

Mining News of The Pacific Coast

ALASKA

A material reported by the State mining bureau of California is supposed to be tungstate of iron, has proved to be limonite. The material was found in the sluices where they had been washing out stream tin. While retorted about the exact locality, they stated it was in Northwest Alaska, somewhere on the Seward Peninsula, some-where on a somewhat area where the men were working certain creeks for gold. When they got gold they found little or no tin, but on four different creeks they found so much tin that according to their representation each man washed out about 1000 pounds per day. The specimens taken to the mining bureau were undoubtedly pieces of stream tin, in the opinion of the chemist of that institution. Should the information as to the extent and amount of tungstate be authentic, other prospectors in Northwest Alaska will doubtless search for tin hereafter as well as for gold. There seems to be very little doubt that tin does exist there, but the extent of the deposit is still, of course, entirely uncertain. — Engineering and Mining Journal.

We are reminded by the Mining Journal of Ketchikan, Alaska, that in a review of the copper situation, in a recent issue, nothing was said of the "great and practically inexhaustible" copper deposits of southeastern Alaska. The Journal adds: "We have here in southeastern Alaska immense copper deposits which can be made to yield the red metal at a less cost than in the world, the associated gold values alone being sufficient to cover all costs of mining, smelting and transportation to market, with a goodly margin of profit over and above the value of the copper, all of which last will be so much clear gain. These copper-gold deposits are so situated in relation to all material natural advantages that they can be developed at a mere fraction of the original expenditure required in any other mining district of which the Mining Journal has any knowledge, either personal or hearsay, and when developed will be able to sell copper in the market at a less price than the cost at which it can be produced at any of the mines referred to by the Mining News. This, because of the fact that, wrought for the gold values alone, handsome profits are assured, and the copper may therefore be considered just so much additional clear gain."

These claims of our Alaskan contemporary appear to have considerable basis in fact. A party of government geologists are on their way to Alaska for the purpose of making further investigations into the copper deposits of that territory. One of the geologists, who has given much study to the question, said that he thought it "highly likely" that in the course of a few years the annual copper output of Alaska would be more valuable than the territory's production of gold. A preliminary party started two weeks ago for the Copper River district, which will be the scene of the investigations. This party carried the supplies and general equipment for the expedition and are reported to be on the ground with everything in readiness for the geologists by May 15th.

It is the belief of all the experts in Washington that Alaska possesses a great wealth of copper, and that the development of these deposits will be an attractive possibility for the best gold mines of that district. Professor Brooks of the Geological Survey said: "I think it very probable that the copper output of Alaska will eventually be more valuable than the gold production there. But it will require the investment of considerable money, and will involve several years' hard work, for copper mining calls for heavy machinery that must reach bottom rock. Then, again, the best deposits are located some distance from the coast, and would require the laying of about 300 miles of railroad in order to get the ore to the coast. Of the \$8,000,000 gold that was taken out of the Alaska mines last year, \$7,000,000 came from the placer diggings. These are ephemeral sort of projects, and will, sooner or later, become exhausted, when underground mining will have to be taken up. So far, the only underground mining that has been attempted has been in southeastern Alaska, where there will be some important developments in the next few years. I have seen specimens of copper in the northern belt weighing 15 pounds, being almost 100 per cent pure copper. A monster lump of copper weighing several tons, was found some time since in the southern belt." — American Mining Times.

From the 1901 report of Superintendent MacDonald of the Alaska-Treadwell G. M. Co. at Treadwell, it appears that the mines consist of three groups, the Mexican, the Ready Bullion and the Treadwell group. Together they operate 880 stamps and employ over a thousand men. The ore in these mines averaged for the Mexican \$2.25 per ton, for the Ready Bullion \$2.15 and for the Treadwell \$2.07 and \$1.80. The total operating cost of the Mexican and Ready Bullion mines for the year was \$52,692.48, and the product \$701,854.96, leaving a net profit of \$138,662.48. The Treadwell group gave a net profit almost equal to the other two, because of the greater quantity of ore treated. Nearly three-fourths of the operating expenses are paid out in wages.

ARIZONA

United Verde, Senator W. A. Clark's copper mine at Jerome is said to be virtually closed as the result of a strike, 500 men having been discharged there within a few days.

It is reported that the Calumet & Hecla Copper M. Co. has bought an extensive copper property adjoining the Copper Queen at Bisbee.

Superintendent Henderson of the Rochester M. Co., operating properties at Placetrans, says the company will soon put in hoisting works, sink 300 feet and erect a 10-stamp mill.

CALIFORNIA

Probably the lowest cost charges for mining and milling at depth on the mother lode in California are now being made in the operation of the Keystone mine at Amador, where the costs are about \$1.50 a ton. Water power and electric power are both used. The report of the Mountain Copper Mining Company, Limited, of California, for 1901, as issued in London, shows that a net profit of \$380,000 was made during the year. Of this \$125,000 is to be paid as dividend and \$250,000 placed to reserve fund. For some time the directors have been aware that the mine is being exhausted, and they are desirous of reducing the capital accordingly. The scheme for doing so is now before the shareholders. It provides for the formation of a new company with a capital of \$250,000 in ordinary shares of \$1 each, and \$750,000 debentures bearing 6 per cent interest, of \$3 each, as compared with \$1,250,000 in \$5 shares at present.

The Blue Vein mine, in the vicinity of Bodie, has been bonded for \$1000,000 by an eastern syndicate. There is a prospect of a smelter being built at Chloride, San Bernardino county. Mining men are devoting considerable attention to the mica deposits found about sixty miles from Bakersfield. The mother lode of California is demonstrating the "life," permanency and value of its great mines in a striking way at this period. Among the largest reserves of pay ore in its history, its neighbor, the Governor, has just rewarded the faith and money that reopened it with a showing that causes the erection of a 60-stamp mill. The Old Given, so much greater after its second birth, is showing up so well at depth that twenty stamps are to be added to its eighty.

J. P. Parks, superintendent of the South Eureka mine at Sutter Creek, states that he is sinking the main shaft below the 2000 foot level, and will sink the shaft at least 200 feet before starting the new levels.

COLORADO

The Daily Mining Record says: "It is foolish to suppose for one minute that Colorado people underestimate the standing of John Hays Hammond. Everyone knows that he ranks at the very top in his particular profession. His general opinion as to the future of the Colorado copper industry is that the people of Colorado are taken in by the matter of Stratton's independence. He has left it to appear that the mine is played out irretrievably, to the detriment of the entire camp. It is not surprising that he is anxious to have his people appear in the best light, and has refrained from showing up the shortsighted judgment of the life of which, so far as one ore shoot was concerned, was bound to be limited. In justice to the camp, the truth regarding the actual condition of affairs should be officially stated. The ore shoot pinching out of the property, while in a deplorable condition for necessarily mean the impoverishment of this shoot. It is yet an unsolved problem as to how deep the ore shoots of the Cripple Creek district will prove productive. So far, however, most encouraging results have been had in exploring the deep measures, and well-informed men, thoroughly familiar with the conditions in the camp, give as their opinion that these ore shoots will be productive to as great a depth as human ingenuity can devise means to operate them."

The American Mining News in commenting upon the matter says: "Mr. Hammond has been quick to discern and pessimistic views on Cripple Creek generally, and declares emphatically that his opinions relate only to the one property, 'The Stratton mine,' he says, 'has been one of the greatest gold mines of the world in my opinion. Every mine has its period of life, some long, some short. That of the Independence has been comparatively short, but it has been a greater one, and has few gold mines in the world, and any camp that has a mine like Stratton's, the Portland and several others of that class is entitled to rank high among the gold camps of the world. When Stratton's Independence is worked out it will in no way affect the status of any other mine in the district.'"

Mr. Hammond's sincere confidence in the Colorado field can hardly be questioned, in view of the reports that the Venture Corporation, acting on Mr. Hammond's advice, is about to purchase extensive properties at Ouray. In fact, while time may prove that Mr. Hammond was unduly cautious in his reports, the whole controversy seems in a fair way to show that while one famous mine may have reached the end of its usefulness, neither the district nor the state is to be regarded less favorable.

The report of the Exploration Company of London for 1901, shows that there has been a still further depreciation in the value of the investments held, while no profitable transactions

have been carried through. A loss of \$190,000 has been made, which, following on a net loss of \$200,000 during 1900, has rendered it necessary for the shareholders and directors to consider the position of the company very carefully. The losses of the company have been chiefly due to the unfortunate investments in Paris Tramway and Tramway shares and the absence of profitable transactions is due partly to the fact that the holdings in Johannesburg land and South African mining shares are not realizable at a profit at present and partly to the dullness in the markets for American and Mexican mining shares held by the company. The directors have re-valued these investments and have written them down by the amount of the balance of reserve fund, \$264,000, so their value now stands at \$264,000.

Work at the Yak mine, Leadville, is going right on. The ore, of which the best of 3000 tons month is low grade sulphide, with some zinc. During the year 1901 five million dollars was paid for the purchase of mining property and the erection of new mills in San Juan county, besides the great amount of development which was done.

A strike of pay ore has been made about a mile south of Bare Hills City. It is said to run 840 in gold, and also to carry a good per cent of copper as well. The Sunset-Eclipse workings on Great Mountain are sending out a great amount of smelting grade ore.

In the fifth level of the Gold Dollar Consolidated in the Bare Hills district, three feet of \$30 ore is being worked.

Chicago capitalists have become the owners of some mining property in Ouray county, they having bought the Tempest group for \$35,000. These prospects adjoin the famous Camp Bird in Imogene basin.

A shipment of good ore from the Waco Weta, owned by the Maroon Company, has been sent out. The output for the Cripple Creek district for March, as indicated by figures furnished to the different reduction plants and smelters, is as follows: Colorado-Philadelphia

Plant	Tons.	Con.	Total.
Standard	24,000	\$33	\$792,000
Union	8,500	30	255,000
Dorcas	1,500	25	37,500
Economic	4,500	35	157,500
Smelters and miscel.	14,000	56	784,000
Total	52,500		\$2,026,000

IDAHO

The United Mines Company has secured the Tiger group of seven claims at Thunder Mountain. This group is south of the Dewey property. The price paid was close to \$30,000.

Work has been resumed at the Hatfield group of mines on the Halley gold belt by the Hollister syndicate.

The Victor, Donley, West Fork, Junction and Resort placer claims in Thunder Mountain have been sold to Welsch parties for \$20,000.

A few weeks from now will see the real beginning of another remarkable mining rush—that to the Thunder Mountain region in Idaho. This is about all that can be said with certainty about Thunder Mountain at this time. Wild stories of the marvellous riches that fill the mountains and canyons for thirty miles or so have been floating over the snow and getting into the papers under big headlines, but these reports are vague and conflicting, and there is an almost complete lack of reliable information about the resources of the district. Whatever the merits and future of the district, the reports we are now reading in the newspapers are grossly exaggerated beyond question.

Thunder Mountain is in a remote region difficult of access, but it has been known and prospected for many years. There are some valuable producing mines in the region, notably the Dewey. The district never attracted much attention until late last fall, when some discoveries were made which attracted attention and since then, while several feet of snow has clothed the country, tales of fabulous wealth in lodes and placers have been multiplying in number. Last fall there was less than one hundred prospectors in the entire district. Such of these as has come out for the winter have told wonderful tales, declaring it to be the "greatest gold-bearing belt in the United States." The press has characteristically blazed forth the "good story" public imagination has been fired and thousands are getting ready for the dash in, which will be in progress as soon as the snow is nearly gone and the trails are fairly open, which will be during May. Nothing can stem the stampede which is gathering and Thunder Mountain will see a large figure in the general mining news for the rest of the year. Most people will go after gold, but there will be another army that will go to get the gold that other people bring in dig out of the ground. Stocks of goods of every description will be rushed to the new camps, townships will be laid out and boomed and every feature of a mining settlement will characterize this new paragraph in western mining history—Pacific Coast Miner.

