

# ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1903

Eighth Year, Number 51

## A WEEK OF PROGRESS

### The Mining Record Shows Substantial Advances in Rossland.

### Concentration Is Now an Accomplished Fact—Other Progress.

Other shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending last night are lower than usual. An accident to the sampler at the Northport smelter prevented the unloading of cars promptly, with the result that the yard became congested, followed by a natural shortage of cars at this end of the line.

WAR EAGLE.—Activity in mining on all levels and development in the lower workings have been proceeding with thoroughness the week, and satisfactory results are reported.

WHITE BEAR.—The week has seen the commencement of work on the 1000 level in the showing intersected by the shaft.

JOB.—Mining, development and exploration have been carried ahead steadily on the various levels during the week, and satisfactory results are reported.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.—The following shipments were made by the Boundary mines:

GRANBY.—The week has passed quietly at the mine. Development and stoping on the No. 1 level have been of the most satisfactory character.

JAMES.—The week has been devoted to work on the first level west of the dyke, where exploration has been proceeding steadily.

THE OUTPUT.—Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending October 17th and for the year to date are as follows:

FOUND DEAD.—Remains of a Young Man Discovered Near Kaslo.

KASLO, Oct. 20.—A gruesome find was made by J. W. Cocker, of the Kaslo hotel, today on Kaslo mountain.

AMONG THE MINES.—ROOTENAY.—The Kootenay mine has again to the fore in the public eye activity at the mine during the week.

NICKEL PLATE.—Tomorrow will probably see the close of the work under way at the Nickel Plate mine for the past two or three months. The heavy brick bulkheads on the 600 and 800 levels have been completed.

CENTRE STAR.—The operations at the Centre Star were continued steadily during the week, and as will be seen from the list of shipments the mine maintained its output at normal figures.

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## General News Of the Kootenay

### YMR.

Another car of ore was shipped from the Queen mine at Salmo last week. It went to Nelson for treatment.

Superintendent Barnhart was down from the Tamarac the other day, and reports work as progressing very satisfactorily there.

The Porto Rico mill building is now complete, and within a few days it is expected the machinery will all be in position.

James Bremner and Tom Flynn report a rich strike on the Old Monarch near Hall. The rock shows high in copper pyrites and molybdenite.

At the Atlin, the crosscut tunnel is in a distance of 230 feet, and some \$7 and \$8 ore has been encountered in a new vein, which was unlooked for.

Ed. Cole was down from the Spotted Horse arranging for a lot of sacks. They intend to make another shipment of ore, and expect the usual big returns.

The right of way for the Hunter V. tramway is finished, and the gang has been shifted to work on the sidetrack, which is to be used by the railway in loading the ore.

The big flume at the Ymir has been completed and put in operation. It runs from the mill to the cyanide works and carries all the tailings for treatment.

The following is a list of the mines and claims that assisted Ymir to take the diploma and three first prizes at the Nelson fair, and two first prizes at Spokane fair, beating all other exhibitors at both places.

Ore is being rawhided from the Roderick Dhu mine to the Long Lake wagon road. There are about 15 tons on the dump ready for shipment.

The Betts and Hesperus group on Hardy mountain is looking well. Drifting on the ore the tunnel has reached a point 70 feet from the portal.

Frank Fritz and Charles Harrigan have returned from a trip to the waterfalls at the headwaters of the north fork one hundred miles north of Grand Forks.

The above briefly and strikingly tells the story of the Providence mine for the year ending September 30, 1903.

A cave-in occurred in No. 4 room of No. 1 mine, Coal Creek, which resulted in the death of Frederick Joseph Scott.

THE SLOCAN.—A. C. Garde expects to have the Payne zinc separator turning out high grade ore next month.

Mercury 21 63, Monfor. 20 660, Meteor. 52 126, Ottawa. 126 126, Payne. 44 1822, Queen Bess. 204 204, Rambler. 1448 1448, Reco. 153 153, Republic. 70 70, Rio. 122 539, Red Fox. 119 119, Slocan Star. 21 1995, Slocan Boy. 16 16, Silver Glance. 55 55, Surprise. 5 5, Vancover. 20 20, Wonderful. 23 23.

### THE STOCK MARKET

The market was quiet through most of the week, and sales were generally light. Rambler-Cariboo presented the only feature of any great interest, making an advance of 6 or 7 points from the lowest mark.

### THE LARDEAU.

The Eva stampmill is now running steadily and the plates are coating up well.

At the last regular meeting of Camborne union No. 194, Western Federation of Miners, the following officers were elected for the coming term.

A fire burned up the cabins on Goldsmith's "Big Showings" on Goat Mountain. The men were at dinner when the blaze started and it spread so rapidly that they could not save anything.

The California syndicate evidently mean business, as three tons of supplies have been shipped to the Mammoth group on Goat mountain, recently.

An important lumber deal was consummated in Revelstoke when Messrs. Lammers and Goldrick concluded the purchase of over 40 square miles of splendid timber on the Duncan farm.

Not a little interest is being attached to the placer developments at the mouth of Hall creek. Messrs. Snyder and Caron, two old and experienced placer miners of California and Cariboo fame have been washing gold for several weeks on the Duncan at the mouth of Hall creek and show some beautiful gold that has travelled but a short distance.

The Ivahoe mine at McGilligan, now admitted to be one of the Slocan's biggest mines, has entered upon a new era of activity.

The Ivahoe mine has devoted attention almost exclusively to the development of the property, with the result that the mine is now opened down to the 1000 level.

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Berlin, Oct. 20.—Count von Larisch Moennich, an Austrian nobleman, in testifying today against the syndicate of money lenders who are accused of attempted extortion, said that immediately after his wedding at Buffalo with Miss Mary Satterfield, in June, 1901, a New York bank sent him a draft for \$50,000 forwarded by the syndicate, which he refused to pay.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Lead fell 11 1/2. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Bar silver, 61-8; Amalgamated Copper, 38 1/2; Canadian Pacific, 119.

## A DEAL AT POPLAR

### BOND ON A GROUP OF THREE CLAIMS TAKEN BY SPOKANE PEOPLE.

POPLAR, Oct. 19.—Philip King and associates have bonded a group of three claims on Gold Mountain to a Spokane syndicate for \$40,000. The group is situated near the Swede group, between Poplar and Cascade creeks, and at a point about two miles from the railroad.

### BRIDGE TO BE BUILT ACROSS THE LARDEAU—MORE CLEARING DONE.

The provincial government will within a short time build a bridge across the Lardeau river from the foot of Second avenue. The survey and plans for the structure have already been made.

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SALES.—Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 35; Fisher Maiden, 500, 31-4; Mountain Lion, 1500, 22-2. Total, 3000.

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October 15, 1903  
OF RUSSIA  
sand Are Now  
Way to the  
East.  
s Say That the  
Will Be Am-  
y Settled.  
URG, Oct. 13.—The for-  
it has no official co-  
reported disembarking  
ps at Ma-Sam-Pho.  
churia, the foreign of-  
the question is at pres-  
existing situation there  
the Chinese, Japanese and  
as desires to re-open the  
l could still be chang-  
not rooted to the soil  
if she liked.  
N, Oct. 13.—At the cab-  
day Secretary of State  
formation he had receipt-  
tation in the far east,  
opinion that there was  
dication of hostilities be-  
nd Japan. He intimated  
us are in progress be-  
countries which seem  
favorably for peace.  
t, 13.—Count Inouye, the  
er, says everything in the  
Japan and Russia will  
ably.  
BURG, Oct. 13.—Russia  
ing 50,000 troops, nurses,  
hospital supplies to the  
present strength of the  
there is reliably report-  
ed. Officers detailed for  
tent have been forbidden  
rives.  
ct. 13.—The foreign office  
agreement exists between  
many relative to eastern  
the only agreement which  
is that of 1900 with Great  
correspondence respecting  
has been fully published.  
t. 13.—Instructions have  
to the commander of the  
er Pugia, which is on  
Callao to San Francisco  
Italian far eastern squad-  
n consists of three cruis-  
er and a submarine. In-  
structions to protect  
ts in China in the event  
Japanese war.  
Shanghai, Oct. 13.—The  
of the majority of  
ars to be with Japan.  
SOCIAL TRAVELLERS.  
n Association in a Good  
ay Financially.  
PON, N. Y., Oct. 13.—  
al Travellers' association  
met in convention here to  
dispose of the property in  
discussed, and another  
held here November 15th  
question. The association  
firm financial basis, having  
on South Mountain free-  
ness, besides over \$4,000  
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### MINING INVESTMENTS

Money is being made at  
than at any time in past  
by investments in stocks  
etter class. We can fur-  
western stocks at the low-  
tainable for cash or  
thly payments. We also  
liable mining properties

### Whitney & Co.

### S. Gilmour,

ACCOUNTANT,  
Agent and Stock Broker.  
Rossland Stock Exchange

ross "WHITEHALL" Rossland.  
Codes Bedford McNeill,  
Clough.



CITY NEWS

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Frank Nelson, an employee of the Le Roi mine, received a badly smashed finger last night as the result of a blow from a heavy hammer. The member was badly crushed and lacerated.

Owing to the regular night of meeting falling on a statutory holiday, the executive officers of the Rossland Liberal Association have concluded to postpone the meeting, announced for this evening. A postponement was suggested by several members and finally acted upon, to prevent interference with arrangements made by various members to take advantage of the holiday.

E. M. Strout, mining engineer for the War Eagle and Centre Star companies, leaves this morning for Calgoorie, West Australia, where he will enter the employ of an English syndicate operating extensively there. The company is controlled by Bewick & Moring, of London, and the properties are located in the famous Coolgardie district. Mr. Strout has resided in Rossland for several years, and at one time was employed by the Le Roi company. He is a graduate of Stanford university.

The merchants and business men have concluded to observe Thanksgiving day as a half holiday, commencing at noon. Had it not been that pay day fell on the holiday the stores would probably have closed down all day, but in any event it has been decided. The Miner is informed, in all lines of business to close promptly at the stroke of 12 o'clock and to remain closed for the balance of the day. As the banks, municipal and government offices close by statute, the decision of the merchants means a total suspension of business in the city.

The British Columbia regulations under the Supreme court make the wearing of gowns de rigueur, but the wig is optional. Chief Justice Hunter, while adhering to the old customs, has his own ideas of comfort, and frequently dispenses with the wig in assize sittings. Hence it is that at the present sitting at the court house the bench and bar have conducted business without the sheepskin headress common to court procedure.

The long lost Gates crusher required to complete the equipment of the Le Roi Two concentrator arrived here yesterday and is now being set up as rapidly as possible. The second Trent mill is also being installed. Within a week these mechanical arrangements will be finally completed and regular mill runs with both units of the plant will be inaugurated. A number of comprehensive experiments with the various qualities of ore at the Josie and No. 1 mines will be commenced when the mill is complete in all its departments.

The entire attention of the Supreme court now in session here was engrossed yesterday with the trial of the action of Williams vs. Bank of Montreal (Greenwood). Plaintiff seeks to recover damages from the bank and an accounting of monies in connection with the Williams estate, an insolvent mercantile concern which did business at Greenwood. The evidence for the plaintiff, of that of Mr. Williams, brother of the plaintiff, and Miss Henderson, manager of the millinery department of the concern. Other evidence is to be submitted by the plaintiff prior to the defence. A. C. Galt appears for plaintiff Williams with J. A. Macdonald and J. I. Hallett for the defence. By consent the case will be continued this morning.

It is notified for the information of all concerned that the Queen's South African war medal and class to which members of the second battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, Royal Canadian Rifles, C, D and E batteries, R. C. F. A. and Strathcona's Horse are entitled, are in possession of the militia department at Ottawa. All members of the militia corps who have not already received their medals and clasps are requested to apply for same. In cases where applications for the medals are made discharge certificates must accompany the applications.

The exact terms of the report presented to the city council by Dr. McKenzie, medical health officer, respecting dairies supplying milk in Rossland is as follows: "I beg to report that the sanitary inspector and myself visited the dairies which supply the public of the city of Rossland with milk. We found three of them in very good sanitary condition. Objection only could be found in these cases to the quantity of manure within the yards adjacent to the stables. Two others we found were not in a good sanitary condition. I have notified all five dairymen to comply with the health regulations."

The case against Dairyman Fowler for permitting his cattle to trespass in the city cemetery was not taken up yesterday, and is postponed until tomorrow. It is evinced that the stippled report to the effect that Mayor Dean countermanded the use of the cemetery as a grazing ground for cattle arises through the fact that early last year some dairymen residing beyond the cemetery secured permission from the council to make and use a road through the cemetery during the winter when the ordinary road was impassable. This of course is an entirely different proposition. The cows got into the grounds last week through the east gate having been left open, and the first advice that the board had invaded the grounds came from parties who telephoned to the city hall. Steps were taken to fasten the gate securely, and an effort is being made to ascertain who is responsible for the open gate.

(From Saturday's Daily.) J. L. McKimley, who sustained a severe cut on the right leg on September 27th, is able to be about again and expects to be at work once more in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser will make a four day tour. They expect to return to Rossland in December, and will have their home at Mr. Fraser's residence in the East ward.

It is intimated that the Kootenay mine will shortly resume shipments. The product of the mine will be sent to Northport. Arrangements are now being made to start teaming the ore from the mine to the Red Mountain depot.

There was no wrestling match at the International last night. George Jefford was to have met George C. McLaughlin in a match for \$300 and to get receipts, but McLaughlin failed to gate the money to make up his end of the \$200 wager. A deposit of \$25 was forfeited to Jefford. McLaughlin left last night for Poplar Creek.

Fowler Bros., dairymen, appeared at the police court yesterday to answer to the charge of permitting their cattle to stray into the city cemetery contrary to the bylaws. No defence was entered. A conviction was entered and sentence withheld pending the repairing of the damage done by the bovines.

