

**AUGUST**



DR. PRICE'S CREAM MAKING POWDER Honors, World's Fair, Midwinter Fair

property yesterday and to let a contract for 200 tons of work on this property.—Nelson Tribune

ing table gives the ore ship- ment for the past week and

Table with 2 columns: Week, 1901. Rows include Victoria, Knob, etc.

Week. 1901. Victoria 4488 118,175 Knob 1370 27,001

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UNDISGUISED TYRANNY An Arbitrary Interference with Work on New St. Elmo.

Miners Prevented from Operating Under Contract.

The strike is spreading. The last property to be affected by the labor troubles is the New St. Elmo, which has been running along smoothly since the big mines closed down.

The partners did not look at the matter in this light, however, and were fused to go to work at \$9 per foot. Accordingly I called for bids and several sets of men tendered.

The new contractors were to have going to work this morning, but they did not turn up at the mine.

Rupert Bulmer, president of the Rossland Miners' union, was seen last night on the question of the trouble at the New St. Elmo.

WAR ON THE YUKON

FIGHT CARRIED ON NOT WITH ARMS, BUT WITH BILLS OF LADING.

GOLD PROSPECTS GOOD BUT BUSINESS PROSPECTS VERY POOR.

"A bitter commercial war is being waged in Dawson, and half the business men will be bankrupt before the summer is over," said Miss E. Corde.

"The Yukon is now wearing its most attractive garb. The hills are covered with flowers to the very peaks, and the scenery along the Yukon river is wonderful.

SHORTAGE OF WATER.

The Onondaga Mines Troubled by the Dry Weather.

"The Onondaga mill will be forced to suspend operations for want of water within a week unless something happens to replenish the creeks from which we are obtaining our supply," remarked Thomas James, manager of the Onondaga mines.

"The threatened scarcity of water comes at a most unfortunate period. The mill is working splendidly, and we are just in the middle of a trial month's run, the results of which promised to be far in advance of what we had figured on when the property was acquired.

A FAITHFUL PICKET THE SCHOOL HOUSE

CONSCIENTIOUSLY KEPT CASES ON A NELSON WHOLESALE MERCHANT.

A SELLER OF PROVISIONS FOR A TIME WAS PUT DOWN AS A "SCAB."

The strike pickets of the Miners' Union are vigilant, but sometimes they commit errors that are ridiculous in the light of the actual facts.

Robert Robertson, of Nelson, is British Columbia manager for the big provision and produce firm of J. Y. Griffin & Co.

KETTLE RIVER COAL ATTRACT THE GOLD

ANALYSIS POINTS TO POSSESSION OF GOOD COOKING QUALITIES.

A RAILWAY MAY BE BUILT TO TAP THE NORTH FORK DISTRICT.

GRAND FORKS, July 30.—(Special.)—An analysis of the coal recently discovered on the north fork of Kettle river shows it to be bituminous or cooking coal of excellent quality.

"The Yukon is now wearing its most attractive garb. The hills are covered with flowers to the very peaks, and the scenery along the Yukon river is wonderful.

YELLOW METAL FLOWS TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER OFFICES.

AN AMERICAN SAILOR WHO APPEARS TO HAVE HYDROPHOBIA.

VICTORIA, July 30.—(Special.)—Within the last three days nearly \$30,000 worth of gold has been assayed in the provincial office here and sold to local banks.

THE BLUE BIRD.

The latest news from the Blue Bird mine, located near Deer Park, on Lower Arrow lake, is of an encouraging character.

HUNDREDS OF OPINIONS ARE EXPRESSED ON THE FACT THAT PAIN-KILLER HAS AFFECTED MORE FALL THAN ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

D. D. Hardy of Greenwood was in the city over night, and left yesterday at noon for Chicago.

THE FAMOUS MINE IN IDAHO, NEAR THE BOUNDARY, MAKES PROGRESS.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM THE BLUE BIRD, IN DEER PARK.

A Klockmann, who controls the famous Continental group near the head of Priest's lake in Northern Idaho, four miles south of the boundary, is getting the property in shape to make heavy shipments.

HEWITT SHIPPING.

The Hewitt mine in the Silverton camp is in a unique position. The property has an excellent body of high grade dry ore, and stoping has been in progress for the past four months.

SEVERAL OF THE OWNERS OF THE HEWITT MINE IN THE CITY OVER NIGHT EN ROUTE TO SPOKANE FOR A VISIT TO THE MINE.

DECEASED WAS 42 YEARS OF AGE AND UNMARRIED. HE HAD WORKED AS A CAR TENDER AT SHELTER JUNCTION FOR TWO YEARS AND HAD A MARRIED SISTER IN WYOMING.

BYLUND LEFT A LETTER IN HIS SHACK ADDRESSING HIS SISTER, AND IT IS PRESUMED THAT THIS COMMUNICATION SETS FORTH AT LENGTH THE REASONS WHICH LED HIM TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

PLACERS AT NORTEPORT.

NORTEPORT, July 25.—T. R. Rouston and James Messinger have located the Liberty and the Liberty Extension placers on Columbia bar. The claims extend to the city limits of Northport up the south bank of the Columbia river for 2400 feet, taking in what is called the Big Eddy and old landing of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation company.

TESTS MADE ON GROUND ABOVE HIGH WATER MARK GAVE GOOD INDICATIONS. EVERY FOOT OF SAND YIELDS ABUNDANT COLORS.

ABOUT 15 YEARS AGO THIS BAR YIELDED \$15,000 IN A SINGLE SEASON. IT IS PRESUMED THAT THIS COMMUNICATION SETS FORTH AT LENGTH THE REASONS WHICH LED HIM TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

OTHER CLAIMS WILL BE STAKED ON THE RIVER BELOW THOSE OWNED BY MESSERS. ROSTON AND MESSINGER AND THERE IS A PROSPECT FOR EXTENSIVE PLACER DEVELOPMENTS ON THE RIVER THIS FALL.

FINE COPPER ORE

THE RECENT STRIKE IN THE I. X. L. RETURNS A GOOD ASSAY.

TRAMWAY BUILT AT THE HEWITT MINE WORKING TO ADVANTAGE.

A recent strike at the I. X. L. mine promises to be of importance to the property and to the camp generally.

Shortly before John S. Baker of Tacoma, the owner of the mine, arrived here to make an inspection, a splendid copper showing was encountered in the north level. Samples were taken and the management is just announcing the result of the assays.

It turns out that the returns from the samples were as follows: Gold, \$182; silver, 11 ounces; copper, 18.9 per cent.

In the upper levels of the mine copper was rarely encountered, the ore being uniformly free-milling. The discovery of copper in the lowest level was noted with satisfaction, as indicating that the ore body was continuous, on the strength of the axiom that "copper goes down."

When Mr. Baker was in the camp one of the matters brought up for his consideration was that of sinking a winze on the corner showing with a view to demonstrating its extent. It has been decided to go ahead with this work at a comparatively early date, and the outcome will be awaited with interest.

The Hewitt mine in the Silverton camp is in a unique position. The property has an excellent body of high grade dry ore, and stoping has been in progress for the past four months.

Because of the lack of facilities for getting the ore from the mine to the wagon road it has been impossible to ship the product of the Hewitt, hence the ore was piled up about the surface and in the workings. At the present time there are 8,500 sacks of ore ready to ship, and the team required for shipping was so great that mining operations could only be conducted at a disadvantage and for a time a portion of the crew was laid off.

Recently a tramway from the mine to the wagon road was completed, and on the 19th inst. the apparatus was started. It handles 50 tons per day and works satisfactorily. The intention of the owners is to commence shipping at once and to continue shipping out without cessation. Thirty men are employed in the mine.

Several of the owners of the Hewitt mine in the city over night en route to Spokane for a visit to the mine. They were R. Insinger and wife, J. F. Holman and Mrs. E. F. Carter, and Diesel.

Referring to the outlook for the property, Mr. Holman said: "The prospect is very bright at the present time, and we will shortly be shipping the big reserve of ore that has been piled up during the construction of the tramway. Stoping and development is being carried on in the third level, and this will be continued. Development is in progress on the sixth level, where a crosscut is being run to tap the ore body. The tunnel is in some 700 feet, and has yet to be run an additional 500 feet before the point is reached where we anticipate encountering ore."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

There was a big fire at Metlakatla on the 23rd inst. The Bishop's house, the Indian Girls' Home, the old school, and several other houses, also the old garage, were burned.

It is estimated that the decoration of Victoria on the occasion of the Royal visit will cost some \$4,000, for which the general committee is asked to provide in conjunction with the city council and the provincial authorities.

Theodore Neupau, an Australian miner, shot Henry Godaski, a Polish miner, through both legs with a rifle during a drunken row on the road between Extension tunnel and Extension No. 2, where the men live. They and a party of friends went to Extension and got drunk on the way home on Sunday.

Neupau used abusive language to Godaski, who attacked him with his fists. Neupau, who was carrying a rifle, fired at Godaski, the ball piercing both legs. Godaski was taken to the hospital in Nanaimo, and Neupau arrested by Constable Hodgson and lodged in jail. Godaski's injuries are serious.

Mr. J. H. Aikison, representative of an English syndicate, is now examining mining properties on Texada Island.

Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M.P.E., reported to a special meeting of the Nanaimo board of trade, the discovery of a new route for the Nanaimo-Alberni railway. It traverses a level valley between Mount Moriarty and Arrow-smith, running at one point close to the Alberni road. Mr. Hawthornthwaite says this route shortens the proposed line considerably and offers no serious engineering difficulties.

D. J. McDonald and Hector McRae left yesterday for San Francisco.

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THE BRITISH LIBRARY



# STRIKERS' MISTAKE

## The Proposal to Compel All Workers in the Steel Shops to Join Unions is Against Public Opinion.

### A Strike That is Likely to Have a Bad Effect on the Industry and on the Workmen Themselves.

Ever since human labor was a valuable commodity, purchasable by some equivalent, there have been disputes as to the basis on which the exchange should be made, when such social conditions existed as gave the laborer absolute control over his services. Slavery, which prevailed so generally in the ancient world, prevented such disputes, though movements amongst slaves are on record analogous to the strikes of this age. That is, the bondsmen in olden days arose in a body to secure better terms. The terrific destruction of life by the Plague centuries ago made labor so scarce as to break up the serf system by bringing the law of demand and supply into play, which gave the laborer freedom to offer his services to the highest bidder regardless of locality. For centuries this right was very jealously restricted by law and by custom. It is quite a modern idea that every man is free to sell his services in any market at whatever price he chooses to accept. The strikes now prevailing in the United States are evidence that this fundamental right, which is the very core and heart of social liberty, is not universally recognized as a right by those classes whom it redemmed from the degradation of serfdom, of practical slavery.

It is obvious that if a laborer has a clear right to sell his labor free from any restrictions not imposed by himself, the buyer of labor must be equally free to purchase labor wherever and by whoever it is offered or procurable. The strikers in the States are endeavoring to bring all labor of a certain class under the arbitrary control of an organized body precisely in the same way that the laborers in feudal times were arbitrarily controlled by the organized body of land owners who constituted the State. In those days no laborer could offer his services to other masters, he was bound to the soil or locality. The artisan of today, exactly in the same way, is sought to be bound to a Union, which is to dictate not only what wages he must demand, but where he must work, that is, the laborer must be under the absolute control of an organization in the government of which he has practically no voice. If he stands upon his freedom, upon his rights as the sole proprietor of himself and all his powers, he is punished by being compelled to abandon his employment, and, if his employer persists in respecting the individual rights of each one in his service, such employer is punished by the workmen being compelled to withdraw from his establishment. Such a combination to destroy, or ignore, the individual liberty of those who have labor to sell is a form of tyranny which is a recrudescence of that which prevailed in the days when the maximum of wages was fixed by law; when no man dare enter the service of a new master, or in any way claim to enjoy any measure of social freedom.

ways inclined to sustain the rights of labor, is almost unanimously against the strikers in this instance. And that opinion seems to be growing day by day. The reason for it is not far to seek. The American people believe in fair play; not for capital alone, but for labor also; not for one laborer or one set of laborers, but for all. This sense of justice is outraged by the impossible demand that men should be compelled to join a union or to submit to its authority whether they wish to or not. This is not only an issue in this great strike, throwing a hundred thousand men out of employment, it is the only issue. And the consent of the people can never be won for such a proposition.

There is no dispute about the hours of labor. There is none about the wages to be paid. There is none about the recognition of the unions. The company deals freely with these organizations through their accredited representatives. There is no refusal to them of the extremes of rights that they may ask. They are at liberty to exert such influence as they please upon the non-union men in their employ and to persuade them to join the union if they can. Then all the mills would be organized, and nobody would think of interfering. They do not take this course, but require the company to organize its unwilling employes for them. This would be such monstrous injustice, such cruel wrong to the men, so unfair and so un-American, that no one has yet dreamed of its acceptance.

As we have said, the principle is exactly the same as would be involved if the employers were to demand of every workingman that he leave the union as a condition of retaining his place, and discharge him peremptorily on refusal. No corporation could take that stand and retain one atom of public sympathy; it could not even continue in business, against the outcry that would not only be raised. This intolerance, this denial to the laborer of the right of free market, is a demand exactly as intolerable from the other. Behind it lies the safety of individual freedom and the very industrial existence of the country. How can it ever be conceded?

A great mistake has been made. The men have acted unwisely. There is reason to fear that they are still following foolish counsel. President Shaffer is quoted in the despatches this morning as telling them to enjoy their summer vacation. That is very well if a man have a fixed income, but how about the thousands who are consuming the little savings of years; how about the other thousands who will presently be suffering the pinch of want? Is a summer vacation a delightful experience to them? He is quoted as saying that this is not a fit time for furnace work, anyway. But does a man or a community grow prosperous by such ideas? Has work on the farm or in the counting room, among all the millions of our people, stopped because the weather is hot? And where would we land presently, industrially and economically, if we followed that easy gospel?

The mistake has far-reaching consequences. We have pointed out already that our competitors abroad are watching this strike with a glee whose open expression they cannot restrain. It means for them the saving of their imperiled markets, for us the loss of a great trade bravely won. And who will suffer most but the men who are permanently out of employment because of this permanent slackening of demand? Capital, too, will be slow to go into a business surrounded by such dangerous conditions. The prevalence of strikes is restricting investment; and neither labor nor capital can prosper without the other.

It is a desperately false doctrine to tell the workman, as he is told in the bulletins which we have quoted, that there will be more work next winter because of his idleness this summer. Exactly the reverse is true. There is never more work because of a strike, but always less. A strike involves the destruction of capital as complete as that caused by flood or fire. It is a tax on the whole community, but on labor first of all. Even the strikers must see that. If there is work for them at all next winter, which the strike leaves doubtful, will they be allowed by their rules to work longer hours, or will they get more wages? In fact, there will be less work to do; and the actual, present and final sacrifice of their wages now will be supplemented by the decrease of demand for their services then. The great steel company, being identified in the public mind by the word "trust," is not a popular institution. Men would not sympathize with it unless impelled to by the strongest sense of justice. A strike against it would be won easily if the issue were a tenable one. But the whole country is against the demand to abolish free labor. Of all mistaken strikes, this is most significant. Labor cannot too quickly retract or too earnestly take warning from this mistake.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

THEIR MISTAKES.

If it is true that no great strike can be won against the current of a pronounced public opinion, then the Amalgamated Steel Workers must face certain failure. We scarcely remember to have seen public sympathy so pronouncedly and openly on one side in any previous labor trouble as it is in this. There has been ample time since the strike was declared to weigh the justice of the cause, and the press of the country, al-

John Poole, who has been in charge of the Miner's linotype machines for the past couple of months, leaves this morning for Victoria to take a position on the Colonist.

# TO BUILD TRAMWAY

## LONDON-RICHELIEU MINES TO HAVE FULL SHIPMENT FACILITIES.

### DEVELOPMENT WORK PROCEEDING ON ERIE DISTRICT CLAIMS.

The London-Richelieu Consolidated Mines are to have a tramway at once. A contract was closed here yesterday for the erection of a tramway to connect the mine with the Crawford creek wagon road, which affords a splendid grade to the lake front at Crawford bay. It will be the Riblet Automatic Aerial tram, manufactured by B. C. Riblet & Co. of Nelson, and similar in many respects to the big tram in use between the Le Roi hoisting works and the Black Bear ore bins.

The tram at the Silver Hill mine, which is now the principal developed proposition of the properties embraced by the consolidation, will have a capacity of 225 tons per day and will probably handle double this amount of ore at a pinch. It will be of considerable length, the distance to be spanned between the mine and the road being 10,000 feet with a fall of 2,200 feet.

Work is to be started at once. Mr. Riblet will go out to the Silver Hill mine on Saturday for the purpose of getting the survey under way. The contract calls for the completion of the work within 90 days.

The importance of this work to the London-Richelieu mines and to the section generally is marked. It will enable the Silver Hill mine to handle its output next winter regardless of the weather conditions that interfered seriously with the shipment of ore as arranged last winter. The ore could only be brought to the wagon road by means of the London-Richelieu mines and to the section generally is marked. It will enable the Silver Hill mine to handle its output next winter regardless of the weather conditions that interfered seriously with the shipment of ore as arranged last winter. The ore could only be brought to the wagon road by means of the London-Richelieu mines and to the section generally is marked. It will enable the Silver Hill mine to handle its output next winter regardless of the weather conditions that interfered seriously with the shipment of ore as arranged last winter.

# THE ERIE CAMP.

The concentrating plant at the Arlington mine is in good running order and the property is shipping concentrates regularly. Clean ore is also being sent out of the mine. The concentrator was built to handle 50 tons of rock per day and was in one sense experimental. So far as can be learned it is doing the work satisfactorily.

The plant for the Second Relief mine is being hauled up the wagon road from Erie depot and a large section of the machinery has already been installed. It is the usual large stamp battery with modern equipment. The road over which the plant is being transported is said to be one of the finest in the country, light grade and a fine gravel bottom.

