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Just Her Feet

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Cornwall Steel Ranges

a door specially made for
purpose.
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—Is from \$13 to \$25 less
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ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 50

LE ROI SHIPS \$50 ORE NEARLY \$80,000 IN AUG. LARDEAU'S BIG ADVANCE

Fine Ore Being Stopped in Peyton Tunnel--Shipments Have Commenced Already--Will Probably Furnish Three Cars Monthly.

The Le Roi mine is shipping fifty dollar ore to the Northport smelter. This is not the average of the aggregate tonnage from the mine, but represents the values in the ore now being stopped in the Peyton tunnel, one of the old workings of the mine. In the early days of the Le Roi mine, when the property was under the management of Colonel Peyton, now resident in Spokane, a tunnel was started on a small showing of ore outcropping just north of the present terminal of the dump from the sorting room. The drift was only run a short distance, and some ten tons of ore mined at that time was left on the dump.

Recently the management decided to carry the drift further on the showing, and this was done with most satisfactory results. The vein is narrow—practically a stringer that is supposed

to amalgamate with the main ore body somewhere in the vicinity of the present shaft-house—but the values are unusually good. The ore is a mixture of pyrite and chalcopryite, running from \$40 to \$70. The values are principally in gold, and the conditions are such that an average of \$50 per ton is a conservative estimate of the whole tonnage available up to the present time.

Shipping from the Peyton tunnel has now commenced, and the ore is being handled separately from the ordinary product of the mine, this being necessary with a view to obviating the hoisting of ore from the mouth of the tunnel to the level of the other workings. It is expected that about three cars of this high grade ore will be shipped monthly. The development of the vein is being carried ahead steadily.

Nearly 8,000 Tons of Ore Shipped to Smelters

With the addition of last week's tonnage the output of ore from the Rossland camp for the present year to date is within a few points of a quarter of a million tons, and there is an absolute assurance that last year's record will be reached and passed by a substantial number of tons.

The week's shipments were not quite up to the usual average, although well up to the \$900-ton mark. All the mines fell off from their previous week's record, the decrease in the Le Roi No. 2's output being the most marked. This was caused by the fact that it was necessary to suspend shipments for three days while the surface tramway was undergoing repairs. In this connection it may be stated that the new ore bins just completed and placed in service at the Le Roi No. 2 will have an important bearing on the shipping operations of the property. The bins have a storage capacity of 2000 tons, and should there be trouble with the tramway or a temporary car famine on the railroad the mines will not cease hoisting ore, but will store the product in the new bins and press loading when the difficulties are adjusted, thus bringing the monthly aggregate up to normal proportions.

The War Eagle and Centre Star shipments were slightly less than for the preceding week, but it is understood that the first steps toward increasing the output of the mines on a substantial scale will be taken this week, so that a marked advance may be looked for. In the ordinary course of events much larger increases in the weekly output of the Rossland camp will far outclass any previous records.

During the week the Le Roi made

THE OUTPUT.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending October 4 and for the year to date are as follows:	Week.	Year.
Le Roi No. 1.....	6000	173,006
Le Roi No. 2.....	900	49,999
Centre Star.....	1440	18,561
War Eagle.....	1200	6,966
Rossland.....	180	2,485
Giant.....	180	2,485
Cascade.....	300	300
Columbia-Kootenay.....	30	30
Bonanza.....	30	30
Velvet.....	60	600
Spitsee.....	20	20
White Bear.....	5	5
Totals.....	7760	249,303

Trail is beginning to feel the benefit of the ore shipments from the Rossland camp. Two of the copper furnaces at the Canadian Smelting Works are now in operation and approximately 300 tons of Rossland ore is being treated daily. The third copper furnace is being reconstructed on a larger scale and will be ready to blow in shortly. The operations in the lead smelting section of the plant are confined to one stack. The crew of the smelter has been increased to 500, and further increases may be expected when the additional furnace is ready to handle ore. Conditions in the Smelter City generally have improved materially as the result of the increased activity at the smelter.

What the Le Roi Mine Earned in August--Low Cost of Work in Mine--Something About the Coke Problem at Northport Smelter.

The Le Roi mine earned profits aggregating \$73,486 during August. The shipments of ore were extensive, but the grade was somewhat lower than in the preceding month. Despite this profits were comparatively lower by reason of important reductions in working costs. It is claimed that the mining done at the Le Roi during August was the cheapest ever accomplished in the Rossland camp.

The August shipments were: First class ore, 17,009 tons; second class ore or dump ore, 1568 tons. The first class ore averaged \$18 per ton and the dump ore averaged \$11.81 per ton.

The cost of breaking ore and delivering on cars in August was \$2.40 per ton. The cost of exploration work, including the sinking of the main shaft was seventy-four cents per ton of ore mined. This makes the total cost of mining and development \$3.14, which is said to be lower by fifty cents per ton than has ever been attained in the camp.

The development done during August was as follows:

Level.	Location.	Feet.
450.....	North drift.....	25
600.....	W. Tregear drift.....	22
600.....	East Miller drift.....	20
600.....	Tregear raise.....	43 1-2
1050.....	East winze.....	36 1-2
1050.....	West main.....	45
1050.....	North crosscut.....	21 1-2
1200.....	East drift.....	40
1200.....	South crosscut.....	45
1200.....	West drift.....	60
1200.....	Main shaft.....	36

It is understood that negotiations are still under way between the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific with a view to securing the transportation of coal mined at Morrissey to the coke ovens at Fernie. When the companies come together on this question the Crow's Nest coal company will be enabled to operate all its Fernie ovens instead of having the majority of them dark as is the case at present owing to the lack of coal in the Coal Creek collieries. With all the ovens in operation the Northport smelter would be enabled to secure a full supply of coke from the Crow's Nest fields, and the lowered costs thus attained would enable the Le Roi to enhance its shipments substantially by shipping low grade ore that cannot be handled profitably under existing coke charges.

The smelter is having much trouble with the coke problem. The price of the eastern commodity, none to plentiful since the anthracite strike commenced, has been advanced three dollars per ton with the result that the new schedule simply prohibits the smelter from employing eastern coke. Much of the supply now being used comes from Washington collieries, the Dunsmuir collieries furnish a small quantity, and with the few cars available daily from the East Kootenay fields the plant is struggling along under difficulties that would probably be regarded as unsurmountable in many instances.

Judge Miller Talks of the Splendid Strides Made by the Lardeau District and the Bright Prospects of Increased Transportation Facilities.

"The Lardeau country has made greater advances this year than in any two previous years of its history," said Judge James W. Miller yesterday on arriving from the Lardeau district, where he has spent the entire summer in the interests of the various companies with which he is identified.

"The Canadian Pacific railroad," he continued, "has done twice or thrice the business it expected to do when the line was under construction, which is an excellent indication of the country's advance. There has been a very large importation of machinery of every description and supplies. More rich strikes have been made in old properties and more valuable new properties located than was ever the case in any one year previously, and the conditions are decidedly favorable.

"The operators on the Duncan river side of the Trout Lake divide expect transportation facilities next spring. The Great Northern, or interests closely allied with Mr. Hill's, have had their engineer—Mr. Gray—in the Duncan valley all season. They have purchased the timber limits held by James J. Hill and have staked a number of valuable water rights on the Duncan. I have seen these water notices in the record office and my men found the location notices at many points. Mr. Gray spent a week in the Old Gold camp and remarked to me on one occasion when the transportation problem was under discussion, 'I was surprised myself, and I will surprise the people in the office when I show them the easy grades to be secured on the Duncan and demonstrate how cheaply a road

can be constructed. I have not been able to secure a definite statement from the Great Northern people as to when construction will be started, but I am satisfied that it will be next spring and that an electric road will be built."

Judge Miller is actively identified with the management of the Old Gold, Primrose, Guinea Gold and Marie Marilla companies, all operating in the Old Gold camp on the Duncan river side of the divide. He states that excellent progress has been made with the development of all four properties during the past season, and that the Guinea Gold in particular has shown up splendidly. On the Old Gold the principal work during the summer was the driving of a 324-foot tunnel to tap the vein at a vertical depth of some 200 feet. A crosscut was run to intersect the ore and this has almost been attained. In the upper workings a shaft was sunk some twenty feet on the vein now being tapped at depth. It was shown to carry eight to fourteen inches of solid ore averaging \$100 per ton.

In company with Dr. Gifford of Minneapolis, managing director of the Marie Marilla and Guinea Gold companies, Judge Miller brought out a shipment of fifteen tons of ore from the Old Gold camp. The ore will be sent to the Trail smelter for test purposes.

Judge Miller states that the reverberatory smelter at Ferguson is not yet in operation. In reply to a query on the subject he stated that there was a disposition in the district to believe that the plant would not successfully treat silver-lead ores in its present shape.

TWO MINES TO INCREASE SHIPMENTS

Citizens of Rossland will be gratified to learn that in the immediate future there will be a substantial increase in the shipments from the War Eagle and Centre Star mines. This has been anticipated in the remarks of Thomas G. Blackstock, general manager for the two big Rossland properties, but it is none the less interesting and important to learn that the enhanced production is to take effect practically at once. While exact figures are not forthcoming as to the probable aggregate to be attained immediately, it is possible that the maximum of 24,000 tons per month will be reached as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

An important feature of this move on the part of the mines in question is the fact that substantial increases in the crews at both mines are attendant on the increased shipments. This is a natural sequence to the enhanced output, and while in this aspect of the case it is equally difficult to quote figures with exactness it is known that the increase in the number of men employed will be sufficient to very materially increase the sums of money put into circulation by the War Eagle and Centre Star mines in the form of wages. This will have a bearing on the prosperity that will be appreciated by the business community in particular and by citizens generally. The prospect for the brightest winter in the history of the Golden City continues to improve.

With such production as is attributed in the foregoing to the mines specified, it is of special interest at this juncture to look forward to the approaching period when the problem of concentration is successfully solved and applied to the ores of the two big properties. If the mines turn out 24,000 tons monthly under existing circumstances that will be their potentialities when concentration increases the output of the comparatively low grade ore deposits in both mines?

Will Wash Gravel On Forty-Nine Creek

Negotiations were closed here today whereby placer mining on Forty-Nine creek in the Nelson district will be resumed forthwith. The parties to the deal are George H. Keefer of Nelson and J. Fred Ritchie, P. L. S., of Rossland, who is the owner of a five-sixths interest in the placer rights on the creek in question. Mr. Keefer has taken a lease on the ground, and returned last night to Nelson to arrange for a resumption of operations.

The Forty-Nine creek placer washings are well known to all old residents of the Kootenays. The presence of placer gold in the bed of the creek was originally discovered by the men who came north from California after the '49 rush, and the creek took its name from the "forty-niners." These men washed the creek, together with Sandy, Eagle, Rover and other creeks located immediately to the west of the city of Nelson. They were very successful, but their operations were never extensive owing to the fact that their facilities for handling material were more or less crude and it was never possible for them to get to bedrock with the pumping and other apparatus at their command.

Later a syndicate put in a hydraulic plant. This was headed by Mr. Ritchie, and in one clean-up \$17,000 was taken

out, including the largest nugget ever found in the Kootenays, a smooth lump of virgin gold as large as a good-sized hen's egg. Afterwards the ground was leased, and the lessee took out considerable gold. For years Chinamen have been washing the stream.

Mr. Keefer has worked on Forty-Nine creek, and is, possibly, more familiar with the conditions existing there than any one else in the section. He proposes to direct his attention to a point on the creek where a slide in past ages led to the backing up of the creek and the formation of a bed of gravel some two acres in extent.

A scrutiny of the surroundings readily demonstrates that the gold deposits were made after the slide in question occurred, so that it is deduced that the gravel bed carries values on a parity with the gravel elsewhere in the creek.

The proposition is to sink in this area a prospect shaft to bedrock, and to explore bedrock in the immediate vicinity of the shaft, using pumps to keep the workings clear. If satisfactory results are secured the work will be transferred to a point lower down stream and a tunnel or open cut run through the bed of the stream, the water from which will be turned into sluice boxes, and the whole gravel deposit handled in these sluices.

Youth and Beauty in The Merry Dance Around

The social season opened at Masonic Temple last night when the Rossland Tennis club gave their annual at home. The function was eminently successful, adding another to the lengthy list of social successes achieved by the organization.

The interior of the hall was charmingly decorated for the occasion, flowers, flags and bunting lending a gala air, while the gallant array of youth and beauty with the bright costumes of the ladies in relief against the conventional black worn by the gentlemen completed an ensemble that was delightfully effective. The floor was in admirable condition and the music excellent, the committee in charge of the dance was indefatigable in promoting the pleasure of the club's guests. J. H. Watson, honorary secretary, being particularly assiduous in this direction, all of which contributed to an evening of enjoyment that auspiciously opened a social season giving promise of a round of pleasant entertainments of a similar nature.

At midnight a delectable lunch was served in the dining room on the second floor of the Temple. This feature of the function was well looked after, including the following names:

- J. L. G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott,
- James Anderson, Mrs. Anglin, Judge Boutbee and Mrs. Boutbee, Miss Helen Boutbee, Miss Kathleen Boutbee, A. B. Barker, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Baldwin, W. L. Coulthard, M. D.; J. Hillwell Clute and Mrs. Clute, J. F. Cosgrove, A. A. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Eugene Crostet, Smith Curtis, M. L. A., and Mrs. Curtis; Miss Campbell, W. S. Deacon and Mrs. Deacon, Miss Denton, Carl R. Davis and Mrs. Davis, J. Stephen Deschamps, Harry Daniel and Mrs. Daniel, G. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, Edgar Duthie, C. M. Eye and Mrs. Eye, W. H. Falding and Mrs. Falding, Miss Falding and Miss Helen Falding; Mrs. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Miss Fraser, J.

- S. C. Fraser, H. G. Fisher, Henry Ewert, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Goo, T. S. Gilmore, S. Martin, Garnet P. Grant, Miss May Harris, Rev. Charles W. Hedley, R. A. O. Hobbes and Mrs. Hobbes, Robert Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, James Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, W. Hart-McHarg, Gerald V. Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins, R. A. Grigor and Mrs. Grigor, J. J. Irwin, J. B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Charles V. Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins, Stanley M. Johnson, E. B. Kirby, W. M. Lewer, Gordon Logan, R. A. Laird and Mrs. Laird, J. A. Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, J. T. Mackenzie, M. D.; J. Macdonald, Kenneth E. Mackenzie, R. A. C. McNally and Mrs. McNally, John D. Macdonald, John H. MacKenzie and Mrs. MacKenzie, H. G. Oliver, Miss Gertrude O'Reilly, H. Paul Renwick, Mrs. Renwick, Miss Renwick, A. L. Ruff, W. H. G. Phipps, Judge Frederick Schofield, Lewis Roberts, J. W. Spring and Mrs. Spring, Miss Shrapnell and Mrs. Shrapnell, C. B. Smith, H. E. Schuler and Mrs. Schuler, Herbert R. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, Miss Gladys Townsend, J. H. Watson, Miss Walker and Miss S. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Waddis, G. M. Carmichael, G. Cruickshank, H. G. Fisher, A. W. Kenning, M. D., and Mrs. Kenning; Andrew G. Larsen.

The following ladies lent their assistance to the success of the function as patronesses: Madames Abbott, Anglin, Boutbee, Clute, Davis, Deacon, Hunter, Jenkins, William Thompson, Scott, Rose, Richardson, Bernard Macdonald, John H. Mackenzie and Renwick.

The programme was lengthy and encorces were frequently demanded. The dance concluded at a decorous hour, the guests dispersing with extremely pleasant memories of the hospitality dispensed by the Rossland Tennis club.

E. H. Sheppard, of the Dominion Express company, spent yesterday in the city.

To Resume Work at The Jumbo Mine

Among the visitors to the city yesterday was M. K. Galusha of Spokane, who is well known in Rossland through his connection with the Jumbo mine. Mr. Galusha has extensive interests here and in the Republic camp, and is well known and esteemed throughout this and neighboring mining districts.

As prominently identified with the management of the Jumbo, Mr. Galusha's movements are naturally watched with keen interest locally. It was thought that his present visit to the city was in connection with a possible resumption of operations at the property, but this is apparently not the case. To a representative of The Miner Mr. Galusha remarked yesterday:

"We will start up at the Jumbo some time, and not very far ahead either. We are by no means through with the property and will demonstrate this fact later on. I don't think I ever saw Rossland looking brighter than it is the case at the present time."

The Jumbo, as is well known, contains a large tonnage of comparatively low grade ore already blocked out. When concentration is commercially applied to the treatment of Rossland ores the Jumbo should enter upon a new era of prosperity, as the concentration of its ore would remove the chief bar to the mine becoming a large and permanent producer, in common with other properties where similar conditions exist.

When the Big Bell Booms Out At Eight

A week or two hence the big bell at the fire hall will strike the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, and thereafter this shall be done regularly. Thus will be inaugurated the curfew bell, which will be an institution in Rossland hereafter.

