacao yesterday en route for Colombia.

The situation in Venezuela is unchanged.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREWS.

Denver, Colorado, Will Be the Next Place of Meeting.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—Denver, Colorado, will be the place for holding the next convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Brotherhood today at their convention here. The election of the council for the year resulted in the choice of the old board, of which W. E. English of Pittsburg is president.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

New York—Columbia 5, Buffalo 0.
Annapolis—Final Score—Princeton 11, Navy 0.
Cambridge—Harvard 22, University of Maine 0.
Syracuse—Syracuse University 23, Colgate University 0.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The coroner's inquest into the death of George Whalley, found dead in Evans & Sons' drug warehouse several weeks ago, was concluded last night. The verdict declared that Whalley died at the hands of a party or parties unknown.

THE SOFT COAL MINERS MAY STRIKE

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 11.—The consensus of opinion in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coal circles is that should the soft coal miners of the United States be called out on strike in sympathy with the anthracite miners now on strike in Pennsylvania that the Canadian miners would not be affected, being entirely under the control of the Provincial Miners' Association, which has no connection, as its name implies, with the American union.

FROM THE ANTIPODES.

An Australian Fireman Inspects Toronto Brigade.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—Among the visitors to Toronto is D. J. Stein, chief of the Metropolitan fire brigade of Melbourne, Australia, who is making a study of the fire brigades of the leading cities of the world. Mr. Stein has for sixteen years been in the Melbourne fire brigade and for ten years previously was in the London, England, department. The object of his visit here is to post himself regarding the modern appliances for fighting fire. After a careful inspection of the Toronto brigade and after witnessing their response to a couple of alarms, Mr. Stein expressed the opinion that the appliances and number of men Toronto enjoys a decided advantage over the city of Melbourne. In respect to the construction of fire stations and the point of comfort and convenience, however, notwithstanding the climatic advantages which it possesses, Melbourne is very much ahead of Toronto.

In Melbourne nine steam engines are employed, and the water supply is said to be the best in the world, being drawn from a natural reservoir twenty-six miles distant, at a high pressure. The same mistake has, however, been made in constructing the waterworks system that is too often observed in growing cities, provision was not made in laying the main arteries for future requirements and the continental extensions of small mains has produced the inevitable result, the pressure drops as soon as a few lines of hose are brought into operation. The Melbourne brigade, which has to cover 120 square miles of territory, is composed of 120 permanent men and 200 auxiliaries or "call" men, who respond to alarms and who receive an annual retaining fee of £6 each, and are paid 50 per hour for the first hour, 25 for the second hour and 15 for each subsequent hour when called. The cost of the department is about \$200,000 per annum, one-third of which is borne by the municipalities, one-third by the fire insurance companies and the other third by the state government. There are within Greater Melbourne no less than 40 municipalities which have gradually grown until they comprise one large city, each still maintaining its separate corporate organization. The municipalities are equal to a rate of 5-10 of a penny on the pound assessment.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

An American Woman Who Wedded a Title Seeks Release.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Oct. 10.—One of the most attractive of the would-be divorcees serving their sentences in South Dakota—the state that grants divorces "while you wait"—is Baroness Wolfbauer of the world at large, who has just left Hot Springs after spending the season at Evans' Hotel. The Baroness has taken up her residence at Sioux Falls, where she went in the early summer to join the "society." The Baroness was born near Buffalo, N. Y., about 30 years ago, and her father, being Captain Ames of the United States army, she went from post to post until after the death of both father and mother, when she was put in De Pauw University.

It is barely more than a year since she met the baron. She was in Paris at the time. He is an Austrian—a man of fine physique, handsome face and delightful manners. They were married and things went along very well for a while, but it soon became apparent that the baron had not only fallen in love with a pretty face, but had also possessed an eye for business, and that it was simply one more case to be added to the long list of American and foreign alliances of no-account titles and good sound gold, for Miss Ames had a snug income. Finally her appearance in Sioux Falls declared her position. United States Senator Kitttridge has been retained as her attorney.

SUICIDE IN ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 10.—L. C. Hayes, a guest at the Merchants' Hotel, shot himself in his room this morning. The body was discovered late this afternoon. The man had used a revolver and shot himself in the head. The bullet entered from the right side.

Hayes is supposed to have been a government agent in Montana. A note in a small book states that in case of death to "notify Horace Hayes, Elizabeth, Ky."

Hayes came to the Merchants on Monday. His ticket shows him to have been en route from Chicago to Harlem, Mont. Last evening he is said to have complained to an employee of the hotel about not feeling well.

That was the last heard of him until his dead body was discovered this afternoon. Deputy Coroner Whitcomb was notified. He will communicate with the friends of the deceased.

The general indications were those of suicide. The deceased was middle aged and had the appearance of being engaged in the cattle business.

Sunken Treasure in St. Lawrence River

Some where beneath the mysterious blue surface of the St. Lawrence river, near the mouth of the Chippewa creek, are several kegs filled with gold and silver coins. The contents of the kegs constitute an enormous fortune.

Right in the heart of that portion of the majestic river where the summer visitors colonize the buried treasure has lain for four score and ten years, undisputed perhaps for the reason that those who were acquainted with the facts have hoped to be the ones to secure the fortune without the necessity of a division, but all efforts have so far been unsuccessful, and the gold rests where it was dropped overboard by the American patriot, Samuel Patterson, in the war of 1812.

The incidents surrounding the deposit of this treasure there constitute one of the most exciting pages of the history of the river, which, during the early days of the country, was most prolific in stirring events, and the tale here given is as it was handed down to the descendants of the principal actor in the little tragedy.

Some time before the war of 1812 Samuel Patterson, an American of the old English stock, moved across the St. Lawrence river and settled with his wife and three children upon a farm near Kingston, Ont. Here for many years they lived comfortably and happily.

Patterson, being an energetic and industrious man, soon acquired what was in those days considered a moderate fortune.

When the second war with Great Britain broke out Mr. Patterson's sympathy was with his native country, but his location and care of his family compelled him to remain silent. The English authorities began enlisting the Canadians and Indians, and upon being approached Patterson declined to join them.

An effort to compel him to enter the ranks of the British army led to the discovery that he was an American citizen, and his property was promptly confiscated. Patterson fled from his home just in time to escape being imprisoned into service. Securing a small dugout he embarked with his wife and children, and after a long and perilous voyage he brought them into Chippewa bay, where on the banks of a small creek he built a rude house for their habitation.

Smarting under what he deemed to be injustice and oppression, Patterson resolved to get even with the British, and for that purpose he organized a small band of free lancers as brave and daring as himself, and from time to time they made quick sallies across the river, securing horses, supplies, and whatever they could lay their hands on. These incursions were a great annoyance to the Canadian outposts, and in order to check them the government offered a reward for Patterson's capture, dead or alive.

This did not daunt the daring patriot, for he met the hunters who were in his trail with a cunning greater than could be brought against him, often to their discomfort, and to the Indians who stalked him through the forest he showed a knowledge of woodcraft equal to their own and escaped every time.

Often when Mrs. Patterson sat alone in her home she was startled by the appearance of a hideous painted face at the window, but the price was on her husband and she was not molested. Patterson continued his expeditions as before but observed a little more caution.

After he had been ambushed and fired at from behind, he decided to try to persuade him to forego his daring for a while, and at length won from him the promise that after one more expedition, which he said would be his last, he would go into hiding for the sake of his family.

Accordingly plans were laid, and one crisp autumn night a party, consisting of Patterson, his brother Ned and two others, started out of the bay in a skiff. They pulled across the Chippewa point, where they landed and built a fire, intending to wait there until the moon should go down before venturing too near the enemy's lines.

When the fire had died out the other men lay down to get a few hours' sleep, while Patterson started through the trees toward the other side of the point to reconnoiter. He had lain in the bushes near the shore only a short time when he heard the cautious lip of an oar, and peering out, he discovered a boat containing three men creeping up along the shore. His first thought was that they were British soldiers who had detected their fire and were looking up their camp. He withdrew a little further into the brush and awaited developments.

The men moved along until they discovered a little eddy and into this they turned the bow of their boat. Drawing it up, they carefully concealed it with the overhanging limbs and started back into the woods in his direction. They went up a short distance until they were hidden in a clump of trees, when they halted and started a fire, around which they gathered to warm themselves.

By creeping near, Patterson was able to overhear their conversation, and he was not a little surprised to learn that they were bank robbers, who were even then ceasing with a large amount of booty taken in their last venture in the city of Kingston. To think was to act with Patterson, and he edged away from the camp and made a detour for the boat.

Reaching it, he found carefully covered in the bottom, several kegs of gold and silver coin. Quietly pushing the skiff off he got in and drifted out of earshot, where he took up the oars and pulled for the mouth of the creek. He found the place suited to his needs and sunk the treasure and then rowed back, beached his boat, and went to awaken

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ODELL TROWS HOT SHOT.

He Will Relieve an Intolerable Situation if It's Possible.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—"What do you mean by politicians? I want you and all the other operators to understand that I am the governor of New York, the chosen representative of seven million people, and that I am here in this matter solely in that capacity, and to relieve, if possible, an intolerable situation. What is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it."

Governor Odell made this statement today to President Baer of the Reading road in the presence of United States Senators Platt of New York and Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania. It was the culmination of rather a heated interview in the office of Senator Platt, and the result of the first meeting between Governor Odell and President Baer.

Mr. Baer was accompanied by E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of directors of the Erie railroad.

The conference was opened by Senator Quay and Penrose, who said the situation was becoming serious and that some solution must be found at once. He suggested that the operators should incline to some concessions.

PROPOSITION REJECTED.

"If you mean by that," said President Baer, "that we are to recognize the dictation of a labor union I tell you right now that the operators will consider no such proposition."

Governor Odell was on his feet in an instant. White with excitement he said:

"Are we to understand that no kind of a conciliatory proposition will receive consideration at the hands of the operators?"

"I did not say that," answered Mr. Baer, "but I do say, and I reiterate it, that we will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this, our affairs."

Then it was that Governor Odell made the statement quoted above. President Baer bowed to the governor and said:

"Governor, I beg your pardon. No personal offense was intended, and we will listen to any suggestion you have to make, but again I repeat that we must refuse to recognize the union as represented by Mr. Mitchell."

"I believe," said the governor, "that your position from a public view is absolutely untenable. The operator, railroad men and other business men can combine for mutual profit and protection, and there is no reason why laboring men should not."

"What is the proposition?" said Mr. Baer coldly.

"Just this," said Governor Odell. "I am sure that the labor organization, of which Mr. Mitchell is head, desires him to be fair with the general public. If the operators will consent to give the men five cent a ton increase I will personally present it to the miners and I believe they will accept it. It is a fair proposition."

"Does this mean, Governor Odell, that we are to recognize the miners' union?" Mr. Baer asked.

"It certainly does," answered the governor quickly, "and there is no reason why you should not."

Mr. Baer and Thomas rose to go, Mr. Thomas remarking that the matter would be presented to the other operators and that an early answer would be forthcoming. Mr. Baer said:

"We are to meet a committee of the Manufacturers' Association on Tuesday and we may have an answer then."

The conference broke up and Mr. Baer and Mr. Thomas withdrew. Senators Platt, Penrose and Quay talked over the matter for a short time and then they departed, the Pennsylvanians announcing that they would go back to Harrisburg and discuss the situation with Governor Stone.

GOVERNOR RECEIVES CALLERS.

Governor Odell was not in a talking mood when he left the conference. He went directly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and during most of the afternoon received callers. Mayor Low, Anson G. Cook, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Leasner and Littau and Senator Platt were among his callers. To one of these the governor said:

"The coal operators may postpone this matter until Tuesday, but I don't propose to postpone it. They are acting fairly towards the people. I believe I shall find some remedy."

About 5 o'clock John Mitchell, accompanied by L. N. Hammerling of Wilkes-Barre, called and had a long conference, during which the operators had refused to consider the terms offered by the governor was received.

When the conference was over Governor Odell refused to say what had decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The remains of the old man were taken charge of by his family for burial.

There Is a Cause Wilkes

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 11.—Another week of the Mine Workers' strike closed today without any incident worthy of note. It was extremely quiet throughout the valley and the troops had little work to do. Some of the coal company superintendents assert that they have made a slight gain in the number of men employed since last week, but also admit there have been a few desertions. The shipment of coal is still going on in a small way, how much cannot be learned, as the company officials keep this a secret.

The small stockade built in the camp grounds of the Ninth regiment was completed today. It will be used, Colonel Dougherty says, as a prison for

AN INCREASE OF \$8,000,000 IN TRADE

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11.—The Times' Ottawa special says the statement of Canada's trade issued today shows that for the three months of the current year there was an increase of over \$8,000,000 in the aggregate trade.

The British government has appointed W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion, commissioner to mark out the 49th parallel from the Rockies to the Pacific coast. R. Tulman, superintendent of the United States geological survey, will act for the United States.

The government has decided that all Nova Scotia coal purchased by municipalities for distribution at cost will be carried over the Intercolonial free; that is, a rebate of the tariff charges will be made.

DEATH OF MRS. WEBSTER.

Died and Buried at New Westminster—Well Known Throughout B. C.

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Oct. 10.—A. S. Black, barrister of Greenwood, and his brother, A. H. Black, have received information of the recent death at New Westminster of their aunt, Mrs. J. A. Webster, whose funeral took place in the Royal City last Sunday, attended by a large number of residents of New Westminster city and district. Mrs. Webster and her sisters, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Edmonds, were among the pioneers of New Westminster and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances throughout British Columbia.

There was a numerous attendance at a social given last night in St. Columba's Presbyterian church, Greenwood. Tasteful and pretty decorations, music and singing and lots of nice things to eat and drink combined to make the affair a success.

LUCILLE DREYFUS MINE.

Colonel Ridpath Has High Opinion of Property—Carries \$14 Ore.

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 8.—Colonel William Ridpath of Spokane has returned here from an inspection of the Lucille-Dreyfus mine, situated near Nelson, Wash. He stated that with the aid of his associates he had secured a majority of the stock in the company, and that a new board, animated with progressive ideas, would be elected at the forthcoming annual meeting. He has a high opinion of the property, and says there is a large tonnage of \$14 ore in sight, with values in gold, copper and silver, in the order named. He says systematic development work by means of a working shaft will be undertaken. He does not favor the plan of tunneling, hiberno pursued.

R. B. MEN AT GRAND FORKS.

Visit the Granby Smelter, and Gather Data at Republic.

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 8.—John C. Eden, general western traffic manager of the Great Northern, and H. A. Jackson, general freight and passenger agent of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, inspected the Granby smelter today.

The railway committee meets at Ottawa on the 24th inst. for the purpose of rendering judgment in regard to the application of the Great Northern to build a spur across the Kettle Valley and C. P. R. tracks into the Granby smelter and to build a branch line from here to Phoenix, where the big shipping mines are located.

The visitors spent yesterday at Republic gathering data respecting the prospective tonnage of that camp. They were accompanied by Henry Carstens and R. C. Dillingham of Seattle.

BUILDING COLLAPSES.

One Man Killed—Contractor Had a Narrow Escape.

F. JACKSON MICH, Oct. 11.—One man was killed and four others severely injured today by the collapse of a section of the new Otsego hotel in process of construction.