Work is progressing as usual on the properties operated by William Davis, of London, Eng., who is in Roseland for a day or two at the present time. The drift on the vein is being pushed ahead and the indications are promising.

At the Keystone property, below the Arlington, the Spokane bondholders are pushing operations and have shipped ore and are about to ship some ore from the claim. The showings on the surface of the Keystone were among the finest ever encountered in the section and the result of development at depth is awaited with keen interest.

# AT GREEN MOUNTAIN.

William Davis, of London, who is now operating a group of claims in the Erie section, is in the city for a day or two. Mr. Davis owns several fractional claims in the neighborhood of the Green Mountain-St. Louis Consolidated Mines' property and spent yesterday in going over the ground owned by the consolidation. Referring to the fact that Mr. Davis said: "It is difficult to say anything with regard to my fractions just now. I am not yet sufficiently familiar with the ground to venture an opinion as to their value. It is the first time I have seen them, and I have not had an opportunity to go into the district thoroughly. I will spend tomorrow on the ground again."

# COMMUNICATIONS

REGARDING SOME RUMORS.

To the Editor: Owing to the persistent rumors that have been put into circulation to the effect that the stockholders and board of directors of the Le Roi held recent meetings in London, when my management was severely criticized, that steps were taken to place the direction of the company's affairs in the hands of Governor Macintosh, I called to the London office on the 26th inst., inquiring as to the truth of these statements. In reply to my inquiry I received a cable from the company under this date stating that the "statements were absolutely false." If you will kindly publish this I will be greatly obliged, as there seem to be strenuous efforts put forth by irresponsible parties to create false impressions in the public mind concerning the policy of the directors of these companies and the relations existing between them and myself.

Certain of these parties have even gone so far as to make statements that in their hands will be placed the authority to arrange a settlement of the present troubles.

There is not the remotest possibility of this occurring, and it is well that the public should understand that fact.

BERNARD MACDONALD.  
Roseland, July 27, 1901.

Rev. J. F. Vichet, M.A., who has been supplying in the First Baptist church for the past three Sundays, left yesterday for his home in Victoria.

# THE SCHOOL BUILDING

## PLANS SENT BY THE BOARD ARE APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

### THE TENDER OF CONTRACTOR FRENCH PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTED.

The education department has approved of the plans prepared by John Dunlop for the construction of an eight-roomed school in the railway addition to the city, and last night the contract for the construction of the building was let to W. M. French. Mr. French secures the work conditional on the approval of the finance committee of the city council, which is to meet tomorrow for the purpose of going over the plans and specifications with the school trustees. There seems to be little doubt as to the plans being satisfactory in view of the department's action, and the only objection the council has raised is in connection with the proposed method of disbursing the appropriation through the city treasury without giving the council any oversight of the city against an overdraft. There should be little difficulty in arranging this feature, because even if the council declines to act as paymaster the school board can see to the distribution of the funds itself.

Trustee McCraney, secretary of the school board, received a telegram yesterday from Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, stating that the plans had been approved and that the department's approval was following at length by letter.

The tenders for the construction of the building were to have been filed last night at 6 o'clock, and at that hour seven contractors waited on Trustees McCraney and Forsyth with bids. The sealed letters were opened in the presence of the contractors, and it was discovered that the lowest tender was that of William M. French who undertook to erect the building for \$9,375, which was well within the appropriation granted for the building. The balance of the tenders ranged upwards from this sum to \$11,155, which was the highest offer received.

After the finance committee of the city council goes into the matter and co-operates there is apparently nothing to prevent the work of construction being started at a very early date. Something will require to be done in the matter of leveling the lot. This work could not be got under way until it was known that the plans recommended would be passed by the department, as the material from the site of the building will be utilized to fill up the lower levels. The trustees are naturally anxious to have the work commenced at once in order that the building may be ready for occupation by January 1st.

CONTRACTORS SATISFIED.

In this connection the following communication has been handed to the Minister for publication:

"We the undersigned contractors of Roseland wish to tender our appreciation to the members of the school board and the architect, Mr. John Dunlop, for the satisfactory way in which the tenders for the new school were opened last night at 6 o'clock in the office of the architect, Washington street. The undersigned contractors (tenders) on the school building and were present at the opening of the tenders and we take this way of thanking the school board, and especially the architect, John Dunlop, for this privilege, which has heretofore been denied us.

JOHN PHILLIPS,  
J. E. WIFE,  
A. F. STUART,  
JOHN J. WOOD,  
W. M. FRENCH,  
H. J. RAYMER.

# SECURED THEIR PAY

## CREDITORS OF GREEN-WORLOCK ESTATE OBJECT TO THE TRUSTEES.

PROJECT FOR THE ERECTION OF A SMELTER ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

VICTORIA, July 29.—(Special).—At a meeting of the creditors of the Green-Worlock estate tonight Hon. Robert Beaven and J. Stuart Yates, who have been trustees of the estate since a short time after the failure of the Green-Worlock bank, were removed from office. A committee was appointed to select new trustees. It was shown that the two trustees had drawn \$22,000 in seven years in salary and commission.

John Richards of Telegraph Creek brings news of a fatality on the Stikine

# SALMON RUN IS ON

BOATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE FRASER ARE MAKING GOOD CATCHES.

A JAP MAROONED AND LEFT FOR FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

VANCOUVER, July 29.—(Special).—There was a good run of salmon on the Fraser river last night, and all the canneries are running at full capacity today. The catch last night averaged 125 to the boat at the mouth of the river and 100 on the upper drifts.

The large cannery owned and operated by the New Westminster Pack-

Don't tie the top of your jelly and preserve jars in this old-fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—by a special refined Paraffine Wax. Has no taste or odor. Is light and acid proof. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions with each pound cake. Sold everywhere. Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

Popularity is the proof of merit. No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as

# PAY ROLL

## The Finest Chew ever put on the market.

Sold Everywhere

Even the tags are valuable—Save them and write for our illustrated premium lists.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd.  
Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba

# NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY

STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID THEIR ASSESSMENTS UP TO NO. 6 ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT SUCH STOCK IS NOW DELINQUENT AND LIABLE TO BE DECLARED FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent charged on all arrears.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT HAS BEEN LEVIED NO. 7, ONE-HALF CENT DUE JULY 31

The public is warned against purchasing delinquent stock.

RICHARD PLEWMAN, Secretary, Roseland B.C.

Dominion Copper Company's Addition To Phoenix, B. C.

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P. O. Drawer 17, Portland, Oregon.

river opposite Glenora, in which a woman was drowned. It appears that Judge Porter and two ladies were crossing the river in a canoe when the craft capsized and the occupants were thrown into the rapids. An effort was made to rescue the three by Charles Reid, Robert Hyland and J. Campbell, who put out in a small boat. They succeeded in rescuing one of the ladies and Judge Porter. The other lady was swept to death by the strong current. The two rescued soon recovered from the effects of their thrilling experience.

H. Gager who is going to erect a smelter on the island, returned last night on the Queen City, having made the round trip to Cape Scott and back looking for the most suitable site. He will go up the east coast on a similar trip. The Queen City reports a big salmon run at Clayquot and Claycoot.

Word has been received from Essington that sockeye salmon made their appearance on the 23rd, the boats averaging 150 each. The three canneries at Port Essington filled up about 900 cases that day.

P. Hermann has purchased the steamer Mocking Bird of Tacoma, and is going to use her to bring down sulphur from the mines owned by R. Swinerton and other Victorians.

DAVENPORT, Wash., July 27.—Dr. H. J. Whitney of this city has just received a letter from J. A. Wilson of Chicago, who is the promoter of the company which proposes to operate a boat on the Columbia river to carry ore to the Northport smelter.

The letter states that the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad has been induced to build a spur to the river connecting with the main line.

There are many shipping mines tributary to the Columbia river at the most advantageous smelter site, and also hundreds of claims that would be paying properties if there was a smelter within easy reach, but which are now undeveloped because of heavy transportation expense. The steamer connection will be a big benefit to Meteor camp in which Roseland parties are interested.

Edgar Duthie, of the Bank of Montreal, and Homer Falding are spending a couple of weeks at the Slovan Junction fishing grounds.

E. Pilppe, of the Bank of Montreal staff, returned yesterday from a trip to the Pan-American exposition.

ing Company of this city, was partially destroyed by fire at noon today. Several persons were slightly burned. The loss is several hundred dollars.

Part of the shingle mill plant of the Royal City planing mills at New Westminster was destroyed by fire early this morning. The mill is located near Lulu Island bridge, and for a time the bridge was threatened. The loss is estimated at nearly \$5,000, fully covered by insurance.

The new assay office at Vancouver did its first business this morning, handling \$10,000 worth of gold.

J. A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, arrived today from the east. He says arrangements will be made to have the assay office pay for gold first hand, without issuing certificates on banks.

A Japanese fisherman, who is alleged to have been marooned by white fishermen last Monday, was found on Saturday in a helpless condition near Point Atkinson Lighthouse. He was in a small shanty and had not had any food or water for five days. There is no clue.

OUTLET FOR NORTHERN MINES.

S. F. & N. Will Build Spur to Steamer Connection.



# BURDENS ON MINING

## The Handicaps Imposed by Unwise Legislation Pointed Out by the Mining Association in a Memorial.

## Dominion Government Asked to Appoint a Commission to Investigate and Suggest Relief Measures.

The following memorial has been addressed by the British Columbia Mining Association to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council:

This memorial of the British Columbia Mining Association, an organization duly incorporated and formed under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, and representing in its membership the metal mining industry of the Province, respectfully sets forth as follows:—

That the Province of British Columbia prior to the recent development of its metal mining industry had acquired a population of only 65,000 whites.

During the past ten years the growth of this industry has afforded a rapidly increasing annual production which in the year 1900 had reached a total of \$11,348,481.

Large amounts of Canadian and British capital have been invested in the new industry. This rapid growth has stimulated numerous industries throughout the Province and the Dominion; has brought the physical, geological and mineralogical features of the Province to the notice of the world, and has been the chief factor in increasing its population to the present figure of about 110,000 whites.

In the Continent of North America, the Cordillera of the Rocky Mountains, after passing through Mexico and the United States, in their northward course enter the Province of British Columbia, and pass through its entire length, 700 miles, covering the entire area within Mexico and the United States within 400 miles. From these Cordillera have been extracted the vast stores of metallic wealth that have enriched these countries and Europe. There is no geological reason why the Rocky Mountains should not be as prolific in mineral resources within the Province of British Columbia as within the countries named; therefore, British Columbia, measuring 700 miles in length and 400 miles in width, and having an area of 280,000 square miles, or 170,000,000 acres, or about 1,630 acres for each white inhabitant of the Province, or 34 acres for each inhabitant in the Dominion, so far as is known is one vast mineral field. That this vast mineral field, with the exception of a narrow strip along the Boundary line of the United States, and a few isolated spots elsewhere, is entirely undeveloped and even unexplored.

The development of these resources began a few years ago so suspiciously has been brought to a practical standstill; and whereas a few years ago the mountains were swarming with prospectors, to-day these pioneers of the mining industry have nearly disappeared. The flow of capital in the Province has been practically cut off; the metal production is at present decreasing; numbers of producing mines have closed down, and those operating have, with a few exceptions, ceased to pay dividends. The working mines are struggling under heavy burdens which are still accumulating each year. It is now frankly admitted by mining men that the industry is prosessed in many mining divisions and that its condition is rapidly becoming worse.

This Association has been reluctant to make public these facts, hoping that their realization by the communities immediately interested would lead to the gradual removal of the evils that caused them, but it is at last evident that there is no chance of this being realized, and consequently any further concealment would be useless and detrimental to the best interests of the country. It is believed that the only hope for the industry and the communities interested lies in wide and frank publicity and official investigation. No other course offers any hope of bringing about the prompt and radical reforms necessary to re-establish the industry in the position it should occupy naturally. Now, therefore, the British Columbia Mining Association calls attention to the fact that the blighting of the industry is not due entirely to natural causes but mainly to unwise legislation. The ore deposits of British Columbia promise to equal those found in the Rocky Mountains elsewhere, but their development and utilization are seriously retarded by bad laws.

In making these statements, it is clearly recognized that the growth of metal mining, just now checked, has suffered from the infantile diseases that affect the mining industry in other regions of the world, to-wit: The ordinary elements of chance in the behavior of ore deposits in new fields; the difficulties of pioneer work in new regions; over-valuation of prospective mines; stock swindles; bad management, etc., etc. Such evils, which always appear during the early growth of the mining industry, have been no worse in British Columbia than in other mining regions of the world, and should gradually lessen and disappear as the industry becomes established and permanent. These evils, however, together with the tendency to ascribe to each individual failure some natural cause, have blinded the public to the great and overwhelming burdens resulting from Legislative enactments.

With the improvements of the other conditions unfavorable to the industry during the past few years, this artificial burden has become more clearly recognized as the main cause of the present depressed condition, and it is believed that unless radical relief is given at an early day the industry will with the exception of some rich deposits here and there, be surely crushed out eventually.

The total weight of the Legislative burdens bearing so heavily on the industry can only be properly seen by viewing them in the aggregate, and considering not only those that may be easily cured but also those which at the present time seem permanently established. It is recognized, for instance, that the mining industry must bear its fair share of the reasonable cost of government, and that it is not within the power of the Dominion Government to open the United States lead market to the product of our lead mines unless it becomes possible to do so by some form of reciprocity, to be arranged for by the representatives of both countries. The need for radical relief to the industry where it is possible, however, is apparent from the following summary of the artificial burdens now imposed:—

**I. EXCESSIVE EXPENSE FOR GOVERNMENT EXCEEDING TWENTY-TWO PER CENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

**TAXATION FOR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.**

Estimated expenditure for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, is \$2,387,873, of which the amount to be raised by taxation is (see Foot Note 1).....\$1,304,539

**TAXATION FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT.**

Customs, etc., etc. (See Foot Note 2).....\$3,750,000

General Taxes.....\$5,145,533

**LOCAL TAXATION.**

Town and Municipal is omitted for want of statistics, but adds from \$5 to \$3 per capita to the above general taxes.

**POPULATION.**

One hundred and fifty thousand total, or 110,000 whites, or about 50,000 white male adults. (Foot Note 2.)

Hence the above enormous taxation is added upon a pioneer population so small that if collected in one spot it would constitute a town of only ordinary size, say one-half the size of Toronto, and one-third that of Montreal. Taxation per capita, total whites \$46.77 (If local tax included, probably \$2 to \$35 per capita.)

Taxation per capita, white male adult.....\$102.59 (If local tax included, probably \$108 to \$111 per capita.)

If Dominion Census Returns should show that these estimates of population are too high the per capita would be proportionately increased.

**SHARE OF TOTAL BURDEN IMPOSED UPON MINING.**

Owing to the unequal distribution of present taxation, it is notorious that mining districts bear an excessive proportion of the load, making the per capita for them more than the above amount. The above taxation is shifted mainly to the ultimate producers. If divided among the five industries as follows, their relative importance, roughly indicated by such statistics of production and exports as exist, the probable share carried by each is:

Industry	Annual production.	P. C. of tax
Metal Mining	\$11,348,481	50
Coal Mining etc.	4,966,270	22
Fisheries	3,800,000	16.8
Lumbering	1,850,000	6
Agriculture and Miscellaneous	1,150,000	5.2
Totals	\$22,644,751	100

**BURDEN ON METAL MINING.**

Product for 1900 (Foot Note 3) \$11,348,481

General taxation (equal to 22.7 per cent of product taken for cost of government).....2,572,273

Balance left for expenses and profit (?).....\$8,776,208

As a matter of fact the unequal distribution mentioned makes the real load much in excess of this 22.7 per cent.

It is also evident that other four industries shift a considerable portion of their taxes on to mining through the supplies which they furnish to it. Thus the actual load is considerably in excess of the above figures.

living, in business and in mining operations, which, in view of the distance from supplies, are very excessive. This is notorious and is the subject of general complaint. Such items as the following list bear directly on the mines, and are thereby clearly recognized, while the others reach them in innumerable ways through the gradual shifting of taxation on to the ultimate producers.

1. Customs duties, the effect of which is to increase running expenses by an amount which, as nearly as can be estimated, is about 12 per cent.

2. The two per cent tax imposed on the output of mines. The effect of this tax is to appropriate six per cent of the net profits on ore of medium grade, increasing to 12 per cent and upwards on ore of low grade. This prevents the extension of mining to low grade areas, and has led to the practical suspension of further investments of capital in that direction. Such low grade ores exist in large quantities in this Province, and experience in other regions has shown that they constitute the most powerful factor in establishing a mining industry upon a permanent basis.

3. Excessive fees payable on the incorporation or registration of mining companies.

4. Excessive and vexatious fees for boiler inspection. And several other matters, such as the fees payable for the registration of land titles, the high rates charged in connection with the recording of mineral claims and of transfers of the same, the unfair imposition of timber dues and the tax for Free Miners' Licenses tending to discourage prospecting for minerals.

**II. OPPRESSIVE LEGISLATION IMPOSED BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND INCREASED BY EACH SESSION.**

1. Eight Hour Law, the effect of which has been to increase the cost of underground labor by about 16 per cent, which was passed by the Provincial Government during the last two days of a session, without any previous notice to the general public, mining managers or the miners themselves.

2. Severe struggles between capital and labor originating through the Eight Hour Law. These struggles accompanying the decline of the industry have changed the former friendly relations to class antagonism, which leads to incessant outbreaks of class legislation dangerous to the industry and communities dependent thereon.

3. Extension of the Eight Hour Law to certain surface employees.

4. Unreasonable demands by the Provincial Government for information concerning private business for alleged statistical purposes.

5. Unwise technical provisions in Mines Inspection Act, one instance of which is the new code of signals for shaft hoisting. This unnecessary interference with the most delicate and dangerous technical operation of mining was not asked for by anyone or justified on any grounds, and was accompanied by mining not being acquainted with mining. It endangers life and restricts the hoisting capacity of mines and was passed against the official protest of this Association.

