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HARTER RAILWAY

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A DIVORCE. Declares in Her Own Writing.

S. D., Nov. 18.—Mrs. gave out in her own following statements at Sioux Falls for the stings divorce proceed- plans except that I ent here for the next

ge, her attorney, has to talk further to tentatives.

YS WORKHOUSES.

ov. 18.—The Anchor were destroyed by fire was killed and several will be very heavy.

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1902

Eighth Year, Number 5

NEW MANAGER IS HERE Smelting at Northport For \$3.00 Per Ton

Alexander Hill, Representing Le Roi No. 2 Directors, Reaches Rossland--Accompanied by Paul Couldrey, Who Will Take Management of Mines.

Alexander Hill, of London, Eng., arrived in Rossland last night. Mr. Hill represents the directors of the Le Roi No. 2, Limited, and is accompanied by Paul S. Couldrey, who will be installed as manager of the Le Roi No. 2 company's mines in this city in the course of the next few days. Mr. Hill proposes to remain in Rossland long enough to see Mr. Couldrey properly established in his important position, after which he returns to England. The affairs of the company will not be discussed publicly at present.

On the day previous to Mr. Hill's departure from London the secretary of the Le Roi No. 2 company issued the following circular: "The shareholders will learn with satisfaction that the board have arranged with Mr. Alexander Hill to supply one of his own men to take charge of the mine on the retirement of Mr. Macdonald. This arrangement will be temporary in view of possible negotiations for amalgamation with the Le Roi mine. Mr. Hill undertakes all responsibility for the management, and will himself start for the mine this week to install the new manager in his position."

Referring to the foregoing, Mr. Hill said to a representative of The Miner last night: "The circular contains about all that can be said on the subject at the present time. My policy has always been to divulge no information of the Le Roi mine, if it is only a fact or plan that has been decided upon. In this instance, the directors of the Le Roi No. 2 are especially anxious to retain all information relating to their mines, and in consequence the result of my visit to Rossland will be placed in their hands alone. After their receipt by the directors they will determine whether they wish to divulge any or all of the information, and when this

is done you will, of course, see the published reports. In any event it is too early for me to discuss business matters."

Mr. Hill was asked as to the probability of a resumption of shipping operations at the Josie and No. 1 mines at an early date, but declined to discuss the matter. It would be necessary for him to see the properties, before the points specified could be taken up, and then his report would be for the directors.

"I know nothing of a proposal to consolidate the Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2 companies. The reference to the subject in the circular issued just prior to my departure from London was the first intimation I had that the question was under advisement at all." This was Mr. Hill's response to a query respecting this question of more than ordinary interest.

Paul S. Couldrey, the new manager of the Le Roi No. 2 company's Rossland mines, has had considerable experience in mining. He has been identified with copper properties in Spain and with copper and lead propositions in Germany. He is one of Mr. Hill's assistants and has been detached for this service in Rossland. The arrangements for putting Mr. Couldrey in his new office will be taken up today. Incidentally it is of interest to Rosslanders that in August last, Mr. Hill saw W. A. Carlyle, formerly manager of the Le Roi mine, at the Rio Tinto mine in Spain. Mr. Hill states that Mr. Carlyle has recently completed most satisfactorily an extended system of filling in stopes and removing ore pillars and floors in the big workings of the famous Spanish property. The work was commenced prior to Mr. Carlyle's appointment to the management, but the system was improved and completed by the former Rossland manager.

Confident of Le Roi's Great Intrinsic Value

"Turning to the Rossland mines, he expressed himself as confident of the great intrinsic value of the Le Roi, if worked entirely as a mining proposition. He very carefully inspected the company's smelter at Northport, in order to obtain a thorough grasp of the smelting question, and while he believes that at present they can make good profits, he is convinced that still further economies will in time be effected, enabling ore of still lower grade to be profitably handled."

This sentiment is credited to G. S. Waterlow, chairman of the Snowshoe Mines, in the course of an interview with the B. C. Review of London. It will be remembered in Rossland that Mr. Waterlow spent some days here early in the autumn. The bright report which he disseminated on returning to London will be read with pleasure in this district. The B. C. Review says: "We are glad to be able to give our readers the impressions formed by Mr. Waterlow after his fourth visit to Canada and third visit to British Columbia. As the value of a man's impressions depends largely not only on his qualifications to express an opinion, but also on the facilities which he may have enjoyed in obtaining a thorough acquaintance with the subject under discussion, it is hardly necessary to remark that this Review does not seek an interview except with those whose opinion is entitled to general consideration. In Mr. Waterlow, who is a director of one of the greatest commercial enterprises in the world, one finds a man of affairs whose intimate acquaintance with business matters gives considerable value to any statements he may make in regard to any industry with which he has taken the pains to thoroughly inform himself. One of these is the subject of gold and copper mining in B. C., in which Mr. Waterlow and a few of his friends became interested some five years ago, and since that time he has paid three lengthy visits to the province, personally inspecting the claims which they have acquired, visiting all the largest mines and smelters in Southern B. C., and thoroughly looking into the whole question from a business standpoint. The result of their first investment in B. C. mineral claims was the formation of the B. C. (Rossland and Slocan) Syndicate, which company has devoted during the last two years most of its attention to the Boundary district, which have since been formed into a subsidiary enterprise. Mr. Waterlow has brought back with him this year a collection of charming sketches and excellent photographs of scenes in the Rossland and Boundary mining districts which enabled our representative to appreciate far better than is possible from any verbal description, the extensive mining operations now being carried on in these camps."

"The Snowshoe property is being developed by a series of open quarries, which are connected by tram lines with the large ore bins the company has constructed on the side of the main track of the Canadian Pacific railway line, from which men are enabled to load a car in under five minutes. On this property the ore is not sorted, but is simply blasted in the quarries and, falling by gravitation to the chutes below, drops into the hand-cars, from whence it is pushed to the ore bin, there being no handling of the ore at all, owing to its self-fluxing nature, if it were sent to the Granby works it could, within 48 hours of the ore being run into the cars, be smelted and the matte converted into blister copper."

"Mr. Waterlow was asked to state the cost of smelting the ore of his company, but this he excused himself from doing at present, though we understood that the entire cost of mining by quarrying, with freight and treatment in shipping large quantities, would come out about \$4 a ton, and he further volunteered the information, that up to October 4th the mine had shipped 9000 tons of ore."

"It is understood that when the new electric hoist to the main shaft is completed and installed and another long railway spur to the long tunnel below the main line is completed (the grade of this spur having been made but the rails not yet laid), arrangements will be made for commencing much larger shipments, which, it is hoped, will be early in the spring, of from 500 to 1000 tons per day, which, upon the present basis of costs and price of copper, should yield a handsome profit on the issued capital of the company."

"Mr. Waterlow is evidently more than ever impressed with the great possibilities of the Boundary district, and has come back with facts and figures showing what can be accomplished with these mineral deposits, given ample capital and sound management. He is of the opinion that the Snowshoe can earn a fair profit on its capital for a number of years on an output of 1000 tons a day—which, we understand, it is the definite intention of the company to attain, and it seems not improbable that Mr. Waterlow and his friends may eventually take an even more prominent part in the development of Southern B. C. than any other group of English capitalists."

"The people of Rossland appreciate a good musical concert was amply proven last night by the large attendance at the concert given for the benefit of the Methodist church. Every seat and every chair that could be raked into service was occupied long before the first number on the program was reached, a fact that excited even the admiration of Rev. Sanford. The entertainment was practically under the direction of Miss Louise D. Impey, who has had charge of the choir at the Methodist church for some time, and it was to her efforts that the success of the concert was due. Miss Impey contributed several songs during the evening in her usual excellent manner. One of the most enjoyable features of the program was the recitation, "The Progress of Madness," by Miss Grace Oliver, who made her debut. She did remarkably well for a first attempt. Her acting the part of a woman on the verge of madness was extremely realistic, and deserved the hearty echoes that she received. Miss Winifred Crowley appeared last night and was warmly received. She has a remarkably strong voice. Last night she sang "Love the Peddler," besides singing in a quartet and playing a 19th no solo. The violin duet by Mrs. Harry Patton and Harold Schollemmer was one of the principal events of the evening's entertainment. Both showed a thorough knowledge of the violin and soon won a place in the hearts of the audience by the rendition of "Hearts and Flowers" and another piece that they responded to. Little Helen Burritt made her debut last night, and in a few brief minutes became the idol of the ladies present by her childish manner and quaint way of reciting "The Goblin" and "The Old Cat Die."

Mrs. D. B. Linton told "How the Gospel Came to Jim Oakes." It was a pathetic story of the plains and of the death of the only woman in a wild prairie town which resulted in the reformation of Jim Oakes. She responded to repeated encores. Mrs. McInnes, accompanied on the violin by Mrs. Harry Patton, proved to be a woman with a very sweet voice, a fact that the audience was not slow to appreciate. George Tippet, Jr., sang "Asleep in the Deep," and the choir and the ladies' quartette, under the direction of Miss Impey, gave several excellent selections.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE STOPPED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—At today's cabinet meeting Secretary Hay presented the subject of the Panama canal negotiations, but was not able to report any progress during the past week. In fact it appears that the negotiations have come to a dead stop, and that while no such thing as an ultimatum has passed the Colombian minister here, Mr. Concha, has distinctly informed the state department that he cannot, on behalf of his government, accept the last proposition of the United States as the basis of a canal treaty. The state department has already let it be known that it has come to the end of its concessions, so the chances of a renewal of the negotiations in the near future are not very bright.

METAL MARKETS. LONDON, Nov. 25.—Lead \$10 13s. 9d. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Bar silver 47-8.

"We are cutting down the cost of smelting at Northport, and I believe that the average this month, with three furnaces running, will be about \$3.50 a ton, or a little more, without figuring the freight on ore," said John H. Mackenzie, general manager of the Le Roi mine and Northport smelter, when interviewed in Spokane yesterday. "We only ran a part of last month, but during the previous month the cost was \$3.59 a ton, with coke costing \$9.25 a ton. Now we are getting all our coke from the Crow's Nest fields, at a cost of \$7.75 a ton, which will be the regular price. I expect to start the fourth furnace within a month, when we can treat 800 tons a day. I feel satisfied that we shall be able then to smelt at a cost of \$3 a ton."

"The Le Roi has enough ore in sight to last it for two years," continued Mr. Mackenzie. "There are approximately 450,000 tons in sight, that will average about \$19 a ton. The volume of ore is about the same as when the mine was reported upon by R. J. Frecheville last year. His figures showed that the ore averaged about \$11.75 a ton, with copper at 16 1-2 cents a pound, and silver around 60 cents an ounce. Now copper is about 11 1-3 cents a pound and silver is 45 cents in New York. We have extracted some of the highest grade ore in the mine, but counting that and the depreciation of the metal values, it is fair to say now that the mine averages \$10 a ton."

"We have been shipping some high grade ore lately—the best that we could get, as it has been our policy to reduce the debt of the company and cut out interest charges. However, much of the fine ore shipped lately came from the reserves uncovered since Mr. Frecheville made his report. The net result is that the tonnage of the mine is about the same as it was then. That is as near as I care to give exact figures. My report for the year is in the hands of the directors, who will meet some time between now and the first of the year. After their meeting, I suppose, more exact figures will be available."

TO UTILIZE ORE RESERVES. "The idea in starting another furnace is to reduce the ore reserve, amounting to 35,000 tons, that lies in the yards at Northport. We have about half a million dollars tied up there in ore, which is doing no good. We shall run some of it through to turn it into money. I do not expect to increase shipments from the mine until some of that reserve in the dumps is worked down."

"I have been developing the lode down to the 1350 foot level, but I do not care to discuss the situation there. It is well known, however, that some good ore has been found below the 900 foot level. No one does not care to discuss the rumors of a consolidation of the Le Roi and the Le Roi No. 2."

"What is the condition at the Northport smelter since Oscar Szontagh left it as manager?" Mr. Mackenzie was asked. "We are getting along very well and are reducing our costs. The practice of using the calcining furnaces to bring up the grade of the matte has been resumed with much success. We are making a matte now running 48 per cent in copper, while slag losses are much less than formerly. The average of our matte was 40 per cent under the late administration. The practice then was to run the matte through the blast furnaces two or three times, with a consequent loss of copper in the slag each time. The report that we formerly recovered from 5 to 10 per cent more gold than was shown by the fire assay is a mistake. We never got more than 98 per cent of the gold shown by the assay, but we are now making a better recovery. The charge of limonite, formerly 41 per cent, has been cut down to 27 per cent, which makes a good saving."

Excellent Concert at Methodist Church

That the people of Rossland appreciate a good musical concert was amply proven last night by the large attendance at the concert given for the benefit of the Methodist church. Every seat and every chair that could be raked into service was occupied long before the first number on the program was reached, a fact that excited even the admiration of Rev. Sanford. The entertainment was practically under the direction of Miss Louise D. Impey, who has had charge of the choir at the Methodist church for some time, and it was to her efforts that the success of the concert was due. Miss Impey contributed several songs during the evening in her usual excellent manner. One of the most enjoyable features of the program was the recitation, "The Progress of Madness," by Miss Grace Oliver, who made her debut. She did remarkably well for a first attempt. Her acting the part of a woman on the verge of madness was extremely realistic, and deserved the hearty echoes that she received. Miss Winifred Crowley appeared last night and was warmly received. She has a remarkably strong voice. Last night she sang "Love the Peddler," besides singing in a quartet and playing a 19th no solo. The violin duet by Mrs. Harry Patton and Harold Schollemmer was one of the principal events of the evening's entertainment. Both showed a thorough knowledge of the violin and soon won a place in the hearts of the audience by the rendition of "Hearts and Flowers" and another piece that they responded to. Little Helen Burritt made her debut last night, and in a few brief minutes became the idol of the ladies present by her childish manner and quaint way of reciting "The Goblin" and "The Old Cat Die."

American Doctors Investigate Killing of Mrs. Gore

PARIS, Nov. 25.—In spite of the secrecy which has been maintained by the officials and by the commission of American doctors concerning the result of the investigation by the latter on the body of Mrs. Ellen Gore, it is learned from authoritative sources that the doctors tend individually to the acceptance of the theory of an accident, and the probability is that their official report will strongly incline to that theory, if it does not positively assert it, thus bringing the French and American doctors into agreement, each relieving the case of any international significance. After the postmortem examination held today the American doctors arranged to have a consultation later in the day in order to draw up their official report, but this conference was postponed owing to the indisposition of one of their number. Meanwhile the doctors were interviewed by the reporters of the Associated Press, but they declined to make any statement as to the results of the examination. It is clear, however, that the American doctors are impressed by the thoroughness with which the French surgeons have investigated the case, and they are not inclined to raise a professional issue. At least two of the American doctors hold an outright theory, and they will seek to have their views incorporated in an official report. The grounds for this conclusion are the following: "The French experts exhibited at the morgue this morning a geometrical design, in which one line showed the direction of the bullet from the revolver as it struck the floor, and another line showed the victim in a leaning position sitting at the foot of the bed, as has

been described by DeRydzewski. The angle of the bullet would tallied exactly with the geometrical design based on DeRydzewski's statement, and the American doctors verified this."

The fact that the direction of the wound was almost parallel with the earth is accounted for by the leaning position of the victim. The doctors regard this design as almost equivalent to a mathematical demonstration. Consul General Gowdy continues to take the depositions of all witnesses. The Temps tonight says that it was the activity displayed by the Russian colony on behalf of DeRydzewski which stimulated the American officials into a counter activity on behalf of the late Mrs. Gore.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The officials of the United States consulate this afternoon attended the setting of the body of Mrs. Gore in a metallic casket, which will not be opened again. Mr. Gowdy announced that since the American doctors' investigation was unofficial he would not make public the results, which will be sealed and forwarded to Washington. There is now occasion to believe that the American doctors, while holding that the wound was almost horizontal, incline to the general conclusion that the tragedy was the result of an accident.

CARNEGIE'S BIRTHDAY. LONDON, Nov. 25.—Today was Andrew Carnegie's birthday. Mrs. Carnegie said to the Associated Press tonight: "My husband has passed a quiet day in bed. He has received many kind messages of congratulations from friends. He hopes to sail for America in a fortnight."

Why Le Roi No. 2 Ceased Shipping Ore

The following communication appearing in a recent issue of a London financial paper will be read with interest locally as indicating the trend of opinion in some quarters as to subjects of importance to the Rossland camp: "To the Editor of the Financial Times: "Sir—It is to be hoped that the shareholders of Le Roi No. 2 will not be in any way alarmed by the intimation that the board has decided, on the recommendation of the manager at Rossland, to cease shipments to the Northport smelter. It is simply taking a leaf out of the Le Roi's book. It will be remembered that the latter company, having for long borne the burden of a very heavy freight rate on ore and coke, suddenly announced that the smelter would have to be shut down, a matter of vital importance. The railway company, which up to that time had been obdurate to all argument, immediately acceded to the demands of the Le Roi rather than

kill the goose which laid the golden eggs. The reduction of charges thereby obtained, together with the much lower price of coke, have led to a very great saving in the cost of smelting, in which amelioration of conditions the Le Roi No. 2 not unreasonably consider themselves entitled to share. The Le Roi would, however, according to latest reports from Rossland, appear to have held them to their original contract to pay \$8 per ton for the cost of smelting. Under the circumstances it is small wonder that the Le Roi No. 2 directors have decided to discontinue shipping ore, the profits on which have been going mainly into the pockets of the smelting company. It has always been known that the smelter greatly benefited by the particular class of ore shipped by the Le Roi No. 2, and future developments will therefore be watched with interest. I am, etc., KNOWLEDGE."

Bought Four Million Ties This Year

George H. Webster of Montreal was in the city yesterday accompanied by William Downie, general superintendent of the Kootenay-Boundary lines of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Webster is in charge of an interesting department of the big system. His duties are confined to the purchasing of ties over the entire road from Atlantic to Pacific, the magnitude of the trust being indicated when it is stated that this year Mr. Webster contracted for the purchase of more than 4,000,000 ties. It is probable that the road expended something over half a million dollars in this one item of construction and maintenance. On this division about 60,000 ties were bought for the road. They are largely cut on the Slocan branch. Winlaw's mill between Slocan Junction and Slocan City being the principal point of delivery. In the course of the year Mr. Webster covers the entire system and arranges for the purchase and delivery of the ties at various points. The depart-

ment forms an interesting link in the organization of the big railroad. Mr. Downie's mission in the city was to look over matters generally and to see several of the road's larger customers. No points of special interest arose in connection with his visit.