Cases of petty larceny are reported in the city. One of these was committed at the home of Dan Thomas on Thanksgiving eve, when two fine turkeys and a quantity of oysters intended for the Thanksgiving dinner were abstracted from the outbuilding in which they were stored.

The Rathbone Sisters fraternity gave a pleasant dance at Union hall on Thanksgiving night. The function was well attended and proved decidedly enjoyable from start to finish.

Dr. Milloy, formerly of Rossland, and now owner of the well known X. L. group on Silver Cup mountain in the Lardeau, is in the city for several days on business. Dr. Milloy states that work has been suspended on the property since September owing to the unfavorable weather conditions. The main ledge of the property was opened up to a length of 325 feet and found to vary in width from \$10 to \$76 in gold. Subsequent to this work crosscut tunnels were driven to open up other ledges on the group.

The case of Williams vs Bank of Montreal (Greenwood) was concluded yesterday at the supreme court sittings. The action was dismissed with costs. The application for an injunction in Magor et al vs Kinnear was granted, and the application in re Camborne Water company was put over to next court.

The board of trade is in receipt of a communication from the United Planters' Association of Central India, at Bangalore, asking consideration of a resolution commending Hon. Joseph Chamberlain for the position he has taken in the matter of closer commercial relations between the colonies and England. The matter will be brought before the next meeting of the board.

One of the matters to be considered at the next meeting of the board of trade is a letter from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association asking the board to make representations to the railway commission against certain alleged improper ratings under Schedule 12 now in effect in Canada.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The remains of the late Mrs. Ellen Thompson will leave on this morning's train on the way to Portland, accompanied by the deceased lady's daughter.

The Ladies' Guild of St. George's church are making arrangements for holding a sale of work early in the month of December.

The service at St. George's church tonight will be a harvest home festival. The interior of the church has been elaborately decorated with products of field and orchard, and presents a charming appearance. The choral service will also be especially appropriate.

John Kirkup, collector of votes, will hold a court of revision on the voters' list on November 3. Only two cases have been brought into question up to the present time. The list to be revised is the provincial voters' list, and after revision it will be sent to Ottawa for incorporation into the Dominion voters' list.

Blue & Deschamps have constructed a heavy loading platform at the Canadian Pacific depot to be used in loading the massive timbers about to be shipped to the Rossland Power company's mill site on the Columbia river. The shipment of the timber required for the big structure will be materially expedited.

Special music will be rendered this evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The choir has recently secured the assistance of Mrs. Norman McInnes as leading soprano and musical director, with Mrs. A. H. MacNeill presiding at the organ. In the future special attention is to be given to the musical part of the services at this church.

No clue has been secured to the identity of the party or parties who started the Thanksgiving day fires. The police assert that the task is extremely difficult, but every effort will be made to secure the right parties. Nothing has cropped up which would shed any light on the remarkable nature of the incident, or to explain why the deed was done at all, why the fire bug selected two points so near the fire hall, or, indeed, to dispel the mystery hanging over the whole matter.

James Kirkup, foreman of the government trail crew, has completed the annual repairs to the trails and roads of the Rossland district and has come into the city for the winter with his men. No new work has been done, but repairs were made to the Rossland-Trail, Rossland-Northport and Cascade wagon roads, all of which were considerably improved. In addition the usual repair work was done on the Dewdney, Murphy creek, Sullivan creek and other trails in the district. The appropriation granted for the year was only sufficient to cover the cost of these repairs without attempting to make new ones, although these are needed in several directions.

This summer there were fourteen white people resident at Kittimat, which is the rival point with Port Simpson for the terminals of the Grand Trunk Pacific road. Now there are only thirteen whites in the community, the fourteenth having come down the Kootenay for the winter. This was C. Moore, who called at the Miner office last week. Mr. Moore's mission placed him among Kittimat's staunch citizens, for he desired to place on record his protest against the manner in which a coast paper had compared Kittimat with Port Simpson to the disadvantage to the town with the curious Indian name. Mr. Moore insists that Kittimat has all the advantages claimed for Port Simpson in respect to its harbor, anchorage, fresh water supplies, etc., and various attractions to which Port Simpson can lay no claim at all. He maintains that if a choice is made on the merits of the two terminals Kittimat cannot lose. If the other residents of Kittimat give as enthusiastically on the subject as Mr. Moore, who will work at the Trail smelter this winter, it would be unsafe to boom Simpson within the city gates of Kittimat.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) A plan of proposed improvements was presented to the stock raising company yesterday by W. W. Hage, and the directors will meet today to consider the matter.

The summonses in the cases against saloon men who opened on election day after the closing of the polls contrary to police instructions will be served this week if at all. The case has been settled as to who will occupy the bench when the cases come up.

The Rossland-Kootenay company has closed a contract for the hauling of ore from the Kootenay mine to the Spokane Falls & Northern depot with the Rossland Transfer & Warehouse company. The latter will bring in a number of its teams for the purpose of handling the contract, and teaming will be started at once.

The commission in the Whitaker Wright civil cases will resume business here on Saturday, pursuant to adjournment. The principal witness remaining to be examined here is F. G. Hinde-Bowker, who was among the parties who gave the B. A. C. options on mining property in Rossland and the Yukon.

A petition was started yesterday having as its motive a request to the government to restore John Boulbee to the position of police magistrate. The petition was withdrawn after having been circulated for a time. It is understood that Mr. Boulbee personally urged that the matter should go no further.

A resume of the resolution passed by the Rossland Bar association in favor of having a judge of the supreme court resident in Rossland was wired to W. A. Gallinger, M. P., at Ottawa for presentation there. Mr. Gallinger has acknowledged the receipt of the message and has undertaken to see that it gets to the right parties. Moreover Mr. Gallinger goes on record personally as follows: "Permit me to say that I am heartily in accord with the sentiment therein contained." As a lawyer Mr. Gallinger naturally realizes the value of the suggestions made from Rossland, and elsewhere, and can be depended upon to use his influence in the desired direction.

The only serious result in the Rossland district of the stoppage of all government work last week was the cessation of construction on the Burnt Basin wagon road. The repair work on trails and wagon roads was completed in this district before the stoppage, and to necessitate stoppage of all works. The first mile and a half of the Burnt Basin road had been completed and the delay during the present excellent weather is more than likely to leave the upper end of the road unfinished when snow flies, which would probably mean that the road would not be finished until next year. The latter result now seems likely in any event.

It seems to have been generally overlooked that a recent amendment to the Naturalization Act is now in force. The effect of the amending clauses is that no person can apply for naturalization without having given notice in writing of his intention three full weeks in advance, and having his name posted in a conspicuous public place by the registrar of the court. Previously applicants for naturalization could file their names up to the very day of the sitting of court. As a result of the foregoing aspect of the matter, only five persons are eligible for naturalization at the approaching county court sitting. The list as posted at the court house contains the following names: John W. Sanders, city, formerly of Massachusetts; Mah Chow, Wong Mo, Mah Guan and Mah Sue, all of Rossland and all hailing from the Flowery Kingdom.

The New Westminster Columbian of the 14th inst. has the following: "A pretty wedding was solemnized at 8 o'clock this morning in the chapel of St. Ann's convent, in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride was the widow of the late Mr. H. F. Clinton, and the third daughter of the late Mr. M. English, one of the pioneer salmon canners of the Fraser river, and the groom was Mr. J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the Bank of Montreal, Rossland, who is accountant of the New Westminster branch for several years, and a host of friends were present. Miss Marjorie Homer attended the bride and Mr. James G. Brynner was best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Welsh assisted by Rev. Father O'Neill. The chapel was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the pupils of the convent formed the choir which led the musical part of the service.

After the ceremony the party returned to the residence of the bride's mother. Royal avenue and Park Row, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, the rooms being profusely decorated."

The Spitzee shaft will resume sinking in the main shaft. The shaft was carried down about forty feet after work was resumed last summer, and it was then decided to concentrate work in the main west drift on the 100 foot level. Now sinking is to be resumed with a view to opening up the ore bodies on the 200 level.

PERSONALS

(From Thursday's Daily.) Mrs. Dr. McKenzie leaves for Spokane this morning for the purpose of enjoying the Nordica concert.

Mrs. Layton returned last night from Spokane, where she has undergone medical treatment for the past eight months. Friends will be pleased to learn that she has entirely recovered her health.

Mrs. R. A. Laird has returned after a two weeks' visit with relatives in Spokane.

Richard Marsh returned last night from Spokane, whither he was called by the serious illness of Mrs. Marsh. Friends will be relieved to learn that Mrs. Marsh is now convalescing.

Albert I. Goodell, metallurgist, and H. T. Pemberton, commercial representative of the Boundary Falls smelter, were in the city over night en route home from Montreal, his appointment having been made with a view of relieving Mr. Goodell from the arduous labors attending the single-handed operation of the smelter's business.

A. G. Creelman has gone to Regina and other points in the territories where he has extensive contracts with the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Creelman is likely to be absent until Christmas.

A. B. MacKenzie returned yesterday afternoon from a business trip to Boundary points.

Alderman Thomas Armstrong expects to leave today or tomorrow for Poplar Creek, where he has purchased an interest in a flourishing hotel business. Mr. Armstrong will probably locate there.

Elliot Haworth, who has been connected with the local branch of the Bank of British North America, leaves today for Vancouver to rejoin the staff at the Vancouver branch. During his residence in the Golden City Mr. Haworth made numerous friends.

Mrs. M. D. O'Connell and son left yesterday on a visit to Spokane.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Richard V. Nicholson, of Chapleau, Ont., arrived in the city last night to visit his brother, H. W. Nicholson. The brothers had not met for twelve years until last night.

W. M. Doull, vice-president of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, has returned to the city after a trip to Boundary points.

A. Milloy, of Trout Lake, is registered at the Allan.

Chief Justice Hunter, who has been presiding at the supreme court sittings here this week, left last night for Nelson, where he will take the Nelson assizes.

J. A. Macdonald, M. L. A.-elect, left last night for the coast. He will attend the convention of Liberal members on Monday at Victoria.

Mrs. G. M. King of Seattle has returned with her family for a visit.

A. Wallace Fraser, who has been a resident of Rossland for the past seven years, leaves next week for Vancouver to take a position with the McClary Stove company. Mr. Fraser is well known in the Golden City, and has numerous friends who will wish him every success in his new home.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Augustus B. Emery, of the War Eagle-Centre Star, has returned to the city after spending a couple of months in Boundary points.

J. Stillwell Clute, New Westminister, is in the city and will be here for several days in connection with his duties as inspector of customs offices for British Columbia.

H. S. Turner left last week for Vancouver.

E. A. Stout was ticketed to Seattle during the week.

Ed. Campbell went to Vancouver last week.

S. A. Campbell has gone to Portland.

W. W. Spinks of Victoria was a visitor to Rossland last week, leaving for Victoria after spending a couple of days here.

George and James Wooley left last week for Vancouver.

Mrs. Edward King has gone to Seattle.

Mrs. Minnie Burnside and Mrs. Grace Parker left during the week for Baker City, Ore.

Miss Nellie Dooley and Master M. Dooley have gone to Sumpter, Ore.

Julius Levy leaves tomorrow on a two weeks' business trip to Lardeau and Boundary.

Charles Anderson of Spokane has taken the post at the Red Mountain depot vacated by Dalton Cross.

E. C. Warren of Greenwood is in the city today.

Thomas Jones of Sandon was in the city yesterday. Mr. Jones is a smelterman from Iola, Kansas, who has interested himself in the zinc ores of the Slocan.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Master Frank O'Hearn leaves today for Toronto, where he will attend St. Michael's college.

Thomas M. McAstocker of Nelson was in the city yesterday. Mr. McAstocker is one of the most popular

Canadian Pacific engineers on the Kootenay-Boundary division. Miss Harries left yesterday for Nelson to take stenographic reports of the assizes.

Alexander Hill, consulting engineer of the Le Roi Two company, left yesterday on his return trip to London.

Ernest D. Levenson, formerly of Rossland and now of Victoria, is in the city. Mr. Levenson will visit the Poplar Creek camp.

WELSH COAL MINERS.

Said to Have Been Lured to America on False Pretences.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—At a meeting of miners today in the Rhonda Valley, Wales, William Abraham, Liberal member of parliament, read a communication of the mine workers of America, from Secretary Smith, stating that several hundred Welshmen were arriving under contract to work for mining companies in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Abraham said he had investigated the matter and found that Welsh miners had been lured to the United States under false pretences. They paid their own passages to New York, but if asked whether they were under engagement they were instructed to say no. Each miner carried a sealed letter addressed to a certain individual in New York. Mr. Abraham said he suspected these men had been lured to go out as "blacklegs," and that they probably would be sent back as "bad pennies."

The meeting authorized Mr. Abraham to send a cablegram to Secretary Smith, asking the men in question had gone out by false pretences and that they would not have gone if they had known their position.

NELSON ASSIZES.

Berdar Given Eight Months for Passing Bad Bills.

NELSON, Oct. 19.—The fall assizes opened today in Nelson, Mr. Justice Irving presiding.

The grand jury presented two bills in three cases, Rex vs. Berdar, Rex vs. Crossman, and Rex vs. Moon.

The Berdar case was taken up today. The prisoner was accused of obtaining money under false pretenses by feigning counterfeit American bills at Ymir on October 4th to storekeepers, in payment of trifling accounts, and pocketing the change. Berdar was found guilty and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labor.

A MONTREAL FIRE.

Many Children in Danger in a Benevolent Institution.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Fire yesterday morning did over \$5,000 damage to the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, Berthelot street. There were 129 children and eighteen old women in the building when the fire broke out, but the women, with rare presence of mind, succeeded in getting them all out safely.

QUEBEC MERCURY DIES.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mercury, established in 1805, and purchased about a year ago by the Messrs. Tarte, has ceased publication. In Saturday's edition the proprietors notified their subscribers that they had ceased publication, as they believed the paper could not be made a paying proposition.