6. The steady increase of taxation and the continued urging of oppressive legislation so that mining capital is kept in constant apprehension and uncertainty as to further burdens.

7. The Provincial "Master and Servant Act," which practically prohibits the employment of labor in any other Province, notwithstanding the fact that labor for a new and unpopulated Province must come from elsewhere.

8. The Dominion "Alien Act," prohibiting the engagement of labor in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that Canada has only a small supply of skilled miners, and that the men required for developing the mining industry therefore must come mainly from the mining regions of the United States.

**III. UNITED STATES CUSTOMS.**

United States tariff duties on lead in ores and bullion thereby shutting off the United States market for this product.

We call attention to the fact that the sum total of these artificial burdens, due to human enactment, is not equalled in any mining region of the world.

In individual capacity and as an Association, we have repeatedly informed the Provincial Government of our distress and petitioned for relief. These requests, together with those for a commission to investigate the industry have hitherto persistently and invariably been ignored. So far from having any prospect of relief every session of the Legislature sees new additions to the load, and still more severe legislation is being urged.

Generally speaking, there is little hope for proper security for investors in British Columbia mines until this policy is changed and radical measures for relief adopted.

We beg to record our appreciation of the fact that the special difficulties affecting the silver-lead industry, recently laid before the Dominion Government, were by it afforded a measure of relief, and trust that the present petition will receive no less favorable consideration.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that in view of the vast sums of Canadian and British capital now involved, the very existence of which is imperilled, a royal commission be appointed to enquire into the conditions set forth herein with a view to recommending measures for relieving the mining industry of British Columbia from the many grievances complained of.

Adopted by resolution of the British Columbia Mining Association 28th of June, 1901; at Nelson, B. C.

**NEW TOWNSHIP.**

A number of Rosslanders are interested in the new township of Methor, near the Meteor mine, 30 miles northwest of Myers' Falls. The township has been platted and placed in the hands of Colonel Brayton of Kaslo, who was in the city over night after a trip over the ground.

# TRANSPORTATION

## Myers Creek Assay Office

J. P. McALPINE, Proprietor.

Maps of the Myers Creek District for sale, \$1.00.

CHESAW, WASHINGTON.

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E. J. Coyle, A. G. P. A., Vancouver.

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Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic.

Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

EFFECTIVE MAY 5th, 1901.

Leave. Day Train. Arrive.

9:00 a.m. Spokane 7:35 p.m.

12:50 p.m. Rossland 4:10 p.m.

9:15 a.m. Nelson 7:15 p.m.

H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent.

E. P. BROWN, H. A. JACKSON, Agent, Rossland, B. C. No. 710 Riverside Ave. Spokane, Wash.

## Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company

Limited

OPERATING Kaslo & Slocan Railway International Navigation & Trading Co. Bedlington & Nelson Railway, Kootenai Valley Railway.

Effective May 5th, 1901.

KASLO & SOCAN RAILWAY CO.

10:10 a.m. Leave Kaslo Arrive 4:50 p.m.

12:35 p.m. Arrive Sandon Leave 2:35 p.m. Connecting at Kaslo with steamer "Albera" to and from Nelson.

## INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

Nelson-Kaslo Route.

"S. International" S. "International" 6:00 a.m. Leave Nelson Arrive 9:00 p.m.

9:45 a.m. Arrive Kaslo Leave 5:20 p.m. Connecting at Pilot Bay with steamer "Kaslo" to and from Kuskonook and at Kaslo with K. & S. Ry. to and from Sandon.

Kaslo-Lardo-Argenta Route.

Until further notice the steamship Alberta will leave Kaslo City wharf, foot of Third street, for Lardo on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:30 a. m. Kaslo-Kuskonook Route.

Str. "Kaslo" 7:00 a.m. Leave Kaslo Arrive 8:20 p.m.

8:15 a.m. "Pilot Bay Leave 6:50 p.m.

10:20 a.m. Arrive Kuskonook "6:00 p.m. Connecting at Pilot Bay with steamer "Alberta" to and from Nelson and at Kuskonook with B. & N. Ry.

BEDLINGTON & NELSON AND KOOTENAI VALLEY RAILWAYS.

10:30 a.m. Leave Kuskonook Ar. 4:50 p.m.

1:15 p.m. Ar. Bonner's Ferry Lve. 2 p.m. Connecting at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern both East and West bound and at Creston Junction with C. N. P. Ry.

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North Coast Limited, east	9:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
No. 4 "East Bound"	11:55 p. m.	12:05 a. m.
*Coeur d'Alene Branch	6:50 p. m.	7:35 a. m.
Palouse & Lewiston "	1:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
*Central Wash Branch	1:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
*Local Freight West	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
*Local Freight East	2:55 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

\* Daily except Sunday; all others daily.

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East-bound Seattle 8:00 p.m., arrives at Spokane 8:45 a.m.; leaves Spokane 9:15 a.m.

NEW TRAIN.

No. 13 leaves Spokane 8 p.m., arrives Seattle 8:30 a.m.

No. 14 leaves Seattle 8 a.m., arrives Spokane 9:45 p.m.

BONNER'S FERRY, NELSON AND KASLO VIA KOOTENAI VALLEY LINE.

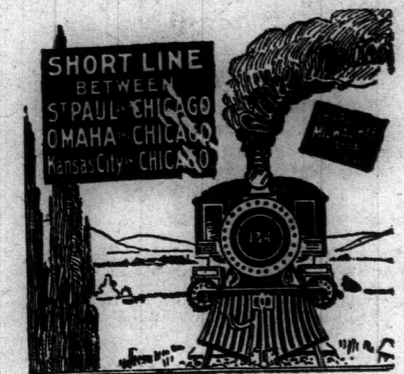
No. 46 leaves Spokane 8 a.m., returning No. 41 arrives Spokane 6:00 p.m.

All of the above trains arrive and depart from New Great Northern Depot, Havermale Isl.

For further information call on

H. BRANDT, C. P. T. A., O. N. Ry., No. 710 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

H. P. BROWN, Agent, Rossland, B.C.



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(From Portland.)

Dominion Line—Vancouver ..... June 29

Dominion Line—Dunover ..... June 29

Dominion Line—Cambroman .. July 13

(From Montreal.)

Allan Line—Tunisian ..... June 22

Allan Line—Numidian ..... June 29

Allan Line—Parisian ..... July 6

Allan Line—Australian ..... July 13

Beaver Line—Lake Superior ..... June 22

Beaver Line—Lake Simcoe ..... June 22

Beaver Line—Lake Ontario ..... July 5

Beaver Line—Lake Champlain ..... July 12

(From New York.)

White Star Line—Oceanic ..... June 19

White Star Line—Teutonic ..... June 26

White Star Line—Germanic ..... July 3

White Star Line—Cymric ..... July 16

White Star Line—Maajestic ..... July 10

Cunard Line—Umbria ..... June 22

Cunard Line—Lucania ..... June 29

Cunard Line—Eturia ..... July 6

Cunard Line—Serbia ..... July 9

Cunard Line—Campania ..... July 13

American Line—St. Paul ..... June 19

American Line—St. Louis ..... June 26

Red Star Line—Southark ..... June 19

Red Star Line—Vaderland ..... June 26

Red Star Line—Kenington ..... July 3

Anchor Line—Zealand ..... July 10

Anchor Line—Eithopia ..... July 22

Anchor Line—City of Rome ..... June 29

Anchor Line—Astoria ..... July 6

Anchor Line—Anchorage ..... July 13

(From Boston.)

Cunard Line—Urania ..... June 29

Cunard Line—Ivernia ..... July 6

Cunard Line—Saxonia ..... July 20

Dominion Line—New England ..... June 19

Dominion Line—Commonwealth ..... July 13

Dominion Line—New England ..... July 17

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4:00 p.m.	EXPRESS—For Farmington, Gardiner, Colfax, Pomeroy, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST. EXPRESS—From all points EAST Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Gardiner and Farmington.	

of merit. Tobacco has quickly as

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OLDERS nes, Ltd.

HEIR ASSESSMENTS UCH STOCK IS NOW PREFERRED TO THE ICLES OF ASSOCIA

arrears. HAS BEEN LEVIED JULY 31

stock. and B.C.

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Portland, Oregon.

of this city, was partially fire at noon today. Severe were slightly burned. The hundred dollars.

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Rossland Weekly Miner.

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C. A. GREGG Managing Editor

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THE MINING ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a memorial which has been presented to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council by the British Columbia Mining Association. In calling attention to it it is unnecessary that we should indulge in much comment at the present time. No one who reads it can doubt that it is a very important document. It is asserted that the sum total of the artificial burdens due to human enactment which have been placed upon the mining industry is not equalled in any mining region of the world. That is an allegation sufficiently alarming in all conscience; and all who have the true interests of British Columbia at heart should study the memorial in an attempt to ascertain if that allegation is founded on good reasons. We think that it is. That a crisis has arisen in connection with mining development in this province is plain from the concluding paragraphs of the memorial, which are as follows:

"In individual capacity, and as an association, we have repeatedly informed the provincial government of our distress and petitioned for relief. These requests, together with those for a commission to investigate the industry have hitherto persistently and invariably been ignored. So far from having any prospect of relief every session of the legislature sees new additions to the load, and still more severe legislation is being urged.

"Generally speaking, there is little hope for proper security for investors in British Columbia mines until this policy is changed and radical measures for relief adopted."

VERY PERTINENT READING.

At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in New York in September, 1890, Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt, in taking the chair as the newly elected president of the Institute, delivered an address upon capital and labor. Mr. Hewitt had special reference, of course, to the iron industry, but his philosophy is equally applicable to all lines of business; and they make very pertinent reading just now. Mr. Hewitt submitted the following as axiomatic principles concerning the subject under discussion:

"1. It is the equal right of employers and employees to make combinations among themselves respectively or with each other to advance or reduce wages, or to establish or resist legislation which either or both may regard as essential, desirable or objectionable.

"2. Neither party has the right to coerce the other into submission, except through the action of the court or tribunal duly constituted to hear and decide upon causes of action submitted to them by either or both parties.

"3. The right of workmen to refrain from labor and the right of the employer to cease to employ are correlative rights; but no one has the right to compel any other person to cease from labor, nor has the employer any right to lock out his workmen in order to compel submission to obnoxious rules.

"4. Strikes and lock-outs are therefore equally indefensible on the ground of justice, and can only be tolerated in the absence of provisions for the submission of grievances to the adjudication of competent tribunals.

"5. No man has the right to compel another man to combine with him in any organization, and when a man declines to combine it is a violation of right to refuse to work with him, and to deny him the means of earning a living. It is equally wrong for employers to blacklist men, so that others will not give them employment.

"6. A boycott cannot be defended under any circumstances whatever. It is in effect a declaration of private war, which is a crime of the Hatfield-McCoy class, to be stamped out by prompt and severe punishment.

"7. The claim of any body of men that under any circumstances they have the right to stop the operations of business by the issue of an order in the name of organized labor or associated capital cannot be tolerated. When such an order is given in regard to any railway or any other means of communication, it is a direct assault upon the common weal; and the failure to arrest and punish the offenders thus usurping the executive functions of the State and the judicial power of the

courts is proof of cowardice on the part of the public officials, and degeneracy in public opinion, which excuses or permits the violation of the principles of the common law, that 'not even the King can obstruct the highway.'"

Enlightened sentiment emphatically endorses today these principles as stated by Mr. Hewitt, taking exception only to his one conclusion that "the employer has no right to lock out his workmen in order to compel submission to obnoxious rules." The employer, there being no bargain to the contrary, has a right to lock out his workmen and shut his works, if he chooses, at any time, precisely as his workmen, under like circumstances, have the right to stop work for any reason. Of course, if the rules are "obnoxious" morally, the employer has no right to ask obedience to them, any more than he has a right to propound or enforce any immoral performance; but as a business man and a citizen, he can close his shop when he chooses. We invite renewed attention in this hour to Mr. Hewitt's words.

THE CHARACTER ASSASSIN'S METHOD.

Extraordinary efforts are being put forth by enemies of Mr. Bernard MacDonald, manager of the Rossland Great Western group of mines, to prove that he is an ass and a scoundrel. The columns of the evening paper have been appropriated for the purpose of knifing that gentleman; and apparently a strenuous effort is to be made by discredited manipulators and stock-jobbers to create the impression that he is a villain of the deepest dye. If Mr. MacDonald's sins and incapacity are as glaring as his envious critics allege, it is a pity that the people who employ him as manager of their great mining properties are not told of his shortcomings at once. But to lay information at headquarters regarding the infamy of Mr. MacDonald would savor too much of fair play to suit the ideas of his despotic critics, so the newspaper interview—the stab in the back—is resorted to instead. This is a favorite line of tactics with those who are engaged at the work of character assassination; and it is not improbable that their efforts at this sort of manipulation will be quite as successful as previous efforts at deceit have been in the past. Perhaps the time is not far distant when it will be considered opportune for a newspaper to tell the truth about the careers of certain of those who just now pose as the living embodiment of all things good and just in connection with mining speculation; and when that is done it is conceivable that the parties referred to may learn what it is to be held up to public scorn and ridicule and very properly and justly ostracized by all who believe in honesty and fair dealing.

FOREIGN CONTROL OF CANADIAN LABOR.

Under the above caption the Victoria Colonist prints an article which will be read with great interest by the people of Rossland at the present time. It is as follows:

The Rev. Vicar-General Routhier, of Ottawa, has been speaking on the labor question, and he has taken a position, which we commend to all Canadians. He says he is a friend of the workingman, but declares his hostility to trades-unions operating in Canada but directed from the United States. Canada is sufficiently large, he says, and sufficiently important to guide its own destiny in labor matters and should be free from interference from Americans. The conditions in the two countries are entirely different, and the Vicar-General thinks that if Canadian labor unions were independent there would be few strikes and few occasions for them. There is very much in this. We saw not long ago in the case of a ship sent over here for repairs that Victoria artisans refused to do work at the request of Seattle union men, although the same ship went back to Seattle and was repaired there. The Victoria men were enjoying exactly the same conditions for which the Seattle men were striking, but they were obliged to refuse to work upon the vessel lest they should be branded as "scabs," and thus be prevented from securing employment in the United States, if ever they had occasion to go there. There is very little doubt that the Rossland strike was worked up from the United States, and it seems to be established that the trackmen's strike on the C. P. R. had the same origin.

Workmen in Canada know, or at least they ought to know, that under British laws the rights of all men are the same, and that the same necessity for extreme measures does not exist here as prevails on the other side of the International Boundary. A great deal of the "labor" literature betrays its origin by the expressions employed in it. They are not such as would suggest themselves to Canadians, for the

conditions which give rise to them do not exist here. Union leaders from the United States import into Canada foreign ideas, and much harm results therefrom. We hope that the time is not far distant when there will be such a legislative recognition of labor organizations as will make the interference of foreign elements and foreign ideas impossible, or else reduce their malign influence to the least possible minimum. We agree with the Vicar-General when he says that the Canadian workingmen, if left to themselves, would in the very great majority of cases discover peaceful means of settling all questions arising between them and their employers, greatly to the advantage of both.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Elsewhere in this issue is given all the correspondence relative to the strike now in progress that has passed between the executive board of the Rossland Miners' Union, the affiliated association of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the local union of Carpenters and Joiners, and the mine managers. It appears that the demands made by the various unions as set forth in the correspondence of their executive boards have been referred to the directors of the companies, and these in turn have instructed the local managers that they cannot comply with the demands made by the union. From the position now taken by both parties it is perfectly clear that the contest is to be prolonged, and the result cannot fail to be serious to all directly or indirectly affected. The situation thus evolved will necessarily cause general regret, but it will be so far satisfactory to the public to know the exact state of the case, and what must be expected.

SOMEWHAT INTERESTING.

Mr. Bernard MacDonald sends us a letter for publication this morning. It is very interesting. What the author has to say will enable those who read the communication to estimate without much trouble the exact amount of reliance which may be placed upon the statements of the Jolly Know-Alls who in a few days—according to their own statements—are to take over the management of the Le Roi company's properties, lock, stock and barrel, settle the strike, kick the present manager out of office and raise Cain generally. The only obstacle in the way of the carrying out of this nice programme seems to be that at present the board of directors in London which is depended upon to give it to Mr. MacDonald "where the chicken got the axe" has not yet learned of the determination of the Jolly Know-Alls. It is plain that there must be more interviews, more rumors circulated. Let each and every member of the Jolly Know-Alls do his duty, or all is lost.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.

A determined effort ought to be made by all lovers of graft to oust Mr. Bernard MacDonald, manager of the Rossland Great Western group of mines, from his present position. He has committed a heinous offense against the Noble Society of Giant Grafters, and Amalgamated Jolly Know-Alls, and must be downed whatever the cost in cablegrams or ink. His offense is quite apparent—he has ignored the Giant Grafters Society entirely—that is to say, he has devoted too much of his time to the placing of the operating of the large properties which he manages upon a business basis and too little to graft. For that offence he must be censured. Censured! did we say! Ye gods! more! He must be abused, denounced, damned up hill and down dale—any old thing—as long as the Giant Grafters may not be disturbed in the prosecution of their calling.

A great deal can be done if all pull together in the effort to down Mr. MacDonald. First of all he must be repeatedly charged with being a deadly opponent of all unions—that he was, in fact, born with an anti-union flag in his mouth. Such a line of tactics is excellent at this time, as it serves to excite the passions of the men on strike.

Then the newspaper interview can be resorted to. It can be shown that he does not know anything about mining at all; that all the troubles now existing are of his own creation, and that all that is needed to restore peace and harmony and ensure large dividends for ever and ever is to kick Mr. Bernard MacDonald out and place in his stead a member or a nominee of the Noble Society of Giant Grafters.