AN AMERICAN INVASION. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 25.—Charles McNeut, employed at the Intercolonial freight sheds here, was thrown from a car yesterday and instantly killed. The most valuable timber limit in Nova Scotia, situated at Bridgewater, comprising 210,000 acres, has been sold to an American syndicate for a million and a quarter dollars.

REPORT THE DAMAGE SLIGHT. MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—The Quebec divers who have examined the Allen liner Sicilian, which touched ground a few miles below here yesterday, while outward bound to Glasgow from Montreal, report this morning that the damage to the vessel is only slight. Temporary repairs will be made here. It is thought, without docking the vessel.

THE GAIN IS 24,000 TONS

Already Substantial Increase in Year's Production Over 1901--50,000 Tons Will Be the Increase For 1902 on Conservative Basis of Estimating--6,405 Tons This Week.

The Rossland camp is steadily piling up an increase in ore shipments over the best previous year in its history. Already the increase in this year's output as compared to the production of 1901 is more than 24,000 tons. Five weeks intervene before the end of the current year and taking the production at 6000 tons per week, an extremely conservative estimate unless something altogether unforeseen turns up, the gain in tonnage for the year will pass the 50,000-ton mark—an exceedingly gratifying record and one that points to steady and consistent growth in the mining industry of the district.

The past week passed somewhat uneventfully in respect to the actual operation of the big mines of the camp. The shipments of ore were somewhat smaller than during the preceding week, which is accounted for by a variety of reasons. The Northport smelter had more trouble in connection with its coke supply, but fortunately this was only of a temporary nature and has already been remedied. A shortage of the coal company from shipping the normal quota of coke to the Le Roi reduction works and ore shipments were slightly curtailed, as much of the product was simply being piled up in the smelter yards. The car shortage has been relieved and no further immediate trouble on this score is expected.

The War Eagle and Centre Star shipments fell off slightly, but this is only an incident of the slow and sabb of production. Both properties will maintain their normal monthly production. The Glant 's shipping regularly to Trail, but operations are hampered by bad roads between the mine and the railroad siding. The advent of hard frost will remedy this adverse condition and enable the company to increase its output somewhat. Meantime the work in the lower levels of the property is being pushed ahead. Operations at the Nickel Plate and White Bear mines are proceeding along the usual lines.

The course of the Le Roi No. 2 company with respect to shipments is still unannounced. As stated in yesterday's issue of The Miner, the new management is only just taking over the property and several weeks are likely to elapse prior to definite action being taken. Meantime it is assured that the present policy of pushing development in the lower levels with as strong a force of men as can be employed to advantage will be maintained, with gradual increases as conditions permit. It is openly stated that the mines of the company are in position to ship high

grade ore on a considerable scale at the present moment and that the cessation of shipments simply points to the active prosecution of the negotiations with the Le Roi company looking to the consolidation of the two corporations' interests in the Rossland camp as indicated in the circular recently issued by the secretary of the Le Roi No. 2 company.

Last week's operations are of more than ordinary interest in one particular—the tonnage shipped for the week was sufficient to bring the camp's aggregate over the 500,000-ton mark for the first time in the annals of the Golden City. It may be said that while the community generally recognizes the fact that "times are quiet" there is a sentiment prevailing to the effect that the future promises greater things for the expansion of the mining industry in the Rossland camp than have ever been in prospect heretofore.

THE OUTPUT. Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending November 22nd and for the year to date are as follows:

	Week.	Year.
Le Roi No. 2	3300	132,292
Centre Star	1830	52,570
War Eagle	1140	29,011
Rossland G. W.		15,806
Glant	85	2,400
Cascade		2,840
Columbia-Kootenay		300
Bonanza		80
Velvet	50	1,220
Spitzee		20
White Bear		8
Totals	6405	303,390

Total shipments for 1901.....279,133
Total shipments for 1902 to date.....303,390
Increase to date.....24,257

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS. The following are the Boundary shipments for the past week and the year to date:

	Week.	Year.
Granby Mines	4889	268,870
Mother Lode	3880	119,532
Snowshoe	1200	14,068
B. C.	510	10,468
Sunset	640	9,590
Emma	420	6,268
Jewel		2,175
No. 7		785
Winipeg		625
Golden Crown		482
No. 1		43
Total	11,239	432,061

Kootenay and Slocan Mining Camps

A Travelling English Journalist Writes to His Paper About Country--Canadian Switzerland

(From Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury.)
Nelson, B. C., Sept. 15.

The Englishman who travels in Yale and Cariboo cannot be blamed if he begins to look upon himself as an explorer. If, before his arrival he regarded himself as a well-informed person, he must be abashed at the discovery of his ignorance; but should he chance to strike a fellow-countryman globe trotting in these latitudes, he will be consoled by finding that his own ignorance is not peculiar, and that he merely shares a national misfortune. The ignorance is the more astounding in that during recent years no part of Canada has been more heard of than the Kootenay mining district, upon which the searchlight of public scrutiny might have been turned by the notoriety of the Le Roi. But, however wide the fame of the Kootenay and Nelson mining camps, they are situated in a land unknown to the vast majority of Englishmen; and I am bold enough to affirm that even in the London mining market, Slocan City, Rossland and Nelson are mere names unassociated with an idea save that of "differences."

Many people would have been spared from loss and others from disgrace if a little accurate information about this region had been diffused in England. These remarks do not form the prelude to the glorification of bonanzas. Bonanzas there are, certainly, and fortunes have been taken out of them by the score; but the miners' proverb says: "A mine is not discovered, but made," and both the mines and the fortunes in most cases have been made by American. England has derived neither fame nor fortune from the exploitation of this section of the Empire; but an alien enterprise has in a few years covered a land of lonely mountains, rivers and forests with busy cities, wonderful railways, extensive metallurgical works, and numerous other products of civilized man's habitation. Where fifteen years ago it took the hardy prospector a month's toil to ascend one of the river valleys, or a fortnight to cross one of the mountain ranges, one may now travel in a few days with the luxury of parlor and buffet cars, or sail for hundreds of miles in splendidly equipped steamers, enjoying an ample table and surrounded in scenery rivaling anything in Europe in extent and grandeur.

AMERICANS IN THE FIELD.

The mines have yielded the treasure wherewith the transformation has been effected. The amount of hard cash furnished from outside sources expended on development work has been extremely small; for in most cases where English companies have been formed with large capital the money has not been put into the mines, but has gone into the pockets of astute Americans who have bought up the claims for a few greenbacks, and after doing a little development work, disposed of them at a ransom to English syndicates, converting cents into dollars. No wonder, then, you get the other side of the picture; British financiers have a reputation for ineptitude in business, for first neglecting opportunities, then making hard bargains; and lastly, foundering in a mess of overcapitalization. The Canadian complain bitterly of English indifference, but admit the incompetence of the majority of those who have followed in the wake of the American pioneer. That the Americans have "coloured the swags" nobody denies; and in order to show how it has happened, and to edify, if not to console, unfortunate English investors, I shall present them with the following extract from the Spokesman-Review Quarterly, published at Spokane city, Washington, U. S. A.:

"Spokane is the treasure-house of a vast mineral empire. A hundred camps pay the city tribute. It was Spokane money that opened the silver-lead mines of the Coeur d'Alene in Northern Idaho. It was due to Spokane enterprise that the Slocan country, in British Columbia, was opened and made productive. Rossland, in British Columbia, owes its well-deserved title of the Golden City to Spokane men, who demonstrated their faith in the huge iron-copper veins, and opened them, and proved them, until the more wary English capitalist came along and bought the nifty Yankees out.

"All of this energy could result in but one thing, and that is the steady flow into the city of a golden stream of wealth. It was a stream that was slow and with ever-increasing volume.

"Away to the north, separated from Uncle Sam's domain only by a line whose location and significance are rapidly being forgotten as passing years bring Canadian and Yankee into closer bonds of brotherhood, is the immense province of British Columbia. The southern part of this province has been developed by Spokane money and muscle. The Slocan, Boundary Creek, Rossland—all marvels in richness—owe their introduction to the world to Spokane, and many of their mines are still owned by the prosperous citizens of this city; although it has been the rule that Spokane has sold the mines and opened them, and then has sold them at a profit to English and Canadian investors. But it will be many a long day before Spokane will have relinquished all her holdings in the province."

This is high-sounding talk, and not very flattering either to England or Canada, but its purport is undeniably true, and nothing better illustrates the mineral wealth of the wide, mountainous territory which extends a distance of 200 miles in every direction from Spokane, and through which the "imaginary line," the international boundary, passed, than the growth of the population of the "gold-silver-lead metropolis" of Spokane, Wash., population in 1870, 0; in 1885, 2000; in 1892, 19,922; in 1899, 45,000; in 1902 (estimated) 70,000.

"HAIL, COLUMBIA!"

But I am straying from my itinerary

and anticipating our progress. Enchanted as we were with Victoria and Vancouver, charmed with their picturesque surroundings, and delighted with their citizens, all confessed to a feeling of pleasure when, after six weeks of ever, like the Star of Empire, westward taking our way, we found ourselves on the east-bound express retracing our steps to "England, home and beauty."

Our progress toward the rising sun, however, was interrupted 330 miles from Vancouver. At Revelstoke we turned southward at right angles through the passes that lead into Lardeau and the Slocan, for no man interested in the new era in Canada could omit a trip to the mining camps of Nelson and Rossland.

Except the eternal hills, everything here is brand new; ten years ago not a single railway spike had been driven; but, so far as English acquaintance is concerned, the mountains and lakes are as new as the railways. On deviating from the main transcontinental track of the Canadian Pacific railway, the road follows the course of the Columbia river. The journey begins amid lofty mountains, snow-capped and girt with glaciers, whose majesty is insulted by the preposterous names—Begbie, McKenzie and McPherson—selected by the C. P. R. engineers.

The Gold Range hems in the valley upon the west, and on the east rise the domes and fluted parapets of the Selkirk. Only a mere fraction of the journey is performed by rail. In about a couple of hours the train reaches Arrowhead, the landing-stage for the steamers that perform the lake trip, a stretch of one hundred and thirty miles down the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes to Robson, where the waters are poured into the lower Columbia river.

A NEW LAKE LAND.

English tourists or British editors are not met every day among the canyons of the Dog Tooth Mountains and the gulches of the thousand creeks that descend to the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. But if their presence excites the curiosity of the crowd of spectators, "grubstakers," miners and Chinese laborers who form the majority of the passengers on the lake steamers, that curiosity is nothing compared to the wonderment of the visitors themselves. The size and magnificence of the boats. But every other sensation is soon lost in admiration of the scenery, which for a whole day enchants the gaze, and is so varied that attention never flags from the head of the Arrow Lake to its embouchure. Great as is its length, its widest part is probably not more than six miles, and in the bright sunlight and transparent atmosphere every feature along the banks is crisply defined in minutest detail. Among these hills the forest line ascends to an altitude of 7000 feet, and upon the escarpments that rise from the water's edge every tree is lined against the pinkish-skyer rocks or the cobalt of the water in sharp and picturesque outline.

Arrow Lake was unhappily chosen for the name of a sheet of water which signifies like the old ten-tray pattern called the Long Road to Troy. A hundred promontories, fringed with a beach of yellow sand or quartz pebbles, cut up the lake like a string of beads—beads of deepest emerald, the Columbia waters, like all the glacier-fed rivers of Western Canada, have the transparent green tint already described. Here mountain torrents spread their flowery deltas half-way across the lake, and there, at an angle of the valley, a huge moraine hides the mountains from view. Tethered to the white stem of a cottonwood tree stands the cayuse of a prospector, while far among the distant hills the smoke of a bush fire gives evidence of his activity. Sometimes on rounding a promontory a magnificent vista is opened up, the hills receding tier upon tier in the remotest distance till their summits melt in the sky. Another turning brings into view a black, dog-toothed, and razor-edged mountain barrier, presenting a colossal structure upon a colossal scale. The crests close in on both sides, the boat pitches on a tumultuous current, and imagination recalls the scene and the fate of the lover of the Lorelei.

THE CALIFORNIA OF CANADA.

But who even now would have known of the grandeur of the Kootenay had the names of its mines not become gambling counters upon the exchanges of London and New York? Forty years ago none but the trapper had penetrated the recesses of these dewy, misty, snowy mountains; and the metallic lodes, undiscovered twelve years ago, which have brought the railway enterprise into the country, stretch with few exceptions among the snowclad peaks of the high mountains where howling winter hounds sleep long after the sun of early summer has warmed into glowing life the green valleys and lacustrine fairylands. And these valleys have been found to be wonderfully fertile. The "dry belt" of Washington and Idaho stretches northwards into the southernmost part of British Columbia, the mean annual rainfall is small (from eleven to nineteen inches), but every valley has its perennial torrent to irrigate the orchards, and the Okanagan valley has become the garden and vineyard of British Columbia. For also and flavor the apples growing here rival those of the Niagara peninsula. Southern British Columbia has also become famous for pears, nectarines, apricots and peaches, but the

weight of the plum crop excites most astonishment. Every fruit farm is devoting attention to the prune harvest, and so prolific are the trees that on a fruit range at Grand Forks, on the Kettle river, I counted on one bough no bigger than my arm eighty pines, well developed and luscious fruit.

In the valleys the winter climate varies in the most unaccountable manner. In some places it is bright, though there may be days of extreme cold, and in the summer there are days of excessive heat. The saying is that in a winter's journey of ten miles a change from sleigh to wagon, or from wagon to sleigh, is not uncommon. The land is generally sandy loam, but I have seen luxuriant crops growing from white friable sand whose fertility under irrigation might nonplus agricultural chemists.

A MINING ROMANCE.

This, then, is a land of contrasts—long fertile valleys with an almost tropical climate for eight months of the year, separated by narrow sierras, where winter lurks in the lap of May, but where the gold-seeker found the wealth which has opened up the country. Thirty-five years ago gold was washed from the sands of Wild Horse river in East Kootenay. Five thousand gold-hunters gathered together, but when \$20,000,000 in gold dust and nuggets had been won the placers "petered out," the diggers were scattered, and "lost" was the cry. Twenty-five years the miner's pick was unheeded, and the land remained unexplored till in the summer of 1890 two quartz miners, Joe Morris and Joe Bourgeois, a French-Canadian, crossed over from the United States upon a prospecting expedition, and following the Trail Creek canyon, made the ascent of the Red Mountain, "spec" finding that a forest fire had barred its rugged sides. To their surprise they found the hill red with iron capping—the result of the weathering of the pyrites—and every miner knows the meaning of that. They traced the outcrop of numerous veins, and before nightfall Morris had located the Le Roi, the War Eagle, the Centre, Star, the Idaho and the Virginia. Where Morris and Bourgeois lighted their solitary campfire the striding city of Rossland now stands.

Four hours' ride in a parlor car now brings the wealthy mine magnate from Rossland to Nelson. It took Morris and Bourgeois a fortnight to tramp the hills, and when they landed there, famished and footsore, and with clothing hanging in rags, they had not money enough to record their claims. A local storekeeper, named Topping, advanced them \$12 and received in return the Le Roi claim. Eight years afterwards that claim was sold for \$3,500,000.

The London Telegraph contains the following interesting account of the pen of its special representative with the press party who recently visited this province:

British Columbia stands very much in the same position to the rest of Canada as California does to the United States in general. They both form the natural and only outlet on the Pacific ocean to a wide range of trading countries beyond. They enjoy certain physical advantages in common; they are both young, only partially developed, and possess great future. Both are countries, too, lying beyond a wonderful range of mountains, the seemingly cut off from the rest of the world. But, while the rest of the world is convinced that British Columbia is a far richer, and certainly is a far more beautiful country than its southern rival. On the coast line it enjoys a genial and temperate climate, is a coniferous forest, but, at all events, it does not require irrigation in order to grow fruit. One of the unkindest remarks ever made about California was that if a lady desires to wear her hair in July she has only to cross to the shaded side of the street in San Francisco. No such treacherous extremes attend the sunshine of British Columbia. The summer months of the most western province of the great Dominion combines all the resources of the rest of the country. Its chief industries are lumbering, fisheries and mining, and in the fertile belts of land dovetailed in between the glorious mountains farming and agriculture are carried on in a small but successful way. Fruits are cultivated and thrive well, and a resident of Victoria assured me that never a Christmas day passed but he plucked a rose growing out of doors in his garden. British Columbia is not a manufacturing centre. However, it is still young, and whether or not the average person could estimate the length of British Columbia, and whether he knows that the United Kingdom, if placed within its bounds, would cover but a small extent of its size. There is enough territory to make three United Kingdoms, and, if the average man has a length of 700 miles, with an average width of 450, embracing an area of 383,000 square miles, and of this great territory there is fully one-third which has not been thoroughly surveyed. The entire population, including Orientals and red Indians, is considerably under 200,000.

Traveling by rail and river in British Columbia is one continued delight and pleasure. No part of the earth can boast greater splendor of scenery. From the time the train, after its monotonous crawl over 900 miles of prairie lands, enters the first belt of the Rocky mountains the eye is charmed, the mind impressed with the wonders of the scenery. Precipitous peaks, noble stretches of snow-clad ranges, narrow sinuous gorges, through which the train winds with a snake-like movement, and, rushing torrents and graceful waterfalls, and rivers and reservoirs, all other in a bewildering panorama. British Columbia can be made, and doubtless will be made, one of the great touring centres of the world. In its natural beauty it possesses everything that attracts the traveler and the sportsman. The rivers and reservoirs furnish deer, caribou, goats and bears are wandering through the forests and over the hills. Smaller game, water fowl and ducks are in abundance everywhere and need no elaborate outfit or journey to be found. At the same time, from the experience of many who have essayed sporting expeditions, it would appear that the local people seem indifferent to the requirements of visitors and none too disposed to evince any in-

terest in their movements. They are careless about making connections, and when they have undertaken to furnish outfit and horses are not particular about supplying any deficiency. It is also disconcerting to find that when the guide has come he considers his duties as chiefly limited to having a square meal every three hours, no matter what the hour. Yet I recently met a gentleman who for several weeks had been endeavoring to obtain good shooting and fishing, and was on the whole, successfully frustrated by the lack of sympathy of the people generally. But the material is all there. To those who have exhausted the delights and resources of Switzerland and Norway, British Columbia can offer a most tempting paradise of sport. There are many rugged peaks to be scaled, capable of testing the ability even of the most experienced climbers, and in certain centres Swiss guides are ready to assist the traveler in his desire to conquer new heights. Although in several of the most attractive districts the country has been opened up by railways and river services, the value of the tourist has not yet been fully appreciated as a means for circulating money. There are many spots to delight the heart both of sportsman and ordinary tourist, which are lacking in the more frequented resorts. Nevertheless, where such a fact has been properly recognized it must be admitted that the traveler will find that his comforts have been studied. It is somewhat curious that as you travel west in the United States the conditions of comparative accommodation. The unfortunate passenger is cast out at a wayside station where, for the sum of two shillings, he eats as much as he can in a few hurried minutes from a regular hot-pot of conglomerate messes, usually so successfully disguised that the traveler is uncertain as to the identity of the plateful before him. In direct contrast is the treatment in Canada. I must confess that frequently during the long journeyings to the west towards the mountain range the food provided on the train was, to say the least, of a disappointing nature, generally served at inconvenient hours. But once in the Rockies, it became a pleasure rather than a toil to be asked to step off the train at dinner time.