The dead man was Henry Giltner of Leoni. The cause of the collapse is not known. The contractor, Mayor Samuel Fickles, was in the building when the collapse came and had a narrow escape.

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any incipient revolt.

POPE IS PLEASED.

Washington Government is
al and Generous.

10.—On learning of the
arrival here of Archbishop
apostolic delegate to Cuba
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on is the most loyal and
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collapse came and had a narrow
escape.

there may be a salvation merger, and
there seems a possibility that they may
succeed. Ballington Booth talked
freely today regarding the proposed
merger and expressed a willingness to
meet his father.

The Salvation Army would be glad to
welcome back the "seceders" who went
into the Volunteers and all the recruits
they could bring with them, but the
Army feels that, being the larger body,
it cannot be expected to make any over-
tures in this direction. The Volunteers
are not willing to change the character
of the government of their organization
to any such extent as would be neces-
sary to make it a part of the Salvation
Army.

No proposal for an amalgamation
has been put into definite form. What
has been done has been more in the
way of inquiry to learn the attitude of
the two sets of Booths than in the way
of suggestion.

ROOSEVELT MAKES A PRECEDENT

For the first time in history a presi-
dent of the United States, at Detroit,
reviewed a body of British soldiers—
the Essex Fusiliers. The redcoats
were singled out for special attention
by the president, and were given an
ovation by the populace, with not a
thought of the little incident of 18'2.
The Detroit Free Press says:

"Perhaps the day will come when the
boys on the upper and the boys on the
nether side of the line will march to-
gether, all clad in blue, and all keeping
step under the glorious old Stars and
Stripes; but whether that time ever
comes or not, the next best thing is a
relationship, of which the presence of
the Fusiliers was an excellent exem-
plification. It was good to see them, and
it is good to believe that Canada and
the United States are being drawn
closer and closer together in sympathy
and in spirit. That is where they be-
long. No fictitious line can keep apart
two peoples whose common language,
common customs and common laws
make it impossible that they should
ever be foreigners, the one to the
other."

Our cousins will have to be content
with "the next best thing," but other-
wise our contemporary's sentiments are
admirable.—London Advertiser.

THE CANADIAN GIRL.

And perhaps the chief reason after
all for these marriages is the influx of
American visitors during the summer.
These tourists cannot see the Canadian
girls without admiring them hugely,
and winning them in marriage if they
can. People who go to Muskoka have
recognized the difference between the
average American and Canadian girl.
The former tries to be "a good fellow,"
and the latter does not. The former is
noisy and tomboyish, and while her
rompish ways are not unpleasing, they
are not always just what a marrying
man would most admire.—Toronto Star.

Smith Curtis, M. P. P., of this city,
is on a visit to Spokane.

is a good looking girl of sixteen years
and works in the laboratory department
of the Martin, Bole & Wynne Drug
Company, at the corner of Market
and Princess streets.

The girls who work in the depart-
ment usually report for duty at 8
o'clock in the morning. On Saturday
morning Lizzie Gibbon was evidently
the first to arrive and when the woman
who has charge of the department
walked into the room she found Lizzie
there alone apparently very sick. She
was deathly pale and when her superior
entered she said: "My God, I'm dying;
I have taken carbolic acid." Her tongue
was black and she was evidently suf-
fering great agony. A bottle of carbolic
acid on the table verified her statement.
About an ounce was gone out of a
freshly opened bottle. The cork had not
been extracted and in her hurry to com-
mit the deed before any one could ar-
rive she had driven the cork into the
bottle.

It was not more than a minute or two
afterward that the woman in charge
of the department appeared on the
scene. When she realized that the girl
had really taken acid she administered
an antidote in the shape of a liberal
dose of sweet oil. A physician was
immediately summoned and he admin-
istered the best remedies available
with the result that the girl's life was
saved. Her home is on Logan avenue,
and she was sent there to recover. She
was reported yesterday to be very ill,
but likely to recover.

The cause of the girl's rash act is
not apparent beyond that she has been
disappointed over a love affair. Her
idea of suicide would also appear not
to have been premeditated, as she was
familiar with various poisonous drugs
used in the laboratory and laudanum,
prussic acid and other deadly drugs
were close at hand. The act would ap-
pear to have been done on the impulse
of a moment. It will probably be weeks
before she has entirely recovered, as
the lining of her mouth, throat and
stomach is badly burned with the acid.

HAVE THEIR SOURCE IN B. C.

Dr. Marion S. Churchill of Vancouver,
an expert in oils, after visiting the Tex-
as oil fields, expresses the opinion that
these fields and the oil fields of South-
ern California have their source in
British Columbia, Alberta and Sas-
katchewan. It has long been known
that petroleum and asphaltum exist in
immense quantities in the northern re-
gions of Canada, but the country has
never been exploited. He has tested this
oil, however, and finds it to be of the
same character as Texas oil, and he
strongly advises that these great fields
be kept out of control of the Standard
Oil Co. Whether Dr. Churchill is right
or wrong in his theory that the great
reservoir of California and Texas oil
wells is in Canadian territory, if we
consider the extent to which fuel oil
is coming into use for both land and
marine steam engines the subject de-
mands the immediate attention of our
provincial governments.—Canadian En-
gineer.

is in readiness to ship large quantities
of high grade ore as soon as raw-hid-
ing commences.

VERNON MINERAL CLAIMS.

Some Nice Looking Gold Quartz Com-
ing to the Surface.

(Special to The Miner.)

CAMP McKINNEY, B. C., Oct. 8.—
Cameron Bros. are prospecting the
Vernon mineral claim in this camp
and are getting some nice looking gold
quartz ore out of a prospect shaft now
down about 40 feet. The Vernon is be-
lieved to be on the same lead as that
which at 150 feet depth in the Water-
loo gave much richer ore than the
general run obtained in the neighbor-
hood. There is only one claim between
the Vernon and the Waterloo.

The water has been taken out of the
Waterloo shaft and things at this mine
are in readiness for resuming work
underground. The arrival from Spo-
kane of the secretary of the company
is awaited by Superintendent Boyd,
who expects shortly to put on about
20 men to further develop the mine.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF MINES.

R. Tolmie of Victoria Has Been Ap-
pointed to That Position.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11.—Rod Tol-
mie, for many years secretary of the
Mine Owners' Association of British
Columbia, has been appointed deputy
minister of mines under Colonel Prior.
He commences his duties on Monday.

There has never been a deputy min-
ister before Captain Richardson, the
secretary of the department filling those
duties.

MORE RICH STRIKES.

A Dawson dispatch of October 4th
says:

Much excitement has been caused
by a rich placer strike on Duncan creek,
which reminds miners of the first days
of Bonanza. Quartz has also been found
sixty miles to the east in large quan-
tities and of very good quality. An en-
ormous deposit of tin is reported from
beyond Boucher creek, and heavy
stream tin has also been found. Samples
already brought in are very fine, and
a large number of prospectors are flock-
ing to the new district.

Gold, silver and lead ores have been
found seventy miles east of Dawson,
and hundred-pound samples brought in
have given excellent tests. Much winter
mining is commencing, and general
business is healthy.

An hydraulic company will work on
Cheechaco Hill this winter. The com-
pany has capital of a quarter of a
million in cash, and its machinery for
working the property is now at Skag-
way.

There is altogether the greatest con-
fidence in the camp, owing to the re-
cent strikes and details of development
that are being carried out.

of the road last Friday at a point near
the east end of the tunnel, which is the
only one on the road, and is located
near the summit. The rails are covered
to a depth of from five to fifty feet,
and a trestle which the slide struck in
its descent was partially wrecked. The
place where the slide occurred is one
of the most dangerous on the road, and
great care must be exercised in re-
moving the debris that accidents to the
wrecking gang may be avoided.

The efforts of the White Pass offi-
cials to clear all freight out of White
Horse before the close of navigation
have borne good results, in that on
Thursday last but 1000 tons remained
for transportation down river. The
Yukon is still falling, and on Thursday
registered 58 inches above low water
mark. Passengers arriving by the
Dolphin last night reported that slush
ice is forming on the tributaries of the
upper river and descending, but not in
such quantity as to effect navigation.

The official figures of the White Pass
relative to the amount of freight han-
dled by the road during the month of
September show that over 10,000 tons of
merchandise of varied classification
was transported from Skagway to
White Horse. That amount is far in ex-
cess of that shipped in during the same
month last year or during the corre-
sponding month of any previous year
in the history of the road. During the
season about to close the White Pass
handled more freight than ever before.

The last Dawson-bound freight to
leave this port went out last night on
the steamer Princess May to the
amount of approximately 300 tons. It
is not likely that any large shipments
will follow the cargo of the May.
Freight for Atlin will continue to go
north for a week or two yet, as through
bills of lading to Atlin City will be is-
sued till October 10, and it is estimated
that communication with that point
will not be cut off till the latter end of
the month.

Word comes from Dawson that the
trial of Peter Fournier, accused of the
murder of Bouthillette, Beaudin, Con-
stantin and Dufor, will be commenced
this morning. Labels will be tried
later on. It is generally thought that
convictions will be obtained in both
cases.

MORE LAND SOLD.

An Iowa Banker Buys 6000 Acres in
Shell River Country.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 8.—W. A. Smith of
Eagle Grove, Iowa, a banker, has pur-
chased from the Saskatchewan Valley
Land Co. 6000 acres in the Shell River
country, where, in his opinion, some of
the finest lands of the continent is to
be had.

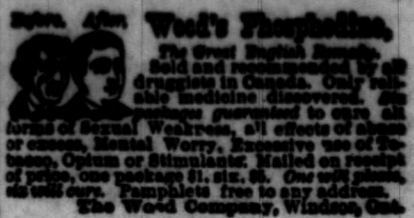
VICTORIA FAIR CLOSES.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11.—The Vic-
toria fair closed today. Big crowds at-
tended throughout and the deficit, if
any, will be small.

thousand people here tonight. He plain-
ly showed the effects of the illness
which seized him at Innton this morn-
ing. Senator Hanna left for Cleveland
after the meeting.

messenger agent of the Great Northern at
Winnipeg, was in the city yesterday.
He left last night.



Wood's Peppermint Cure
The Great English Remedy
Sold and recommended by all
druggists in Canada. Only reliable
medicine discovered. Its
benefits guaranteed to cure all
forms of Croup, Whooping Cough,
Sore Throat, Hoarseness, all effects of
cold, or Croup, Mental Worry, Excessive use of
Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt
of price, one package \$1.50. Our only place,
as told above, is in any address.
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in Rossland
by Gendove Bros. and Rossland Drug Co

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BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C.
T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. G. R. Hamilton
Daly & Hamilton
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.
Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal.

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Supply Company, Ltd,**
VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Assayers, Mining & Mill Supplies**
Agents in British Columbia for
Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea,
England, F. W. Braun & Co.'s patent
Cary furnaces, burners, etc., Wm. Ains-
worth & Co.'s fine balances, the Khotel
wickless oil stove, the Ralston new pro-
cess Water Still, etc., etc.

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WEEKLY MINER.

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MR. KIRBY'S CONTENTION SUSTAINED.

We are in receipt of the Canadian Mining Review dated September 30. As usual it is full of interesting reading for the mining world. The present number contains several articles of importance of a local nature from the pens of Bernard Macdonald, William Blakemore, William Thompson, W. M. Brewer and Alfred C. Garde, besides the proceedings in detail of the Canadian Mining Institute held at Nelson on the 10th and 12th of last month. Among the proceedings published we find the paper of Edmund B. Kirby on "The Influence of Government Upon Mining," with the remarks of the members of the Institute thereon. Extracts from this paper have been published in the press throughout the province, and, with one or two exceptions, confined mostly to Victoria, favorably commented on. It seemed to have touched the spring of favorable comment among the members of the Mining Institute, for scarcely without exception they arose and expressed their views on mining taxation, which was the burden of Mr. Kirby's article. At the conclusion of the article, with the discussion thereon, was ordered printed in pamphlet form and sent to the ministers of the government.

Among others who spoke at this time we note the following by Smith Curtis, M. L. A., which is to the point and will bear repetition: "I merely came to this meeting to listen and to learn, but I must say a few words. Whether we agree with Mr. Kirby or not, we should be thankful to him for having brought this important question of taxation of our mines so clearly and forcibly to the attention of the members of this Institute. Mr. Kirby's statement of the revenue collected from the various industries is correct. I had occasion to verify these figures and I know they are substantially correct. We have heard of the heavy burdens placed upon the various industries of British Columbia, and of these the mining industries of the province, coal and metalliferous mining, overshadows all others, and we have the right to ask whether these taxes are unnecessarily burdensome. It is our right to know how that revenue is applied, and how much of it is applied for the benefit and to promote the development of mining in this province, but we have no time to discuss that today. Now, as to who pays the taxes, Mr. Kirby is quite within the mark. If you trace the source from which each person gets the money to pay these taxes, it will average at least 20 per cent, and a far greater proportion comes out of the mining industry. In the city of Rossland the merchants pay \$3 poll tax; he has to get that money: where does he get it? He gets it out of the miner, and the miner gets it out of the industry."

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

A million dollar ranch, and that in Alberta, our next door neighbor! People of the great Northwest are just beginning to find out some of the wonders we possess. Think of seventy thousand acres of choice grass lands in a solid block, bounded on its two longest sides by rivers, stocked with fourteen or fifteen thousand head of well bred cattle, a ranch which brands nearly three thousand calves and sells a hundred thousand dollars' worth of beef yearly, and you have some idea of the big Cochrane ranch. This ranch is located about 108 miles from Calgary and some 30 miles from Macleod.

Alberta from all accounts is a land flowing with milk and honey, metaphorically speaking, which is fast settling up with an enterprising people. Now is the time for those who want choice sections of land to settle on to take time by the forelock, as home-seekers are coming in as fast as trains can bring them.

The amalgamation of Grand Forks and Columbia takes place on the 1st of January.

ANOTHER CABLE LINE.

The successful laying of the cable from Bamfield Creek to Fanning Island, a distance of 3455 miles, is filling considerable space in the papers just now. And well it may. It is true the great work is not yet completed. The steamer Anglia will continue the laying of the cable from where the Colocla left off to Suva, making this the longest continuous cable line in the world. Like all else in human affairs we soon get accustomed to every day events, however potential they may be. Cable lines cross the beds of the ocean in so many places and are so much a part of our daily life in conveying messages that we seldom stop to think of the greatness and importance of it all.

It is not so very long ago when the first Atlantic cable was laid, connecting the New with the Old World. That was in 1856—46 years ago. There are men among us in active life who will remember the great event. They have seen and participated in all the changes that have come over us as a nation and as a people since that time.

At the time of the laying of the first Atlantic cable the Pacific Coast was an isolated and far-away community. People went to California to dig gold and then return to their eastern homes. The Willamette Valley in Oregon contained the most permanent population—missionaries and their families who had "crossed the plains" to educate and Christianize the Indian—but Oregon was a distant country, sparsely settled. Washington to the south of us had been organized into a territory but three years, the greater part a terra incognita, with a mere handful of people. British Columbia contained one town of importance—Victoria—a relic of the Hudson's Bay Company, but her vast and varied resources were little known. At that period of our history no railway lines crossed the continent; in fact, it was a mooted question in many quarters whether a railroad could be built over the Sierra Nevada Mountains; neither was there a telegraph line spanning the continent from east to west. The only speedy way to reach San Francisco from New York was by steamer by way of the isthmus, and thence by sailing vessel to Victoria.