GLENGARRY CONSERVATIVES.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 19.—D. R. McDonald, contractor of this place, has been nominated by the Conservatives of Glengarry county for the Dominion house next general election.

FOR MACEDONIAN RELIEF.

Turkey to Help in Rebuilding Destroyed Villages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—The council of ministers has decided to grant 50,000 pounds Turkish to rebuild villages and alleviate the distress in Macedonia. In an audience held with the German ambassador to Turkey, Baron von Bieberstein, last Friday, the sultan said that the present rebellion was almost entirely suppressed and that Turkish troops were at present meeting with opposition only in the Djumbalia district.

A KASLO FIRE.

Blaze in the Nelson Hotel Attributed to an Incendiary.

KASLO, Oct. 19.—A nerve fire was discovered about 3 o'clock this morning in the Nelson hotel here on Front street, and but for the prompt action of the fire department would have resulted seriously to the business section of the city. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, and if caught he will be given short shrift. The back half of the hotel was badly damaged, but the loss is fully covered by insurance.

AN OLD VICTORIAN DEAD.

VICTORIA, Oct. 19.—Geo. Carleton, one of the oldest officers of the C. P. N. Co., who was formerly assistant manager to Mr. Vincent, and whose leg was amputated a short time ago, died this morning.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 19.—William Carthew, said to be wanted in New York for alleged embezzlement of \$100,000, was arrested here today.

CRESCENT BREAKS RECORD.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 19.—Crescents broke the world's record for a mile by a quarter of a second, making the distance in 1:59.4.

SOME RAILWAY FREAKS.

Curious Uses to Which Carriages Are Put in Europe.

(Pearson's Weekly.)

The Russian railway known as the Kursk-Charkov-Sebastopol line has become famous for something else besides its name. It is the first railway to build a traveling bathing place.

Up-to-date sleeping cars have, of course, their bathtubs, but this Russian line has built a most elaborate traveling bath for the use of its workmen and their families. The bath contains all possible requisites for comfortable bathing, including a tank big enough for a plunge.

At stated intervals the bathing car arrives at certain places and remains there a number of hours, during which time all the employes and their families are compelled to take a weekly wash.

Russia has other curious samples of wheeled vehicles on her lines. The new trains on the trans-Siberian railway are provided with a small gymnasium. In this is a stationary bicycle, with an arrangement for registering the distance done and the time taken by the cyclist.

Even more out of the ordinary is the laboratory attached to the second-class car. The special object of this innovation is for the benefit of amateur photographers, who may here change their plates and develop their photographs while traveling at thirty miles an hour through the tundras and pine forests of Central Siberia. This train has also a barber shop where the passenger may be shaved free of charge, a buffet where hot and cold drinks can be purchased, and an observation car fitted with plate glass sides for the purpose of viewing the surrounding scenery.

The latest order of the Russian government in the way of railway carriages is for some travelling fortresses for use on the Manchurian line. The invention, which has been entrusted to a very curious railway carriage built for Pope Pius IX in 1888, when the line from Rome to Naples was first opened. It contains three compartments—a sleeping room for the pope, a room for his guards, and a throne room. The latter is built with a lofty arched roof, beautifully painted and decorated. The throne is in the centre, and is so arranged that the pope, when seated on it, can be seen from outside, so that his holiness can give his blessing when stopping at the different stations.

Belgium is proud of her travelling hospital, which is not only available in case of serious railway accidents, but has been found invaluable for conveying invalids from inland places to sea side resorts.

The interior has a large central compartment with twenty-four beds, and two smaller rooms, one at each end. Opposite each bed are two small windows and a movable table can be dropped across each cot. Part of the main room can be curtained off to provide an operating theatre. In connection with this ingenious hospital on wheels is another small car fitted up as a chapel, and complete in every detail.

This hospital car has already been instrumental in saving lives which would in all probability have been lost had the sufferers been removed in ordinary carriages to hospitals at a distance. A doctor and a nurse are permanently retained for service.

There is as much difference between the ordinary horse-box and the palace horse car as there is between a third smelter and a Pullman. Each horse worth many thousands require careful handling on the long journeys necessary on the American continent, and their owners do not mind what they pay if they can secure the necessary accommodation. Outside, the new palace horse cars look like the ordinary large covered freight cars, and they are provided with the same springs and couplings used on passenger trains. Inside are four large and roomy stalls, fitted in every detail like those of a first class private stable. Ventilation is perfect, and the cars are electrically lighted. At each end of the car is a small room for the grooms in charge.

Conservatories on wheels are the latest invention of the Pennsylvania railway. The company has erected immense glass houses at Elizabeth, N. J., covering twenty acres of ground, where tropical flowers are grown for the decoration of special trains, for cars, and for sale. To carry these during the winter months specially heated glass-covered cars have been constructed.

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Fire occurred at 12:10 in a land the Hoffman House. The department made a fast on the fire within a minutes, and the blaze never dangerous stage. The fire broke out in the kitchen and the flames drew hundreds of citizens ran high. When the fire department made a fast on the fire within a minutes, and the blaze never dangerous stage. The fire broke out in the kitchen and the flames drew hundreds of citizens ran high. When the fire department

Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO LIMITED LIABILITY.

LONDON OFFICE: C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleridge Street London. TORONTO OFFICE: CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, LTD., 83 Yonge St. SPOKANE OFFICE: ALEXANDER & Co. Advertising Agents, Room First National Bank Building. EASTERN AGENCY: MANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollars a year or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months or all other countries Three and one-half Dollars a year-invariably in advance.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily, per month, by carrier..... 75c Daily, per month, by mail..... 60c Daily, per year, by carrier..... \$ 8 25 Daily, per year, by mail..... 6 25 Weekly, per year, foreign..... 10 25 WEEKLY MINER. Weekly, per half year.....\$ 1 50 Weekly, per year.....\$ 2 50 Weekly, per year, foreign.....\$ 3 50 Subscriptions invariably in advance.

A PAINFUL INCIDENT.

Canadians must deeply regret that an institution connected even indirectly by their country should have precipitated the incident in which Lord Alverstone's name has been dragged in the mud. The cable press service which goes under the title of "Canadian associated press" credited the chairman of the boundary commission with the statement to certain diplomatic and colonial office officials that he was "convinced that the stronger case had been made out by the United States, and that he intended to give judgment accordingly." This was a nasty reflection on Lord Alverstone, and it is not surprising that his lordship should have shown himself extremely indignant over the implication that he was guilty of a gross violation of the rules which should govern men in his position. Lord Alverstone has taken the trouble to deny the silly report, which was indeed so silly that, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the house, Canadians must needs refuse to believe it for a moment. English judges have too much respect for themselves and their positions to pre-judge cases under their jurisdiction. The sending out of the report was a most unfortunate act on the part of the so-called Canadian associated press, and further serves to damn that institution as a flat failure. If nothing better than its service can be got for the \$30,000 per year of public and private money spent upon it, the sooner its existence is ended the better. Its "break" in this case will certainly not commend it to the country, whose verdict will agree with that of Mr. Gourlay, that its service is "beneath contempt." Unfortunately the name of the country is connected abroad with the unpleasant incident because of the report appearing in Canadian papers, whereas the Canadian people had no thought of originating or encouraging any imputation of unworthiness to the chairman of the commission. It is safe to say that all have full confidence in his integrity and his anxiety to do full justice in the case according to the evidence and the arguments. Canadians have not charged any of the commissioners with prejudice. The only charge of the kind has been made by American papers against their own country's representatives on the commission, whom they pictured as determined in advance to give up nothing of the American pretensions, no matter what the evidence or the arguments might establish. It would be a sorry example for Canadians to follow the evil example.

JAPAN'S OUTLOOK FOR WAR.

Just what Japan has in the way of a navy will be a surprise to a good many people. Considering that it has practically been the acquisition of the past ten years, a naval equipment of 127 ships for defense, of all kinds, with 22 more rapidly progressing at European shipyards, is a wonderful showing. A fresh loan has just been raised for the purpose of more ship-building, which will take several years to complete. Before that time, unless Japan meets with a final Waterloo in the east, other plans will probably develop. As Archibald Hurd says in a current magazine: "The Japanese people have not forgotten Port Arthur, over which the Russian flag flies, and they are determined that they will not gain it back without making a determined stand. . . . The Japanese are sailors by instinct." Japan does not neglect her army while spending all this money on building up her navy. The army is small comparatively, only about 650,000 in round numbers, and relatively to Japan's size the keeping up of such a standing army is a great tax on a people who are nationally poor. Still Japan spends nearly twice as much on

her army now as on her navy. The fact that impresses most the outsiders who are not immediately concerned in the outcome of a struggle between Japan and Russia is that this may be a conflict of national characteristics before it ends. Japan represents all the keener elements of oriental civilization. Her patriotism is intense, as is that of all insular nations. In learning the dangers that await her in this new century she has tested the temper of her people in every way, and Japan can count on a fitness of response to the situation that Russia cannot bring from over the Siberian railway.

Yet Russia is so big and Japan so little! Diplomacy is of no use with Japan unless she means to accept eventually the loss of nationality. She knows what Russia wants. Can the finer blade withstand the hammering blows of the butcher?

MR. RITCHIE'S FEAR.

The ex-chancellor of the exchequer should by this time be convinced that the argument against Chamberlain's program which he based on prospective United States retaliation was poorly founded. His plea has been riddled from every side, and the public at large has received it with as much ridicule as did his immediate auditors at Crofton. The Montreal Herald on this point says: "Mr. Ritchie is not well advised when he advances, as one of the chief arguments against Britain's giving a preference to colonial products, that it would provoke retaliation by the States. Neither Britons nor Canadians are likely to be impressed by arguments of that character, even if well founded. The people of the United States have made their tariff to suit themselves—even in not a few cases to the extent of using it as a threat against friendly neighbors. Their legislation in regard to duties on wood pulp and pine lumber is designed to interfere with the free course of Canadian legislation. The Dingley and McKinley tariffs were framed, in many of their clauses, to expressly exclude Canadian products. Their regulations respecting the admission of Philippine-grown manila fibre into the States are designed to help the American twine manufacturers at the expense of his competitors in other countries. In view of a long record of tariff legislation of this unneighborly character, the people of the States are not in a position to utter any complaint should the component parts of the British empire decide to trade more freely with each other than with foreign countries."

AS TO LEADERSHIP.

These days find the Victoria Colonist busy advising the Liberals on the matter of their leadership. Perhaps its advice will be taken, but it is more likely that the government's opponents will remind the Colonist that its efforts in regard to the Conservative leadership were not so eminently successful that it should now be taken as an adviser without question. About the time that Hon. Richard McBride was installed in the premiership the Colonist talked thus to him: "It is evident that the condition of the Conservative party calls for very careful handling, and for loyalty to the party. The man from whom loyalty to the party is most required is the Honorable Richard McBride. If he is under the impression that what is required is for the Conservative party to show loyalty to him, he is putting the cart before the horse. So far, he has made claims upon the party. They have been met out of considerations of party loyalty, not out of consideration for him. The party has some, it has many, claims upon him. Are these going to be met? Does he propose to put himself in the hands of the Conservative party, or does he propose that the Conservative party shall put itself in his hands? Between these two propositions there is a great gulf fixed, and the question is just this, whether Mr. McBride is going to precipitate the party into that gulf, or himself to bridge it over? We regret exceedingly that it is within his power to choose between these two alternatives. Because he lacks the essential qualities of determinateness and decisiveness which a leader in critical times requires. We have only to hope that what we could not owe to his astuteness and political sagacity, we may receive from the deep sense of party loyalty which pervades his person." The concluding part of the article is even more emphatic: "If Mr. McBride desires to show his loyalty he can do so by making clear to us all that he does not pose as a leader, but merely as an expedient to facilitate an election upon party lines, and that he will leave it to the Conservative members elected to the next legislature to choose the leader of the party. That means in other words that candidates of the Conservative party would be pledged not to follow him, but to follow the choice of the elected members of the party, and meantime to stand upon the platform of the party. The present government would then appear in its real light as a temporary and make-shift government, to be recognized as soon as the country has declared its verdict."

If that course is followed, the success of the party at the polls is practically certain. If it is not followed, the success of the party is doubtful in the extreme." Perhaps all this may tend to make the Liberals hesitate about listening to what the Colonist has to say about their selection of a leader.

MINING ASSOCIATION QUESTIONS.

The action of the Mining Association in asking candidates for the legislative assembly to give their views on certain questions of importance to the mining industry has called down upon it the condemnation of the Colonist. That fact will probably not disturb the members of the association very much. It is worth while to note, however, that the government organ in seeking an excuse to attack the association has seen fit to trifle with the truth. It says, for instance: "However, as no candidates and very few electors paid any attention whatever to the questions, not much harm was done except to the Mining Association." Hon. A. S. Goodeve is one of the candidates who thought it advisable to pay attention to the questions, and if the Colonist had consulted him on the matter it might have been saved from making a most ridiculous misstatement. Another gross falsehood is contained in the Colonist's assertion that "it is very well known that the Rossland Miner is controlled by potent influences in the Mining Association." The Miner is not so controlled, and the Colonist had not the slightest reason for saying that it was. The Colonist, in fact, was drawing on its imagination, as it very frequently does with very poor results. The Miner has no connection whatever with the association, but supports it, in the public interest, as a body whose work promises to do much good to the mining industry. To say that the association allowed its influence to be used in politics is an assertion, too absurd for any person with ordinary intelligence to make or accept.

THE CHAMBERLAIN WAVE.