This is a time when every member of the Amalgamated Jolly Know-Alls should do his duty. See what will happen if the battle be won! Ye gods! contemplation

of it is like a peep into heaven! The Giant Grafters would be in supreme control. Think of that—and all old jobs restored—MacDonald fired—lots of chances to make something on the side—easy salaries and all that sort of thing. Why, men, its the Millennium. To arms! then, against Mr. MacDonald. Let him be attacked in every possible quarter! Let the cry be—the Giant Grafters expect every man do his duty and throw his wad of mud!

THE STEEL STRIKE.

In connection with the present steel workers' strike in the United States, the terms on which the similar issue was settled after the big strike in Great Britain are of interest. That agreement contained the following clauses: "Every workman shall be free to belong to a trade union or not, as he may think fit. Every employer shall be free to employ any man, whether or not he belongs to a trade union. Employers shall be free to employ workmen at rates of wages mutually satisfactory. They do not object to the unions or any other body of workmen in their collective capacity arranging among themselves rates of wages at which they will accept work, but while admitting this position they decline to enforce a rule of any society, or an agreement between any society and its members. Employers are responsible for the work turned out by their machine tools, and shall have full discretion to appoint the men they consider suitable to work them, and determine the conditions under which such machine tools shall be worked. The employers consider it their duty to encourage ability wherever they find it, and shall have the right to select, train and employ those whom they consider best adapted to the various operations carried on in their workshops, and will pay them according to their ability as workmen."

In commenting upon these terms of settlement, the New York Journal of Commerce says "These are the conditions under which the great engineering business of Great Britain in all of its departments is now being conducted. It should be obvious that the chief departments of the iron and steel industry of the United States cannot be profitably conducted on less favorable terms. But the demands made by the Amalgamated Association would be fatal to such an agreement, except pressed or understood, and if any other reason were needed for their rejection that must be held to be sufficient."

AN INCOMPETENT GOVERNMENT.

John Houston, M.P.P., editor and proprietor of the Nelson Tribune, has at last been forced to acknowledge that the present Provincial Government is a most incompetent one. While the Rossland Miner may only have indulged in glittering generalities in denunciation of the Government, Mr. Houston goes further and specifies in what particulars it is a bad one. He says: When James Dunsmuir accepted the premiership he accepted a trust. He should carry out that trust to the best of his ability. If he has called in advisers, and they have been found wanting after having been given a fair trial, they should be dismissed. None of his advisers have a personal following, and their dismissal would not weaken the Government. Neither the attorney-general nor the minister of mines nor the commissioner of lands and works nor the provincial secretary controls a vote outside of his own. The finance minister who is retiring has a personal following, but he is the only cabinet minister who has. Wells has been tried as commissioner of lands and works, and if he has made a success of the trial no one in Kootenay is aware of it. He should be asked to step down and allow a man from Yale to have a trial. Prentice should never have been given a trial, and as he is said to be surfeited with the honors that have been thrust upon him, he should be required to walk the gang plank. Mr. Bride has some of the qualifications for a cabinet position, but he should be transferred to a department where he would have scope to prove that he has undeveloped abilities. Eberts, as political head of the Government, need not be moved. By taking in new men like Green, of the Slokan, Ellison, of East Yale, and Tatlow, of Vancouver, Premier Dunsmuir would strengthen his government with the people, for these three gentlemen are capable, are not lazy, and would take pride in administering their departments. James Dunsmuir, do your duty to yourself, and by doing so you will be doing your duty to the people of British Columbia.

A SOCIAL DANGER.

In the Farmers' Sun Professor Goldwin Smith says: "Society at home is threatened on its industrial side with perils which touch us more nearly than anything in another part of the world. We are in danger of being ground between an upper and a lower millstone. The upper millstone is the colossal greed of the capitalist who seeks to sweep all profit into his own coffers by destroying the freedom of production and making himself the sole arbitrator of price. The nether millstone is a unionist monopoly which puts an end to the freedom of labor. It is difficult to say of which side the victory would be the most injurious to the community. Rather than go under the yoke of either the community may some day be driven to create a power strong enough to save it from both."

ARBITRATION IMPOSSIBLE.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer explains that there are but two questions at issue in the great strike of the Amalgamated steel workers against the United States Steel Company. One of these is whether or not the representatives of capital shall have anything whatever to say about the conduct of their industry; the other whether free labor is to continue to exist or to be

crushed out in this country. How can there be any doubt about the answer to either? The average man finds it very hard to understand how any body of men could have been brought to comply with an order to strike on such a cause. These men have declared themselves against freedom and in favor of absolute tyranny. They are arrayed not merely against capital, but against their homes, their families, the commonest and most necessary rights of the workingman and the cause of human freedom. There could be no greater curse to themselves than to grant their demands. For in that case the individual worker would hereafter become the absolute serf of the leaders of organizations in whose choice he had put the voice of one man among thousands. Outside of them he must starve, within them he must obey orders, no matter what they might be.

The leaders of this strike have asked capital to commit a crime as great as any of which it was ever accused in the days of its unlimited power. They require it to put non-union labor under the ban; to demand of its employees that they join the union as a condition of retaining their places. It is a monstrous suggestion even as a hinted possibility. When it comes to throwing tens of thousands of men out of work for this purpose, and deranging and destroying the industry of a nation, it is an offense so great that history scarcely affords a parallel. The steel company is fighting the battle of labor as well as of capital. Industries would languish and die because capital was withdrawn from them if all its rights were extinguished; if nothing was left to its representatives but to sign the pay rolls, while the employees decided everything else. But how would that affect labor? Does any workingman imagine that his cause could flourish under such a system? He has the example of the world to teach him. Nothing is better established than that the capture of the world's markets by the United States, especially as against England, is due to the limitations upon production established by labor unions in most industries among our competitors. When not only the hours of labor but the amount of each man's product is limited to a fixed maximum, when the introduction of labor-saving machinery is discouraged and economic progress prevented, markets must be lost. And when they have gone, what is left for the laborer but idleness or occasional employment at a reduced wage? The realization of the very system for which the steel workers are contending has reacted with fearful force upon the interests of labor wherever it has been accepted. It has put those countries out of the race, and given to us their business and their profits. We have won them because our labor is free; because it can organize or refuse to organize as it sees fit; because our manufacturers are at liberty to adopt the most improved processes and institute those economies that always tell in the long run in favor of labor as well as capital; because incentives may be offered to each man to do his best, and so to secure the largest product at the lowest expense for capital and the largest remuneration for labor. Were it not so, were the system for which these men are contending as economically profitable as it is wasteful and destructive, it would still be wrong. The great moral question, the right of a man to dispose of his labor on his own terms, cannot be dodged, and admits of no equivocal answer. It is a fact, that in the strike of the steel workers, arbitration is impossible. American citizens cannot submit to arbitration the question of human liberty.

LABOR'S RIGHTS AND WRONGS. The following expression of opinion on the industrial troubles is given by the Stockton, Cal., Independent: It would be next to impossible to find anyone who denies the right, the justice and the expediency of laboring men to organize for the betterment of their condition, to advance their wages and to shorten the hours of work. But there are few who will contend that the labor unions in the majority of instances act for the best permanent interests of their members and the wage-employing industries on which they must depend. The labor unions always have the sympathy of the public when their cause is just, and the differences with employers result from exactions, oppressions and unreasonable demands on the part of the latter. But public sentiment never has and never will sustain the unions in paralyzing the trade or industry of a city for trifling grievances. Many of the demands of labor that have caused strikes this year have been so trivial and unreasonable that to comply with them virtually places the employers' business in their hands. The tendency to exert power is always dangerous and just as dangerous in a labor trust as in a trust of capital or the authorities entrenched in office. The tendency has been so marked in the past few months that it would be useful to revive a study of the history of the noted "guilds" of Europe and the consequences of their abnormal development on the trade and industry of the period.

The Victoria Times remarks: The advantages which accrue to union men through the system of affiliation may more than offset the disadvantages to which attention has been called. That is a matter which primarily concerns the workmen themselves. The more serious phase is something which affects the whole of the people. It is quite apparent, however, that there is an element of danger in the present preponderating influence of foreign counsels in organizations which have it in their power at any time to bring a large part of our industrial machinery to a standstill. It will be said, of course, that our unions are self-governing and that the workmen composing them alone have the power

WHITE BEAR MINE PREPARATIONS GOING ON FOR THE RESUMPTION OF ACTIVE WORK. PROGRESS OF THE SURVEYS FOR THE ST. THOMAS MOUNTAIN ROAD.

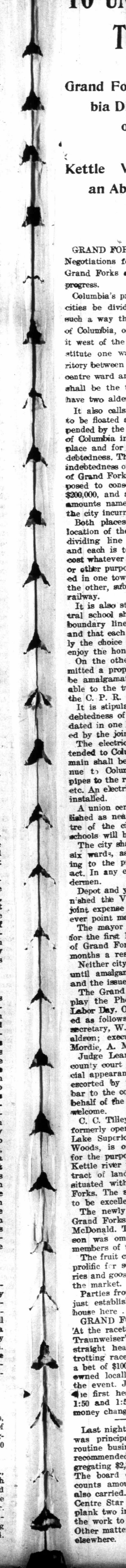
Preparations are being made to resume active development work at the White Bear mine, but operations will not be commenced until the present labor difficulty is over. The organization of the new company has been completed, and ample funds, \$90,000, the management says, have been assured for the development of the White Bear property. The stock is assessable to the extent of three cents per share and a first assessment of a half-cent per share has been levied payable August 1st. Already over a quarter of the assessment has been paid in.

NEARING COMPLETION. Engineer Stoesch of Grand Forks has completed the survey of the first location for the St. Thomas mountain wagon road from the Rossland Bonanza and Cascade mines to Gladstone. The distance covered by this line is seven miles, and the grade is level from the starting point at the summit of St. Thomas mountain, from where there is a grade of 10 per cent to Gladstone. It is claimed that this road would be very expensive to construct and would never be particularly convenient to any of the mines on St. Thomas, Greenville or Norway mountains. Mr. Stoesch is within two days of completing the alternate route, commencing at the Rossland Bonanza dump and tapping the Columbia & Western railroad about four miles north of Gladstone. This line is down hill all the way and passes below the workings of all the minor properties in the section. Mr. Stoesch's report will be in the hands of the department within two weeks, when one of the routes will be decided upon and tenders probably called for the construction of the road.

LOST HIS SAMPLES. When H. W. C. Jackson was returning from the Cascade mine yesterday he lost a small sack of valuable samples. The sack was enclosed for convenience with a number of other small bags in a gunny sack, and worked a hole through the big sack sufficiently large to admit of its going through. Mr. Jackson would be glad to receive word of the whereabouts of the missing bag should any person have chanced to see it on the trail.

IT MEANS OSTRACISM. Foul Breath and Disgusting Discharges. Due to Catarrh, Make Thousands of People Objects of Aversion.—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes and Cures.

TO UN... TW... Grand Fork... bia Dis... of... Kettle Va... an Abu... GRAND FORKS Negotiations for Grand Forks and progress. Columbia's properties be divided such a way that, of Columbia, or a it west of the C. stitute one ward ritory between the centre ward and shall be the thir have two aldermen It also calls fo to be floated and pended by the pr of Columbia in the place and for pe debtedness. This indebtedness of C of Grand Forks \$ posed to consoli \$200,000, and any amounts named b the city incurri shall place a location of the V dividing line be and each is to f cost whatever lan or other purpos ed in one town a the other, subject railway. It is also stipu tral school shall boundary line b and that each to ly the choice of enjoy the honor On the other mitted a proposi be amalgamated able to the two the C. P. R. and It is stipulate debtedness of th dated in one loa ed by the joint C. The electric li tended to Colum main shall be la me to Columbia pipes to the resi etc. An electric fi installed. A union cente habed as nearl of the city, schools will be e The city shall b six wards, as m ting to the provi act. In any even demen. Depot and yard n'ahed the V. V joint expenses of ever point may b for the first 12 of Grand Forks months a reside Neither city to until amalgamati and the issue to The Grand For play the Phoe Labor Day. Offi cation for the S. W. secretary, W. B. aldren; executi Mordie, A. McQ Judge Leamy, county court ju dicial appearance. escorted by the bar to the couri behalf of the bar welfare. C. C. Tilley, a formerly operate Lake Superior a Woods, is orga for the purpose. Kettle river va tract of land fi situated within Forks. The off to be excused. The newly elec Grand Forks L McDonald. The son was omitt members of the The fruit crop prolific fir sever ries and goosebe the market. Parties from I just established house here. GRAND FORK 'At the racetrack Traunweiser's straight heats trotting race w a bed of \$100 a owned locally s the event. Jay the first heat 1:50 and 1:53 r money changed. Last night's s was principally routine business recommended for grepping \$2,311. The board of c counts amounte also carried. It Centre Star g plank two inch the work to be Other matters elsewhere.





THURSDAY August 1, 1901

TO UNITE TWO CITIES

Grand Forks and Columbia Discuss Terms of Union.

Kettle Valley Promised an Abundant Fruit Crop.

GRAND FORKS, July 29.—(Special.)—Negotiations for the amalgamation of Grand Forks and Columbia are still in progress.

Columbia's proposition is that the two cities be divided into three wards in such a way that what is now the city of Columbia, or at least that portion of it west of the C. P. R. track shall constitute one ward, the intervening territory between the two towns shall be the centre ward and the city of Grand Forks shall be the third ward, each ward to have two aldermen.

It also calls for \$50,000 in debentures to be floated and the money to be expended by the present mayor and council of Columbia in the improvement of that place and for paying off the bonded indebtedness of Columbia \$50,000 and that of Grand Forks \$150,000, which it is proposed to consolidate in a joint loan of \$200,000, and any excess over the two amounts named being a special debt of the city incurring the same.

Both places are to consent to the location of the V. V. & E. depot at the dividing line between the two towns, and each is to furnish the road free of cost whatever land it may need for depot or other purposes, the depot to be located in one town and the freight sheds in the other, subject to the decision of the railway.

It is also stipulated that a union central school shall be established on the boundary line between the two towns, and that each town shall have alternate choice of the mayor, Grand Forks to enjoy the honor first.

On the other hand Grand Forks submitted a proposition that the two cities be amalgamated under a name acceptable to both the two cities, the V. V. & E., the C. P. R. and the postal authorities.

It is stipulated that the present indebtedness of the two places be consolidated in one loan of \$200,000 to be floated by the joint cities.

The electric light service will be extended to Columbia, and a six-inch water main shall be laid up Government avenue to Columbia street, and smaller pipes to the residential streets, hydrants, etc. An electric fire alarm system will be installed.

A union central school shall be established as nearly as possible in the centre of the city, and ultimately ward schools will be established.

The city shall be divided into three or six wards, as may be decided, according to the provisions of the municipal act. In any event there must be six aldermen.

Depot and yard grounds are to be furnished the V. V. & E. railway at the joint expense of the two cities at whatever point may be decided upon.

The mayor of the amalgamated cities for the first 12 months to be a resident of Grand Forks and for the ensuing 12 months a resident of Columbia.

Neither city to issue any further bonds until amalgamation has been effected, and the issue to be a joint one.

The Grand Forks football club will play the Phoenix team at Phoenix on Labor Day. Officers have just been elected as follows: President, W. B. Bower; secretary, W. Betts; captain, Peter Donaldson; executive committee, R. A. McMorris, A. McQueen and G. Brown.

Judge Leamy, the newly appointed county court judge, made his initial official appearance here last week. He was escorted by the local members of the bar to the court house. H. S. Cayley on behalf of the bar delivered an address of welcome.

C. T. Tilley, an old Torontonian who formerly operated on the north shore of Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, is organizing a company here for the purpose of boring for oil in the Kettle river valley. He has secured a tract of land from James Ward. It is situated within three miles of Grand Forks. The surface indications are said to be excellent.

The newly elected secretary of the Grand Forks Liberal association is Dr. McDonald. The name of J. B. Henderson was omitted from the list of the members of the executive committee.

TO SMALL FIGURES

THE CAMP'S OUTPUT FOR THE WEEK IS VERY GREATLY REDUCED.

SHIPMENTS OF 200 TONS—PROGRESS IN THE WORKING MINES.

The week ending Saturday was the first period when the effect of the labor trouble in the Rossland camp was really brought home in the shape of diminished ore shipments. Last week, it will be remembered, the shipments aggregated over 1000 tons, and with the total in the four figures, the showing was better than might have been expected under existing circumstances.

This week the aggregate drops to 200 tons, and the fact speaks volumes for the far-reaching effect of the tie-up. Under ordinary circumstances Rossland would have sent out 10,000 tons of ore last week, at a conservative estimate, and the aggregate might easily have exceeded this approximate by a couple of thousand tons.

The entire production of the big mines is represented by two cars of ore shipped by the Le Roi to the Trail smelter and containing 60 tons. This shipment was taken from the No. 2 dump, and it is possible that other small shipments may be made from time to time, as the ore is badly needed to keep the copper furnaces at Trail in operation.

The balance of the week's production was from the Iron Mask, which sent out 140 tons to Trail. During the week opening today it is probable that the total may exceed last week's figures by a few tons. The Iron Mask is likely to send out a few cars in addition to the number shipped last week, the I. X. L. has a couple of cars ready to ship, and the Spitzee expects to send out a car. It is not particularly satisfactory to look forward to a few hundred tons, however, when the camp should be producing thousands.

THE OUTPUT.

Table with columns: Mine Name, Week, Year. Rows include Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Centre Star, War Eagle, Rossland G. W., Iron Mask, Homestake, I. X. L., Spitzee, Monte Cristo, Velvet, Evening Star, Giant, Portland, Totals.

The mining review for the week is necessarily brief. The total lack of developments in connection with the labor trouble and the consequent cessation of operations at the big mines curtails the list of working mines to small dimensions, but it may be stated that in all the working mines good progress has been made.

Homestake.—The work at the Homestake during the week has been confined to development. The crosscut tunnel is well under way, and consistent progress has been made with the work.