At various spots along the route, which traverses some of the most magnificent scenery in this continent, the Canadian Pacific company has established a number of small hotels. Prettily built of logs, standing in well-ordered grounds, with clustering groups of fir and pine and under the shadow of some noble peak, with a view of some forest and a few resting-houses form a very delightful prospect. The form a very curious, if only to illustrate the rapidity of determination on the part of keen business men. A magnate of the company, staying at night with place to have luncheon, was struck with the general air of comfort and neatness of the room, which had been tastefully decorated with maple leaves, wild berries and foliage. So satisfied was he that he inquired whose work it was, and was informed that it had been carried out by a young waitress. He called her and asked whence she came. "From Scotland," was the reply. "Is Scotland also?" "Send for them to come out here. I'll make you managers here," said the great man. And today every traveler who passes by Field, Glacier or North Bend testifies to the comfort and excellence of the hotels which are controlled by the Scotch lady and her sisters. The delights of a brief sojourn at Banff came about is curious, if only to illustrate the rapidity of determination on the part of keen business men. A magnate of the company, staying at night with place to have luncheon, was struck with the general air of comfort and neatness of the room, which had been tastefully decorated with maple leaves, wild berries and foliage. So satisfied was he that he inquired whose work it was, and was informed that it had been carried out by a young waitress. He called her and asked whence she came. "From Scotland," was the reply. "Is Scotland also?" "Send for them to come out here. I'll make you managers here," said the great man. And today every traveler who passes by Field, Glacier or North Bend testifies to the comfort and excellence of the hotels which are controlled by the Scotch lady and her sisters.

THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The horse show ended tonight after the most successful exhibition in its history. Two exciting incidents occurred during the day. In one S. W. Stillwell, manager of Dr. Webb's stock farm at Shelburne, Vt., while exhibiting an entry, stopped a runaway horse whose rider had lost control, and the other, when a coachman was thrown from a runaway, but pluckily retained his hold of the reins and brought his horse to a standstill.

The feature of the day was the winning of championships in the harness classes by Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden, belonging to Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton, Pa., and by Burlington, owned by Charles Moore of Chicago. In the class for ponies Alfred G. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt obtained the only first prizes they have won during the week.

CANVASBACKS A NICKEL EACH.

In Mexican Coahuila, Too—A Game Paradise in Durango.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—"Canvasbacks ducks at five cents a piece make life worth living on most any section of the globe," said Colonel J. M. Metcalfe, president of the Mexican International railroad, at the Waldorf yesterday. Colonel Metcalfe used to live in Louisville, Ky., where for many years he was general manager of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Now his home is at Durango, Mexico, one of the principal stations on the Mexican International.

"It's a game bird paradise, though," said Colonel Metcalfe. "Near Durango there is an iron mountain. The pebbles which roll down its side and take globular shape make very good hunting for ducks. The Mexican who goes hunting for ducks gathers a lot of these. He puts a heavy charge of powder in an old blunderbuss and then rams in a lot of these pebbles. Then he gets a steer for a shield and wades the steer out into the water.

"The hunter and the blunderbuss are concealed on the off side of the steer. When he gets within range of the ducks he lets fly with the blunderbuss. Sometimes the pebbles kill and wound twenty birds. He gathers them up and peddles them through the streets of the town.

"Canvasbacks, redhead and teal you can buy for five cents each, Mexican ducks are about two cents in our coin. There is no game law and the birds are killed in great numbers when the hunter chooses to go in search of them. We get good quail there, too, at the same price."

Some one asked Colonel Metcalfe why Kentucky whiskey didn't get a foothold in Mexico.

"Well," said the Colonel, "I've got a fair supply of it in Durango and I'm educating a few fellows to that superior taste."

FREEDOM FROM FIRES.

Good Year in Temagami Forest Reserve.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—Lawrence Loughrin, chief fire ranger in the Temagami forest reserve, visited the crown lands department yesterday, after completing his season's work. He reports a very successful year, so far as freedom from fire is concerned, throughout the 1,500,000 acres in the reserve. Only one fire of any consequence occurred, and it was extinguished before any material damage was done. It started from a campfire left by some Pittsburg tourists, who were afterwards apprehended under the regulations and fined \$25. The rangers are also ex-officio game wardens, and owing to the open game season they were on duty later than usual. The engineers of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario railway are now at work within the boundaries of the reserve, and Mr. Loughrin remarks that by the composition of the force he had concluded the School of Science had practically moved up there.

EASTERN FOOTBALL.

Easton, Pa.—Lefeh 6, Lafayette 0. Swarthmore—Swarthmore 22, Haverford 0. Lewisburg, Pa.—Bucknell 17, Baltimore Medical College 5. Philadelphia—Pennsylvania Freshmen 10, Cornell Freshmen 5. Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton College 42, Rochester University 0. New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers 6, Stevens Institute 0.

at work. These fires are burning continuously in late summer and autumn months, and I saw several. At night the scene is weird and strange. The train passed at times so close that the flames appeared to be fanned aside by the passage of the train, and in one instance a sleeper was alight. In the darkness of the night the bursts of flame, the clouds of golden-red smoke, the glow cast upwards, which for miles around can be seen, the crash of falling branches, compel fanciful visions of an inferno.

Happily, one may change to fairer scenes, fairer views. Get on board the steamer at Vancouver and cross to Victoria, eighty miles away, or go up the coast of Vancouver island for hundreds of miles. No more delightful excursion, no more graceful scenery exists anywhere. The whole time the steamer is making a passage between countless small islands flung broadcast into the sea, like so many emeralds, by the bountiful hand of Providence. Here the traveler will become amazed; he is forever passing from one lake to another; he knows not where he came, he cannot see where he is going. He is wrapt in a maze bewildering in its intricacies. Yet all the while he is sailing over an arm of the great Pacific ocean. It is well worth coming 6000 miles to see, to brave the uncertainties of an Atlantic passage, to travel for days and nights, not to see where one is going, but to get dirty and dusty and very tired. He will find amid this fair archipelago adequate recompense for his trouble. At the same time he will be wise not to start out on a rough day.

THE KILLING OF FITZGERALD = TWO STORIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The state department received reports from Dr. Hunter, minister to Guatemala City, and Consul General McNally, at the same place, regarding the case of W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., and Secretary Bailey, of the American legation there, who were parties to the shooting affair resulting in the death of William A. Fitzgerald yesterday. Mr. McNally's letter advises give the affair the aspect of a shocking and cold-blooded murder. It appears that Secretary Bailey was a party to the crime, holding up Fitzgerald with a revolver while Hunter shot the man from behind.

Minister Hunter's statement is a flat contradiction of this report. He says that his son Godfrey and Secretary Bailey were sitting on a bench in a park and were attacked by Fitzgerald, who struck Hunter and snatched a pistol, which failed to explode. Hunter thereupon shot and killed him. The existence of a conspiracy between members of the American colony, including Consul General McNally, is reported by Hunter.

It is known here that a bitter personal feud has existed for several years between Dr. Hunter and Mr. McNally. The state department will wait to hear from the Guatemalan government before taking action in the matter.

SUGAR FROM WALLACEBURG.

Mr. Gordon Brings a Sample—Plant Working Well.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—D. A. Gordon, president of the Wallaceburg Sugar Company, brought to Premier Ross a sample of granulated sugar which had been turned out from this new beet-sugar plant. Mr. Gordon says his company began barrelling granulated beet sugar on November 3rd. Their plant, he says, has operated perfectly from the first. The percentage of sugar in the beets is very high, averaging about 13.6 so far, though some have gone to 15 and 16, and he thinks the average at the end of the season will be up to 14. The longer the beets lie in the ground, he says, the more sugar do they accumulate. Mr. Gordon stated that the Dresden sugar factory had also started.

FOOTBALL PLAYER KILLED.

Was Tackled and Downed and the Players Piled on Him.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 22.—Robert McKinney, aged 22, of East Orange, was killed during a game of football at Lyons Farms this afternoon. McKinney was tackled by a player from the Bloomfield Y. M. C. A. eleven against the Lyons Farms Athletic Club. He received the ball and started to run when he was tackled and downed and the players piled on him. In the scrimmage McKinney was kicked in the head. He died several hours later of concussion of the brain.

WOMAN'S WORK

OFTEN LEADS TO A BREAKDOWN IN HEALTH.

Severe Headaches, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart and Other Distressing Symptoms Follow.

Woman's cares about the household are many and often worrying, and it is no wonder that the health of so many give way under the strain. To weak, tired out, depressed women everywhere the story of Mrs. George L. Horton, the wife of a well known farmer living near Fenwick, Ont., will come as a message of hope. To a reporter who interviewed her on the subject Mrs. Fenwick said: "Yes, I am quite willing to give my testimony to the great good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done me, as my experience may help some other sufferer. A couple of years ago my health began to give way, and I suffered from anaemia, with most of the distressing symptoms. I became much emaciated, had distressing headaches and a very poor appetite. At first I thought the trouble would pass away, but in this I was mistaken, as I continued to grow worse. My heart began to palpitate violently at the least exertion; my rest at night was broken, and finally had coughed up blood, and I was scarcely able to do a bit of work about the house. An aunt in England who had been ill had written me that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had restored her to health, and I determined to give the pills a trial. After the use of a few boxes I noticed a distinct improvement in my condition, and after using the pills for a few weeks more the trouble had completely left me; the headaches had made me so miserable vanished, my appetite returned, and I could again perform my household work with ease. I shall always feel grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and strongly recommend them to other ailing women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished just such good results in thousands of other cases among young men and women, and sufferers from any of the numerous ailments which give these pills a fair trial will soon be on the high road to health and strength. Imitations are sometimes offered by unscrupulous dealers, who care more for their own profit than for their customers' health. Be sure that you get the name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is found on the wrapper. These pills are a box trial will send to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50c. per box or six boxes for \$2.50.

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Visit of

(Special to GREENWOOD, B. C. official visit, was made by D. D. G. M. Rossland, who was S. of W. J. H. Sch... visitors had the pr... similar visit to Kin... D. at Phoenix. ... were driven to the Falls and they also... the Greenwood sm... D. D. G. M. will in... at Grand Forks, to... money Lodge, with... wood as its first W... and numbers of oth... from Rossland and... Republic, Washing... pected to be presen... D. McCar of Nel... ing up a gold-qua... cashire fraction m... together with the... parties whom he r... Unum claim, is un... Foss, C. R. Pittco... already sunk a pr... on the Lancashire... which at that dep... about 12 inches of

Granby

(Special to PHOENIX, B. C. Graves, general man... company, arrived in... accompanied by H... Foss, assistant to... Mr. Graves' first v... meeting of the Gra... in Montreal on the... The company had... blow in the two li... smelter the latter... but it is found that... be postponed, as l... only because the s... Cascade is not yet... livery, but more es... of the comparative... At present the Gran... would be bit a 10... of the furnaces... of the latest in fr... fully expected that... be forthcoming, an... smelter can be op... capacity, viz., 1500... In the meantime,

Exciter

PHILADELPHIA Some excitement was... none just after P... left the residence... General Smith for... home of Edward T... carriage containing... Secretary Cortlyou... flanked on either s... of the Philadelphia... cret service from... carriage. The roped... packed on either s... Suddenly, as the... arrived opposite, a... through the crowd... rope and rushed st... riage. The secret s... coming and shout... that man back." At

Mine O

Work

SCRANTON, Pa., workers, through... have agreed with... attempt to adjust... anthracite coal stri... position was ma... base, and negotia... be at once entered... able hope of settl... of the arbitrator... tion which is fo... negotiations are te... in wages, a nine-... agreements between... company by whom... The only one of t... touched upon is t... coal by the legal... have expressed a... their difficulties an... not to be construe... of the acceptance... They are mention... It is understood, f... ment is to be effe... that the foundati... too strongly again... thus leaving the w... hands, and negoti... meantime will act... of conciliation rath... of arbitration.

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SCRANTON, Pa., workers, through... have agreed with... attempt to adjust... anthracite coal stri... position was ma... base, and negotia... be at once entered... able hope of settl... of the arbitrator... tion which is fo... negotiations are te... in wages, a nine-... agreements between... company by whom... The only one of t... touched upon is t... coal by the legal... have expressed a... their difficulties an... not to be construe... of the acceptance... They are mention... It is understood, f... ment is to be effe... that the foundati... too strongly again... thus leaving the w... hands, and negoti... meantime will act... of conciliation rath... of arbitration.

LING ZGERALD STORIES

D. C., Nov. 22.—The received reports from Guatemala City, Guatemala, City, regarding the case of W. J. J., and Secretary American legation there, to the shooting affair death of William A. J. Mr. McNally's the affair the aspect cold-blooded murder. Secretary Bailey was a ne, holding up Fitzger- ver while Hunter shot hind. er's statement is a flat this report. He says difrey and Secretary ing on a bench in a attacked by Fitzgerald, g Hunter and snapped alled to explode. Hun- and killed him. The aspiacy between mem- can colony, including McNally, is reported by

ere that a bitter per- sisted for several years nter and Mr. McNally, ment will want to hear man government ben in the matter.

WALLACEBURG. King's Sample-Plant Works Well.

Nov. 22.—D. A. Gordon, ce Wallaceburg Sugar ht to Premier Ross a alated sugar which had t from this new beet- r. Gordon says his com- relling granulated beet ber 3rd. Their plant, he ed perfectly from the entage of sugar in the gh, averaging about 13.5 one have gone to 15 and d the average at the end ill be up to 14. The longer the ground, he says, the y accumulate. Mr. that the Dresden sugar o started.

PLAYER KILLED. Downed and the Play-Filed on Him.

N. J., Nov. 22.—Robert 22, of East Orange, was same of football at Lyons ternoon. McKinney was ck on the Bloomfield Y against the Lyons Farms He received the ball and when he was tackled and he players piled on him. ge McKinney was kicked died several hours later f the brain.

WOMEN'S WORK

WAYS TO A BREAKDOWN IN HEALTH.

Loss of Appetite, Distressing Symptoms Follow.

res about the household often worrying, and it at the health of so many re the strain. To weak, essed women everywhere. es. George L. Horton, the ll known farmer living Ont., will come as a mes- To a reporter who in- ter- the subject Mrs. Fenwick am quite willing to give to the great good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has done me, as may help some other couple of years ago my to give way, and I suf- fered with most of the symptoms that I had. I had dis- ches and a very poor ap- I thought the trouble way, but in this I was continued to grow worse. an to palpitate violently ertion; my rest at night d finally a bad cough, yet scarcely able to do a bit of the house. An aunt in had been ill had written Williams' Pink Pills had health, and I determined to try a trial. After the use I noticed a distinct im- my condition, and after a few weeks more ad completely left me; that had made me so lished, my appetite return- ed again perform my th ease. I shall always for what Dr. Williams' ve done for me, and mment them to other

es' Pink Pills have ac- such good results in other cases among ailing men, and sufferers from merous ailments resur- vatory blood who will give fair trial will soon be on f to health and strength. Sometimes offered by dealers, who care more profit than for their cus- ers. Be sure that the full Williams' Pink Pills for is found on the wrapper box you buy. If your keep these pills send to Dr. J. C. Williams, Brock- and they will be mailed 50c. per box or six boxes

Visit of High Masonic Officials to Greenwood

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Nov. 19.—An official visit to King Edward Lodge, U. Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., last evening by D. D. G. M. George Hering of Rossland, who was accompanied by G. S. of W. J. H. Schofield, the W. M. of the A. F. & A. M. lodge at Trail. The visitors had the previous night paid a similar visit to King Edward Lodge, U. D., at Phoenix. This morning they were driven to the smelter at Boundary Falls and they also were shown through the Greenwood smelter. Tonight the D. D. G. M. will institute a new lodge at Grand Forks, to be known as Harmony Lodge, with Brother Dr. Westwood as its first W. M. Several members of the Greenwood lodge will attend, and numbers of other visiting brethren, from Rossland and from Spokane and Republic, Washington, are also expected to be present.

D. McVicar of Nelson, B. C., is opening up a gold-quartz vein on the Lan- cashire fraction mineral claim which, together with the adjoining E. Fluribus urma claim, is under option to Nelson parties whom he represents. The owners, C. R. Pittcock and associates, had already sunk a prospect shaft 28 feet on the Lancashire fraction on a lead which at that depth had yielded to about 12 inches of quartz, giving assays

in gold up to \$48 per ton. The lead has been traced into the other claim, but it is there covered with much wash. Good returns were obtained lately from a car of ore taken from the Goldfinch, lying next to the Lancashire fraction on the west.

Notices have been served on licensees under the "Liquor License Act" to the effect that in future only those on the provincial voters' lists will be granted licenses. Those not thus qualified are taking steps to either obtain the qualification or make arrangements for their respective hotels to be kept by persons able to meet the requirements of the law in this respect.

Visitors from Midway state that a Great Northern railway official was in that town on Monday making inquiries as to whether there is a wagon road up Myers creek, and if not whether it would be difficult to make a tote road up that creek, which joins the Kettle river a couple of miles above Midway. The surveyed route of the V. Y. & E. railway from Midway westward leaves the Kettle river valley at the confluence of Myers creek with the river, following the creek up and crossing the international boundary line towards Chesaw. It is understood that the rockwork up Myers creek will shortly be taken in hand.