It is easily apparent that Mr. Chamberlain has undertaken a heavy task in the conversion of the people of the United Kingdom, to a new fiscal policy, a task from which a younger man might well have shrunk. For more than half a century the British people have followed their present line, and they cannot think lightly of departing from it. The all prominent political leaders are either actively arrayed against the apostle of Imperialism or refuse to go to the length which he boldly advises in departing from the free trade idea. Mr. Balfour and those who remain with him have taken a line of their own, which is neither free trade nor imperialist preference. Therefore it is that the ministers are practically lost sight of in the battle, which more and more promises to be fought out by the Imperialists and free traders, the government dropping out of sight in the struggle. There are many signs of success, waiting on the Chamberlain propaganda, though for the moment the issue may be doubtful. A recent London dispatch gives the following summing up of the signs of the times: "It is becoming possible to gain some idea of the effect on public opinion in this country of the campaign which Mr. Chamberlain has inaugurated. It cannot longer be doubted that he has already drawn an enormous following, which is drawn unquestionably from both parties. There are signs even of a political revolution in his favor. He has seized the psychological moment for creating one of those tidal waves of public opinion, which for the time being are almost irresistible. The country has read Mr. Chamberlain's two speeches the past week, and that is about all it knows as yet about the tariff question. Still the masses seem to be under the impression that now they know it all. "The far more difficult task of defence which has been undertaken by the Right Hon. E. H. Asquith, a former Liberal minister, and Mr. Ritchie, the retiring chancellor of the exchequer, gains a much less sympathetic reception. "The matter has already reached a point where it is necessary to taboo the subject at some of the non-political clubs. At the Savage club, for instance, it costs an offender half a crown. "The widest circulated London newspaper, Independent Unionist in politics, ventured to criticise Mr. Chamberlain's general plan a few days ago. A startling drop in circulation followed. Now the paper has wobbled into half-hearted support of the Glasgow program. This is one of the many straws showing the strength of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals with the masses."

THE FINANCIAL STRAITS.

That is a somewhat curious and startling statement which comes in our Victoria dispatches, that E. V. Bodwell has gone east for the purpose of appealing to the Bank of Commerce directors to allow the province more credit. The local branch is said to have shut down on the overdraft business and informed the government that the provincial expenditure must be kept within the revenue. If all this is true it constitutes a very bad advertisement for British Columbia. The investing public will naturally be inclined to fight shy of a province that runs so far behind in its finances as to cause the banks to cut off its credit. Manifestly the government must institute a reform of a radical character in financial matters. The slight paring of expenditure effected by reducing the civil service will not suffice. Nor will it do to tax more heavily the people who now contribute the revenue. However reluctant the government may be to levy more justly on the big corporations, it must either do so or confess its inability to "make both ends meet." The exemption from taxation of those who are best able to bear the burden is a scandal which cannot be ended too soon.

When General Sir Hector Macdonald, the hero of many battles, took his own life in a Paris hotel last March, the world promptly assumed that it was the deed of a guilty man whose sins had found him out. Charges of gross immorality had been brought against him. He had travelled from Ceylon to England to confer with the commander-in-chief on the subject, and was on his way back when, in his hotel at Paris, he read in the newspapers that the nature of the charges had been made public. Then he went to his room and shot himself.

HIS MEMORY CLEARED.

"Of course," said the censorious world, "if he had been innocent he would have faced his accusers and put them to confusion. He killed himself because he realized that he was a ruined man, and preferred to die rather than endure the infamy in store for him as a convicted criminal." But it seems that the world's judgment was wrong. A commission has been investigating the charges against Macdonald and it has issued its report summing up the results of its investigations. This report states that "there is not visible the slightest particle of truth for the foundation of any charge of crime;" that "the late Sir Hector Macdonald had been cruelly assassinated by vile and slanderous tongues;" and that the stories to his discredit were invented and circulated by persons who were "prompted by feelings of spite and jealousy."

MR. MACDONALD AS LEADER.

There will be a very general agreement of opinion that the Liberal members have made a wise choice in selecting J. A. Macdonald, the member for Roseland as their leader, a position which necessarily involves the leadership of the party throughout the province. The many who know Mr. Macdonald, of whatever party they may be, will at once unite in declaring that he is the man for the position. In two respects only could it be said that his qualifications in any way fall behind those of other aspirants or possible nominees for the leadership. He is not as well known to Liberals and to the people of the province generally, having previously taken no part in public affairs. Then Mr. Macdonald has no parliamentary experience, a lack which has been advanced against him as a parliamentary leader. It may safely be assumed that a man of Mr. Macdonald's energy and high order of intelligence will very soon remedy these trifling deficiencies. On the other hand, it is a very decided advantage to him that he has not been in any degree identified, even by name, with the intrigues, the petty squabbles and the "grafting" tactics which have been a too prominent part of our politics for the past few years. Mr. Macdonald is now given an opportunity to do the province a great service, and Roseland and a wide circle of the Kootenays and Yale will feel entirely confident that he will make excellent use of it.

LEAD AND SILVER.

Silver is now well above the 60-cent mark, and its recent advance in price should make a big difference in the possible income of several Kootenay mines. Shrewd judges of market prospects generally agree that the price of the white metal is not likely to decline to a materially lower figure for at least some time to come. With respect to lead the situation seems to be favorable also. The London price is lower than it was a few months ago, but the conditions at present indicate an advance. In a recent issue the Rocky Mountain News gave the following interesting resume: "In the spirit of commercial fairness to the struggling miners and mine owners, more especially those in control of low grade properties, the American Smelting and Refining company should place lead in ores on the \$4 basis. This is precisely what it promised some months ago, when it dropped the quotation from \$3.90 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds. The market was oversupplied at that time, and the contest between the different selling companies was somewhat acute in New York. This is not the situation at present. Reports from St. Louis show a recent advance of \$1.50 per ton in crude lead, making a total advance of \$3 per ton since the middle of August. The market closed steady at \$55.50 per ton to the owner of the ore, a price that leaves a margin of \$4 per ton smelting charges on 70 per cent ore, against a former allowance of \$7 per ton. In the Colorado furnaces ore of that grade, as a flux for "sandy" gold ores, would be a gift to the smelter at no charge whatever for the handling. In New York, in the week ending September 19, pig lead in carload lots gained \$6 per ton, the American Smelting and Refining company demanding \$4.35 and \$4.40 per 100 pounds for their product. This means \$3 per ton, compared with \$7 to the miner, or \$13 per ton for the handling, compared with \$4 at St. Louis. At the end of August the Spanish lead market reported an advance for the week in the matter of price, with heavy exports to Marcellines and London. The latter market is also firm, with no surplus stock. Friday morning last the New York Commercial, which quotes lead prices as fixed by the agents of the smelter trust, commented as follows: "Spot lead continues very firm at \$4.50. The difficulty experienced for some time in securing spot supplies continues, and manufacturers of lead products

THE DOUKHOBORS' LATEST.

Since the Doukhobors came to this country they have furnished much interesting matter for the papers all over the continent. Now there are six of them held over to the next sitting of the Supreme court of the North-West Territories for setting fire to binders. Lately they were brought before H. Christopherson, J. P., at Yorkton, the North-West Mounted Police prosecuting having wilfully set fire to a binder and a quantity of grain, and the prosecution had nothing to work upon beyond the confessions of the prisoners. The prisoners were asked to select one of their number who should give evidence for them all. The prisoner chosen was the leader of the band. This is the man designated during the last notorious pilgrimage as "John the Baptist," and in appearance he bears a decided resemblance to the Herald of the Jordan.

THE FINANCIAL STRAITS.

That is a somewhat curious and startling statement which comes in our Victoria dispatches, that E. V. Bodwell has gone east for the purpose of appealing to the Bank of Commerce directors to allow the province more credit. The local branch is said to have shut down on the overdraft business and informed the government that the provincial expenditure must be kept within the revenue. If all this is true it constitutes a very bad advertisement for British Columbia. The investing public will naturally be inclined to fight shy of a province that runs so far behind in its finances as to cause the banks to cut off its credit. Manifestly the government must institute a reform of a radical character in financial matters. The slight paring of expenditure effected by reducing the civil service will not suffice. Nor will it do to tax more heavily the people who now contribute the revenue. However reluctant the government may be to levy more justly on the big corporations, it must either do so or confess its inability to "make both ends meet." The exemption from taxation of those who are best able to bear the burden is a scandal which cannot be ended too soon.

are often inconvenienced by their inability to secure prompt deliveries. London was unchanged at \$11 25 6d. St. Louis reported the market strong and supplies scarce. Missouri quoted at \$4.45." This journal reported the smelter trust price for 50-ton lots at \$4.40 per 100 pounds, and straight carload lots at \$4.42-1.2, with the silver taken out. With a good price for silver, a likelihood of lead going higher and a substantial bonus available from the Dominion treasury, it seems a pity that more of the Kootenay mines should not be in a way to profit by the favorable conditions. Those most directly interested surely ought to be able to devise some means of removing the obstacles in the way. They would thereby be doing the country as well as themselves an eminent service.

A POSTAL SURPLUS.

"With all the extensions of the postal service and the sweeping reductions made in the rates of postage, Sir William Mulock is able to show a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the last fiscal year amounting to close upon \$300,000, even when the deficit of the Yukon service is taken into account. Excluding the Yukon service, the surplus is \$335,361. This means that in comparison with 1898, the last year of Conservative rule—when there was no Yukon service to be maintained, and when instead of a surplus there was, as usual, under Conservative rule, a deficit, which amounted to \$781,000—there has been a betterment of \$1,073,345, in addition to the millions of dollars which have been saved to the people in postal rates."

This is the summary of the post-office department's operations for the year given by a Liberal newspaper. Undoubtedly Sir William Mulock should be given credit for having administered his department carefully and economically and at the same time made a record for lowering rates on letters and on other classes of matter. It is to be remembered, however, that in the greater part of the country the population is denser than when he took office, which gives the advantage of an increase of revenue without adding to the outlay as regards that particular territory. It may also be advanced against his administration that it has been altogether too slow in furnishing much needed postal facilities for newly opened territory. Of this southern British Columbia in particular can furnish very graphic evidence. In the province generally a few thousand dollars of the surplus could be expended very wisely in improving the service. The postmaster general may feel well assured that the people do not want him to build up a surplus in his department. What they do ask most emphatically is that the postal service shall be kept up to the highest degree of efficiency, and even if this were to involve a small deficit in the department's finances there would be no criticism offered. Let Sir William Mulock make the needed extensions in the service and advance the wages of many postal employees now underpaid and he will secure the thanks of the country more readily than by accumulating a surplus.

Mr. Brasse, on his return to England, stated in a public address that he found in the northwest 125,000 acres of land suitable for wheat-growing, of which only 3,000,000 acres are now cultivated. No wonder he believes in extending to Canada a preference on food products.

Mr. Bryan is quoted by an old friend as saying that free silver will not be considered at the next Democratic national convention; that the nations of the world have settled down to the gold basis and will stay there; that no other man equals Roosevelt in the esteem of the common people; that none other equals him in his power to command the respect of all nations. Mr. Bryan is reported to have added that, for himself, the Commoner, the law and the lecture platform will monopolize his attention hereafter and that he is out of politics forever.

Mr. Parkes, M. P., who recently returned to England from a visit to Canada, says: "The holding of the Chambers of Commerce congress at Montreal was a happy idea, as it was the first held outside the kingdom, and established a precedent likely to be followed in future. Business men attending the congress were intensely pleased with their visit, and were surprised at the immense resources of mineral and natural wealth only awaiting development. Mr. Parkes thinks that all commercial men should visit the colonies and also public men, as the visit like that of Canada was an education in itself. Mr. Parkes thought that the Iron and Steel Institute should visit Canada instead of the States, as such a visit would be more useful from the empire point of view. He says that everywhere in Canada Chamberlain has received a most enthusiastic support."

YOU CANNOT EXPECT A FULL MEASURE OF SUCCESS IF YOU DON'T ADVERTISE IN THE ROSSLAND MINER.

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### THE EMPTY TREASURY.

Public works that are much needed. have been stopped at various points in Kootenay because there are no funds in the provincial treasury to meet the expense. Probably other parts of the province have had the same experience. British Columbia ought to be able to do a good deal better than that, and it would if it were wisely governed. The natural wealth of this province is practically illimitable, but purely artificial obstacles block the way of its development. With these cleared away the rapid growth that would naturally ensue must needs put an end to the period of poverty. It is a great pity that the present conditions in respect to government afford so little hope of a reform. The Liberal members at the capital are said to be giving consideration to the financial question. It is to be hoped they will succeed in devising a practicable scheme, since the government seems able to do nothing more than a little cheese-paring. The province will be very sure to give its support and confidence to the first set of men who can give it good promise of sur- cease from its tribulations.

### THE COPPER OUTLOOK.

Horace J. Stevens, the well known Michigan authority, writes as follows on the copper prospect of the next few years: The original estimates of 1903 production of copper by Lake Superior, Michigan, mines were too high in nearly all cases, and the revised estimates, now appearing in print, are also too high, as a rule. The output will fall measurably short of 200,000,000 pounds, though establishing a new record of production far in advance of any previous year. There is a constant tendency on the part of the majority of statisticians and prophets to over-estimate outputs. As a matter of fact it is hard to see where the copper to meet the world's requirements for the next ten years can be obtained. Given a maintenance of present production by the old districts, next year will require the opening of new mines, making as much copper as California, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Tennessee combined. For 1906 requirements will be for new mines squalling in capacity those of Chile, Bolivia and all other South American countries. For 1906 will be needed the present production of Russia and Japan combined; for 1907 the call will be for new copper equal to the united output of Australia, Tasmania, South Africa, Italy, Newfoundland, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bosnia, Turkey and Great Britain. In 1908 the entirely new requirements will be for an amount of copper equivalent to that now made by Mexico; in 1909 the production of Spain and Portugal will be needed; in 1910 Germany and Canada will be swallowed, leaving only the United States, which would stay the world's appetite for four years more. All these figures are based on present production being maintained, and will give an idea of the future requirements of the world. The amateur statisticians who prate of the "food of copper" that is soon to deluge the world, could not possibly be further from the truth. It has been realized by thinking men for some years past that it will be a difficult matter to supply the world's requirements for even so short a time as ten or fifteen years to come. The foregoing figures are not guesses. They are founded on facts, and deductions therefrom that are as impossible to controvert as the multi- plication table itself. Temporary fluctuations there must be—times when production will surpass consumption, and other times when consumers will tread upon the heels of the refiners, and they in turn upon the skirts of the miners, but in the long run it will prove something of a problem to turn out the copper that the world must have—and will pay big prices for if it cannot be had cheaply. It is probable that enough good mines will be opened to meet the demand somehow, and because of the prospective scarcity of the metal it must not be inferred that investments in mediocre properties will prove wonderfully remunerative—except to the lucky speculator who gets in on a slump, and gets out on a boom. As there are ten men trying this game where one succeeds, it cannot be recommended as either safer or more profitable than any other gamb- ling game played with marked cards, and with a big percentage for the pro- prietors of the gaming rooms.