Reports from the Consolidated Hydraulic M. Co.'s operations at Lucile and Freedom state that the company will bring an ample supply of water on to the property, which has heretofore been considered of little value because of its height. The improvements contemplated include a suspension bridge across the Salmon 225 feet high and 180 feet long, to carry 5000 inches of water on to the Fockler high bar on the west side of the river. It is expected to have this in operation this year.

MONTANA

The Boston & Montana Mining Company a few days ago applied to the supreme court for an order restraining the Montana Ore Purchasing Company from working the Pennsylvania mine south of the 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 and 800 foot levels. The order is asked for pending appeal from the action of Judge William Clancy in refusing an injunction to the same effect. The ground in question is declared by the Boston & Montana not to be included

in that awarded to the Montana Ore Purchasing Company in his decree on the same contest.

NEVADA

The Shannon mine, located sixteen miles from Reno on the Virginia and Truckee railroad, has been purchased by an Ogden company. The ore from this mine nets a good profit.

It is claimed that at the Harris mine, near Washoe City, a body of ore has been uncovered showing a value of \$200 per ton. A rich strike has been made in the east drift of the Brougher shaft, one of the Tonopah Mining Company's mines; at the 250-foot level a seven foot ledge was struck of horn silver that will average \$800 per ton in silver besides the usual per cent in gold.

The amount of ore shipped from the Con. California and Virginia mine during the last week in March, to the Kinkead mill, was 228,385 pounds, 184,170 being second grade and 44,215 being first grade ore.

Work of timbering and repairing the main drifts at the Best and Belcher mine, Virginia City, has been done lately. The Phoenix group of claims at Ely were sold last month to a Boston syndicate for \$65,000.

A clean-up of 330 tons of ore from the Silver Hill mine on the Comstock returned a gold bar worth \$4,134.09. A rich copper find has been made near Carson. The ore carries 20 per cent copper and 820 in gold and silver.

The Southern Klondike mines, nine miles south of Tonopah, are producing. About \$26,000 worth of ore has been shipped from one of the mines owned by Bell & Court. One iron ledge, on which a shaft has been sunk about 25 feet, shows galena and iron that carries \$20 in gold, besides silver and lead values. The main quartz ledge, owned by Bell & Court, is over a mile in length and from 4 to 14 feet wide. About a mile from Southern Klondike is Eastern Klondike, one ledge being worked by Sharp & Moore having produced ore that went over 700 ounces in silver per ton.

OREGON

The richest strike yet has been made in the Don Juan in the Summit district, noted for its rich strikes. A body of one four feet wide of the average value of \$100 per ton has been uncovered.

M. C. Kester, manager of the Buckeye mine, near Baker City, states that experiments have proved that the ore can be treated successfully. A roasting and leaching plant, capable of treating 100 tons of ore per day, will be erected this season. The company is installing machinery and making permanent improvements.

J. T. Miller, of Chicago, president of the Eureka G. & C. M. & S. Co., recently organized with capital of \$2,300,000 to work the ore of the Imhaha copper mines of Snake River, says he is satisfied there is ore enough in sight in the Imhaha mines to keep several smelters in operation, but that so long as transportation facilities are not provided smelters cannot be constructed or operated there. He states that the Eureka company would put in a 100-ton smelter by October 1st if a suitable boat was put on Upper Snake river.

MINING NOTES

Exclusive mining privileges in the eastern Siberian peninsula, it is claimed, have been granted by the Russian government to J. Rosene of San Francisco and Colonel Wonslarsky, retired, of the Russian Imperial Guard. The boundaries of the tract are as follows: East Behring sea; south, Behring sea; north, Arctic ocean; west, line from Anadir bay through the river Angourina to the Arctic. The area is as big as Washington, Oregon and California combined. The exploration and development will begin as soon as possible. Trading stations will be established at St. Lawrence bay, Plover bay and Anadir. The concession admits machinery, provisions and all the supplies of the company for twenty-five years free of duty. The policy in purchasing will be to buy from Russian concerns as much as possible, but the United States will be drawn upon heavily for supplies and machinery. The Northwest Siberian Company, incorporated in St. Petersburg with Rosene as manager, will develop the concession.

"Of valuable semi-official report on the mining conditions and the mining outlook of the Klondike is given in the 'Golden Clean-up' edition of the Dawson Daily News. "It is a significant and gratifying fact that the business transacted in the gold commissioner's office at Dawson last year ending November 30th, exceeds in volume that of any previous year in the history of the office. There has been during the last year a considerable number of abandoned and new creeks opened up in addition to a steady increase of business in connection with nearly all the older creeks. "Of the abandoned and new creeks which have recently come before the public eye, Henderson, Montana and tributaries and All Fold and tributaries are chief. More than a thousand claims have been recorded on Montana and tributaries and Henderson and tributaries.

"Stewart river tributaries, including Clear creek, are promising. The same may be said of Big Salmon, Forty-mile and Hootling. H. Bernhardt, who for over a year has been engaged by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Phillip islands, has returned to San Francisco. He says: 'I saw at Leyte, in the Island of Samar, a ledge of gold quartz running down to the water's edge and extending many miles into the interior. The country is well wooded. In Mindanao island we found veins of coal.' Iron rails are preferable to steel rails in mines. The steel rails require much more time and labor to lay and straighten, and the use of them involves more cost in the long run than the iron rails do, even though the latter may cost more in the beginning. The iron rails will also outlive the

steel rails, being less rapidly corroded by ordinary mine water. In mine timbering it is calculated that square columns are about one-quarter stronger than round ones of the same diameter. The safe load on a timber column is calculated at 600 pounds per square inch for heights under 20 feet. Cedar and aspen are weak, showing an ultimate strength of 4000 pounds per square inch; red pine gives 6300 pounds; white pine, 5400 pounds; black spruce, 5700 pounds. The strength of the stick is proportional to the area of cross-section over which the load is distributed. If a post has an area of 12x12 inches and the bearing on its head is confined to a space of 6x6 inches, the full cross section were only 6x6 inches. The strength of freshly cut timbers is from 25 to 40 per cent less than that of the seasoned timbers, and their life underground is likely to be from 40 to 60 per cent shorter, being subject to rapid decay and susceptible to fungus growth. The longevity of timber is increased by maintenance of uniform conditions of dryness of moisture.

MINING NEAR KETCHIKAN

Development is in Progress and Ore is Being Shipped.

W. W. Butler, of Ketchikan, Alaska, who has been connected for the past year or so with the Wales Copper Mining Company of Tacoma, arrived in this city last Saturday evening en route for Minneapolis on business. The company's property is located near Kasaan, Prince of Wales Island, and shows excellent indications, Mr. Butler states, though the development work has not progressed very far as yet. A mile of tramway has been built, buildings erected and a commencement made on the tunnel. In speaking of the prospects of that region for the coming summer Mr. Butler said: "There will be great activity in development on the island this summer. The snow is practically gone now, and men were already coming in when I left. It is a quartz mining proposition entirely and many good prospects in copper and gold ore have been opened up. A new stamp mill is being put in at the Sea Level mine, twenty-four miles from Ketchikan, on the island, and also five stamp mills will be placed on the Golden Fleeces property at Dolmi, and the Puyallup mine at Hollis, owned by Robert Ellison and other Tacoma parties, this spring. Gold ore has been taken from the Valparaiso mine running \$200 to the ton.

"The conditions are such that there even a poor man with a prospect can develop it, as he can fish during the summer and earn enough to keep him while working on the mine during the winter. "Another feature that little has been said about but which may lead to large developments some day, is the presence of iron ore on the island in large quantities, together with an abundance of limestone. All that is lacking for smelting operations is a kolbin coal, and it is very probable that such will be found there or near by. This matter, however, will take time to develop. Gold and copper mining operations are being pushed forward, and much of the ore is being shipped to the Tacoma smelter." — Tacoma Ledger.

NEWS FROM THE WAR

A Rosslander Writes to One of His Friends Here.

Alderman Harry Daniel received a letter yesterday from Corporal Tom Hughes who left Rossland with the contingent formed in British Columbia a few months ago. It is dated Newcastle, March 2nd, and reads as follows: "Our regiment arrived here safe and sound. The Rossland boys are all well up to the present. J. Squires is sergeant in our troop, and I am corporal. We have not run up against the Boers yet, but expect to do so at some time this month. If it is not a very pleasant camping out. "I hear that the miners have all returned to work. I shall never forget the people of Rossland as they always treated me all right. We have a splendid time here, picquet every other night, and stand to arms each morning at 4:30, but, of course, this is nothing new to me. Remember me to the Eagles, and tell them that Brother Squires, Ross and myself still have our wings and hope to pull through with them. Remember me to S. Hobbs, and tell E. Plass to send me an international schooner in an envelope."

Hughes was also a member of the first contingent sent out from British Columbia, as his letter indicates.

Every Rosslander will remember that in the fall of 1900 His Excellency Lord Minto visited the Golden City and that an incident of his visit was a presentation of a medal by the Governor-General to Colonel Jackson, the well known colored gentleman, who has since left for the east. It is not so well known that the medal in question had for its foundation a four piece and that it was the first fifty-cent piece he used after one side had been completed. The jeweler saw no reason why the coin should be lost even if it were defaced, and placed it in circulation. The coin has evidently been floating around the city for the past 19 months without special notice, for yesterday it came into the possession of Fred Harding, cashier at the Red Mountain depot. Mr. Harding received the piece in the ordinary course of business and does not know from whom he received it. He believes it is worth half a dollar as a curio, however, and will retain it as a pocket-piece.

THE RICE ROMANCE

HITHERTO UNWRITTEN CHAPTERS IN LIVES OF FORMER ROSSLANDERS.

HOW MRS. RICE SECURED MRS. RICE NO. 1'S CONSENT TO DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS.

Considerable interest has been excited locally by the publication in a Williamsport, Pa., newspaper of the appended paragraph:

"It was not until recently that the full facts in the famous elopement case of E. T. Rice, for several years a prominent merchant in Carbondale, Ill., was brought to light. Rice five years ago had employed in his large dry goods establishment Ina Custer, daughter of Col. John W. Custer, the lecturer and political orator. He was at the time the father of four bright children. They became enamored with each other, and taking several hundred dollars and leaving an indebtedness of \$7,000, left for parts unknown. "Some time ago Col. Custer was surprised by a visit from his daughter, who came from Rossland, B. C., to arrange with Mrs. Rice, who was then living at Tacoma, for a divorce from her husband. To Mrs. Rice an offer was made of \$1000 if she would secure a divorce, which was accepted, and at the next term of the Perry county circuit court the case was quietly tried and a legal separation granted. Miss Custer left for British Columbia and was but recently married. Colonel Custer claims that the couple are perfectly happy, and that Rice is now a prosperous business man of that city. Mrs. Rice No. 1 still resides in Tacoma. No cause for the strange affair was ever given, other than the beauty of Miss Custer completely captivated Rice." The parties mentioned are well known in Rossland, having resided here up to a few months since. Mr. and Mrs. Rice now reside in Seattle, where they have gone into business.

INTERESTING TEST

LE ROI COMPANY WILL EXPERIMENT WITH NO. 1 DUMP MATERIAL.

FOUR CARS TO BE SHIPPED TO NORTHPORT AT ONCE FOR TESTS.