Granby Smelter Will Run to Full Capacity

(Special to The Miner.)

PHOENIX, B. C., Nov. 20.—Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Granby company, arrived in camp last night, accompanied by E. N. Galer of Grand Forks, assistant to the manager. It is Mr. Graves' first visit since the annual meeting of the Granby company, held in Montreal on the 7th of October.

The company had been expecting to blow in the two idle furnaces at the smelter the latter part of this week, but it is found that this will have to be postponed at least a few days, not only because the auxiliary power from Cascade is not yet quite ready for delivery, but more especially on account of the comparative shortage of coke. At present the Granby smelter has only about 1500 tons of coke on hand, which would be bit a 10 days' supply for three of the furnaces. While the shortage of the latest trouble at Michel it is fully expected that more coke will soon be forthcoming, and that at least the smelter can be operated to its fullest capacity, viz., 1500 tons of ore daily. In the meantime, however, the water

in the North Fork of Kettle river has risen somewhat, giving the smelter more power from its own source of supply, and a third furnace will shortly be placed in operation and will continue, if the coke supply does not give out, till the fourth furnace can be blown in, at no distant date. Mr. Graves states that the Granby smelter is now taking all the ore from Republic that is offered, and he expects that his company will be able to continue to handle the entire output of that camp. Considerable of this ore is used in the linings for the copper converters.

Last night another car of machinery, consisting of parts of the new 60-drill air compressor, arrived, and one-half of the compressor is now on the ground, the other half to be delivered sometime next month. This makes five cars of this kind of machinery that have arrived within the last few weeks for the Granby mines, besides the three cars of parts for the large ore crusher that is now complete and awaiting the coming of the electric current from Cascade.

Excitement Around the President's Carriage

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 22.—

Some excitement was caused this afternoon just after President Roosevelt left the residence of ex-Postmaster-General Smith for a reception at the home of Edward T. Stotesbery. The carriage containing the president and Secretary Cortelyou had just started, flanked on either side by a squadron of the Philadelphia City troop. A secret service man was on the box of the carriage. The roped-off sidewalks were packed on either side for several blocks. Suddenly, as the president's carriage arrived opposite, a man pushed his way through the crowd, dashed under the rope and rushed straight for the carriage. The secret service man saw him coming and shouted to the police, "Keep that man back." At the same time Sec-

retary Cortelyou, who is ever alert upon such occasions, caught a glimpse of him and springing up leaped far over to protect the president from possible harm. The man got by the main guard, but as it turned out he meant no mischief. "I only want to shake the president's hand," said he appealingly to Secretary Cortelyou, extending an open hand. Secretary Cortelyou then sank back into his seat and the president gave the man a friendly handshake. Meantime the carriage had stopped and the mounted police and troopers had formed a close cordon around it. The excitement caused by the incident subsided and the procession proceeded. Tonight the president responded to a toast during the Founders' day banquet at the Union League.

Mine Operators and Workers to Come Together

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 21.—The mine workers, through their representative,

have agreed with the mine owners to attempt to adjust the differences existing between them outside of the anthracite coal strike commission. The proposition was made on a compromise basis, and negotiations are expected to be at once entered upon, with a reasonable hope of settlement without the aid of the arbitrators. The rough proposition which is to form the basis of the negotiations are ten per cent increase in wages, a nine-hour day and trade agreements between the miners and the company by whom they are employed. The only one of the four demands not touched upon is that of weighing of coal by the legal ton. While both sides have expressed a willingness to settle their difficulties among themselves it is not to be construed that it carried with it the acceptance of the terms proposed. They are mentioned only as a basis of negotiation, from which a settlement is to be effected. It is possible that the foundation already laid can be wrenched by either party holding out too strongly against some question, thus leaving the whole matter in the hands of the commission, who, in the meantime, will act as a sort of board of arbitration rather than as a board of arbitration.

down, and the many organizations, from the national civic federation to the small boards of trade of the mining towns, failed to bring the two parties together.

It was said that it was all brought about by both sides seeing that the proceedings before the commission would be interminable that the outside agreement proposition was broached and taken up. It cannot be officially stated which party made the proposition first. The attorneys for both sides are averse to talking, but those who were inclined to say something differ in their statements. An attorney for one of the railroads said it came from the miners' side, while one lawyer for the miners said it came from the operators. Another representative of the miners said it was a "spontaneous proposition."

It is believed, however, that the operators were the first to make the proposition. Wayne McVeagh, who carried on such a brilliant examination of President Mitchell, is given credit for bringing about the present situation. He went to New York after he finished with Mr. Mitchell and had a conference with certain persons connected with the coal industry, among them, it is reported, J. Pierpont Morgan. He was in New York today in connection with the matter. The commissioners were informed of the new turn of affairs last night and acquiesced in the proposed arrangements.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 21.—It was agreed tonight by the miners' representatives and the attorneys for the coal companies to ask the commission to adjourn tomorrow until Wednesday, December 3rd. It is likely the request will be granted.

ACCIDENT AT THE RELIEF MINE

(Special to The Miner.)

YMR, B. C., Nov. 19.—Monday morning W. M. Anderson, foreman at the Relief gold mine at Erie, B. C., met with a serious accident through falling down a chute 40 feet. The injured man did not recover consciousness until late Monday evening. It is feared that his injuries are internal.

The injured man was placed on a hand-sleigh and dragged by men 14 miles to Erie, where he was placed on a handcar and brought to the Ymir hospital. At a late hour last night the patient was resting easy, and there is every reason to believe that he will recover.

John Harris of Spokane, Wash., has spent a few days in our camp looking over the late developments on the Klondike, one of the claims owned by the Silver Crown Consolidated Mining company, of which Mr. Harris is manager. He reports that a very fine ledge has been uncovered in doing assessment work. The vein is six feet in width and strong, consisting of a quartz gangue carrying galena, zinc blende and iron, with fair values in gold and silver. A tunnel has been started on the Wild Horse creek slope, which is very precipitous. A drift 200 feet on this vein will give a depth of between 200 and 250 feet.

L. P. Hornberger, of the North Fork Placer company, leaves shortly for the east, where he will purchase machinery to work the company's placer lease in the spring. Mr. Hornberger is also manager of the Canadian King Consolidated Gold Mining company of Erie, B. C.

SMELTERS OF THE BOUNDARY. More Furnaces to be Blown in—Outlook For Supply of Coke Encouraging.

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 21.—J. N. Greenshields, K. C., of Montreal, was here today en route to Victoria, where he will meet his principal, D. D. Mann, in connection with negotiations with the government respecting the building of the Canadian Northern railway. He is the principal shareholder of the Montreal & Boston Copper company, owning the Sunset mine and the smelter at Boundary Falls. Mr. Greenshields stated that the second furnace will be in operation about the 15th prox. He added that he had just wired east ordering the third furnace, which will be built, set up and in operation before the 15th of next February.

Mr. Greenshields is enthusiastic over the future of the Boundary. He says his company has decided on the policy of an extensive magnitude in regard to mining and smelting. The company has large ore reserves in the mine, and besides its treating custom ore at the smelting plant. He says the power plant at Boundary Falls is being enlarged to give power sufficient for five furnaces, which capacity will be reached ere long.

Mr. Greenshields was accompanied by A. Munroe of Montreal, a director of the company, and A. J. Goodell, superintendent of the smelter plant. The visitors inspected the Granby plant here, being shown over the works by Superintendent Hodges. They declared it to be the most complete plant they had ever seen. The presidency could be taken likely by R. Dallas Helmcken of Victoria. Mr. Murphy, it is believed, could carry his seat easily.

North Victoria is likely to be opened at once. Prior's cabinet, he states, will be strictly a non-party one, in spite of his recent stand in favor of party lines. He retains the post of mines. His policy will be to resign as a deterrent to mining efforts to secure the Canada Northern on the terms of a land grant safeguarded by the provision for taxation after a term of years.

Dan Mann and Dunsuir yesterday completed their trip over the B. & N., and it is almost certain that the road is to be acquired as a part of the proposed Canada Northern system, which is to have a terminus in Victoria. A desire to be out of office before disposing of his road doubtless hurried Dunsuir's resignation.

THE MISSING STEAMER NEWPORT

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 19.—The steamer Dolphin, which arrived this evening from Alaska, brought the news regarding the missing Juneau and Dutch Harbor steamer Newport. Just before the Dolphin's departure from Juneau the passengers and crew of the Newport were brought in on the steamer Excelsior, which had sighted her in a disabled condition, her shaft having been broken. The Newport was towed to Valdez.

The funeral of George R. Maxwell, M. P., takes place Thursday under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

NEW LODGE AT GRAND FORKS

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 20.—Harmony Lodge, U. D. A. F. & A. M., was instituted last night by the District Deputy Grand Master Right Worshipful Brother George Hering of Rossland, assisted by brethren from Phoenix, Greenwood, Trail, Rossland and Republic, Wash. Sixty visiting brethren were in attendance.

The officers are as follows: John Westwood, worshipful master; George Pattison, senior warden; W. A. Cook, junior warden; P. D. McDonald, senior deacon; F. A. Sinclair, junior deacon; H. N. Galer, treasurer; H. C. Kernan, senior steward; H. H. Spinks, junior steward; Peter MacRae, Tyler. After the installation ceremony a banquet was held at the Yale Hotel.

PRIOR CALLED UPON TO FORM A MINISTRY

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—Premier James Dunsuir has resigned and Hon. Colonel E. G. Prior, minister of mines, has been called upon to form a ministry. The composition of the cabinet will remain practically unchanged, the vacant portfolio of minister of mines being expected to be filled within a few days. The resignation of the premier has been pending for some time.

PRIOR CALLS ON GOVERNOR.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—Dunsuir this morning handed in his resignation to the governor and recommended Prior as his successor. Prior was sent for and had a conference, at which it is understood the governor expressed himself in the kindest terms, and gave him till evening to decide whether he could form a cabinet.

At 6:30 tonight Prior was sworn in as premier and minister of mines. Prentice, the former finance minister, is being re-sworn as; the same time in his old portfolio.

Wells did not arrive from the east till an hour later, but immediately on arriving saw Prior and Prentice, and consented to accept office under the new chief, and at 10 o'clock tomorrow will be sworn in his present portfolio of lands and works.

Eberts, who was Prior's rival for the premiership, was not sworn in, and is known to be bitterly disappointed. Whether he will accept office again as attorney-general is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed he will, especially as Prior has given him an opportunity, and Eberts can ill afford to lose the portfolio.

If he does there remains still the post of provincial secretary, which has been vacant for so long. Most likely the one to take this is Dennis Murphy of Yale, who reached the capital tonight and went to dine with Prentice.

The presidency could be taken likely by R. Dallas Helmcken of Victoria. Mr. Murphy, it is believed, could carry his seat easily.

North Victoria is likely to be opened at once. Prior's cabinet, he states, will be strictly a non-party one, in spite of his recent stand in favor of party lines. He retains the post of mines. His policy will be to resign as a deterrent to mining efforts to secure the Canada Northern on the terms of a land grant safeguarded by the provision for taxation after a term of years.

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(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—There is a strong impression here that Dunsuir's decision to resign is the result of a trip made by him with Mann over the B. & N. It is believed that he has arranged to sell the road to Mackenzie & Mann, but the events of the last session in view of the memory of Curtis' charges, he wishes to be out of office in order to negotiate.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 22.—Murphy was invited by Prior this afternoon to enter the cabinet, but declined. Prior has urged him to reconsider. Prior announced his policy today to your correspondent to be one of a vigorous railway development, particular emphasis being laid on the Canada Northern. He says he will open North Victoria at once and fill up the cabinet. He has asked Eberts to join him, but the latter has not accepted as yet.

Governor Ross of Yukon is back from California, much benefited. He is urging on the government the establishment of a mine at White Horse, and also a scheme to get water on many claims. He is confident of his election.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 22.—Col. E. G. Prior, the new premier, is said to have appointed Dennis Murphy, member for Yale-Cariboo, as provincial secretary and he will probably be sworn in on Monday.

The British ship Brablogh, which has been idle in the Royal Roads, was chartered today to load lumber at Chemainus for Calcutta. The rate was not given. The ships Crown Prince, Schurbeek and Zion have also been chartered to load at the Chemainus mills, the former instead of the ship Silo, towed to Nagasaki dismantled, and according to letters received today, condemned and ordered to be sold.

H. ROSE PAYS THE PENALTY

Hanged in the Jail Yard at Nelson Yesterday Morning—He Protests His Innocence—Attended by Father Althoff—His Neck Was Broken by Fall

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 21.—The execution of Henry Rose for the murder of Charles Cole on June 6th last on the beach near Nakusp took place in the yard of the Nelson jail at 8 a. m. The prisoner was perfectly calm and collected to the end, and before leaving his cell for the scaffold partook of a hearty breakfast.

Father Althoff, a Catholic priest, was with him to the last, and after giving him communion on the scaffold kissed him on the left cheek. He also read a short speech which the condemned man had written. It was to the effect that he was ready to die, if it was God's will that he should. Said he was perfectly innocent and freely forgave all who had any share in bringing him there, bearing no ill will to any man.

Before the black cap was drawn the priest asked him again if he wished to say anything. He smiled faintly and said: "Good bye all."

Father Althoff then commenced the customary prayer, and as he did so Radcliffe, the executioner, pulled the lever at the back of the scaffold. The body shot through, the fall being seven and one-half feet.

Death was practically instantaneous, his neck being broken. After the execution Radcliffe approached one of the principal witnesses and asked in a nervous voice:

"Do you really believe he was guilty? I hope he was, but his last words were strong."

Another man said he was certain. Radcliffe then grasped his hand and walked away.

The body was allowed to hang for 15 minutes, all life being pronounced extinct at the end of thirteen minutes and a half by the jail physician. After the jury had inspected the burial took place in the jail yard.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

The story of the crime for which Rose was executed yesterday at Nelson is one that will stand in the annals of crime in British Columbia as one of the most brutal affairs on record. It was evidently a premeditated murder; that much was brought out, not only at the

preliminary hearing, but again at the trial of Rose at Nelson.

Rose, accompanied by Charles Cole and Neils Demars, left Nakusp on the 6th day of last June on a trip down the Arrow lakes, bound for Rose's ranch. The three had been drinking considerably before they left Nakusp, and Rose was in a dangerous state before they had proceeded far on their journey. A couple of bottles of whisky made him not only quarrelsome but unruly as well, and while in the middle of the lake he started to get at Cole, claiming the latter had tricked him out of a certain sum of money which was his by right.

Cole had always been known in this city and elsewhere as a very peaceable man, one not given to quarrelling and not over fond of the bottle. However, Rose's attack, combined with what he had drunk on the trip and in Nakusp, inflamed him, and the quarrel came near being brought to a head in the boat. Demars, at this juncture, suggested that if they must fight the safest place would be on the shore and so steered the boat.

Upon landing the quarrel was resumed, the two clinching and rolling to the ground. Demars tried to separate the men and succeeded in getting Rose away, only to have the latter pick up a blunt instrument and hit him. Rose continued to beat Demars until he had put the latter in a state of unconsciousness, fracturing his skull and otherwise mutilating the old man. He then turned his attention to Cole, who had been rendered unconscious by the fall upon the ground, and completed his bloody work by hitting the latter upon the jaw and head. The blows were evidently delivered from the rear, Cole being killed almost instantly. Satisfied that he had killed the man and believing Demars dead, Rose coolly went back to Nakusp and reported that his two friends had met with foul play upon the beach near Nakusp while he was out fishing in the middle of the lake. His story was suspicious, and upon hearing the story of Demars he was arrested and formally charged with the crime. Since his arrest he has stood stoutly to his first story, and died protesting his innocence.

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM YMR DISTRICT

(Special to The Miner.)

YMR, B. C., Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the Ymir Liberal Association, held here on the 14th inst., the following resolution was passed, and copies of same was forwarded to every Liberal Association west of Lake Superior:

"Whereas, Trunk railway lines are being brought under one management so as to eliminate competition, and

Whereas, There is a grave danger that our only transcontinental Railway line, namely, the Canadian Pacific, being controlled in the near future by the same parties who are merging the Trunk lines, causing all commerce west of Lake Superior to be subject to the will of one vast combination, and at the same time making it impossible for independent steamship lines to operate on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at a profit, and

Whereas, The present railway facilities of western Canada are not sufficient to meet the constantly increasing volume of traffic. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Ymir Liberal Association consider the present time is opportune to commence the extension of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada through to the Pacific Coast."

Work has started on the Ymir Miners' Union hospital. While the building will not be completed this winter, still it will be roofed in and finished up in the spring. Judging from the plans which were drawn by Mr. Ewart of Nelson the building will be as pretty and complete a cottage hospital as seen in the Kootenays.

The Kootenay Shingle Company at Salmu will soon have their mill completed. This mill has a capacity of 200,000 shingles per day. The railway company are putting in a spur some 1500 feet to the mill.

THE LENORA MINING PROPERTY

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 19.—The troubles of the Lenora property is expected to be settled satisfactorily by the reorganization of the company, which will pay all debts, including the claim of Breen for \$50,000. The whole trouble is due to sufficient working capital not being obtained in the first instance. The creditors who are petitioning for the winding up are T. D. Hofus and others of Seattle, \$18,000; Breen, \$50,000; \$225,000 to unsecured creditors. The first mortgage for \$55,000 is held by John Eryden and Hibbert Tupper, and \$48,000 on the second mortgage to Reginald Chaplin. The first mortgagees are now in possession, and Breen fears they will sell and cut out the claims of the remainder. An application for a winding up is the result.

\$982 FROM ONE PAN OF DIRT

(Special to The Miner.)

ASHCROFT, B. C., Nov. 21.—The Point claim mine, situated close to Stanley, in the Cariboo district, has a record of 54.1-ounces of gold from one pan of dirt, valued at \$982. This was panned out by W. C. Fry, one of the owners, last Thursday, in the presence of A. McPherson, R. Buchanan and others. It was not taken from different parts of the face, but from a piece of ground that a good pan would cover. This is one of the largest, if not the largest, amounts of gold ever taken from one pan of dirt in Cariboo. Andrew Kelly, a well known merchant of Bakerville, is a large stockholder in this claim.