### RACE SUICIDE.

Advancement in civilization and prosperity appear to affect the vital statistics of all nations alike. In modern times France has shown the most marked decrease in the ratio of births to deaths. From 1815, the last year of the Napoleonic wars, to 1830, the proportional excess of births over deaths for every 10,000 inhabitants was 41. Between 1831 and 1850 it dropped to 41. In the following twenty years there was a further decrease, the excess of births numbering only 25. In the decade ending 1900 the excess was reduced to six, and in the latter year the proportionate excess of births over

deaths in every 10,000 inhabitants of the republic was only three. France entered the nineteenth century with a population of 20,000,000; she closed it with 38,000,000. But Great Britain had meantime started with 12,000,000 and ended with 41,000,000, and the population of Germany had grown from 15,000,000 to 56,000,000.

During the last forty or fifty years the people of each of these nations have enjoyed more luxurious living than they did before. While the death rate in England, through the introduction of improved sanitation, has been steadily declining since 1861, the vital statistics of the country show a very marked decline in the birth rate. Now the Minister of Public Instruction and Medical Affairs finds that the vital statistics of Prussia, which comprises three-fifths of the population of Germany, show a steady decrease in the birth rate there also since 1861. In the latter year it was 40.9; now it is only 36.5. In the city of Berlin the birth rate has fallen from 46 in 1861 to 26.6 this year. The latter is only 4.4 above the rate in France, which is the lowest in the world.

The question of race suicide thus seems to be one that is disturbing all of the more prosperous of modern nations as it did Rome during the Augustan age, when legislation had to be enacted in order to encourage the growth of population. France has been seriously discussing various methods of arresting the decline of the birth rate. An extra parliamentary commission has been appointed to seek means of increasing the number of births and decreasing mortality, and government bonuses for large families and heavy taxes on bachelors and childless couples have been suggested. It is expected that the German emperor will take cognizance of the conditions existing in his realm and suggest drastic means of arresting there the race suicide which President Roosevelt so vigorously attacked in the United States.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The French consul-general at Montreal reports to his government that the prosperity of Canada is on the increase, with no sign of diminution, and advises French merchants to take advantage of it.

The "sweetness and light" to be cultivated under the latest Carnegie gift is not to be associated with foot-lights. A Dunfermline correspondent declares that all the talk about establishment of a first class theatre is "moonshine."

There is nothing surprising in the announcement that John Houston objects to a seat being found for Mr. McPhillips. What does he care for his party's interests when weighed in the balance with his own? Then the majority of one is quite within his own control.

A German economist, Professor Jastrow, has written an essay, in which he deprecates the existing feeling of fear and dependency on the American banking and industrial market by the investing, commercial and manufacturing circles of Germany, which, says the professor, gives Germany the appearance of being a dependency of the United States.

It appears from the researches of a native statistician that Switzerland has nearly 1900 hotels and boarding houses, half of them open during the season only, and that the annual amount paid over to their proprietors is between \$17,000,000 and \$20,000,000. Of this sum four-fifths comes from the pockets of foreigners. The total tourist expenditure is placed at \$15,000,000 for board and lodging, and \$4,500,000 for transportation by rail, steamboat and road. The hotel business gives employment during the height of the season to between 32,000 and 35,000 Swiss.

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields 81 pounds of salt; a ton of Pacific water 79 pounds; Arctic and Antarctic waters yield 85 pounds to the ton, and Dead Sea water, 187 pounds. Thus the quantity of salt in the oceans is fully three per cent of their mass, and the Dead Sea quite seven per cent. As yet the ocean has hardly been considered as a source of salt supply, because of the vast deposits of rock salt and accessible wells of brine, from which salt is made through evaporation.

### A BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

Negroes and a Poss of Officers Fight in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—As a result of a bloody encounter between a band of negroes, led by a white man, and a constable's posse, three negroes have been killed and seven or eight wounded in the rear of Pecan Grove plantation at St. Charles parish. None of the posse was hurt. The surviving negroes and their white leader, Pat McGee, took to the swamp.

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN ROSSLAND—AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE ROSSLAND MINER.

## THE AWARD NOW SIGNED

### Four Boundary Commissioners Attach Their Names.

### The Canadian Members Give Their Reasons For Refusal.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, in a statement of their reasons for refusing to sign the award say they consider the finding of the tribunal regarding the islands at the entrance to Portland canal and the mountain line is not a judicial one. They add: "We urged our views as strongly as we were able, but have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to ignored the just rights of Canada."

In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided this morning not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaskan boundary commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Sifton and Foster, respective agents of the Canadian and American governments. The Canadian commissioners not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the commission. They, as well as all the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter. Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada show that this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The engrossed copy of the Alaskan award was signed at 2 1/2 p. m. The Canadians declined to sign, as previously cabled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The seven questions submitted to the arbitrators were as follows:

- 1—What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?
- 2—What channel is the Portland channel?
- 3—What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to the Portland channel?
- 4—To what point should the fifty-sixth parallel be the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland channel, and what course should it follow between the points?
- 5—In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountain situated parallel to the coast, until its intersection with the one hundred and forty-fourth degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should not anywhere exist within the distance of ten marine leagues from the coast, then the boundary between the British and American territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinusoidal line of the coast and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues, was the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast or the mainland not exceeding ten marine leagues, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point on the fifty-sixth degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the one hundred and forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Greenwich?

6—If the foregoing questions should be answered in the affirmative, is it to be held that the findings will strike a severe blow at the arbitration of any future cases where there may be a conflict of colonial and American interests. No doubt is anywhere expressed but that Canada will abide loyally by the decision.

The Standard, commenting on the loss of a gateway to the Klondike and the islands strategically commanding the mouth of the Portland canal, says it is useless to dispute their confirmation to another power, however friendly and enlightened. This loss will be regretted deeply by patriotic Canadians. "We could wish that the result had been different," continues the Standard, "but we cannot doubt that the American commissioners, no less than Lord Alverstone, are perfectly convinced that as jurists they were giving effect to the purposes kept in view by the framers of the treaty."

The Daily News fears that Canadian resentment will take the form of revoking the preferential treatment now accorded the United Kingdom, and suggests that some arrangement might be reached with the United States to permit the bringing of the new Pacific line to the coast across American territory, similar to the right of way of the Canadian Pacific railroad across the state of Maine.

### PAPUAN NATIVES.

Dwarfs With Webbed Feet and a Race of Cannibals.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 20.—Advises received from the chief medical officer at Papua intimate that he has made most interesting discoveries during a recent expedition of the western portion of the territory in the shape of two new tribes.

One of these consists of dwarfs who have enormous webbed feet, and who build their dwellings in the centre of swamps. The other is a race of par- ticularly wild and repulsive cannibals, who live on stony areas of dry land which dot the lakes and other large stretches of water. To reach the main- land to obtain food supplies they paddle rafts over.

He said: "I believe it to be a fair and just settlement between two govern- ments, and I am very glad indeed that the majority of the commissioners could see their way clear to join in such an award, thus justifying the confidence of the two governments that a decision could be reached by jurists wholly from the two interested countries."

Senator Turner declined to discuss the statement of the Canadian commis- sioners, Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Ayles- worth.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A Canadian who has been most intimately and prominently associated with the Alaskan case said:

"It is the hardest blow the Imperial tie has ever received. The place Lord Alverstone filled was clearly that of agent for the British government. It will be a shock to the Canadian people to know that notwithstanding the professions of friendship and sympathy which the majority of the international court have so handsomely given for the purpose of handing over the Canadian territory to the United States, Canada has been not only spontaneous and zealous in defense of British territory, and has not hesitated to sacrifice blood and treasure in defence of the motherland. She must now face the fact that when imperial in- terest or friendship require it her ter- ritory may be handed over without the slightest hesitation. This marks a most serious epoch in the relations between Canada and the mother country."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Special opinions were submitted on the second and fifth questions by Lord Alverstone, Secretary Root and Senators Turner and Lodge, which will form part of the record, and in which the reasons for their conclusions are explained. As for the Associated Press has been official- ly informed that Lord Alverstone and the American commissioners rely upon these opinions to answer the criticisms of the Canadian members of the tribunal, these opinions assume more than a legal and technical inter- est. Lord Alverstone, in dealing with the second question recites his reasons for believing that the entrance of the Portland channel was at 54:45 north latitude. Lord Alverstone says: "It is impossible to resist the conclusions that the construction of the treaty now concerned for by Great Britain is an afterthought, never entered into by any officer of the British government during the life time of the makers of the treaty, and which originates at least sixty years after the treaty was signed."

The opinion of Mr. Aylesworth has not yet been turned in.

OTTAWA, Oct. 20.—In the senate today Senator Poirer, in drawing atten- tion to the Alaskan boundary award said he was not surprised that the tribunal had practically ceded all the territory to the United States. We wanted to live in peace and harmony with our neighbors, but he thought it was time to call a halt. The United States had established themselves to the west and north of the Canadian territory and he was entirely hemmed in. The next dispute would be in regard to the ownership of Hud- son's Bay, and if that went to a tri- bunal similar to the Alaskan boundary commission the result might be the same. If the United States discovered the north pole they would use it as a claim to Canadian territory. He therefore urged aid to Bernier's north pole project.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—"From a British viewpoint, the best that can be said of the settlement of the Alaskan bound- ary dispute is that it is over." In the foregoing words the Graphic strikes the keynote of a London press comment on the decision of the Alaskan boundary tribunal. This decision is generally denominated "the sur- render of British rights on the altar of American friendship." While there is no suggestion of personal criticism of either Lord Chief Justice Alverstone or the American commissioners, the tendency is to regard the Canadian commissioners as the heroes of the hour for their refusal to sign the document surrendering what they consid- ered to be the rights of the Dominion. The question of the effect of the deci- sion and the attitude of Canada to- wards the mother country is seriously raised, and in some quarters it is pre- dicted that the findings will strike a severe blow at the arbitration of any future cases where there may be a conflict of colonial and American inter- ests. No doubt is anywhere ex- pressed but that Canada will abide loyally by the decision.

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## BUSY AT THE CAPITAL

### The Actions Taken by the Liberal Members in Council.

### Government Efforts to Find Mr. McPhillips a Seat.

VICTORIA, Oct. 20.—At a meeting held last night the members of the Liberal party went into the fiscal question and a committee was appointed to go exhaustively into the subject independ- ent of government reports and prepare a memorandum for the information of the members before the meeting of the house.

A committee was also appointed to look after bye-election matters and de- cide what seats should be protested and arrange for fighting those which are opened for the return of the ministers.

A big Liberal rally was held here to- night at which J. A. Macdonald and other out of town members were the speakers.

Efforts are being made to induce A. McDonald, the member for Lillooet, to retire so that Attorney General McPhillips may have a chance to get a seat and remain in the ministry. John Houston, however, is protesting to the premier against this course, insisting on his own admission to the cabinet.

The British Columbia docket was reached this morning in the supreme court at Ottawa. The British Colum- bia members of the bar present were Sir Hibbert Tupper, Messrs. Davis, Bodwell and Morrison.

Hon. R. Prefontaine, minister of fish- eries, will visit British Columbia this week, owing to the intimacy of the session.

A bumper rally of Liberals here to night pledged Leader Macdonald its support amid cheers. Mr. Macdonald made a neat and telling speech. Mc- Innes and Henderson tendered him their hearty co-operation. Oliver, King, Wells and other members fol- lowed with similar declarations.

### DESPERATE STOCKHOLDERS

Riotous Proceedings at a New York Company Meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The stockhold- ers of the New York Building & Loan Banking company, for which Charles M. Preston is temporary receiver, stamp- ed the meeting called at the offices of the company to vote a stock assess- ment of 20 per cent. Only 200 of the 400 or 500 present could get into the room where the meeting was held. Those who got in made such an uproar that one of the stockholders, a policeman, telephoned the West Thirtieth street station for reserves.

When Lawyer James F. Eustis tried to explain the purpose of the assess- ment, the Protective League of Brook- ling, representing 3,000 stockholders, took charge of the meeting and passed reso- lutions declaring the call in contempt of court, a violation of the injunction of September 12, charging gross mis- management by the officers and direc- tors, demanding their resignation and denouncing the state banking authori- ties for "allowing an insolvent bank- ing concern to continue to do business for years."

Outside the building the street was almost blocked by the overflow, the fact that some 4,000 of the share- holders are Italians being responsible for the presence of many Italian women, many with their bank book in one hand and babies on the other arm. The large crowd, mostly poor people, clamored for admission to the building, packed the stairways leading to the third floor and condemned the conduct of the offi- cials of the company and directors.

When as many as possible had reached the room J. P. Eustis, brother of Mark Eustis, vice-president of the company, declared that the charges made against the company were false.

The remark was followed by threats and accusations against the officials, shouted from all parts of the room.