Within the next day or two the Le Roi company will ship four cars of material from the No. 1 dump to the Northport smelter. The shipment is by way of an experiment, the outcome of which will be watched with keen interest. If it eventuates that the smelter can treat this material profitably, it is understood that the Le Roi will proceed to ship a large portion of the big dump, comprising the material taken out in the course of sinking the original workings from the surface to the 600-foot level.

This dump contains many thousand tons of low grade ore, and the question to be determined is, of course, as to whether the average values are sufficient to permit of profitable treatment under existing circumstances. Should this prove to be the case, the fact will be of importance to the camp, as the weekly output of ore will be substantially increased by the shipments from this source. It is generally understood that the average values in the dump are quite equal to those of the big Boundary properties, although this does not necessarily mean that the material can be profitably handled, the difference in the constituents of the ore being materially in favor of the Boundary product.

Work has been under way for several days on the tramway at the dump, constructed under the regime of W. A. Carlyle, former manager of the Le Roi. This tramway was never put into active use but will now be utilized in handling the material on the dump. If the experiment about to be conducted results satisfactorily.

BICYCLE PUMP IN ACTION.

George Smith, a 15 year old boy, is under the care of a physician, suffering from one of the most peculiar cases known to medical science. It appears that some time since he had three other boys were playing together, when one of the lads, much the oldest of the three, suggested to Young Smith that he open his mouth and that he would "blow him up" with a bicycle pump. The lad assented, and the threat was fully carried out, the boy's stomach being literally converted into a balloon. The boy was taken sick as a result. The stomach was relieved of its surplus of atmosphere, but the boy did not get well. This went on until several days ago when the physician was called in. He made a thorough examination of the case, and made the astonishing discovery that the pressure on the boy's stomach had been so strong as to dilate the walls thereof, and that the lad's food receptacle was nearly a third lower than it should be.

The enlarged stomach necessarily encroached on the other organs of the lower abdomen, and the walls, weakened by the stretching, do not contract sufficiently to perform the duty of digestion. The lad's condition is very critical.

THE FOURTH CONTINGENT.

A Party of 25 Recruits Left for Halifax Yesterday.

TORONTO, April 17.—A party of 25 recruits for the Fourth Contingent left for Halifax this morning. Twenty-five men recruited at Peterborough accompanied them.

Miner

news of the special attention general interests people copies for application. RATES: PER ANNUM.....75c PER QUARTER.....30c PER MONTH.....10c PER COPY.....5c

SCALP AND TONIC. THERE IS A SENSIBLE ARTICLE. AMERICAN STUDENTS COME A POTENT FACTOR.

SCHOLARSHIPS

THE "SPEAKER" A SENSIBLE ARTICLE. AMERICAN STUDENTS COME A POTENT FACTOR.

April 19.—The "Speaker" article to the probable Rhodes scholarships on duty. It thinks it safe influence of the Germans saying the former will titate towards a Tenn-ill it will be too small affect the settled life and Oxford. The colonials, of are many already at Ox- tendency to impress the life of the college as the students of the Unit- is in the American the "Speaker" anti-d- test changes. The writer remarks:

now two distinct classes at Oxford. The sons of ected by a more or less of Anglomaniya, who are English than the English. These may also be ignor- scheme. The second class consists of sons of Eng- ents who have settled in wish to maintain Eng- I believe that nearly scholaships will go to this class. I have never pure bred Americans to Oxford or Cambridge his parents thought he better education at those than at home. The re- will be the same, for their fathers may be, the no is the son of English American as anybody to forget his nationality and him at Oxford."

these premises, the writer at 100 young American trying in their nationality" a potent factor in im- personality on the stud- with the natural re- organized American so- yells, class buttons and American spirit generally, accentuate the existing between Oxford and Cam-

UNREST IN RUSSIA

of M. Siplaguane Is the absorbing Topic. BERSBURG, Friday, April 18.—The assassination of M. Siplaguane, April 15th, by a student shoest, is still the absorb- conversation, but one sees the murderer is still give to tions. The case is causing untold anxiety, especially developed that the assassin days without being re- pite of the supposed owners of the secret service officers of the situation is illus- fact that a high official police authorities and cate- as to whether they are any unregistered per-

is of the burning of the tecklenberg's chateau, in Russia, shows that a small asants was involved in they destroyed everything at which was not worth is widespread apprehen- circles is evidenced by at even officials of the mi- interior are found story obviously impossible of Coxey army of 10,000 marching from Pottava, 70 Kharkoff, to St. Peters-

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THE UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN COMMERCE.

A Washington dispatch of recent date tells us that the United States enjoys more of Canadian commerce than the rest of the world put together. Attention is directed to this fact in that portion of the "Commercial Relations of 1901" (now in press) which deals with United States trade with Canada. It is pointed out that so closely allied are trade conditions in the United States and Canada that prosperity or depression in the United States immediately finds echo in the trade of their northern neighbor. In 1877 Great Britain lost her lead in the matter of goods sent into the Dominion, and from that year forward, with but a slight interval, the country to the south of us has steadily lengthened the gap. It is not as widely realized as it should be that Canada is the best customer they have, excepting only Great Britain and Germany.

Consul-General Bittinger, at Montreal, in a report on the subject says: "The United States does more business with Canada than with the whole of South America; as much as with Central America, Mexico and the West Indies together, and nearly as much as with Africa, Asia and Oceania."

"Our present tariff policy toward Canada," says the consul-general, "causes the building up of great manufacturing interests to compete with our own. If we seek trade in other countries, we must not deny them the opportunity to sell some of their products to us. Canada wants to send to the United States her lumber, wood pulp, hay, barley and minerals. The United States consumes more lumber and paper than any other nation in the world, and she should be glad to admit lumber and wood pulp free. If the United States would take off the duty on Canadian coal (which could be profitably sold only to a very limited extent along our eastern coast), our coal would be admitted into Canada free, and our sales of coal in the Dominion would be double what they are at present."

Canada's total importation for consumption in the last fiscal year amounted to \$181,238,000. Imports from the United States reached the splendid figure of \$110,465,000, an increase of some \$600,000 over the preceding year.

Figures are given to show that the preferential tariff has failed to affect seriously trade movements. Dutiable goods from the United States showed a decrease of about \$300,000 last year, but this is attributed to the growth of Canadian industries.

As a curious instance of how industries may be throttled by legislation, Consul-General Bittinger relates that the British preferential tariff enabled British exporters last year to send to the Dominion woolen goods to the value of ten millions. As they were considered of better quality than, and as cheap, as the home product, many Canadian mills have been obliged to close down.

Consul Shepard, at Hamilton, in his report, calls attention to the interesting fact that the big dry goods houses of Canada send their milliners and modistes to New York several times a year to observe and copy styles, and have practically turned their backs on the European modes formerly so popular.

CANADIAN MEAT.

The dispatches yesterday morning tell us that the butchers' association of London held a meeting at which a petition was framed and sent to parliament asking that the present restrictions on the importation of cattle from Canada and Argentine be removed. The meeting asserted that in view of the reduction in the American meat supply the action they asked was imperative in order to prevent a meat famine during coronation week. Another meeting of a similar nature was held at Manchester, at which representatives from 120 cities of the United Kingdom attended. It was further stated that in the House of Commons R. V. Hanbury, president of the board of agriculture, said the government had no reason to apprehend a serious meat shortage, and that it could not entertain a proposal to remove the restrictions on cattle imported from Canada.

We call attention to this matter because it seems strange that Canada should be made the target for restrictions, particularly of the prohibitive

nature that seems to exist. There is nothing against the beef cattle of Canada that will not apply to the United States; in fact, the conditions, if anything, are more favorable to this side than to the other. No people in the world enjoy the privilege of eating better meat than do Canadians. The broad acres of the central west afford the best pasturage to be found anywhere. The raising of beef cattle is an infant industry that we all expect some day will grow into stalwart proportions. And just at the threshold of the industry we find that a great barrier has been erected, over which we are not permitted to pass. We take it for granted that the authorities in Great Britain are acting in the utmost good faith from their point of view. But we believe, like the moral illustrated by the shield planted at the two forks of the road, one side of which was gilded in gold and the other burnished with silver, so that the traveler coming either way would only see the gold on the silver side of the shield as the case might be, the president of the board of agriculture only sees one side of the question, and if his department would investigate a little deeper he would find that Canadian beef cattle are as free from disease as any in the world.

There have been no disturbed conditions in Canada such as have existed in South Africa to throw the cattle business out of its legitimate channels. Cattle men have been going along in the even tenor of their way, paying exclusive attention to a very useful and necessary business. There may be isolated cases of disease among animals of all kinds. It is fresh in the minds of most readers that several times in the last few years the authorities in the Kootenays have quarantined against American horses, teamsters being compelled in the Kettle River Valley, below Grand Forks, to change horses before being allowed to proceed. From our knowledge we believe the Canadian authorities are more particular to keep free from disease domestic animals of all kinds than are the authorities on the other side of the line. We say this out of no disrespect, but from a close observation of the condition of things. As a consequence Canadian raised cattle, horses, sheep and hogs can better stand the test of examination than almost any country that could be named. And still restrictions are placed on the importation of Canadian cattle that do not seem to exist in regard to American cattle.

Without discussing the privileges of preferential trade and loyalty to the British flag so manifest on Canadian soil, we sincerely believe that the barrier could be lifted on the importation into the United Kingdom of Canadian meats.

Notwithstanding many adverse circumstances the output of ore from the Rossland mines promises to be greater this year than ever before. It will be seen from the official figures given below that there has never been a decrease since 1894, in which year the first shipments were made. There has been a growing increase each year—not a marvelous one—but enough to ensure a steady growth and substantial prosperity to the entire community. It can be stated with the utmost confidence that if the citizens of Rossland as a whole have not prospered it cannot be laid at the door of the mines.

That Rossland has won its right to be termed the Premier Mining Camp of the broad Dominion goes without saying. The fact is doubly impressive when the appended statement of tonnage and values of ores in the camp since it first appeared on the horizon is considered:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Tons, Value. Rows include 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

The statement of the camp's output for 1901, as secured from the mines, is given herewith:

Table with 3 columns: Mines, Tons, Value. Rows include Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Rossland G. W., Iron Mask, Bonanza, Home Stake, I. X. L., Spitzee, Velvet, Monte Cristo, Evening Star, Giant, Portland.

In Sunday morning's Miner appeared the figures for last week's shipments, as well as those from the first of the year to that date, being four months less about 10 days. We reproduce the figures below:

Table with 3 columns: Week, Year, Tons. Rows include Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Cascade, Bonanza, Velvet, Centre Star, Rossland G. W., War Eagle, Spitzee.

The output for the next few days to

the end of this month, it is safe to predict, will be 15,000 tons, which, added to the 106,849 tons above given, will make 121,849 tons of ore shipped for the first four months of this year. The ore production will increase rather than decrease for the remaining months of the year 1902, but assuming for the sake of argument that the production of ore will continue at the same rate for the remaining eight months of the year as during the past four (nearly) months and we will have a total for the year of \$65,547 tons of ore mined and shipped from the camp. This is an increase over last year of \$6,414 tons. And we think it safe to point out that this forecast will be increased rather than otherwise. The Le Roi dump, if found profitable, will all be worked which will add just so much to the total output of the mines. Furthermore, the Centre Star and the War Eagle will probably increase their output in the near future, to swell the figures above given. The Le Roi's output for last year was only 150,876 tons, and at the end of this month it will doubtless amount to 31,500. Multiplying these last figures by three and we have 274,500 tons from this one mine alone, an increase of 123,624 tons over last year. The reader can easily discover that our forecast is most conservative. Those living here and acquainted with the great mines of Rossland will appreciate this fully, as they are fairly well acquainted with the condition of the mines, the ore blocked out as well as of (that in slight) to say nothing of one or two properties that are likely to join the shippers.