Iron Mask.—Practically all the work at the Iron Mask during the week has been stopping. This was carried on as usual on the 400 and 500-foot levels and extended to the 350-foot level, where ore similar in nature to the balance of the mine was encountered. On the 300-foot level development has been carried on in connection with the production of ore.

I. X. L.—Stopping has been under way on the 200 and 400-foot levels, and sufficient ore has been extracted to make a couple of carloads, which will probably be shipped to Northport this week. Development is also being carried on in the lower level. The ore extracted is principally of medium grade, although some of the bonanza rock has been taken out.

Big Four.—The work in the Big Four is still under way, and the property is looking very well. No special development has been undertaken during the week, as an additional 25 feet remains to be driven in the No. 1 tunnel before the ore shoot is reached.

Spitzee.—Stopping has been carried on during the week under the direction of the company's engineer, Mr. Morrison. A carload of ore has been taken out, and this will be forwarded to Trail during the week.

Cascade.—The shaft is now down sixty feet and looks very well at the bottom, the vein continuing to hold its width. Work is also being continued in the tunnel, which is within a few feet of the point where the shaft will intersect when the latter reaches the depth of 100 feet. Apparatus has been installed during the week to exhaust the foul air from the bottom of the shaft, thus expediting the work materially.

New St. Elmo.—The usual development work has been continued during the week without incident.

AT CASTLEGAR.—W. P. Tierney & Co., of Nelson, who had the contract for grading the approaches to the new bridge across the Columbia at Castlegar, have finished the grading and the next feature on the programme will be tracklaying. Five cars of steel work for the bridge have been delivered at the east approach and the Dominion Bridge company's foreman, James Findlay, is now on the ground to start the work of erecting the steel superstructure. The Nelson Saw and Planing Mills company have the contract for cutting the timbers to be used in the false work, and as soon as they deliver the timber at the bridge site, the work on the shallow water spans will be commenced. It is expected that those with adverse circumstances the bridge will be completed by the end of November.

HART == M'HARG CUP

HANDSOME TROPHY FOR WHICH LOCAL RIFLEMEN WILL COMPETE.

THE ROSSLAND COMPANY NOW ENGAGED IN THE SEASON'S DRILL.

Lieutenant Hart-McHarg, of No. 1 Company Rocky Mountain Rangers, has conveyed the handsome silver shooting trophy purchased by him to the company in the following letter addressed to the O. C. of the corps:

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I desire to present a cup, to be known as the Hart-McHarg cup, for competition in rifle shooting to the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 Co. R.M.R. and any other company or detachment of company of the same regiment which may be formed in Rossland; the following conditions and rules to govern:

"1.—The shooting to take place on the three Saturdays succeeding the last C.M.R.L. match in each year.

"2.—The C.M.R.L. rules to govern, with the exception that the position at the 200-yard range is to be prone instead of kneeling.

"3.—The competition is to be a handicap, the latter to be arranged by the officers on the basis of the scores made during the C.M.R.L. matches.

"4.—The cup to become the property of the non-commissioned officer or man making the highest aggregate score two seasons in succession.

"5.—The name of the non-commissioned officer or man making the highest aggregate score in each year to be engraved on the cup.

"6.—All men desiring to compete to hand in their names to their commanding officer not later than the Monday succeeding the last C.M.R.L. match.

The conditions are by no means onerous, and the competition for the cup, which is a handsome piece of plate, will undoubtedly be keen.

The Rossland Rifle company is now fairly started on the summer drill season, and the men are being exercised in the initial principles of squad and company drill. The corps has a few vacancies for new members, several of the former militiamen having left the city since last summer. Young men desiring to secure information regarding the services may obtain the same from Captain Forin, the officer commanding, or Lieutenant Hart-McHarg. A term in the militia service is useful for any young man, and the privileges, such as the shooting and exemptions from taxation in certain directions, make it more desirable.

The arrangements for the visit of His Excellency the Duke of Cornwall and York in the east provide for reviews at the principal points, Toronto for instance being a centre where 10,000 troops will be mobilized. The matter has only been suggested in a casual way with regard to British Columbia, but no one would be very much surprised if the militia of British Columbia at the coast. The decision to do this would not only make it possible for the province to fittingly welcome the Heir Apparent but would be of substantial value as a demonstration of the mobilization facilities afforded by the province. The same necessity attending the review action that can be raised, but a visit from royalty is of such rare occurrence that unusual expense would undoubtedly be condoned particularly as the results achieved would be of practical value.

BUSH FIRES.—The season for bush fires is now at hand, but up to the present time no serious fires are reported. The fire burning behind the sawmill near the Blue Bird has been started by a rancher who is clearing up land, and is being closely watched.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the London-Richelieu Consolidated Mining company took place yesterday at the company's office here. The management declines to give out any information touching the meeting, with the exception that the old directors were re-elected.

ON THE HILL.—The members of the Baptist church Sunday school spent yesterday on the hill at the evening Star mine, the occasion being the annual school picnic. A lengthy programme of games, winding up with a big spread, formed the programme for the afternoon and the picnickers arrived home last evening tired but pleased with the outing.

WARM WEATHER.—Yesterday was one of the warmest days of the year. At 1 o'clock a thermometer on the south side of Columbia avenue registered 84 degrees of heat, while an instrument on the north side of the street registered 89 degrees of heat. The second thermometer was only protected from the sun by an awning. It is probable that in the sun the mercury would have registered close to 100 degrees.

DRIVERS BEWARE.—An order will be issued to the police department today to put a stop to police to furious driving on the streets, and particularly on the bridge across Centre Star gulch, which is not intended to be used for traffic moving faster than a walk. The new order is to be strictly enforced.

HEAVYWEIGHT CONTEST.—A 100-yard foot race that promises to be of great interest is to take place today on the bridge over Centre Star gulch. It will be between Mr. Wm. Martin and Mr. Dyer of the Centre Star Star boarding house. Both have been in training for some time, and as they are heavyweights the bridge has been specially strengthened for the occasion. Those who wish to see a race this afternoon full of excitement should assemble in the vicinity of the bridge at 1 o'clock. The race is for \$100 a side.

THE RICH BOUNDARY

AN EASTERN VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF ITS POTENTIAL WEALTH.

GRAND FORKS RACE TRACK—VOLCANIC MINE LOOKING WELL.

GRAND FORKS, July 27.—The Grand Forks Race Track association, with a capital of \$10,000, will be organized shortly. The committee having the matter in hand yesterday entered into an engagement to purchase 25 acres from Ed. Ruckles for \$200 an acre.

Destructive bush fires are raging on the mountains on the Colville reservation two miles south of Grand Forks.

H. N. Galer, who has been acting as purchasing agent of the Granby smelter during the past two years, has just received a well-merited appointment. On returning from his recent trip to the east Mr. Galer, the general manager, announced that the directors of the Miner-Graves syndicate at a meeting held in Montreal lately had appointed Mr. Galer assistant to the general manager. Mr. Galer will also continue to discharge the duties of purchasing agent for the amalgamated companies. The new appointment is regarded as a flattering recognition of Mr. Galer's ability and business capacity. It was well received here, and Mr. Galer is coming in for many hearty congratulations from his numerous friends.

The Granby smelter has prohibited fishing in Smelter lake, an expansion of the north fork of Kettle river formed by the construction of the smelter dam. Fishing for commercial purposes has hitherto been carried on there, and it was feared that the supply would soon be exhausted. The prohibition will be continued for a term of years, and ultimately a fish and game club will be formed to control the preserves. The lake will be cleaned of debris, and wild rice for the purpose of attracting water fowl will be sown this fall.

J. N. Galer, a director of the Eastern Townships bank, and an extensive shareholder in the enterprises of the Miner-Graves syndicate, is paying his first visit to the west. His home is in Cowansville, Que.

Speaking to your correspondent, he said: "My anticipations of the mineral wealth of the Boundary district have been confirmed ten-fold. When the Miner-Graves syndicate was organized I was one of the first investors. The faith I then had in the future of southern British Columbia was not very general in the east, but now that the era of production has been reached a great change of sentiment has taken place."

"During a recent visit to Phoenix I was conducted through the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides by Superintendent Williams and was simply astounded at the magnitude of the mammoth ore bodies. Not the least impressive sight was the open air quarry, where air drills are at work. The mining seems to be done in a very economical manner."

"There was undoubtedly some uneasiness among the eastern shareholders at the delay in commencing smelting operations at Grand Forks. However, when the amount of preliminary work that had to be accomplished is taken into consideration, I can realize that the progress was really rapid."

Mr. Galer, who is a land owner in the far-famed Eastern Townships, naturally admired the beauty and fertility of the Kettle river valley. He visited several fruit farms and ranches near Grand Forks. Although his own district has a continental reputation for hay production, the clover and timothy he saw in the west far surpassed anything raised in the east.

The marvellous grain and root crops grown in this section also impressed him with the belief that this city owes its growth and prosperity to its agricultural resources.

During his stay here Mr. Galer, who is 77 years old and without quite active, will be the guest of his son, H. N. Galer, assistant to the manager of the Granby smelter.

Since resuming work on the Volcanic, north fork of Kettle river, R. A. Brown has been encouraged by the fact that the porphyry belt has been traversed, and the face of the working is now an altered line. The tunnel is in over 725 feet and taps the mountain at a vertical depth of 1,300 feet.

FAREWELL GATHERING.

Members of the War Eagle and Centre Star Staff Departing.

Last evening Mr. Kirby, general manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, assisted by Mr. Davis, superintendent, entertained the staff of the mines under his management to a farewell banquet. A large number were present, and it was with exceeding regret that they bade farewell to each other, upon separating for different localities.

In reply to his health, Mr. Kirby spoke with much feeling of the event which brought them together and of the deplorable circumstances which necessitated the closing down of the properties and the consequent dispensation with the services of the staff.

The destinations of the several members of the staff are as follows: Mr. Reinhardt, superintendent of construction, leaves today for southern Idaho, where he will be located in future. Mr. Martin, bookkeeper, and Mr. Baum, foreman of the Centre Star, leave for Butte, where they have accepted positions. Mr. Greene, paymaster, will leave in a day or two for Sandon, en route for the east, and Messrs. Johnson, representative at Trail, and Oliver, electrician, will depart in a short time for Eastern Canada.

The rest of the staff will soon leave for different points, with the best of feeling towards the management and each other.

Guest Carlson left yesterday for New York, whence he sails shortly for Sweden.

THE CRACK SHOTS

RIFLEMEN WHO WILL REPRESENT THE PROVINCE AT OTTAWA RANGES.

A STRIKE OF THE COAL MINERS AT EXTENSION NOW IN PROSPECT.

VICTORIA, July 27.—(Special.)—The provincial rifle meeting concluded here this evening. Those entitled to places on the team to represent British Columbia at the prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at Ottawa are: Private Turnbull and Miller, Lance Corporal Mortimore, Sergeant Ferris and Quartermaster Kenney, of Vancouver, and Mr. Wall, of Nanaimo. Three Westminster riflemen are next on the list should there be any vacancies.

The conference between the Extension colliery miners and Mr. Dunsmuir regarding the wage scale for the ensuing year was unsatisfactory. At a mass meeting of the men held at Ladysmith speeches were made for and against the company's proposal. Those conversant with the situation say a strike is inevitable. It is regarded as likely that the Extension mines may be closed for a time if the men refuse the company's terms.

At a meeting of the council of the British Columbia Rifle association last night it was decided not to pay the expenses of the Bisley team in the future. Senator Templeman has received a wire from Hon. Mr. Sifton saying that if the provincial government will equip a provincial assay office in Victoria the rebate of royalty of 1 per cent will apply here as well as in Vancouver. The local government is pleased with the offer, and the Ottawa government has been asked for instructions by wire.

Mr. McNeill, assistant to the chief commissioner, has received word from his brother, Rev. John McNeill, the Scotch evangelist, that he will visit him in Victoria this fall at the conclusion of the Winona Bible conference.

SEAWANIGAN LAKE REGATTA.

Portland Won the Senior Fours—Next Year at Nelson.

VICTORIA, July 27.—Portland won the senior fours at the N. P. A. A. O. regatta on Seawagan lake by a nose from Victoria. Vancouver being about four lengths behind; time 8:38. It was the best race of the meeting, the boats being even for one third of the course. The Victoria forged ahead and was leading when they passed the sawmill. Portland then spurred, making a magnificent struggle and landing a winner.

The junior singles, in which Geiger of the J. B. A. A., was swamped on Friday, was rowed over with Gloss of Portland. The latter won a fine race in 11:57.

The lapstreak fours final was won by Laing's crew of Victoria; time 5:18. At the annual meeting of the association it was decided to hold next year's regatta at Nelson, B.C., on some date in July.—A. H. Buchanan of Nelson was elected vice-president of the association.

The record time for senior fours in the N. P. A. A. O. regatta was lowered when Portland defeated Victoria in 8:30, on a mile and a half course. Victoria was four feet behind the winners and Vancouver two boat lengths behind Victoria.

The rowing of the race between the juniors of Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson failed to materialize, as Vancouver refused to row again, though President Helmcken offered a cup for competition among them.

The prizes were presented to the winners at a banquet in the city this evening, when 150 oarsmen and their friends were present.

Pain-Killer is just the Remedy needed in every household. For cuts, burns and bruises, strains and sprains dampen a cloth with it, apply to the wound and the pain leaves. Avoid substitutes; there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes 15 cts. per package. Allen & Ginter RICHMOND, Va.

THE STOCK MARKET

A RISE OF TEN POINTS IN RAMBLER-CARIBOO DURING THE WEEK.

OTHER STOCKS ON THE LIST SHOW LITTLE DISPOSITION TO MOVE.

Apart from the rapid rise of Rambler-Cariboo there has been practically no feature of interest to the stock market during the week. The aggregate dealings on the exchange dropped down to 63,500, but more business than usual was done on the outside.

Rambler-Cariboo took a phenomenal jump upwards, the first actual sale of the week being at 38 1/2, and transactions taking place towards the end more than 10 points higher. The highest price was 49, which was paid off 'change for a block of 10,000 shares and on 'change for one of 1000 shares. At the close on Wednesday quotations had weakened a little, but the bidding price was still 48.

There is little to be said of other stocks. Centre Star held fairly firm, ranging from 29 1/2 up to 31 and back to 30 1/2 on the board, with comparatively few transactions. Homestake has almost disappeared as a factor in the market, having dropped down to the neighborhood of 2 in actual values. Some fairly large blocks changed hands at the low price. Cariboo of Camp McKinney has shown some disposition towards activity, but the last selling price, 26 1/4, is much lower than the stock had been for a long time. Mountain Lion has had some erratic movements, for which it is hard to account, the last transaction taking place at 26 1/4. Several blocks of Morrison and Wonderful have changed hands at about the old prices, and one transaction in Iron Mask was recorded.

Table of stock sales for the week: Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Wednesday.

Table of American Boy, S. C. Gold Fields, Big Three, Black Tail, Strandon & Golden Crown, California, Canadian Gold Fields, Cariboo (Camp McKinney), Centre Star, Iron Mask, Deer Trail No., Dundee, Homestake (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid), Iron Mask (assess. paid).

THURSDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 3000, 38 1/2-40; 2000, 38 1/2-40; Black Tail, 3000, 11c; Centre Star, 2000, 29. Total 7,000 shares. Calls—60 days Homestake, 1000, 5c; 1-2 cent down.

FRIDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 1500, 39 1/2-40; 1000, 40c; Homestake, 1000, 3 1/2-4; Centre Star, 1000, 29 1/2-30; Iron Mask, 1000, 16c. Sales, 10,000 shares.

SAURDAY'S SALES.

Homestake, 500, 2 1/2-3; 500, 500, 500, 2c; 2000, 3c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 40c; Iron Mask, 1000, 16 1/2-2c; Centre Star, 1000, 31c; Cariboo (Camp McKinney), 1000, 28c. Total sales, 9,000 shares.

MONDAY'S SALES.

Morrison, 600, 3 1/2-4; Wonderful, 3000, 4c; Homestake, 6000, 2 1/2-4c. Total sales, 14,000 shares.

TUESDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 500, 43c; 1000, 43 1/2-2c; Centre Star, 1000, 30 1/2-2c; White Bear, 500, 1c. Total sales, 3000 shares.

WEDNESDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 49c; Morrison, 5000, 3 1/2-4c; Cariboo of Camp McKinney, 2000, 26 1/4-4c; Mountain Lion, 1000, 26 3/4-4c; American Boy, 1500, 5 3/4-4c. Total sales, 10,500 shares.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding all stocks in British Columbia and Washington. THE REDDIN-JACKSON CO. LIMITED LIABILITY ESTABLISHED MAY 1895 MINING AND INVESTMENT BROKERS MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE Yildiz TRY YILDIZ EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES (GOLD TYPE) 20c PER BOX.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

expression of opinion on troubles is given by the Independent: It would be possible to find anyone right, the justice and the laboring men to organize of their condition, to shorten wages and to shorten work. But there are few that the labor unions of instances act for the interests of their menage-employing industries must depend. The labor have the sympathy of the cause is just, and the employers result from sessions and unreasonable part of the latter. But never has and never unions in paralyzing the of a city for trying any of the demands of caused strikes this year trivial and unreasonable with them virtually employers' business in their agency to exert power is as and just as dangerous as in a trust of capital ies entrenched in office. has been so marked in the study of the history of of Europe and the of their abnormal develop-ade and industry of the

Times remarks: The rich accrue to union men system of affiliation may be the disadvantages to has been called. That which primarily concerns themselves. The more something which affects the people. It is quite ap-er, that there is a feeling ere is an element of dan-ent preponderating influ-councils in organizations in their power at any large part of our indus- to a standstill. It will ure, that our unions are and that the workmen alone have the power

BEAR MINE

WORKS GOING ON FOR RESUMPTION OF ACTIVE WORK.

OF THE SURVEYS FOR MAIN ROAD.

are being made to re-development work at the mine, but operations will be suspended until the present is over.