The ensuing disorder resulted in the call for the police.

Counsel for the Protective League said the company was in the hands of a receiver, and that the officers had no legal right to call the meeting. The announcement was greeted with cries of "Turn the robbers out," "Make the officers pay the deficit," "Send them to Sing Sing."

"Talk about Miller's syndicate," shouted one man, "why it was a 1-2-6 proposition compared with this."

### CRAZED WITH FEAR.

A San Francisco Burglar Kills Him- self to Avoid Arrest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Crazed by fear of arrest in connection with the robbery of the Manhattan hotel at Point Richmond last Saturday night, George Nottingham, son of a wealthy prominent resident of Walnut Creek shot and killed himself in the room of his former wife at 120 Noe street.

After the robbery of the hotel the two men made their escape, going in the direction of West Berkeley. Deputy Sheriff Malton and Lindley were in- formed of the robbery and started in pursuit as soon as possible. At Mun- day's saloon, on the corner of San Pan- dora and University avenues, in West Berke- ley, the two deputies met the brothers and Malton spoke to them, not suspect- ing that he had overtaken the men whom he was after. The four were in conversation for about two minutes, when George Nottingham jumped be- hind his brother, drew two revolvers and opened fire. Malton pulled his gun and returned the fire.

The brothers then retreated down

University avenue toward the West Berkeley station. Malton and Lindley, following closely kept up the fight. After the battle had covered two blocks the men dropped behind some bushes and made off in the darkness.

Walter Nottingham, the younger of the two men, was arrested at Martine and made a complete confession. The whereabouts of his brother could not be ascertained, although it was suspected that he had made his escape to this side of the bay.

Early yesterday morning he entered the room of Hattie Nottingham, his di- vorced wife, living with her father at 120 Noe street, and seated himself on the side of the bed. Leaning over her he kissed his divorced wife and whis- pered, "Will you forgive me, Hattie?" Before the startled woman had time to realize what he was going to do two pistol shots rang out and the lifeless body of Nottingham fell to the floor.

The dead man left a note in which he exonerated his brother of intentional wrong doing, saying that he committed the crime and forced his brother to partic- ipate in it while he (George) was under the beneficial influence of some drug.

The brothers are suspected of the hold-up and robbery of some trainmen in Berkeley on Saturday night and the police of this city have discovered more than casual evidence which leads them to believe that the two brothers were concerned in several highway robberies and saloon hold-ups which have occur- red in this city during the past few months.

### A LONDON MYSTERY.

The Remains of Miss Hickman Found in Richmond Park.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The disappear- ance of a woman doctor, Miss Hick- man, which has been a sensation here for the past two months, has been par- tially cleared up by the finding of her body in an unfrequented part of Rich- mond park. The remains were horribly decomposed, the head having been en- tirely separated from the body, appar- ently by the gnawing of rats.

Miss Hickman, who was a fully qual- ified doctor of medicine, was performing her duties at the Richmond hospi- tal on the afternoon of September 15, when she left the hospital. Since that time the police of the whole country have unavailingly searched for her. She was a healthy woman, 29 years of age, and took nothing with her except a few pounds sterling in cash.

The reason for Miss Hickman's dis- appearance is a complete mystery. Ow- ing to the decomposition of the body and the fact that it was badly gnawed by rats, the remains were only identified by means of a medal which Miss Hick- man won in a swimming competition and by her ambulance cross.

### IN THE RING.

Gans and McGovern Given Decisions Over Opponents.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Joe Gans, the lightweight champion, had the better of the six round fight with Eddy Kennedy of Pittsburgh at the Southern Athletic club tonight.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Terry McGovern got the decision over Jimmy Briggs of Chelsea at the Criterion Athletic club tonight in the 15th round.

For ten rounds the ex-champion seemed to have lost his old time un- ming. Towards the end, however, by superior ring generalship, he held the Chelsea boy at his mercy, and got the decision on points. McGovern was unable to land a decisive blow, however, McGovern received a severe pummeling during the early part of the battle, which was chiefly in-fighting. Briggs was at his best at this style and raised blow after blow upon McGovern's wind and neck in every clinch. In the breakaway also McGovern seemed weak, and well directed blows in the fourth and ninth rounds sent him to the floor. At the end of the tenth he adopted an open style of fighting and had everything his own way until the end.

### WHAT DETROIT WANTS.

Urges Resumption of Reciprocity Ne- gotiations.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—The De- troit board of commerce at a general meeting tonight urged the immediate re- convening of the joint high commis- sion for the purpose of negotiating a reci- procity treaty with Canada. The reso- lution says: "The disappointment of the Canadian people at the failure of the British gov- ernment to grant reciprocity advantages corresponding with their own preferen- tial tariff, and the purpose of the Cana- dian government to take the initiative in reconvening the joint high commis- sion, combine to make this an opportune time for entering anew upon negotia- tions looking to reciprocal trade agree- ments, while the growing independence of Canadian industries, the possible ad- option of a system of preferential tariff applicable to all British colonies and dependencies, and the movement for raising the Dominion tariff, especially upon our manufactured goods, in case a reciprocity treaty is not negotiated, all give warning of the danger of delay."

### CRIME WILL OUT.

North Yakima Man Arrested Here for Fraud and Larceny.

Dick Bragdon, alias James Black, was arrested here yesterday evening on a warrant charging him with a series of frauds and larcenies committed at North Yakima, Wash. Bragdon arrived in Rossland some days ago, and shortly after his arrival Police Chief Bradshaw was asked to look out for him by the Yakima authorities. The man wanted was readily located, and word to this effect was sent to the Yakima police. Last evening Marshal Ronald Grant ar- rested here J. Bragdon, and on the same train came the fugitive's wife. A warrant was sworn out before Wil- liam B. Townsend, J. P., and executed shortly after the train arrived, Brag- don being found with his wife in a hotel. He will be taken south this morning by Marshal Grant, having waived extradi- tion proceedings.

### YOU WILL MAKE MONEY IF YOU ADVERTISE IN THE ROSS- LAND MINER.

**BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL**

**Award Made and Signed by Four of the Commissioners.**

**Canada's Representatives Refuse to Attach Signatures.**

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—The Alaskan boundary commission will have one more meeting. It will be public, and will be held at noon tomorrow at the Foreign Office. At that time and place the arbitration agreement which was verbally agreed upon Saturday and exclusively cabled to the Associated Press at the time, and which today has been confirmed, will be read.

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—The London Daily Telegraph commenting editorially on the Associated Press exclusive announcement on Saturday of an agreement which had been arrived at in the boundary arbitration says: "In ordinary circumstances no more importance would attach to such an announcement than would be accorded to the usual gossip at the close of an inquiry of this sort, but the Associated Press has gained a well earned reputation for the accuracy of its reports on international questions which have their centre in London."

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—The Alaskan decision will not be publicly given out before tomorrow.

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—Elihu Root, one of the American commissioners, denies that any verbal or other kind of announcement of the decision in the Alaskan boundary dispute has been given out. The official announcement is expected to be given out tomorrow.

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—A draft of the decision reached between the Alaskan boundary commissioners as announced by the Associated Press was signed by a majority of the commissioners this evening. Mr. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jette, the Canadian commissioners, refused to sign.

The decision grants all the American contentions with the exception of the one relating to the Portland channel.

The signatories were Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, and Senator Lodge, Senator Turner and Secretary Root, the American commissioners. They constituted a majority and insured finality.

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—Few of the morning papers published editorial articles on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal. The Daily Telegraph expresses extreme satisfaction that an agreement has been reached, because failure would have been a blow to the policy still in its frail and tender infancy of referring differences of this nature to arbitration. The paper hopes no attempt on either side will be made to reckon up scores or to claim a victory, but that the decision will be accepted in good faith. It adds that the Canadians must recognize it to be better, not only for the Dominion but for the Empire, than the United States and Great Britain live on terms of friendship and cooperation, than that in every frontier dispute Canada should get the better of the Republic.

whether the strip be only a mile wide or ten miles of forty the Canadians cannot reach their without crossing American territory.

**FINDS AT POPLAR**

**NEW LEDGES DISCOVERED THAT CARRY GOOD VALUES IN GOLD.**

**STRIKE ON GOLD HILL—OTHER LEDGES FOUND IN THE MOUNTAINS.**

**POPLAR, Oct. 17.**—An important strike was made on the Gold Hill claim on Thursday. This claim is owned by David Dover and associates of Nelson. Work had up to Thursday been confined to a couple of two foot veins carrying considerable free gold and arsenical iron. The ore from these smaller veins went up as high as \$20 to the ton.

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its tributaries has rendered the operation of the river steamers impossible. No word has been received as to how much freight is lying at White Horse, but it is conservatively estimated that the amount is between 1500 and 2000 tons.

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—At the Goldsmiths' Company banquet to the commissioners tonight the absence from the gathering of Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, was noticeable.

**O. Douglas Scholefield, son of the late Rev. Mr. Scholefield, and brother of the provincial librarian, E. T. O. Scholefield, and Kenneth Scholefield, of the provincial printing office, was accidentally killed at the Newton mine, Port Renfrew, where he had been employed for some time. Just before quitting work on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Scholefield and another went to the site of six holes, charged with gelignite. There was some delay in igniting the last fuse, the first ones exploding before they had time to get away.**

**The town of Trail is already feeling the benefit of the increased activity and the payroll that the community has been materially strengthened.**

**From all parts of the lower Fraser valley come reports of loss to farmers on account of the wet weather interfering with the planting operations.**

**The fire at Cumberland is still burning. A crosscut is being driven to gain access to the seat of the combustion.**

**The question of registering voters for the approaching court of revision which establishes the voters' list on which the next Dominion election will be contested has arisen among local politicians, but on inquiry the fact is elicited that no new names can be added to the list at this juncture.**

**Dr. R. H. Brett of Banff, has returned from the new gold diggings on the trail of Wild Dr. Lindsay of Calgary, he went to the district, shortly after the first discovery was reported, and staked on Marshall creek.**

**The Junior Liberal association of Vancouver, at its annual meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Capt. W. Hart-**

**OTTAWA, Oct. 19.**—In the house this morning Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at this late date in the session the government could not take up Walter Scott's bill to amend the mounted police act of 1889 as a public measure.

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**BUSY AT MILL SITE**

**MUCH ACTIVITY AT ROSSLAND POWER COMPANY'S NEW PLANT.**

**SIXTY MEN NO FORCE TO BE LARGELY INCREASED.**

**(From Tuesday's Daily.)** A number of Rosslanders took advantage of Sunday to visit the Rossland Power company's mill site on the Columbia river, where marked activity is being displayed on the initial construction work for the War Eagle-Centre Star concentrator. About sixty men are employed at the present time, and this force will be increased from time to time in the near future, depending in large measure on the celerity with which building material is delivered on the ground.

**An effort is being made at the present juncture to get the concrete foundations for the heavy machinery in shape. It is also a desideratum to complete the mill buildings as rapidly as possible while the weather is favorable.**

**The town of Trail is already feeling the benefit of the increased activity and the payroll that the community has been materially strengthened.**

**LISTS ARE CLOSED**

**TOO LATE TO ENTER VOTERS THIS FALL AND WHY.**

**NOTES ON THE SYSTEM OF REGISTERING VOTES IN ROSSLAND.**

**The question of registering voters for the approaching court of revision which establishes the voters' list on which the next Dominion election will be contested has arisen among local politicians, but on inquiry the fact is elicited that no new names can be added to the list at this juncture.**

**On November 2 of the semi-annual statutory court of revision will be held. At that time John Kirkup, collector of votes, will strike any names off the list in respect to which satisfactory evidence is adduced to demonstrate that the names are improperly on the list.**

**The present procedure is under the Election Act, by which these semi-annual revisions are made regardless of pending elections save when the special revision required for an election comes within sixty days of the regular revision in which event the latter is rendered unnecessary and void.**

**Yesterday several parties applied to be placed on the voters' list under the impression that their votes would be included in the list to be used in the next Federal election, provided this takes place during the winter months. They were informed, however, that this could not be done. One man asked to have his name put on the list between the last court of revision and September 30, and unless a valid objection is registered the application will be granted.**

**NOT IN SIGHT YET**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC ENGINEMEN NOT LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.**

**WHERE MATTERS STAND AT PRESENT MOMENT ON THE ROAD.**

**(From Tuesday's Daily.)** Dispatches relating to the demand by Pacific division locomotive engineers and firemen for an increase of wages from the Canadian Pacific have not stated the facts correctly, according to engineers running in and out of Rossland. The engineers have asked for an increase of wages amount-

ing to thirteen per cent, and the firemen will necessarily receive a similar increase, inasmuch as firemen's wages are based on a percentage of the remuneration received by engineers. The increasing of engineers' pay would naturally carry with it larger remuneration for firemen, and the organizations representing both classes of engineers have acted as a unit in the present demand upon the Canadian Pacific. The grievance committee met in conference at Montreal recently, and after the claims of the division engineers had been set forth a schedule was drafted calling for the thirteen per cent increase already referred to, and this is now in the hands of the executive. Negotiations are under way not reached the stage that would justify the alarmist reports as to the probabilities of a strike. Telegraphic dispatches would seem to indicate that trouble was inevitable, but local men do not expect that this will be the case. It is thought that an arrangement will be arrived at in Winnipeg and trouble will be averted, in fact the possibility of a strike has not entered into the matter seriously as yet, except as it is talked of as an alternative in the event of the men being compelled to enforce their requests. Should all available negotiations fail it is still essential that a poll of the order be taken, and some days will be required to complete this. Then a majority of voters is required to carry a strike, so that a number of eventualities exist whereby serious trouble may be avoided.