The Miner invites the attention of its readers to these facts and figures, and particularly those skeptical papers on the coast which have depicted in the past to "throw it" into Rossland. Our people have the greatest reason to look on the bright side of the future. Rossland still maintains her place as the banner mining camp of the province.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

A summary of the estimated provincial expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1903, is given below:

Table with 2 columns: Service, Amount. Rows include Public debt, Civil government (Salaries), Administration of Justice (Salaries), Legislation, Public Institutions (Maintenance), Hospitals and Charities, Administration of Justice (other than Salaries), Education, Transport, Revenue Services, Public Works, Works and Buildings, Government House, Streets, Bridges and Wharves, Surveys, Contingencies, Miscellaneous.

CRITICISM INDULGED IN.

Criticism is indulged in by the way the "Hot Air" celebration was conducted. The invited guests from abroad were rushed through without being given a chance to see any of the great mines of the Boundary country or the great smelting works located therein. It seems that the guests had even to walk or ride in wagons into Republic, the track not being laid within five miles of the town. The railway magnates were in a hurry in everything they did—not even waiting for the line to be finished. The guests should have been given time to see the surrounding towns, visit the mines and smelters, and get a good view of the country generally. They went home but little wiser concerning the great resources of the region in which we live than when they started. There should have been something in store for them besides plenty to eat and too much to drink and looking at the driving of the "last spike" which lacked five miles of being the last spike.

OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Those of our readers who followed the facts and figures presented in yesterday's Miner on the ore production of the Rossland camp since 1894, and the forecast made for the balance of the year 1902, based on the production of ore mined and shipped since the 1st of January to this date, could not but be favorably impressed with the outlook for the future. That the output of the mines will reach \$65,547 tons, the greatest in the history of the camp, there cannot be the least doubt, unless the unforeseen happens and the mines shut down entirely.

The statement is made that the Iron Mask people will put up additional machinery before long, which will greatly increase the tonnage from that mine. Last year the Iron Mask shipped 3733 tons, but so far this year no shipments have been made. There then is the Home Stake. This property has cut but little figure as an ore shipper in the past, but active work is to be resumed, and we can see no reason why some of the large bodies

of ore known to exist in the mine should not find its way to the smelter. This will also increase our estimate. If the Sophie Mountain railway is ever built it will mean the bringing out of large bodies of ore from the Velvet and other properties in that district. Sophie Mountain is only distant seven miles from Rossland, and, of course, is considered tributary territory. The Velvet last year shipped 163 tons; this year so far 250 tons. If the ratio is kept up till the end of the year the mine will have increased its output over the preceding 12 months by about 200 tons. This is a reasonable forecast. As we all know it is expensive to get ore out of that region at present, but with the building of the proposed railway the conditions will be changed. It means a large increase in the production and shipment of ore.

The trial shipment to the smelter from the Le Roi dump, of which mention was made on Sunday, will doubtless prove satisfactory, and regular shipments will be made in the future to either the Northport or the Trail smelter. The result of this will only add to our estimate, which will amount to a big lump sum before the close of the year if present plans are carried out.

That the output from the mines of the Rossland district will exceed that of last year, and, of course, of all preceding years, goes without saying. A revival of the mining industry throughout the Kootenay country can be seen in the horizon. We hear good reports from all sections. It is not confined to Rossland alone, but the news is encouraging all along the line. It cannot but have a good influence on trade and business of all kinds, which suffers when the mines are idle. Rossland business men had a taste of that last year, from which they have not entirely recovered. Let us look to the future and pull together.

AN UNFAIR ASSUMPTION.

Some of our contemporaries, notably the "B. C. Review," estimate that the future prosperity of Rossland depends on the margin between the costs of realization, as at present existing, and the average gross values in the ore bodies blocked out in our developed mines. This is unfair, as a review of the reduction in the costs of realization during the past five years will demonstrate.

Five years ago it cost \$25 per ton to realize the gross values contained in the Le Roi ores. Today it costs not to exceed \$8.00 per ton, notwithstanding the fact that the railway facilities are practically the same as they were five years ago. The saving effected has been wholly brought about by improved mining and smelting facilities.

The inference to be drawn from the comment of our contemporaries is that they consider the limit of improvement in the direction of a reduction in costs has been reached. No one familiar with the further possibilities in this direction will agree with the position assumed by the "Review."

A Christina Lake rancher was in Grand Forks the other day to get young fruit trees to set out on his place. The section around this beautiful sheet of water will have other attractions than mines and scenery to show people before long.

Three Japs were fined \$30 each at Pendleton, Oregon, last Wednesday for shooting robins, meadow larks and other small birds for food. Served the Japs right. We have none too many song birds on the Pacific coast and the innocents should be protected.

"Colonel" William J. Bryan has gone to Misouret to investigate the British camp said to be located there. Bryan has been eight years looking for an "issue," and he evidently thinks he smells one a long way off. He and his fellow Democrats will find that the Boer question has been settled a long time before it will do them any good in the next presidential election. Mr. Bryan should retire to his farm and mend his fences. The Boer question will be settled without his aid. It beats all the great interest some people take in other people's affairs on the eve of a presidential election. The people are not all boers.

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, indulged in a vehement tirade yesterday against the enforcement of the crimes act in Ireland. He said an "infamous conspiracy was on foot in England to foment crime in Ireland." "A hundred men," Mr. Redmond continued, "stood ready to replace every man sent to prison in this struggle." Nothing can equal the froth and fury of the average "professional patriot." But we reach the milk in the account when we read further down in the dispatch that "John Redmond and John Dillon have dispatched a joint cablegram to ex-Congressman John F. Pinney of Chicago appealing for American sympathy and support in the struggle against coercion." The ducats is what the two Johns are after.

An exchange facetiously remarks that the prize ring lost a shining light when Joe Martin changed his mind and took to politics. Why not end the

son at Victoria with a friendly bout between Martin and our much esteemed representative, Mr. Curtis. Just for points, you know, not for money. Curtis is so used to being knocked out (metaphorically speaking) that he rather enjoys it. And as for Martin, why, he is always on hand!

CURRENT COMMENT

THE ORE TAX.

Should the legislators cease their personal quarrels for a short period and settle down to the transaction of the people, for which purpose the members were elected, although many of them apparently do not realize that this is so, some attention might with profit be given to the mining laws. The enactments as to the mines have the effect of keeping capital out of the country and are thus delaying the development of one of the best mining fields yet discovered. The coast representatives have been in the ascendancy in the legislature and in the cabinet ever since the province came into existence.

They know little or nothing about the mining conditions in the interior, imagine that the Coast is all that there is of British Columbia, seem to desire to exact every possible cent from the mine owners and to burden their operations with useless regulations.

One of the most onerous of the mining laws is the two per cent tax levied on the gross proceeds of the mines, less the freight and treatment charges. This is admitted by all to be onerous, burdensome and inequitable. In some cases, where the ore is of low grade, it is claimed that the government is at present making as much as some of the mines which have put in large sums to purchase the properties they operate, to develop them and equip them with proper machinery. As this is palpably a wrong how can it be expected that capital will invest in a place where such an unfair law prevails?

The mining laws, and especially those which relate to corporations, abound in fines and penalties to do certain things which are of no real importance, the penalties, when enforced, practically amount to confiscation of the assets of the offending corporations. A number of suits are now pending in the courts for alleged breaches of these laws and if the amounts sued for can be collected, some of the companies mulcted will be bankrupted. The violations are merely of a technical nature and have inflicted no public or private injury of moment on anyone. The law should at least be changed so that the penalties would be reasonable and not unusual and drastic as they are.

These matters are worthy of the immediate attention of the lawmakers. If, however, they do not do something at once the mine owners will, of course, be compelled to go on under the present adverse conditions until, under the redistribution bill, Kootenay and Yale will be properly represented in the legislature and by men who are in sympathy with the mining industry and fully understand its wants and needs. Then the desired reform can be secured and the conditions will then be made so advantageous that investors will no longer shun the province, then the mining industry will be placed on a new and better footing and will have a growth that the natural conditions entitle it to—Nelson Miner.

WHERE LABOR IS SUPREME.

"Labor has command of the situation in Australia," remarked J. W. Campion this morning, "and I cannot say that a paradise is the result." Mr. Campion is the representative of the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio, and has just returned from a two years' trip through the Sandwich, Samoan and Fiji Islands, and Australia and New Zealand. "It seems rather odd to talk of doing business of this nature among the cannibal islands," he went on to say, "but today there is a large population of whites there, considerable business is done, and one need not be afraid of coming to a finish in a native cook pot. Sugar is the great product of these islands, and the Sandwich and Fiji groups and proper principle is detrimental to the interests of the country. It is Australia though that one can see the effects of the labor element. There everything is union, and eight hours, with only 42 hours work a week. The law is enforced very strictly and all infringements are punished. It is not an unusual thing to find an inspector enter a kitchen in Victoria or Melbourne and examine the cutlery or such like, and if the union sanction is not there it must be replaced or prosecution follows. If the cook arrives a few moments too early and starts work he is fined. In short, the whole conditions are very arbitrary. During the first three months I was in that country there were 36 holidays. The workmen have so complete command of the situation that a holiday is taken when it is desired. In Queensland, the sugar raising province, they are beginning to awake to the benefits of litigation. It is necessary there, for the coast mountains prevent moisture from reaching the interior, and as a result great droughts prevail. Everything is burned up. Pumph stations may be installed, for it has at last been understood that the natural flow of water cannot be secured. Here the law has been passed that white labor only must be employed, and all Kanakas, natives and other colored workers, have to get out."

LIKE OTHER EVILS cramps and diarrhoea come suddenly. Promptly give a dose of Perry Davis' Painkiller and the pains will go immediately. A bottle at hand will save hours of suffering—be prepared.

Mrs. E. W. Ruff returned yesterday from Seattle, where she spent several weeks most pleasantly with her daughter.

STEAMSHIP COMBINE.

German Companies Enter a Close Business Confederacy. NEW YORK, April 22.—The trans-Atlantic steamship combine, formed by J. P. Morgan, will have a capital of \$170,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 will be six per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$60,000,000 common stock and \$50,000,000 5-1/2 per cent debentures.

The underwriting syndicate has subscribed \$50,000,000, 40 per cent of which was placed abroad and the remainder here. As yet the company has barely gone beyond the organization stage. The corporate title is still undetermined.

As announced last week the combine will have an American charter, but those in authority decline to make known at this time the state in which the combine will be incorporated. It is authoritatively stated that "a working arrangement" has been made with the German lines, the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American, as a result of which the relations between the new combination and the German companies promise to be altogether harmonious.

Clement Griscorn, president of the International Navigation company, was again in conference with Mr. Morgan's partners today. He had nothing to say for publication other than that the preliminary details of the steamship consolidation were being perfected with little delay.

THE GERMAN COMPANIES.

BERLIN, April 22.—The German steamship companies have not been bought outright by the Morgan interests. They enter a close business confederacy with the American and British lines. Their ownership is not merged; their independence is safeguarded, subject only to a certain comprehensive and advantageous contract. The foregoing is the substance of crisp replies made in Hamburg and Bremen by Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line, and Herr Platt, president, and Herr Wiegand, director general of the North German Lloyd line.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A special dispatch from London to the Evening Post, referring to the Morgan combination of steamship lines, says: "As at present planned the capital of the new shipping combine would be \$60,000,000 in six per cent preferred stock, \$60,000,000 in common shares and \$50,000,000 of mortgage bonds."

IN THE COMMONS.