Wood's Phospholine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Its packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00, six, \$5.00. See full particulars on the wrapper. Write for descriptive circulars and get our prices.

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CANADIAN FORESTRY.

The Miner is in receipt of the report of the third annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association. It embraces the work of the association in every province of the Dominion, and makes a book of 128 pages of most interesting reading matter. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere is the honorary president of the association.

The objects of the Forestry Association are most laudable—to preserve from wanton destruction, as much as possible, the standing forests of the realm, either from the ruthless attack of man or the insidious spread of fire, and to encourage the planting of trees in the prairie sections of the Dominion—either of which cannot but redound to the good of man. While Canada has many wide stretches of timber of any description, still she is known abroad as the great timber reserve of the continent. And to preserve this rich inheritance is a noble work that many prominent men are engaged in. It must not be supposed that we have an unlimited supply for all time to come. We have seen how the great forests of Michigan, northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and other American States have disappeared before the onslaughts of the lumbermen during the past 50 years, and we know pretty well what lies in store for us in the not distant future, now that the eyes of the people to the south of us are directed this way, settlers as well as lumbermen. It is not the purpose of the Forestry Association to attempt to prevent the cutting of merchantable timber for domestic and commercial purposes, but the state will be asked to prevent wanton waste and wholesale destruction.

Time will surely demonstrate that the great bodies of standing timber from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the 49th parallel to the arctic circle is one of the richest blessings we have. Nothing ranks above it in importance. While we have plenty for our own use, and plenty to sell to our neighbors, and to ship across the sea, it can only remain so by applying the rules of moderation and common sense in cutting it down. More destruction of timber probably comes from forest fires than from any other source, and to stop this, or to reduce it to a minimum, is one of the problems for the government to handle.

We are told that the trees were God's first temples. In their grateful shade and beneath their bending foliage the ancient Druids met to worship God, and the peoples of all times and in all climes have associated the presence of trees with something like the image of God. Christ took his disciples on the Mount of Olives and talked to them in parables under the wide-spreading branches of a tree. No man having a sense of the greatness and grandeur of the world in which we live can possibly enter a forest of the monster growths of trees that particularly bless our province and Dominion and not feel the impulse to take off his hat in reverence to the monarchs that have been placed there for the enrichment as well as the enjoyment of man. They should not be destroyed ruthlessly, any more than we should take life wantonly.

California has been famed for nearly fifty years for her mammoth trees and magnificent forests. Strange as it may seem the redwood grows nowhere else in the world, and is confined there to the Coast range, extending from Monterey to near the Oregon boundary line, a distance of about 300 miles. But this great redwood belt seems destined to destruction. Little is being done to preserve it. The people of that State had to come to the rescue a few years ago to preserve one of the groves of the great sequoia in Calaveras County to protect it from falling into the hands of the lumberman. This particular grove was not included in the Yosemite forest reserve. Everybody has read of these wonderful trees—the greatest in size on the earth—and tourists from every quarter of the globe have gone in thousands to see them; still we are told that fires and the sheepmen are playing

had havoc with these monuments, that have withstood the elements of nature for hundreds, probably thousands of years. We are even told that the great sugar pine forests in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in that State seem doomed to destruction. Among other coniferous trees in that region it makes fine lumber, and is greatly sought after. It is estimated that the lumbermen have cut 52 per cent of this timber, the remaining portion being mostly on inaccessible mountain heights, where it is not profitable to go after them. All this has been done in the past 40 years.

People are turning their attention north, and syndicates are buying up all the timber lands they can. Puget Sound and British Columbia is the mecca for these people, for here lie the great timber reserves of the people.

We started out simply to say a good word for the Canadian Forestry Association and to wish it pot-luck, and if need be to say that we were willing to give it a helping hand. We have cited one or two instances, probably familiar to all, simply to illustrate a lesson and to point a moral. We should be wise in our day and generation that posterity may bless us. Success to the Forestry Association.

THE VULGAR PISTOL.

Shades of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza! Are we going back to the Middle Ages, when chivalry and knight errantry filled the thoughts of the people, and all wrongs or imaginary wrongs were righted with bow or spear? The German students have met—to the number, we are told, of 2300—and have decided that the American pistol is a vulgar weapon to fight a duel with. It was only fit for the trapper and such like common folk. For the high-toned German student the sword is the proper thing—save in case of grave family insults, when the pistol is permissible. The pistol is probably too deadly in its results for the frisky German students to monkey with. Two skilled swordsmen can parry for a long time; in the meantime their ardor can cool and their honor will be satisfied. The man who has really been insulted and has blood in his eye will not haggle over such a trifling affair as weapons—he will use his fists in the absence of something better.

But, really, this dueling business is the relic of a bygone period. Cervantes made the world laugh in creating the two characters of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, and describing their chivalrous exploits with many imaginary foes. The people of the time had gone "mad" on the question of chivalry. Chivalrous knights (so-called) clad in armor roamed the country in search of adventure—and trouble. A man in search of trouble generally finds it.

In the ante-bellum days in the United States dueling was considered the proper thing, and was often resorted to to settle many trivial disputes. We then heard a great deal about "chivalry" and "honor," as though it were a quality possessed by the elect. It was a notable fact that most of the believers in dueling as the mode of settling all disputes were slave-holders, a condition of society in direct opposition to our modern mode of thought as regards right doing. However, public opinion and the inauguration of the Civil War put a stop to dueling and also wiped out slavery. A man to send a challenge to fight a duel in the United States on the threshold of the twentieth century would be laughed out of court. In that respect the country has advanced.

The people on this continent haven't got time to practice much with the sword, but with the pistol they are some pumpkins. Perhaps sometimes they use it too frequently. When the German students move out of their present environment and get to mingling (as doubtless some of them will) with the rude and uncouth natives of North American soil, they will probably learn to have more respect for the unchivalrous pistol. In the meantime they can parade in mimic warfare with the sword, a very harmless and useless implement, without fear of doing each other much harm and fully satisfying their honor.

THE SANDON MEETING.

The mine operators at their meeting in Sandon Thursday night made a mistake in excluding representatives of the press. Certainly the discussion of the silver-lead question is of interest to all our people, and the more it is discussed and the better it is understood, both home and abroad, the sooner will we obtain results for a betterment of the present condition of affairs, if such a thing is possible. The intimation is thrown out that there is a wide difference of opinion existing among those assembled at Sandon as to what should be done, which promised to be fruitful of dissension, hence the desire to make the meeting as close as possible. Even in that case it was a narrow policy to exclude reporters. There are differences of opinion, no doubt, as to the right procedure, but in a free government like ours public questions are threshed out in open daylight, not behind closed doors. We may not all agree on public questions, but each

man is entitled to the expression of his opinion, and it should give no offence if one chooses to differ from his neighbor.

The question will probably be left over to the later meeting to be held in Nelson next week, when all the mine operators in the Kootenays will get together and discuss the silver-lead question from a non-partisan view. The proceedings of the Nelson meeting will certainly be made public.

THE MICHEL STRIKE SETTLED.

As told by our special yesterday morning the strike at Michel has been settled and the coal miners have returned to work. This is good news, hailed with delight by all classes. Three, if not four, new furnaces will be blown in in a few days by the Boundary smelters, now that there is an assurance that there will be an ample supply of coke. This means the employment of several hundred more men in different capacities throughout the Kootenays. We thus have brought to our attention how one industry is dependent on another, and how essential it is that harmony should prevail all along the line. Our industrial system may be compared to a ponderous and intricate piece of machinery; the disarrangement of one piece may stop the workings of the whole structure. If the strike at Michel had continued, or spread, the smelters and other industries would have stopped for want of coke, and the distress and hardship would have been widespread.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Knights of Labor, a few years ago the most powerful labor organization on this continent, seems to be going into bankruptcy. It has fallen from its high estate. Two factions claim to be THE organization, and two secretaries wish to hold the purse strings.

The Federation of Labor, which has just closed its annual convention at New Orleans, may be said to be standing on the brink. The socialists came near capturing the meeting the other day, and some funny propositions were brought forth. They voted at the close to organize the school teachers into unions. Mr. Goppers will do well if he holds the Federation up to its present standard many years longer.

The only labor organization that has stood the test of time is the International Typographical Union. It is true there are not so many incongruous elements connected with it as with most of the others, but it has a high plane of intelligence among its members and they are thoroughly loyal to the organization. Their bureau of publication and literature is a model of simplicity and thoroughness, and the most humble member wherever he may be is made acquainted with every detail of the organization. They have steered clear so far of the many "isms" proclaimed from the houseposts, and which will surely swamp any society adopting them. The other labor organizations will do well to study the methods of the Typographical Union.

MR. KIRBY'S PAPER.

Engineering and Mining Journal: The paper by Edmund B. Kirby, read before the Nelson meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, the substance of which is given in another column, voices in plain and vigorous language the feeling which has been growing in British Columbia mining circles for some time past. There has been an unmistakable feeling that the mining interests which have done so much to make British Columbia and maintain its prosperity, have been in one way or another forced to bear a share of the expenses of maintaining the government altogether out of proportion to the benefit which they received and to their interest in the state. A heavy burden has been imposed in the way of taxation, while the eight-hour law and other restrictive measures have served to reduce the producing power and profits of the mines. While there is doubtless another side to the case than the one which Mr. Kirby has so strongly presented, there seems to be little doubt that there is a substantial foundation for the mine owners' complaints. It is true that the general tendency of human nature is to believe that its particular interest is overtaxed, and that some one else ought to take the larger share of the burdens of government. Making allowance for this feeling, however, we think that there is a substantial foundation of justice in the mine owners' claims, and we trust that they will receive some attention from the legislature of the province.

There are rich mines in British Columbia, but a large proportion of its mineral deposits are of low grade, and in the nature of things must be worked, if they are worked at all, on a narrow margin of profit. To many of these, additional taxation or restrictive legislation may mean the difference between activity, which would be in the highest degree beneficial to the country, and between practical abandonment. The Journal, as our readers well know, has always maintained that while every citizen should bear a fair share of the cost of maintaining the state, the special question of productive industries is the worst policy which could be adopted in any community, especially a new and

growing one, and the legislature of British Columbia does not seem to have borne this principle in mind.

PRIOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

The expected resignation of Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir as premier of British Columbia, has at last taken place, and Colonel Prior has been summoned by the lieutenant-governor to form a cabinet. For many years cabinet making has been a special feature of British Columbia politics, and it is quite possible Colonel Prior has been enabled to gain much valuable experience from the success or failure of his predecessors in office. It is to be hoped that he will benefit from this experience, and construct a cabinet which will be instrumental in giving us a strong and stable government—one that will not be carried away by the warblings of the professional politician. If they perform their duty fearlessly and with an eye always to the welfare of the province, they will secure and deserve the support of the people.

Colonel Prior has now an excellent opportunity to demonstrate to the people of British Columbia what an energetic and capable government can do to remedy several evils which are at the present time affecting the most important industry of the province. He is commencing his administration with a clean sheet, and certainly with a fund of information regarding the mining industry, gathered during his recent trip through the Kootenays. He should be possessed of a more intimate knowledge of the requirements of the mining industry of the province than any of his predecessors in office. He will now have an opportunity to relieve the depression so far as created by legislation, and to give that assistance to the industry which its great importance demands.

Many mine managers in this section have at different times expressed the opinion that if the legislature at Victoria would meet and adjourn for twenty years the mining industry would go ahead by leaps and bounds, for investors would then know that there would be no legislative enactments to interfere with their plans. It is to be hoped that the new premier and his colleagues will see the force of the above argument, and that once the evil mining legislation is remedied they will propose nothing which will upset the equilibrium of the industry. Once the remedial legislation is passed we may look for an era of prosperity for the province such as it has never experienced before. If this is brought about the new government will be on the high wave of popularity and be assured of a long lease of office.

CANADA'S RESOURCES.

Canada is receiving more advertising in British Columbia papers at the present time than ever before in its history. The old opinion of the Britisher that this country was a land of ice and snow with exports of furs and fish only, is being gradually dispelled, and in its place is being created an optimistic opinion as to our resources and our capabilities of supplying the needs of the mother country. It is gradually appearing to the people of Great Britain that they have too long withheld their investments and their emigrants from the Dominion and directed both to other shores. They now realize that if they wish to get in on the ground floor they must get a hustle on. The Liverpool Review in a recent issue has the following to say regarding the importance of the Dominion in relation to the food supply of the United Kingdom: "Not many weeks ago we ventured to predict that before very long Canada would be able to supply very nearly all the requirements of the old country in the way of food."

"That this was no vain boast no one who has watched the trend of events in the colony would doubt. The resources of Canada are practically limitless—wheat, maize, poultry, eggs, butter, beef and mutton, and last, but by no means least, fruit, are all produced in profusion, and with the splendid steamship service now connecting Canada with the mother country, everything seems in good working order for Canada to take its place as the almost universal provider for the United Kingdom.

"Practical proof of the truth of what has been written respecting Canadian produce has been furnished within the past few days, thanks to the enterprise of Sir Alfred L. Jones."

LONG-LIVED MINES.

The Empire mine, Grass Valley, California, has been a continuous gold-yielder for fifty-two years. The Sierra Buttes mine, 12 miles above Downieville, is another mine that has been worked continuously for about the same period. Both these mines are free-milling gold propositions. The Sierra Buttes mine was first worked in the early fifties by an old Mexican arrastra. At that time the American knew practically nothing about quartz mining. In California he was engaged in fuming and reaching bedrock in the river beds, little dreaming that the far richer and more permanent deposits of gold lay on the mountain tops in quartz. The old Mexican arrastra has given place to the modern stamp mill, and rock that was cast aside as too low grade to pay has since been made

to pass through the mill, hence we hear of long-lived mines, still yielding riches for their owners. Of course the mines above mentioned have been run on a business basis. We hear little of them save the monthly returns, never in stock gambling circles.

If free-milling gold quartz propositions have been worked in California for 52 years and still show no signs of giving out, what can we expect of the immense gold, copper, silver, lead and zinc deposits of the Kootenays? Take some of the mines around Phoenix, for instance, where the lode matter is not a few feet but hundreds of feet in width, and where the ore is quarried out as building stone and marble is quarried. It would seem impossible to exhaust these mines. The immense deposits of base metal low grade ore radiating from Roseland like the spokes of a wheel for hundreds of miles means that mining will be a paying investment and will continue for all time.

The mining industry in this part of the mining world is in its infancy. It will probably be possible in a few years to work ore profitably that will not pay to touch now, owing to cheaper methods of treatment, and no prospector or mining man but who knows of the almost exhausted mountains of this kind of ore that shows everywhere. If we hear of free-milling gold quartz propositions in California working continuously for over 50 years, and are still immense yielders of gold, we can certainly look forward to hundreds, yea thousands, of mines in this section to be yielders of the precious metals beyond even the time of our children's children.

It is well for our people to look at these facts. The ore in Red Mountain has scarcely been touched. The same can be said of every section in the province. As famous as California has been as a gold-producer, British Columbia will surpass her in the race, for the reason that almost every known metal is here and in inexhaustible quantities.

THE MEETING AT NELSON.

The Miner's brief telegraphic account of what transpired at the meeting in Nelson on Monday fails to convey more than a bare outline of a singularly interesting gathering.

The ostensible object of the meeting, called under the auspices of the Nelson board of trade, was to discuss, and if possible, determine upon some clear-cut suggestions which the Kootenays representative, W. A. Gallher, M. P., might make to the Dominion government for the relief of the mining industry in general, and of the silver-lead mines in particular.

Among the few gentlemen from Roseland who attended the meeting were Messrs. Smith Curtis, E. B. Kirby, A. C. Galt, Alfred Dyer and Henry Roy. The opening address of the chairman, G. O. Buchanan of Kaslo, made it very plain that the Nelson board of trade was very solicitous to obtain relief for the silver-lead mines of the Slovan, but strange to say, the silver-lead mine owners had so little confidence in the counsels of their Nelson brethren that with one accord, they failed to attend the meeting.

One would suppose that such ungrateful conduct would have met with the punishment it deserved, and that the intended relief would have been withheld. But no, Nelson's charitable impulses are not to be held back by the mere ingratitude of the beneficiary; so the meeting got to work.

The difficulties experienced by mine owners throughout this province necessarily vary with locality, and hence unanimity on modes of relief is not readily attainable. But there is one grievance which affects all alike, and that is the heavy burden imposed on us all by the Dominion customs tariff. This has been found by actual calculation and experience in the Roseland camp, to add about 25 per cent to the cost of machinery and supplies used in mining.

The first resolution laid before the meeting was intended to secure relief from this general burden. The resolution was moved by A. C. Galt of Roseland, seconded by Captain Duncan of Nelson, setting forth the depressed condition of the mining industry and the fact that British Columbia has contributed to the Dominion government a far greater proportion of revenue than any other province, and concluded that an urgent appeal be made to the Dominion government through our representative, for the abolition of all duties on machinery and supplies used in mining, milling and smelting.

Instead of proceeding with the consideration of this resolution, the chairman adopted the singular course of calling for any other resolutions which anybody might desire to bring before the meeting. Thereupon Henry Roy, president of the London & Richelleu Mines, introduced a resolution, seconded by Mr. Kirby, that the Dominion government be urged to pay a bounty of three-quarters of one cent a pound on all lead produced from Canadian ores for a period of five years, and thereafter the bounty to be decreased one-eighth of one cent a pound per annum.

Then J. J. Campbell, of the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson, stated that as the

mine owners of the Slovan were not present, he would move a resolution on their behalf, as recently adopted by a majority in Sandon, that "Having in view the interests of the producers, manufacturers and consumers of lead, we would recommend a duty equal to that imposed by the United States under the Dingley tariff of 1897," and enumerating the various duties.

Now, as we have said, good reasons exist for the belief that the Dominion government is almost bound to listen to an appeal based on the lines of Mr. Galt's resolution. But the smelter men, C. F. R. officials and other political economists of the Nelson board of trade had other fish to fry, and to do them justice, they presented a strong phalanx of men whose minds were made up as to the only salvation for the absent mine owners of the Slovan. They reasoned that if Mr. Galt's resolution were adopted, asking the government to place certain articles on the free list, it would be in direct conflict with their suggestion that an increased duty be placed on lead products. Among the most vigorous supporters of increased duties were Mr. Campbell, the Rev. Mr. Graham, G. O. Buchanan and John Houston, M. L. A.