The curfew bell bylaw was brought up at the city hall last night and advanced to its third reading. Final consideration is alone necessary to make the measure law, so that the innovation takes effect shortly. In the spring and summer months children are permitted to be on the streets till 9 o'clock nightly; in the winter the hour is 8 o'clock, and the age limit is 15 years. It was resolved last night that

the fire hall bell should sound the curfew at the hours specified. Mayor Clute was of the opinion that one tap would be sufficient to carry the signal, but other aldermen believed the entire eight strokes should be given, as a single stroke might easily be missed in the outlying districts. This point was left open for future consideration.

The city fathers decided to pass up the bylaw relating to the "Father Pat" Memorial fountain. It was stated that the committee in charge of the fountain enterprise had determined to postpone building till spring and there could be no objection raised to the council turning 8 o'clock, and the age limit is 15 years. It was resolved last night that

Herr Klockmann Tells Of Continental Mine

Herr Albert Klockmann is in the city today and will remain here for a day or two, having passed up the big fair in Spokane for the purpose of running up to the Golden City on business matters. That he was accorded a hearty reception at the hands of a host of Rossland friends goes without saying.

It is possible that Mr. Klockmann will spend a portion of the approaching winter in Rossland, but his movements are curtailed to some extent by the necessity of attending to the business of the Continental mine now assuming large proportions.

Already arrangements are being made for the winter's work at this property. As is generally known the Continental is a big silver-lead property situated sufficiently far over the Idaho boundary line to be within the zone of prosperity from which Canadian lead mines are excluded. As soon as snow flies the road leading from the property to its shipping point on the Great Northern will be put in shape and it is the company's intention to ship some three thousand tons of ore if weather permits. This product will be the highest grade ore in the mine, averaging 355 per ton, as was demonstrated from the winter's shipments. A large portion of the big ore deposits in the Continental is concentrating ore of excellent quality and this is being reserved for future treatment on the ground.

For next spring the Continental people have an interesting programme of improvements outlined. They will ex-

pend a quarter of a million dollars, all of which has been contributed by the shareholders, who are comprised largely of a coterie of Duluth capitalists. The principal feature of the programme is the construction of a steam tramway or narrow gauge railroad, which will cost approximately \$100,000. The surplus for this road has already been made and other preliminaries completed. Next in importance is the erection of a concentrating plant. Other interesting features are contemplated, the entire projected outlay aggregating the sum specified.

In common with other silver-lead producers south of the international boundary line the Continental people are enjoying lower costs of freight and treatment than has ever been the case heretofore. The mine will probably ship its ore to the Everett, Wash., reduction works, although an offer for the product has been received from the American Refining & Smelting company.

CORBETT VS. LENNY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 7.—Young Corbett and Eddie Lenny of this city sparred six rounds at the Industrial hall tonight and the local man was in good shape at the end of the bout. In the sixth round Corbett knocked Lenny down twice and sent him to his knees once, besides fighting Lenny to the floor just before the round ended. The bell evidently saved him from a knockout.

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COAST-TO-KOOTENAY LINE AGAIN

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—The Times' Ottawa special says: The financial statement issued by the Dominion Finance department today shows that for the year ending June 30th last, there was a surplus of over \$7,000,000. When the capital account is included there were \$2,800,000 added to the public debt, which is now \$71,000,000.

The Canadian government is endeavoring to get a line of stock suitable for the trade of re-stocking the Boer farms in South Africa.

Official notice is contained in today's papers by Macdonell, solicitor for McLean Bros., for the Dominion charter for the Coast-Kootenay line, including a ferry and other desirable connections with Victoria. The local terminus is arranged for the north side of the harbor at the mouth of the Capilano river.

Frances A. Cooper, a niece of W. J. Hubert Tupper, died today at Vancouver, aged 13.

Rose Murder Trial Will Be Concluded Tuesday

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Oct. 4.—The Rose murder trial at Nelson is progressing slowly to a conclusion. Yesterday three witnesses were examined for the defence, the crown having concluded the case for the prosecution at noon. The third witness for the defence was the prisoner, who went in the box at 4:30 o'clock and was still under examination when court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

An adjournment has been taken to Monday morning, the jury being under lock and key in the interim. J. A. Macdonald of Rossland is conducting the case for the defence, and is making a splendid fight for his client.

It is probable that the case will be concluded before Tuesday at the earliest.

Athletes to Compete With Those of England

(Special to The Miner.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—E. W. H. Jertberg, trainer of the Columbia Varsity track team, announced that he expected to take to England next summer a team of American track athletes to compete with the athletes of Great Britain. The financial success of the venture is sure, and enough money for expenses has already been promised. Those who have so far been chosen to

SITUATION CRITICAL IN VENEZUELA

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, Oct. 4.—As proof that President Castro is in a critical situation in Venezuela a high official of the government, who has just landed here, reports that President Castro's wife has deposited her jewelry at the Spanish legation in Caracas.

A part of the revolutionary army occupied Villa de Cura on Friday and is now marching on Valencia.

It is known as official authority that the revolutionary leader, Matos, has sent a letter to President Castro, in which he suggests that the president make an inspection of the revolutionary forces in order to convince himself that it is a matter of improbability for him to resist them successfully. What answer President Castro made to this letter has not been divulged.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 4.—The official gazette today published a protest against the occupation by Great Britain of the Island of Fatas. The protest, which only yesterday learned of the incident, published vehement articles protesting against the attempt on Venezuela's national sovereignty.

MONUMENT TO ZOLA'S MEMORY

(Special to The Miner.)

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The subscriptions to the fund for a monument to M. Zola have reached the sum of \$3400, including \$400 from his Captains Dreyfus and \$400 each from his two brothers and his father-in-law.

It is estimated that 60,000 members of various societies will take part in the funeral procession. M. Zola's body, on the arrival of the cortege at the cemetery, will be placed on a catafalque, around which the members of the family and intimate friends of the dead novelist will group themselves, and after the orations have been delivered the delegations attending will be allowed to file past, followed by the general public. The body will then be replaced in the hearse and conveyed to a temporary vault.

STRAIN ON PRESIDENT.

Secretary Cortelyou Says He Must Have Absolute Rest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Secretary Cortelyou yesterday, being asked as to the condition of the president, said: "The conference held yesterday was a severe strain upon the president. While in the judgment of his physicians his progress toward recovery has been satisfactory and continues so, they feel, to avoid the risk of a setback, he should be relieved of any duty for the next week or ten days only so that his mind will be brought to his attention as it may be imperatively necessary for him to consider."

THE AMERICANS DISSATISFIED.

TURIN, Italy, Oct. 4.—The prizes at the international exposition here which have been awarded the American exhibitors has caused dissatisfaction. They consider that they were discriminated against and that they merited better awards.

SHAMROCKS AT VICTORIA.

Will Play Victoria Lacrosse Team Tuesday Afternoon.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4.—Arrangements were concluded tonight with the Shamrock lacrosse team of Montreal, champions of the world, to play here with the Victoria lacrosse team on Tuesday afternoon in connection with the Victoria Exhibition. Victoria being one of the strongest teams in British Columbia, a great game is expected.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SMELTER CITY

(Special to The Miner.)

TRAIL, B. C., Oct. 4.—A. E. Westcott has returned from the coast, where he went to arrange the funeral of Mrs. Thomas Haughton, formerly of this city. Mrs. Haughton died intestate in Victoria and \$6000 in cash.

The city is enforcing the sanitary by-law and incidentally the bylaw governing dogs. Three dogs were impounded and destroyed this week. One resident of the gulch was brought before the police magistrate for refusing to pay the sanitary fees. Coats and a fine were imposed.

Kirkup of Rossland is in charge of a force of men engaged in repairing the wagon road down the west side of the river. This improvement is a result of Colonel Prior's recent visit to Trail. He was taken over the road, proposed to bring the matter to the attention of the authorities at Victoria, and did so. The road is being put in excellent shape for a distance of about two miles.

W. J. Furnell has purchased the Pelter property, adjoining his own, next to the power and light house. He is erecting a substantial iron fence and otherwise improving the premises.

No. 2 copper furnace was blown in this week, and No. 1 is being rebuilt as rapidly as possible. It will be blown in as soon as completed.

As a result of the recent examinations following promotions have been announced:

First to Second Reader—Margaret Charlton, Nettie Hurley, Letitia Schofield, Ethel Glover, Katie McKay, Raymond Isley, Lindsay Gill, Helen Degagne, Blanche Gibbs.

Second to Third Reader—Mollie Hanna, Letitia McCurdy, Liddie Hanna, Richard Morgan, Gertrude Hatch, Minnie Schatt, Clark Robinson, Dannie McDonald, Albert Hatch, Charlie Morrow.

Junior Third to Senior Third—Walter Truswell, Norman Truswell, Glen Robinson, Miss Bessie Grant Fraser is the teacher in charge of these pupils.

TRAIL NOTES.

P. D. McDonald, formerly electrician at the Trail smelter, has the contract for building the sub-power line of the Cascade Power company between the Granby smelter and the main line, a distance of three miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McIntosh were Trail visitors this week. Dr. Mulloy has been in the city the past few days.

Trail's public library is being well patronized. The educational department at Victoria has forwarded to the city treasurer a check for \$493.20, covering the per capita allowance for Trail's schools for the quarter ending September 30.

The wood dealers of Trail have fixed the winter's tariff for wood at \$5 a cord.

THE LEAD MINING DEPRESSION

The following communication appeared in the Toronto Globe and is well worth reproducing:

(To the Editor of the Globe.)

I hope you will kindly give me permission through your columns to make known to your readers the unfortunate state of affairs that exists throughout the part of British Columbia of which Nelson is the commercial centre. A few years ago West Kootenay and the western part of East Kootenay were in a most prosperous condition, and furnished happy homes for thousands of contented people. Today all is changed, not through any exhaustion of the natural resources of the region, which are immense, but through wholly artificial causes, which the government of Canada can at any time remove. The entire district is, in fact, in the clutches of a foreign trust, and its chief industry, the mining of silver-lead ore, has been deliberately throttled by that trust, with the object of restricting the output of lead, so that they can charge excessive prices and make excessive gains.

I refer to the smelter trust, or lead trust, of the United States, an organization formed for the express purpose of monopolizing the lead industry, and limiting the output. The practice of this organization is to hunt down without mercy all companies or persons who show a tendency to become their rivals, and they treat Canada as a part of their game preserve, although they owe allegiance to a foreign flag, and form part of a nation that for many years has been distinctly unfriendly to Canada. Why should unfriendly foreigners be assisted in their attempts to injure loyal Canadians?

The United States lead trust was formed for the purpose of limiting the output, and the first step they took in this direction was a refusal to buy Canadian lead. The government in power at Washington owed its existence to the trusts, and was bound to do their bidding. The members of the lead trust, therefore, called upon the United States government to place a large tariff on lead, and a Canadian mine that it closed up the Canadian mines.

They said to themselves: "The Canadian market for the products of lead is entirely open to us. We will shut out Canadian lead entirely. The tariff gives us absolute control of the markets of the United States, and it will be our eyes on their part to make use of their mines, by flooding Canada for a time with our own lead at less than the cost of production, the commercial nation of Canada with the United States will be brought about so far as the purposes of our trust are concerned."

They are doing this and we keep our throats in the lead mining industry in Canada, and the Canadian government alone can furnish the means for fighting them by saying that if they will take no Canadian lead they shall sell no United States lead or the product of any other mine in Canada.

Lead as it comes from the mine in Canada brings a price of only \$1.25 per cwt., while in the United States the price is \$3.40 per cwt. The difference is caused partly by the very high duty levied by the United States government in the interest of the lead trust, and partly by the high freight charges for taking the lead to New Jersey to be refined. When the refined product is brought back to Canada from the refineries in other countries a duty of 15 per cent on the cost of refining is levied by the Canadian government.

This part of Canada cannot stand the strain much longer. The St. Eugene mine at Moyie, in the West Kootenay, has done nothing for a year and a half, although it is one of the best silver-lead mines in the world. The same thing may be said of almost all of the silver-lead mines here. About 20,000 tons of refined lead are used in the United States every year, and this country is supplied from the United States. The United States government would give assistance in the establishment of a refinery in Nelson, or some other town in the district, and also increase the duty on lead. If the duty on lead were not increased the United States lead trust would swamp Canada with their own lead, and the price would be less than cost.

The purpose of throttling the industry, so as to give them a monopoly. It is not probable that the price of lead would be increased to Canadian consumers, as there would be no loss of lead to a refinery in New Jersey or elsewhere, and there would be no duty on the cost of the cost of refining.

However, even if the price were slightly increased to Canadian consumers, while the industry was being established, the people of eastern Canada would have no just grounds for complaining, as the people here are compelled by the tariff to buy their furnaces, sawing machines, pianos, organs, bicycles, cotton goods, meat, canned fruits and vegetables, butter, eggs, coal oil, flour, rolled oats, and, in fact, almost everything they use, in eastern Canada, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, when they could buy them across the line in the United States at much lower prices if there were no duties to pay. The people of British Columbia contribute in proportion to their numbers a much larger share of the revenue than the people of any other part of the country, and it is not very probable, or in the shape of grants for public purposes, or in any other way.

In 1899 the people of Canada as a whole contributed \$8.93 per capita to the Dominion revenue, and the people of British Columbia contributed \$25.67 per capita. The people of the West Kootenay, in the duty on lead, and to aid in establishing a refinery.

JOHN SIMPSON, Nelson B. C., Sept. 12.

THE GRANBY SMELTER.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 3.—During the week ended today the Granby smelter treated 4190 tons of ore. Grand total treated to date, 497,473 tons.

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BALDWIN'S RETURN.

Denies Any Serious Misunderstanding Between the Members.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—On board the steamer Germanic, which arrived today from Liverpool, was Evelyn B. Baldwin, of the Baldwin-Zeigler polar expedition. Mr. Baldwin said: "We have succeeded in placing our deposits on the north coast of Franz Josef Land, the jumping off place for next year's campaign. We have been most successful, considering the difficulties of the heavy ice packs met. We did considerable sledging and exhausted our sledges and supplies. We went as far as we were able with the steamer before sledging, and had barely coal enough to return. For a party of 42 persons we were the most harmonious company that ever sailed north. I do not know what has been said about us, but anything contradictory to this statement is mere talk. I expect to confer immediately with Mr. Zeigler."

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, arrived today on the steamship Germanic of the White Star Line. Mr. Baldwin at first refused to talk about the alleged controversies which had taken place between him and Captain Johannsson of the America, but after hearing that it had been reported that the expedition had been short of food supplies, he made the following statement:

"There is no truth in the report of our not having sufficient supplies. It is easy to explain the trouble between myself and Captain Johannsson. He wanted to be the whole thing. That which the trouble first started between the captain or, to give him his proper title, sailing master, and the ice pilot, whose name is Larson. The ice pilot took up his place in the crew's nest on the ship when we were in the ice five days and should have had complete charge in directing the ship. The sailing master objected to the ice pilot's holding absolute sway over the movements of the ship at any time, and that is how the row began. I, of course, took the side of the pilot and saw that he was kept in command while we were in the ice. The pilot had twenty-nine years' experience in the ice fields, while the sailing master had practically none. The expedition went away with forty-two persons on board, and we brought back the same number. The Fram drifted around in the ice four years, while in one year we did almost as much and established a new route. Why, we ought to be congratulated instead of, as you say, being jumped on. I have learned a good lesson, though. Never take a Swede and Norwegian together with you if you want to avoid trouble. The sailing master was a Norwegian and the ice pilot was a Swede. That is the whole thing in a nutshell."

In response to Mr. Baldwin's request for information regarding any charges made against him, he was shown a published interview with J. K. Hare, an artist on the expedition, who recently arrived here. The interview stated that there had been a dispute of the America and Baldwin, and that there had been an insufficient supply of food. Mr. Baldwin was also informed that W. S. Vineyard of Durango, Colo., the first member of the expedition to arrive in America, had said that he never would go north again with Mr. Baldwin.

"I don't believe it," said the explorer. "Why, neither of these men has any cause to say anything against me. Every one was treated fairly and no one can truthfully say that he was not. If we go again next year, no matter who I take with me, whether they be Zulus, Hottentots or white men, there are sure to be kickers in the crowd. The members of this expedition were mostly young men, and very few of them had ever undertaken such a trip before. This might explain some of the things said about me. But I am being done a great injustice. We had quite a pleasant time of it taken all together. Some of the men brought musical instruments along with them and cheered us up a bit. Another feature was the cinematograph pictures that we took of the various ice scenes. We also took hundreds of photographs. Our most exciting adventure was when we were coming back and were caught in the pack ice. This was really very serious and the ship's propeller frame was broken, and the rudder and screw bent. Two members of the party were set on by white bears one day and had a narrow escape. We were sending balloons and buoys and sending messages. The meteorological observations taken and the dredging will be of the greatest interest to science. We manufactured our own hydrogen gas for the balloons without accident, which is another thing we deserve credit for. The knowledge gained of air and currents will also be of great value to science. I still believe that when the

pole is reached it will be found to be surrounded by ice.