News of the laying of the first cable caused intense enthusiasm all over the world. The name of Cyrus W. Field was in everybody's mouth, and his name will be forever linked with one of the great events of the world. We on the Pacific Coast joined in the enthusiasm. It may be interesting to note that pieces of the cable four or five inches long were sent everywhere and sold as souvenirs. In California they brought 50 cents each. They were displayed in every show window, and were eagerly sought after. Aside from being a part of the Atlantic cable but few persons had ever seen a strand of cable, and it was regarded as a curiosity. Watch chains were made to represent the cable, and that style of watch chain that has been perpetuated to this day had its origin at that time. But things have changed since then. We see cable rope used now in almost everything.

The cable will soon connect Hawaii, the Philippines, Australia and all the large islands of the antipodes with the Pacific, and we will be in touch with every portion of the civilized world. The man who picks up the morning paper and reads of events occurring in far-distant countries perhaps seldom stops to think of the advance the world has made in the past 40 years. It is well sometimes to pause and reflect. The growth and development of our great industries and utilities have been accomplished mainly through individual effort, none surpassing the zeal and enthusiasm of Cyrus W. Field.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

The B. C. Review (London): Last week we reproduced a statement made by the B. O. Minister of Mines on his return from a visit to the chief mining camps in Southern British Columbia. It is satisfactory to learn that the minister is alive to the importance of altering the mineral tax in some way so that it shall not press so unfairly on mines of low grade. In the past the government and its organs have consistently pooch-pooched the objections raised as to this taxation, so that the admission of the new minister of mines has been received with satisfaction. In this connection it is noteworthy that a Reuter cable states that at the recent meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute held at Nelson, B. C., a general opinion was expressed that the mineral tax should be modified or removed. Mine owners will read with some apprehension the statement made by Colonel Prior in regard to the eight-hour law and the labor unions, for any further legislation affecting labor they may take it into their heads to require is almost certain to be inimical to the interests of the industry in general, and is calculated to give apprehension to capital, which always fights shy of those countries where taxation and labor regulations show little stability.

It would be more satisfactory if the Minister of Mines had clearly informed the unions that the policy of the government was to make no change whatever, except in regard to the lightening of taxation. Beggings the unions to keep quiet for a time is not calculated to ensure the utmost contentment and stability.

MR. HEINZE'S ANCESTRY.

The political fight which is waging in Montana between the forces of Senator Clark on one side and the adherents of Mr. Heinze on the other is waxing warm. These are the two factions in the democratic ranks. Meanwhile the republicans are lying low—sawing wood, so to speak—hoping to profit by the split in the opposition party.

The Heinze organ treats its readers to a brief sketch of his ancestry, from which the following is an extract: "On his father's side F. Augustus Heinze is descended from a long line of Lutheran ministers. His father is a lineal descendant of a learned divine who was associated with Martin Luther, and Mr. A. P. Heinze is the owner of a Bible presented by Martin Luther to this ancestor of F. Augustus Heinze."

The Clark organ is uncharitable enough to say that this is an intimation that the Heinze movement does not desire the Catholic vote. Such is politics in Montana.

KOOTENAY MINING PROSPECTS.

The following editorial we take as a whole from the Vancouver Province. The picture it paints of the Rossland camp we hope and expect to see realized. It should be stated, however, that its reference to the Elmore process is not altogether correct. The experiments now going on at Silica to determine the best means of concentration is not the Elmore process so named, but one evolved from the most successful methods of concentration to meet the conditions existent in the ores of this camp. Of the success of the new process we have every reason to feel confident. The Miner will not be slow to make the fact known when it is fully assured. As the Province intimates if successful it will revolutionize the mining industry in the Kootenay. Here is the article in question:

"The success of the Elmore process for the concentration of the ores of the Kootenay district seems to be pretty well established. All the trials which have been made have proved successful, and every encouragement has been given to the company which is introducing the process, to go ahead. "Already, in anticipation of its perfect adaptation to the ores of the camp, the people of Rossland are building up a future for their community of the most golden character. Nor are they unreasonable in cherishing the brightest prospects for their town. In common with the properties of all that district, the Rossland mines are characterized by the largeness of their ore bodies. In some of the properties, such as the Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2, the values are exceptionally high, as compared with similar properties elsewhere. The majority of the mines, however, which surround Rossland, contain values anywhere from \$4 to \$12 a ton. Under the old process of treatment, it was impossible to make this ore pay. The cost of mining, freight and treatment was greater than the values recovered from the ore, and naturally prevented the continuance of development. "The new process, however, is said to be comparatively cheap and to recover such a high percentage of the values as to make almost the lowest grades of ore profitable. If this is so, it means for Rossland the opening of the south belt and the operation of all the properties there as well as the mines on the Columbia-Kootenay, the Monte Cristo and other mountains. Hundreds of properties which have been lying dormant will awake to life under the drill of the miner, and the town will become a beehive of industry. "It has been said by expert mining engineers who have watched the progress of the industry on this continent that with the discovery of a process, such as the Elmore promises to be, the Rossland camp must become one of the greatest mining centres in the world. It will eclipse Butte, which is at present the most active mining center in the United States. But it is not Rossland alone which will benefit by the workableness of the new process. The whole district will be roused to new industrial and commercial life, and all through the Kootenay towns will be springing into existence as the result of the revival. "It would be wise for the merchants of Vancouver to give heed to this quickening of industrial life in the Upper Country, and take advantage of it. It is a regrettable fact that the trade of the Kootenays is very largely controlled at the present time by the Americans, and most of the articles consumed by the people are imported from south of the boundary line. It is true that this is owing to some extent to the time which is necessary in sending goods from the coast; but not a little

of the fault lies with our own merchants in not pushing their trade into that district. If, as seems more than likely, the new process for obtaining the values from the ores proves the success which is expected, the up-country trade will in a very short time assume immense proportions, and unless the business men of the coast make sure of getting their share of it from the first they will find it difficult to wrest it from the Americans when they have come to realize its value. All that country is naturally tributary from a commercial point of view, to Vancouver, and our merchants should secure full advantage of this circumstance."

SHOULD GET A MOVE ON.

The Grand Forks News-Gazette calls attention to the failure of the "Dunsmuir administration to remove the reserve on certain government lands in the Boundary district, thus retarding, or more strictly speaking, obstructing the development of vast resources only awaiting the application of capital and labor to be converted into tangible wealth. Some years ago this entire district was blanketed with an official reserve in order to enable the C. P. R. to select land it was entitled to under a clause in the charter of the Columbia & Western railway. The C. P. R. having made its selections, and the balance remaining vested in the government no reason exists why this governmental interdiction should not be abolished with all speed. As long as this reserve is maintained prospectors are debarred from making locations for coal or petroleum. The executive promised nearly a year ago to abolish the reserve, and we are credibly informed actually prepared the official advertisements, but for some mysterious reason never published them in the Official Gazette or the district press, an act of procedure required by law. Only one sentiment prevails in the Boundary respecting the duty of the government in regard to the matter. The feeling is a good deal stronger than the politicians imagine and unless relief is granted forthwith it will assume proportions that can not much longer be unheeded at Victoria. If the government styles itself 'a business man's administration' it should get a move on and not baffle its boasted pretensions. Coal and petroleum are known to exist in the region embraced in the government reserve, but so long as the reserve continues, pioneers who spy out our natural riches are kept in the fruits of their toil. The question is a still broader one for every resident in the Boundary wants the development of the country to proceed apace. If the government realizes its duty to the district it will lose no time in complying with the unanimous wishes of the people. Hard working and honest prospectors under existing conditions are not unlike the coral insects: 'They toil, but they enter not in.'

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

The editor of the Frank (Alberta) Sentinel is in favor of Canada for Canadians, along with the vast majority of people living here. His comments on the subject make very good reading and withal carries with it more truth than poetry. Hear him:

"Some of the Eastern papers have come out with the cry of Canada for Canadians. Well, we are glad to hear that the Canadian is at last to be given a chance to make a living at home, for he has been forced to leave the country by hundreds of thousands during the last thirty years. If a position at home was worth having it was reserved for some Cholly boy, and the immigration agents were too busy scouring Europe for spirit wrestlers and like folk to take any time to plot the youths of Canada out to our broad expanse of agricultural land lying unoccupied in the west. Canada for Canadians is a very good motto if taken in the right spirit, but if taken literally it means a know-nothing, a dog in the manger principle, and the holding back of our country. In Canada there is room for all, so let them all come and share alike in our boundless natural wealth of farm, forest and mine. But let us call off our immigration agents in Europe who, working upon commission, would, if they could, flood this fair land with anything that could induce to sail. Any class of immigrants that needs help and urging to come must be pretty trifling in their own country and will prove a detriment rather than a help to the land of their adoption. One immigrant who, unassisted, comes of his own free will to the country shows that he has some ambition and is worth more to the country than a shipload of paupers. Pass a strict immigration law, shut out imbecile and pauper immigration, let none but the best come, for surely none but the best are fit to mingle their blood with the Canadians, and so let the next generation born on our soil be as strong mentally and physically as the present. If we want to populate the country the first principle is to find homes for our own young folk in their own land, and give them as fair a chance to take up land as the foreigner."

MR. BLAIR HAS SPOKEN.

Minister Blair has speaking his mind on the railway question. It is a subject with which he is familiar. If, as his words imply, he is in favor of a government transcontinental line, not competing, but acting as a check on all other lines, run simply to pay expenses, it seems to be in his power to lend a helping hand. The great obstacle in the way of running such a line, is the army of employes, paper-suckers and hangers-on that would naturally attach themselves. The C. P. R. employs an army of men—about 15,000 in all capacities. They are not employed through political influence. The road requires efficiency and service. If a government-operated transcontinental line could be operated on strictly business lines every person, or nearly every person, would be in favor of making the experiment. It is the fear of what is to come in case it falls into the hands of the politicians, as exemplified in nearly all public works, that makes people hold back when the question of adopting public utilities is under discussion. A transcontinental line, having 15,000 men in its immediate employ, in the hands of an unscrupulous machine, might become as great an affliction as the bubonic plague. A railway being a public utility should undoubtedly be regulated by wise laws for the benefit of all the people, without, in the least impairing the usefulness of the road. And if the government, of which Mr. Blair is a member, wishes to accept a suggestion, they could inaugurate a great reform by telling the bonus-hunters that no more money or lands will be given to help build railways. Then if enterprising individuals wish to build railway lines we should not envy them if they make a success of the business.

HOW IT AFFECTS CANADA.

The shortage of anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania mines seems to be as severely felt in Ontario as in New York, Chicago and other large cities in the United States. This shows the extent to which the foreign article is used among our people. Eastern Canada papers are full of the coal famine, de-

vising ways and means of providing against the cold of winter. This reads somewhat strange to people accustomed to living on the Pacific Coast, where soft coal and wood is exclusively used. Why there should be so much concern in Eastern Canada about fuel, a land filled with magnificent forests and loaded with immense beds of bituminous coal, seems out of place from our viewpoint. True, the more aristocratic article of coal is the best, the cleanest and most convenient, but common every day maple, and beech, and oak, or pine and tamarack, is not bad on a cold day when the family are shivering.

We hope to hear soon of the strike being settled and that people are being supplied with their usual allowance of hard coal, but the shortage and high price of the article falls with far greater force on the poor people of the large cities to the south of us, who have but few forests in reserve within easy reach, and must depend on the coal supply entirely to keep them warm and cook their meals. Canada is richly blessed in so many ways—fuel particularly—that it would seem that her people should not be greatly exercised over a shortage of hardly anything on the other side.

CANADA FOR CANADIANS.

Another consignment of raw and manufactured silk, valued at \$1,600,000, is due to arrive at Vancouver next week on the Empress of Japan. The steamship Tartar landed a cargo at the same port last week of the value of \$2,000,000. These cargoes find transit across the continent via the Canadian Pacific, which is becoming the favorite route for this class of freight. The trade with the Orient is in its infancy. It is a healthy youngster, from present appearances, and will grow.

The diamond drill of the Ashnola & Similkameen Valley Coal Company has reached a depth of 1000 feet. Another 500 feet of rods have been ordered when drilling will be continued. In the present hole two workable seams of coal, one four and one six feet wide, were encountered at a depth of 700 feet. These seams were only divided by a six-inch layer of shale, so that they practically form a ten-foot seam. The coal has the appearance of being bituminous.

Henry Rose, the man who was sentenced at Nelson to be hanged on the 21st of next month, according to the News, takes his condition philosophically, although he seems to be clutching at straws. To a reporter he said: "This is a pretty bad fix I am in, but I am not dead yet." It is understood that the prisoner has yet hopes that the clemency of the crown will be exercised in his case.

Victoria is now in the midst of a very successful Industrial Exhibition. Great crowds are in attendance and they all seem to be enjoying themselves. Barring the deplorable accident that happened to Fireman Lyock of Spokane yesterday afternoon nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the visitors. Several Rosslanders are now in Victoria to help sell the crowds.

Another strike—not a labor strike—but a strike in the Providence mine near Greenwood is reported, carrying a chute of free gold ore that will run up into the thousands. According to the Times the gold is coarse and can be picked out of the ore. In addition to the free gold the ore is rich in ruby silver. Providence mining we hope to hear from the Providence again.

We are told that the Greenwood smelters are running full blast and are making money. Incidentally they are grinding out the stuff of which money is made.

As all well informed people know Senator Mason of Illinois is the prince of demagogues. His sympathy for the down-trodden workman is gauged by the number of votes he thinks he can capture. He was turned down by the late republican state convention of Illinois for re-election to the senate, and it is not surprising that he is making himself conspicuous at this juncture to adopt almost anything that may be put forth. Billy may be a power in ward politics, but he is out of place in the senate.

William R. Hearst, in accepting the democratic nomination for congress in New York, was in favor of giving almost everything to public utilities. But talk is cheap in a New York city district. All that is required is to attend to "the boys." Hearst will do that.

The announcement is made that the Marysville smelter will not be completed this year. The Herald intimates that there is no doubt it will be completed next season.

He is a great geologist. And yet—we much regret it—Although he knows how coal was made He can't tell how to get it. —Washington Star.

THE

THE following from Sandon dur Mine— American Boy... Payne... Ruth... Sunset... Ivanhoe... Wonderful... Total... —Sandon Min

BOUNDARY

Granby Mines, Ph Snowshoe... Mother Lode, De Sunset, Deadwood B. C. Mine, Sun Emma, Summit... Total tons... —Phoenix

AROUND

There are 70 m payroll. The Marion will increased force. The Silver Glan ped 43 tons this w In the next w will increase the It is reported th New Denver will From McGilligan out 44 tons for t From the shipm last week the St Lake netted the ov \$12,000. Ore to the valu ped from the Lar 350 tons. The pr the Nettie L. Silv The Wakefield a its entire force th be let for develop ter months. This until spring. The Noble Five for twelve men on 4 Deadman, one of high grade ore t The Sloan Sta ganizing their col fig the Spokane o hope to have some to give out next verations. The smelter ret shipment of ore e cury about three been received, b known to the own will not be made the shipment net returns and will vigorously develop chinery will be at Three men are now in a crosscut tun hill to get greater log Review, Oct. 11

McGUILGAN M

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AROUND O

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THE MINES OF THE PROVINCE

SANDON ORE SHIPMENTS.