It is an elementary proposition in political economy that in countries where production of any given article exceeds consumption, the imposition of a customs duty on the importation of that article does not and cannot increase the selling price of that article in the home market, unless it is absolutely controlled by a trust—a control which no Canadians greatly desire. In countries where consumption exceeds production, and where, therefore, the duty does have the effect of raising the price, the entire increase has to be paid by the consumer. A bounty, on the other hand, being paid out of the revenues of the whole country, is infinitesimal as a tax on the people.

Bearing these principles in mind, which are recognized the world over, except in Nelson, readers of The Miner will be prepared to appreciate the humor in Mr. Campbell's resolution, to assist not only the producers and manufacturers of lead, but also the consumers, by imposing a series of high duties which would all necessarily fall upon the unfortunate consumer. In the United States, as everybody knows, the consumption of lead has always exceeded the production, and the existing prices are maintained artificially by an all-powerful trust. Among the few gentlemen of Nelson who failed to see the wisdom of Mr. Campbell's resolution and who favored the abolition of duties on mining materials and a bounty on lead production, were Messrs. Crossdale, A. H. Kelly and Captain Duncan. Smith Curtis, M. L. A., made a forcible speech supporting the resolutions last referred to, and commenting upon the entire absence of argument or reason in the stand taken by the Dingley tariff men.

But it must not be supposed that the Nelson board of trade as a body, is absolutely incapable of absorbing logic, or of altering their views when circumstances occur, as they did on Monday night to justify it.

After nearly everybody had expressed his views, the irrepressible John Houston addressed the meeting, and announced that he had prepared a resolution which would really secure for the mining industry whatever was of value in the three resolutions before the meeting and would eliminate their defects; and here it is:

"Whereas, it is desirable in the interests of the silver-lead mining industry of British Columbia that the duties on pig lead and the products thereof imposed by the Dominion should be increased so as to be on a parity with the duties on other raw materials and their manufactures, which are the products of Canada:

"And, Whereas, it is desirable in the interests of the mining industry generally that all machinery and supplies used in mines and smelters not manufactured in Canada be admitted free:

"Therefore, Be it resolved that we request the member in the Dominion house of commons for Yale-Cariboo, W. A. Gallher, Esq., to press upon the government the necessity for the legislation outlined above, and that he ask all the members for British Columbia to unite with him so that any representations he may make will be backed up by a united delegation."

It has been intimated that the Nelson board of trade is open to conviction. So is John Houston. He had printed in large capitals in The Tribune of last Saturday the words "Pitting Mining Supplies on Free List Would Be of No Material Advantage," yet the following Monday he is prepared to move that it is desirable in the interests of the mining industry generally that all such supplies be admitted duty free, subject to the qualification that the goods are not manufactured in Canada. This, of course, practically emasculates the pretended relief.

A CHARGE

The Miner has seen as by in silence as a result of the provisions of the mining industry, the province as a whole has been spoken of in any dogmatic way we criticised are oraries who saw fit, recognizing that in a government it is the citizen to express his opinion, to which his right to take offense, to clean criticism and of opinion—on an opinion is always wherever it may come. There are small mis- editorial profession with that epithets and slanders probably the same class found in other walk- number and their influ- spread. They are usual papers of limited circle rule it only adds to for a self-respecting lie them. Public que- by calling names abuse. We have given expression of opinion on tax, an opinion that by the people of this vince, and abuse and will not down the que- We commend the f- Sandon Mining Review which is not only a Kootenay Mail, but ty of the interior press with profit:

"Because the Rosla- recent issue that th- afford to pay the two- jumped on with both f- may Mail and charged- mining industry of th- speak the truth is an- is at fault; but situa- mines at its very door- what it talks about, accuser there is not a- of its office of public- editor would take a- Slovan he would get- the truth, and find p- thought if not for refu- should be convinced that- lowest price recorded- better, and the mine- many other restriction- per cent tax is a burd- perities are closed dow- lots who were instrum- the measure imposed. Instead of output, they- a step in the right dir- time they could not see- their own nose, althou- blunder now, and we- priced to see the tax re- session of the legislat-

FALCONIO ON

High dignitaries of a com- are usually of a cosm- and are therefore freq- to give unbiased opin- they find them than th- Mgr. Falconio, who h- tolic delegate in Can- three years, is about to- office at Washington, was the recipient of a- him by a number of- During the course of- paid the following tribu- and his people:

"I must confess th- here I had no very- continent. I knew it w- with large rivers, an- beautiful scenery, but- visited the important- mission, I have really- vast proportions and- However, I must say- cent of territory, its b- would not have imp- strongly had there n- ponding equivalent- tive virtues of the p- Four numerous insti- at your colleges and- magnificent churches,- tution by which you- suffice to let a forei- an instant the superi- and religious charac- say that in the phys- country, and in the c- ple there is something- mind and makes us f- God is reserved to a- God in so many and

British Columbia c- to be the milk cow o- Provinces. The prov- more consideration o- government, and tha- only be brought ab- efforts of its people.

Harry Wright, m- the Nelson division- yesterday in connect- as assessor.

A CHARGE REPUTED.

The Miner has seen its way clear to pass by in silence adverse criticism in certain of the provincial press in regard to its course to advance, not only the mining industry, but the welfare of the province as a whole.

Because the Rossland Miner said in a recent issue that the mines could not afford to pay the two per cent tax, it is jumped on with both feet by the Kootenay Mail and charged with insulting the mining industry of the province.

FALCONIO ON CANADA.

High dignitaries of the Roman church are usually of a cosmopolitan character and are therefore frequently better able to give unbiased opinion on things as they find them than the average citizen.

British Columbia can no longer afford to be the milk cow of the confederated provinces. The province is entitled to more consideration from the Dominion government, and that consideration will only be brought about by the united efforts of its people.

Harry Wright, mining recorder for the Nelson division, was in the city yesterday in connection with his duties as assessor.

CITY NEWS

THE AMBULANCE—The local committee in charge of the "Father Pat" memorial have sent a tracer after the ambulance that was shipped from Philadelphia on October 20th.

GLASSES HERE—A committee of militiamen formed for the purpose, yesterday received a handsome pair of binoculars which will be forwarded to Captain Hart-McHarg.

ODD FELLOWS MEET—At the regular meeting of the Odd Fellows last night degrees were conferred on two candidates. The election of officers for the ensuing year afterwards took place and resulted as follows:

DIVIDEND FOR CARIBOO—The report that the Cariboo-McKinney mine has decided to pay a dividend has been confirmed by advices received here.

POLICE COURT—After almost a fortnight of light business the police mill operated vigorously yesterday. John Jacobs was arraigned on the charge of assault, convicted and fined \$25 and costs.

SMALL THEFTS—Last night somebody whose stable was evidently short of hay backed a sleigh up to the stable door of Hunter Brothers and proceeded to load the sleigh with four or five bales of hay.

COAL ON FORDING CREEK—Applications for Prospecting Licenses on Reserve Lands.

(Fort Steele Prospector.) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have located some thirty-eight claims on the east side of Elk river in the vicinity of Fording creek.

WILD HORSE CREEK—Chinamen Secure a \$100 Nugget—The Year's Output Estimated at \$20,000.

(Fort Steele Prospector.) Wild Horse Creek has long been celebrated for its placer gold mines, and the finding of a nugget last week having a value of over \$100, together with the year's output, which is estimated at about \$20,000, demonstrates the fact that all the gold has not been washed out of the historic creek.

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., Nov. 25.—William E. Medill died Saturday night at about 9 o'clock. He was 64 years of age and came from Preston, Ontario.

(Special to The Miner.) PHOENIX, B. C., Nov. 22.—At the Snowshoe mine, in this camp, many improvements are still being made, while at the same time the property is steadily shipping its product to the two Boundary creek smelters.

(Special to The Miner.) LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Yorkshire Wool Combers' Association, organized in 1839 with a capital of \$9,575,000, has sent a circular to its shareholders announcing the appointment of a receiver.

HAS GONE INTO A RECEIVERSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Yorkshire Wool Combers' Association, organized in 1839 with a capital of \$9,575,000, has sent a circular to its shareholders announcing the appointment of a receiver.

THE SILVER-LEAD INDUSTRY

Largely Attended Meeting in Nelson Yesterday Afternoon and Evening--Several Stirring Speeches--The Resolutions Debated and Finally Passed

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 24.—The meeting of those interested in the lead mining industry was held this afternoon and evening in the board of trade rooms. There was a large and representative attendance, including a number of delegates from Rossland and other towns.

Whereas, It is desirable in the interests of the silver-lead mining industry of British Columbia that the duties on pig lead and the products thereof imposed by the Dominion government should be increased so as to be on a parity with the duties on other raw materials and their manufactures which are the products of Canada, and

Resolved, That we request the member for Yale and Cariboo, W. A. Gallier, to impress upon the government the necessity for the legislation outlined above, and that he ask all the members from British Columbia to unite with him so that any representations he may make will be backed up by a united delegation.

The first lot of ore from the Venus mine over the new tramway was brought down Sunday and started in the Athabasca mill today, the shipment being 50 tons. An average of 35 tons a day is to be kept up.

One of the richest lots of silver ore ever passed through the Hall Mines smelter, was treated last week, returns

being received today, which consisted of 10 tons in two lots from the Hampton mine in the Slokan. The second grade averaged 566 ounces of silver to the ton. The first grade averaged 1983 ounces.

ANOTHER DISPATCH. Special to The Miner.

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 24.—Kirby, Galt, Roy and Curtis are from Rossland. Galt and Captain Duncan moved a resolution asking for the abolition of the duties on mining machinery and supplies.

Galt and Kirby made telling speeches. Roy moved that a bounty of three-fourths of a cent per pound on lead be given to the producer.

Campbell, of the Hall Mines smelter, moved the Sandon resolution. Finally John Houston and Blake Wilson moved an amendment that machinery and supplies not made in Canada be admitted free, and that the duties on lead and lead products be put on a parity with other Canadian industries, which resolution, after a debate from 4 to 6 and 8 to 11 o'clock, was carried, but several spoke, including Roy, who made a good speech in favor of the bounty.

Not many lead men attended the meeting. A resolution was then passed that this result be placed before the Lead Miners' union for endorsement.

A delegation was appointed, but not named, to accompany Mr. Gallier to Ottawa before the meeting of the house. Although Roy's resolution was not withdrawn Chairman George O. Buchanan failed to put the same to the meeting. The speeches showed a marked division of opinion.

News of Interest From The Frozen North

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 25.—The steamer Amur, which arrived today from Skagway, brought the first arrivals from Dawson since the ice formed. W. White and C. Holmes, the former an attorney for the White Pass & Yukon, came out on the first stage. Five others started with them, including two French women, who gave evidence against Edward LaBelle, condemned to hang for the murder of Leon Bouthillier.

The arrivals by the Amur were the only members of the party who completed the stage journey, the others being frost-bitten and compelled to remain at road-houses. In crossing the Stewart river they had a trying time, the canoe in which they crossed being almost frozen in the ice, and they had to walk over thin ice for almost twenty miles.

The passengers report that Purser Ayres of the river steamer Prospector, who left his steamer with three compan-

ions on October 1st, when the stern-wheeler was frozen in at the mouth of the McQuesten to notify the miners on Dawson to come for their freight, died on the journey, and his friends believe he was murdered for the money he was known to have carried, which was not found on him. The police have come to investigate the case.

A death watch has been placed over Edward LaBelle, who is to be hanged at Dawson for the murder of Leon Bouthillier on January 20th.

Colonel L. F. Pinaut, deputy minister of militia and defense, is in the city making arrangements for the appropriation of about forty acres of land in the Esquimalt fortifications. Batteries are to be placed at Signal Hill, including two nine-inch guns, and service men say the improvements to the scheme of fortification will make Esquimalt impregnable.

Railway Surveyors at Work Near Midway

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Nov. 25.—William E. Medill died Saturday night at about 9 o'clock. He was 64 years of age and came from Preston, Ontario. He had been resident here about five years. He leaves a widow and five children.

C. L. Foster, accountant at the Greenwood branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, leaves shortly for Portland, Oregon, having been promoted to that branch. His departure will be sincerely regretted by his many Greenwood friends. A. L. Burnside of Rossland, fills the vacancy at Greenwood, and

has already entered upon the duties of his new office.

From Midway comes information that a railway survey party of 15 or 16 men is camped at the mouth of Myers creek canyon on J. R. Jackson's ranch, across which and thence up Myers creek one of the preliminary survey lines of the V. V. & E. railway was run some time since. The branch line to Phoenix, via Greenwood, joins the main line as now surveyed on Norris and Magraw's riverside addition to Midway, this addition having been surveyed and platted about three years ago. It is situated on the north side of Kettle river.

The Snowshoe Mine Of Phoenix Camp

(Special to The Miner.)

PHOENIX, B. C., Nov. 22.—At the Snowshoe mine, in this camp, many improvements are still being made, while at the same time the property is steadily shipping its product to the two Boundary creek smelters. The new ore bins, calculated to hold about 3000 tons, are now actively under construction, and will be finished in time to be used when the mine increases its present output of ore, which is now about 200 tons daily. The ore bin located on the new 1200-foot sidetrack recently put in for the use of the mine by the C. P. R. Work is also going on in connection with the new galloways frame, to be 55 feet high, over the main shaft, where the 150-horse power electric hoist will soon be erected. The house that will enclose the hoist engine will be 25x28 feet in size, and in making excavations for the engine house considerable ore of a good quality was taken out. Altogether close to 200,000 feet of lumber will be used in the im-

provements now under way at the Snowshoe.

At present there are 70 men on the payroll of the Snowshoe, a number being employed on the improvements, but the force may be increased when the shipments are doubled up, some time in the near future—when the smelters can handle more ore. So far this year the Snowshoe has shipped about 15,000 tons of ore, and the output for 1902 will doubtless be 20,000 tons. Last year the entire output was but 1731 tons, as the mine was only shipping occasionally.

Three shifts of miners are employed in the work of deepening the main shaft of the Snowshoe, a depth of 335 feet having been attained, it being the intention to sink to the 400-foot level at the present. The surface workings, from where all the ore is now being shipped to the smelters, will also be connected with a pocket adjoining the main shaft by a drift, and the skips from the electric hoist will dump the ore from the main shaft workings into this pocket, from which the ore can be trammed to ore bins with little expense.

Republic Ores Reach the Boundary Falls Smelter

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, Nov. 24.—The first shipment of ore from Republic camp to come west of Boundary mountain arrived at Greenwood today. It consisted of three carloads of ore from the Lone Pine mine consigned to the Montreal

& Boston Copper Company's smelter at Boundary Falls.

This marks a new departure, and it is hoped that it is the inauguration of a new state of affairs which will eventually result in the regular receipt of comparatively large quantities of ore at the local smelters from the mines south of the international boundary line.

Relationship Between the Two Projected R. R. Lines

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 25.—D. D. Mann was interviewed this afternoon with respect to the reported connection between the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk with respect to the latter's decision to build a transcontinental line. Mann gave positive denial to there be-

ing any connection between the two railway lines at the present time. Questioned as to whether there would be any at any future time, he stated that that was a matter which it was impossible to answer. He could only speak for the present Grand Trunk. He explained that he has no charter at the present time to build across the continent.

CABINET NOT YET FORMED

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 24.—Prior has not yet completed his cabinet, for although he has the provincial secretary in Dennis Murphy he has lost the attorney-general, D. M. Eberts, having, after several days' consideration, declined that post. Eberts' portfolio has been offered to McInnes, who was consulting with friends all the afternoon and who is to give his answer to the premier at 10 o'clock tonight. There is little doubt that he will accept the post. There will still remain the presidency of the council to fill, and if Helmcken does not desire it it will likely be taken by C. W. Clifford of Cassiar. The opposition whiff, Green, is here and is preparing to contest Murphy's seat in West Yale when he offers for re-election.

Leader McBride has wired his supporters that he is preparing for a vigorous campaign against Murphy, while Gifford of New Westminster, who was counted a Prior supporter, adheres to the opposition.

Martin also said he was opposed to the ministry. Prior's support in the house will likely include, in addition to his ministers, Dunsmuir, Pooley, Hall, Mounce, Dickie, Hayward, Hunter, Rogers, Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Stables, Neill and Helmcken.

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Curtis wires from Rossland his strong opposition to the new government. One great weakness of the cabinet will be the lack of the old parliamentarians.

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THE BYE-ELECTION FOR WEST YALE

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 25.—Dennis Murphy leaves tonight for West Yale to commence his campaign preparatory for the bye-election. It is understood that the fight will be rushed, and that tomorrow's Gazette will announce the nomination for the 10th and the election for the 20th of December. Stuart Henderson of Ashcroft is a possible candidate for opposition.

THE STOCK MARKET

Business was somewhat brisker on the stock exchange yesterday, sales increasing to an aggregate of 14,500 shares. The announcement as to a dividend in Cariboo McKinney stimulated the trading in the shares, but did not materially affect quotations, which were about the same as have ruled for some days. Centre Star sold at 37 and 38, closing at 38-35, which would indicate something of a sag in the price. Other quotations were about the same as on the previous day.

Table with columns: Name, Asked, Bid. Includes American Boy, Ben Hur, Black Tall, Butte & Boston, Canadian Gold Fields, Cariboo McKinney, Centre Star, Dardanelles, Deer Trail No. 2, Fairview, Fisher Maiden, Glant, Gold Ledge, Granby Consolidated, Homestake (As. paid), Iron Mask, Jim Blaine, Lone Pine, Mountain Lion, Morning Glory, North Star (B. C.), Payne, Princess Maud, Quip, Rambler-Cariboo, Republic, San Poli, St. Elmo Con., Sullivan, Tom Thumby, War Eagle Con., Waterloo (As. paid), White Bear (As. paid), Wonderful.

Cariboo McKinney, 500, 20c; 3000, 1000, 20 1-2c; 500, 20 1-4c; Centre Star, 2000, 38c; 3000, 37c; Republic, 1000, 1000, 71-4c; Fisher Maiden, 1500, 1-1-2c; Mountain Lion, 1000, 11-3-4c. Total, 14,500.

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HELPING LEAD INDUSTRY

An Extremely Interesting Meeting--It Is Forcibly Demonstrated That This Action Will Assist Rossland, the Province and the Dominion Equally With Silver-Lead Camps.