"The fate of Andre? Why, I think he went down into the sea."

The explorer said he had come directly from Tromsø, Norway, at the direction of Mr. Ziegler, who dispatched the expedition.

Accompanying Mr. Baldwin was Dr. George Shortley and his wife, who were with the relief expedition that went to Tromsø after the America.

FOR THE AGED MINER.

The movement inaugurated by Mrs. Judge of Salt Lake, who proposes, in a substantial way, to erect and maintain a hospital and home for indigent and aged prospectors, merits serious consideration by every citizen who today enjoys the bounty which the patience, endurance and fortitude of the Rocky mountain explorers have given to the people. The soldiers have their homes, the printers, too, and there are many similar institutions throughout the land. The prospector trudges on his career, and if not greeted by the smile of fortune he descends the sunset slope of life in the direst of his misfortune. This, of course, applies to those unfortunates who have left family and friends behind and rushed blindly into old age without a thought as to the future's material demands.

There are worthy and deserving prospectors in Montana, as there are in other mining states, and among the number are many without means of livelihood, and they are enfeebled by age and the weight of hardship, privation and toil. They are not the kind who beg or steal; they are independent today as they were in the days of their prime and activity. That is the trait which dominates the life of a prospector and while it is not always a profitable trait, it is at least a satisfying one.

There ought to be a home in Montana for aged and infirm prospectors, the men who helped to make this state, and who became incapacitated by strenuous work; and the old-timers when they meet this week in Dillon might glorify their names and illumine the records of the society by establishing a movement whose aim shall be to establish such an institution in Montana.

The grim wall of a poorhouse is a cheerless vestibule, which separates the gay and independent life of the western miner from the somber shades of the beyond.—Anaconda Standard.

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A Tramway Greenwood

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Oct. 1.—The following is a copy of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the city council:

Whereas, The municipal council of the city of Greenwood has been considering for some time the advisability of constructing a tramway between Greenwood and Phoenix and to other points; and

Whereas, From the data gathered by the council it is deemed advisable to proceed with the construction of the said tramway; and

Whereas, In the opinion of the council the said tramway will be advantageous to Greenwood, Phoenix and Anacosta; therefore, be it

Resolved, That upon the necessary petition being received from the ratepayers this council will submit a by-law to the said ratepayers to raise by way of debentures the sum of \$75,000 for the construction of the said tramway to Phoenix; and, be it further

Resolved, That the municipal council of the city of Phoenix be requested to

Some High-G From Pro

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Sept. 30.—The last shipment of ore made from the Providence mine to the Trail smelter brought in nearly \$1800 net to the shippers, or not quite \$119 per ton. The shipment was only 15 tons. A car of high grade ore will be sent out this week. This ore is being taken from the bottom of the shaft, 60 feet down, where the vein is about a foot in width of ore in which free gold can be seen with the naked eye, and it is expected it will run, higher than a recent ship-

JIM HILL SHOWS BIG HIS HAND

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4.—Deputy Minister of the Interior Smart is here from the Yukon.

Archibald Guthrie of St. Paul, Hill's principal contractor, today bought out E. V. Bodwell's interest in the Victoria Terminal railway. It is understood that he represents Hill's capital, and that the Victoria Terminal, Terminal Railway Co. to A. Guthrie of St. Paul, the official contractor of the Great Northern railway, and John Henry and John Jeffrey of Vancouver. The price was not stated. The property includes the railway and rolling stock of the Victoria Terminal Railway, the mainline connecting the Victoria and the Fraser River's mouth to Cloverdale and the ferry which runs between Sydney and the main land. The deal does not affect the steamers Strathcona, Unicorn and Iroquois of the company.

There are 1000 entries of live stock for exhibition here next week.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4.—The Victoria Terminal & Sydney Railway & Ferry was sold this afternoon by E. V. Bodwell, James Anderson of Victoria and A. H. MacGowan of Vancouver, representing the Victoria Terminal Railway Co. to A. Guthrie of St. Paul, the official contractor of the Great Northern railway, and John Henry and John Jeffrey of Vancouver. The price was not stated. The property includes the railway and rolling stock of the Victoria Terminal Railway, the mainline connecting the Victoria and the Fraser River's mouth to Cloverdale and the ferry which runs between Sydney and the main land. The deal does not affect the steamers Strathcona, Unicorn and Iroquois of the company.

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The new owners have not as yet formulated any plan of action for the immediate future, and it will be a matter for consideration whether they will proceed at once with the building of the mainland connection with New Westminster, taking chances on having reasonably fine weather during the winter, or await the arrival of spring to begin the work. In any event Mr. Guthrie and his associates may be depended upon to finish a first class service and equipment. One instance of this — the agreement with the city councils for a ferry boat of 14 knots speed — while Mr. Guthrie has the reputation of providing a twenty knot boat of the most modern type.

E. V. Bodwell, who was the active promoter of the Victoria Terminal & Sydney railway and ferry scheme, says that his primary object in undertaking the project was to secure for Victoria an independent and direct connection with the Great Northern and other great United States railway systems. When he first embarked in the enterprise he had positive assurance that it would have the proper financial support, in the event of unforeseen events intervening, which for a time frustrated his efforts. Opposition from unexpected quarters at one time threatened to destroy all that

First Football Practice of the Season

(Special to The Miner.)

With aching and scarred limbs and bruised chests, and with the sun sinking rapidly behind the mountain tops, the members of the newly formed Rocky Mountain Ranger and Bugle Band football team completed their first football practice and wended their weary way homeward. It was a great football practice, great for the spectators and players alike; in fact nothing so good has happened in this city since the time Al Davis returned from Colville with some feathers that Wilcox was kind enough to say resembled ducks.

A Tramway Between Greenwood and Phoenix

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submit a bylaw to the ratepayers of that city to raise by way of debentures the sum of \$25,000 to aid in the construction of the said tramway; and, be it further
 Resolved, That the residents of Anacosta be requested to take the necessary steps to secure the annexation of Anacosta within the municipality of the city of Greenwood so that they may contribute a fair share of the cost of construction of the said tramway; and, be it further
 Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Mayor George W. Rumberger of Phoenix and T. A. Garland, Esq., of Anacosta.
 The city council has awarded a contract for the manufacture locally and supply of 1500 feet of 4-inch wire-wound pipe to C. W. Stack and C. Oliver. Pipe of this description has been used for water supply purposes at Phoenix, but it was not made in the province. It is stated that this will be the first time the manufacture of similar pipe will be carried out in British Columbia.

About The Mines in And Around Ymir

(Special to The Miner.)
YMIR, B. C., Oct. 1.—Yesterday a most important strike was made on the Foghorn mine at Ymir, when after running a crosscut tunnel of 737 1-2 feet a large body of shipping ore was struck.
 The Foghorn is operated by the Golden Monarch Mining & Milling company of Spokane, Wash. The president is P. E. Robbins of Ritzville, Wash., with Mr. Conrad Wolfe as manager, and it is through the faith displayed by the latter that a successful termination of all dead work has opened out an ore body second only to the Ymir mine.
 The above company was formed some two years ago to take over the Foghorn group, embracing four claims, with a total of 70 acres. The property is exactly eight miles from Ymir, and is reached by means of an excellent wagon road. The formation is a quartz-granite and porphyry. There are three leads, each parallel to the other. These leads are well defined and are certainly true fissure ones. On the surface the size of the leads were as follows: Ledge No. 1, 3 to 7 feet wide; ledge No. 2, 2 to 4 feet wide, and No. 3 ledge 5 to 9 feet in width. Assays from ore taken from these went on an average \$20, gold predominating. The leads run northerly and southerly, while the dip of the vein is to the west at about 45 degrees.
 On the surface considerable work has already been done in the form of cross-cutting and sinking on the ledge, and the strength of the leads induced Mr. Wolfe to recommend to his company the running of a long crosscut tunnel to catch these veins at depth. For the past 20 months this work has been con-

tinued, and success has at last crowned the manager's pluck and energy. At the time of writing the miners have crosscut 10 feet of concentrating ore which is an iron sulphide, carrying gold, silver, lead and zinc, the gold values predominating. This will give an average value of \$20 per ton.
 This long crosscut tunnel gives the company a depth of 500 feet, which assures them of years of mining. The company also owns some 633 acres of valuable timber and surface rights on Wild Horse creek, where the property is located. To date the Golden Monarch Mining & Milling company have spent some \$24,000. The above is held between Spokane and Ritzville parties and was all subscribed privately.
 Arrangements are being made to ship ore as soon as the snow comes, probably in the spring a concentrator will be installed.
 Messrs. Rolt and Wallis, directors of the Tamarac Gold Mines, were in town yesterday. They paid a hurried visit to the property to see how work is progressing. It is to be hoped that the directors will see fit to recommend doing some more work, as the above reason to believe with proper development that a mine can yet be made out of the Tamarac. Unfortunately much bad work has been done to date, but as the new directors are practical business men they will undoubtedly see that this property is handled on a different basis.
 Work is being prosecuted on the Union Jack group, operated by the Active Gold Mining company of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Douglas Cameron, manager of this company, reports a fine showing of ore. This company is figuring on putting in electric drills.

Some High-Grade Ore From Providence Mine

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Several offers have been received by the owners of the Ruby mineral claim, situate within 300 or 400 yards of the Boundary Falls smelter, to take it on a working lease or on a bond with right to purchase. The property was worked last year by some Detroit men, who put a small power plant on it and sent 85 tons of good grade copper-gold ore to the smelter, but got into financial difficulties and could not take up their bond.

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VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4.—A Guthrie of St. Paul, contractor of the Great Northern railway, John Hendry and J. Jeffrey of Vancouver have bought the Victoria Terminal railway and its franchises, which, it is understood, will give the Great Northern railway an entrance to Victoria and Vancouver. The sale embraces the controlling interest in the Victoria Terminal & Sydney railway and its territory, the railway ferry connecting Sydney with the mainland and the Delta extension, which runs 17 miles from the mouth of the Fraser river to Cloverdale. The purchasers take over the property as a going concern. The sale does not include the interests of the Sydney & Nanaimo Navigation Co., operating the steamers Strathcona, Iroquois and Unicorn, which are owned by E. V. Bodwell.
 The new owners have not as yet formulated any plan of action for the immediate future, and it will be a matter for consideration whether they will proceed at once with the building of the mainland connection with New Westminster, taking chances on having reasonably fine weather during the winter, or await the arrival of spring to begin the work. In any event Mr. Guthrie and his associates may be depended upon to finish a first class service and equipment. One instance of this — the agreement with the city councils for a ferry boat of 14 knots speed—while Mr. Guthrie expresses his intention of providing a twenty knot boat of the most modern type.
 E. V. Bodwell, who was the active promoter of the Victoria Terminal & Sydney railway and ferry scheme, says that his primary object in undertaking the project was to secure to Victoria an independent and direct connection with the Great Northern and other great United States railway systems. When he first embarked in the enterprise he had positive assurance that it would have the proper financial support, but unforeseen events intervened, which for a time frustrated his efforts. Opposition from unexpected quarters at one time threatened to destroy all that

MAJOR STIFF EXPIRES IN EDMONTON

(Special to The Miner.)
EDMONTON, N. W. T., Oct. 4.—W. Stiff, a well known old-timer of Edmonton, was found dead in his bed this morning in his room. He has been a resident of Edmonton since the early 80's. He has no relatives in this part of the country. He leaves a widow and two daughters in Ontario. His brother resides in Hamilton, and was a high official of the Great Western railway when that had a separate existence. Deceased was well known as Major Stiff, having held that rank in the Ontario volunteer battalion. During the troubles of '85 he was captain of an Edmonton volunteer corps, raised to garrison the Hudson Bay fort until the arrival of reinforcements from the east. He afterwards served as sergeant in General Strange's force during the expedition to Fort Pitt after Big Bear. He was a man of good education and of excellent attainments.

W. H. Nichols Visits the Boundary Country

(Special to The Miner.)
GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 3.—W. H. Nichols, president of the Nichols Chemical Co., New York, paid his first visit to the Boundary last week. The visitor is one of New York's multi-millionaires, and his name is one to conjure with in the financial and metallurgical worlds. He founded the refinery with which his name is identified. His vast plant, located in a suburb of Manhattan, is the largest of its kind in existence. Its annual output comprises two hundred million pounds of refined copper, and about sixteen million pounds of refined gold and silver annually. This represents a very large proportion of the world's annual copper production. At his works, in addition to the smelting of ores, blister copper, copper and other matters, containing the precious metals are refined by the electrolytic process. No consignments are treated unless they contain gold and silver values. The basis of the electrolytic method is the use of electricity in not only refining the copper but in separating therefrom its other metallic contents. Before the discovery of this process no means were available for saving these valuable by-products.
 Mr. Nichols spent a day inspecting the Granby mines at Phoenix. On his trip he was accompanied by Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.
 "My attention," said he to your correspondent, "has been directed to British Columbia for a number of years past owing to the rapid increase in the mineral products. As the Nichols Chemical Co. practically refines the matte from every smelter in the province, and as I had heard so much respecting your vast ore bodies, I recently concluded that it was about time for me to come west in order to size up the situation for myself. The trip has proved a perfect revelation. British Columbia is so new to me that my first big surprise was in regard to the wonderful way in which the latest mining inventions are being applied to local needs and conditions, and it is also remarkable that one should come so far west to see the art of smelting so far advanced. I have examined a good many smelters in the east and west at various periods, but have no hesitation in stating that the Granby plant is the most modern I ever saw. Perhaps I can convey my meaning better by using another expression: I mean its up-to-dateness. The Granby smelter is way ahead of most of the smelters I have seen as regards the prime attributes of economy and management. I did not visit the other Boundary reduction works, but understand they are also of the most modern character."
 "I traversed a considerable portion of the three miles of underground workings in the Granby mines at Phoenix. While not unprepared for surprises, the magnitude of the ore bodies far surpassed my expectations. They are the largest ore bodies I ever inspected, and I have had occasion to visit a great many mines including my own in Mexico. I shall leave to others the task of estimating the millions of tons of ore in sight or blocked out. The surface ore quarrying operations and the acre tracts of ore underground are sights that are calculated to arouse enthusiasm even among the most conservative of mining men. The showing of the Granby by my trip to understand is almost duplicated in other Boundary camps. I have gathered enough information on this trip to venture the prediction that this section is destined to be a very large copper producer in the near future. Of course the Boundary, even with its present annual output of from fifteen to twenty million pounds of copper is only in its infancy. Nature has been lavish with her mineral wealth. The grade is low, and skilful attention alone can treat the ore profitably. The compensating factors are the size and uniformity of the ore bodies, their self-fluxing character,

and last but not least the fact that no sorting is required.
 "After all, investors nowadays prefer the low grade propositions because the element of permanence is assured, and large profits accrue from the vast output, even though the net profit per ton may be small. Some of the Lake Superior copper mines are of very low grade, and, unlike the Boundary mines, have not got the gold and silver values to fall back upon. Of course, the method of treatment in vogue in Michigan is a good deal cheaper than in British Columbia. There the ore is free milling and the concentrates are smelted."
 Mr. Nichols went on to observe that the men employed in the Phoenix mines were, collectively speaking, the most intelligent body of miners he had ever come in contact with. He considered a Canadian miner could accomplish in one day the equivalent of the labor of two Mexican miners. The subject suggested other comparisons. Mr. Nichols said the people of British Columbia impressed him as being more active and wide-awake than their countrymen in the eastern provinces.
 Mr. Nichols is not at all pessimistic about the future of copper. "The metal," he said, in reply to a question, "has been dealt with a little harshly, and the drop in prices has frightened timid people to death. Copper consumption is bound to increase, and I look to see it go to 12 or 13 cents and possibly to 14 cents per pound. Influences at work not altogether connected with stock jobbing are keeping it down. If the natural law of supply and demand were not interfered with the price would advance."
 "Our New York refinery has an annual production of about 200,000,000 pounds of refined copper, and by-products in the way of gold and silver worth \$15,000,000. We smelt ores and refine blister copper and matte that contain the precious metals. The refining is done by the electrolytic process. Our firm, which I organized, was one of the first in the field. By the application of electricity a purer quality of copper is produced than was possible formerly. In addition the gold and silver values in the copper matte are saved, but under the old methods all these by-products were lost. The blister copper shipped us by the Granby company was refined at the minimum tariff because it is free from antimony, arsenic and bismuth. These foreign substances are frequently encountered in the matte from other countries. We draw our raw material from Australia, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, Colorado and Montana."
 "British Columbia," added Mr. Nichols in conclusion, "is all right. It has a great future, but the people should not get excited and overdo things. Your timber wealth also impressed me very favorably. If we had it down east it would be as valuable as your mineral resources."

ROUGE SILK SHIPMENT.

Lands at Victoria With \$39 Tons Raw Silk.
VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 2.—The Tartar, which is due here to-day will bring the largest silk ever brought by one steamer, \$39 tons of raw silk and a large quantity of manufactured silk, the whole in value two millions of dollars.