Heated Debate on Duties Provided for in the Budget. LONDON, April 22.—In the course of a debate on the grain tax in the House of Commons this evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, announced that "of all" or coarse meat for stock feeding would pay only three pence per hundred-weight instead of five pence. He added that in the case of four and five meals the farmers had been greatly disturbed by the fear that a heavy tax on "of all" would offset any protective advantage which they would gain by the grain duty.

The Chancellor also expressed his belief that the advance in the price of bread, which had been a half penny to one penny a loaf higher throughout Mr. Baillou's Government since the announcement, would recede so soon as the trade had adjusted itself to the new conditions.

The whole evening was occupied in a heated debate of the duties as provided for in the budget. At midnight Mr. Baillou, the Government leader, applied the closure, and the corn duties resolution was adopted by 283 votes to 197.

REEVES IS PARDONED.

Was Recently Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment—Fined \$35,515. HAVANA, April 22.—Governor-General Wood issued an order today pardoning W. H. Reeves, who was recently sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of \$35,515 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds. Reeves was liberated at once.

General Wood says he pardoned Reeves because he was a witness for the state. The order pardoning him did not come as a surprise, for it has been generally understood ever since E. G. Rathbone was first accused of being in connection with the postal frauds, that Reeves had been promised immunity by the military government. This had been denied, as well as the fact that the government had been using Reeves as a witness for the state.

The matter was referred to by counsel for Rathbone in summing up their client's case. Rathbone's lawyers declared that this promise of immunity had influenced Reeves to make statements against Rathbone.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

The Landsting Will Vote on the Treaty. COPENHAGEN, April 22.—The landsting today considered in open session the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The former minister, Dr. Deutzer, made a strong no-sale speech, covering the various arguments of the opposition against the sale of the islands. He caused a sensation by reading statements from the United States official publications showing that Estrup, the leader of the opposition, offered to sell the islands to the United States in 1892 when Estrup was prime minister and minister of finance.

Dr. Deutzer also ridiculed the fear of the opposition that the United States congress might refuse to appropriate \$5,000,000 to purchase the islands, and contended that the arguments advanced against the treaty because it did not confer citizenship and free trade on the islanders, pointing out that the Danish legislation does not extend to the islands and that Denmark does not enjoy free trade, wide as added, a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States insured the islands immediate free trade with the United States.

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THE MINES OF THE PROVINCE

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD.

All Parts of East Kootenay Shows Signs of Progress. R. L. T. Galbraith, Indian agent for the Kootenays, arrived in the city yesterday on his annual trip of inspection.

The total ore shipment tonnage through Kaslo this last week was 278 tons. THE HOSPITAL MOVEMENT. Those interested in the erection of a hospital for Kaslo have received encouraging news from Ottawa.

VICTORIA DAY. Great preparations are in progress here for the celebration of the 24th of May. We intend to outshine any other occasion and wish equal success to our sister cities so celebrating.

THE R. M. R. Recruits are rapidly bringing up the number of the local rifle corps to a strength unprecedented here before.

COOPER CREEK. Work in the new diggings is proceeding with most satisfactory results. There is no longer any doubt but that the fields are very rich, and will prove decidedly valuable.

THE YMR MINE. The Cyanide Plant is in Full Operation. The big Blake crusher which arrived in town last week has been duly installed at the Ymir Mill.

THE PHOENIX MINES. Will Consolidate Their Interests—On Shipping Basis. GRAND FORKS, B. C., April 22.—There is a deal on for the consolidation of the Dominion Copper company and the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Limited.

MINING AND ORE SHIPMENTS. Your correspondent paid a personal visit on Tuesday to the Rambler-Cariboo, that well known and most successful of mines, in the McLaughlin basin.

SPECIAL FEATURES

WHITE BEAR AND WAR EAGLE STOCKS AFFORDED STOCK DEALERS EXCITEMENT. LAST WEEK HAD FEATURES OF MORE THAN ORDINARY INTEREST.

THE PROVIDENCE. Development on the Providence mine is giving very satisfactory results. Work was begun on this property last October by Mr. Fowler when he leased the property from Howard C. Walters.

THE NO. 7. The No. 7 has cut the vein at the 300 foot level and now has drifts of considerable length at the 60 and 120 foot levels.

INJUNCTION DISCUSSED. Delegates From the Boundary Met the Attorney-General. (Special to the Miner.)

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS. The Result of a Row in a Disorderly House. (Special to the Miner.)

BURNED TO DEATH. Man, Wife and Three Children Perish in the Flames. HULL, Que., April 22.—Thos. Hall, 35 years old, a liveryman, his wife and three children, were burned to death at their home here this morning as they slept. An inquest will be held.

ALLOWED TO VOLUNTEER. TORONTO, April 22.—Colonel Otter yesterday received word that some of the permanent force would be allowed to volunteer for South Africa. Forty names have been sent to Ottawa of men who wish to go.

R. A. O. HOBBS. Mining and Real Estate Broker. Member Roseland Stock Exchange. Correspondence Solicited. Cable Address: "Hobbs," Roseland, B. C.

CITY NEWS

WHEELS CLOSED.—No roulette was played in Roseland last night. During the day notice was served by the chief of police that the wheels must not be operated and the order was observed last night.

OFF TO NELSON.—Walter W. B. Collins, committed for trial on the charge of forgery, was taken to Nelson on Tuesday by C. W. Young, provincial constable. Collins will be held at Nelson until his hearing before the higher court.

INTERESTING.—The initial number of the Nelson Daily News is responsible for the following: "It is said on the best of authority that J. C. Drewry, the accomplished raconteur and able mining man, when he returns to the Kootenays will bring with him a bride. His fiancée is said to be one of the most belles who has visited Montreal in recent years.

MAY RETURN.—Word has been received here that Theodore Herkimer, the well known Roseland man, who went to South Africa as a member of the mounted constabulary, is now in Chicago, and that he will probably be in Roseland at no distant date.

BIGGEST YET.—The biggest hobo ever seen in Roseland was brought before His Worship Judge Boulbee on Tuesday on the charge of vagrancy. The man gave the name of Holland. He was a citizen who declined to accede to his demands for small donations in cash, which demands were threatening when backed up by a tough several inches over the six-foot mark in height and weighing between 250 and 300 pounds.

DIED SUDDENLY.—Thomas Pearce, a pioneer miner of the Roseland camp, passed away at the Sisters' hospital on Monday. Deceased was attacked by pneumonia on Wednesday last and was removed to the hospital on Sunday afternoon, although his case was then regarded as hopeless. The end came yesterday morning. The late Thomas Pearce was 45 years of age and a native of Hayle, Cornwall, where his father now resides. He came to America 30 years ago and had a varied experience in the various mining camps of the continent. At one time he was superintendent of a large Mexican mine, and later was under sheriff at Eureka, Nevada. He came to Roseland five years ago and has resided here almost continuously ever since, being regarded as one of the best miners in the camp. For some time past he was employed at the Le Roi mine and resided at the War Eagle hotel. He was an ex-member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity and the Miners' Union of Eureka, Nevada.

PASSED AWAY.—Many Roseland friends will learn with sincere regret of the demise of William Goninan, who passed away yesterday at the coast, a telegram to this effect having been received on Tuesday by his family here. The deceased is an old resident here, having come to Roseland almost five years ago from Ishpeming, Mich. He was a native of Cornwall, England. In Roseland the late Mr. Goninan resided on Davis street, between Second and Third avenues, his family consisting of three sons and five daughters. Just last, while temporarily a resident in Greenwood, he was taken seriously ill, his affliction being Bright's disease with complications. The sick man was brought home to Roseland and treated here for some months, being taken to the coast six weeks since to undergo an operation. The outcome was his demise yesterday. The late Mr. Goninan was a member of the Miners' Union in Roseland, and of the Odd Fellows' fraternity in Ishpeming. It is not announced as to whether the remains will be brought here for interment, although it is believed that this will be settled in the affirmative today.

THE QUEEN MINE. Yellowstone's 10-Stamp Mill Will be Completed This Week. (Special to the Miner.) NELSON, B. C., April 22.—A special from Ymir states that the surface tramway from the portal of the main shaft of the Queen mine to the Yellowstone company's ten-stamp mill will be completed this week, and that early next week the plant will be started on the ore from the Queen. The mill has a capacity of 25 tons per day, and it is thought the Queen mine can produce this quantity indefinitely. The Queen has been developed by three tunnels and has a good showing of ore. A trial lot sent to the Nelson smelter gave returns of \$60 per ton. It is not thought that the entire ledge will yield as high values as this. The Queen is under bond to Judge P. McL. Florin, Archibald Cameron, Gerald Hopkins and M. Holmes for \$50,000.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

No More Charters From American Territory Into Yukon. (Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—Bills regarding the United Gold Fields of British Columbia by Gallihier and the Yukon Pacific Railway company by McCreary passed the railway committee today. Riley's bill regarding the British Columbia & Yukon railway was withdrawn.

G. L. Milne, of Victoria, had a hydraulic lease for one mile and a half on Hunker creek, Yukon. He has been notified by the department that it is canceled. All lease holders who do not comply with the provisions of the law will be similarly treated.

REVISING THE CREED. Presbyterian Committee Has Completed Its Labors. WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Presbyterian creed revision committee completed its labors today, and adjourned. The committee agreed upon a report to be made to the general assembly which will meet in New York on May 15. The members reserved the right to differ upon minor matters in the report to be made to the assembly, but the final report, as authorized statute, was unanimous and hearty.

THE NAVAL BILL. Two Battleships, Two Armored Cruisers, and Two Gunboats. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22.—The house committee on naval affairs today completed the naval appropriation bill. The most important item, as to new ships, was left until the last, and as finally determined upon was as follows: Two battleships of about 16,000 tons displacement, each exclusive of armor and armament \$4,212,000 each; two armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons displacement, each to cost exclusive of armor and armament \$4,650,000 each. Two gunboats of 1000 tons each to cost \$382,000.

CREEDON VS. JACKSON. Those Stomach Punctures Were Too Much for Creedon. BALTIMORE, Md., April 18.—Dan J. Creedon quit at the end of the fifth round of a fight with "Young Peter Jackson" here tonight. He claimed Jackson's stomach punches had made him sick at the stomach, and he was unable to continue the fight. Then it was announced by the referee to the spectators that Creedon was really a sick man, and that he believed had the fight gone another round he would have been compelled to stop it. This gave general satisfaction.

AMERICAN INVASION. Real Estate Dealers Report Active Business in Lands. WINNIPEG, Man., April 21.—All real estate dealers report an extensive business in farm lands near the city. Within the past 10 days one firm say they sold in various districts 37,000 acres, all within 15 miles of Winnipeg, and none have been sold for less than \$10 per acre. The purchasers were all Americans, from either Iowa or Illinois, and many of them will go on the lands this year.

WAS SATISFACTORY. Mr. Eberts Rises to Explain—Simply Did His Duty. (Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—Eberts, questioned in the House today, said his connection with the V., V. & E. injunction was imposed on him by the statute under which the injunction was sought, and that his explanation was satisfactory to the Grand Jury deputation here.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Granby Mines, Snowshoe, Mother Lode, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Total, Granby smelter treatment, Mother Lode smelter, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes American Boy, Tacoma smelter, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Thursday, 17th inst., Friday, 18th inst., etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes American Boy, Tacoma smelter, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes American Boy, Tacoma smelter, etc.

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Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes American Boy, Tacoma smelter, etc.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co. Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Special Attention Given to Out of Town Business.

WHERE IS WAGNER? COLLINS HELD OVER HE PASSED THROUGH WILL BUILD LATER AMBULANCE WANTED

MAN WITH A MILLION HAS DEPARTED FROM ROSSLAND. LEFT OSTENSIBLY TO MEET HIS FAMILY AND NEVER CAME BACK.