The most useful and interesting debate on the silver-lead question in the annals of Rossland took place Thursday night at the public meeting in the board of trade rooms under the auspices of the Rossland Liberal Association. The meeting was somewhat meagerly attended as the probable result of a misunderstanding as to its nature. The executive of the association had intended that it should be an open session to which all citizens interested in this live question were cordially invited, but this was not thoroughly understood in advance. On concluding the debate it was decided that the subject should be taken up anew at a further meeting on Thursday night next at 8 o'clock. This is a continuation of last night's public meeting, and the public will again be invited to attend and participate.

The principal addresses of the evening were by Smith Curtis, M. L. A., and William Thompson, manager of the Rossland-Kootenay mines. Both gentlemen were in splendid form, with a wealth of information at their command relative to the topic at issue.

Mr. Thompson's address was especially interesting. He demonstrated with statistics the manner in which the mining industry was hampered by excessive custom duties in which particularly silver-lead producers suffered on a parity with copper-gold miners in Rossland and Boundary camps. Moreover, the manager of the Rossland-Kootenay mines demonstrated in the clearest and most logical manner that the interests of the residents of Rossland and those of the silver-lead producers were so closely interwoven as to command the unanimous support of Rosslanders in any campaign that would result in benefit to silver-lead producers. This feature of the address was especially timely and should be pursued with close attention.

Robert W. Grigor, president of the Rossland Liberal Association, occupied the chair and explained the object of the meeting in opening. Mr. Curtis then spoke at some length in support of the following resolutions drafted by him:

MR. CURTIS' RESOLUTION

Whereas, the revenue derived from British Columbia is about \$3,800,000 per annum (equal to three times the provincial revenue from local sources) and the expenditure for all purposes is but forty per cent of such revenue, a vastly less proportion than is accorded any other province.

And whereas, the great bulk of these revenues are due to the mining industry of the province--which industry in 1901 furnished \$20,000,000 (or over ten per cent) of the exports of Canada and if properly fostered by the Dominion and provincial governments will within the next decade give an annual export of \$100,000,000, equal to one-half of Canada's present export, and will cause a corresponding increase of federal revenue; the quick and immense trade and magnificent probabilities resulting from the mining industry are illustrated by the fact that during the current year (and within three years after railway facilities were given) one mine and smelting (the Granby) company in the Boundary district is paying in railway freight charges nearly one-sixtieth of the total gross receipts of the Canadian Pacific railways.

MR. CURTIS' ADDRESS

"Mr. President and Gentlemen--In considering the resolution I have introduced let me describe and partisan ideas be put aside and let us address our untrammeled intelligences to the problem: How can Canada, without unfairness to the people of Canada, best relieve and forward the silver-lead industry of British Columbia, now most seriously depressed?"

"This depression is largely due to artificial causes, some within the control of our two governments, and some without their control but which latter prompt government action may materially offset. The resolution is directed to the relief of the Dominion may afford.

"The revenue derived by the Dominion from British Columbia is yearly about \$3,800,000. The province is new and requires a much larger initial expenditure to overcome nature's rugged frolics in contour than the other provinces. But the total annual expenditure by the Dominion in British Columbia for every purpose does not exceed \$1,500,000, or 40 per cent of the revenue derived from B. C., and this disparity has gone on for years. In the case of all the other provinces they have received back even more than 100 per cent of their contributions to the federal exchequer, for they have had the sole benefit with hardly an exception of the many millions periodically borrowed abroad and added to the public debt.

ENORMOUS BOUNTY FOR IRON.

"Last fiscal year saw about three-fourths of a million dollars and the current year will see about a million and a half dollars paid in bounties on iron and steel produced in Nova Scotia, yet that province gets back in other expenditures all it contributes, and it contributes nominally three-fourths, but really a little over half, as much to the revenue of Canada as B. C. does. But who objects to this policy that has given birth in Canada to a great growing industry, or who regrets it? Let us Canada now do for lead and zinc in the Pacific province--solely out of B. C. contributions--what it has done for iron and steel in the Atlantic province out of contributions from the other provinces.

"The progress in mining in B. C. has been wonderful during the past few years. In 1894 the output was \$4,225,000, in 1895 it was \$4,225,000, in 1896 it was \$4,225,000, in 1897 it was \$4,225,000, in 1898 it was \$4,225,000, in 1899 it was \$4,225,000, in 1900 it was \$4,225,000, in 1901 it was \$4,225,000, in 1902 it was \$4,225,000.

UP TO CANADIANS.

"Canadians must now consider whether in the meantime they shall allow these artificial conditions existing to the south of us to drive our investors in lead mines away in disgust and ruin the silver-lead industry of British Columbia--a province that has the largest and richest deposits of silver-lead and silver-zinc in the known world, and which can be given in a few years the leading and dominating position in this regard in the world.

"Surely we will not allow it!"

PAY PRODUCERS MORE.

"Having shown our right to assistance, the benefits and future good to all Canada from our lead industry, the main cause of our lead trouble, the remedy to uplift and promote the industry at once suggests itself--namely, to give the producer a better price for his ore. Lower transportation and treatment rates, lower duties on his mining machinery and supplies, including explosives, will materially help, but these are not enough. Some--notably the lead smelters and the officials of the C. P. R., which owns a lead smelter and refinery--propose by imposing high duties on lead and lead products in lieu of the present free list and the duties of 5 per cent, 15 per cent and 25 per cent in various cases; and urge a straight bounty on lead and zinc produced.

"Aid is absolutely, urgently needed. Which is the better, the right plan? Suppose high duties are imposed, how can they be made to give the producer a better price for his ore? Only in the way such duties have accomplished that result in the United States. There we see the trust has had to limit home production to home consumption to attain the end sought.

"But as the trust buys and sells all the lead used in the United States why should it not allow the mines to produce all they like and sell the excess in the world's market, paying for such excess at a lower price? For just the reason that it raised its refinery rate \$4 on our lead to curtail our output, for if we and the United States put a large output on the world's market the price there would go down still lower and the United States home price would go just so much lower as that price is made up of the world's price plus the duty. This is proven by the fact that during the past two years an average of 30,000 tons of lead more than in previous years, preferring to pay storage on it and interest on \$2,700,000, its value, to placing it on the world's market and further depressing the price there for an average drop of even one-quarter of a cent a pound would have meant a cash loss of \$1,550,000 of this extra foreign sale of 30,000 tons paid one year's home sales.

"With a large excess of production over home needs, the fictitious price would soon break just as in the case of copper and wheat where produced in excess of local consumption the home price does not exceed the world's price.

HIGH TARIFF NO REMEDY.

"Canada's consumption of lead in all forms does not exceed 10,000 tons annually, being less than half our average production of the past three years. A higher price will tend also to lessen its use. It follows that high duties will help the price only in case we limit and greatly curtail our production--the very opposite of the object we seek. But why should the C. P. R., interested in the growth of B. C., urge this form of remedy? Railway companies favor duties (except on steel rails). Why? The high duties on bread stuffs do not give the Manitoba farmer a cent more for his wheat, but they enable the C. P. R. to exact that much higher freight rate on the territorial flour it brings into B. C., so that we virtually pay the duty but the railway and not the government pockets the same, while living (and incidentally mining) here is unduly increased.

"Then if a duty is imposed the smelters and transportation companies can absorb as much of it as they like, hence their predilection. Mining men and boards of trade supported a \$5 per ton bounty on lead refining--upon promises that the benefit would be given to producers of ore, but the C. P. R. refinery has not kept these promises even at a time of great depression, when the passing of this bounty to the ore producer would seem to be a wise policy as well as an evidence of good faith on the part of the transportation company.

100,000 TONS OF LEAD ORES.

"But suppose the lead smelter men and the C. P. R. say, put on the high duties and we will guarantee an advance of price to producers and its long maintenance and no curtailment of production. It could only be done by a trust, and what Canadian will openly favor a trust--a thing of benign aspect to the one who is in it, but a rapacious ogre to the many who have to feed it? Suppose the trust advanced the same price to producers over the world's price and sold our surplus at the world's price and accounted for it accordingly. Our annual output to be considered successful should quickly grow to 100,000 tons--ten times our home market, and the whole two cents a pound increase on the home-use lead would only amount to an increase of one-fifth of a cent per pound on the total production--too small aid to produce the desired output. But my previous argument shows the promise could not be kept. The lead producers who say import duties will give no real relief are clearly right. Finally Mr. Crossdale, delegate from Nelson board of trade, after attending the Halifax meeting of the Canadian manufacturers and sounding Ottawa, reports it is useless to try to get high duties but that a bounty may possibly be got.

A BOUNTY IS WANTED.

"My resolution proposes a bounty of \$7.50 per ton on metallic lead and zinc contents extracted as merchantable commodities from Canadian ores, payable direct to the ore producer, but the ore to be treated in Canadian works whenever the home buyer will pay him as much for his ore as the foreign buyer. This provision is necessary, for a little consideration will show that a combine of railway and smelter can be made to beat the producer, partially or wholly, out of the bounty even if paid direct to the producer, for as he would but for this provision have to sell his ore at home to get the bounty, he combine could charge what price it pleased for freight and treatment. The home buyer

of British Columbians will say, let a substantial part--even one-fourth--of this aid be given for a period of years to uplift and forever establish on a firm basis our silver-lead industry.

"It is remarkable that the halls of parliament at Ottawa have not been made to ring and re-echo with demands--not to be silenced until granted--for justice financially to B. C.

THE OUTPUT OF LEAD.

The lead industry of British Columbia has from 1890 to 1901 increased from 1060 tons in 1890 to 23,000 tons in 1901; in 1901 it declined to 26,000 tons, and this year will not exceed 15,000 tons, all the large low grade mines being closed down, notably the St. Eugene at Moyle, which can produce 15,000 or more tons yearly. The decline in output has followed a decline in the prices of lead and silver, the B. C. producers now receiving for lead but one-half and for silver three-fourths of what they got some two years ago. No countries except New South Wales, Mexico, Canada and the United States show any appreciable increase in output in recent years, and the increased output of the three former countries is not at all equal to the world's increased demand, so that the price of lead would have been upward but for an abnormal increase of 30 per cent, or from 17,000 tons in 1896 to 20,000 tons in 1901 in lead production in the United States, largely due to an absurd economic condition there produced by action of its government and costing its people not less than \$12,000,000, annually to maintain, but which has made the country able to export more before it had been a large importer of lead and a buyer at good prices of B. C. and Mexican ores for its home market. This economic condition resulted from two factors: (1) A duty of 2-1/2 cents per pound on lead imported into the United States, which enhanced the home price of that article over the world's price just that much because it had to import for home consumption. (2) There was also in years past a shortage of lead ores for fluxing dry ores, and smelters competed so keenly that the lead producer sometimes got for his ore the full price of the lead and other metal contents. Foreign lead ores were allowed in by paying an import duty of 1-1/2 cents per pound over that of the lead contents, and this duty was remitted on 99 per cent of the lead contents when exported, so that 7 per cent or 8 per cent of the contents were really imported free and could be sold at the fictitiously enhanced home price so long as the home production and the free importations did not exceed the home consumption, and as the duty paid on the other portion was remitted on export an extra good price could be and was paid for B. C. ores. But these two factors naturally stimulated production from mines that otherwise would be unworkable and soon the home production grew, shut off the buying of foreign ores and exceeded the home consumption and the smelters had, in spite of the rapid growth of the latter, an over-supply of lead ore flux, causing the second factor to disappear and would have nullified the first factor (just as an excess of copper production in spite of tariff and the recent efforts of the Amalgamated Copper Co. has kept the United States price and the world's price inflated).

"The depression is largely due to artificial causes, some within the control of our two governments, and some without their control but which latter prompt government action may materially offset. The resolution is directed to the relief of the Dominion may afford.

"The revenue derived by the Dominion from British Columbia is yearly about \$3,800,000. The province is new and requires a much larger initial expenditure to overcome nature's rugged frolics in contour than the other provinces. But the total annual expenditure by the Dominion in British Columbia for every purpose does not exceed \$1,500,000, or 40 per cent of the revenue derived from B. C., and this disparity has gone on for years. In the case of all the other provinces they have received back even more than 100 per cent of their contributions to the federal exchequer, for they have had the sole benefit with hardly an exception of the many millions periodically borrowed abroad and added to the public debt.

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and railway are protected enough by the long haul to the foreign works.

"The points in favor of a bonus are (1). The producer will really get the intended aid, and it is certain in effect, (2). It will stimulate and greatly increase production; an effective duty would only restrict output. (3). A bounty is cheaper for the people; a duty to give the same benefit to the producer will be the bounty plus manufacturer's, wholesaler's and retailer's profits on duty paid, all shouldered on the consumer, while the bounty is paid by all the people. (4). A bounty is always limited in amount and in time, while the real cost of a protective duty is uncertain; once given and its intended work accomplished, it is hard to repeal. The result in the United States is instructive. The home price is by the duty artificially enhanced over two cents per pound on a home consumption of 300,000 tons, equal to \$12,000,000 or equal to a bonus of \$40 per ton on the home production. Even if the output of B. C. were curtailed to home consumption under similarly high duties, would not a rate of \$40 per ton soothe the sorrow of the C. P. R. over reduced traffic in our lead districts?"

"I propose a bonus on zinc extracted because new processes and recent large demand for zinc white and zinc-lead pigment, as well as the high price of spelter, have made the large deposits of zinciferous ores contained in nearly all our lead mines valuable and have suddenly given a marketable value to ores that were heretofore made valueless or less valuable by the zinc content for which, when exceeding 8 per cent or 10 per cent, a fine had to be paid to the smelter. Some of these ores are now going to Kansas treatment works paying a high freight charge. The bounty will stimulate production and with reasonable short haul rates, cause the erection of local treatment works.

"The bounty should be limited to say 100,000 tons of lead and zinc per year, which quantity should be reached in three years or so. The bounty then could be gradually decreased.

OTHER COMPLAINTS MADE.

"The complaints about high freight and treatment charges appear to be well founded. As the two lead smelters and the C. P. R. have arranged to quote only a flat rate and not separate rates for freight and treatment charges, it is not known which is the more exorbitant. But when the C. P. R. was accused of charging \$6.50 per ton on lead ore from Moyle to Creston, and consigned to Great Falls, it excused itself by saying that was its share of the haulage had the ore gone over its line to Lethbridge, 22 miles, the rest of the haul to Great Falls being 200 miles partly over a narrow gauge road requiring re-handling of freight, so that the total rate must have been \$13 or more. As our local smelters should be able to smelt about as cheaply as Great Falls, Great Falls must have got this ore by offering a better flat rate for freight and treatment. Can it be that the freight rate on Slokan ores to local smelters has been \$12 to \$14 per ton, or has the smelter rate been \$8 or \$12 or more per ton? When the recent reduction on the flat rate of nominally \$4, really about \$3 per ton of lead ore was made, how much was the haulage rate cut and how much did the smelters have to stand? As the C. P. R. owns a lead smelter, I will venture the guess that for an obvious reason it made the smelters bear the major portion of the cut and it is easy to see how, if it remains in the smelter and refinery business, it can control or freeze out all opposition. Where it has had to quote a separate rate for copper ores it has had to cut that rate in two within the past two years. Would lead mining be so depressed if its rates on lead ore had also been cut in two? As to the cost of lead smelting, Dr. M. W. Iles, the best authority in America says (Engineering & Mining Journal, March 3, 1900), that the actual cost of lead smelting in the West (Colorado) was reduced in 1898 to \$2.28 per ton, and was capable of still further reduction. Other smelting in B. C. has in recent years been greatly improved and costs greatly reduced. Why has not lead smelting similarly progressed with us? Would it not be better were the railway-smelter officials to attend to their smelting in place of hunting bonuses and duties to augment their freight, smelter and refinery profits?"

"I propose that the best expert practical metallurgist that can be got shall be employed to investigate and report on all these matters and the possibilities of our manufacturing our own raw materials for our own use and for foreign markets. (He might also be required to do the same for copper, of which we are now producing and exporting 3,000,000 pounds per month, to be increased to 5,000,000 pounds per month in 1903). To enable this raw material to be made up at home, I propose in the interests of all Canada and not as any immediate help to our lead industry, that revenue duties be imposed on lead and zinc and their products on a parity with other duties that have caused other raw material to be wrought into finished commodities.

"Let us be saved from the ridiculous spectacle of Canada sending our lead abroad for manufacture and then buying it back with sale commissions, insurance and transportation charges both ways and foreign manufacturer's and wholesaler's profits added. These purchases amounted last year to a million dollars. We also bought nearly a quarter million dollars worth of zinc.

"British Columbia buying nearly all its necessities, import duties bear heavily upon her so that her contributions in excise and duties per head (white) to the Dominion are three times as great as in the rest of Canada. She is entitled to special consideration with regard to her chief industry--mining. Although the Dominion has enacted that mining machinery not made in Canada shall be free, a too narrow interpretation is put forth by officials. The duties on other mining machinery and supplies and explosives are in many cases very onerous and should be modified as proposed in my resolution."

MR. THOMPSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. Thompson opened with the remark that the major portion of the resolution as proffered by Mr. Curtis appealed to him strongly. For months he had watched the silver-lead question with close attention, had wondered what the outcome of the situation would be and what attitude would be taken by the silver-lead miners themselves. A favorable outcome was of prime importance to producers of lead

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MERIT CITIZENS' ATTENTION HOW ORDERED THEIR BISHOP THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION

Question of Drill Hall For Rossland Is Decidedly Important--About the Site--Indoor Shooting This Winter.

In view of the approaching session of the house of commons the question of a drill hall for Rossland is being stirred up again, and sentiment prevails that steps should be taken to put the matter in such definite shape that there will be no danger of another year passing without construction being got under way.

It will be remembered that when the three lots on the court house block, and located at the northeast of the block--No. 50--were promised to the city by the legislature for drill hall purposes, the suggestion as to locating the building there met with considerable local opposition on the ground that the lots were not suitable for the purpose and that the erection of a drill hall in such close proximity to the provincial buildings would materially detract from the appearance of the court house, now one of the show places of the city.

The topography in the vicinity of the lots in question is such that a presentable building could only be erected upon a heavy stone retaining wall or foundation, the outlay upon which would be almost as great as the building itself. Were ground available whereon a building could be constructed without a large expenditure for foundations, a much more ornate, commodious and desirable structure could be constructed for the same aggregate outlay.