SHAMROCKS VS. WESMINSTERS

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 4.—The third of the series of lacrosse games between the Shamrocks of Montreal, champions of Canada, and the New Westminster team, champions of British Columbia, was played today. The New Westminsters won the first game on Tuesday, the Shamrocks won on Thursday, but today the New Westminsters won the decisive match by a score of two goals to nil. Fifteen thousand people witnessed the game.
 New Westminster won the third match of a series with the Shamrocks of Montreal after one of the fastest and most exciting games ever played in British Columbia. The score was two to nothing. The play was fast and clean, very few players being ruled off. Turnbull and Peelle of the Westminsters received severe cuts, but continued the play after a few minutes' interruption.
 had been done, and for several months he felt disheartened at the turn affairs had taken. Negotiations were entered into time and again, but always before the crucial point was reached something arose to undo them. Meanwhile the railway, steamboat line and ferry were being operated at a heavy expense, but financial aid, which had been confidently expected, was not forthcoming, so that the situation assumed at one time a very serious aspect. He, however, never lost faith in the scheme.
 Mr. Guthrie, the gentleman at the head of the syndicate which has bought the franchise, is one of the most widely known and experienced railway men in the west. He has been connected with the large American systems for many years, and possesses the confidence of the management of both the Great Northern and other railway corporations operating in the west. In addition Mr. Guthrie controls all the necessary capital and is in a position to carry out any plan which he may undertake.
 to Seattle over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday.

ARRIVED FROM YUKON.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 3.—The steamers Danube and Princess May brought one hundred passengers and \$25,000 in gold today from the Yukon.
 Mrs. Shepard, manager of the Pacific Improvement Company, who is now in San Francisco, confirms Mr. Dunsmuir's claim that the latter has bought out General Hubbard's interests in the E. & N. collieries. This will dispose of the legal action it is believed. The figure is not named.
 STEAMER LOST.
VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 3.—Advice have been received by the mail from China, of the loss of the steamer Sand Leone, off Leong on the China coast. The vessel, which was bound from Rangoon to Amoy, and embarked 300 Chinese at Singapore, is believed to have been lost in a typhoon with all on board.

A Kitchen Time-saver
 In the busy kitchen, where every minute is important, a great deal of time can be saved by a modern range. No other range possesses so many labor, time and fuel-saving devices, and will do its work so well, as the
"Cornwall" Steel Range.
 Oven is ventilated and lined with asbestos. Has deep fire-box, fitted with "McClary's special" duplex grates. Made with or without high shelf, warming closet, and reservoir. Its rich nickel dress makes the "Cornwall" undoubtedly the handsomest steel range made.
 Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for descriptive booklet.
McClary's Makers of the "Sunshine" Furnace and "Famous Active" Range.
 London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.
 HUNTER BROS., Agents.

AT GRAND FORKS.

Appointed to Meet Mr. Blair When He Comes.
GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 2.—At an attended meeting of the board of directors last evening, President Blair having resigned, H. S. Cayley unanimously elected president. The president was instructed to appoint a committee of five, with himself as chairman, to arrange for meeting the Hon. G. Blair on his approaching to the province, and to do their utmost to induce him to visit this city.
 Mr. W. Beverly leaves today for Jacklith, where he will spend the next weeks.

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EAST KOOTENAY OIL LANDS

(Special to The Miner.)
VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 3.—The oil lands in East Kootenay are likely to be tested at an early date. A company with a large capitalization has been formed here with J. B. Ferguson, promoter of the Slave Lake Power Co., as chairman. The company has bonded and purchased land in western Alberta, near the boundary line. When it gets down to business it will doubtless prospect in East Kootenay, where there are oil indications. For one piece of land the owner refused to take less than \$65,000. A deal was made with him, on what terms is not announced, but it was probably on a cash and share basis.

THE ASSIZES AT NELSON

(Special to The Miner.)
NELSON, B. C., Oct. 2.—The assizes opened today. At the morning session Fred Nelson pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a piano drape at Eholt and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. John Fink, an old man of 62, pleaded guilty to stealing some rice and other groceries from the C. P. R., and was allowed out on suspended sentence.
 No bill was found against J. Harper, brought from Rossland on a charge of obtaining a valuable document under false pretences. The prisoner was released.
 The case of Rex vs. Rose was opened. The prisoner is charged with the murder of John Cole near Nakusp on June 6th. The evidence of the principal witness, Neils Demars, was heard before court adjourned. Chief Justice Hunter presided. W. A. Macdonald appeared for the crown and J. E. Macdonald of Rossland for the defence.

SALMON HATCHERY NEAR LILLOOET

(Special to The Miner.)
VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 1.—The Dominion geological party, which has been making a survey of the west coast of Vancouver island since May, have returned here.
 Fishery Commissioner Babcock says the hatchery of the province near Lillooet will have a capacity of 25,000,000 eggs, double that of the Dominion government at Salmon Arm, and will be the largest single hatchery on the coast. It will cost \$10,000.
 Blair arrives at Vancouver on Friday. The Dominion government steamer Quadra goes up to meet him tomorrow. The fall assizes opened here today.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.
 Lightfoot mineral claim, situate in Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Sallor Boys, about one-half mile north of the International boundary line, east of the Northport road.
 Take notice that J. N. F. Townsend, acting for Thomas M. Edmondson, Esq., owner of the said claim, hereby gives notice, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.
 And further take notice that action, under section 57, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
 Dated this 6th day of August, A. D. 1902.
 N. F. TOWNSEND.

THE CABLE TO FANNING ISLAND

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 1.—It is expected that the cable steamer Colonia, which left Bamfield Creek on September 17th, will complete the cable to Fanning island on Sunday. The operators at the station at Bamfield Creek are in daily communication with the Colonia, and report that on Monday the vessel had made 2135 miles without stopping. The engineers on board reported that they hoped to complete the work by Sunday.
 The British ship Pass-Of-Balmah arrived today, 72 days from Port Clamers.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

FROM KASLO-ON-KOOTENAY

(Special to The Miner.)
KASLO, B. C., Oct. 2.—Several interesting cases came up yesterday before His Honor Judge Forin, amongst which was Twiss vs. Highlander Mining & Milling company. Plaintiffs claimed the sum of \$245.30 for premium due on a policy of Employers' Liability Insurance. Payment was made by a note given by the late manager. The company repudiated his authority to sign notes on their behalf, while the court upheld and gave judgment for defendant without costs.
 Sam Underhill vs. same plaintiffs. Plaintiff claimed \$50, balance of wages due at \$5. The defendant had paid him off at the rate of \$4. Judgment was given for plaintiff.
 Miller vs. Kwong Chung. This was an action for personal injury, to plaintiff through falling through an open cellar door. The medical evidence was taken here and the rest of the hearing adjourned to Nelson. The question of costs was reserved.
 Several other minor items were disposed of and the court adjourned to February, 1903.

The B. C. Assay and Chemical Supply Company, Ltd.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Assayers, Mining & Mill Supplies
 Agents in British Columbia for Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, England, F. W. Braun & Co.'s patent Cary furnaces, burners, etc., Wm. Ainsworth & Co.'s fine balances, the Eholt wheelless oil stove, the Balfour new process Water Still, etc., etc.
 Write for descriptive circulars and get our prices.

A. E. OSLER & CO. STOCK AND MINING BROKERS

5 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, Morning and Neal.
 WRITE OR WIRE.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
 Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and ointments are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 51 per cent. No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 83 per cent. Cook's Cotton Root Compound is the only medicine of its kind. Sold and recommended by all the Druggists in Canada.
 and No. 3 is sold in Rossland by Messrs. Brose and Rossland Drug Co.

CONFERENCE COMES TO NAUGHT

Committee Representing Manufacturers Meet President Mitchell and Others at Buffalo--Progress Made, but Nothing Definite Is Concluded

...durable, and is manufac- tured of varying sizes and rendering it a first-class building purposes. An- nouncement in its favor is its

LEAD PRODUCT.

Scientific Press: There discussion in British Co- ntesting to silver-lead min- er, as to what producers re- under certain conditions. ons being the U. S. tariff triction of the American Refining Co. The latest them province is a pro- of the tariff. There also hopes of some adjust- mining conditions as be- asers and producers that to Canadian profit, though

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The following statement was given out: The committee of the National Association of Manufacturers has listened to the explanation of the present strike difficulty as offered by a special committee of the United Mine Workers, at the head of which was John Mitchell.

(Signed) DAVID M. PARRY, President of the National Association of Manufacturers of Detroit, Richard Young of New York, Frank Leake of Philadelphia and John Maxwell of Indianapolis.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The conference between the committee appointed by the National Manufacturers' Association and President Mitchell and his lieutenants, held at Iroquois hall this afternoon, did not result in any definite plan being agreed upon for the partial resumption of work in the anthracite coal fields, but the members of the Manufacturers' Association committee stated that they were greatly pleased with the progress made.

HE LOOKS AT IT ASKANCE. Mr. Mitchell this afternoon positively declined to discuss the request made by President Roosevelt to President Mitchell to use his influence to induce the miners to return to work, with the promise of the appointment of a commission to investigate the miners' grievances.

SHAMROCKS DEFEAT VICTORIAS

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—The Shamrocks beat the Victoria lacrosse team today by 11 to 3. The Victorias were not in good condition, and in any event were outclassed.

GIRLS REFUSE TO BARE THEIR ARMS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—Doctors from the civic health department are visiting all the schools insisting that marks of vaccination be shown. In most cases evidences are forthcoming, and where not guarantees are given that it will be remedied.

In some convents the superiors refused Dr. Laberg, city medical officer, saying the young ladies would not bare their arms in the presence of gentlemen. The doctor then said that the young ladies must produce evidence by showing their arms.

GIVES AWAY MANY PLANTS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 7.—Three thousand plants from the flower beds of Victoria and Dufferin parks and the city hall square have been distributed by the city gardener, D. D. England, to citizens.

the manufacturers at today's meeting: David M. Parry, president of the Manufacturers' Association; George H. Barbour of Detroit, Richard Young of New York, Frank Leake of Philadelphia and John Maxwell of Indianapolis.

MITCHELL APPEALED TO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—It is known that Mr. Mitchell was appealed to on the broad grounds of humanity to concede every possible point, so that the country might be saved from the hardships and sufferings incident to a coal famine, which seemed inevitable.

PRESIDENT PARRY TALKS.

After the meeting President Parry was asked if the conference had resulted in bringing any nearer a solution of the strike question.

"We have got hopes that something definite will be done," he replied. "What if this attempt at conciliation proves to be a failure?"

"Then the prospect is a bad one. The manufacturers are trying to run on soft coal, but they cannot get a sufficient quantity of that. One cannot contract for a large quantity. In a short time this will be exhausted. This will mean the shutting down of the factories, depriving working men of an opportunity to earn a living, and add hunger as well as cold to the miseries of the people."

HON. A. G. BLAIR AT THE COAST

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—Hon. Mr. Blair arrived at the coast today and will leave Vancouver for Victoria after midnight on the "Quadra."

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

5814 Settlers Arrived in Manitoba for Month of September. WINNIPEG, Oct. 7.—Immigration returns for Winnipeg for the month of September just closed show that 5814 settlers arrived here, an increase of 2783 over the same month in 1921.

AGENT APPOINTED.

Will Look After the Distribution of Cars for Both Railways.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 7.—To facilitate the handling of the grain crop and to be in a better position to regulate the distribution of box cars, a car service agent has been appointed by the freight association who will act for the C. P. R. and C. N. R., and an office has been opened for this purpose in the grain exchange building.

THE GARETSON FURNACE.

Test Will Be Secured in Ten Days—Blast Furnace Also. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 6.—The management of the Crofton smelter will have secured a test of the Garetson furnace in ten days, when the converter and blast furnace plant will also be tested.

IS SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

(Special to The Miner.) NELSON, B. C., Oct. 6.—The life of Rose, the alleged murderer of John J. Cole, is hanging in the balance.

The jury now has the case, and upon the decision arrived at by these twelve good men and true depends the fate of the man who has occupied the prisoner's box since the murder trial opened. The submission of evidence was concluded this afternoon, and the case was turned over to counsel for the prosecution and defence.

A Disastrous Conflagration in Texas Oil Regions

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 7.—A fire which started in the oil field about 10:30 destroyed a number of derricks, estimated at 50, and from the city looks worse than the recent fire. The telephone operator in the field says he does not know yet whether any of the tanks are burning.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Oct. 8.—Midnight—Another great fire, more disastrous than the conflagration of a few weeks ago, swept over the fields here tonight, causing the loss of 12 or more lives and entailing a property loss of many thousands of dollars.

A TRAGEDY AT CALGARY N. W. T.

CALGARY, N. W. T., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Jessie Chapman was burned to death on Saturday night in her house. The tragedy was a horrible one. The woman was completely burned up. She was aged 62 and lived alone.

She went home shortly before 8 o'clock, and it is supposed was preparing for bed. In some way the lamp was upset and the woman was dead before any alarm could be given.

ANTHRACITE IN LONDON.

House Coal Has Advanced \$1.00 Since October 1. LONDON, Oct. 6.—The increase in the American demand is appreciably impairing the price of coal to the English consumer.

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Justice Hunter then went into the points of law hinging upon the jury's deliberations, and at 10 o'clock this evening the jury retired to arrive at a verdict.

Up to an early hour Tuesday morning no verdict had been returned. The case has excited considerable interest in Nelson by reason of the terrible issue involved.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

NELSON, B. C., Oct. 7.—The jury brought in a verdict of guilty at 2:30 o'clock this morning, and he was sentenced to be hanged on November 28.

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The Cable Steamer Reaches Fanning Island

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 6.—The cable steamer Colonia which sailed from Bamfield creek on the west coast of Vancouver Island, the terminus of the Pacific cable at 2:30 p. m. on September 18th, arrived at Fanning island this morning at 11 o'clock and buoyed the end of the cable one mile off shore.

The total distance covered proved to be 3455 miles, about 85 miles less than was estimated. The Anglia will lay the remaining mile with heavy shore end on arrival, and complete the last section from Fanning island to Suva. It is understood the Colonia has established a record in cable laying, having made a voyage of eight miles an hour and completed the entire journey in 17 days and 21 1/2 hours, several days less than expected.

A LOW PASS FOUND.

Through Hope Range by Great Northern Engineers. Messrs. Revely, Bonnevier and Gibson, who left here with Kennedy and Lupfer, the Great Northern engineers, to look for a low pass through the Hope mountains, returned over the Hope trail this week, reaching here on Tuesday.

The party followed the Roche river some distance above the mouth of Cambie creek, and went up another tributary of the Roche, from the head of which they crossed over on the Skagit river. This stream was followed for 16 miles until the Hope trail was met, which was taken to Hope.

The Great Northern is said to be desirous of finding a suitable route to the south of those now explored by means of which it can reach the Fraser valley without going to Hope.

Old prospectors and hunters in the Hope mountains express the belief that such a route can be found—Silmikameen Star.

THE YUKON TRADE.

Canadian Merchants Have Secured Bulk of Trade This Season. Reports sent out from the customs department, Ottawa, go to show that Canadian goods have captured over two-thirds of the Yukon market.

The returns for the 1921-22 fiscal year show that the customs goods entering the Yukon during that year were valued at \$4,302,552, of which the Canadian goods were valued at \$3,109,191.

It being near the close of the transportation season, the various companies are estimating the traffic they have handled during the summer, and all reports are very satisfactory.

The White Pass railway states that it has handled considerably more freight than last year, and the passenger travel has been good. The movement, both ways, which marked the northern traffic during past years. This has simplified matters for the transportation considerably and facilitated travel.

At the present time, however, the company is suffering from a rush of freight, shipper's having held back till the late fall, and now all are anxious to get their consignments through before navigation closes.

As a result there is a blockade on the White Pass, and the company will not accept through shipments for destination beyond White Horse, for the reason that the river will probably be closed before the present blockade of Yukon freight has all been cleared from that point.

The company is also not desirous of accepting through freight at shippers' risks, as, although it has a magnificent range of warehouses, etc., at White Horse, the cost of storing goods for the winter and the high insurance rates makes the storage of goods there both costly and unsatisfactory generally.

The Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Pacific Navigation companies have both handled a large amount of northern freight during the past season, and the local merchants have had a good share of the trade.

The facilities for shipping their consignments in to the Yukon have also been better than those of past seasons.

Although the season is nearly at an end now the Canadian Pacific Navigation company is still operating its full fleet, and it will keep at least one steamer steadily on the service throughout the winter.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

BADLY INJURED.

Emil Holmquist, a teamster employed in hauling wood to the city from the Black Bear, was run over yesterday afternoon and badly injured. While near the railroad track his horses became frightened. Holmquist got out to pacify the animals, but while doing so became entangled and was thrown beneath the wheels.

He was injured internally, several toes were broken and he was also hurt about the hips. He was removed to his home and Dr. Campbell sent for.