Completion of the new assessment completed, and ample management says, secured for the development of the Bear property. The assessable to the extent of er share and a first assess- cent per share has been e August 1st. Already er of the assessment has

ING COMPLETION.

Stoess of Grand Forks has the survey of the first lo-the St. Thomas mountain d from the Rossland d Cascade mines to Glad- distance covered by this a miles, and the grade is the starting point at the Kings of the Cascade to the St. Thomas mountain, from is a grade of 10 per cent to It is claimed that this be very expensive to con-would never be particular- nt to any of the mines on s, Grenville or Norway Mr. Stoess is within two plecting the alternate route, at the Rossland Bonanza tapping the Columbia & ilroad about four miles adstone. This line is down way and passes below the all the minor properties in Mr. Stoess' report will be s of the department with when one of the routes ed upon and tenders prob- for the construction of the

ET HIS SAMPLES.

W. C. Jackson was return- ing the Cascade mine yesterday small sack of valuable sam- sack was enclosed for each a number of other small gunny sack, and worked a h the big sack sufficiently dmit of its going through. a would be glad to receive e whereabouts of the miss- all any person have chanc- on the trail.

MEANS OSTRACISM.

and Disgusting Discharges, atarrh, Make Thousands of sbjects of Aversion.—Dr. Agarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 and Cures.

ge James of Scranton, Pa. been a martyr to Catarrh ears, constant hawking and the throat and pain in the offensive breath. I tried Dr. arrhal Powder. The first ap- instant relief. After using s I was cured." 50 cents. 14. ovede Bros.







department for several days, and the survey of the park appropriation in the city tract has been postponed until urgent business is despatched. Unless citizens put a shoulder to the wheel, the amount granted by the city for improving the grounds will not go far, but the corporation could not increase the grant under existing circumstances.

#### CHAMPION ROSE GROWER—

Andy Revsback, proprietor of the Queen saloon, is entitled to the title of champion rose grower. He has cut from the bushes in his garden no fewer than 2,000 roses since the 1st inst., 150 of these going to the Miners' Union hall on the night of the 16th. Mr. Revsback's garden does not appear to have been touched, so remarkable is the productiveness of the rose bushes growing therein.

#### TO LARDEAU—

Forty men left yesterday morning for the Lardeau country to go to work on C. P. R. branch under way there. More men offered for the work than could be handled in one draft, and it is probable that another contingent will go forward in a day or two, as the contractors want labor and are anxious to get all the men available at the wages offered. It is stated that a fair sprinkling of the men who went out yesterday were miners.

#### THE SHAY RETIRED—

The big Shay engine which ran on the Rossland hill for some time has been retired for the present, the volume of business to be handled not being sufficient to render it necessary to keep a train crew on the section particularly for this work. The freight in and out of this city is being handled by the passenger to Robson and return. It is stated that the big Shay will be sent to pull the ore train from Phoenix to the Granby smelter, where a locomotive of a similar type was to have been put in use.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY—

The continued warm spell has caused anxiety in some quarters as to the city's water supply, but up to the present time nothing has eventuated to justify grave fear. In fact the conditions are somewhat reassuring, for the creeks from which the city secures its supply are three inches higher now than was the case at the same date in 1900. The city engineer has little in the shape of water records on which to base a forecast, for the only records of the creeks in existence are those he took himself last season, and the experience of a single season is of little practical value without other years' records in addition. When the water-works extension system, as provided for in the bylaws passed this summer, is completed, all danger of a shortage at any time will be obviated.

#### RAILROAD OFFICIALS—

S. A. Smart, of St. Paul, general baggage agent of the Great Northern system, is in the city today. Mr. Smart's mission in the city is under-

known red and black design system. It describes the name of the system. In its pages the origin of the trade mark is traced back to the Great Chi-rone-Monad, or the Diagram of the Great Extreme, evolved in the eleventh century. The detail is worked out in a decidedly interesting manner, and the little volume may be had for four cents from A. D. Charlton, assistant general passenger agent, Portland, Ore. It will repay anyone tenfold for the trouble and trifling outlay.

#### NEW WRINKLE—

It is stated that the members of the Rossland Miners' Union have introduced an entirely new wrinkle into their campaign in the form of a camera contingent, which has instructions to photograph all parties who may be suspected of being objectionable in a certain sense to the union. The story goes that the contingent's first work was to secure a snapshot of Count Eric Erickson, who is at work on the No. 2 ore dump of the Le Roi, but that the wily Swede dodged the lens most effectively by pulling his hat down over his eyes and face whenever the kodaks were pointed in his direction. The camera in a strike campaign is quite an up-to-date idea.

#### FLUME COLLAPSED—

Several city employees were at work yesterday on Spokane street near the corner of First avenue unearthing the box flume constructed by the provincial authorities to carry off sewage. When the city built the sewer in this section the flume was covered over with ten feet or more of gravel from Spokane street, with the result that the flume collapsed and will not carry off water as intended. It has now become necessary to remove the gravel, repair the damage and strengthen the flume so that the same difficulty will not be encountered in future.

#### A NEW SHAY—

William Downie, superintendent of the C.P.R. lines in the Kootenays and Boundary, is in the city today on an inspection tour. Mr. Downie states that the C. P. R. had ordered a new Shay engine, similar to No. 111 in use on the Rossland hill, and that the new engine was to have been put on the Phoenix-Grand Forks ore train. The stoppage of ore shipments from Rossland has made it possible for No. 111 to be transferred to the Boundary and she will be sent there as soon as she comes out of the repair shop at Smelter Junction. If ore shipments are resumed by the time the new Shay arrives here, the new locomotive will be put on the Rossland-Trail run.

# Yildiz

TRY YILDIZ EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES (GOLD TIPS) 20c PER BOX.

patient and intelligent effort will surely be rewarded by success. To attempt any adequate description that would convey to the reader only a faint idea of its wonderful possibilities, in an unpretentious and necessarily brief article like this, would be sheer folly for one who has himself only spent three weeks in the district, but an attempt will be made to set out some of the most interesting and principal camps and towns visited.

#### CAMP M'KINNEY.

In visiting the Similkameen the writer took the main wagon road between here and Fairview, thus permitting an inspection of Camp McKinney, which lies on the extreme western side of the Kettle river mining division, 40 miles from Greenwood. The camp has only had a name and a place on the map of British Columbia since 1884, when the Victoria vein on Rock creek was discovered, a short distance above the placer diggings of early days. It is nevertheless, one of the very oldest mining camps in the southern portion of the Province—that is, mining camps of the lode era—and as such has a history peculiarly its own and not less interesting than unique. It antedates in its mining operations the now much more notable metalliferous fields of Rossland, Nelson and the Slocan. Ainsworth camp, on the Kootenay Lake, alone has claims to priority in the matter of dates. It is true that in the very early sixties the feverish prospectors who had cradled the sands of the Similkameen river and Boundary and Rock creeks marked its auriferous ledges as they pushed their way farther north to exploit the alluvial wealth of Golden Cariboo, but quartz to the placer hunter of those days simply suggested the source of the pay dirt of which they were in eager quest. Lode-mining had not developed into the great science of to-day, and its possibilities were only vaguely impressed on their minds. Even at this date it is not probable that Camp McKinney would have been developed to any appreciable extent, or at all, if its ledges had not proved to be free-milling. It early attracted capital as a promising field, however, and from year to year its principal producer—the Cariboo—has slowly but surely come to be talked about. The camp was among the first to become productive, and its various outputs of yellow metal are to be noted in postscripts to tabulated returns in the report of the Minister of Mines for several years prior to the time when Provincial Mineralogist Carlyle began issuing them. The Cariboo, too, was the first free-milling quartz mine to pay a dividend and to date has to its credit \$478,087. The mine is developed to a depth of 1,500 feet.

It has a 20-stamp mill, which is shortly to be added to. It is at present the only property in the camp being worked.

#### FAIRVIEW.

Twenty-eight miles west of Camp McKinney is Fairview, one of the oldest towns in the southern portion of the Province. It is the principal town and

of the trouble has since made itself manifest. I think, therefore, that I am safe in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only restored my child to health, but have worked a permanent cure."

Pneumatism, St. Vitus' dance and all kindred diseases of the blood and nerves, speedily yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the cures thus effected are permanent, because this medicine makes rich, red blood, strengthens the nerves, and thus reaches the root of the trouble. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent post-paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### PLEASANT TRIP—

F. W. Hayes of Detroit and Wayne Choate, mining engineer of New York, returned last night from a trip to the Boundary. The two gentlemen examined a number of prospects, and visited the big mines at Phoenix. They were delighted with the district and deeply impressed with the probabilities ahead of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides.

#### BAGGAGE CHANGES—

S. A. Smart, general agent of the Great Northern system, left at noon yesterday after arranging with the local S. F. & N. officials to use the Great Northern checks and other baggage arrangements in connection with business out of Rossland. This is in accordance with the recent agreement reached affecting the internal economy of the two roads.

#### PRINCETON.

Continuing on up the valley one passes many farms owned and cultivated by Indians, who are as a rule of a thrifty class. From Hedley City to Princeton, at the confluence of the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers is 25 miles. In the early days what is now the town of Princeton was known to the placer miners as Vermillion Forks. The land was first pre-empted in the '60's by J. F. Allison, the pioneer rancher of the valley. The town has a population of 500 inhabitants; it is well laid out; has a number of large stores and many charming residences. It is the government's headquarters for the Similkameen mining division. The surrounding country for many miles is open and parklike, affording ample grazing land for large herds of cattle.

Princeton lies at the apex of a triangle, having as its base the international boundary line, its western side the south branch of the Similkameen river and its eastern side the main channel of the same river. It is within this triangle and for a considerable area outlying it both east and west that the chief coal measures and mineral zones of the district are found. The mining camps tributary to the town are: Copper mountain, Kennedy mountain, Friday creek, Roche river, Hope Summit, Upper Tulameen, Granite creek Boulder creek and Aspen Grove.

Twelve miles south of town is Copper mountain, which is the centre of a diorite belt. Opposite Copper mountain is Kennedy mountain. Both mountains are noted for their large surface showings of copper-gold ore. On the former is the Sunset, owned by a company in which R. A. Brown of Grand Forks is the

manifest. I think, therefore, that I am safe in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only restored my child to health, but have worked a permanent cure."

Pneumatism, St. Vitus' dance and all kindred diseases of the blood and nerves, speedily yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the cures thus effected are permanent, because this medicine makes rich, red blood, strengthens the nerves, and thus reaches the root of the trouble. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent post-paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### PLEASANT TRIP—

F. W. Hayes of Detroit and Wayne Choate, mining engineer of New York, returned last night from a trip to the Boundary. The two gentlemen examined a number of prospects, and visited the big mines at Phoenix. They were delighted with the district and deeply impressed with the probabilities ahead of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides.

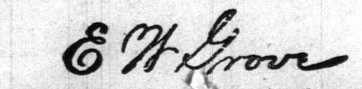
#### BAGGAGE CHANGES—

S. A. Smart, general agent of the Great Northern system, left at noon yesterday after arranging with the local S. F. & N. officials to use the Great Northern checks and other baggage arrangements in connection with business out of Rossland. This is in accordance with the recent agreement reached affecting the internal economy of the two roads.

#### PRINCETON.

Continuing on up the valley one passes many farms owned and cultivated by Indians, who are as a rule of a thrifty class. From Hedley City to Princeton, at the confluence of the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers is 25 miles. In the early days what is now the town of Princeton was known to the placer miners as Vermillion Forks. The land was first pre-empted in the '60's by J. F. Allison, the pioneer rancher of the valley. The town has a population of 500 inhabitants; it is well laid out; has a number of large stores and many charming residences. It is the government's headquarters for the Similkameen mining division. The surrounding country for many miles is open and parklike, affording ample grazing land for large herds of cattle.

Twelve miles south of town is Copper mountain, which is the centre of a diorite belt. Opposite Copper mountain is Kennedy mountain. Both mountains are noted for their large surface showings of copper-gold ore. On the former is the Sunset, owned by a company in which R. A. Brown of Grand Forks is the



This signature is on each box of the genuine  
**Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets**  
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

#### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

##### Notice.

Minnetonka, Red Cap and U. P. mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: On the east side of the North Fork of Murphy creek.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Mary Annie Owens) free miner's certificate No. B 42,554, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of June, A. D., 1901.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

#### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

##### Notice.

Republic, Democrat and Morning mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: West Fork of Big Sheep creek.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,199, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1901, A.D.  
F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

#### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

##### Notice.

Empress mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: About two and one half miles south of the city of Rossland, on the south slope of Deer Park mountain.

Take notice that I, Thomas Scott Gilmour of Rossland, B.C., acting as agent for A. D. Provand, free miner's certificate No. B 30,989, and G. H. Bayne, free miner's certificate No. B 30,931, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated at Rossland, B.C., this 23rd day of May, 1901.

THOS. S. GILMOUR.

#### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

##### NOTICE.

Ruebenstein Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located: On the east slope of O. K. Mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for W. G. Merryweather, Esq.) Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 58,118, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this Eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

Rossland, B.C.  
Mr. Bernard MacDonell  
Manager Rossland Mines.

Dear Sir: In answer to your communication in regard to the grievances we have in relation to you of this union in violation of Article 15 of April 3rd, 1900.

The companies there will put no obstacles in the way of non-union employees of this union.

This union has since enjoyed the privilege of entering on the ground of this camp to solicit of non-union employees did not interfere with or with the work about.

We consider the privilege by your letter of 14th, 1901, a most serious one in securing new members union employees.

Also we are not prepared to agree to any discrimination against for any action he has taken during this strike.

We are,  
Respectfully,  
(Signed) EXECUTIVE  
Rossland Miners' Union.

Rossland, B.C.  
Messrs. The Executive  
Rossland, B.C.:

Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. I will reply to the previous one to these companies in due time.

At the present time to reply, except to do on our part of any agreement agreement dated 1900.

Yours sincerely,  
BERNARD

Rossland, B.C.  
Mr. Bernard MacDonell  
Rossland Great West  
Rossland, B.C.:

Dear Sir: The demands of this camp you the demands in the conditions.

These demands are through the executive union, and any of these demands is in the board, also, the blackers are affiliated with Federation of Miners reported in these de Miners' Union of Rossland.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) EXECUTIVE  
Rossland Miners' Union.

Rossland, B.C.,  
To Mr. Bernard MacDonell



# COMPANIES REFUSE

## Official Statement of the Position Taken with Regard to the Demands of the Strikers.

### The Correspondence Between the Different Unions and the Managers of the Mines Involved.

The Miner has secured copies of all communications that have passed in regard to the local strike and they are here reproduced in order that the public may know the exact position of affairs:

Rossland, B.C., July 11, 1901.  
Mr. Bernard MacDONALD, Manager, Rossland Great Western Properties, Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: This union has found it necessary in view of the determined efforts of the corporation controlled by you, to crush the sister union at Northport, Wash., and your opposition towards this union, to call out the men at the mines controlled by you in this camp.

We also consider this a favorable time to try to get a living wage for the shovellers and carmen, and adjust other grievances now existing between this union and your companies.

We would at all times be pleased to meet with you to discuss these questions.

We have waited for years for these companies to get in position to pay the scale of wages paid in other camps of a lower grade of ore than Rossland, and less favorably situated.

We believe this time has arrived. Hoping for a settlement mutually agreeable to both, also that in case of a long fight it may be a fair, clean struggle, we are,

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

Rossland, July 11, 1901.  
Messrs. The Executive Committee, Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M., M., Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: Your favor of this date, stating that your union found it necessary to call out the men at the mines under my management, etc., etc., has been received.

You mention a number of causes that have led up to this decision on your part, and say that there are other grievances to be adjusted. I wish you would kindly state what these are so that I may be enabled to place the whole matter before the board of directors of these companies for their consideration.

I am,  
Yours sincerely,  
BERNARD MACDONALD,  
General Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 11, 1901.  
Mr. Bernard MacDONALD, General Manager Rossland Great Western Mines.

Dear Sir: In answer to your communication in regard to further grievances of this union in its communication to you of this date, the other grievances we have in mind is the violation of Article 15 of the settlement of April 3rd, 1900.

The companies there state that they will put no obstacles in the way of non-union employees becoming members of this union.

This union has since its organization, enjoyed the privilege of the secretary entering on the grounds of the mines of this camp to solicit the membership of non-union employees as long as he did not interfere with the men on duty or with the work about the mines.

We consider the revocation of this privilege by your letter of February 14th, 1901, a most serious bar to our securing new members among the non-union employees.

Also we are not prepared to consider any agreement which will allow any discrimination against any employee for any action he has taken or may take during this strike.

We are,  
Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

Rossland, B.C., July 12, 1901.  
Messrs. The Executive Board, Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M., Rossland, B.C.

Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. I will forward this with the previous one to the directors of these companies in due time.

At the present time I have nothing to reply, except to deny any violation on our part of any article in the settlement agreement drawn up in April, 1900.

Yours sincerely,  
BERNARD MACDONALD,  
General Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 15, 1901.  
Mr. Bernard MacDONALD, Manager Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: The blacksmiths and helpers of this camp wish to submit to you the demands in the enclosed resolutions.

These demands are submitted to you through the executive board of this union, and any matter referring to these demands is in the hands of this board, also the blacksmiths and helpers are affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners and will be supported in these demands by this Miners' Union of Rossland.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

Rossland, B.C., July 15, 1901.  
To Mr. Edmund B. Kirby, Manager of War Eagle and Centre Star Mines, Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: We beg to submit through the executive board of the Miners' Union of Rossland the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the blacksmiths and helpers of Rossland (duly organized).

Resolved: That a reduction of one hour per day be made from the working hours of day shift, night shift hours to remain as heretofore. Wages of helpers to be increased to three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day.

J. H. MACDONALD,  
E. KING,  
J. M. JOHNSON,  
Committee.

Rossland, B.C., July 15, 1901.  
Mr. Edmund B. Kirby, Manager War Eagle and Centre Star Mines, Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: The blacksmiths and helpers of this camp wish to submit to you the demands in the enclosed resolutions.