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

Mine—	Tons.
American Boy	21
Payne	100
Ruth	84
Sunset	21
Ivanhoe	20
Wonderful	15
Total	261

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

Granby Mines, Phoenix	454
Payne	730
Mother Lode, Deadwood	4544
Sunset, Deadwood	560
E. C. Mine, Summit	750
Emma	510
Total tons	11,838

AROUND SANDON.

There are 70 men on the Rambler's payroll.

Three Marlon will be worked with an increased force.

The Silver Glance, Bear Lake, shipped 43 tons this week.

In the next two weeks the Hewitt will increase the staff to 40 men.

It is reported that the Hartney at New Denver will be opened up again.

From McGuigan the R. E. Lee sent out 44 tons for the week; Antoine 44.

From the shipment of 62 tons of ore last week the Silver Glance at Bear Lake netted the owners a profit of about \$12,000.

Ore to the value of \$50,000 was shipped from the Lardo last month. In all 350 tons. The principal shippers were the Nettie L., Silver Cup and Trjune.

The Wakefield at Silverton has let out its entire force this week. Contracts will be let for development during the winter months. This property will not ship until spring.

The Noble Five people are preparing their quarters for the winter and have twelve men on the payroll. On the Deadman, one of the group, six inches of high grade ore has just been exposed.

The Sloan Star Company are reorganizing their office and are moving the Spokane office to Canada. We hope to have some news of importance to give out next week as to future operations.

The smelter returns from the trial shipment of ore sent out by the Mercur are about three weeks ago have just been received, but for reasons best known to the owners the exact amount will not be made public. It is known the shipment netted them handsome returns and will justify them in more vigorously developing the property.

Three men are now engaged in running in a crosscut tunnel further down the hill to get greater depth.—Sandon Mining Review, Oct. 11.

McGUIGAN MINING NEWS.

There is considerable activity in the McGuigan and Sherrice basins at present. At the Rambler-Cariboo there is a force of 70 men employed, and this will be increased to over 100 as soon as the alterations in the plant now being made are completed. A new engine and boiler room is being erected, and machinery will be placed in these to operate the machine drills, of which only one is working, and to work the mill. Two new Wilfley tables have been installed in the mill, and these will be started to work within a couple of weeks, materially increasing its capacity.

On the Antoine there are eight men working, and shipments of ore are being sent out in development work. The ore at present has to be packed to McGuigan station, but in the course of another month it is expected that raw-hiding can be commenced. The property is looking in good shape.

On the Red Fox, adjoining the Antoine, 15 men are employed, under the superintendence of G. Aylard. The work is mainly in developing, although shipments are being made from time to time of the ore taken out of the drift.

On the Surprise, next above the Red Fox, there is a force of eight men. These are all working on a contract. Chapman brothers have eight men on the R. E. Lee, which they have leased. Some very nice looking ore is at present being taken from the tunnel which they are driving.

On the Washington a contract was let for a tunnel 400 feet long, intended to tap the lead. There has been some trouble at this property over the employment of a Chinese cook.

On the Dardanelles seven men are working, and it will probably be a steady shipper this winter.—Sandon Mining Review, October 11.

AROUND FORT STEELE.

Perry Creek.—Messrs. Ross, Banks, McDonald and others who are now engaged in prospecting and developing large areas of gravel on Perry creek will determine the depth and value by means of a large steam shovel. This is the first attempt to prove the value of the gravel deposits by up-to-date appliances, and the results are awaited with interest by local mining men.

Tiger-Poorman Group.—John P. Larben is developing the Tiger-Poorman group of mines, which are located on the divide between Sheep and Wild Horse creeks. A number of tunnels have been run at different elevations on the vein, showing up an ore body of 300 feet above the lower tunnel. The work done this year is of a most satisfactory character. There is a large amount of high grade ore on the dump. Wild Horse Placers.—The big hydrau-

lic companies who are operating on Wild Horse creek have about completed the season. The clean-up is progressing and will be finished in November. It is expected that the yield of placer gold for the current year will exceed that of 1901. Owners of properties will net handsome returns in the way of royalties, leases, etc.—Fort Steele Prospector, October 11.

SILVER GLANCE A BONANZA.

Several Thousand Dollars in a Few Feet—Owners Jubilant.

Reports received from the Silver Glance indicate that the owners of this property struck a bonanza. It is located on the north side of Bear Lake, on the K. & S. line, and is in a good position for economical working. Four cars of ore were shipped on Monday last to the smelter at Everett, Dr. Rogers accompanying the shipment. If the ore is up to the standard of the last shipment the returns will be in the neighborhood of \$15,000. As yet all the ore taken from the property has been obtained in the sinking of a shaft, which is only in 42 feet as yet. It has taken four men only 30 days to get out this last shipment, and there is now over nine cars of ore in sight. A lower tunnel is being run to connect with the shaft, and an ore house has been built. As soon as possible a couple of cars will be put to work in the tunnel, and it is the intention of the owners to continue work all winter.

The news of the success that is being made at the Silver Glance has caused some excitement among the miners of the district, and there has been quite a scramble for fractions and claims in the vicinity. The surveying of the group is to be commenced today, the surveyors having arrived on the property yesterday. It is reported that a number of good offers have been received for the property as it stands, but it is the intention of the owners to carry through the development themselves.—Nelson News, Oct. 11.

SNOWSHOE WILL INCREASE SHIPMENTS.

(Special to the Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Oct. 14.—Information has been received from Fairview to the effect that it will probably be found necessary to stop some of the stamps at the New Fairview Corporation's stamp mill at its Stenwinder mine until such time as the cyanide plant in course of installation shall be ready for the treatment of the tailings, for which the storage room provided is already taxed to its utmost capacity. As these tailings are estimated to contain values to the amount of about \$4 per ton, it would involve a loss should they be permitted to escape, so it is considered the best policy to reduce the quantity of ore being put through the stamp mill for the few weeks necessary to complete the cyanide plant and get it in operation. Thereafter it will be practicable to keep the whole of the 46 stamps in the mill dropping. The lowest level of the Stenwinder is stated to be showing still greater improvement, with the ore body widening out beyond earlier expectations.

Much satisfaction is felt at the prospect of the Snowshoe mine ere long considerably increasing its ore output. George S. Waterlow, deputy chairman of the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Mines, Ltd., after his recent visit to the mine and before leaving British Columbia for England, called the secretary of the company in London that he was quite satisfied with the prospects of the Snowshoe, and that after the large hoist and other new machinery to be shortly put in shall have been installed the mine will be in a shape to ship at the rate of 15,000 tons of ore per month. Present shipments do not average one-third of that quantity, chiefly for the reason that the local smelters have not been able to accept more ore from the mine owing to the fluxing necessities calling for a larger proportion of iron ore.

THE ZALA M.

F. W. Rolt of Rossland, secretary of the Zala Consolidated company, owning the Zala M. and other claims in Sheridan camp, from which considerable ore has from time to time been hauled to Midway for shipment to the smelter, was in Midway last week. At present 18 men are employed on the property, stopping ore in the 100, 150, 200 and 300-foot levels. Shipments of some 12 to 15 tons of ore a day have been made for some time, but the Sheridan ore bin is now full and no more ore will be shipped until the railway siding to the bin is completed. When winter sets in and the sleighing season begins the company expects to put on a double force of miners and ship twice the quantity of ore. At present all the ore broken in the mine is being piled up on the dump in front of the upper tunnel.—Midway Dispatch, October 6.

STEAMER VENTURE FLOATED.

Cargo is Being Taken Out and Repairs Made.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 14.—Private advices have been received here to the effect that the steamer Venture, which went ashore on Tugwell Island, has been floated, having come off the rocks with assistance, and has been towed to Metlakatlah, where the cargo is being taken out and repairs made.

Another Robbery Reported to Local Police

Another robbery of a supposedly vacant house occurred in this city recently, some \$200 in silverware, furs and other things being taken away by the marauders. The robbery occurred at the little cottage opposite the Victoria tennis grounds, owned and occupied at one time by Charles Dempster and his wife. When the robbery occurred it was not quite clear, but it is surmised that it took place some time during the past week, although it is barely possible that those who broke into the house did so several weeks ago. At any rate, the robbery was not discovered until Mrs. Dempster happened to go to her former home Sunday to see whether things were the same as when she had left the house in August last.

On arriving at the house Sunday evening Mrs. Dempster opened the door expecting to find everything looking as proper and tidy as on the day she had left. Instead she found three trunks in which she had packed all her goods preparatory to moving them into her new house broken open and the contents scattered about the floor. The floor was one mass of litter, showing that those who had broken into the place had thoroughly ransacked everything before quitting the house. There was hardly anything left in the trunks, except a few small dresses, and that were of no special value to anyone outside of the owners. Mrs. Dempster made a thorough search of the contents of the floor to see just what articles had been taken, but the principle articles of value missed were a lot of silverware, silver services, a fur cape of some value and other articles, all of which will total fully \$200.

The thief or thieves evidently took things coolly. Nothing was molested outside of the three trunks and nothing taken that could not be easily disposed of by the thief. Entrance was gained into the house by the rear door, a pass key evidently being used for the purpose. The culprit left no clue that would be of any use to the police. Everything that might have been used as a tracer was carefully covered over. The police have taken the case in hand, but express some doubt of being successful in recovering the stolen articles as it is not positively known when the trunks were broken into. As Mrs. Dempster moved out of the house on August 9th last there is no telling when the robbery took place. Mrs. Dempster was seen yesterday, but had little to say about the matter outside of what has already been told.

H. W. C. Jackson Trying To Locate Articles

After spending some two months or more away from home visiting Philadelphia and other large eastern cities, H. W. C. Jackson returned home to take an inventory of his household effects to see just what had been taken by the small boys who looted his residence during his absence.

Among the things that were stolen and were not taken into consideration at the time of the three boys' arrest, was a magnificent sewing machine costing \$105 and which was the pride and joy of Mrs. Jackson. This article was among the first missed by Mr. Jackson, and as the machine was one that could hardly be replaced at short notice with out a heavy outlay, an inquiry was instituted. Other things that were taken at the time consisted principally of a magnificent carving set that was the pride of Mr. Jackson, being a gift to him, and silverware, silver sets and other things that amounted to a considerable amount when they were tallied together.

The police at the time of the robbery had arrested three lads for the crime, the boys being Roy Campbell, Benjamin Trezoni and Louis Ledwith. The boys admitted their guilt, but owing to their tender years, were let out on suspended sentence. No mention was made in the trial of the disappearance of the sewing machine, and it is thought that the boys were hardly responsible for that robbery at least. It is thought that some one else, profiting by the escapades of the boys, carted away the machine at night and that it is probably in the city at the present moment, unless shipped out to some outside town.

However, as there seems no other way of finding out the truth of the matter, W. H. C. Jackson has determined upon having the magistrate call the boys before him and have them rigidly cross-examined. The boys will probably be brought before his Worship Judge Boulbee today, and something akin to truth may be gotten out of them. Meanwhile Mr. Jackson is busy going over his residence from top to bottom to see what is missing and what is not.

No More Band Concerts This Year

Yesterday Bandmaster Graham announced that there would be no more outdoor concerts of the brass band this year. The reason given was that two of the principal members of the band had left for other parts of the country, while still other members had followed their example. The loss of both a fife player and a clarinet man, two players hard to replace in a band in this part of the country, had a great deal to do with Mr. Graham's determination. The band had had most successful year, taken all in all. At the start of the year there were two organizations in the field—the regular city band and Graham's Orchestra. This was followed by the organization of the Graham band, and finally by the amalgamation of the two bands under one banner. This was brought about to a great extent by numerous defections from the ranks from among both the city band and the other organization. Although many of the members of the old band have left the city, there are still enough left to make a good showing at any time they are called out.

Bandmaster Graham confidently expects to have an organization in the field next year as good, if not better, than the band that has played so acceptably in this city all summer. The concerts by the band this year have been thoroughly enjoyed by the people of Rossland, and many will regret the announcement that there will be no more concerts for some months to come. There may be a concert or two during the winter, but if there are any given at all it will probably be at the skating rink during the playing of the hockey matches or on some special occasion.

AMERICAN GENERALS AT ALDERSHOT

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Generals Corbin, Young and Wood and their aides-de-camp visited the British camp at Aldershot today as the guests of General French, and inspected all the soldier's quarters, witnessed the evolutions by a light horse battery of artillery, and visited the gymnasium, where, there was an interesting exhibition of setting up drill, athletic exercises and swimming contests. The officials offered to turn out all the troops for the American inspection, but the generals declined to trouble them to that extent. After luncheon with General French and his staff the party returned to London.

The American generals said they found the troops in excellent condition and the garrison was pronounced to be in ship-shape. The visiting generals dined with War Secretary Broderick this evening and met Lord Kitchener.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The visiting generals dined with the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, this evening, and met Lord Kitchener. Mr. Broderick's guests included Earl Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, and two former secretaries, members of the government. The function was a purely social one. The American generals go to Woolwich next Thursday to inspect the arsenal there.

REPUBLIC ORE MOVING.

San Pol and Quill Mines Each Loading Eight Cars of Ore.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 14.—The San Pol and Quill mines at Republic are each loading eight cars of ore for shipment, via the Kettle Valley Line, to the Granby smelter.

DAMAGE DONE BY A TYPHOON

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At the power house the dynamo was reported still there, but the house was supposed to be "up the mountain somewhere." The loss will eat up a considerable amount of the year's profits of the line.

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ALLEGED MIS-GOVERNMENT

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Governor Llewellyn has suspended the relief and seek employment, although there is an abundance of fertile land on this island outside of the devastated area upon which the sufferers could be settled.

A public meeting will be held here tomorrow to discuss these questions.

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Off the Mouth of Skeena River—Loaded With Salmon.

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The Times' Ottawa special says: The coal dealers are protesting against the action of the government in giving a rebate to municipalities on coal carried over the Intercolonial railway. They say it will ruin the dealers in business.

Aulay Morrison arrived today on business with the public works department.

GEORGIA R. R. ENGINEERS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 13.—The Georgia railroad engineers, claiming to have the support of engineers on 9000 miles of railway in this section, have given public notice that if a petition by them for mileage instead of per diem is not granted by October 23rd, they will strike, intimating that the engineers on connecting roads will go with them if necessary.

CAINE'S WORKS ATTACKED.

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Long Prospecting Tour Of Two Local Men

Reports have reached this city from time to time of the richness of the Hudson Bay country, not only as a fur producing country, but as a place where every known mineral could be found and mined with profit, providing there were the proper transportation facilities to be had. So frequent have been the rumors that some time ago a party of prospectors, headed by Larry Goodman and Jake Miller, determined to see for themselves whether or not the reports were true. They left this city early last May and it was only yesterday that they returned to town, and announced looking as disreputable as a couple of Indians in a canoe on the Nelson lake front. Their appearance was so much against them that in a couple of northern British Columbia towns they were given hours to get out of town, being classed as suspicious characters.

"Now, wouldn't that jar you a bit?" said Goodman yesterday in telling the story.