John Milne and Henry Burns were ticketed to San Francisco over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday.

forwarded in turn by the C. P. R. officials, the mayor of Victoria, members of the provincial government and other prominent people. The Colonia will now proceed to lay the Manila-Hawaiian cable, for which she has the contract. It is understood that as soon as the work is completed a test of the east and west routes will be made, the same message being sent both ways simultaneously to London.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 6.—The cable steamer Colonia completed her work this morning, having buoyed her cable one mile off the Fanning island station, thus practically completing the longest cable in the world. The length of the cable laid was 3455 nautical miles. There is about 2100 miles now between Fanning and Suva to complete the cable. The Anglia, now at Honolulu, will lay this and the Colonia is going home to load the American cable.

ANOTHER STRIKE IMMINENT.

The Socialists of France Are Getting in Their Deadly Work. PARIS, Oct. 7.—The national committee of the French Miners' Federation met today here to decide whether an immediate general strike should be ordered, agitation towards such a step having been in progress for some time.

The meeting adjourned until tomorrow without arriving at a decision. Mr. Basly, a socialist deputy who represents an important district of the Pas de Laize coal fields, says he is confident that a general strike will be ordered and that 7000 out of 10,000 miners will obey the orders.

KEEP THEM OUT.

British Columbia May Be Overrun With Royal Spots. TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 7.—Count Bege of Paris, France, who has just returned from a five months' hunting and fishing trip through British Columbia, is most enthusiastic in describing his trip, and declares that if the sportsmen of Europe only knew what a magnificent country British Columbia is, thousands of them would travel thither every year, shooting, camping, mountaineering, etc.

THE STOCK MARKET

Business was lively on the stock exchange, the sales for the day passing the 20,000 mark. The principal movement was in Rambler-Cariboo, American Boy and Centre Star.

Phyllis—The butler seems to feel hurt. Marie—Yes, he thinks the family is paying too much attention to the chauffeur.—Puck.

Table with columns: Name, Asked, Bid. Includes items like Abe Lincoln, American Boy, Ben Hur, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Price. Includes items like Rambler-Cariboo, American Boy, Ben Hur, etc.

Rambler-Cariboo, 500, 500, 62c; 2500, 611-2c; American Boy, 500, 5c; 2500, 51-8c; Cariboo McKinley, 2000, 21c; Centre Star, 1000, 39c; 2000, 31-2c; Giant, 500, 41-8c; North Star, 500, 19c; War Eagle, 1000, 19c; White Bear, 3000, 31-8c. Total, 20,500.

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Genial Ontario Judge Visits Golden City

After spending a week pleasantly in and about the Golden City Mr. Justice Ferguson of the high court in Ontario left last night for the coast. His Lordship will visit the principal cities on the Pacific and return to Assagon, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, where he proposes to spend a couple of months for the purpose of inhaling the pure ozone of the mountain air. He then returns eastward, stopping at Regina and Winnipeg.

His Lordship is taking the first vacation he has enjoyed in 21 years, or since ascending the bench. A man of magnificent physique, unceasing employment in heavy judicial work has at last worn his nerves to shreds, and this has led to his being granted six months' leave of absence from the bench, during which time he is not liable to be called upon for the performance of any judicial duty whatever. Prior to ascending the bench His Lordship practiced 15 years at the bar, making 39 consecutive years active prosecution of his profession. He estimates that he is good for another decade of active work, and his friends and acquaintances are animated by the sincere hope that this estimate is conservative. His Lordship carries 300 pounds of avoirdupois, and is a picture of health, his nervous troubles not having made any inroads on his exterior appearance.

Mr. Justice Ferguson is one of the most interesting members of Ontario's famous judiciary. Prior to his elevation to the bench he was among the leading counsel on the Ontario circuit, being senior member of the firm of Ferguson, Bain, Gordon & Shepley of Toronto, solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Toronto, the Toronto Street Railway company and other important corporations. He was also a criminal lawyer of note, possessed of a convincing and deliberate style of oratory that proved so powerful in jury work that many clients won their immunity to his rugged and ready eloquence.

In 1881 he was elevated to the chancery bench and is today the only living vice-chancellor of the old court of chancery. Since the vice-chancellorship was abolished by the judicature act of 1891 he became and now is a Justice of the high court in Ontario. His work is principally connected with the chancery department, however, so that

His Lordship occupies, to all intents and purposes, the same position to which he was first appointed.

Judge Ferguson is possessed of talent for mechanics. He is able to grasp the principles of mechanics involved in any issue without the slightest trouble, and discusses machinery with expert witness in his court in a manner that is a complete surprise to all who are not aware of this rather odd faculty on the part of a disciple of Blackstone. This has been demonstrated time and again, and as a result the bulk of the numerous patent actions arising in Ontario are brought in his court, with the outcome that Judge Ferguson is often described as a specialist in the law relating to patents. His Lordship is aware of his reputation in this particular, and is always careful to disavow particular knowledge of patent law beyond any of his colleagues, although the bench His Lordship practiced 15 years at the bar, making 39 consecutive years active prosecution of his profession. He estimates that he is good for another decade of active work, and his friends and acquaintances are animated by the sincere hope that this estimate is conservative. His Lordship carries 300 pounds of avoirdupois, and is a picture of health, his nervous troubles not having made any inroads on his exterior appearance.

Among the most interesting passages of His Lordship's life was that previous to his being called to the bar in Ontario. As a young man Judge Ferguson, then Thomas Ferguson, joined the rush to California in '48. He spent six years in the hills of the Golden State mining and prospecting, returning to Ontario to take up the study of law.

Judge Ferguson has enjoyed his brief sojourn in Rossland immensely, and departs with pleasant recollections of the town and optimistic views as to the camp's future.

The visit to Rossland of His Lordship Mr. Justice Ferguson of the high court of Ontario came to a pleasing conclusion yesterday afternoon. The Rossland Bar Association took occasion to indicate their pleasure at the first visit of Judge Ferguson by presenting him with a valuable souvenir of his sojourn in the Golden City, the incident being the most felicitous nature.

The members of the local bar have endeavored to make the eminent judge's visit to the city as pleasant and as agreeable as possible, showing him the mines of the camp, the trail smelter, the public buildings and other matters of interest in and about the city. His Lordship's visit to the city terminated yesterday evening and was marked by the presentation to him of a handsome gold-headed ebony cane by the members of the legal bar, just before the departure of the evening train for Robson. The following members of the bar were present on the occasion: J. L. G. Abbott, W. Hart-McEarg, W. J. Nelson, Mayor Silwell Clute, Alderman Charles Hamilton, W. S. Deacon, A. C. Galt, Judge Schofield, Charles E. Gillan and others.

The presentation was made by W. J. Nelson in a characteristically neat and prompt speech. He referred to the pleasure that his lordship's visit had afforded them; and to his brilliant career at the bar and the able and conscientious manner in which he had discharged the onerous duties of the bench. As a Canadian, his fellow countrymen were proud of him. Mr. Nelson spoke feelingly and stated that the career of "Tom" Ferguson, as he was affectionately known among his intimate friends, was an object lesson to every young barrister who sought for advancement and honor at his chosen profession. His lordship's success was an assurance that perseverance, honorable conduct and conscientious application would meet with their reward. This speech was from the heart, and the able and confident remarks made to the esteemed judge's worth and character. Mr. Nelson concluded by handing the cane

Passing of Landmark In Business Section

Active steps are now under way for the removal of the rock bluff at the corner of Columbia avenue and Queen street. Some 200 yards of material now remain to mark the place where a very large outcrop of country rock existed when the townsite was first laid out. The bluff has been taken out piecemeal from year to year, until only a small portion remains, and this will have vanished a few weeks hence. The bluff has been somewhat of a landmark, but its removal will substantially improve the appearance of the immediate vicinity.

When the Rossland townsite was first laid out the bluff extended north from its present position to within a few feet of the sidewalk on the north side of Columbia avenue, and the intersection of Queen street, west to a point in front of Taylor & McQuarrie's present stand and east almost to the east side of Queen street. It was probably 25 feet in height at most, and was crowned by a location stake.

The first inroads on the bluff were made by property owners in the vicinity, who cleared spaces for buildings. In 1897 the first city council started in

to open up Columbia avenue, and this involved the removal of a considerable portion of the bluff at a cost approximately \$3000. The owners of adjacent property took out another section, and the contractor who built the postoffice removed another section, so that in the course of years the bluff was decreased in size, until it is now of trifling dimensions. The city is removing it completely, but the outlay will be recouped by the sale of rock to the people building on First avenue.

At no time was the removal of the bluff as expensive as the extension of Columbia avenue through the East street bluff, which cost a cool \$13,000. When the sewer was run east on Columbia avenue it was carried through the Queen street bluff in a tunnel.

THE TENNIS DANCE—The members of the Rossland Tennis Club have just completed arrangements for their big dance which takes place at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, October 7. The tennis dance has always been the principal social event of the season, and this one promises to come within the records of its predecessors. The invitations have all been issued and the hall prepared for the dance.

A Quarantine Barn Established in Rossland

Several important changes are being made with respect to the quarantining of cattle imported into Canada from the United States, and these affect Rossland vitally, inasmuch as practically all the milk cows brought into the vicinity of the city come over the border, while a considerable amount of the live stock slaughtered during the summer is brought in from the south also.

Heretofore the practice has been for the purchaser or importer to take delivery of the imported stock and for the veterinary inspector to make his inspection on the owner's premises. The defect in this system is obvious—should a case of disease be found all the stock exposed to contagion would be quarantined or destroyed as the nature of the disease demanded. Hereafter stock will be taken from the cars and placed in

a quarantine barn to be held for inspection prior to delivery to the consignee, and by this means better results will be attained. The federal officials have arranged to use a section of the Montana stables for quarantine purposes and the new procedure takes effect at once. Arrangements will also be made for similar accommodation at Sheep Creek station, the port of entry for cattle brought in on the hoof.

A series of other changes have been made as the result of the recent visit to the province of Dr. Rutherford, veterinary inspector for the Dominion. Dr. J. A. Armstrong of Nelson has been appointed inspector of quarantine surgeons for the province, in which capacity his jurisdiction and powers have been substantially enhanced. Dr. Armstrong is at present in the city on official business.

"Jim" Wardner Comes Back to Rossland

James F. Wardner of British Columbia is in Rossland today renewing old friendships. He is better known as "Jim" Wardner, and is esteemed as one of the pioneers of the Kootenays and one who has seen more vicissitudes than ordinarily fall to the lot of the average individual. Mr. Wardner has a trait of character that has stood him in excellent stead—he never knows when he is defeated, often dropping to the foot of the ladder yet ever prepared to begin the ascent again, and always sure of a place near the top in the course of time.

Mr. Wardner has been a resident of Rossland in past years. He was here when the boom was on, just as he has been in every other Kootenay city when a boom was under way, and he made money in Rossland just as he has made money everywhere else. When the Crow's Nest railroad was under construction he floated the town of Wardner, and waxed prosperous when the townsite boomed. After construction was over Wardner city had its natural setback, but its founder was not there.

"Jim" Wardner is now connected with the new town of Morrissette. The place has the virtue of being closely identified with the rich Morrissette coal fields, and has an assured future.

Since reaching Rossland yesterday Mr. Wardner has been the recipient of a round of social amenities that testifies more strongly than words to the esteem with which he is regarded in the Golden City. He will probably remain here for a few days.

Whenever "Jim" Wardner comes to Rossland, which has only been at long intervals of late, his friends resurrect the old story of his passage-at-arms

GALLIHER SEEKS FACTS

Member For Yale-Cariboo Wants Information as to Drawbacks to Mining Industry--A Significant Advance That Will Be Cordially Met.

The Miner publishes a communication from William A. Gallier, M. P., representing the Yale-Cariboo constituency in the house of commons in another column.

In adopting the stand indicated in the letter the member of parliament for this riding manifests a disposition to do something for the great mining industry, which reaches a degree of magnitude and importance within his bailiwick greater than is attained by the mining industry in any other constituency in the entire Dominion of Canada. For this reason Mr. Gallier is doubtless regarded at Ottawa as the mouthpiece for the metalliferous mining districts, and he is naturally expected to be thoroughly informed on all aspects of the industry. By reason of long residence in the Kootenays and active participation in the management of various mining enterprises, Mr. Gallier already has a large volume of information at his command. Now he is apparently determined to have a thorough grasp of the subject and has taken a course that will doubtless enable him to attain the desired end.

Mr. Gallier's invitation to mine owners to lay before him the matters specified in his letter is significant—it indicates that the federal government is disposed to take the question of promoting the interests of the Dominion's mining industry seriously under advisement, and the decision will be received with keen gratification in the Kootenays and throughout the Dominion as a whole, for the industrial communities of the east are interested in the

progress of mining in the Kootenays as the result of extensive investments, etc. Heretofore it has seemed as if it were impossible to bring home to the federal legislators the fact that a magnificently endowed country—the mining sections of British Columbia—was languishing for reasons that could be remedied by legislation in the interest of the country, with the result that its resources would be exploited in a manner that could not fail to bring prosperity to the Dominion as a whole. Now it would seem as if attention, consistent with the merit of the question, was to be directed to the mining industry of the Kootenays, and it is almost impossible to believe that a vigorous proposition of a campaign for the amendment of existing adverse conditions will fail of results that will be extremely beneficial and act as a basis for the upbuilding of a mining industry that will make British Columbia the greatest producer of mineral wealth in the world.

If Mr. Gallier achieves results he will be a genuine benefactor to every resident of the province who reap a share of the prosperity to be evolved.

It goes without saying that Mr. Gallier's appeal to the mine managers and others for information will be met with a hearty response, and that nothing will be left undone to place Mr. Gallier in possession of the voluminous information necessary to substantiate his case when he takes a stand in the interests of the Kootenays on the floor of the house. An announcement is expected later as to the program whereby this information will be gathered and placed before the member for Yale-Cariboo.

The Contract Is Let For \$7,000 Brick Block

The contract for the construction of the Thompson block, on the corner of Spokane street and First avenue, was let last night to John Robinson, who will rush work on the structure with a view to having it safely roofed in prior to the heavy snowfall. The building will be erected on plans drawn by William Walsh, architect, and is to cost from \$6000 to \$7000.

This is the first of the new blocks to spring up after the disastrous fire that swept the locality a couple of months ago. The Glazan block, on the opposite side of the street, is well under way

and will probably be finished before the Thompson block, it being somewhat smaller in dimensions.

The Thompson block will be three stories in height, with basement. It will be of brick and stone to conform with the regulation of the fire limits bylaw. The ground floor will be utilized for a saloon and restaurant, with the remaining floors devoted to apartments. Modern conveniences are provided throughout, and the building will be a very marked improvement to the section and creditable to the city generally.

To Finish Rossland's New Postoffice Soon

The department of public works has at last taken action in the direction of finishing the Rossland postoffice.

Robert W. Grigor, supervising architect of the postoffice, has received from the department a copy of the plans for the fittings of the new building, and has forwarded them to Thomas Bradbury, the contractor, at the direction of the department. Tenders will be taken for the work, and it is presumed that the work of installing the fittings will be under way within a comparatively short time, as reckoned by the department.

This is the only work remaining to be done to complete the building for occupation, and citizens generally will join in the hope that as little time as possible be lost over the preliminaries. The

interior will be in keeping with the handsome exterior of the federal buildings. The general effect is in veneered oak, while the boxes for the letter distribution will be neat and modern in design. The plans call for some 650 boxes and probably 100 drawers, making a total of about 750 private receptacles for mail. It is understood that under the new order of things when the premises are occupied the box rent will be reduced substantially by the government, and it would seem as though the provision for boxes was hardly commensurate with the probable demand. Even now there are more than 750 boxes rented in the old postoffice, and with reductions in the rent there will undoubtedly be accessions to the number.

LEAD INDUSTRY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RUSSIA INCITING MONGOLIAN PRINCES

In another column will be found an excellent letter by Mr. John Simpson, recently published in the Toronto Globe. It deals with the causes of the depression in the silver-lead mining industry and suggestions for the removal of the barriers to the successful exploitation of the industry. In order to gain some further information and to see how the subject was viewed by a mining engineer well versed in the intricate subject, a representative of The Miner called upon Mr. Bernard Macdonald, general manager of the Le Roi No. 2 and Columbia-Kootenay mines, and showed him Mr. Simpson's communication. After a hurried perusal of the letter Mr. Macdonald stated that it was a fair presentation of the condition of the lead industry and the causes which have led up to that condition. He, however, did not believe the remedy suggested would in itself be effectual in bringing about the desired result. Mr. Macdonald said he believed the only effectual method of meeting the difficulty would be found in the formation of a Canadian lead trust on exactly similar lines to the United States trust, with corresponding duties to those imposed by the United States. The Canadian trust would then have the Canadian market, and if it possessed sufficient capital would be in a position to compete in the markets of the world with the American trust. This would have the effect of bringing the American lead trust to reasonable terms and a possible division of the foreign markets with the Canadian trust.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4.—Included in the advices received from the Orient is the story in the Shanghai Times to the effect that Russia is inciting the Mongolian princes to rebel and furnish arms for that purpose, and that the same action is furnishing arms to the Manchurian bandits.