Julius R. Wagner, the first avenue butcher who was alleged to have recovered a fortune from the Wagner-Fullman Consolidated Palace Car company, has left Rossland and his friends here are entirely at a loss to understand his movements.

AMONG THE RIFLEMEN SHELTERS TO BE ERECTED ON PRESENT RANGES FOR MARKSMEN.

Local marksmen are beginning to manifest interest in the program for the forthcoming shooting season. The Military Rifle association is outlining plans for the construction of shelters at the 500 and 600 yard ranges.

WILL BE COMPELLED TO ANSWER BEFORE HIGHER COURT. PRELIMINARY HEARING BEFORE POLICE JUDGE WILL END TODAY.

Walter W. B. Collins has been held over to answer before a higher court to two of the charges of forgery preferred against him. It is possible that he will be held over on a third charge, but nothing definite can be stated until Judge Boulton renders his decision in the matter this morning.

NO CANADIANS IN B. C. The British Columbia bureau of provincial information thus divides the population of that great province by nationalities:

A BIG ELEVATOR. MONTREAL, April 17.—The C. P. R. today awarded the contract to build a 2,000,000 bushel steel elevator at Fort William to F. J. Webber.

REMAINS OF LATE CAPTAIN HOWE TAKEN TO SPOKANE YESTERDAY. PARTICULARS OF FATALITY—SKETCH OF DECEASED'S CAREER.

The remains of the late Captain Frank D. Howe were taken through Rossland Wednesday to Spokane, where the interment will probably be made in the course of a day or two.

IS NOT IN HARMONY ALD. HAMILTON OBJECTS TO POLICY FAVORED BY HIS COLLEAGUES.

BRUSSELS VERY QUIET. BRUSSELS, April 19.—A Socialist meeting was held at the Maison du Peuple this evening, but the attendance was small.

SACRED HEART CONGREGATION BUYS FINE BUILDING SITE. LOTS ON COLUMBIA AVENUE FOR A NEW CHURCH BUILDING.

Lots 11, 12, 13 and 14 in Block 30 have been purchased by the Church of the Sacred Heart as a site for the new edifice which the congregation will erect. The land was purchased from the Paris Belle Gold Mining company, and has been transferred to the church during the past few days.

WRECKED AT SILICA RED MOUNTAIN ORE TRAIN IN THE DITCH—MANY HOURS DELAY.

THE PRELIMINARY HEARINGS OF THE charges against Walter W. B. Collins were finally disposed of Thursday when Judge Boulton handed down his judgment dismissing the first charge, on which judgment had been reserved.

FATHER PAT FUND BE UTILIZED TO PURCHASE AMBULANCE WAGON FOR ROSSLAND—NORTH-ING OFFICIAL.

The disposition of the "Father Pat" Memorial fund is becoming a question of considerable interest locally. The fund is growing constantly, the latest aggregate being \$1176. There are some forty lists yet to hear from and it will require several weeks' work on the part of the honorary secretary before the amounts represented by these lists is available.

IN THE POLICE COURT ANOTHER OF THE COLLINS CHARGES WAS DISMISSED YESTERDAY.

MUCH MONEY TAKEN IN COURT—SMALL BURGLARY COMMITTED. A minor burglary has been reported to the police. Fraser, the Spokane street shoemaker, states that the window of his shop was broken and several pairs of shoes valued at \$5 or \$6 were abstracted.

HANDICAP GAMES. PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—The thirteenth annual opening handicap games were held on University field today. Thirteen colleges were represented and 120 men were entered.

MICA AXLE GREASE. Makes short roads. And light loads. Good for everything that runs on wheels. Sold Everywhere. Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

SULLIVAN Mining Machinery Co. SUCCESSORS TO M. C. BULLOCK MFG. CO. Diamond Drills, Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Hoists, Etc. E. W. RUFF, Agent ROSSLAND, B. C.

DR. WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM is caused by the poisonous uric acid left in the blood by defective, weak or worn out kidneys.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS ABBOTT & HART-MCHARG BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Rossland

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

The B. C. Assay and Chemical Supply Company, Ltd. VANCOUVER, B. C. HEADQUARTERS FOR Assayers, Mining & Mill Supplies Agents in British Columbia for Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, England, F. W. Braun & Co's patent Cargy furnaces, burners, etc., Wm. Ainsworth & Co's fine balances, the Khotal wickless oil stove, the Ralston new process Water Still, etc., etc.

A. E. OSLER & Co. STOCK AND MINING BROKERS 35 ADELAIDE STREET EAST. TORONTO. Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. Members Toronto Board of Trade. British Columbia and Washington mining stocks a specialty. Codes: Clough's, Moring and Neal. WRITE OR WIRE.

THURSDAY... FROM SE

Distingu... on T... Unusual play Of... VICTORIA, steamer Moat... stralian Line, ing from Syd... and Honolulu, passengers, m... Australians or attend the co... other liners of with passage when they at... the steamers cisco are also... gers.

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J. April 19.—The opening handicap on University field colleges were represented by Princeton with University of Pennsylvania 36 points, Harvard

CA... short roads. KLE... light loads. LEASE... everything... on wheels.

LIVAN... Machinery Co. LOCK MFG. CO.

Drills... compressors... Etc. BUFF, Agent

WALTON'S... ENGLISH... DNEY... PILLS

MATISM... poisonous uric acid left defective, weak or worn

WALTON'S... RISH... EY PILLS

Morrow, Rossland, B. C. ER CO., (LIMITED), TORONTO, Agents for Canada.

SIONAL CARDS

HART-MCHARG... AND SOLICITORS, Real Chambers, Rossland

LT... ER AND SOLICITOR, ENG., ROSSLAND, B. C.

Q. C. C. R. Hamilton & Hamilton Solicitors, Notaries, The Bank of Montreal.

Assay and Chemical Company, Ltd, COUVER, B. C.

QUARTERS FOR... Mining & Mill Supplies

British Columbia for... ble Company, Battersea, W. Braun & Co.'s patent burners, etc., Wm. Ainsworth's fine balances, the Kholatove, the Reiston new pro-hill, etc., etc.

OSLER & Co. AND MINING BROKERS, AIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Standard Stock and Mining Toronto Board of Trade. Columbia and Washington is a specialty. Hugh's, Moreing and Neal. SITE OR WIRE.

FROM SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Distinguished Australians on Their Way to London.

Unusual Electrical Display Off Coast of New Zealand.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 16.—The steamer Moana of the Canadian Australian Line, which arrived this morning from Sydney, New Zealand, Fiji and Honolulu, brought upwards of 200 passengers, many of them distinguished Australians on their way to London to attend the coronation ceremonies. The other liners of the line will be crowded with passengers bound also for London. When they arrive in the next month. The steamers booked to San Francisco are also carrying many passengers.

The surgeon of the Moana reports that in Sydney there were 18 deaths from the bubonic plague in the last two weeks prior to March 25th, and that in the same time there had been one death from the same disease in Brisbane. The authorities are doing all they can to stamp it out. The disease has entirely disappeared at Suva and Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO WHALERS.

Three recently reached Sydney three sailors from the San Francisco whaler Gayhead, who since they left their home port in December have undergone some privations. The names of the men are Miller, Morgan and Nichols. The story told is to the effect that they shipped on board the Gayhead at San Francisco on December 13th. The Gayhead got along to Japanese waters, when the three men named left because the remainder of the crew were colored men, and they, being the only whites on board, did not seem to agree with their colored colleagues. It was at Pano where they parted company, and after that they were four days without food. At the end of this time they were picked up by a Japanese governor, who handed them over to some of his officials. They were well treated and subsequently placed on board a German steamer. Here they joined a whaler, the Paknam, and were taken to Sydney. The American consul attended to their wants.

UNUSUAL ELECTRICAL DISPLAY.

The crew of the barkentine Kate Tatham witnessed an unusual sight during an electrical storm off New Zealand. The sky, which was a mass of inky colored clouds, presented an almost appalling appearance at times, when the forked lightning, with terrific suddenness, made lurid rents in it, some of the cuts stretching from the horizon to the zenith. The vessel appeared to be in the center of a magnificent electrical panorama, the impressiveness of which was accentuated by an almost unbroken roar of thunder. In the height of the meteorological display several enormous waterpots came whirling across the ocean. They looked, it is said, as though they penetrated the clouds, while beneath each one could be seen the white foam caused by the circling or rotary motion of the spout on the surface of the water. They passed perilously close to the little vessel.

REPORT NOT CORROBORATED.

Australian papers say that the story published in the American papers under a Paris date of February 18th, respecting a massacre of a French party of scientists in New Guinea, is news to the residents of the southern colony, no report of such a massacre having been received there.

The steamer Mambare recently returned to Sydney from the South Sea Islands. Upon arriving at Tanna, it was reported that the natives were holding a big feast and were eating several of the natives that had been captured or killed during a tribal engagement. One of the natives who had been under ground for about 12 days was taken up and cooked and eaten with the rest. Of these tribal wars the purser mentioned that since his last visit to Tanna there had been 51 natives killed and several wounded. The Rev. H. L. Paton, the missionary, went onto the battlefield to attend the wounded at great risk of his life. On Santo and the other islands the natives seemed to be a little quieter.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.

While visiting the various stations in the New Hebrides it was learned that several severe shocks of earthquake had been felt, causing great alarm and also destruction to property. The shocks were so heavy that they emptied bookshelves, capsized furniture, and several lime houses were split and others badly wrecked. Following upon the earthquake shocks a tidal wave occurred. It rose to a height of 15 feet and washed away boat houses and trade sheds.

TERRIBLE THUNDERSTORM.

Leestone, near Christchurch, New Zealand, last month was visited by a terrible thunderstorm. Considerable damage was done to property, and several people were seriously injured. In the middle of the storm a whirlwind struck the town, completely overturning the Salvation Army barracks and leaving the building upside down. A wheelwright's shop was carried away and deposited on a grain store. The latter was partly unroofed and stables were wrecked. A watchmaker's shop was struck right round. The Salvation Army was holding a service in the barracks. One man had an arm

STEAMER WRECKED.

One of the London missionary society's steamers was wrecked on the Island of Savall, Samoa, and Rev. J. W. Sibree and the crew had a very narrow escape. They were caught in the storm and tried to "jump" the steamer over a reef. She struck and turned over. The missionary was saved by the natives. A bottle containing a letter dated January 16, 1883, and purporting to have been written by a man supposed to have been murdered, was found in a lake near Melbourne. It gave directions to find an island cave in which he and his wife had lived for many years and he for 19 years after his wife's death. He intimates that treasure will be found on the island. Thirty years ago a man named Baker disappeared from the vicinity and was supposed to have been murdered.

LANDING OF ASIATICS.

The immigration law of the Commonwealth of Australia, prohibiting the landing of Asiatics, has led to trouble for those engaged in the pearling industry in Queensland. Heretofore 200 Japanese who, with Malays and Filipinos, are chiefly engaged as divers, have been allowed to land each year. This has been stopped, and the pearlers say it will ruin the industry. The Dutch government are offering them inducements to move to Dutch Guinea.

THE PEARL FISHERIES.

The value of pearl shell raised on the Queensland coast is about a quarter of a million sterling per annum, and the revenue obtained from the fisheries is about \$200,000. The industry also does a great benefit to the northern trade, as about \$40,000 is annually spent on food alone from the white traders and producers of Queensland. The German warship Coromoran recently visited an outlying island of New Britain to punish the natives responsible for the murder of Mr. Metnick, a scientist, and members of his party.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

The New Hebrides have felt a long series of earthquakes since the beginning of the year. Writing of them a correspondent says: "There has been no striking volcanic disturbance to account for this. There is, it is true, both before and since, some signs of increased activity in all the three volcanoes near here, Ambrim, Lopevi and the young one in the sea near Tongoa. This latter, I am informed, has got a new throat for itself farther to the southeast, and is now blowing up right in the sea again. Perhaps it was the throes accompanying this operation, not by any means a slight one, that caused our earthquakes. Both Lopevi and Ambrim were seen red at night about that time, and there was more energy than usual in the force sending the smoke up in both of them."