"We had an elegant time," said Goodman. "We left here early last May, proceeding almost due north, as Jake Miller, my side partner, had a desire to see the mountains to the north of us. We hit the borders of what is known as the Hudson Bay country, and I cannot recall it at the present moment, anyway it is in Mackenzie land—and striking a trifle east, hit the range from which starts the beautiful Liard river. We did a little prospecting and hunting around this section for some time, following the river almost to its source. The scenery was simply grand; the river, a stream that would prove a joy to any fisherman and appeal to the

very soul of a poet. I would have liked to stay in this indefinite period in this neighborhood, but my companion was for pushing farther east, so one day we struck out almost directly across for the Hudson Bay country. We passed over range upon range, some pretty big mountains and others that reminded us forcibly of our own Mt. Roberts at Rossland. In some of these ranges we struck some very good ore indications; one vein we followed for a considerable distance. It appeared very rich on the surface and we secured several specimens which we intend to have assayed as soon as we reach Victoria. We took specimens from various other sections of the country. Most of the ore showed up very rich and I think that as soon as there is proper transportation facilities introduced, the country will be one of the richest mining belts in the world. The ore, from what I have seen in this district and throughout in vogue in this district and throughout the Boundary, but of a very high quality, such as will more than repay the efforts of any prospector that is willing to brave the difficulties of getting into the country. I think the Hudson Bay country will become famous some day as a big coal mining section. There is plenty of coal there; enough coal, in fact, to break any combine ever floated. We were somewhat disappointed at what we saw in and around the Hudson Bay. We had plenty of hunting. As soon as the weather began getting a trifle raw we started back for civilization and here we are."

Miller and Goodman leave early this morning for Northport and from there they intend to go to Seattle and from thence to Victoria.

Identity of a Floater May Be Cleared Up

A wandering prospector named Frank Robinson passed through this city yesterday en route to Spokane and the case, Robinson is an old prospector and mining man, having first come to this section in the boom days. During the past few months he has been down in the neighborhood of Castlegar on a hunting trip, doing a little prospecting incidentally on the side.

While in town yesterday renewing old acquaintances, Robinson told a peculiar story of finding a bottle in the woods above Castlegar, which tends to throw some light on the identity of the body found in the waters near Castlegar some months ago. The bottle was an ordinary liquor flask, but instead of liquor it contained a wad of paper and was tightly corked to prevent the inflow of water. Robinson saw the bottle sticking up among the reeds and being of a curious nature, waded out to it. Uncovering it he found a tightly rolled bit of ordinary waste paper, on which was scrawled in uncertain char-

acters an ordinary notice. It was to the effect that John Sverdrup—that was the name signed at the bottom of the epistle—was tired of life, having failed to build up a fortune among the mines of this country and that being wearied of the constant fight against the inevitable, he had determined to commit suicide. The message further stated that he was born in a little street in Stockholm, Sweden, and that he was 45 years old and that he left a widow. He concluded by stating that when the message was found, he would be dead twenty times over.

It is thought by the police at Castlegar that the message is the missing link to the finding of a floater some months ago. There were two floaters found at about the same time, one of the bodies was identified at the time, but as the other had advanced to such a stage of decomposition, the police were compelled to bury it before it could be identified. It is now thought that the unknown is the John Sverdrup mentioned above.

Rangers Plan Series of Winter Entertainments

Now that the first annual dinner of the local company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers is over and with it the annual inspection of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, the members of both the company and the bugle band are breathing easier. That the banquet was a great success no one will deny, least of all those that were fortunate enough to be present and who partook of the good things spread out before them. One thing that the dinner demonstrated was not only the prosperous condition of the company, but the unanimity of feeling existing among members of both the bugle band and the members of the company.

As a result of the banquet those at the head of the company have determined to give social entertainments during the coming winter. The entertainments are destined for the purpose of keeping the boys together. The entertainments will take the form of concerts, tournaments, parties, balls and other amusements of a like character. Ping-pong may also be inaugurated, but this has not been definitely decided upon.

The members of the company are all pleased with the way the first annual banquet was conducted and have determined to arrange another on a similar plan next year. Bugler Major Barrett has been kept busy all day receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends on the excellent menu arranged for the evening and also for the program. He will be asked to arrange the card for the next banquet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, before departing for Nelson last night, took special occasion to compliment the bugle band. The band under the able direction of Bugler Major Barrett never appeared to greater advantage than on the night of the annual inspection. The band was compared with the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, and suffered but little by the comparison.

Captain Hart-McHarg was greatly pleased with the way the company went through the various drills at the Skating Rink during the inspection. Not a flaw could be traced in any of the evolutions and not a blunder, as near as can be learned, was committed by any member of the company next week. Doubtless, not only to the few spectators present, but to the officers of the company as well, Colonel Holmes, however, was not exactly satisfied with the idea of drilling at night, and declared that on his next tour he hoped to witness a daylight drill. The members of the company, now that the inspection is over, have determined to carry off the work of the company next year as to maintain its enviable standing among the militia of the province. No stone will be left unturned to keep up the efficiency of the company.

It was the intention of Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, D. O. C., to walk to Trail early yesterday morning, inspect the rifles and soldiers there and then take the through train from the Smelter City. The rain, however, interfered materially with the plans of the district officer and he was compelled to remain in town and leave the Trail inspection for another time.

BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.
A Family Event That Does Not Always Bring Unmixed Joy.

Baby's first tooth does not come unannounced. Inflamed gums and impaired digestion produce a feverish and fretful condition about which the mother often feels concern. The baby boy of Mrs. George McGregor of Hamilton, Ont., was troubled with diarrhoea while teething and was cross and restless. He did not sleep well and matters became serious. The mother writes as follows: "My sister had used Baby's Own Tablets for her baby and advised me to try them. I got a box and after giving the Tablets to the baby a few times he began to improve and was soon well. He is now a big, healthy

baby and whenever he gets fretful or does not feel well I give him a Tablet and he is soon all right again."

Baby's Own Tablets replace with advantage castor oil and other nauseous griping drugs. They sweeten the stomach, quiet the nerves and promote healthful sleep. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate and to be absolutely harmless. If your druggist does not keep them you can obtain a full sized box by mail, post paid, by sending 25 cents to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

James Beveridge of Vancouver arrived from that city last night and registered at the Allan. He was greatly pleased with the climatic conditions of this city, and declared that the city compared favorably with his own home.

Canadians Are Popular In Old England

Among the guests at the Allan yesterday was Mr. Hamar Greenwood, an old Ontario boy and a B. A. of Toronto University, but now a member of Grey's Inn, London, England. He was for ten years an officer in the Thirty-fourth since going to the Canadian militia, but since going to the motherland he has transferred his allegiance to the King's Colonials. To put it in his own words: "I have the honor to command the Canadian troops of the smartest regiment in the British Yeomanry, a regiment formed at the suggestion of his majesty the king to commemorate the splendid assistance given by the colonies during the late war. We have the Prince of Wales for our honorary colonel, and every important colony of the empire is represented among our officers or men."

Mr. Greenwood is the best known speaker in England on Canada and Canadian subjects. At the last general election the liberals of the borough of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, selected him as their candidate. We hope to see him in the house of commons next election. That august and slow-moving assembly badly needs some real, live colonials to stir it up and to remind it of the dominions beyond the seas.

"Yes, this is my first trip west," said Mr. Greenwood, in answer to a question, "and I feel that the Canadian who travels anywhere before he sees the great west of his own country is a bit of a fool and a bit of a traitor to boot."

"Why a fool?"

"Because until he goes from Winnipeg to Vancouver and back again he is really ignorant of what the word Canada means."

"And why a traitor?"

"Because, being ignorant of the resources of his own country, he permits Americans and others to come in with capital and men and gobble up millions of money in mines and farms, and in many cases take that money right out of the country. I believe Spokane and Seattle owe as much of their prosperity to Canada as they do to the States; and they get this prosperity because of the lethargy of the eastern Canadian and of the English capitalists. The building of the C. P. R., in my opinion, saved Western Canada from becoming American states in everything but name, and who knows but that it might have been in name as well. Historically

speaking, that railway made a sea to sea Canadian nation possible, and today it seems to me the C. P. R. is fighting Canada's battles all along the boundary line."

"But why don't English people take greater interest in our Dominion?" was the next question.

"My answer to that," replied Mr. Greenwood, "is threefold. Firstly, the average Englishman is not interested in anything outside his own country; secondly, he is lamentably ignorant of Canada, and thirdly, he has got an impression that Canadian population conditions are not what they claim to be. This is largely the result of the Whittaker Wright muddle. The English stockholder blamed British Columbia for his loss instead of blaming the stock manipulators. For a time the flow of British capital has received a check, but I believe the tide will come our way again. The big purse of the motherland has already opened for Australia, for New Zealand, for South Africa and for the States, and I think Canada now deserves attention, not only for her intrinsic merits, but also because she is the oldest, the largest, and, as a Canadian, I feel the greatest of all the colonies. England simply cannot exist without Canadian wheat, fields, ranches and mines."

"You are still an enthusiastic Canadian, though living in London," remarked the reporter.

"Yes, and more enthusiastic than ever since doing the west," was the reply. "You may be sure I shall do my humble best by pen and tongue to make our Dominion loom large as she deserves to loom in the motherland."

"What do I think of Rossland? Well, I think it's marvelous what you've done in so few years, and how well you've weathered the difficulties of the last two. What particularly appeals to me is the perfect system of electric lighting your citizens. Your schools are equal to Toronto's best; and, by the way, it did me good to see your town company of volunteers last night. One couldn't wish for a smarter or more solidly lot of fellows."

This ended the interview, and Mr. Greenwood turned to his desk to work on a series of articles on the west he is writing for that bright daily, the Toronto World.

Die Together in a San Francisco Tenement

A small article tucked away in an unobtrusive corner of last Friday's edition of the San Francisco Chronicle told briefly of the finding in a tenement house on Third street of the bodies of a man and woman, supposed to be John Connolly and wife of Rossland. Only a brief account was given, but the statement was made that it was a double case of suicide, and this surmise was further borne out by the finding of a note stating that the two, being tired of life, had determined to seek comfort in a better world.

Only a few Rosslanders will remember the two, although the couple is said to have lived in this city off and on for the past two years. Connolly, according to all accounts was a shiftless gambler, miner and prospector. He gambled when he had the money, which was rarely.

Around the woman that he called his wife, however, was a story that made Connolly appear interesting, although to all intents and purposes he was one of the most ordinary characters to be found anywhere.

Several years ago, Margaret Lancaster—that was the name of the woman then—gained prominence throughout Kansas by her marriage to a wealthy retired banker of Kansas City, Kansas. She was then a reigning belle, beautiful and accomplished and a reputed heiress. She was worth thousands, owned rich farming lands and had everything that is supposed to go towards making a person happy and contented. However, her husband was old

she was young; domestic troubles ensued, which resulted in her leaving her husband with the avowed intention of earning her own living, not that she had to do anything of the sort, but just to show her husband that she could do so if she had the mind.

She lost heavily on the stock market, and in trying to recoupe, lost still more. She disposed of her farm in order to raise money and lost it all in uncertain speculations. Disheartened, she sought work in real earnest, but failed everywhere. Her unlucky star was in the ascendant and it seemed that everything she touched turned against her. Too proud to beg and too proud to ask funds from her husband, she fell as a good many others have fallen. It was about this time that she went to Lead, South Dakota, and it was there that she met Connolly. It was a case of love at first sight. Despite the protests of his family, Connolly married the woman. Since then the history of the couple has been one long series of ups and downs, of trials and privations, until they arrived here some two years ago. Connolly secured work in the mines, while his wife kept house in the vicinity of the Nickel Plate.

About two months ago the couple left the city, ostensibly for the Coast of Alaska, but in reality for California. The rest was made known in that brief paragraph. Since leaving the Kansas banker the Lancaster woman has fallen heir to a considerable property and efforts have been made at one time and another to locate her. Notices have been printed in every paper in the country, but she kept carefully concealed, living in a very retired manner and making but few acquaintances.

Have Selected the Pastor for St. Andrew's

The supply committee taken from among the members of the Presbyterian church for the purpose of selecting a minister to fill the pulpit left vacant by the departure of Rev. Purdy and the resignation of Rev. Dr. Robinson have fulfilled their task by unanimously asking Rev. H. G. Gunn of Winnipeg, who has been temporarily filling the pulpit, to remain here for the next six months at least. The supply committee have been very busy during the past few weeks receiving and answering communications from pastors in various parts of the country, some of whom were desirous of coming to this section.

The other day the committee met at the church to finish the work of calling a minister, temporarily at least. Those present had listened to the sermons of Rev. Gunn and had watched with interest the impression he had made among the members of the congregation. They felt certain that he would fill the pulpit in a befitting manner, and had no hesitancy in asking him to remain until the first of next April. In making the selection the members of the supply committee pointed out the various traits of the new min-

ister. He was declared to be one of the best preachers that has so far filled the pulpit of St. Andrew's.

Rev. Mr. Gunn accepted the offer and thanked the committee for accepting him for such a position. He was deeply gratified that in the short time he had been here he had made such a good impression upon the members of the congregation.

The new pastor leaves next Monday for Jamestown, North Dakota, where he had been stationed previously to coming to Canada. His visit to Jamestown is for the purpose of settling his affairs preliminary to returning here. He will hold the services next Sunday as usual. During his absence the supply committee will endeavor to have here the Rev. Robertson of Treherne, Norfolk, Manitoba. Rev. Robertson is said to be on a short vacation and is now in Victoria.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador here, called at the state department today and arranged for his presentation at the temporary white house next Monday.

International Boundary Survey Completes Work

The international boundary survey party, under the leadership of Major Quinn of Ottawa, William Foley of Rossland, Frank Gunderson of Midway. Every member of the party is hale and hearty and look none the worse for their summer trip, which lasted a trifle over four months. They left James Bates, D. L. S., and several others at the North Fork of the Salmon river completing the work of the party there. Bates is engaged in checking up the work of Major O'Hara's party from the Salmon river back. It will be several days before he reaches this city. Major O'Hara will probably arrive in this city tomorrow from Waneta.

The members of the party declared that they never passed a more enjoyable four months' trip. They had plenty of outdoor life, and although some of the work was far from pleasant, they rather liked it. They were treated well whenever they happened to get near a town with a hotel in it, which was but rarely. At Waneta the people of the place arranged a great feast for their special benefit, and the boys naturally enjoyed themselves. The only accident to occur, outside of the running off of the horses of the party a couple of months ago by a half-breed, was a slight injury sustained by Dan Quinn. He was laid up for several days.

Yesterday several members of the party returned to this city from Waneta. The party included Dan McGillivray, who is quite well remembered in this city, having lived here for the past five years; Fred Nelms of Chilliwack, G. Schafer from Cascade, Dan

Found The Northern Section Rich in Minerals

George Williams, a well known geologist of New York city, arrived in the city Tuesday night from the Stikine river country, where he went to look over some properties for a New York syndicate. He left on the Spokane train yesterday for New York. Before leaving he consented to see a reporter, although he declared he could say little about the properties that he had been sent to investigate. He had forwarded a report to the directors of the syndicate in New York and would make a personal report when he reached that city.

The claims that he was sent to look over are rich gold-bearing properties and are four in number. At present the syndicate owns a half interest in the claims, the other interest being owned by a Frenchman named Thoma. It was for the purpose of seeing whether the claims were rich enough to warrant that buying out of the other interest that caused the syndicate to send Mr. Williams out.