The Japanese consul at New Chwang, in a despatch to the Tokio government dated September 14th, says the brigands near Hacheng have so daring that the governor of Hacheng moved against them with 800 men. He found them so strong, however, and such skillful marksmen that, after having a staff officer and thirty men killed, he was obliged to retire, in spite of the assistance of a party of Russians who were encamped in the neighborhood. Subsequently a force of 170 Russians, with six field pieces, embarked from Niukafun, near the Inkow railway station, and proceeded up the Liao river to bring about the Wankiafou force. The combined column, assisted by the troops from Liaotung, finally put the bandits to flight.

NOVEL FORGERY—Agents of express companies are notifying the Canadian public of forged express orders. The forgers purchase small orders and raise the amounts by erasing the original figures and substituting figures of larger denomination. One dollar notes are usually raised to ten, a rubber stamp being used. The use of this stamp is described by the company as evidence prima facie of forgery.

Freight Earnings Here Show Large Increase

Current report has it that in September the earnings of the Canadian Pacific railroad in Rossland were \$15,000 greater than during the same month in 1911. The statement is not made officially, but in view of the shipments of ore and accelerated business in general merchant, due to the improved local conditions, it is probable that the estimate is conservative to a degree.

The present month promises to see even better results attained as compared with the same month of last year.

The Spokane Falls & Northern and other roads shipping in and out of the city over this system report equally prosperous conditions. The fact is most significant when considered from the viewpoint that the business of the rail-

roads is the real barometer of the community's prosperity.

Conditions in Rossland have improved to a marked extent, and this improvement continues to be demonstrated. While there is nothing approaching the boom nature, nor is there likely to be anything of this sort in the immediate future, a feeling of confidence permeates the community generally, and the effect is noticeable on every hand. Real estate dealers report a steady volume in real estate, principally in the line of residence property. There is a demand for business realty, but it is a feature of the better times that holders of such property have stiffened their prices, substantially in the past few weeks.

Won't Build Memorial Fountain Till Spring

Owing to the lateness of the season the "Father Pat" committee has decided to postpone the erection of the memorial fountain until next spring. The fountain, according to the plans and specifications, will have to be completed before June, 1921.

The committee has received communications from several places in connection with the erection of the fountain. Three of the communications were in the form of tenders. One was from McKenzie & Co of Spokane; another from Shackleford & Simpson, of the Nelson Monumental Works and owners of the quarry at Kaslo, and the other from Ed Grant of this city. All of the bids were in the neighborhood of \$500. As yet the committee has not decided which tender to accept.

During the week the committee succeeded in having the city council introduce a by-law granting them leave to erect a fountain to commemorate "Father Pat" at the intersection of Washington street and Columbia avenue. The fountain will be along the sidewalk, midway between the Hotel Alford and the Canadian Pacific office. The committee thoroughly inspected the various places suggested as likely spots for the erection of the contemplated fountain and came to the conclusion that the best site was the one mentioned.

The last week has been a busy one for the members of the sub-committee

appointed to look after and complete final arrangements for the disposal of the "Father Pat" fund.

Communication was again opened with the builders of the ambulance in Philadelphia and word was received that the ambulance would soon be on its way north to Montreal and that it would probably reach Rossland within the next two weeks. The exact time cannot be stated, as there are many chances in the road of its early delivery, although the vehicle will travel in a special car out of Philadelphia and through to this city. The railroad companies look for possible delays on the road, due to the enormous amount of grain now in course of shipment from the province of Manitoba. The Canadian Pacific, as has already been stated, has agreed to transport the ambulance free of cost from Montreal.

Through the generous offer of Sir Charles Ross, 1500 of the latest steel engravings of the late "Father Pat" have been ordered. The work is being done by the Alexander Engraving Co. of Toronto, and judging from the proofs of a copy of Father Pat, should be highly appreciated by those who will receive copies, not only as a work of art, but as a fitting remembrance of the late clergyman. The proof submitted to the sub-committee delighted that body. When the engravings arrive, which will be within a few weeks at most, they will be distributed among the contributors to the fund.

THE VELVET

Extremely Interesting From S. Severi as to Velvet Mining Industry in the

"It is always darkest before dawn and while the future looks gloomy for low grade mines there seems to be a awakening of the public as to the legislative conditions prevailing here, a sentiment that will possibly have a desirable effect upon the politicians even though the last envoy of the provincial government, who came here as he said 'to learn,' appears to be bringing no credit upon his teachers and leaving upon himself as a pupil. When the experiences now being brought have fructified I would look for a bright future for British Columbia."

The foregoing emanated from S. Severi in Sorensen, M. E., late general manager of the Velvet mine, who departed shortly for England after having been in charge of the Velvet for the past couple of years. During this period Mr. Sorensen has in the ordinary course of his duties as manager of a property that has employed a large number of men continuously for several years been a keen student of the issues identified with the mining industry of the Kootenays. This makes him an authority of the practical aspect of the mining question, and his pronouncements will be noted with keen interest, more especially, perhaps, as Mr. Sorensen has rarely ventured into print since coming to the Rossland district. Yesterday a representative of The Miner had an interesting conversation with Mr. Sorensen, in course of which he discussed the matters specified at some length.

"What strides have been made in the development and equipment of the Velvet during your regime as manager?" was the first query addressed to the ex-manager of the property in question, to which reply was made:

PROGRESS AT THE MINE.

"I can hardly claim 'strides' as describing the progress in development and equipment during the time in which I have been conducting operations. I have been conducting operations in open up and prove the Velvet mine. The modest steps made have been rather under regulation paces and in keeping with the more or less tentative scouting nature of the advance. The development has been chiefly sinking in and opening up on the 400 and 500 foot levels and to prospecting by diamond drilling below the latter level.

"The equipment, after resetting the compressor, has been practically confined to what was necessary to enable me to sink some five or six hundred feet and of doing such work quickly and cheaply. A suitable double drum hoist, 26 feet sinking cage, other safety cages and all the usual accessories have been put in. The most recent addition up to the time of my leaving is a small dressing plant, consisting of a small fine and coarse cone bins, mechanical home-made sorting tables or belt-feet between centres and four feet wide—on which the ore is dressed into three products, first class or shipping ore, second class or concentrating ore, and waste, and each is delivered into their respective bins below. The ore is sent in course of operation. This ore dressing plant has effected a great saving and gives satisfactory results. The concentrator, on which, according to instructions from London, work was again resumed, is designed for testing purposes but is capable of extension should results and prospects warrant it.

NOT OPTIMIST'S STANDPOINT.

Mr. Sorensen was asked to express his views regarding British Columbia's potentialities as a field for investment of English capital. This question, together with the allied question of mining legislation, was taken up at some length as follows:

"It is a big jump from an opinion of a few acres comprising the Velvet mine to one on the 383,000 square miles which make up this great mountainous province of British Columbia. And seeing that, so far, I have done very little but scratch in my own bit of yard at the back of Rossland here, I speak with diffidence on this wide sweeping question.

"One way, the London stockbroker way, perhaps, of answering it, would be to refer to the lists of companies. One would there find that there are 31 companies registered in the United Kingdom for mining, exploration, etc. in British Columbia and the far North-west with an issued capital of nearly 15,000,000 pounds sterling. Of these, five are in liquidation, representing 3,750,000 pounds, leaving 38 companies with an issued capital of over 11,000,000 pounds.

"The British investor who chooses from a wide selection and surely bespeaking confidence in the future of the province. But in looking to see if such confidence is reflected in the market valuation of the shares it appears that only 42 have even nominal quotations, and of these only ten are

FACTS

Information as to... -A Signifi- Be Cor-

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A. B. C., Oct. 4.—Included pes received from the Orient in the Shanghai Times to that Russia is inciting the princes to rebel and furnish that purpose, and that the is furnishing arms to the bandits. The consul at New Chwang, hese to the Tokio government umber 14th, says the bri- Haicheng became so daring overnor of Haicheng moved n with 800 men. He found rone, however, and such rksmen that after having a and thirty men killed, he d to retire, in spite of the a party of Russians who mped in the neighborhood. y a force of 170 Russians, led pieces, embarked from near the Inkow railway sta- roceeding up the Liao wa- the Wankiang force. The plums, assisted by the troops ang, finally put the bandits

ORGERY— express companies are ottable to beware of forged ex- The forgers purchase and raise the amounts by original figures and substi- res of larger denomination. notes are usually raised to per stamp being used. The stamp is described by the evidence prima facie of

THE VELVET AND ITS FUTURE

Extremely Interesting Statement From S. Severin Sorensen, M. E., as to Velvet Mine and Mining Industry in the Province Generally

"It is always darkest before dawn, and while the future looks gloomy for low grade mines there seems to be an awakening of the public as to the legislative conditions prevailing here, a sentiment that will possibly have a desirable effect upon the politicians, even though the last envoy of the provincial government, who came here as he said 'to learn,' appears to be bringing no credit to the progress less upon himself as a pupil. When the experiences now being bought have fructified I would look for a bright future for British Columbia." The foregoing emanated from S. Severin Sorensen, M. E., late general manager of the Velvet mine, who departs shortly for England after having been in charge of the Velvet for the past couple of years. During this period Mr. Sorensen has in the ordinary course of his duties as manager of a property that has employed a large number of men continuously for several years been a keen student of the issues identified with the mining industry of the Kootenays. This makes him an authority on the practical aspect of the mining question, and his pronouncements will be noted with keen interest, more especially perhaps Mr. Sorensen has rarely ventured into print since coming to the Rossland district. Yesterday a representative of The Miner had an interesting conversation with Mr. Sorensen, in course of which he discussed the matters specified at some length.

"What strides have been made in the development and equipment of the Velvet during your regime as manager?" was the first query addressed to the ex-manager of the property in question, to which reply was made:

PROGRESS AT THE MINE.

"I can hardly claim 'strides' as describing the progress in development and equipment during the time in which I have been conducting operations to open up and prove the Velvet mine. The modest steps made have been rather under regulation paces and in keeping with the more or less tentative scouting nature of the advance. The development has been chiefly sinking to and opening up on the 400 and 500 foot levels and to prospecting by diamond drilling below the latter level. The equipment, after resetting the compressor, has been practically confined to what was necessary to test the mine for some five or six hundred feet and of doing such work quickly and cheaply. A suitable double drum hoist, 28 feet sinking cage, other safety cages and all the usual accessories have been put in. The most recent addition up to the time of my leaving is a small ore dressing plant, consisting of screens, fines and coarse, ore bins, mechanical home-made sorting tables or belt—18 feet between centres and four feet wide—on which the ore is dressed into three products, first class or shipping ore, second class or concentrating ore, and waste, and each is delivered into their respective bins below. The ore is crushed below the usual crushed before sorting, the object being to get as much of the clean, high grade ore in lump form for direct shipping and as little of such ore in the fines as possible. The fines and seconds are at present stacked for future concentration in the small experimental mill now in course of erection. This ore dressing plant has effected a great saving and gives satisfactory results. The concentrator, on which, according to instructions from London, work was again resumed, is designed for testing purposes, but is capable of extension should results and prospects warrant it.

"As to the future of the Velvet, I can only refer you to the present manager or to the directors of the company, the latter of whom are, of course, in possession of my full and candid opinion and advice. It would only be in the evolution of the Velvet into a sufficiently large producer to justify the construction of the railway for which they obtained a charter last winter, that its fortunes would be likely to directly affect the mining claims in its vicinity, and as yet, I regret, there is no talk of cutting the first sod."

NOT OPTIMIST'S STANDPOINT.

Mr. Sorensen was asked to express his views regarding British Columbia's potentialities as a field for investment of English capital. This question, together with the allied question of mining legislation, was taken up at some length as follows: "It is a big jump from an opinion on a few acres comprising the Velvet mine to one on the 330,000 square miles which make up this great mountainous province of British Columbia. And seeing that, so far, I have done very little but scratch in my own bit of yard at the back of Rossland here, I speak with diffidence on this wide sweeping question.

"One way, the London stockbrokers way, perhaps, of answering it, would be to refer to the lists of companies. One would there find that there are 91 companies registered in the United Kingdom for mining, exploration, etc., in British Columbia and the far Northwest with an issued capital of nearly 15,000,000 pounds sterling. Of these, five are in liquidation, representing 3,750,000 pounds, leaving 86 companies, with an issued capital of over 11,000,000 pounds for the British investor to choose from. A wide selection and sure bespeaking confidence in the future of the province. But in looking to see if such confidence is reflected in the market valuation of the shares it appears that only 42 have even nominal quotations, and of these only ten are

of dividends, the great British people will have precious little to do with British Columbia. Is the government going to hasten that day?

POLICY OF MURDER AND SUICIDE

"The attitude of the provincial government toward the mining industry I think, is both murder and suicide; murder of other people's interests who have invested large sums of money in British Columbia low grade mines, and suicide of their own as destroying their most permanent source of support. What barely scratches a bonanza mine is sufficient to kill a low grade proposition. Now, bonanzas are rare and of far less value to the general prosperity of the country. They are generally but a flash in the pan, here today, gone tomorrow. They employ fewer men and require fewer commodities; benefit and wealth fewer people directly or indirectly, and move often most of the wealth produced goes out of the country."

"How do conditions with respect to the mining industry in British Columbia compare with those prevailing in the Transvaal Republic?" was asked. "Well, as everybody knows, it was pretty bad in the Transvaal before the war," remarked Mr. Sorensen. "But that was consistent at least, for these conditions were admittedly hostile. There did not desire the presence of the hated Uitlander. As he insisted on coming in, they insisted on bleeding him, and it is doubtful if there is any other mining district in the world that could have stood the process as the Rand did. It is phenomenal. Still, it was dangerous for the Boer government and would be dangerous for most imitators."

AS COMPARED TO NEW ZEALAND.

"In New Zealand the government assumes a friendly attitude toward the mining industry," continued Mr. Sorensen, who has a wide practical experience of mining in that colony, though in its own peculiar socialistic vote catching ways. "But it spends a great deal in fostering the industry, marking roads and trails where required, building dams and ditches, fumes for placer mining and for power purposes and in subsidizing pumping plants or deep level workings, long prospecting or drainage tunnels, establishing and supporting local schools of mines and so on. But in New Zealand it is the socialistic or labor legislation that has checked out all capital going in to further develop that country. No new mines are being opened up and the country is being practically left to itself to muddle away with its experimenting in legislation and to work out its own salvation. 'Compulsory conciliation' has had its day, has been tried, found a failure and thrown out. As Mr. Seddon himself admitted in the house, the collateral equipment of compulsory arbitration was being 'hidden to death.' That meant there was not a trade or business which was not vexed or harassed by every imaginable sort of trumped up 'dispute' which was brought into the arbitration court. The only exception to this was in the case of government employees, including, of course, railway servants. The government would not tolerate the law which it imposed on all other employers. What was sauce for the goose was not sauce for the gander. The Arbitration Act was doing such a roaring business that the government, instead of, as it expected, having the business of the Arbitration Court done as it were, in the spare moments of its judges, had to appoint a special judge, and as he now became overworked, it threatened to cause the appointment of a second. This roaring business continued and went on increasing while labor was getting what it demanded from the employers. There were no strikes for the Arbitration Act forbade it, and besides, what need a strike when the unions control all the wages out of the Arbitration Court. It was cheaper, more comfortable and more effectual without them."

HOW ARBITRATION WORKED OUT

"Things went apparently humming till Mr. Seddon began to wake up to the fact that things were going too fast and furious, and then HE began to roar and to chide his subjects for using the weapons he had placed in their hands. About the same time the judge of the Arbitration Court had the courage in the case of a union dispute to strike every mine owner the whole province was cited to give an award unsatisfactory to the miners in not granting all they demanded. The result, perhaps due to the premier's warning roar, or to the judge's wisdom, or to both, has been a slump in arbitration business; but the trade unions have become political organizations. They wish to have the judge that pared opposition then removed. In the position language of the Irish priest of the Miners' Union, their wish is 'May the devil fly away with the men that put their hands to such a judgment.' Meanwhile, there is peace. An armed nominal peace for the spell that the award lasts, and arbitration is at a discount. Labor is organizing to procure arbitration that will arbitrate as it dictates, and capital is pulling quietly out of the country. But the experiment with compulsory arbitration has not yet finally come out of the fire. Until it has and until its effect on the trade and industries of the country has had time to manifest itself clearly it would be folly to follow its example."