The above fact is generally realized, but the argument is raised that when a request to this effect was made to the provincial government, with the transfer of lots in block 50 as an alternative, the government took the alternative course, and in some quarters it is feared that this is the best that can be expected. Since that time, however, there has been a change of government and it is by no means impossible that a new arrangement could not be secured if proper steps were taken, making, and that the effort is worth making, and no time should be lost, as such negotiations are proverbially long-winded and the initial steps with respect to a site should be closed up before parliament sits and the question of an appropriation comes to the front.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that so far as can be ascertained the department of lands and works has as yet made no transfer of the block 50 lots to the militia department. This should be looked into for failure to have the transfer properly executed before parliament meets is certain to lead to another vexatious delay in connection with the construction of the drill hall.

Some Citizens Seem Dubious About Milk

The publicity given to the allegation that local milkmen were dispensing an article below the standard had its effect. The medical health officer has a number of samples at his office for analysis and the outcome of the tests are awaited with considerable interest.

These samples were brought to the physician's office by citizens who were suspicious of the quality of milk and desired to satisfy themselves that they were obtaining what the prices charged for the product warranted them in expecting, an unadulterated lacteal that had not been tampered with by the removal of any or all of its butter-fat constituent.

Dr. Reddick states that he will proceed to put the samples through the Babcock tester by the corporation. It is not likely that the results of these tests will be made public, inasmuch as the inspector is unable in several instances to determine whether the samples reached his hands exactly as they came into the hands of the citizens who brought them to his office.

Carries a Memento Of the Last Campaign

Sergeant Joe Squires returned from the wars last night, bright and genial as ever, but with a memento of the last campaign that will effectively put an end to his fighting career.

While participating in a night ride through the Boer lines Squires' mount stumbled and fell headlong, rolling over its rider. Squires' left arm and shoulder were badly hurt. The surgeon attached to the corps made an examination and informed Squires that the nature of the injury was such as to be incurable and that in all probability the injury would develop to an extent that would make the arm practically useless for use in the future. This proved to be the case.

The party was many miles from British lines and hospital conveniences, and Squires was the senior in command of the troop, so commissioned officers being attached at that particular juncture. Under those circumstances all that could be done was to strap the injured arm to his body and continue the advance. For forty-one days the Rossland boy rode daily about his duties with his left arm in this position.

After being invalided he went to England with a view to pressing a claim for a pension, which is richly merited in view of all the facts.

Aside from the fact that a properly equipped drill hall is essential to the future prosperity of the local militia, the issue is of importance locally inasmuch as the construction of the army would add another large building to the list of public structures in the Golden City and would entail the distribution of a substantial sum--not less than \$5000--in wages among the artisans of Rossland next summer.

INDOOR RIFLE PRACTICE

The members of No. 1 company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, have a new project under consideration, namely, that of establishing an indoor rifle range or shooting gallery for the winter. The idea has been under consideration for some time, but owing to a lack of suitable quarters and other matters, it has been dropped during the past month, nothing has been done, although the plan has been uppermost in the minds of those at the head of the Rocky Mountain Rangers Athletic Club, which looks after everything in an athletic line connected with the local militia corps.

The members of the company have had little or no practice over any range for a considerable time; in fact, no shooting was done for over a month before the first snow fall. This has led to the broaching of the subject of establishing an indoor shooting gallery, to be open not only to the militia company, but to outsiders as well, providing that those who wish to shoot at the gallery pay a subscription that will be fixed by those in charge as soon as the scheme is in good working order.

Several halls have been looked over, but for various reasons all have been found unsuitable for the purpose. At present there remains but one building that the Rangers have under consideration, and that is the structure on the corner of Second avenue and Queen street. It is the ill-fated Germania hotel, which never got beyond the present stage of construction. The building is probably one of the longest in town and as it has never been partitioned off, would undoubtedly prove a desirable place for establishing an indoor range. The drawback to the proposal is that the members think the building would be too cold in winter, but that might be remedied by partitioning off the firing points and putting in a stove, leaving an opening for marksmen to aim and fire. The building is about 230 feet long, quite a respectable distance for an indoor range.

If a range is established it might become a popular place of amusement, enable local sharpshooters to keep their hands in during the long winter months when outdoor shooting is impracticable. It will also prove instructive to members of the militia, who have failed to come up to the average as rifle shots. The project is interesting and should be encouraged by those interested in rifle shooting.

Roman Catholics of Rossland Turned Out in Strong Force to Hear Right. Rev. Bishop Dottenwill--Interesting Discourses--Large Congregations.

Today sees the conclusion of the visit to Rossland of the Right Rev. A. Dottenwill, D. O. M. I., bishop of British Columbia, who has spent a week in the Golden City much to the gratification of the members of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and to citizens generally who are acquainted with the genial and devoted head of the Roman Catholic church in this province. His lordship states that he has spent the week most pleasantly.

The services at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Sunday were of a particularly interesting nature. The presence of the Bishop was sufficient to fill the edifice to the doors at each of the three services and the proceedings were decidedly instructive. The altar was profusely ornamented with potted plants in bloom, and the musical program was dealt out to individuals after death. No revision of that judgment is possible, much less a reversion, because no error can be found in what God does. If anything, the general judgment is a confirmation of the particular judgment. This judgment will be made as public as possible so that God's ways, which are often incomprehensible to us in this world, may be justified. Then each will know why he was condemned or rewarded.

The afternoon service was devoted to the beautiful and impressive service of confirmation. A number of candidates presented themselves at the altar and were received into the church, his lordship officiating.

At the evening service the church was again crowded. After the usual vesper service, his lordship addressed the congregation in an instruction on "The Teaching Authority of the Church." This

HELPING THE LEAD INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page Seven.)

facture the product of its mines and compete in the world's market in all these lines. Eastern manufacturers were disposed to fight shy of such a proposition on the ground that it was too big to tackle, but a different sentiment prevailed in the minds of the men who had been brought to the world's market by the American Smelting and Refining Company. Then Mr. Miner had gone into mining and smelting in the Boundary, later he had produced blister copper at Grand Forks, and the speaker was satisfied that within a short time Canadians would see copper wire drawn in Canada and placed on the world's market.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT. A significant fact in connection with the lead industry was that it was impossible to get details with respect to the cost of smelting lead ore. The American Smelting & Refining Company was quite willing to give information as to the price paid for ore and other particulars, but they religiously refrained from detailing the costs of treatment at their plants. One Mexican smelter made an error and gave out this information, and it was learned that in this plant, a small affair handling some 40 tons of ore in 24 hours, with consequently larger costs than would be incurred in a larger plant, it cost \$2.05 to treat a ton of lead ore. At another plant, where an extremely silicious ore was handled and iron ore for fluxing was especially costly, the treatment costs were \$3.65. Beyond these two instances it was impossible to secure information as to smelting charges.

Touching on the importance of the topic from a local standpoint, Mr. Thompson remarked that what benefited the Sloacan in this matter would benefit Rossland, and that the same effect on the local camp for the reasons he had quoted, and the question of securing ameliorated conditions in respect to duties on mining supplies was especially vital from the local viewpoint. If it was possible to reduce mining and treatment charges by even a few cents per ton, much additional ore would be rendered available in this camp. As a mining camp he knew no peer to Rossland. Taking the Le Roi mine, for instance, it was a remarkably striking fact that since 1888 more money had been expended "on the hill and at Northport." As a gold mine, it was undoubtedly one of the greatest in the world--considering that it had never possessed working capital,

authority, he pointed out, was instituted by Christ when he instructed his apostles to go into the world and teach all nations. Following the apostolic body and succeeding to their functions, the Catholic church was in duty bound to carry out the divine commandment thus set forth, and it had ever been the pride and glory of the church to fulfill in spirit and practice the divine injunction with respect to teaching. It should be remembered, however, that the policy of the church had ever been to confine its teachings to matters pertaining wholly to the spiritual, leaving the practical to the world. Thus it was that the church made no effort to disseminate knowledge relating to the sciences, literature, or other subjects as to which those without the priesthood were capable of teaching. Having set up the principle that as successor to the apostles the church was divinely commissioned to teach, his lordships drew the deduction that it was obviously the duty of the faithful to obey, and maintain the spirit of obedience to the mandates of the church even at personal inconvenience, safe in the conclusion that the universal and all-wise church was better able to discern right from wrong than the individual whose vision was naturally subject to limitations. While expressing sympathy with those whose personal opinions might be contrary to the wishes of the church, the bishop emphasized the theory of the superior wisdom of the church, and urged implicit compliance with its instructions. Incidentally reference was made to the sanctity of the priesthood, the scriptural institution and authority for the various sacraments of the church, and to the fact that the faith had been handed down from generation to generation for more than nineteen hundred years without a single variation from the precepts emanating from Christ. Reference was made to the Pope, who was described as infallible in matters within his sphere as the vice-general of Christ.

Bishop Dottenwill's discourses were received with close attention and keen interest. His style of address is conventional, embodying a measure of earnestness that sinks deeply into the mind of the auditor, particularly when conveyed in the easy, simple manner which seems to bring the individual into close personal contact with the speaker. During the service his lordship wore the magnificent amethyst ring, peculiar to his exalted office, and a token of esteem and veneration from one of the parishes in the diocese.

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HAVANA STRIKE SITUATION

HAVANA, Nov. 25--The Central Labor Union decided tonight to call off the strike, and committees were appointed to inform the various unions of this decision. There may be some difficulty with the local unions, but the backbone of the strike is broken, and tomorrow will undoubtedly see most of the laborers at work.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 25--The local papers here issued sensational extras at noon today, giving alleged Havana dispatches, stating that serious rioting was taking place in that city. The publication of these reports caused considerable excitement. But little sympathy for the strikers is expressed here.

The leaders of the labor organizations say that they are not being made aware of the conditions of work at Havana. They do not criticise the strikers. They are satisfied with the conditions in this town.

The stevedores who recently demanded certain concessions, had their request granted. It is reported that four delegates from the Havana strikers are on their way "thither to endeavor to organize sympathetic strikes. Business conditions here, however, are very good and labor is well employed.

HAVANA, Nov. 25--General Gomez, who deserves much credit for the settlement of the strike, did not spare words in his condemnation of the action of the union in calling out the workmen. He said it was a revolution and not a strike, and that the war veterans stood ready to take up arms in support of the government and to maintain order.

ADVANCE IN WAGES. TORONTO, Nov. 25--The master plumbers last night decided to advance the price list for steam fitters, gas fitters and plumbers to sixty-five cents an hour.

This is an advance of fifteen cents an hour over the rates prevailing before the strike in the summer. They also agreed to grant the employees an eight-hour day.

R. T. Adams was ticketed to Milford, Ont., over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday.

Independent Coal Operators Object to a Settlement Until After All the Evidence Has Been Submitted to and Heard by the Commissioners

NEW YORK, Nov. 25--A serious hitch occurred today in the plans for a settlement of the coal controversy by a conference between the coal operators that the final adjustment of the points at issue will again be referred to the Gray commission. At a meeting between the presidents of the coal roads and a large number of independent operators a strong protest was entered by the latter against treating directly with the miners. An invitation to meet Mr. Mitchell at Washington on Friday was emphatically declined, and it was unanimously agreed that in the judgment of the operators it will be best for the present to go on with the hearing before the commission.

STATEMENT GIVEN OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25--The conference broke up at 4 o'clock, when the following statement was given out by Mr. Darrow:

"The conference today was simply a continuance of the conference held at Scranton and with precisely the same object, that of trying to reach a basis of a hopeful discussion for an amicable settlement. Mr. MacVeagh has not been in Scranton since Thursday, and some matters developed as to whether a further conference might be useful before either the operators or the representatives of the miners or the operators approach the serious task of formulating a definite agreement for their signatures."

THE INDEPENDENT OPERATORS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25--The independent coal operators this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Scranton, Nov. 25, 1920--To Messrs. Baer, Thomas, Truesdale, Oliphant, Fowler and Walter, presidents--Gentlemen: The undersigned, individual coal operators, whose product is carried over one or the other of your respective railroads, have learned that efforts are being made to effect a settlement of the questions now before the anthracite coal strike commission, of which the individual coal operators have been made a party at the request of the commission and a number of your corporations, beg leave respectfully to enter their vigorous protest against any such settlement to be made at this time, and set forth the following among the many reasons:

"1. We believe that such a settlement at this time and upon the basis suggested would forever establish the power and perpetuate the injustice perpetrated by the United Mine Workers.

"2. That such a settlement would be in the public eye a confession that we have heretofore been guilty of all the offences charged against us by the said mine workers.

"3. That we have, and believe that you have, such a perfect and complete defence to the allegations made by complainants before the commission that any money award the commission would render would be far less than the amount we understand that it is proposed to concede, especially to the miners and their laborers.

"4. That aside from any money considerations the commission composed, as we believe, of men that are absolutely fair, unbiased and of unusual experience and good judgment in their findings, will make such declarations as will for many years put a ban upon the unlawful oppression of non-union men, unjustifiable demands and other grievances that we have been suffering from since 1900, when the union first took possession of our property, if, on the other hand, a single witness has been called on your part or on your behalf, it will be an absolute and distinct surrender to the miners' union, and the troubles above referred to will not only be continued but so magnified as to be absolutely unbearable.

"The hearings before the anthracite coal strike commission put the first opportunity that the coal operators ever had of presenting their case before the general public, who are really an important third party, since abstracts, at least, of these proceedings are published all over the United States, and it is a duty that we owe to ourselves as well as to them to prove that the continued and repeated charges of injustice, barbarity and extortion are absolutely unfounded, all of which the individual operators at least wish to do. The case as presented already shows such weakness that we believe they were almost disappointed when these suggestions for a compromise were made. We believe that any surrender on our part, which would be principally that this compromise would amount to, would be by far the most serious mistake ever made in the anthracite coal business."

This protest bears the signatures of twenty-four firms.

JOINT MEETING HELD. The meeting of the independent operators and railroad officials lasted an hour, and at the close President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario & Western, said President Baer was preparing a statement. Later the statement was issued and Mr. Baer left for Philadelphia.

After the signing of the names of the private operators present, the list being the same as set forth in the protest of the independent operators, together with the name of John Markie and a few others, the statement was given out by Mr. Baer, which says:

"The private operators met the coal operators, who signed the request to the president of the United States, and presented a protest against any adjustment

being made at this time, insisting that the principles involved were so serious, and affected so many interests that it will be necessary now to have the commission hear all the facts and pass its judgment on the whole controversy."

Mr. Simpson, as chairman, read a paper expressing their views and other views expressed. In the midst of the conference the request came from Washington to the operators of both sides to meet Mr. Mitchell and his associates next Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The parties present without dissent instructed Mr. Baer to make the following answer:

"The conditions are such that no substantial progress can be made by the suggested meeting. The general opinion of the operators is that it will be best for the present to go on with the hearing."

The list of operators present, besides those who signed the protest included, according to a statement issued by Mr. Baer, Lewis A. Riley, president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and Mr. Taylor, of the St. Clair Coal Company. They are called "operators from other regions."

NEGOTIATIONS STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25--All prospects for an understanding between the United Mine Workers and the coal operators outside the anthracite coal strike commission came to a sudden termination late this afternoon through the receipt of a dispatch to Wayne MacVeagh, representing the independent coal operators and the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, notifying him that at a meeting of the anthracite coal road in New York today it has been decided not to grant an interview to Mr. Mitchell and his associates, which has been suggested for Friday next. The announcement, coming as it did after an all day conference in this city between Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Mitchell and his associates, attended part of the time by Carroll D. Wright, in an endeavor to adjust some of the proposed agreements between the operators and the miners, completely surprised every one here.

MYVEAGH SURPRISED.

From a reliable source it is learned that a proposition that the operators meet Mr. Mitchell on Friday next was made at the instance of Mr. MacVeagh, who was no less surprised than Mr. Mitchell himself at the turn affairs took today. From statements made by Mr. Darrow early in the day, the impression had spread that a complete agreement would be effected at today's conference, but when the meeting broke up, Mr. Darrow read to the newspaper men in the corridor outside his room in Willard's hall a statement which made it clear that no final agreement had been reached, and that no further conference were likely to be held. Mr. Mitchell, when shown the dispatch from New York telling of the action of the operators, simply smiled and said that he had been suggested to him if it would be agreeable to meet the operators and he said it would.

Mr. Darrow and Mr. Lloyd, however, were outspoken regarding the action of the operators. Mr. Darrow said that it was now "up to the operators," and that he would return at once to Scranton and on Tuesday would appear before the commission ready to go on with the hearing. Mr. Lloyd, holding in his hand the Associated Press dispatch, referred to the fact that at Friday's conference it had been suggested to arrange some matters on which there was still some disagreement.

"And yet," said Mr. Lloyd, "these same men, who only last week wired the commission their assent to the general provisions of the tentative agreement, and upon the strength of which they were adjourned for a week in order to give the parties time to get together, now go completely back to their former actions and call it all off. We are satisfied to go before the commission and continue the hearing," said Messrs. Mitchell, Darrow and Lloyd.

Left here at 6:50 over the Pennsylvania railroad for Scranton.

REPORT OF INTER-STATE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25--The preliminary report of the interstate commerce commission on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30 last contains returns of railway companies operating 155,946 miles of line, or possibly \$8 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States.

The passenger earnings of these railways were \$472,428,165 and the freight earnings \$1,200,884,603. Including these earnings from operations the total gross earnings amounted to \$1,773,200, or \$3738 per mile of line, and the operating expenses to \$1,108,137,405, or \$2645 per mile of line, showing that net earnings were \$665,062,795, or \$1192 per mile. The earnings were \$51,388,000 greater than during the previous year.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 25--President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is to write a book. He announces this to personal friends in this city today evening. It will deal with the question of capital and labor and give a detailed history of the 1900 and 1910 strikes.

Per Year

MEMO

"There will be for the use of the balance now in position, but it will be necessary now to have the commission hear all the facts and pass its judgment on the whole controversy."

RICH OR IN

The London here yesterday. Le Roi No. 2 9th November, telegrams as for month amount of \$66 ton of copper amount to \$12,000 diamond drill cost of west of transvaal of ore above 500 feet shows the ore of three assays per 2-2 per cent to crosscut to shoot; have a body." (Sept. \$86.35.)

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