**JOHN MORLEY'S TALK**

**ATTACKED THE NEW TARIFF PROGRAM IN A SPEECH AT MANCHESTER.**

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL FINLAY IS ALSO OPPOSING FREE-TRADE IDEA.**

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—John Morley, M.P., the former Liberal chief secretary for Ireland, who was in semi-retirement while writing his "Life of William Ewart Gladstone," returned to active political life tonight and took his place in the fighting line against the protectionist policy of the present government. In the historic Free Trade hall at Manchester the biographer of Cobden and Gladstone addressed an audience which filled the large edifice, arousing immense enthusiasm by an eloquent and spirited attack on the new policy, against which he declared he was arrayed with the whole weight of authority, both practical and theoretical. So raw and unthoughtful were the proposals launched in this country that men of all parties, Liberals and Conservatives, were united in opposition to them. The country, continued Mr. Morley, was invited to let its ancient towers, like Cobden's Bright Field, up to cheap auction; but when he thought how right Cobden and Bright had been as to free trade, the French treaty of 1860, the Crimean war and the American war, he was not going to apologize for them.

**Proceeding to refute the assertion that free trade had been a failure Mr. Morley pointed to the enormous growth in all branches of trade under that policy and said that under free trade wages had risen 15 per cent, while the average price of food had fallen thirty per cent. He declared that free imports were the only key to the national prosperity, and to tamper with this was to endanger the national existence.**

**Premier Balfour had said he wanted to regain liberty, and he offered a choice of fetters or manacles. The government's proposals would do deadly mischief. Old free traders like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, were agreed that the abandonment of free trade meant the limiting of the purchasing power of the country. The Canadians, the speaker said, were not going to admit effective British competition in cotton goods, iron or steel.**

**Speaking at Inverness today, Sir Robert Finlay, the attorney-general, said he did not favor the taxation of food as a method of giving preference to the colonies. He thought the threat of retaliatory duties to be a strong weapon with which the government might secure wider markets for British goods. He doubted the efficacy of a preferential treatment to the end of consolidating the empire, and said he thought an imperial council, in which the colonies would have a share in the affairs of the empire, would do more to bring about consolidation than any conceivable tariff system.**

**DOG'S, SAYS DOWIE.** The Zion Leader Objects to Criticisms From the Outside.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 19.**—In his address at the noon meeting Dr. Dowie alluded to some clergymen as "mean dogs," and others whose criticisms of him had been published in the newspapers he said were working for the devil. Of the 3000 or over that were assembled when the noon meeting began less than half remained when Dowie had finished speaking.

**Twelve companies of the Zion hosts, numbering seventy persons each, engaged in a house-to-house canvass of the city. Each company was divided into bands of ten, every band having a captain.**

**Later Dr. Dowie, accompanied by Mrs. Dowie, his son and Deacon W. F. Kindie, called on Mayor Low at the city hall and told the mayor that his people had respect for New York and admired the mayor for what he had done. He thanked the mayor for the police protection and, receiving assurance of the mayor's pleasure, departed with the Zion salute. "Peace be unto thee, brother," to which the mayor responded: "Thank you, sir."**

**SITUATION IN THE EAST**

**Russia Is Ready to Hold Manchuria at All Hazards.**

**Reports That a Compromise With Japan Is Likely.**

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph asserts that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, is strongly in favor of an amicable settlement with Japan. The correspondent also says that Count Lamsdorff, whose influence over the czar is extremely slight, emphasizes the danger of external complications and the eagerness of the United States to profit by the favorable opportunity to insist upon the fulfillment of Russia's pledges respecting Manchuria.

**LONDON, Oct. 19.**—Cabling from Tientsin, the correspondent of the Standard says the Chinese governor of the Shan-Si province reports that General Tung Fu Siang is attacking the Russians in Mongolia. The correspondent explains that this possibly refers to some interference with Russian surveying parties on the Urga Kailgan railway line.

**PARIS, Oct. 19.**—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, says that Russian interests in Manchuria must be safeguarded. The powers understand this, but Japan seriously contemplates insisting that the evacuation be effected on October 8th. The danger of war, however, had been averted.

**PARIS, Oct. 19.**—Like other cities in the far east Pekin is perplexed by the reports from various points of events pertaining to a Russo-Japanese war. The opinion prevails here that Russia proposes to hold all she has gained in Manchuria and refrain for the present from further advances into Corea. It is also believed that Russia is convinced that no nation except Japan thinks of contesting her position, and having assembled a fleet and army which she considers strong enough to repel any Japanese attack, she is awaiting developments in Japan's policy.

**A majority of the Russian ships have left Port Arthur since the manoeuvres for an unknown destination, and it is supposed that some of them are cruising on the shores of Corea watching Matsumoto and other ports.**

**The Japanese ships, whose presence of Ma-Sam-Pho caused the report that Japan had occupied that port, have sailed probably in the direction of Sasebo, Japan.**

**ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.**—A story is current in military and diplomatic circles here to the effect that the czar recently telegraphed Admiral Alekseyev, Russian viceroy in the far east, regarding Russo-Japanese relations, and saying that Russian interests must be maintained by force of arms, if necessary. The viceroy is said to have replied to this message by demanding 50,000 additional troops.

**CRASHES IN BALTIMORE. Suspensions of Two Trust Companies Cause a Semi-Panic.**

**BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.**—The Maryland Trust company, capitalized at \$2,000,000 closed its doors today. The suspension is due to the failure of the company to obtain a loan of two million dollars in London. The suspension of the Maryland Trust company caused a run on the Union Trust company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, which also resulted in that company's suspension.

**This has been a day of marked excitement and subdued anxiety in the financial and business circles of Baltimore, and a day of rumors as well. Fortunately the rumors, circulated to were allayed before they reached any abnormal proportions.**

**The day began with the announcement of the failure of the Maryland Trust company, and except to a few it came like a thunderbolt, spreading consternation everywhere. To a Christian church, the company had long been struggling with undusted securities; that it sustained heavy withdrawals of deposits, and that finally, on Saturday last, it had failed to tide over its difficulties by securing a \$2,000,000 loan in London.**

**While this factor was being discussed the suspension of the Union Trust company was announced, and it was the latter event which happened at a late hour in the day that gave still further uneasiness.**

**One of the rumors, however, assumed a more definite shape than the others and it is well known that at the request of another trust company the clerk of the circuit court kept his office open an hour later than usual to accommodate one more applicant for a receivership, but the applicant did not materialize and the day passed with the assurances of the local financiers that all perils of a panic had passed.**

**MISSIONARY CONVENTION.** Proceedings of the International Body in Session at Detroit.

**THURSDAY... WORKING**

**TUNNEL ON SHOWS GO**

**PLACER MINE STAND-T**

**POPLAR, Oct. 19.**—The Lucky Jack mine, which gives the lead still show average which from the portal claim promises to what the Little Leadville, the Independence, the Creek, and Rossland, The Gr Limited, which overgroup and the Swedish force at work ties. On the Sw for the present stripping of the l of determining wh comprehensive sca ed to the very b company, through Morgan has acquir Poplar creek suffi stamp mill and to compressor plants, long before the th stamp mill on Pe heard.

**The Poplar Creek company, which is owned by Charles Marquis & Gilbert, the original discoverer of the lead, has been steadily proceeding with their property. This scheme postpones water rights on the mine. It is said that behind the scheme the opening of two-steps and the arrives active open sumed.**

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**MUCH FREE GOLD ORE**

SECTION BETWEEN CITY AND  
VELVET HAS MANY  
LEDGES.

WHAT PRACTICAL MAN THINKS  
OF DISTRICT'S RE-  
SOURCES.

That there is between Rossland and the Velvet mine a strong zone of free-milling ore is maintained in some quarters, together with the belief that marked development would follow the opening of the section in question by a wagon road. The proposed Rossland-Velvet wagon road would accomplish the desired result, and if the arguments advanced in the quarters referred to are substantiated it is apparent that Rosslanders have neglected a most important section of the Rossland district.

Among those who hold strong and disinterested opinions on the subject is P. H. Craven, lessee of the I. X. L. mine and O. K. stamp mill. Mr. Craven is certainly qualified to pass an opinion on the subject. He has been a practical mining man for seventeen years, not a mine manager in the ordinary sense, but a practical working miner and mill man who has operated properties in various parts of the Pacific northwest on the leasing system similar to that under which the I. X. L. is now being worked. It is with free-milling ores that Mr. Craven is most familiar. In California and Idaho he has operated properties in his own interests and made successful propositions. At the I. X. L. he is securing excellent returns for the time and labor devoted to the task, and it will be generally admitted that on his record Mr. Craven's opinion on the subject of free-milling ores is well worth consideration.

"If there were facilities for taking machinery into the section between Rossland and the Velvet I would start work there tomorrow. I have spent considerable time in going over the ground and am satisfied that there are a number of strong free-milling veins that will pay well. The inducements for the man with limited capital are especially good. You may not know that when a man is operating a property on his own account he can accomplish results with an outfit that cannot be approached by a mining company. For instance, I have put up a ten-stamp mill in Idaho for \$2700. This was equipped with second-hand machinery and the construction work was done as cheaply as was compatible with stability. Now if there were facilities for getting mining machinery to the various properties in the section described there are a number of properties that would be worth developing. The one I have particularly in view is the Burlington. With a moderate amount of mining machinery the property could be made to yield a tonnage sufficient to keep a five-stamp mill in operation, and a mill could be located at a convenient point for securing water at a figure that would surprise those unfamiliar with the results that can be accomplished when such plants are put in by the men who intend to operate them personally.

"I have no doubt that this ore will mill and concentrate most satisfactorily and there are a number of properties in the same mineral belt carrying ore with the same characteristics. A few of these claims I have seen myself, and I am informed that there are others where the ore is of a similar nature. It will be impossible to accomplish anything toward the opening of these properties until some facilities are afforded for getting machinery to the ground. The important feature of the matter is that these free-milling properties do not require to stand idle until someone with capital can be induced to take them up. Practical men with small capital can go ahead and place the claims on a profit-producing basis, and I feel sure this would be the case in respect to the district in question. Personally I would be glad to have the opportunity, and should think the importance of opening up a district with such opportunities would be sufficient inducement for the province to proceed with the construction of the Rossland-Velvet road, which would give access to the properties along the line of the survey."

That the section between Rossland and the Velvet mine possesses these free-milling ledges does not seem to have been generally known in the past, else the efforts to secure the construction of the road to the Velvet would not have been permitted to relax, especially after a preliminary appropriation had been secured.

**TO CUT OUT ARCS**

MAYOR DEAN HAS ANOTHER  
SUGGESTION FOR RE-  
TRENCHMENT.

THINKS STRONG INCANDESCENT  
LAMPS SUFFICIENT IN SOME  
CASES.

Mayor Dean's latest idea is that better service can be secured and economy promoted by cutting down the number of arc lamps in use throughout the city and replacing them with 22-c. p. incandescent lamps. This was embodied in an address to council last night at the regular meeting, followed by a notice that his worship would move at next meeting for a rearrangement of the lights in the city.

Mayor Dean stated that in his opinion the question of retrenchment in the city's lighting bill should be taken

up forthwith; in fact, that it should have been broached months ago but that it had been a tedious task to secure a definite reply to the request for reduced rates from the lighting company. He was satisfied, however, that a number of arc lights could be abolished and incandescent lamps substituted. The saving would enable more of the smaller lights to be used, thereby securing better service and at the same time securing economy on lighting account. He instanced the arc lamps at Spokane street and First avenue, Butler street, south, Davis street south and the corner of Davis street and Le Roi avenue as among those for which 32-c. p. lamps could be substituted, and recommended council to give the matter close consideration before next week.

The matter was not discussed in open council, but informally some difference of opinion developed. Alderman Embleton is of the opinion that to reduce the number of lights would have a prejudicial effect on the morals of the town, and that an increased police force would be required. Other aldermen testified that the complaint of their constituents now was that there were not sufficient lights, and that the suggested reduction would cause a storm of protests.

It was resolved that in future a man employed on the city waterworks would be required to sleep in the fire hall for the purpose of turning on the reserve tanks in case of an alarm requiring extra water pressure. This is in line with the other precautions adopted during the year with a view to improving the city's fire protective system.

Last night's meeting of council was brief, and little or no business of importance was broached beyond the points specified. Twenty minutes sufficed to dispatch the entire business presented to council and an adjournment was taken for a week.

**POWER COMPANY'S BUSINESS.**

Vice-President of West Kootenay Company on Local Matters.

"The company's affairs are in excellent shape, business is increasing steadily and we are very hopeful for the future," said W. M. Doull, of Montreal, yesterday. Mr. Doull is vice-president of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, and is here on his annual trip. He will preside at the annual meeting of the company, taking place this afternoon.

For the past four or five years Mr. Doull has been an annual visitor to the Rossland camp, his considerable vested interests here constituting him a keen observer of the course of events in this district of the Kootenays, while the nature of the business transacted by his company affords him a barometer of local conditions.

Touching on the West Kootenay power company's business, Mr. Doull stated that while the number of lights in use had fallen off considerably the demand for power had improved. The company had gone no further with the suggested enlargement of the plant at Bonington Falls, but if the outcome of the inauguration of concentration in the Rossland camp was as far reaching as is expected, it would be necessary to develop more power and the matter would then be gone into. The company's profits to date had all gone into improvements to the plant and equipment, with the result that it was possible to dispose of power at the present favorable figures.

At today's annual meeting of shareholders a large majority of the shareholders will be represented.

**AROUND THE CITY**

**DIED**—In Rossland October 20th Mrs. Frederick Foster, beloved wife of Frederick Foster, Vernon, B. C. Funeral announcement later.

Good advertising and lots of it attracted a crowded house to the "Millionaire Tramp" company's production at the opera house last night. The performance was good, and elicited hearty rounds of applause during its progress.

The Canadian Pacific has let a contract to W. P. Tierney & Co., of Nelson, for the construction of the loop spur to connect the Rossland Power company's mill near Trail with the main line, and Mr. Tierney arrived on the scene last night with his construction crew, which is to start work at once. The loop will be approximately a mile and a quarter in length.