CHINESE EXCLUSION

THE DRASTIC BILL ORIGINALLY FRAMED AND INTRODUCED MEETS DEFEAT.

PRESENT EXCLUSION LAW MADE TO APPLY—48 YEAS, 33 NAYS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill originally framed by the senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states met defeat in the senate today and in its place was substituted a measure by Mr. Platt of Connecticut extending the provisions of the present exclusion law to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original bill was 48 yeas to 33 nays. Once the substitute had been made all senators joined in its support with the single exception of Mr. Hoar, the substitute being passed by a vote of 76 to 1. The friends of the substitute showed their strength throughout the voting on amendments which preceded the final action, and succeeded in preventing any material changes in its features. Some changes of a minor nature were made, admitting Chinese persons connected with national expositions and providing for certificates of identification of Chinese in insular possessions, but otherwise the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Mr. Platt presented it.

After disposing of the Chinese exclusion bill the senate made the Philippine government bill the unfinished business.

FAST TIME TO SKAGWAY.

C. P. R. to Invest \$5,000,000 in Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., April 16.—The steamer Princess May completed her trip to Skagway and back this afternoon in five days and 20 hours, including coaling at Union. This is eight hours better than the fastest time of the City of Seattle. An Ottawa special says: "Fitzpatrick introduced a bill today to make the salary of stipendiary magistrate at White Horse \$4000 instead of \$2400. The living allowance is to be \$1800 instead of \$2000. He also introduced a bill for a court of appeals in Yukon, which will do away with appeals to the British Columbia supreme court. The Canadian Pacific railway has placed an order for \$5,000,000 for locomotives and rolling stock to be delivered before August next to assist in taking out grain from Manitoba and the Northwest."

THE FILIPINO INSURRECTION

Malvar Has Unconditionally Surrendered to Gen. Bell.

His Influence Is Sufficient to Quell the Rebellion.

MANILA, April 16.—Gen. Malvar has unconditionally surrendered to Brigadier General Franklin Bell at Lipa, Batangas province, with the entire insurgent force of the province of Laguna and Batangas.

General Bell says that his (Bell's) influence is sufficient to quell the insurrectionary movements in Tayabas and Cavite provinces, and capture all those in the field who have not yet surrendered, but Malvar has ordered the complete surrender of every insurgent to the nearest American force. General Wheaton, reporting to the division headquarters, says that all resistance in his department has ended, and that the surrenders just announced mean that the ports will be opened and that the Filipinos in the interior camps can be allowed to return to their homes in time to plant the crops. General Wheaton is especially pleased with General Bell's care of the natives confined in the camps. The officers in charge are held personally responsible for the quality and quantity of food served out and for the general welfare of the occupants of the camp.

After securing the mountain passes General Bell employed volunteer bolomen for protection against Loloism. Numbers of the Filipino volunteers expressed satisfaction at the treatment accorded them and their families who were in the camps.

General Wheaton gives General Bell great credit for his indefatigable work in conducting the campaign. He was in the field on horseback day and night, personally superintending the most arduous operations between the members of parliament and the members of the people of Manila are delighted at the prospects of a resumption of trade with the pacified provinces, and are anxious to show Generals Chaffee, Wheaton and Bell their appreciation of the fact that the insurrection is over.

About 3000 rifles have been received by the American officers in Batangas and Laguna provinces during the past four months. General Malvar personally requested an interview with General Bell in order to make his complete submission. The lack of news from the island of Samar is due to a defective cable. It is believed, though, that the American command received the surrender of all the insurgents in Samar yesterday, unless the planned proceedings were altered. A case of cholera has occurred on the transport Hancock which arrived here on Sunday last. She has been quarantined.

MONK AND BOURASSA.

Significant Speeches to French-Speaking People.

MONTREAL, April 16.—A national crisis is near at hand, was predicted by F. D. Monk, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, leader of the Conservatives of Quebec. Speaking at the inauguration of a benevolent society in Ste. Cunegonde, he endeavored to establish a comparison between the members of parliament from Quebec and those from Ontario, British Columbia and the Maritime provinces. In parliament these various groups united and gave birth to two currents of opinion, those who believe the prosperity of the country was to be found in closed relations with the mother country and those, who, on the contrary, devoted their efforts to the development of our national resources and our power of expansion. The first group was the imperialists, while the second saw its salvation on the status quo, or independence.

Mr. Monk believed the hour was approaching when one of the other of these groups should take direction of the national destinies, but made an exception in favor of Mr. Bourassa, M. P., who was present. He believed the only effect which advancement of imperialist ideas could have in Quebec would be to precipitate a national crisis which one day will divide the groups he mentioned. He believed this was nearer than people thought, and amidst applause proclaimed as his motto, "Canada for Canadians."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Two Children Fatally Burned—Father Now in Hospital.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 16.—A sad tragedy occurred today at Overmore, about 20 miles from Emerson. Fred Franks, a farmer, and his two small children, a girl aged five and an infant son, were severely burned, the children dying of their injuries in a few hours. The family residence took fire in the absence of the parents. Franks returned in time to rescue the children, but the two youngest were fatally burned and Franks himself was so badly burned that he is now in the hospital.

INCREASED FEEBLENESS

Alarming Reports of Sudden Death of the Pope.

Caused Increase of Activity Among Aspiring Cardinals.

ROME, April 16.—The recent signs of increased feebleness of the pope, which led to alarming reports of his sudden death the end of last week, have caused a marked recrudescence of activity among the cardinals aspiring to the pontificate.

The campaign preparatory to the next conclave proceeds incessantly. The sacred college is divided into two distinct forces, headed by Cardinal Rampolla, the papa secretary of state, and Cardinal Vanauttelli, respectively. The latter, and Cardinal Gotti now constitute the most probable successors to Leo XIII.

Those who are not now considered dangerous candidates are fond of pointing out, however, that almost 150 cardinals have been buried during the pontificate of Leo XIII, and that the prolongation of the life of his holiness for a few years is liable to cool many ambitious calculations. The papal delegate in Canada, has been definitely selected to succeed Cardinal Martinelli, the papal delegate to the United States. This appointment will not be officially announced, however, until the meeting of the consistory next October. It was felt that Archbishop Falconi's experience in Canada, his learning, his command of the English language and his diplomatic abilities especially fitted him for the Washington post.

Traffic in tickets to the ceremonies at St. Peter's and the Sistine Chapel, held in connection with the jubilee in honor of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the pope's coronation, has assumed such proportions that it has developed a veritable scandal. Americans and English people are the principal victims of this traffic and the bargaining in tickets, of which from 50,000 to 60,000 are often issued for the ceremonies at St. Peter's, is carried on at all the principal hotels here by groups of speculators, who are in league with the hotel employees. Manager Bisset is in command of this traffic and has read broadcast a notice that all tickets to pontifical ceremonies are given absolutely gratuitously, and every one trying to sell such tickets must be regarded as a dishonest person.

THE CRIMES ACT.

It Has Been Put in Force in Several Districts.

DUBLIN, April 16.—Three sections of the crimes act have been put in force in a large number of the districts in Ireland by a proclamation issued tonight by Earl Cadogan, the lord lieutenant of Ireland. These sections provide for summary jurisdiction in cases of criminal conspiracy, intimidation and unlawful assembly, for trial by special jury and for change of venue at the option of the crown.

APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

The Total Amounts to the Sum of \$52,719,943.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The senate committee on appropriations concluded consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill today. The total appropriation carried by the bill as it passed the house is increased \$2,006,247, bringing the grand total up to \$52,719,943. One item of increase is fixing the boundary line between the United States and Canada along the 49th parallel, \$100,000.

THOSE ARMY MULES.

They Are Not the Only Ones Doing the Hauling.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 16.—Today Col. Crowder, the United States officer assigned by the government to investigate the reported maintenance of an alleged British supply camp at Fort Chalmette, examined into the charges declaring that munitions of war were being shipped from Chalmette to South Africa. All the recent evidence is understood to have been largely in support of the charges made by Governor Heard, and some portions are said to have gone far beyond any allegations submitted to Secretary Hay by the governor.

LOSS BY FIRE.

METAPEDIA, Que., April 16.—A large portion of the village was burned today, including the Gillis House and store, Ferguson's house and store, Dorion's house, Legues house and the Catholic church. Loss heavy.

DISPATCH FROM KITCHENER.

Reports the Capture of 120 Boers Since April 11.

LONDON, April 17.—In a dispatch to the war office dated today at Pretoria, Lord Kitchener reports the capture of 120 Boers in the Klerksdorp district since April 11th.

THE COCOS ISLAND TREASURE.

Parliamentary Inquiry Into Action of Gold Commissioner Graham.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 16.—The promoters of the Blakely treasure searching expedition to Cocos Island have received word that another expedition left Glasgow on November 28th last on the bark Broughton. The Blakely should reach the island first. A parliamentary enquiry was commenced here today into the administration of the office of gold commissioner at Atlin, held by J. D. Graham. It is alleged that Mr. Graham sold the government a building for isolation hospital purposes for \$750, which could have been built for a hundred dollars. Captain John Irving of this city has commenced an action against Colonel Hayes of Victoria, formerly of Portland, for \$25,000, the face value of 10,000 shares in the Nahmina mines on Alberni harbor, for which the captain says he paid \$25,000 on the understanding given by Hayes that there was 70,000 tons of 10 per cent. copper ore in the mine, and that the shares did not, as alleged, belong to a Portland man when sold, but to Colonel Hayes himself. The mine has not proved as valuable as expected.

A NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

To Erect an Immense Cairn in Honor of Rhodes.

CAPE TOWN, April 16.—A meeting of citizens to establish a national memorial in honor of the late Cecil Rhodes was held here today. A committee, composed of Sir Gordon Sprigg, the premier, the mayors of Cape Colony and a number of other prominent persons, were appointed. The committee will issue an appeal for funds throughout the British Empire for the purpose of erecting an immense cairn on Devil's Peak, overlooking the Cape peninsula. The cairn is to be surmounted by the heroic figure of Cecil Rhodes, looking to the north.

ASTOR GIVES BIG SUM.

To Endow Professorships in University College, London.

LONDON, April 16.—W. W. Astor has given \$20,000 to endow those professorships in the University College of London which are today without endowments.

JEWELERS GO ON STRIKE.

TORONTO, April 16.—Fifty-seven employees of Sanders, Lorie & Co., manufacturing jewelers, struck today for recognition of their union. The firm ordered one of their employees, who is an officer of the union, to resign. He refused and was discharged.

A CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Mr. Carnegie Offers to Give Port Arthur \$10,000.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., April 16.—Andrew Carnegie has offered \$10,000 for the erection of a library building here.

CHARTER RESCINDED

NEW ONE TO BE GIVEN TREADGOLD PEOPLE—TERMS ARRANGED.

JUSTICE MAULEY WILL BE THIRD JUDGE OF YUKON TERRITORY.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., April 17.—An Ottawa special says: Commissioner Ross of Yukon was interviewed regarding the results of consideration given to the terms of the Treadgold concessions. The Treadgold people have been here, and it is understood that from the first they were anxious to meet the views of Ross and to remove the ground of criticism from the franchise. The latter has now been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, the monopolistic rights respecting the furnishing of water and closing up of abandoned claims are done away with. The charter is to be rescinded and a new charter is to be granted, from which the objections raised have been eliminated. The Dawson delegates expressed themselves as quite satisfied.