Several months ago Mr. Williams left New York city, and has since been all through the Stikine country, the Skeena River and Cassiar districts. He declared that the districts all looked promising, but that there was little gold on outside of some intermittent mining and a great deal of prospecting. He stated that a good portion of the likely country had been staked out and that prospectors were doing their usual assessment work and that was about all he looked for a great future for all that part of British Columbia, how-

ever, when the contemplated railroad is built into the country. So far the railroad had been nothing but newspaper talk, but he thought it would soon be built. The only drawback to the road so far has been the desire of its promoters to have the government give them a subsidy. He avowed he had little experience with subsidies, but that from what he was able to learn they appeared pretty good things for the roads that could get the government to give them such a bonus. The road, when built, will hit the heart of the best mining country in the world.

Mr. Williams said that he was surprised at the richness of the country through which he passed and its surpassing grandeur, when taken from a scenic standpoint. He compared the mountains of the northern part of the province with the Swiss Alps. The river, he found teeming with fish of all varieties. One experience he had, however, on a small mountain stream that branched off the Stikine he declares he will remember to the end of his days. While rowing up this stream the boat struck a hidden rock and he and his two companions were treated to a nice ice cold bath. All escaped from the water without losing anything but a few of their trappings.

While in the Stikine Mr. Williams took occasion to visit the famous streams and canyons of the Skeena river. He visited some of the properties along its banks and brought back with him some excellent specimens taken from prospects that he came across in his travels.

Business Conditions In the Kootenays

E. R. Purdy, of Bradstreet's Vancouver agency, is in the city on his regular trip. He has been through nearly every section of the Kootenays studying the trade conditions and very kindly gave The Miner an interview, which will be read with interest, as showing the impartial impression of a thoroughly trained mercantile agency representative. Following is the substance of Mr. Purdy's remarks:

"I have about completed a revising tour of the Kootenays in the interests of the Bradstreet Company," said Mr. Purdy, "and it is pleasing to note that business in general is so much on the mend. It would seem that latterly steady development of the district's resources is now about to take place. While it is probably true that latterly business in certain sections of Kootenay has been a little below what would be considered normal anywhere, it has, however, at no time been depressed to the extent pictured by those who are not well in touch with this part of the province and who, as a rule, base their opinion on the fact of occasional mercantile failures being recorded. This superficial tendency has been frequently noticed when discussing the business conditions in the Kootenays, the opinion being expressed that such and such a town is suffering severe trade depression, reference being made to the same time to some recent mercantile failure in corroboration."

"It may say that as a matter of fact, occasional, or even frequent, mercantile consignments are not necessarily a criterion that business in the towns where they occur is in a bad way. In certain sections of the Kootenays, at least, it often means merely that business is not as abnormally prosperous as at some time previous and that the merchant who falls has been spoiled by those former days when money was exceptionally plentiful. Some merchants at such times as mentioned do not reflect that as a rule, boom days sooner or later have an end, but they buy out of proportion to their capital; credit indiscriminately; are careless in collections, etc. And when business assumes a more steady, normal condition, instead of adapting themselves to the new order of things, they continue on for some time, looking for a return of the boom days, which as a rule do not return when anticipated—if ever."

"There are, of course, other failures, but a number of these in Kootenay have been chiefly the result of the depression in mercantile business, and are rarely caused solely by trade depression. Bradstreet's records show that assignments frequently occur in the most prosperous sections of Eastern Canada and the United States.

"One reason why people look upon business in Kootenay as very dull arises from the fact that they view the matter in the light of the exceptional prosperity of a few years back. When such a comparison is made into conditions present depressed, but, on the other hand, what these persons consider dullness of trade here, would very probably be regarded as about a normal business basis in most parts of the east.

"The merchants of Kootenay can make a success of their business without requiring money to be as plentiful as prior to the set backs of the past few years, but they would seem they should not lose sight of the following facts: A large surplus of business does not determine, of itself, either the credit or the rating. What the wholesale dealers like to see in their customers' financial statements are small liabilities and small book debts (bills receivable). In event of failure liabilities do not depreciate, but book debts usually shrink 80 to 90 per cent, and, therefore, wholesale merchants dislike to note large liabilities and large book debts in quarters where they are extending credit. Unless there is considerable cash capital in a business large book debts mean there are also large liabilities, and business requires to be altogether exceptionally good in such a case to enable a firm in this position to meet its bills, as the book debts must be collected promptly and the stock turned over rapidly. But there are periods when collections are very slow for various causes (often unexpected and uncontrollable), and when such a time arrives the firm with heavy book debts (and consequent heavy liabilities generally) has a difficult time avoiding failure.

"If a merchant commences business, for which he is fitted, with reasonable capital; keeps his book debts low; buys in proportion to his capital; gives close personal attention to business and is economical in private and business expenses there is not much likelihood of failure."

The Thropeals Strik

WASHINGTON American Feder... its executive office... address to the... financial and mo... anthracite mine... attitude of the... the appeal says... sibility for the... the coal famine.

The address... sion in secret... for several day... Headquarters... of Labor, Wash... 1902.—To the Pu... bor:

The strike of... its twenty-third... occurred was en... presidents of th... the strike has c... entirely due to... presidents met... for the people o... untold sufferings

No offer to se... fairer than the... representatives o... President Roose... The operators'... brutal, domina... assumption of... torship, shocke... and aroused th... all lovers of ju... What more co... tain their self... the respect of... show their will... matters in dispu... pointed by Pre... when that was... tire controversy... one of the men... time, operators?... either befor... its inauguration... not been entere... questions invol... claims investig... any disintereste... These circum... with the strike... our country me... arily belongs to... the suffering v... have to bear b... ing coal famine... ter confronts u... of young and... shivering of the... under-fed men... page of the we... commerce; the... social life... sequences which... upon the head... The principles... burdens are as... all as to the m... The miners mu... righteous and h...

GOVERNOR BADL

PITTSFIELD, error Crane nas... injury in a run... In company wi... Boston the gov... his home in Dal... pole broke. Mr... that an accident... but Governor C... held on to the... thrown. He wa... home and Dr. P... summoned. The... broken, but the... shaken up.

TO STRENG... SOFIA, Bulgari... and men of th... been called ou... tier guard in S... 43 miles from... Macedonian re... Bulgarian from... a state of stre... Dubnitza (22 m...

IMMENSE MEN

WINNIPEG, was a rapid e... wheat along C... Four hundred... and bushels we... loaded for For... les for the san... 190,600 bushels... les of wheat w... same period a... els. From Sep... there have be... wheat markete... els for last ye... there is also... there were 225... cars for the S... September 1st... 4869 cars load... 4904 a year ag... The shipments... the last 24 ho... the receipts be...

ISSUED AN ADDRESS TO PUBLIC

The American Federation of Labor, Through Its Executive Council, Appeals to the Public to Assist the Striking Miners of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, today issued an address to the public appealing for financial and moral aid for the striking anthracite miners, and denouncing the attitude of the mine owners, on whom, the appeal says, must rest the responsibility for the hardships resulting from the coal famine.

The address has been under discussion in secret sessions of the council for several days and is as follows:

Headquarters, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1902.—To the Public and Organized Labor:

The strike of the miners is now in its twenty-third week. That the strike occurred was entirely the fault of the presidents of the coal companies; that the strike has continued to this day is entirely due to the contempt which the presidents of the coal companies have for the people of our country and the untold sufferings which all must endure. No offer to settle the strike could be fairer than that made by the miners' representatives at the conference with President Roosevelt.

The operators' haughty arrogance, brutal, dominating spirit, blasphemous assumption of divine wealth, proprietorship, shocked the civilized world and aroused the honest indignation of all lovers of justice and fair dealing.

What more could miners do and retain their self-respect, and not forfeit the respect of their fellow men, than show their willingness to submit all matters in dispute to a commission appointed by President Roosevelt, and when that was refused to leave the entire controversy to J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the men largely interested with the operators? There has never been a time, either before the strike or since its inauguration, that the miners have not been entirely willing to have the questions involved in the miners' claims investigated and adjusted by any disinterested persons.

These circumstances in connection with the strike are recounted so that our country may place where it properly belongs the responsibility for all the suffering which the people may have to bear by reason of the impending coal famine. The cold blasts of winter confronts us; the chattering teeth of young and innocent children; the shivering of the weak, poorly clad and under-fed men and women; the stoppage of the wheels of industry and commerce; the calamity threatening our entire social life with all the dire consequences which may follow, are all upon the heads of the mine operators. The principles for which the miners are bearing the greatest sacrifices and burdens are as dear to the hearts of all as to the miners.

The miners must be sustained in their righteous and holy struggle.

The miners must at least have bread for themselves, their wives and their little ones.

In behalf of the miners; in behalf of the cause of freedom; for justice and right, the undersigned, representing the organized wage earners of America, appeal to all people to contribute generously, promptly and to continue the same until the termination of this contest. And to that end it is suggested that:

1.—That in each city and town business, professional and public men form relief committees to solicit financial and other contributions.

2.—The hour between 10 and 11 o'clock each Monday morning, during the continuance of the strike, be designated as "miners' hour," and the wages earned during that hour by the working people of our country be contributed to the strike.

3.—Ministers of the gospel of all denominations are urged to make an appeal to their respective congregations each Sabbath morning in behalf of the miners, their wives and children, and that they constitute themselves into relief committees among their respective parishes.

4.—The daily, weekly and labor press solicit contributions from their readers.

5.—Entertainments be arranged, and contributions from unions and other organized bodies be solicited.

Fellow citizens, fellow wage earners, come to the aid of the miners in their heroic contest and administer a well merited rebuke to the mine operators in their arrogant, oppressive and unjustifiable attitude toward the miners; the operators who would trample under foot and crush the hearts and spirits of the men whom they employ with equally callous inference as the putrid, the dignity, the manhood and the interests of every man, woman and child in our land.

Send all contributions to W. B. Wilson, secretary United Mine Workers of America, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

- Respectfully and fraternally,
- SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.
 - JAMES DUNCAN, 1st Vice-President.
 - JOHN MITCHELL, 2nd Vice-President.
 - JAMES O'CONNELL, 3rd Vice-President.
 - MAX MORRIS, 4th Vice-President.
 - THOMAS I. KIDD, 5th Vice-President.
 - D. A. HAYES, 6th Vice-President.
 - JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.
 - FRANK MORRIS, Secretary.
- Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY

EL DORADO, Ark., Oct. 9.—Three men were killed, another will die, and two others were wounded in a shooting affray which occurred on the streets this afternoon. The dead are H. L. Dearing, constable; Tom Parnell, a farmer; Walter Parnell, a farmer. The wounded are Guy B. Tucker, city marshal, fatally; Dr. Hilton, wounds serious; Jim Parnell, not serious.

The shooting, it is alleged, is the sequel to the killing on September 18th here by Dearing of Robert Mullens. The Parnells were friends of Mullens and Thomas Newton was a friend of Dearing. This afternoon Jim Parnell and Newton became involved in a dispute. It is claimed that both factions prepared for trouble. Dearing, Tucker and Newton were walking along the streets when they met the Parnell brothers. Jim Parnell is said to have fired at Newton, and in an instant the fusillade began. About 75 shots were fired. The crack of revolvers sounded like a pitched battle. The men were close together and their aim was deadly. It developed into a man-to-man affair. Dearing and Jim Parnell emptied their pistols at each other at a distance so close that when they fell they were unable to shoot any more. Their bodies formed a cross.

Dr. Hilton, who tried to separate the men, was also shot, but not fatally.

A TRAGEDY OF TRAGEDIES

WINNIPEG, Oct. 9.—One of the worst tragedies in the history of western Canada is reported tonight from the small town of Altona on the Manitoba side, near the North Dakota boundary line.

A school teacher named H. J. Toes had some difficulty with his trustees, and meeting them on the road while going to school drew a revolver and shot A. Remple, J. Herbert and F. Keller. Toes then returned to the school and shot two of Keller's girls and a daughter of Remple. He then put the revolver on himself and will die. Remple, Herbert and two of the girls are also fatally injured.

PREMIER SAGASTA SPEAKS.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Herald says that a cabinet council was held today at which King Alfonso presided. Premier Sagasta, dilating upon Spain's friendly relations with the powers, indicated the urgency of studying international interests and emphasized the warmth of French demonstrations of friendship.

A COLORED GIRL KILLED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Freida McGregor, a 19-year-old colored girl, was shot and instantly killed in a Broadway resort tonight. The police are searching for Ernest Stanton, 29 years of age, also colored, who, it is alleged, did the shooting.

Advocate Government Ownership of Mines

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—The first session was held in the morning, Mayor W. C. Maybury presiding in the afternoon. Senator W. E. Mason of Illinois was made chairman. While waiting for the report of the resolutions committee the conference was given over to general debate of the coal situation. The speakers almost unanimously favored governmental ownership of the mines, and the enthusiasm with which it was received by the delegates showed that a large majority of them favored it as a permanent solution of the coal question. Senator Mason was the first speaker. He outlined his plan to have an extra session of congress to pass an act authorizing the appointment of receivers for the mines and their immediate opening. Judge Frank E. Gavin of Indianapolis also advocated the appointment of receivers for the mines. Rev. Rufus A. White of Chicago, John W. Kelly of Marion, Ind., Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Rev. Father Murphy of Flint, Mich., and several other speakers advocated governmental ownership of the mines and were loudly cheered by the delegation. Prof. B. P. Thompson of the University of Michigan, said he neither opposed nor favored governmental ownership of the mines, but urged the passage of a law compelling capital and labor to settle their differences before some tribunal. Mayor Jones of Toledo urged as his solution of the strike the giving of a large voluntary contribution to the miners' relief fund. "A great relief fund," he said, "will result in the operators opening the mines at once."

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 9.—The 188 delegates representing 11 states who attended the interstate conference on the coal situation here today adopted resolutions tonight after much debate urging the president to institute civil proceedings looking to the enforcement of the interstate commerce act against the coal companies and criminal proceedings against their officers, and petitioning Pennsylvania to call a special session of the legislature of that state to condemn all the coal-carrying roads and operate sufficient of the mines to supply the demands of the people. A further resolution petitions the president to call a special session of the house of representatives to recommend to them the appointment of a committee with full power to investigate the cause of the strike and to place the blame thereon.

LONG CONFERENCE WAS HELD

Secretary of War Root and J. Pierpont Morgan Meet in New York--Great Secrecy Maintained in Regard to the Interview--They're All Mum

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The important and only important development in the coal strike situation today, so far as this city is concerned, was a mysterious conference between the secretary of war and J. P. Morgan. Secretary Root arrived in the city from Washington early this morning. He drove at once to his residence, and shortly afterwards registered as a voter. This was the announced purpose of his visit to New York, but the coal strike was at least not forgotten.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Root was driven to the Thirty-fourth street pier, North river, where a launch from Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, was in waiting. The secretary was at once taken out to the yacht in midstream. There, for four hours, the great financier and the member of President Roosevelt's official family were in conference. Not one word or intimation of what took place was given out, however, though rumors run riot, but there is nothing on which to base a statement.

Mr. Morgan and the secretary of war came ashore between 2 and 3 o'clock and were driven to the Union Club. Mr. Morgan remained there some time, but Mr. Root left for Washington at 4:35. Mr. Morgan would not be interviewed. He received a large number of telegrams during the evening at the club. It was learned that D. H. Bacon, of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, and Chairman Thomas of the Erie were also at the Union Club at the same time.