These demands are submitted to you through the executive board of this union and any matter referring to these demands is in the hands of this board, also the blacksmiths and helpers are affiliated with the W.F.M. and will be supported in the demands by this Miners' Union of Rossland.

Also we wish to make a correction to the copy of your letter of the 11th inst. The request submitted to you reads "underground shovellers and carmen." It was and is the intention of this board to make the request for all shovellers and carmen who may be actually employed in the progress of the mine; i.e., this includes trammers, etc., about the head works, but does not include transient employees who may be employed in excavating for buildings, etc.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

A communication addressed to Mr. Kirby by the Carpenters and Joiners' Union is identical with that addressed to Mr. MacDONALD and reproduced above.

Rossland, B.C., July 17, 1901.  
Mr. F. E. Woods, Secretary Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M., Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: We acknowledge receipt of yours of July 15th relative to blacksmiths and helpers, and also in regard to correction of item in your letter of the 11th.

We have forwarded the same to our directors.

Yours truly,  
E. B. KIRBY, Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 17, 1901.  
Secretary Rossland Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 1, P.O. Box 267, Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: We acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 15th, notifying us of your strike. We have forwarded the same to our directors.

Yours truly,  
E. B. KIRBY, Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 27, 1901.  
Messrs. The Executive Board, Local Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 1, W.F.M.

Dear Sir: We beg to inform you that your communication of the 15th inst., has been duly referred to the respective directors of our companies, and that these directors have instructed us that they are unable to comply with the demands you have made.

Yours sincerely,  
Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., Le Roi No. 2, Limited,  
Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, Kootenay Mining Company, Limited,  
BERNARD MACDONALD,  
General Manager.

War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., Ltd.,  
Centre Star Mining Company, Ltd.,  
EDMUND B. KIRBY,  
General Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 27, 1901.  
Messrs. The Executive Board, Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M., Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: We beg to inform you that your communications of the 11th and 15th insts., have been duly referred to the respective directors of our companies, and that these directors have instructed us that they are unable to comply with the demands you have made.

Yours sincerely,  
Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, Le Roi No. 2, Limited,  
Kootenay Mining Company, Limited, BERNARD MACDONALD,  
General Manager.

War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., Ltd.,  
Centre Star Mining Company, Ltd.,  
EDMUND B. KIRBY,  
General Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 27, 1901.  
Messrs. The Executive Board, Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M., Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: Re blacksmiths and helpers. We beg to inform you that your communication of the 15th inst., has been duly referred to the respective directors of our companies, and that these directors have instructed us that they are unable to comply with the demands you have made.

Yours sincerely,  
Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, Le Roi No. 2, Limited,  
Kootenay Mining Company, Limited, BERNARD MACDONALD,  
General Manager.

War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., Ltd.,  
Centre Star Mining Company, Ltd.,  
EDMUND B. KIRBY,  
General Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 11, 1901.  
E. B. Kirby, Esq., Manager War Eagle and Centre Star Mines, Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: We have been authorized by the members of the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, Western Federation of Miners, to request your companies to advance the wages of underground shovellers and carmen to \$3 per day.

We have waited until in our opinion the circumstances justify an advance at this time. There is also a few minor grievances which we believe can be easily adjusted by mutual concession

in case the wage question is settled. We are also empowered in case no agreement is reached to call a strike at these mines.

We hope an agreement can be reached on these matters, as we believe the increased labor from your employees will amply repay your companies.

Very respectfully yours,  
EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

Rossland, B.C., July 15, 1901.  
To Mr. Edmund B. Kirby, Manager of War Eagle and Centre Star Mines: We beg to submit through the executive board of the Miners' Union of Rossland the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the blacksmiths and helpers of Rossland (duly organized).

Resolved: That a reduction of one hour per day be made from the working hours of day shift, night shift hours to remain as heretofore. Wages of helpers to be increased to three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per day.

J. H. MACDONALD,  
E. KING,  
J. M. JOHNSON,  
Committee.

Rossland, B.C., July 15, 1901.  
Mr. Edmund B. Kirby, Manager War Eagle and Centre Star Mines, Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: The blacksmiths and helpers of this camp wish to submit to you the demands in the enclosed resolutions.

These demands are submitted to you through the executive board of this union and any matter referring to these demands is in the hands of this board, also the blacksmiths and helpers are affiliated with the W.F.M. and will be supported in the demands by this Miners' Union of Rossland.

Also we wish to make a correction to the copy of your letter of the 11th inst. The request submitted to you reads "underground shovellers and carmen." It was and is the intention of this board to make the request for all shovellers and carmen who may be actually employed in the progress of the mine; i.e., this includes trammers, etc., about the head works, but does not include transient employees who may be employed in excavating for buildings, etc.

Yours respectfully,  
(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD,  
Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

A communication addressed to Mr. Kirby by the Carpenters and Joiners' Union is identical with that addressed to Mr. MacDONALD and reproduced above.

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Mr. F. E. Woods, Secretary Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M., Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: We acknowledge receipt of yours of July 15th relative to blacksmiths and helpers, and also in regard to correction of item in your letter of the 11th.

We have forwarded the same to our directors.

Yours truly,  
E. B. KIRBY, Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 27, 1901.  
Messrs. The Executive Board, Local Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 1, W.F.M.

Dear Sir: We beg to inform you that your communication of the 15th inst., has been duly referred to the respective directors of our companies, and that these directors have instructed us that they are unable to comply with the demands you have made.

Yours sincerely,  
Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., Le Roi No. 2, Limited,  
Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, Kootenay Mining Company, Limited,  
BERNARD MACDONALD,  
General Manager.

War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., Ltd.,  
Centre Star Mining Company, Ltd.,  
EDMUND B. KIRBY,  
General Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 27, 1901.  
Messrs. The Executive Board, Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M., Rossland, B.C.

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Yours sincerely,  
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Kootenay Mining Company, Limited, BERNARD MACDONALD,  
General Manager.

War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., Ltd.,  
Centre Star Mining Company, Ltd.,  
EDMUND B. KIRBY,  
General Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 27, 1901.  
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General Manager.

War Eagle Consolidated M. & D. Co., Ltd.,  
Centre Star Mining Company, Ltd.,  
EDMUND B. KIRBY,  
General Manager.

Rossland, B.C., July 11, 1901.  
E. B. Kirby, Esq., Manager War Eagle and Centre Star Mines, Rossland, B.C.

Dear Sir: We have been authorized by the members of the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, Western Federation of Miners, to request your companies to advance the wages of underground shovellers and carmen to \$3 per day.

We have waited until in our opinion the circumstances justify an advance at this time. There is also a few minor grievances which we believe can be easily adjusted by mutual concession

## GONE UP IN SMOKE

### SPRAGGETT'S SAW MILL NEAR GRAND FORKS, DESTROYED BY FIRE

A TOTAL LOSS OF \$30,000, WHICH IS PARTIALLY INSURED.

GRAND FORKS, July 25.—(Special.) E. Spraggett's saw mill at Smelter lake, three miles from Grand Forks, and one million feet of lumber, went up in smoke last night at midnight.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The mill is not operated at night, and the sleeping mill hands were not aroused until the flames had made great headway. There was no fire protection service.

In addition to Mr. Spraggett's heavy loss, the Granby smelter lost \$4,000 worth of lumber, and the C. P. R. two loaded freight cars. The entire loss is estimated at \$30,000, partially insured.

Mr. Spraggett, for whom general sympathy is expressed, will rebuild.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Forks Liberal association, held last evening, a resolution recommending the elevation of Dr. Sinclair of Rossland, to the senate, was adopted. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Westwood; first vice-president, James Anderson; second vice-president, P. T. McCallum; treasurer, D. D. Munro; executive committee, Alex. Miller, Fred Wollaaton, G. T. Park and Wm. Graham.

A permanent race track here is now almost an assured fact. The preliminary steps were taken by the race track committee of the Dominion Day celebration. The members met last evening and considered two proposed sites, one a 25-acre plot owned by Mr. Ruckles adjoining the eastern limits of the city; the other a tract of townsite land. Mr. Ruckles wanted \$200 per acre, or \$25 per acre more than the townsite company. The meeting appointed a permanent committee consisting of E. S. Biden, J. A. Smith, James Anderson, Al Trautwiler and M. D. Dunham to negotiate with Mr. Ruckles for the purchase of his land, and to organize a racing association. This committee will report from time to time.

The V. V. & E. railway has made a survey for depot grounds on the V. V. Ness addition, midway between Grand Forks and Columbia.

The Grand Forks foundry, established here two months ago, is so crowded with orders that it is compelled to work overtime. Recently it has been casting iron beams twelve feet long for structural purposes.

Recent arrivals at the Yale included: W. H. Steaves, Vancouver; G. Koons, Republic; J. B. McKilligan, Victoria; W. W. Moore, Vancouver; R. B. Foster, Marcus; A. Forrester, Robson; Frank B. Gibbs, Nelson; H. A. Small, Vancouver; W. E. Miller, Nelson; B. Rossland; J. H. Robinson, Rossland; J. W. Hartline, Rossland; Thomas Hillard, Rossland; Dr. W. Z. Coulthard, Rossland; J. H. Watson, Rossland; G. G. McCarthy, St. Thomas; George B. Spall, Salt Lake; A. L. White, Montreal; E. H. Warner, Republic; Ralph Harron, San Francisco; J. D. Farker, Hamilton; S. Langort, Spokane; E. F. Clement, Berlin.

## PROVINCIAL RIFLE MATCHES.

Good Scores Made Yesterday at Victoria Ranges.

VICTORIA, July 25.—(Special.)—Col. Holmes, D.O.C., fired the first shot at the annual meet of the Provincial Rifle Association today. The conditions in the forenoon were splendid, and high scores were made, Color Sergeant Kendal making a possible 50 in the Westminster match.

This afternoon a high wind prevailed and pulled down the scores. Victoria is handicapped by the absence of four cracks at Biske. The Mainland is therefore showing up best.

Wall, of Nanaimo, tonight is third in the aggregate, having 103. Turnbull and Miller of New Westminster lead him with 105 and 104.

## IT WAS SUICIDE.

So Declared the Jury in the Case of William Young.

VANCOUVER, July 25.—(Special.)—The machinery and apparatus have arrived for the Dominion government assay office, and business will be opened on Monday.

Chief Justice Falconbridge, of Ontario, arrived today from Toronto on a western pleasure trip.

Suicide while temporarily insane is the verdict of the jury in the case of William Young, who was found dead near Lytton. Young was part owner of the Lorne mine, and the statement was made recently that he met with foul play.

Thousands Sent Into Exile.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at T. R. Morrow and Good-e Bros'. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

"I was cured of my Croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snider.

Colonel Brayton of Kaslo was in the city yesterday en route to the Boundary. He is now interested in a new townsite on the line of the projected railroad.

Mrs. Tower and her son John, who have been in the city for some time, left yesterday via the C. P. R. for Belleville, Ont.

## THE COAL IS THERE

### VIOLATION OF THE BITUMINOUS VARIETY ON NORTH FORK OF KETTLE

RETURN OF THE PARTY OF EXPLORERS TO GRAND FORKS YESTERDAY.

GRAND FORKS, July 26.—(Special.)—The existence of bituminous coal on the north fork of Kettle river, 80 miles above Grand Forks, has been confirmed. George Fraser, Joe Wiseman and H. P. Toronto returned tonight from the coal fields, which were discovered several weeks ago by Wiseman. They brought with them nearly a hundred pounds of coal and a considerable quantity of slats. The specimens show the coal to be of excellent quality. Mr. Fraser states that in all six seams, varying in width from several inches to four feet, were discovered within a radius of three miles. Several of these seams were found on the recent trip. As the party had to pack in its supplies over a trail inaccessible by horses, the stay there was brief and little development work was done. All the members are agreed that the coal can be mined on a commercial scale. Several thousand acres, in addition to the original locations, were staked. Steps will be taken to work the coal deposits on an extensive scale. The coal occurs in a gulch a short distance from the river.

## FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES.

New Railway's Business to be Transacted at Cascade.

CASCADE, B. C., July 24.—All merchandise crossing the international boundary line on the Marcus-Republic railway, now under construction, will be reported and checked at customs offices located close to the boundary line. This will require extensive sidetracks, land for which has already been secured at this place, the railway company having obtained a tract 300 feet wide by one mile in length. On the Canadian side of the line the depot at Cascade will be located about a mile from the line.

## VIOLENCE AT NORTHPORT

### Four Men Arrested Yesterday on a Serious Charge.

### Citizens Ask the Council to Take Extra Measures.

NORTHPORT, July 26.—Martin Reed, the vice-president of the Northport Smelters' Union, and three others, have been arrested on the charges of highway robbery and assault with intent to kill. The crime was committed on an employee of the Northport smelter named Jackson, who was returning home from a visit to the town.

On the outskirts of the town, it is alleged, Jackson was waylaid by Reed and his associates, severely assaulted and robbed of his watch and \$40. The case will be tried tomorrow.

The following petition was presented at last meeting of city council:

"We, the undersigned business men and taxpayers, respectfully beg to request that you take extra precautions to preserve peace on the streets of the city.

"We do not deem it the part of the city government in any way to take part in the present controversy between the smelters' union and the Northport Mining & Smelting company, but think it the duty of the police to preserve such peace that any well behaving person may walk its streets safe from molestation and insult.

"We believe that during such occasions as the present an undesirable element is attracted, whose actions are detrimental to both principals in such difficulties, and more particularly to the reputation of the city as a law abiding community.

"We pray that you appoint such extra police as will carry out these views if they meet with your approval.

The above petition was signed by firms generally conceded to represent the best business interests of the town. The largest general stores, both meat markets and many other lines were represented. A number of smaller firms who had signed withdrew their names under pressure brought to bear by the president of the union.

The petition was read and on motion of Nelson, seconded by Field, was laid on the table. Savage voted no. There are seven members in the council, five of whom were present last night, namely Messrs. Nelson, Field, Ogilvie, Powell and Savage. Of these the first four constituted a clear majority against any action on the petition.

## MAY HAVE A THIRD

### DOMINION COPPER SMELTER MAY ALSO BE BUILT AT GRAND FORKS.

### SIGNIFICANCE IN LOCATION OF THE PHOENIX BRANCH OF V. V. & E.

GRAND FORKS, July 26.—(Special.)—Although no official announcement has yet been made, there is good reason to believe that the proposed 600 ton smelter of the Dominion Copper company, owning the Brooklyn and Stenwinder group at Phoenix, will be located at Grand Forks.

Two sites are spoken of with equal favor. One adjoins the property of the Granby smelter, north of the present plant, and the other is across the Kettle river, directly opposite the Granby plant.

Although no bonus was directly sought, it is understood that a free site, and probably a cash bonus, will be given by the city, as this was the sense of a recent public meeting of representative citizens. A formal intimation of what the city is prepared to grant will be submitted to the Dominion Copper company within a few days.

It is significant that Mann & MacKenzie, who are largely interested in the Brooklyn and Stenwinder, have located a branch of their V. V. & E. railway from Phoenix to a point near Grand Forks, and have already awarded the contract for the railway construction work. By locating here the proposed smelter will also be enabled to have its matte treated at the converter of the Granby smelter.

## Tot Causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken of Crittenden, Ky.," it seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from Croup and Whooping Cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve. Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung troubles; 40c and \$1. Trial bottles free at Good-e Bros. and T. R. Morrow.

## FOREST FIRES.

Much Damage Done to Timber in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 29.—Forest fires are doing much damage at Ingham, St. Margaret's Bay. It is estimated that so far a hundred thousand dollars' damage has been done. Beardmore, of Toronto, is the principal loser.

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FROM THE OUTSIDE CAMPS

YMR

The long looked for vein has at last been reached in the crosscut tunnel on the Big Horn, owned by the Slocan Mining & Development Company.

An important deal has just been made on a group of claims adjoining the Ymir mine. The claims in question are the Carthage, owned by H. Kearns, and the Pat and fraction, owned by J. Philbert and W. Blair.

One of the most promising properties in the Ymir district is being operated by the Broken Hill Mining & Development company (formerly the Wilcox). Philip White, superintendent of the mine, was in town the other day and reports work progressing satisfactorily.

Good work is being done on the Spot-wood Horse group at Porto Rico, head of Barrett creek. There are said to be three rich leads on the property, and sufficient development has been done to show that there is a good body of ore running high in values. It is a free milling proposition, and a first-rate one at that.—Ymir Mirror.

THE SLOCAN

A number of Spokane people are interested in the Tamarack Group Development syndicate, which is working the Tamarack near Slocan, B.C., under the option. The property lies on Springer creek four miles east of Slocan. It is under bond to the syndicate for \$13,000 each, which are being paid in installments.

John F. Holden, superintendent of the property, who is in town, says that eight men are at work. One crew is working the old No. 3 level, which is in 300 feet on the ore. Another crew has started a tunnel lower down on the hill. The lode is a galena proposition. It ranges from 4 to 10 feet in width.

SLOCAN CITY, July 25.—About 20 men are employed at the Enterprise under Foreman McPhee. Work is confined to the No. 3 tunnel and the new stopes between the No. 3 and the intermediate level. In the No. 2 a local break has been encountered in the vein, but it is thought to be short, and it does not appear to be encountered there.

At the mill things are going along smoothly, and the machinery will soon be in shape to treat ore. Work on the fume is being hurried, while the feed pipe leading to the Pelton gear are in place. The buckets and gears of an aerial tramway between the No. 2 tunnel and the mill. All the upper workings of the Enterprise will be handled through No. 2. It is the intention when the compressor is installed to put a drill at crosscutting to the west from No. 2 for the big vein, which is expected to open up something good.