OVER TAXATION THE CHIEF EVIL

"Of course there are many reasons which affect different propositions and different localities in varying degrees. But the answer which the mining men of this district, who have to face and handle low grade propositions, have decided to unite in trumpeting back so that it may be heard both east and west, both in London, and what is more important, Victoria, is over taxation, direct and indirect. This answer has been given by able and eloquent mouthpieces of the profession and it is useless for me to attempt to improve on their arguments. Their position is simply this: They can't put an extra dollar into the rock. Nature has put the ore there and fixed its contents. The manager must get his cost of digging it out and marketing it down to a point below the value of these contents, or he must let it lie where it is. He examines his costs up and down and finds he can't cut his wages cost without incurring a labor war; he can't cut his stores costs without a reduction in tariff; he can't cut freight rates, transportation, haulage or fixed charges without greatly increasing his tonnage, which again, probably means working a still lower grade ore. 'What can he do?' He sees 'General expenses' high and further that 'rent rates and taxes' cut a big figure in the total. There it is! That is the item that can be cut down or cut out. But he can't cut it. All he can do is to set about getting the government to cut it out. If the government won't, he can 'holier' so as to wake up the people and bring pressure to bear. And so he has, and the members of the Canadian Mining Institute have joined in the chorus. If the government does not hear or heed the shout or pays no more sincere attention to it than the minister of mines appears to have done, then it must be content to see and be answerable for the further sickening and death of the ewe lamb while they are skimming alive, which, instead, they should be nursing into healthy and profitable maturity. This camp has been, and is still, very much in the public eye at home. And until the stigma that rightly or wrongly rests upon it is wiped out by the shoveling power

has good reason to be hopeful." Mr. Sorensen leaves in the course of the next few weeks en route to England. He will be followed by the hearty good wishes of a circle of Rossland friends.

MOB OF STRIKING SYMPATHIZERS

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 4.—A mob of fully 5000 sympathizers of the Hudson Valley railway strikers paraded the streets here tonight, stopping all cars as they came through and storming the cars, breaking windows and cutting trolley ropes. So great did the disturbance become that Sheriff Gill ordered out Company "K" of the National Guard, stationed here to disperse the mob.

When the rioters began their work the majority of non-union employees of the company gave themselves into the hands of the police for protection, but some deserted to the strikers. Four cars were stalled on the switch and all the windows in them were broken. The trouble was precipitated by the calling of a mass meeting by the Federation of Labor. This brought out an enormous crowd. No attempt is being made to run the cars, it being evident that the police were unable to cope with the situation. The sheriff was appealed to and he asked the aid of the militia. It was thought several more strikers would go back to work Monday, but this demonstration may make a change. One of the non-union employees, named Curce of Brooklyn, left his car as the stones were coming too thick for him. The mob seized him and he is in a serious condition, under the care of a physician.

COAL TRAINS RUN SUNDAYS

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 4.—The following official statement was given out at the general offices of the Norfolk & Western, Ltd.:

"Instructions have been issued to run coal trains on Sunday through the state of Virginia and elsewhere in order to expedite the shipments of coal for the relief of communities and interests suffering and imperiled for the want of fuel, and these coal trains will continue to run on Sunday during the existing coal famine." General Manager L. E. Johnston, of the Norfolk & Western, was seen in reference to the above, and stated this move was necessary for the unusual demand for coal. The laws of the state prohibit the running of freight trains on Sunday, but under the circumstances it is thought the action of the railway will not be construed as a violation of the law. The daily output of coal in the Flat-top and Pocahontas fields along the line of the Norfolk & Western is at present six hundred cars, or about 24,000 tons per day. The full output of these mines is 900 cars daily. Their tracks are so badly congested now that it is not possible to move more than six hundred cars. With the Sunday movement the Norfolk & Western expects to be able to send to market 900 cars, or 36,000 tons of coal daily.

HALF-CENTURY MATRIMONIAL MISERY

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The Neus Wiener Tageblatt published two letters written by the late Queen Marie Henrietta of Belgium to her painting master, Franz Xavief Peter, since deceased, showing half a century of matrimonial misery. In one letter, dated September 20, 1853, a month after her marriage, the queen says: "I am an unhappy woman. God is my only support. My poor mother begins to perceive what she did when she arranged my marriage. She only sought happiness, but she now sees the contrary is the case. If God will hear my prayer I will not live much longer." In the other letter, written later, she said: "Nothing remains for me but a splendid remembrance of my youth. Separated from my beloved mother and friends I spend my remaining days in tears."

JEWES OF WORLD RETURN THANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Secretary Hay, upon his return to Washington today, found upon his desk a large number of letters from prominent Jews in every part of the country returning thanks for his efforts in behalf of the Roumanian Jews as exhibited in his note to the powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin. The state department has not been advised of any recent developments in the exchanges that have been going on between the powers in this matter, but it is confidently expressed that whether or not the note results directly in pressure upon Roumania by the signatories the condition of the Jews in that country will soon show signs of improvement, as the Roumanian government, it is thought, will not care to invoke demands for reform by persisting in an extreme course in the application of the anti-Jewish laws.

BIG FOUR— Operations have been resumed at the Big Four mine. Work is proceeding in both tunnels under contract and good results are reported.

AN EFFORT TO END STRIKE

President Makes Proposal to the United Mine Workers -- Attorney-General Knox in Reply to Mr. Wilcox -- Statement by Mr. Truesdale

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—A final effort, with hope of success, is to be made in the coal strike. It has been discussed by President Roosevelt and some of his advisers today. While the idea is still in an uncompleted state and the final result uncertain, yet it offers a method which now seems to be the only solution of the problem. The suggestion is made that President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, may be able to have the men now on strike return to work in order to avoid the disaster which a fuel famine will make, and that at an early date as possible there shall be complete investigation by congress and by the legislature of Pennsylvania into the anthracite coal situation, with a view of bringing before the public the facts and the conditions of the miners for legislation or recommendations for relieving the conditions of the miners in the near future. While it is not absolutely possible to guarantee such a recommendation by the president and the executive of Pennsylvania would be promptly acted upon by congress and the Pennsylvania legislature. Just how President Mitchell will view this suggestion cannot be stated.

MR. KNOX VS. MR. WILCOX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The attorney general today stated that he had been asked about Mr. Wilcox alleging at the meeting yesterday that he had written the president and attorney general in June last, calling attention to the fact that the United Mine Workers was a trust interfering with the operations of the Delaware & Hudson Co. in mining coal in Pennsylvania. Mr. Knox said: "I don't think that Mr. Wilcox thought seriously upon this subject. Any one desiring to know his claim views upon the subject, deduced from the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, will be much interested in the articles of Mr. Wilcox. The first one entitled, 'The Recent Construction of the Anti-Trust Act,' in the Forum for December, 1898, and the other upon the 'Futility of the Anti-Trust Act,' was in the Forum for February, 1900. In the first of these articles Mr. Wilcox expresses his construction of the statute in these words: 'The statute applies to nothing save interstate commerce, which begins when the subjects thereof begin to move to their place of destination and ends when they reach gold. Local facilities or individual services incident to the operation are no part of interstate commerce and are not covered by the act.' In the other article Mr. Wilcox makes clear that he thinks mining and its operations are not within the provisions of the statute."

STATEMENT BY MR. TRUESDALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway, presented his views to the president in the following words: "Mr. President, representing the interests of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company, its board of directors and its stockholders, permit me to say that, realizing fully the gravity of the situation as stated by you, and appreciating the burden of responsibility which the situation imposes upon us, we feel that our duty at this time, having in mind all existing conditions, is so plain and straightforward that we cannot possibly mistake it. We speak as citizens of the country, as trustees of vast and important interests committed to our care by the thousands and tens of thousands of security holders whose savings or legacies are invested in these properties; as men who have committed to them the interests of thousands of loyal, true, faithful citizens and employees as ever marched to victory in support of right and freedom under the flag of this or any other country, but who, with their families, are today outcasts, hunted, hounded and driven almost to desperation and despair, simply because they seek to exercise their plain, simple right and duty of working at their chosen avocation, or, as in many cases, of protecting and saving from destruction, from fire, flood or dynamite, the properties of other citizens, their employers, who are only endeavoring to lawfully and peacefully maintain possession of, protect and operate their properties."

SUPPRESS RIOTING.

"This duty is so unmistakably plain that he who runs may read. It is first and foremost our duty, and we take this occasion to state it and press it upon your consideration, and through you upon the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, to insist upon it that the existing conditions of anarchy and lawlessness, of riot and rapine, a condition which has been raging with more or less violence throughout the anthracite regions during the past five months, be immediately and permanently suppressed."

"To this end we ask that the entire authority and power of the state of Pennsylvania, civil and military, and, it needs be, that of the United States government as well, be exercised forthwith."

"Second, we ask that the civil branch of the United States government, taking cognizance of and following the decisions of its courts, render assistance growing out of previous similar conditions, at once institute proceedings against the illegal organization known as the United Mine Workers' association, its well known officers, agents and members, to enjoin and re-

strain permanently it and them from continuing this organization, requiring them to desist immediately from conspiring or abetting the outlawry and intolerable conditions in the anthracite regions for which they and they alone are responsible. We are advised by our counsel that such civil action will be upon the part of the United States government, as it is well known that the United States statutes are being openly and grossly violated; that previous decisions of the courts justify fully such action being taken at this time and that ample remedy can be given immediately and effectively for existing conditions. We felt it our duty, Mr. President, to at this time urge that the protection of the laws of the United States be forthwith given our property and our employes, as suggested above. Can it be expected that those who are daily violating the laws, who have no respect for the rights of persons, property or good morals, will be bound by the decision of any commission or body of men which has no power or authority to compel compliance therewith? We know they will not be.

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

"Third, then, Mr. President, there is a great, a pressing duty imposed upon us at this time to the thousands of true, loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, who have been lawfully pursuing their various avocations or professions, and who with great sacrifices have been abused, boycotted and in many cases almost ruined because they had the manhood to raise their voices against the illegal acts and violence of this illegal organization, and its officers and agents. No steps can be taken by us, Mr. President, which can possibly result in placing these good citizens of Pennsylvania at the further mercy of this illegal organization, its officers and members. Think of it, Mr. President, physicians have been threatened and boycotted because they saw fit to minister to the dying child of some poor worker, because he was exercising his God given right to labor for his family, and to provide for the wants of his dying child. Members of the clergy have been threatened likewise for performing the offices of the dead to the members of a family of a non-union worker. The conditions there are simply indescribable, and it is hard to believe that they can possibly exist to the extent that they have anywhere in this free country."

PEOPLE WHO THINK NOT.

"Fourth, another duty, Mr. President, and we regard it as the most supreme. One sixth of the membership of this illegal organization is composed of young men and boys between the ages of 14 and 20, the future citizens and law makers of the great state of Pennsylvania. These young men and boys during the past two years have had their young, immature minds poisoned with the most dangerous, anarchistic, distorted, wicked views and errors concerning the rights of citizenship and property that any one can possibly conceive of. Mr. President, no adjustment of this matter can be thought of which by any possibility can result in further strengthening and fixing in the minds of these youthful elements in the anthracite coalfields the belief that the teachings of this organization, and its officers, with their acts and doings in support thereof, constitute the ethics and objects of American citizenship frequently referred to during the past weeks in proclamations issued on behalf of the illegal organization. The consequences that may result to the coming generation in the anthracite coal regions as the result of existing conditions there, are fraught with the gravest dangers to the stability and perpetuity of this country and its institutions."

WILL RESIST DEMANDS.

"Fifthly, and finally, Mr. President, as a plain citizen of these United States, looking at the whole question broadly and with reference to its possible effect on our future welfare and prosperity, I think it my bounden duty to resist and combat with every power and faculty, both physical and mental, the avowed and evident object and purpose of the United Mine Workers' association as exemplified by its officers and other exponents of its well known and so called purposes."

"Mr. President, we firmly believe that any such adjustment of this matter as has been suggested here today will only result in perpetuating conditions that are utterly abhorrent to any good American citizen, and most intolerable and damaging to the interest which I represent. We can not, therefore, concur therein."

SEVERAL OFFICIALS CALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Nearly all the visitors at the White House today discussed the coal strike situation. Attorney-General Knox and Secretary Root were the first visitors. Secretary Hay was with the president for some time. Senator Scott of West Virginia, who called, was asked by the president, to give him his views on the situation.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, called to present to the president some statistics he had prepared concerning the mining situation. Postmaster-General Payne, who attended all the preliminary strike conferences, was at the White House in the afternoon.

(Continued on page eight.)

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

Mine Workers Seem to Be Opposed to Accepting the Proposition of the President--Think That Concessions Should Be Granted Them at Least

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 7.—The two principal features of the anthracite coal strike which claimed public attention in the coal fields today were: Will the miners yield to the desire of the president of the United States for them to return to work and investigate afterwards, and will the mine operators be able to carry out their promise to produce enough coal to relieve the situation if given the protection of the full military power of the state?

AGAINST ACCEPTING PROPOSAL.
After a most careful inquiry among the district officers present, not including the district presidents who were in Buffalo today, and the rank and file of the mine workers, it was found that the sentiment is strongly against accepting the president's proposition in its present form. As to the other feature of the situation as it exists tonight opinion is divided and will remain so until the result comes.

The president's message to Mr. Mitchell became known this afternoon, and it was earnestly discussed by the striking miners and citizens generally. It is positively known to those who are close to the officers of the union that President Mitchell and his district presidents have all along been opposed to the men returning to work without some concessions, but whether they are still so inclined, with the president appealing to them, cannot be officially stated. It is reasonably certain, however, that they are still opposed to such action.

ANOTHER OFFICER TALKS.

An officer of the union now in the city, who does not care to be quoted in the absence of President Mitchell for fear that it would be construed as being official, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today:
"The anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania appreciate the efforts being made by President Roosevelt to end the strike in the interests of the entire country, and they have only words of praise for him. However, they feel that after sacrificing everything for the last five months they consider it unfair for any one to ask them to return to work without a strike concession, especially when the miners' victory is almost at hand. The hard coal diggers of Pennsylvania have gone into the fight to win, and they would not be doing justice to themselves or to the great body of organized workmen throughout the country, and other persons who have and are financially assisting them in the present struggle, if they returned. The meeting of the local unions throughout the entire coal region tomorrow when

taken in accordance with President Mitchell's statement issued last night will bear me out."

WILL REMAIN ON STRIKE.

This is the trend of the remarks of most of the mine workers in this region. In this connection 2500 striking mine workers of the Oakdale and Midvale collieries of Lehigh Valley met in this city today, and it was announced after the meeting that they had unanimously decided to remain on strike until they get some concession.

WELCOME THE SOLDIERS.

The coal company officials welcome the soldiers, and say that the prospects are bright for the resumption of mining under the protection of the military. The strikers received the news in a matter-of-fact way, and in line with the comment of their national and district leaders say the presence of the soldiers will have no effect on the strike.

The citizens outside of the controversy are also divided in their opinion. There is one noticeable thing, and that is the strikers now show a firmer stand than they did before Governor Stone acted last night.
National Board member John Fallon, who was the highest in authority at strike headquarters, said the men will remain as they are—firm to the end.
Mr. Fallon claims that less coal has been produced since the soldiers have been here than prior to their arrival. He is of the opinion that all the men who want to work under present conditions are now employed, and assert that the coal company officials have exhausted every means to bring men back, even offering them more money than the miners on strike are asking for.

The general comment that it is now up to the operators to mine coal now that they have the entire military protection which they have been asking for is not shared by all the officials of the companies. It is claimed the state has yet to show what it proposes to do.
In a word, they believe also that the British ministry only await this public sanction. The colonial premiers stoutly deny that the United States and other foreign countries have any cause for complaint.
The Canadian ministers had difficulty to make certain British ministers, notably Mr. Broderick, who elaborated on the subject of imperial defence, understand that Canada is so situated that she must move cautiously. The British ministry now, more especially Mr. Chamberlain, realize how impracticable at present it would be for Canada to make money contribution to the imperial army and navy.
Before sailing Sir Wilfrid expressed his heartfelt appreciation of the warmth of the reception by the lord mayor and people of Liverpool. He said it formed a fitting climax to his visit which he never would forget. He carries back to Canada as a souvenir a golden key with which he opened the store of the new Liverpool Produce Exchange.
After today's speeches Liverpool men are confident that Liverpool will remain the British port of the fast mail service, and large crowds cheered the Canadian ministers as the ship left.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND THE ORIENT

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—The steamer Maru reached port today from Yokohama and the Orient. She brought news that the Chinese commission sent to investigate the murder of the missionaries at Chen Chow, Hunan, has returned to Chang Shau. The remains of the murdered missionaries were interred with great ceremony. The church was repaired. Eight ringleaders of the disturbance were put to death and five officials dismissed. The governor-general of Hunan has ordered the taotai of Chen Chow, where the tragedy occurred, to go to Hankow and consult with the British Consul, but the missionaries are satisfied with the measures taken by the governor-general and the taotai, and have addressed a memorial to the British consul recommending him to deal leniently with the matter.

FIRST OF THE SEALING FLEET

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7.—Somewhat discouraging news has been received from Behring Sea through the return of the first of the sealing fleet, the Oscar and Hattie, which took 280 skins in the sea, totaling 1085 for the season of nine months off the coast of the Copper Islands. Behring Sea, the crew report, was very tempestuous almost from the beginning of the season until the time the schooner headed for home on the 20th of last month. For 16 days a continuous gale blew, and during this time it was impossible to lower a boat. In the last 15 days spent in the sea the boat was lowered but four times. Only three of the sealing fleet were sighted—the Victoria on the 28th of August, with a catch of 109 skins, the Zilla May on the day previous with only 46 skins, and the Favorite on the 7th of September, with 109 skins.
The Shamrocks of Montreal beat Victoria in a lacrosse match today by a score of 11 to 3.