Chairman Thomas had a talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Senator T. C. Platt, but what was said at any of the interviews of the day was not made public.

AT WASHINGTON AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Secretary Root arrived here at 11:15 tonight from New York and went at once to his hotel. He refused to make any statement whatever concerning his conference with Mr. Morgan.

SEEKING ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

For the Archbishopric of Manila—A Swiss in View.

ROME, Oct. 11.—Since the intemperate language made use of by Rev. Sebastian G. Mesmer, archbishop of Green Bay, Wis., regarding the negotiations between the United States and the Vatican on Philippine matters has rendered his candidature for the archbishopric of Manila impossible, Archbishop Guidi, apostolic delegate in the Philippines, is casting about for another eligible candidate. The prelate he has in mind now is a Swiss, belonging to a religious order, but not to one objectionable in the Philippines. Archbishop Guidi does not wish to mention the Swiss prelate's name.

IN HONOR OF CROWN PRINCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Secretary Hay gave a dinner at which the Crown Prince of Siam was the guest of honor. Secretary Hay, on behalf of the president, proposed a toast to the king of Siam and his two sons. The prince responded with a toast to the president of the United States, which was drunk standing. There were no speeches.

SENATOR HANNA ILL.

IRONTON, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Senator Hanna, who is making a campaign tour of the state, was taken quite ill here this morning. Dr. C. S. Gray of this place, who was called to attend him, said it was a case of stomach trouble. He prescribed for the senator and said the latter would be able to speak this afternoon.

WORK OF ROBBERS.

\$14,000 Worth of Jewelry Stolen—\$700 in Money.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Oct. 11.—Fourteen thousand dollars' worth of jewelry and seven hundred dollars in cash were stolen last night from the country residence of Arthur Coppell, a New York banker. Mr. Coppell has been spending the summer here with his family in a rented cottage. The burglars forced an entrance into the house through a window in the kitchen, and going to Mrs. Coppell's bureau stole from the top drawer a solid silver jewel case containing jewels valued at \$14,000. They then went to Mr. Coppell's bureau in the same room and took from a drawer a leather case containing \$700 in money. The burglars were so quiet that the members of the household were not disturbed and the robbery was unknown until this morning.

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE.

Slippery Rails Given as Cause—Several Seriously Injured.

MARLBORO, Mass., Oct. 11.—Slippery rails, on which leaves had fallen, is given as the cause of a collision of the electric line in Monument Square this afternoon, the outcome being the injury of a dozen passengers.

A car from the Worcester and Marlboro divisions from the Consolidated Street Railway ran into one of the Marlboro street cars. Motorman Charles Whitney, of the former, was probably fatally hurt and William Daley, his conductor, received internal injuries. Motorman George Rappaport, from the Marlboro car, was bruised. The wreck of both cars was complete.

GOVERNOR CRANE BADLY SHAKEN UP

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 11.—Governor Crane narrowly escaped serious injury in a runaway accident today. In company with Melvin Adams of Boston the governor was driving to his home in Dalton, when the carriage pole broke. Mr. Adams, when he saw that an accident was inevitable, jumped, but Governor Crane, who was driving, held on to the reins until he was thrown. He was able to walk to his home and Dr. Paddock of Pittsfield was summoned. The doctor found no bones broken, but the governor was badly shaken up.

TO STRENGTHEN FRONTIER.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 11.—Two thousand men of the army reserves have been called out to strengthen the frontier guard in the district of Kustendil, 43 miles from Sofia, on account of repeated attempts on the part of the Macedonian revolutionists to cross the Bulgarian frontier. It is reported that a state of siege has been proclaimed at Dubnitsa (22 miles from Sofia).

IMMENSE MOVEMENT OF WHEAT

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 9.—There was a rapid eastward movement of wheat along C. P. R. points yesterday. Four hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels were marketed and 22 cars loaded for Fort William. The deliveries for the same day a year ago were 190,000 bushels. For October the deliveries of wheat were 2,914,647, and for the same period a year ago 1,049,200 bushels. From September 1st up to date there have been 8,000,000 bushels of wheat marketed, against 4,498,945 bushels for last year. In the shipments there is also an increase. Yesterday there were 225 cars loaded, against 157 cars for the same day a year ago. From September 1st to October 8 there were 4559 cars loaded by the C. P. R., against 4004 a year ago for the same period. The shipments from Fort William for the last 24 hours were 321,048 bushels; the receipts being 333,433 bushels.

ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—Becoming frightened at the burning out of a fuse on an electric car, upon which she was returning home from the golf links yesterday, Mrs. Arthur Cameron, wife of Arthur Cameron of the legal firm of Cameron & Brooks, jumped off while the car was going at a rapid rate of speed on Queen's street, near Don bridge, and received injuries which resulted in almost immediate death.

Miss Thomson of St. John, N. B., yesterday defeated Mrs. Dick of Rosedale for the ladies' golf championship of Canada by a score of eight up and seven to play.

EASTERN FOOTBALL.

Providence, 10; Brown College, 0. West Point—West Point, 11; Dickinson, 0.

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM ARRIVES

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Prince Chow Fo Maha Vajiravudh, the crown prince of Siam, arrived tonight on the steamer Furst Bismarck from Southampton and Cherbourg. He was met by Herbert H. D. Pierce, third assistant secretary of state, and D. B. Seckles of New York, formerly consul general at Bangkok, representing President Roosevelt and Edwin V. Morgan of the state department, secretary to the president's commission. The prince left the steamer at Quarantine on the navy yard tug Powhattan, and landed at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City, where a special train was waiting to take him to Washington.

The prince will remain in the United States for two months, visiting the different places of interest throughout the country.

ASKED TO AVOID TRAFFIC ON SABBATH

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Representatives of the Lord's Day Alliance, the trades and labor council and the Christian churches waited on General Manager McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, today and asked that the railway do all in its power to avoid traffic on the Sabbath. They asked that only work absolutely necessary and trains urgently required be operated on the Sabbath. In reply Mr. McNicoll said he personally believed in a Sunday rest, and that the policy of the road was to do as little as possible on Sunday, as labor utilized on that day cost all the way from 50 to 100 per cent more.

DR. PALMER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Blood-Poisoning Caused by Prick of Operating Needle.

TORONTO, Oct. 10.—Dr. L. L. Palmer, the well known eye and ear specialist, of 40 College street, and surgeon-major of the Queen's Own Rifles, is in a most serious condition from blood-poisoning. When operating upon a private patient at his surgery on Monday he accidentally pricked his left thumb with an operating needle. The operation was upon the patient's nose, and Dr. Palmer did not think a second time of the needle prick. On Monday night he was taken with severe chills, and all the symptoms pointed to violent blood-poisoning. Drs. G. A. Peters, G. P. Sylvester and R. A. Stevenson have been in constant attendance. The prospects for his recovery are considered most grave. His arms are greatly swollen, and at a late hour last night his condition was extremely critical.

LARGEST LOCK IN THE WORLD.

The Great Lift Lock on the Trent Canal Is Completed.

PETERBORO, Ont., Oct. 11.—The lift lock, on the Nassau Little lake section of the Trent canal, the largest lock of its kind in the world, the lift being 85 feet, has been completed. It is built entirely of cement concrete, over thirty thousand barrels being used. It took the contractors between five and six years to complete it.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER TO BE FEASTED

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—The Club National today indefinitely postponed the banquet to be tendered to Premier Laurier, leaving the date to the selection of the premier. The decision was somewhat of a disappointment to the friends of the club, as they were plunging themselves on the fact that the postponement of the Quebec banquet would give them the first hearing.

WILL EXHIBIT B. C. MINERALS.

Samples of Minerals to Be sent to All Immigration Agents.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 9.—An important enlargement of the scope of the exhibits that have for years been one of the chief features of the immigration department's work is about to be undertaken. Hitherto the exhibits collected and shown by the department have been almost exclusively confined to products of the field, forest and garden. Henceforth they will include the products of the mines. The initiative in the matter was taken by the people and Government of British Columbia, who, realizing the inestimable work done by the department in making intending immigrants familiar with the magnificent products of western Canadian mining interests. With this object, samples of the metals mined in the Pacific province will be distributed to all immigration agents of the Canadian government. They will include specimens of the various metals, both in the ore, the matte, and the pig and ingot. Commissioner Smith expects to receive the exhibit early next week.

MAY YOHE AND STRONG.

A Civil Marriage Ceremony Performed October 3rd.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 11.—It has been disclosed that a civil marriage ceremony between Putnam Bradlee Strong of New York and May Yohe was performed October 3rd, by the registrar of the first section here.

A STATUE OF MR. GLADSTONE

GLASGOW, Oct. 11.—Lord Rosebery this afternoon unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone in St. George's Square, representing the statesman as attired in the robes of a Lord Rector of Glasgow University. An immense crowd was present. Lord Rosebery made an eloquent address, but avoided commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's political career, for the reason that men of all creeds had contributed to the memorial. He, however, eulogized Mr. Gladstone's character, talent, industries and labors along the line of religion and literature.

CABLE REPAIRED.

Lord Mayor of London Has Donated \$3750 From Mansion House Fund.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 11.—Repairs to the St. Lucia, Grenada, cable were completed yesterday. The cable was lifted from about 2000 fathoms of water.

The lord mayor of London, Sir Marcus Samuel, has donated \$3750 from the Mansion House Fund to aid the families of the crew of the cable repair steamer Grappler which was lost with all on board last May as a result of the eruption of Mont Pelee.

ANENT CLOSING THE DARDANELLES

LONDON, Oct. 11.—According to a dispatch to a news agency from Constantinople at an unofficial meeting just held here a majority of the ambassadors expressed their personal opinion that in view of recent events the powers must seriously consider a revision of the clause of the Berlin treaty referring to the passage of the Dardanelles by foreign warships.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard cabled to his paper last night to the effect that an extraordinary rumor was current at the French capital that negotiations were proceeding between Russia and Turkey, which, if successful, would result in an agreement to close the Dardanelles to all but Russian warships.

TO BANQUET AMBASSADOR WHITE

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The American residents in Berlin, Prof. Mommsens and Harnack and other members of the Prussian Klub, desired to give dinners in honor of Ambassador White, so it has been decided that all of them shall be united.

About three thousand persons, therefore, will partake of a banquet to be given in the ambassador's honor at the Hotel Kaiserhof, November 11th. The arrangements are being made by a committee of the club. Chancellor von Buelow and all the ministers have been invited.

The British ambassador, Sir Frederick Leslie, will also give Mr. White a dinner.

THREE FINANCIAL MAGNATES.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 11.—Three of Canada's leading financial magnates arrived in the city from Montreal by today's train. The party includes R. B. Angus, a director of the C. P. R.; James Ross, president of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company; Senator L. J. Forget, president of the Montreal Street Railway. They have come west for the purpose of doing some shooting.

THE SHOOTING IS JUSTIFIED

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 10.—A warrant was sworn out today for the arrest of Private Wadsworth for the killing of William Durham yesterday, but Colonel Hullings of the Eighteenth regiment refused to allow the constable to serve it. Deputy Coroner Lee was also refused to serve subpoenas on the soldiers who are wanted to testify at the inquest. The coroner has referred the matter to the district attorney. Colonel Hullings says Wadsworth was justified in shooting when Durham refused to halt when challenged for the second time, and that he acted under orders from state headquarters.

A PLAN TO SETTLE THE STRIKE Agreed to Appointment Of a Commission

National Association of Manufacturers Submit a Plan--Think It Will Be Acceptable--The Manufacturers May Have to Advance Price of Articles

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The regular weekly meeting of the coal operators today was preceded by a conference with a committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and at the conference the salient points of a plan to settle the anthracite coal strike were submitted by the manufacturers. The operators considered the plan, while the mine workers are reaching a conclusion in regard to the proposal of arbitration submitted to President Roosevelt at Washington yesterday. A member of the Manufacturers' Association said he knew the Association's plan would be acceptable to Mr. Mitchell. The same member of the committee said the manufacturers' plan would be considered by the operators if the mine workers reject the plan submitted to the president today. The operators began their meeting immediately after the conference with the manufacturers, and after the close of the meeting President Baer of the Reading said that no statement would be given out regarding it.

The members of the manufacturers' committee at the conference were David N. Parry, president of the association; Frank Leske of Philadelphia and Richard Young of this city. Mr. Leske said the proposition of the Manufacturers' Association had not been formally presented to the operators, but that its salient points were discussed. He said that at present the bituminous miners are organized, and that if the anthracite miners become organized on similar terms it is his belief that the price of coal would be permanently advanced, with the result that the manufacturers would have to advance the prices of all articles manufactured. He said his association was desirous of having prices remain as they are now.

According to President Parry's secretary, at the meeting between Mr. Mitchell and the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association last week and the secretary they have stenographer notes of the proceedings. Mr. Mitchell agreed to forego the recognition of the union in his demands upon the operators if there was a general advance in wages of 10 per cent. Mr. Parry and Mr. Leske announced that they would leave the city tonight, but their destination is not known. All the leading operators were present at the meeting except President Oliphant and Vice-President Wilcox of the D. and H. while the coal operators' meeting was in progress.

J. P. Morgan and his partner, Robert Bacon, arrived in the city from Washington and went directly to Mr. Morgan's office. Mr. Morgan was asked: "Have you heard anything from Mr. Mitchell in regard to the terms of the operators?"

"No, I have not heard anything since I left," replied the financier.

"Have you anything to say about your conference with the president?"

"No, I have not a word to say. The newspapers have everything that occurred."

Mr. Baer was asked if the presidents had any intimation that the proposition made to President Roosevelt last night was acceptable to the miners.

"You will have to see Mr. Mitchell," was the reply. "We certainly did not consult Mr. Mitchell."

"You can readily understand that I want to leave this whole matter in the hands of Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues. I am particularly anxious not to say anything that might be construed otherwise. I will say that, in my opinion, the proposition made by the operators, at least so far as their designation of who should be invited to go on the commission of arbitration is concerned, is an insult to the president of the United States. I desire that the president use his discretion in the selection of the personnel of the commission. By induction it would seem from the operators' proposition that the president has evil designs upon the mine owners. No one believes this. The operators indicate what class of men should be selected for the personnel of the commission. For instance, they say that an expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, shall be one of the members. In other words, this one must be an expert miner out of a job. This member either must have been employed in the mines as an expert or must expect or hope to be employed in the future as an expert. Another must be an eminent sociologist. Well, why must he be a speculative sociologist, theorist or what? Another member is to be some man actively participating in the mining and selling of coal, and familiar with the commercial as well as the physical part of the business. This must certainly be one of the operators or one of their representatives. No other man familiar with the commercial features of the business in those fields fits that description. In the classes of persons from whom the mine owners prescribe the commission shall be selected there is to be not a single representative of the miners who dig coal, the man who works in and about the mines. Now, as a matter of fact, the appointment of a commission should be left to the president of the United States. Mr. Mitchell has said that he will be perfectly satisfied with whoever the president selects. If the mine owners are to be permitted to suggest who shall constitute the arbitration commission why, in all fairness, should it not follow that Mr. Mitchell should be permitted to make suggestions? I hope that the president will decline to act on this proposition of the mine owners unless he is given a free hand."