The Speculator is a busy camp, for work is proceeding on a half a dozen claims. The force has been increased upwards of 40 men, and development is being rapidly pushed. Superintendent Thomlinson has traced and opened up the main lead through the centre length of the group, and is now sinking a shaft on the Eida ground. It is down 50 feet, and has a fair amount of ore in sight. Frank Wells has been working on

the Ohio, near the Speculator, of late, and has opened up the big lead in a number of places. Where the long tunnel was broken up, but above that the lead is in place. It shows 10 feet in width, with ore scattered through it. This lead has been proved now from the Arlington, on Springer, to the Iron Horse, on Ten Mile creek. It is a true fissure and has more ore showing than any other lead in the camp. Wherever exposed pay values have been obtained and the Arlington and Speculator are making their reputations on it. The Inpowa lead has also been cut on the Ohio by a 65-foot drift and reveals ore across a 12-foot face.

Table with columns for location and tons. Includes Hartney (140), Marion (20), From Bosun Landing (200), From Silverton (40), Alpha (570), Hewitt (40), Emily Edith (40), From Enterprise Landing (200), From Twelve Mile Landing (20), V & M (20), From Slocan City (2180), Arlington (40), Two Friends (100), Black Prince (100), Bondholder (50), Chapleau (15), Speculator (20), Phoenix (20), Total (3775).

A strike of very rich dry silver ore has been made on the Gaineau and Simcoe claims on Ten Mile creek. These claims lie well up the creek and the owners after doing considerable work have finally traced the Hampton lead over on to their ground and have opened it up in several places. A two-inch pay streak has been uncovered that gives assay values ranging from 1,000 ounces in silver to 9,358 ounces and one assay taken from the Hampton ore taken from the Reid, one of the owners, has taken a bond on lease on the other interests and will proceed to develop the property at once.

Duncan Grant has a crew of six men now at work building a trail from the end of the Four Mile wagon road up the creek. This is the trail promised by the Government for the Fisher-Malden and the Valentine groups. Its terminus will be the Fish Lake, about 15 miles from Silverton, if the appropriation of \$600 will carry it that far. This trail will be used by numerous prospectors and claim owners.

Owing to the strike of the deck-hands on the C. P. R. S. a Slocan ore truck has been shipped from Silverton this week although three carloads are now awaiting shipment on our dock.

The owners of the Ruby claim are preparing to ship a carload of their ore. A ton was sent out last week as a trial shipment.—Silvertonian.

Ore shipments from Kaseo last week were: Slocan Star, 180 tons, valued at \$17,538; Last Chance, 21 tons, valued at \$1,991; Rambler-Cariboo, 60 tons, valued at \$6,840; American Boy, 41 tons.

Corrected figures relative to the Arlington shipments give a large increase over the amount totalled to them for last week. The figures should be 2,140 tons, an increase of about 230 tons. The change is due to the fact that the Arlington ships in bulk at approximate weights, and it is only when the smelter returns are obtained that the real tonnage is available. The exports of the Arlington for the year up to June 30 are: January, 480 tons; February, 368; March, 420; April, 174; May, 224; June, 338. For the present week 62 tons, made up of 20 tons from the Enterprise, 40 from the Arlington and two from the Esmeralda. The latter is a new shipper and its ore has been sent to Nelson as a test. For the year the division's exports amount to 2,673 tons, being 174 tons behind last year's full figures.

The Reco mine, the property of J. M. Harris, will soon again resume shipment, as operations have been under way for several days to open new bodies of valuable mineral lately discovered. Good miners are scarce and Mr. Harris finds difficulty in securing a satisfactory force of men.

A car of ore has just been shipped from the Noble Five, with good returns. This ore was taken from the vein running into the ground from the No. 2 tunnel of the Last Chance. About 20 men are working.

The Byron N. White company is working a large force on the Slocan Star and shipping a car of high grade ore daily over to the Selby works at Frisco. It is proposed shortly to start the long tunnel which will be the longest and give the greatest depth of any tunnel in the camp. On the Last Chance stoping has begun again, the water having gone down sufficient to enable shipping again. This company is putting on a few more men every day and expects to ship regularly again. Mr. Stimson, one of the owners, left for his home in California a few days ago.

The Rambler-Cariboo will make the largest shipments ever made in one month this month, reaching nearly the 500 ton mark. The ore is very rich. Thomas Mitchell has sold the mill which he built for the Washington mine in 1895 to the Rambler-Cariboo company. This is a fortunate arrangement for both parties as the Washington management suspended operations shortly after the mill was completed, and Messrs. Mitchell and St. Jean, the owners had the mill left on their hands with no available ore to keep it running. The machinery is to be removed to a more convenient place below the Rambler mine. The mill consists of a 60-ton slake crusher, three pair of rolls, six Hartz jigs, Turmel system, with hydraulic classifiers and round tables. It is a very complete plant, and when

set up and the plentiful supply of water utilized, will readily handle much more than its regular capacity, the class of ore from the Rambler being exceptionally favorable for this kind of a mill. It is the intention of the Rambler-Cariboo management to connect the mines with the mill by an aerial tramway.

A. H. Bromley, representing a London, England, syndicate is examining the Mountain consolidated group, with a view to purchasing the same if found to be as represented. The Whitewater has shipped two cars of ore daily for the past week and will continue shipments until the accumulation of ore at Whitewater station is disposed of. The ore is going to Tramselter. The report is going around that the mine will commence work about the 10th of next month.

A strike is reported on the True Blue, the large copper proposition on the hill back of Kaseo, which is being worked by the Canadian Goldfields company. The ore has been found in place in a well defined vein in the upper tunnel and the work is now being pushed in the lower tunnel with confident assurance of finding equally strong and valuable. This will positively settle the question of large supply of ore being conveniently located to the new smelter. Mr. J. O. Drewrey visited the mine on Friday and was well pleased with the result of the work done.—Kaseo Kootenaiian.

THE LARDEAU

Speaking on Tuesday to the Herald, Mr. J. J. Young, who had returned from a trip to the Lade group, on Gaineau creek, the night before, said that he had been on the property in company with W. B. Pool and Barney Crilly, foreman at the Nettie L., who had subjected it to a thorough examination, the result of which is that he believes there is a tonnage of free gold quartz, and telluride ore in place, equal to the purchase price of the property, \$100,000. The claims are very high up, about 8,000 feet, considerably above timber limit. The deficiency in timber has been supplied by the purchase of a claim covered with timber, adjoining the group, for the sum of \$5,000 cash. The first payment on Mr. Young had in his possession the certificate of the fact that he had secured 567 ounces of gold to the ton. He himself rounded up a few pounds of quartz which he had chipped off, in which there was no gold at all visible to the naked eye and found on panning it out that the value to the ton ran away up into the thousands. The name of the syndicate is the Ophi-Lade Mining Syndicate, Limited, with head office in Caldecote, business office in Ferguson, The capital is \$120,000, all of which is subscribed. It is the intention to go to work on the property right away, and Mr. Pool will return there with a party of miners very shortly. A stamp mill will be erected on the ground and the tailings treated by the cyanide process.

W. B. Pool and J. J. Young returned from their visit to the Lade group on Monday. Mr. Pool has a nugget worth \$25 which he got from Isidore Cague from the gold washed by him at the mouth of Gaineau creek.

Last Sunday Isidore Cague, a well known French-Canadian prospector, came into Ferguson from Ten Mile, about the mouth of Gaineau creek, with a washed out of the creek. That point, washed out of the creek and the balance of \$300 of the gold was going as much as nuggets, each or even more. It is believed that this amount only represents a portion of the gold washed by Mr. Cague in the creek.

On Sunday evening 50 guests sat down to dinner at the Hotel Pendragon, a bonnie. During the evening a fresh strike was announced and only six people turned up for breakfast.

There are some 30 or 40 prospectors exploring the range just south of Revelstoke across the Illecillewaet, for this end of the free milling gold belt.

A prospector came into Camborne last Sunday and reported a strike of free milling quartz on the Trilly group which is located on the upper waters of Eagle creek and belongs to the Douc, Eagle, Mining & Development company.—Revelstoke Herald.

P. A. Lindgren brought in this week some fine specimens of ore from the Jumbo and Ruby Silver claims on Canyon creek. No assay is necessary to get an idea of the value of this ore as the grey copper is sticking all over it.

A strike is reported of high grade ore on a group of five claims located near the Triune and owned by Messrs. Atkinson, Howard and Lang.

Messrs. Long and Jeldness of Rossland are up looking over the Cromwell and the Lucky Jim. Last Saturday they went over the Rambler-Cariboo on Trout creek. Tom Horn has made a strike of some fine free milling gold ore on a claim he owns about a mile up Goat creek. The lead from which the sample was taken is well defined and can be traced a considerable distance.

Ore is being freighted steadily from the Nettie L. ore house to the Landing and last week a considerable shipment was made to the smelter. A further shipment of a couple of carloads will be made in a few days. The working force of this property will be greatly increased shortly.

A deal is reported on the Kootenay group of three claims, located near Seven Mile, in which a sum of \$25,000 is engaged. This property is owned by Messrs. Carter, Thompson and Kirkpatrick, and has running through it a strong lead containing a very fine showing of ore. They have two men at work on it and contemplate driving a 75-foot crosscut to get under the showing.—Trout Lake Topic.

the Ajax and Copper Reef. Noticing some peculiar looking white rock one of them hit it a tap with the back of an axe and found to his surprise that it was solid galena. Mr. Pool was sent for, bringing up a pick and shovel they took out nearly a wagon load of clean galena, some of the chunks weighing from 100 to 300 pounds each. It is one of the biggest surface showings ever encountered in the district, over three feet of a solid paystreak. The Ajax has achieved the dignity of being a mine from the grass roots. The long tunnel on the Nettie L. is making rapid progress. The drift at the end of the 700-foot tunnel is now in over 200 feet and fine showings of iron and galena are being encountered. When the tunnel reaches the main ore chute the Nettie L. will have some good stoping ground, that will take years to mine out.

The Double Eagle, which is mainly a development syndicate, has in its claims, ten thousand dollars in at present being spent placing the May Bee, Nettie L.'s sister claim, on a shipping basis. The Moscow, on Pool creek, will also be taken in hand shortly on similar lines. All the company's claims are being surveyed and crown granted as rapidly as possible. A. P. Cummins, P.L.S., has the work in hand. He has nearly finished the work in hand. He has nearly finished the work in hand. He has nearly finished the work in hand.

Following close upon the recent rich discoveries made on the Ruffled Grouse, comes the news that J. N. Richards, of Cleveland, Ohio, has obtained an option on the property at \$70,000, the first payment, five per cent, falling due with the expiration of the option on August 15th and the balance in four equal installments extending over a period of 12 months. The proposed buyers agree to work at least four men, but as they have to make a \$20,000 payment in four months they will, if the deal is swung, endeavor to prove what they are paying for by that time. Recent work substantiates the values at first reported. Two assays were made the other day by Assayer Shannon, one of dark carbonates, which went 2850 ozs. in silver, or \$1710 to the ton, while the other, red carbonates, ran 260 ozs., or \$150 per ton. The first two assays received went \$1,054.50 and \$154.50 per ton, respectively. Messrs. E. Welch and G. B. Batho visited the Ruffled Grouse last week and did much impressed with the prospects of it becoming a grass-root shipper for this district. The owners, Messrs. J. W. Livingston, Ole Peterson and Andy Ward, are now at work, and if the option is not taken up they may continue work on the property. They believe that a surface ore hook. They believe that a surface ore hook. They believe that a surface ore hook.

Table with columns for mine name, tons, and value. Includes Old Ironsides, Knob Hill, and Victoria.

Grand totals 8215 199,676. For the past week the ore treated at the Granby smelter amounts to 4,354 tons.

SOUTH EAST KOOTENAY

There is now no possibility of a doubt but that the Estella will be one of the largest producing mines in the Fort Steele district, and that lack of transportation is what is holding back the property, as there is a large amount of ore blocked out. Work has been chiefly confined to the Estella and Rover claims. Estella there is a quartz vein some four feet in width dipping west. The mine in which a tunnel has been driven which there is a considerable amount of gray copper with copper carbonates and some galena. This tunnel when completed to a distance of 1000 or 1100 feet will tap the big galena lead at a depth of 600 feet. The Rover or No. 2 tunnel is in 800 feet, following a wall the entire distance. At several points the ledge has been blocked out by a width of about 12 feet. The ore is a galena carrying fair values in silver. When the Estella tunnel is completed an upraise of 160 feet will be made to the Estella tunnel, thus furnishing ventilation and stoping facilities on at least five levels. It is estimated that there is not less than 25,000 tons of concentrating ore ready for stoping. On the Estella dump there is considerable quantity of copper ore.

On the Rover dump a conservative estimate places the amount of ore at not less than 1000 tons. Some fine samples of iron ore were brought in from the Iron Mountain group of mines, situated on Iron creek, a tributary of Bull river. The preliminary work already done on these claims has proved that there undoubtedly is a large body of iron ore. There are three distinct ledges or beds of iron which traverse the claims. The first ledge uncovered was over 80 feet in width, and since then two other large ledges have been discovered, one fifty and the other twenty-five feet wide. The ledges have been traced for a considerable distance. The ore is hematite of a superior quality. A small force of men left Fort Steele on Monday to further prospect and strip a portion of the ledges. The owners consider that they have a valuable discovery. Iron creek, in which the property is situated, is a tributary of Bull river, about 18 miles southeast from Fort Steele.

While it is impossible to obtain the exact amount of ore shipped from the producing mines in the Fort Steele district for the past six months, yet we can say that under the present conditions of mining the output is very favorable. As near as we can learn the figures are as follows: St. Eugene, 9,800 tons; North Star, 7,200 tons; Sullivan, 1,200 tons; Society Girl, 120 tons. Total, 18,120 tons.

A small force is still at work in the St. Eugene mine. The concentrator was closed down during last week, but was started up on Saturday, run three days, and again closed down, and as the men have all been laid off it looks as if the

THE BOUNDARY

Another mining company is going systematically to work to add an additional shipping mine to the Boundary district. The Chicago-British Columbia Mining Company, owning the Lake and adjoining claims in Frovi, purchased about one mile and a half from Greenwood, has just installed a complete plant, purchased from the Jenckes Machine Company. The plant is working without a hitch and is as near a little development plant as can be found in the district. Under the superintendence of R. McCullough, six men are at work sinking a shaft on the ore body and with excellent facilities for development work a good showing will shortly be made on the Lake.

Frank George has arrived from Spokane and has again taken charge of D. C. Corbin's King Solomon claim, in Copper camp. He will have under him about a dozen men. It is intended to take out about 1000 tons of ore and send it to the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood for treatment. Mr. George some time ago sent a lot of work on the King Solomon, the development work on which aggregates about 900 feet—a 100-foot shaft and some 800 feet of cross-cutting and drifting. The King Solomon claim, best developed claim in the Boundary district, which camp, by the way, has been much neglected, notwithstanding that it possesses some fine surface showings and which is only six miles from Greenwood, with which it is connected by a good wagon road.

Two shafts are being sunk on what is known as the northern vein of the Jewel, in Long Lake camp. One of these is a two-compartment working shaft well timbered, and supplied with a steam hoist. Both are going down about 70 feet has so far been reached. Other work in progress is the further extension of the long drive in the foot level of the Jewel mine, which if it cuts the northeast vein, will give them 500 feet of "backs." There are already 20,000 tons of ore blocked out in the Jewel mine, the average value of which is estimated, after numerous careful samplings of the mine and a mill test of 160 tons, at \$12 per ton. The mine sawmill on Long Lake recently cut a sawmill in connection with a lot of lumber for use in connection with the operation of the mine, on which there are at present 32 men employed.—Greenwood Times.

The following table gives the ore shipments of Phoenix branch and other Boundary mines for the past week and for 1901:

Table with columns for mine name, tons, and value. Includes Old Ironsides, Knob Hill, and Victoria.

Grand totals 8215 199,676. For the past week the ore treated at the Granby smelter amounts to 4,354 tons.

THE CARIBOO HYDRAULIC

The diamond drill is now down over 400 feet in the bore being made in the Idaho. D. C. Corbin, of Spokane, has started a force of men at work on the King Solomon, in Copper camp. This week the B. C. mine has been sending out 10 cars of ore daily. A new larger side-track will be being put on the mine and is being put on the mine.

Work was started this week on the Granby company. It will be 10x30 feet in size in the clear. F. W. Hayes, president of the Preston National bank, and Wagner Choate, a mining expert, both of Detroit, Michigan, accompanied J. Fred Ritchie, of Rossland, with a view of investment. They spent several days in Phoenix this week and were shown around by E. W. Monk. Mr. Choate is an engineer of wide experience, but after going through the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and Victoria, he said that he had never seen such large ore bodies.—Phoenix Pioneer.

The "Cariboo Mine" or "Cariboo Hydraulic" are the names locally given to the mines of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company at Bullion. The "Cariboo Mine" is more than appropriately applied when speaking of this great mine because it is the first of the many great mines to be opened in Cariboo since the rich days of the sixties on Williams and adjacent creeks and the seventies on Lightning creek.

It has been the accepted opinion of those who have known something of the work Manager Hobson was doing, that he was mining—that is that he was opening the mine as it should be opened and with a view of making it a successful mine and not a stock job. It is probable, that the \$880,000 taken out to the end of last season could have been increased to at least \$1,225,000 if Mr. Hobson had chosen to direct affairs solely with the intention of raising the market value of the shares, but it would have been at the expense of the mine later on. The shareholders would have gained a momentary increased value of shares for which the mine would have to pay.

No fair estimate can be had of the extent of the work done on the mine during the past week, but it is probable that the output is very favorable. As near as we can learn the figures are as follows: St. Eugene, 9,800 tons; North Star, 7,200 tons; Sullivan, 1,200 tons; Society Girl, 120 tons. Total, 18,120 tons.

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DR. TAYLOR'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair. Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health.

Review of the Memorials

An Opinion Cause of Troubles

The British Columbia situation, an organization of the province, has sent a memorial-general-in-council of Canada asking sovereignty of the coast a radical measure, cost burdens imposed by the metal containing is immaterial.

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