Judge Irving has got three months leave of absence.

It is understood that Magistrate McAuley of Dawson will be the third judge of the Yukon Territory, which, when appointed, will form a court of appeals for hearing mining cases. Police Magistrate McAuley went to Yukon from Belleville, Ont. The Trans-Canada Railway company, which is for a road from Quebec to Fort Simpson on the Pacific coast, applied to the Railway Committee for ten years to complete the road, which was granted. Mr. Talbot, M. P., said that 70 miles were located and 400 miles surveyed. The company asks for running powers over the Lake St. John Railway, and also to enter into an agreement for leasing its rights to that company or to the Canadian Northern.

In the house today a bill was introduced by Fitzpatrick respecting the tolls of the C. P. R. The bill is the outcome of leave being granted to the C. P. R. to increase its capital stock by \$20,000,000. The bill provides that no part of this stock shall be issued at more than par. It also provides in what way money is to be used. It further provides that increase of stock shall not in any way affect the question of control of rates. One of the provisions of the bill will be that the C. P. R. must spend \$5,000,000 in rolling stock.

TO PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—The Canadian Associates for the prevention of tuberculosis opened its second session here this afternoon, Sir James Grant, president, presiding. Tonight the governor-general will preside and Dr. Knapp of New York will be the speaker.

PROVINCIAL CAPITAL

Party Affiliations Not Indigenous to British Columbia.

The Province Treated to Another Illustration of This.

(Special Correspondence.)

VICTORIA, April 16.—Party affiliations do not seem indigenous to British Columbia. Repeated attempts have been made to introduce the system of party government so much in favor in the eastern provinces, but the plant has to be nourished as a tender exotic, and just when it seems about to branch out into a lusty tree its limbs are splintered and wrenched by a political gale, and the trunk, marred and disfigured, is not destroyed.

The province was treated to another illustration of this yesterday when the leader of the Opposition, Mr. McBride, offered a motion of censure on the government for the extravagant bargain they had made with the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company in reference to the construction of a line from Yellowhead Pass to Bute Inlet. Such a motion, in an eastern legislature would have been regarded as an opportunity to line up the members of the respective parties and to assign them their true position in the house. Yet in that division yesterday there were defections from every one of the three factions in the house. Thomas Kidd, the member for Richmond, who, while he has not attended government caucuses and has refused to be classified as a government supporter, has given the administration a faithful and loyal support, cast his vote with the Opposition. John Oliver, of Delta, one of the hard-headed men of the Maritime party, and who has a reputation for honesty and political uprightness, broke with his colleagues and gave his support to the Opposition. Had the Opposition itself stood together this would have been the return of an Opposition member from North Victoria, the Opposition would have had a majority of one in the house.

But the morale of the Opposition also proved unequal to the strain. Helmecken of Victoria, and Hayward of Esquimalt, defected and gave their support to the government. They did not definitely leave their party, excusing their lapse on the ground that they preferred to wait until the railway bill was brought down before passing on its merits. The way was cleared for them in this matter by W. W. B. McInnes of Nanaimo, who offered an amendment embodying that contention. Mr. Helmecken, in his speech, argued that the pronouncement of the people of Victoria in the bye-election in which Colonel Prior was returned, indicated how desirous they were for railway connection with the north and he was not therefore justified in defeating them. He intimated that when the bill was brought down he would take the advice of his constituents on it.

Of course this position is untenable under party government, and would never be advanced in a house where party lines are clearly defined and recognized. And whether the members of the members in the bye-election indicated how desirous they were for railway connection with the north and he was not therefore justified in defeating them. He intimated that when the bill was brought down he would take the advice of his constituents on it. Intimately associated with the sitting of the house, is the Royal Commission which Smith Curtis, as prosecutor in the inquiry now being held, left in disgust in the forenoon of the same day, as a protest against what regarded as the unfairness of Mr. Justice Walkem toward him. He even charged that that gentleman was deliberately shielding the government, and he rested his charge on the failure of the judge to read all but only a part of a codified telegram sent from the chief commissioner's office to Mr. Greenshield in connection with the railway deal read as follows: "It is up to you to have the contract signed by Saturday and save the situation. Government practically in your hands." Mr. McNell refused to reply as to whether this was a correct translation of the message, and the judge upheld him. Hence the withdrawal of Mr. Curtis.

TAKEN OVER TEN TIMES.

Purchased \$25,000,000 of British Consols.

NEW YORK, April 18.—J. P. Morgan & Co. and Baing Magoun & Co. announced that \$25,000,000 of British consols purchased jointly by them for sale in this country have been oversubscribed for fully ten times. No details as to allotments are yet obtainable, but in the opinion of Cecil Baring applicants are likely to receive more than five per cent of the amount of their subscription.

QUEEN WILHELMINA SICK.

AMSTERDAM, April 16.—The Neuwva Vanden Dag says Queen Wilhelmina is suffering from peritonitis.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT

Rebellion in China Beyond Power of Troops to Suppress.

Each Province for Itself-- A Strict Censorship Maintained.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 22.—R. W. Little, of the North China Herald, who arrived by the steamer Empress of China today, says the rebellion in Kwang Si is far beyond the power of the government troops to suppress.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

A strict censorship is now being maintained in Canton, but the tendency of the officials to belittle the rising, the only news which can be obtained being from refugees. The government forces were divided, 1000 men being sent under Admiral Ching, by the river route, and 3000 under Marshal Sue went overland.

FRENCH INTRIGUES.

Pekin correspondents tell of Russian and French intrigues in the north, where the revolution broke out at Jehol and a French priest was killed. General Ma Yu Kun with his 20 camps was ordered to go there, but he was prevented from doing so by the czar of Russia.

WATER WORKS FOR PEKIN.

Mr. Denby, an American, has been commissioned by Prince Ching with the building of water works for Peking. He will submit the contract to Wood & Co. of Philadelphia.

VERY FLUID CURRENCY.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Thirty-two million dollars in silver bullion in the assay office at No. 30 Wall Street has been in danger of being melted by a fire which burned in one of the basement rooms for two hours.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

Wang Chih Chun, the ex-governor of Anhui, who has been nominated as the most suitable man for the post of Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, firmly refuses to accept the position.

METAL MARKETS.

LONDON, April 22.—Lead 11 pounds, 16s. 3d. NEW YORK, April 22.—Bar silver 51; Mexican dollars 41; lead, quiet.

RUSSIANS ARE ACCUSED.

The Russians are accused by the Oriental press of outraging, robbing and looting in the villages of Jehol, where there is a rising of natives. It is feared by many of the natives that the rising in the south may be taken as an excuse by the foreign governments to dispatch troops there, and it is this, some say, that is inducing Chinese soldiers and sailors to desert to the rebels, believing that they would in case of a foreign invasion fare better with the rebels than with the regular troops.

A LARGE IMMIGRATION.

MONTREAL, April 21.—"All the conditions are favorable for another immense crop next autumn. There is a large immigration pouring in; strangers are coming in and buying farm and city property; business is good. What better indications do you want of increased prosperity and progress in Western Canada?"

STUDENTS TO COME.

Young Missionaries From Victoria University. TORONTO, April 19.—Victoria University will this spring send seven students into the mission fields of the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

MID-SUMMER WEATHER.

Hot Wave Passes Over New York and Philadelphia. NEW YORK, April 22.—This was the hottest April 22nd in this city since 1886. The mercury reached 84, the highest point, at 4 p. m.

THE NOON GUN SOUNDED.

Four Hundred Workmen Employed By Contractors Quit Work. QUEBEC, April 22.—After the noon gun had been fired off from the Citadel yesterday 400 workmen employed by contractors for buildings throughout the city struck for higher wages.

THE BISLEY TEAM GOSSIP OF PUGILISTS

ABOUT THE NICKEL INDUSTRY IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

NEW DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO BE APPOINTED.

(Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., April 19.—Sergeant Major McDougall and Sergeant Major Richardson of the Fifth Regiment here have been selected for the Bisley Team again this year.

When the house met yesterday, at Ottawa, John Charlton, in a motion to go into supply, presented a resolution on the condition of the nickel industry in Canada. He said that there was now under formation in the United States a nickel company with bonds of \$12,000,000, which was to be associated with the steel industry with \$1,000,000, and which was intended to control the markets of the world.

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ED LOWRY TELLS HOW EVEN A WOMAN MAY LAND A KNOCKOUT.

KID MCCOY AND HIS FORMER WIFE AGAIN MARRIED—OTHER GOSSIP.

"There is one thing that all pugilists dread and that is the possibility of being knocked out during a contest," said Ed Lowry, one of the sketch team of Lowry and Templeton, now playing at the International. It is only natural that most pugs should dread such a blow as would send them into the land of dreams, but there is a reason for this outside of the mere pain such a lick causes.

When a pugilist once gets such a knock his days of usefulness are practically over. His stamina, his liveliness, and his fighting ability seem to desert him. He changes his ring tactics, and instead of rushing and forcing the fighting he becomes content to remain on the defensive, and it is only when he gets thoroughly warmed up to his work and forgets about his previous knockout, that he shows up in his old time form.

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DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER. Made from Grape Cream of Tartar, and Absolutely Pure. Highest award, Chicago World's Fair. Highest tests by U. S. Gov't Chemists.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. Table with columns for Name of Company, P'd Up per Share, Div'd, M'k Up Price, M'k Up Price, Price, Price, Price.

STOCKS IN LONDON. Table with columns for Name of Company, P'd Up per Share, Div'd, M'k Up Price, M'k Up Price, Price, Price, Price.

NEW SCHEDULE OF C. P. R.

British Columbia Has Four Men on the Bisley Team. (Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., April 21.—The C. P. R. has issued a new transcontinental schedule, which provides two transcontinental trains daily for three days each week and one of the other four days, which went into effect today.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

For the Construction of the Coast Kootenay Road. (Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., April 21.—A new proposition for the construction of the Coast-Kootenay road is being made to the government tonight by a firm of New York capitalists.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

(Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., April 21.—The house this afternoon passed a resolution providing for two district sittings daily. It is taken to mean that the government either abandoned the railway policy for this session or intend rushing it through summarily.

MARCHED TO CHURCH.

Sons of St. George at Divine Service—How Day Will be Observed. The Sons of St. George were well represented at the first annual church parade of Rossland lodge to St. George's church on Sunday evening.

VERY IMPORTANT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18.—Neither McLeod nor Parr won a fall in the handicap wrestling match here tonight.

Per Year THE N American Disast Attempt M Control (Special HOUSE OF April 23.—On Charlton made sion to the duty on nickel supply that M ference, and the with a motion i as effective as lution. He po years Canada piler of nickel the business h such a mann friends that th admit the ma very heavy du duty amounti result has been have been wor being the mine, refined there, a very lucrati which we hav States to purs been one to t terests. The to be very m therefore, the will be a mat portance in h has been in th The manufa iron will play in the manufa very near fut essential in t mour plate, bu advantage in bridges, in m fact for st ally; and the will be a very over country States' manu men are quite to be deriv business, and great nickel o in the United national Nic operating lar and is contr Steel Trust. but an actual nickel trust, 000, with a b States with t the avowed p quire the ni trol the nick Now the nick is advancing taining the p prevailed in dustry. The to the intere the importat prepared for to be re— and to sub United State mous duty o the matte fr icy has been refined a ton great comp Cliff property pally in cas has purcha ada on sim pointed out to be Eng taining mat for the var nickel is ad do not see a proper c control prac ore, but al refined arti in its own this questio introduce le statutes 60 17, power s port duties emanant. C oill, to meet by the imp upon this s a chan share of t metal in C minded the thought in place the circumst ton altere ter would