MR. MITCHELL TALKS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 14.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, dictated the following statement to the press tonight:

"I fully appreciate with how much anxiety the people of our country are awaiting the end of the coal strike. The coal operators have not addressed the miners' union or its officers in making their public statement. It is therefore impossible for me to state the attitude of the miners at this time. I am now, as I always have been, deeply solicitous of the interests of the public and the welfare of the mine workers who have been on strike for the past five months. A formal statement defining our declaration and intentions will be issued just as soon as we are in possession of the full meaning of the proposition of the operators."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—By authority of J. Pierpont Morgan, who, with his partner, Robert Bacon, and Secretary Root, were in conference with the president at the temporary White House tonight for an hour and a half, a statement was given out by Secretary Cortelyou, in which the presidents of the coal carrying railroads and mine operators propose a commission of five persons to adjust the differences and settle the coal strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. The proposition is believed by the administration to be satisfactory to the miners, as it covers the proposition made by Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Union, with the additional conditions which, it is believed, the miners will accept. The statement is as follows:

We suggest a commission to be appointed by the president of the United States (if he is willing to perform that public service), to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employees, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of that commission shall be accepted by us.

The commission to be constituted as follows:

1.—An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or navy service of the United States.

2.—An expert machine engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with the coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.

3.—One of the judges of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

4.—A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.

5.—A man who, by active participation in mining or selling coal, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the mining business, it being understood that immediately upon the constitution of such a commission, in order that idleness and non-producing may cease, the miners return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of any non-union men who are working, or shall hereafter work. The finding of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective and shall govern the conditions of employment between the respective companies and their employees for a term of at least three years.

GEORGE E. BAER, President of the Philadelphia-Reading Coal & Iron company, the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company and the Temple Iron company.

E. B. THOMAS, Chairman Pennsylvania Coal company and Hillside Coal & Iron company.

W. H. TRUESDALE, President Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Coal company.

T. F. POWLER, President Scranton Coal company and Elk Hill Coal & Iron company.

R. M. OLIPHANT, President Delaware & Hudson company.

ALFRED WALTERS, President Lehigh Valley Coal company.

A note appended reads: "The schedule referred to in this statement was not brought from New York, as it had not been completed."

While no official statement was made at the White House after the operators' address was made public by Secretary Cortelyou, the opinion was expressed that the way is now open for a complete settlement of the strike and that the mines will soon be operated once more.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—The operators have agreed to the appointment of a commission by the president of the United States, to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the companies and their own employees, whether they belong to a union or not, and the decision of the commission shall be accepted by the operators. The commission is to consist of an army or navy engineer officer, an expert mining engineer not connected with the coal mining properties, one of the judges of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, a man prominent as a sociologist, and a man who, by active participation in mining and in selling, is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business. The operators also make a part of their proposition that the miners shall return to work as soon as the commission is constituted and cease all interference with non-union men, the commission to name a date when its findings shall be effective, and to govern the conditions of employment between the companies and their own employees for at least three years.

The statement was read to the president as an act of courtesy before being given to the press.

MR. MITCHELL IS MUM.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 13.—When President Mitchell was shown the plain bulletin that the operators had agreed to arbitration he refused to make a statement tonight.

AUTHORIZED STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Secretary Cortelyou, by authority of those present at the White House, made public the following authorized statement concerning the conference:

J. P. Morgan came to Washington with his partner, Mr. Bacon, at the request of the coal companies who desired that as a matter of courtesy they be represented before the president. Having been laid before the president by Mr. Morgan it is now given to the press.

To the public:—The managers of the different coal properties, comprising the anthracite coal fields, wish their position in the present strike to be understood, and therefore make the following statement of facts:

There are in the anthracite regions about 75 operating companies and firms and 147,000 workmen, of which 30,000

CITY IN BRIEF

NOVEL BAPTISMAL—
Rev. A. M. Sanford performed a novel baptismal ceremony the other night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Caesar Gelling on Washington street, when he baptized the five grandchildren of Thomas Woodley.

NEW SIDEWALKS—
The street department has been busy during the last few weeks in putting in new sidewalks on First avenue and on Spokane street, replacing the walks destroyed by the recent fire. Besides these works the department has built several walks across streets that were noted during last winter for their mud.

SUCCESSFUL BALL—
The ball given by the Rossland baseball club for the benefit of the team occurred last night at the Miners' Union hall. The affair was not the success anticipated, although the club broke even on the event. A fair sized crowd was in attendance. The music was supplied by Graham's orchestra.

YOM KIPUR OBSERVED—
Yom Kipur, or the day of Atonement, was generally observed yesterday among the members of the Jewish colony. Most of the Jewish merchants closed up their stores for the day in honor of the occasion. The day, from all accounts, was generally observed by the Jews throughout Canada and the United States.

AT NEW DENVER—
Rev. J. W. Weatherdon, who occupied the pulpit of St. George's church in this city during the absence in the east of Rev. Mr. Hedley, is now in charge of the English church at New Denver. It is understood that he will be asked to remain at New Denver until Rev. C. Arthur Mount returns from England in the coming spring.

MARRIED AT SPOKANE—
The marriage of John Duncan and Mary Gull, both of this city, occurred yesterday at the Methodist parsonage in Spokane. Rev. Mr. Lambert, the pastor of the First Methodist church of Spokane, officiated at the ceremony. The couple will return to this city within a few days. Duncan is a miner at the Le Roi. His wife is well known in this city.

LEAVES FOR PULLMAN—
Bert Loughde, the baseball coach of Pullman College, left yesterday for Spokane. He will spend a few days in that city renewing old acquaintances before leaving for Pullman. While here Mr. Loughde has caught for the local baseball team, putting in the balance of his time learning the practical side of mining.

RAILROAD MEN HERE—
A party of Great Northern railroad officials, headed by John C. Eden, western traffic manager of the road, came in from the Boundary Wednesday evening and departed yesterday for Spokane. Among the party was H. C. Jackson of the Spokane Falls & Northern. The arrival of the party has no special significance in railroad circles. The trip is nothing more than the regular inspection tour of Mr. Eden.

A PLEASANT VISITOR—
J. H. Eardley, formerly accountant with Hunter Bros. here, but now in business for himself in Seattle under the firm name of the Crescent Dry Goods company, is paying a short business visit to town. He is meeting with success in Seattle, and speaks warmly of its prosperity. Mr. Eardley also notes with pleasure the returning tide of prosperity in Rossland, for he has still some interests here.

SEEKS HIS BROTHER—
If this should meet the eye of Edward N. O'Donnell, or anyone acquainted with him or his whereabouts, they will confer a favor by communicating with his brother, Anthony O'Donnell, whose present address is Seattle, Wash. E. N. O'Donnell left Seattle for British Columbia about April last. He is a prospector. His brother lately arrived in Seattle from the old country, and has not seen his brother Edward for 20 years.

MAJOR O'HARA ARRIVES—
Major W. F. O'Hara, the head of the International survey party, arrived in the city yesterday from Waneta. With him was young G. de V. O'Hara and L. H. Sitwell, all members of the survey. Major O'Hara declares that he is thoroughly satisfied with the work of the party this year, although he claims that the work was considerably hindered through the various forest fires raging along the river banks and in northern Washington. The party will leave shortly for Ottawa.

WENT TO TRAIL—
Several members of the local order of Knights of Pythias took occasion to visit the Trail lodge at the invitation of the Trailites. The occasion was a social affair and a social dance was given by the Trail lodge. The dance was a public one and was largely attended. The dances were all well arranged and the music perfect. Mayor Blinn of Trail acted as master of ceremonies and was assisted by several of the officers of the lodge. Among the party left here were: George Mellor and Mrs. Mellor, T. W. Graham and Dan Thomas.

DID NOT MAKE TARGET—
The local branch of the Salvation Army failed to come within 875 of the amount set aside for them to raise at their recent harvest festival by the commanders of the Army in Canada. Monday the local commander, Adjutant Nelson, and several members of the Army will visit Trail to see what can be done in that town towards raising the required amount. The sum being raised is for the purpose of helping

along the good work of the Army in the supporting of the various social homes, farms and other work that the Army is engaged in.

TO OTTAWA—
Major O'Hara, head of the international boundary survey, his son and two other members of the party, left Sunday for Ottawa. Two other members of the survey left over the Spokane Falls & Northern Sunday for Victoria. The balance of the party are still in town.

A DEATH—
A miner from Cornwall, England, named Joseph Hender, died Sunday evening at the Sisters' hospital of typhoid fever. Hender, who was 35 years old, leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will take place from the Methodist church Wednesday afternoon. The Miners' Union will hold services at the grave and Rev. A. M. Sanford at the church.

SMALL THEFTS—
A reign of crime seems to exist among the smaller element in this city at the present time. It is true that the things and the amount of money stolen is but a mere trifle, but the effect among the younger element is very bad. During the past week a pocketbook was taken from a table at Al Davis' place and one from a school teacher. Boys are blamed for both deeds.

COMING HERE—
Andrew Graham, present grand master in British Columbia of the I. O. O. F., has written to Alderman Embleton stating that he would be in this city on an official visit about Monday, October 27. The members of the local order will take steps at their next meeting towards tendering the grand master a pleasant reception on his arrival.

LEWIS HERE—
Jeff Lewis, who is known to all old timers of this city, returned to town yesterday from his ranch near Edmond in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Lewis is in a prosperous condition, his farm bringing him in several thousands yearly. He became chiefly interested through the sale of the Velvet mine, of which he was the original locator.

INVADE TRAIL—
A small party of Salvation Army members, including Adjutant Nelson and Mrs. Nelson, and Privates Bowers and Chinnewood, invaded Trail the other day for the purpose of seeing what could be done towards raising the amount needed to reach the target set the Army here. The band met with fair success, but returned home in a disheartened condition.

FALSE ALARM—
Some misceant with a penchant for turning in fire alarms turned in one this morning from box 24, at the corner of Fourth avenue and St. Paul street, and had the pleasure of seeing the fire department make a fruitless search through that favored locality about 1:30 in the morning. The police have been notified of the matter and a search will be made today for the offender.

MARVELS OF LIQUID AIR—
H. M. Hansford is in the city arranging for a demonstration of the wonders of liquid air by Prof. W. B. Parry, and it is probable that a date will be given but the Golden City. Liquid air is an ordinary atmospheric air in an extraordinary condition, looking and flowing like water—a liquid but absolutely dry, and 312 degrees below zero in temperature. It boils fiercely when put on ice, but freezes the flame of an oil stove when placed thereon. It melts snow but freezes alcohol. It burns an electric light carbon at a temperature of about 3500 degrees above zero in the same tumbler in which cranberries are being frozen as hard as stone. Rubber, tin and iron are made as brittle as glass, while mercury is made as hard as steel, and nails are driven with a quicksilver hammer. Automobiles have been propelled by liquid air, and the New York hospitals have had some promising results with its curative properties in cancer cases and also as a local anesthetic in surgical operations. It can be made an explosive or used as an agent for producing complete combustion of garbage.

UNABLE TO LOCATE HALE, MURDERER
SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Oct. 14.—The police are unable to locate Hale the farmer who shot his wife and killed his son. The impression is that he has committed suicide.

The Toronto Telegram says: A man was on the street in possession of a story today that the British admiral is about to send naval experts to Canada for the purpose of consulting the authorities there on the questions relating to harbor defences, supplies and the maintenance of reserve crews.

Sir Edmund Barton was interviewed by a representative of the Daily Chronicle. He thinks the Canadian citizenship act, almost more than abroad, will benefit the Australian public man in attachment to the mother country.

GENEVA STRIKERS DISORDERLY
Troops Restored Order and the Riotous Leaders Were Arrested.

GENEVA, Oct. 14.—There were renewed disorders here this evening on the part of the street car employees, who had not been reinstated in their positions. Troops restored order and the ringleaders were arrested.

Fatal Balloon Ascension--Two Men Killed

PARIS, Oct. 13.—De Brasky, the aeronaut, and a companion were killed by falling from a balloon this morning. De Brasky's balloon started from the aeronautic station at Vaugirard, a suburb of this city, being on a trial trip. After preliminary manoeuvring with a rope attachment De Brasky released the balloon and proceeded southward at a height of 300 or 400 feet. The two propellers of the machine appeared to work well. The rudder, however, was not quite successful. About 9:20 the balloon had returned to above the point of departure, and then it gradually mounted higher and higher until it disappeared in the clouds. The prefect of police later received a dispatch announcing the fall of the balloon near St. Denis (five and one-half miles from the centre of Paris) and adding that its two occupants were killed.

When the balloon arrived over Stains the aeronauts called to some workmen in the fields the direction of Pantin. De Brasky and Morin were seen moving about the car. Suddenly one of the wires broke and then another gave way and the car, weighing 330 pounds, crashed to the ground.

The airship, with its aeronauts, was exactly as heavy as the air and relied on the screws, which gave it an ascension force of 90 pounds. Subsequent advice confirmed the report that the disaster was due to the breaking of the wires suspending the car, which fell to the ground, burying the aeronauts beneath it.

De Brasky was ready to ascend early last week, but postponed the at-

tempt on account of the windy weather. The balloon in which he ascended today was an improvement on his original design, its size being increased, as it was found inadequate to carry the weight originally intended, and this entailed lengthening the car, rearranging the suspension wires and other changes.

THRILL OF HORROR.
PARIS, Oct. 13.—The catastrophe sent a thrill of horror through Paris following the disaster to the Brazilian aeronaut Augusto Severo, who was killed May 12th last.

M. de Brasky was a Hungarian baron, 36 years of age, rich and clever. He has been in the diplomatic service. Morin was his engineer. He leaves a widow and family.

MAY SETTLE COAL STRIKE.
PARIS, Oct. 14.—At the request of M. Baesly, member of the chamber of deputies from the department of Pas de Calais, the prefect of Pas de Calais has written a letter to the managers of all the coal mines in his department asking them to meet, with a view of deciding upon a basis of agreement with the miners favorable to all the interests involved in the strike. As the strike in Pas de Calais only involves the question of wages this action of the prefect will probably lead to a resumption of work in that department.

J. R. Harpreth, representative of Gooderham & Worts, the liquor dealers of Toronto, is in the city.

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THE STRIKERS USE DYNAMITE

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The motormen's strike on the Hudson Valley railroad is assuming a more threatening form. Dynamite was used in Saratoga Springs early this evening, and a riot is feared at Mechanville during the night. A trolley car passing through Hamilton street, near the Clarendon hotel, and only a short distance from the passenger trolley station on South Broadway, was partly wrecked at 7:30 this evening by an explosion of dynamite that had been placed on the track. The car windows were broken. The track was torn up and the windows of a nearby station shattered, but no one was injured. The explosion was heard in every part of the town and created much excitement.

Major Andrews, of the Third Battalion, Second Regiment, on strike duty at Mechanville in the southern part of Saratoga county, today was officially notified by village President Finnegan of Mechanville that he had sworn in a large force of deputies and proposed to arrest and lock up tonight every National Guardsman doing patrol duty in Mechanville. As the Second Regiment is doing strike duty by orders from Governor Odell any attempt on the part of Finnegan to carry out his threat may lead to serious consequences. Major Andrews has three companies under his immediate command.

E. D. Gooderham, fourth son of E. G. Gooderham of Toronto, is in the city on a pleasure trip.

Over

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