**PERSONAL**

Otto H. Becker, travelling freight agent of the Canadian Pacific, spent yesterday in the city, accompanied by his wife and mother.

J. W. Astley, superintendent of the Snowshoe mine, is in the city today.

W. E. C. Koch, of Nelson, was in the city yesterday.

Phil J. Hickey, manager of the Ivanhoe mine at McLaughlin, was in the city last night en route to Spokane.

Miss Harries returned to the city last night after having attended the Nelson assizes for several days in the capacity of stenographer.

Andrew G. Larson returned to the city last night after a business trip to the Lardeau.

George S. Waterlow, of London, vice-chairman of the Snowshoe mine, arrived in the city last night from Victoria, where he has been ill for a week or so.

Mr. Waterlow is now recovering from his indisposition. He was accompanied by Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the company.

H. D. Cameron and J. Cunningham returned last night from Poplar creek, where they spent part of the summer. They are registered at the Hoffman House.

**BANNER PRESENTED.**

Rossland Hive of Lady Macabees Receives Standard of Success.

The handsome golden and silk banner recently captured by Rossland Hive. Ladies of the Macabees of the World, is now formally in the keeping of the hive.

The official presentation of the golden took place last night, and was made the motive for a pleasant and interesting gathering at Union hall.

The attendance was not large, owing doubtless in some measure to counter attractions, but the gathering was enthusiastic and represented the element in the hive whose energy and perseverance was instrumental in capturing the provincial banner for the Golden City.

Commander Deslites, of the Knights of the Macabees, presided. The stage was harmoniously decorated with giant flags and banners from the lodge rooms of both orders. The program opened with an exhibition of club singing by Miss Hilda Adams, who proved to be a graceful and skilled wielder of the instruments. Francis Xavier Moore followed in a vocal selection, which was rendered in such excellent style that the audience demanded an encore. Mrs. T. Burns Linton marked "The Ruffles Tea Party" with a marked appreciation of the dialect and humorous aspects of the selection that won repeated rounds of applause, graciously acknowledged in an encore. Miss Sutton then played a violin solo with marked excellence that took the audience by storm. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Fitzgibbon.

The concluding feature of the program was the presentation of the beautiful banner to Mrs. Malcolm, lady commander of Rossland Hive. The presentation address was made by William J. Nelson in a neat speech replete with witty remarks and congratulatory references to the admirable work of the ladies. Mrs. Malcolm's response was brief but felicitous. She announced amid applause that the motto of Rossland lodge would be "What we have, we'll hold."

**TRADES AND LABOR.**

A Deputation From National Congress at Ottawa.

**OTTAWA, Oct. 20**—A deputation representing the National Trades and Labor congress, which recently met at Quebec, waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir William Mulock this morning and asked the government to consider that organization as the only representative of purely Canadian labor, expressing the belief that goods consumed in Canada should be made in Canada by Canadian workmen.

In Canada by Canadian workmen, and that the duty on shoes be increased ten per cent, that the union label be registered, that the fair wage system government contracts and that government work be done by day labor, etc. Sir William promised due consideration.

**BECOMES INDEPENDENT.**

**ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20**—The Daily Telegraph, for thirty-five years recognized as one of the leading Liberal organs of New Brunswick, this morning editorially announced its political independence. This follows in opposition to the government's transcontinental railway project, now before the senate.

**STERN'S CASE.**

The Contractor Accused of Defrauding Uncle Sam.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 20**—Leopold J. Stern, the Baltimore contractor arrested in Toronto under two warrants charging false pretences in the supply to the United States government of satchels for rural delivery carriers, was given a preliminary hearing in the police court today. Stern, not guilty assistant District Attorney Taggart reviewed the charges against Stern, who he said submitted a bill and received money for satchel straps which he never furnished.

The defense contended that the United States did agree that Stern should furnish the satchels without the straps, the government supplying him with certain straps, known as the Lamb straps, which only one concern could furnish.

Postoffice Inspector Mayer, who worked up the case against Stern, testified as to conversations with him, furnishing the satchels without the straps, the government supplying him with certain straps, known as the Lamb straps, which only one concern could furnish.

**A GODERICH MAN KILLED.**

**GODERICH, Ont., Oct. 20**—Fred Love, superintendent of the Goderich Elevator and Transit company, was instantly killed by an elevator shoveler yesterday afternoon.

# We Paid \$100,000

For Ligozone—Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

This company, after testing Ligozone for two years in the most difficult germ diseases, paid \$100,000 for the American rights. That is by far the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

We publish this fact to show you the value of Ligozone. The most worthless product may have great claims made about it; but men don't pay a price like that save for a discovery of remarkable worth to humanity.

**Kills Inside Germs.**

Ligozone alone kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. It is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. Ligozone destroys at once and forever the cause of any germ disease.

And there is no other way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison to the tissues. Ligozone alone can attack a trouble that is caused by inside germs; and it cures diseases which medicine never cures.

**Liquid Oxygen.**

Ligozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Pauli, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in stable

form into the blood that no germ could live in any membrane or tissue. Ligozone does that. Oxygen is Nature's greatest tonic—the very source of vitality. Its effects are exhilarating—purifying, vitalizing. Nothing else in the world is so good for you. But germs are vegetables; and this excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter.

We spend 14 days in making each bottle of Ligozone; but the result is liquid oxygen—a product which will cure diseases which no medical skill can cure without it. It is now employed in every great hospital, and indorsed by every medical authority, the world over.

**Germ Diseases.**

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Athassa—Anemia	Hay Fever—Influenza
Bad Croup	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Lecurioses
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Cancer	Malaria—Neuralgia
Colic—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Psoriasis
Cough—Croup	Pleurisy—Quincy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Cataract—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis

**PHOENIX AFFAIRS.**

Hospital Improvement—The Meat Business—An Escape.

**PHOENIX, B. C., Oct. 20**—The new septic tank for the Phoenix general hospital is being completed by L. Y. Birnie, who has the contract for its installation. This is said to be the most approved system of disposing of sewage.

Within a day or two George S. Waterlow of London, England, vice-chairman of the company owning the Snowshoe mine here, is expected to arrive for his annual visit of inspection. He has been somewhat indisposed while visiting the coast, but is now said to be in better health. Mr. Waterlow is one of the best friends the Boundary ever had.

John Lewis, an employee of the Granby mines, who fell into the giant ore crusher at the Knob Hill the other day, was most fortunately not seriously injured. No bones were broken, but he was pretty badly bruised before he was got out of the large machine.

Arrangements are being made by the Hospital Ladies' Aid Society for the annual ball for the benefit of that institution, which will take place this year on November 13th. This ball is one of the events of the year.

Charles A. DeBrisay, the right of way agent of the V. & E. branch of the Great Northern, still continues to make visits to this camp; it is presumed in connection with his special business.

The new butcher shop of the Union Meat company was opened in this city last Saturday, the killing of beef having been started a day or two previous at the slaughter house, built just east of the city. In a day or two the Greenwood branch will be opened, and as soon as it can be done the branch at Grand Forks will also be started.

The three shops will be supplied from the Phoenix slaughter house. Blake Wilson, manager of P. Burns & Co., of Nelson, with Charles Ehrlich, manager at Greenwood for the same firm, were recent visitors in the city.

**IN BOUNDARY MINES.**

Oro Denoro Machinery—Shipments From Wellington Camp.

**PHOENIX, B. C., Oct. 20**—Work is steadily progressing on the installation of the seven-drill compressor plant at the Oro Denoro, and it will probably be completed and the machine in operation in about a week. After that it is expected that there will be room for more employees at this property, as ore shipments are to be increased at once.

While the new cylinders, to take the place of those which exploded a few weeks ago in the 60-drill Granby compressor, are being manufactured at Sherbrooke, Que., the old steam plant is being utilized at the company's properties in Phoenix. The new cylinders have been shipped from the makers, and are expected to arrive here shortly.

Shipments from the Snowshoe have fallen off lately, and the force at the mine has been somewhat reduced, all because the smelter could not use quite as much ore for the time being. This, however, will doubtless be remedied shortly, and the force increased once more.

Outside work at the Snowshoe mine is being crowded as fast as possible during the present good weather, and as a result the force at work on these properties is larger than for some time past, being in excess of 350 men. By the time wet or snowy weather here there will probably be need for these and more men underground in the mines.

Wellington camp is now shipping an average of nearly two cars of ore per day, the ore all going to the Boundary Falls smelter, and coming from the Athelstan, Winnipeg and Jack Pot mines, and being specially desired at the reduction works to mix with ores from other mines.

Half of the cutting out of the right of way for the new electric power line from Phoenix to Greenwood is now completed by the gang employed by Contractor D. P. Barber, and the men are now working on the lower half, towards Greenwood.

**CHINA AND RUSSIA**

A TREATY LATELY SIGNED RELATIVE TO DISPOSAL OF MANCHURIA.

THE BEAR CONTRIVES TO GAIN SOME SUBSTANTIAL ADVANTAGES.

**BERLIN, Oct. 20**—The correspondent of a Berlin newspaper quotes the Vostochki Vestnik, a journal published in the far east, as authority for the statement that Paul Lessar, Russian minister to China, has concluded a treaty with China which gives Russia practical control of Manchuria, although under a nominal Chinese government. Russia undertakes to conduct any war arising with a third power from the new treaty.

The treaty provides that the appointment and dismissal of the governor general and commander-in-chief of the prefects in Manchuria shall be effected by the Chinese government in agreement with the Russian diplomatic representatives.

The Chinese troops stationed in the three provinces of Manchuria shall be under Russian control, but if the maintaining order and suppressing brigandage, Russia is to have the right of using her own troops to this end. Trading in Manchuria and the exploration of the mines there is prohibited except to Russians and Chinese.

The customs are to be under joint Chinese and Russian control. The railroads become Chinese property on mutual agreement at the end of twenty years. The posts and telegraphs are to be under Russian and Chinese control, and disputes are to be settled by a Russian referee.

Event of war with a third power arising from the new treaty, it will be conducted by Russia and China in co-operation; should China withdraw her co-operation, Russia will fight the war alone, and in the event of victory China shall cede Manchuria to Russia and immediately withdraw all her civil and military officials.

The Chinese signature to the treaty are given as Erhoseh Tehin Wan Wen, Schai Hun Tai and Tchang Tchli.

**VICTIMS OF THE SEA**

THE STEAMER SOUTH PORTLAND WRECKED ON BLANCO REEF.

ONE MAN IS DEAD AND TWENTY-ONE PEOPLE ARE MISSING.

**MARSHFIELD, Ore., Oct. 20**—The steamer South Portland, which sailed from Portland, Oregon, last Sunday loaded with wheat for San Francisco, struck on Blanco reef last evening during a heavy fog. The vessel carried a crew of 25 and 14 passengers. Of these Captain McIntyre and twelve of her crew and four passengers have reached shore.

Charles Hudson, the first engineer, died of exposure as they were taking him off the life raft. Twenty-one persons are missing and probably lost, going at a speed of about seven knots. Immediately she began to settle, and soon she slid off and began to sink. The boats were lowered, but one of them, loaded with part of the crew and some of the passengers, was capsized, and when last seen was floating away in the fog without a living soul aboard.

The captain's boat with about 15 aboard was also capsized, and only seven were able to regain the boat. They reached Port Orford last night. A life boat brought the others in. All suffered from exposure.

Dandruff—Droopy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fever—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Gonorrhoea—Gleet	Varicose
Neuritis—Sciatica	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrhs—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

**50c. Bottle Free.**

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON**

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail to the Ligozone Co., 221-223 Kinzie St., Chicago.

My disease is ..... I have never tried Ligozone or Fowley's Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

667 ..... D.C.B. Give full address—write plainly.

Ligozone—our trademark name—now appears on all bottles.

**BRIDGE WORKMEN KILLED.**

Eleven Fatalities Caused by the Fall of a Crane.

**PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20**—Nine men were killed, two are missing and four were badly hurt by the collapse of a traveling crane on the Pittsburgh end of the new Wabash railroad bridge over the Monongahela river.

The dead and missing are: W. J. McCoud, George Wells, J. W. Keilinger, William Keimpton, C. T. Fleming, Frederick Sallinger, Frank Dalby, J. C. Campbell, Edward Harris, James Himmoms, Adolph Vosburg of Duquesne.

Injured: Frank Hoover, Allegheny; Beaver Falls; A. M. Fowler of Pater-son, N. J.

The bridge is of the cantilever pattern, being constructed by the American Bridge company for the Wabash railroad, and is building from both sides of the river towards the centre by means of overhead travelers.

The men had been at work on the Pittsburgh end but a short time when suddenly the traveler, which is projected beyond the finished part of the bridge, dropped and fell, landing on a section of the bridge which was being placed in position. So unexpected was the crash that a few of the workmen on the wrecked section were warned in time to escape.

The falling bridge landed on top of a large load of steel anchored at the pier and several of the workmen there were carried down.

**AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.**

**SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 20**—The government estimates the area of wheat in New South Wales at 1,826,948 acres, or 226,600 acres above the area in 1902. The condition of the wheat is distinctly good.

**MINING INVESTMENTS**

More money is being made at present than at any time in past history by investments in stocks of the better class. We can furnish all western stocks at the lowest price obtainable for cash or on monthly payments. We also have valuable mining properties for sale.

**J. L. Whitney & Co.**

Thomas S. Gilmour, ACCOUNTANT, Mining Agent and Stock Broker. Member Rossland Stock Exchange. Shares Bought and Sold Strictly on Commission.

Personal Attention to Interests of Clients living out of City.

Cable Address "WHITEHALL," Rossland. Codes Bedford McNeill, Clough.

Wallace Building, Rossland, B. C.

Per Year  
**IMPORT**  
Development of Special  
Details of Local MI  
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