New Flume Progresssing Toward Completion

A party of city officials and prominent citizens, headed by His Worship Mayor Clute, went over the new city flume on Sunday for the purpose of inspecting the work. They were delighted with the permanent nature of the flume and the care exercised in its installation. An examination of the flow of water indicated that an abundance was flowing through to meet all the corporation's requirements.
The flume is now receiving its finishing touches. The box will be covered from end to end with two inch planks and this will be covered with a dressing of earth that serves as a protection against fire and frosts. The crew engaged on the work has been cut down, and the present operations are being carried on from the Rock creek end of the flume. For a distance of about a mile the seams have been thoroughly

caulked, the cover applied and earth packed in tightly beneath to prevent possible sagging. Then the top dressing is put on and the whole made thoroughly secure. The next section nearer the city has been filled in beneath and covered, but remains to receive its earth dressing. The lower section is as yet uncovered, but will be reached shortly.
About half a mile south of the Rock creek terminal another small stream, too small to be named, yet having a flow of fifty gallons per minute or thereabouts, has been conducted into the flume. The flume is constructed throughout of cedar, which is highly recommended for withstanding rot underground. It is asserted that the flume as at present finished is good for fifteen or twenty years' service. It is now in constant service.

Held by the Enemy In South Africa

The last Roselandian to return from active service in South Africa is Albert Routh, formerly a member of the Roseland Rifle corps, and an employee of the Dominion Express company, who threw up a good position to do the king's uniform in Africa.
Routh had one experience that fell to the lot of no other Roselandian man. He was taken prisoner by the Boers. While scouting with a man named Reid, the two were surrounded by a party of some thirty-five Boers, well mounted and officered. There was nothing for it save to surrender and look for an opening to escape later. The Boers stripped the men of their uniforms and took away arms and horses. Later both were turned loose forty miles from the British column and told to make their way back. The Boers attempted no abuse, nor was any disposition to hold the men evidenced. At this juncture the enemy

was not taking prisoners save for loot. Reid and Routh made most of the distance on foot, finally running across a couple of horses that had been abandoned by the column, and making the balance of the trip with the animals. They succeeded in capturing a couple of uniforms for themselves on the way in.
Routh was in Africa when peace was declared and witnessed the submission of the enemy in his district. He states that the Boers who came into the British camp were well fed and sleek. Most of them had a couple of excellent imperial commissariat to the Imperial Yeomanry, the latter contingent being regarded by the Boers as somewhat in the nature of a supply depot from which arms, clothing and supplies could be procured without trouble or danger.
Trooper Routh will probably rejoin the Dominion Express service.

Rosland Man Killed In Everett, Wash.

A young man named Robinson was killed near Everett, Wash., on Sunday. He is supposed to be a son of John Robinson, contractor of this city, but the dead man's identity was not thoroughly established last evening.
Yesterday Hollis P. Brown, local representative of the Great Northern, received a telegraphic message from the district superintendent at Everett stating that a young man named John Robinson had been killed while jumping from a train at Everett. It was supposed that he came from Roseland and Mr. Brown was requested to ascertain this fact definitely and inform relatives should it prove to be the case. Mr. Brown looked up several parties of that name here, but the only one who could be connected with the dead man was John Robinson, a well known contractor and esteemed resident of the city. He has a son about 25 years of

age, who was last heard of as an employee of a construction or bridge crew on the Great Northern near Everett. Young Robinson had some marks whereby he could be readily identified and particulars of these were wired to Everett.
Later in the afternoon Mr. Robinson was notified by an Everett undertaker that his son's body was held awaiting instructions as to interment. The man came to Roseland addressed to H. Robinson, the initial being that of Mrs. Robinson, and it being presumed that the deceased had some document or other on his person containing his name.
The facts will be definitely known today and steps taken to have the man buried. Meantime Mr. Robinson is receiving the condolences of his friends on the presumption that the deceased man is his son John.

James Worth Has Crossed the Home Plate

James Worth, a member of the Roseland baseball team and an exceptional promising young man, passed away peacefully yesterday afternoon at the Sisters' hospital after a lengthy illness. For four or five days the deceased lingered in the valley of the shadow of death, his magnificent physique sustaining him in a manner that has rarely been paralleled in the experience of local medical practitioners.
Almost two months ago the late Mr. Worth, who was then employed on the timber crew at the Le Roi mine, cut his foot with an axe while at work. He then engaged in a ball game and reopened the wound. In some manner blood poisoning was contracted through the cut, and on August 31 he was taken to the hospital, his case being regarded as somewhat serious. Since then the infection spread through his system, and for a fortnight or more the worst was feared. A young man of exemplary habits and exceptionally powerful physique, he fought the terrible disease to the last breath and was not overcome until long after an ordinary patient would have succumbed.
The late James Worth was a native of Suffolk county, Long Island, N. Y., and his parents reside in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the present time. He was the eldest son of 11 children, three of the

boys having attained some note as ball players.
While in the east Worth was employed as timekeeper on the Long Island railroad, and distinguished himself during the A. R. U. strike by standing off a mob of 20 foreigners bent on destroying the company's property. He came west in 1895 and worked at Trail for Colonel Topping. Afterwards he was employed by Gus Creelman at Nelson, then returned to the Trail smelter and came to Roseland last spring. He was a carpenter and trade and a thoroughly capable and experienced tradesman. In 1898 he married Miss Maud Hanna of Trail, since deceased. A son, Eugene F. Worth, survives. The lad is a bright little fellow of two summers, of whom the father was exceedingly proud.
The late James Worth was best known as a ball player, having been a member of the Trail, Nelson and Roseland nines, where he was unsurpassed as a shortstop. Gentle and gentlemanly at every stage of the game, an amateur who followed the pastime purely from the pleasure he derived therefrom, clean living and upright, it is not surprising that his demise at this juncture when he was approaching the prime of his bright young manhood, has caused a feeling of deepest gloom among his scores of friends in the Golden City and elsewhere in the Kootenays.

TO BLOW UP FACTORY.

Toronto Strikers Run Water Out of Boiler to Get Even.
TORONTO, Oct. 7.—Samuel Campbell, of 515 King street east, who appeared in the police court this morning on the charge of malicious injury, revealed a plot to blow up the establishment of R. A. Sebastain, a horse blanket manufacturer of 118 Duke street.
Sebastain had trouble with his employees, and when he refused to raise their wages a number of men returned to the factory and ran the water off from the boiler, leaving it in such a condition that when the engineer fired

up an explosion would result.
Not content with this, a number of the dissatisfied employees assaulted a young employe of the factory who refused to leave work with them. While maltreating the youth Louis Bredannau, a big German, appeared upon the scene and interfered. The crowd rushed upon him, and though he put up a fight he was severely mauled. Some of the men used their teeth upon the German, and he now carries his left arm in a sling as a result of the cannibal tactics of his assailants. The police are looking for the men who assaulted Bredannau.
C. W. Miller, M. E., of Denver, Col., is in the city. Mr. Miller is an eminent mining engineer.

COAL STRIKE AS SEEN IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—The coal strike in the United States is attracting more and more attention here. The Frankfurter Zeitung, regarded as the best financial authority in Germany, devotes a leading editorial to the strike today. It refers to the possible effect on the continent of the withdrawal of English coal for the United States. Says that it is likely England will draw from the continent the deficit caused by the shipments to the United States and concludes: "Hence if the strike continues, the price of coal will rise on the continent."

THE McCLARY MFG. CO., LONDON.

Upwards of fifty years ago Messrs. John and Oliver McClary opened up a small stove foundry and tinware business in London, Ont.
Today it is one of the largest industries of the kind in Canada. Fourteen acres of floor space in the London works, a large foundry in Hamilton (recently Copp Bros' stove works), a branch tinware factory in Montreal, branch warehouses in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and St. John, N. B., over 800 employees, a name that is a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific, goods that are used in almost every home in Canada—that is the giant business developed from the small beginning in 1852. The beginning was small, but the McClary Brothers adopted such principles, accorded their trade such honorable and honorable-getting treatment, that rapid progress was the result.
The officers of this enterprising corporation are: Messrs. John McClary, president and general manager; Col. W. M. Gartsch, vice-president and manager; Geo. O. McClary, treasurer; and J. K. Pope, secretary; A. D. Kennelly, manager of Toronto branch; A. A. Brown, manager Montreal branch; J. W. Driscoll, manager Winnipeg branch; W. E. Drake, manager Vancouver branch; and J. J. Foot, manager of St. John, N. B., branch.
One noteworthy feature in the growth of these mammoth works is that an advance step has never been taken which had to be retraced, or an addition ever erected until it was absolutely necessary and at no time since their earliest beginning has any part of the works been idle. At the present time excavations are being made for another mammoth foundry in the southern part of the city of London, which will cover several acres, and nearly double the present manufacturing capacity of the company. The new plant will comprise a moulding shop, mounting shop, power house and storage, a polishing shop, and other smaller buildings. The foundry will be the largest in Canada, 200x230 feet.
One of the best known articles made by the McClary Company is the "Sunshine" furnace. This heater, although only on the market a few years, has been a phenomenal success, and is now conceded by the furnace trade to be one of the best coal and wood furnaces on the market. Since it was designed the McClary Company has sold duplicate iron patterns to different American furnace manufacturers, which in itself is strong proof of the success of the "Sunshine."
Two other specialties made by the McClary Company are the "Famous Active" and "Cornwall" ranges. The "Famous Active" is a cast iron range, is equipped with every modern feature, has a rich nickel dress, and is indeed a handsome range. The "Cornwall" steel range is quite new on the market, but has already won a high place with the trade. It is a heavy steel plate range, made with four or six pot holes, burns either coal or wood successfully, has a rich profusion of nickel, which makes a strong contrast with the blue, polished steel body, and is in every way fitted to be the leading range of a leading manufacturing concern.
The McClary Company manufacture enamelled ware by the original German process, the secret of which they bought the sole Canadian control of for a heavy price. Imported English sheet steel, and it is coated with a tough elastic enamel made from material much resembling the raw material of glass.
For the tinSmith supply departments, stocks of sheet-iron, tin, galvanized iron, brass, copper and zinc, aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars, are kept constantly on hand.
Shipping facilities connect the works with all the Canadian railways by spur tracks, where cars are constantly loading and unloading.

ADA B. ASSAY.

Some weeks ago Messrs. Willerson and Johnson, owners of the Ada B. claim on Copper mountain sent 50 lbs. of ore to Roseland to have it assayed. Average samples taken from a width of 30 feet ran 4.1 per cent copper, 37 cents in silver, and 60 cents in gold, making the value of the ore \$11.55 per ton. Experiments in concentrating were made by Richard Marsh, the assayer, and it was found that the ore would concentrate 4.5 tons to one. The loss in tailings by water concentration were very heavy, however, the percentages of gold, silver and copper saved only amounting to about \$4 per ton. Another sample is being sent to test by the Elmore process, from which much better results are expected.—Similkameen Star.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Frank Higgins, the Boy Murderer, Will Hang December 18.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 7.—Frank Higgins, the boy murderer, was sentenced this afternoon to be hanged December 18 by Judge Lantry. Higgins, on August 1, brutally murdered a companion, William Doherty.

J. Rogers, formerly of Goodvee Bros., leaves for Toronto today, where he goes to complete his college studies.

AN EFFORT TO END STRIKE

(Continued From Page 7.)

MITCHELL IS MUM.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 4.—President John Mitchell, accompanied by District President Carl D. Nichols of Scranton, arrived at strike headquarters from Washington tonight. District President Thomas Duffy of Hazleton and John Fahey of Pottsville did not come to Wilkesbarre, but went direct to their respective homes. Mr. Nichols left for Scranton soon after his arrival here. There was a large number of persons at headquarters waiting to see the miners' chief.

Mr. Mitchell was shown the Associated Press dispatch from Washington to the effect that it had been suggested that the miners return to work and congress and the Pennsylvania legislature investigate the conditions prevailing in the hard coal district with the view of remedial legislation, but he declined to discuss the new proposition in any way. While he did not indicate what he thought of the proposed method for ending the strike it is believed he has his mind made up on that point, but would rather have the proposition placed before him in some official way.
It is the general opinion among strike headquarters that the proposition in its present form would not be entertained by a convention of miners. The strikers have all along argued they want some definite concession and no promises.

There was a rumor here tonight that the operators on Monday would post notices at all collieries requesting the men now on strike to return to work. Mr. Mitchell's attention was called to this, and his only reply was that the operators have been making every effort since the strike started to get the men to return to the mines but have failed.

CABINET TO MEET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—The Post tomorrow will say: "The importance of reaching, as soon as possible, a solution of the coal strike problem has led the president to arrange for a conference at the White House Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The conference will be attended by Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Attorney General Knox and Commissioner Weeks. The conferees include the three lawyers in the cabinet and the commissioner of labor, whose acquaintance with the details of the situation is of value to the president. It cannot definitely be stated that the conference has been called to consider any particular plan, but it is intimated that developments have arisen which require serious consideration."
A MONSTER PETITION.
CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 4.—Six thousand Illinois citizens during the last 24 hours have signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to call an extra session of congress to enact some measure for the prevention of a coal famine.
One method suggested in the petition is the suggestion of the appointment of a temporary receiver to operate the Pennsylvania mines which are closed on account of the strike. The petition is being circulated all over the city of Chicago and throughout the state of Illinois under the direction of United States Senator W. E. Mason.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The coal famine in this city reaches its stage today where dealers were unable to supply anthracite at any price and had great difficulty in filling orders for bituminous coal. Those dealers who could deliver soft coal were selling at \$10 and \$12 a ton. In many parts of the city the effect of the scarcity of fuel was shown in the shutting off of steam in many factories, and in stopping or diminishing the hot water supply in flats and apartment houses. In some of the houses the tenants were warned that hot water would be supplied from the basements only on two days of the week. In some other houses notice was given that the hot water would be supplied only part of each day. Many people who have been unwilling to use soft coal in their furnaces were driven to its use today, and many who would have been glad to use soft coal found that they could not get any. There was a general surprise and indignation in the city on account of the sudden scarcity of soft coal and the tremendous increase in the price of it. Commenting on this situation the Tribune will say tomorrow: "There is an abundance of bituminous coal at the mines ready for shipment to the city. The trouble is in the transportation to tide water. The soft coal operators say they can supply all the demand if they can get the cars to carry it and the locomotives to haul the cars. There are thousands of empty coal cars standing idle on the sidings of the anthracite region and there is no prospect that they can be used for a long time in carrying coal from the anthracite mines. Yet prominent dealers said yesterday (Monday) that the officials of those roads could not be prevailed on to relieve the distress in the city by furnishing the cars and engines for the transportation of soft coal to tide water. They said that almost all the soft coal for the city was being brought over the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central tracks, and that many coal trains were held up along these lines because of the lack of locomotives to haul them; or because of companies had too much other work to handle. The result was that soft coal could not be bought wholesale yesterday and the coal that was sold by retailers went at exorbitant prices."

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Nine dollars a ton is the price of soft coal in New York today. Anthracite was sold today for \$125 by a Columbus avenue dealer and 65 cents a bushel is now being asked in some places. This is at the rate of \$32 a ton. The cargo of the City of Chicago, Welsh coal, was put on sale today at \$15 a ton.

Ros

Per Year \$2.50.

Concentrating Installing

Those at the head of the Mon Gold Mining company of Spokane Philadelphia seem to have every Bird property at Deer Park, on Le Arrow Lake. Some ten or fifteen ago the concentrating plant, which company had intended installing last summer, was shipped from Kane and is now on the ground awaiting erection. The plant is a water concentrating one, but it is understood that it has been so constructed that it can be used should the process found better adapted to the treating the Blue Bird ore.
Reports received from the mine yesterday were extremely favorable. foundation is reported as near completion, and those in charge of the of the company last night. It was in place before the end of the present month, although they admit that plant may take longer in putting than they anticipate. C. H. Mo who is in charge of the Spokane o

Rangers For

A general meeting of the members No. 1 Company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, called for the purpose of winding up matters pertaining to the banquet, was held at the mess room of the company last night. It was largely attended meeting, more so fact than other one called during past few months. Outside of the that the meeting was called for settling the banquet accounts, other matters in connection with the proper entertainments to be given by the company during the winter months came up for discussion.
As a result of the discussion and it was understood that various of the company at times the year to play the sports then in season was determined by those present form an athletic association, to known as the No. 1 Company, R. M. Athletic Association, and that its members be limited to the members of Bugle band and the Rocky Mountain Rangers. It is from this association members of the proposed football, key, baseball and other teams will formed. To prevent, if possible, confusion of officers it was thought to elect officers whose duties would to govern all sports inaugurated by local militia, instead of officers for e

Another Ros turns Fro

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

Boer Genera Rec

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