

FELLOWS IN-STALL OFFICERS

day was a red letter day with the three links in the City, Rossland lodge No. 36, F., installing officers for the term.

THE STOCK MARKET

report of yesterday's trading on the exchange shows a sharp rally, being several times larger in than the average for some days past.

Table with columns: Stock Name, Asked, Bid. Includes entries for Cariboo, Star, and others.

SALES. Cariboo, 1000, 38 1/2c; Waterloo, 500, 17 1/2c; Payne, 2500, 7 1/2c; Bonanza, 500, 3c; Mountain Lion, 250, 4c. Total, 18,500.

Whitney & Co Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold.

GENUINE SNAP HAVE A SMALL BLOCK OF MINING SHARES OF THE

BONANZA MINES OF ROSSLAND, LIMITED. AT FIFTEEN CENTS.

We Have Special Bargains in Trade and Referendum

REDDIN-JACKSON Co. Limited Liability. Deals in Rossland and Spokane Stock.

STANDARD STOCKS DEALT IN. Rookery Bldg. 127 E. Columbia A. Spokane, Wash. Rossland, B. C. Established 1896.

R. A. O. HOBBS Mining and Real Estate Broker. Member Rossland Stock Exchange. Correspondence Solicited. Address: "Hobbes," East Columbia Ave., Rossland, B. C.

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903

Eighth Year, Number 12

CITY'S BRIGHT FUTURE

More Ore to Be Shipped and More Men Employed in Near Future--Thousands of Tons Shipped Daily This Week--800 Men Working.

The Rossland mines fairly got into the swing of the new year's work this week and as a result the output for the period ending last night averaged something over 1000 tons per day.

While comparatively little has been said of late in respect to concentration, it may be stated that the War Eagle and Centre Star companies' experimental plant at Silica is operating continuously and the results secured are described as very satisfactory.

Year of Progress At Snowshoe Mine

The report of the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Ltd., from the inception of the company to September 30th last, submitted at the meeting in London on December 31st, states that development work has been vigorously prosecuted during the period named, and the mine is rapidly approaching the time when it will be capable of shipping to the local smelters 500 to 600 tons of ore per day.

The plant and equipment includes boilers, compressor engines, hoist, pumps and other machinery necessary to the proper working of the mine.

During the period covered by the accounts over 9000 tons of ore have been sent to the local smelters. Most of this has been in the nature of experimental

to eight hundred men employed in Rossland mines. The Le Roi has 360 employees, the War Eagle and Centre Star mines 312, the Kootenay 40, the Josie 50, the White Bear 15, the Velvet 20. In the immediate future the Velvet will at least double its crew, this being dependent only upon the completion of the improvements at the mine whereby the company can reopen its lower workings.

Together the outlook for immediate changes for the better in respect to the position of the Golden City would seem to be particularly bright.

Table titled 'THE OUTPUT.' showing Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending January 9, and for the year to date are as follows: Mine, Week, Year. Includes entries for Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Giant, Velvet, Kootenay, and Total.

Homestake Ships For Test Purposes

The Homestake mine will appear in the shipping list this week with three cars of ore to its credit to the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail. The shipments are made for purely experimental purposes and will probably be followed with two or three additional consignments, the whole totalling something over 100 tons.

While it is distinctly understood that the shipments now being made from the Homestake are temporary and for the purpose exclusively of obtaining smelter tests, the net outcome may be important to the camp as the basis of future shipping operations on a considerable scale.

WHAT THE ZEITUNG SAYS.

Collision Between British and French Interests in Morocco Likely. VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, which is well informed in political matters, expresses apprehension of a collision between British and French interests in Morocco.

INTENSE SUFFERING. Anthracite Coal Is Quoted at \$12 a Ton at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 12.—There is intense suffering here among the poor owing to the cold. Anthracite coal is quoted at \$12 a ton.

METAL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Bar silver, 48 1/2.

Arranging For the Carnival Programme

The carnival committee has placed an order in Winnipeg for eight toboggans which are to be delivered in Rossland by express at an early date. Steps will be taken at once to secure permission from the civic authorities to construct the proposed slide on Washington street, and the idea is to use the toboggans as soon as they are delivered in order that citizens may become familiar with the management of the flying sleighs.

Explosives and methods for placing and firing the same, in mines, quarries and deep wells. Equipment and methods for underground handling and transportation of ore, coal, etc.

Mining at St. Louis Exposition of 1904

The following exhibits of mining will be installed, under the classification of working of mines, ore-beds and stone quarries, in the Mines and Metallurgy Palace of the Universal Exposition of St. Louis in 1904.

WORKING OF MINES, ORE BEDS AND STONE QUARRIES.

(Equipment and Processes). Equipment and methods of geological surveys, and other institutions for the promotion of mining. Instruments and equipment for underground surveying. Equipment and methods for prospecting for mineral veins and deposits; building stones, coal, petroleum, natural gas, artesian waters, etc.

FUEL SITUATION IN THE EAST

It Has Reached the Acute Stage in Many Places--A Small Army of Citizens Confiscate Several Cars of Anthracite and Soft Coal at Toledo, O.

TOLEDO, Jan. 13.—A special to the Times from Bellevue, Ohio, tonight says: "The fuel situation in Bellevue today reached an acute stage and a conference of the mayor, councilmen and coal dealers was held. It was learned that there were eight cars of anthracite coal and several of soft coal in the local yards of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, and it was decided to confiscate the contents.

FIGHTING OUTSIDE OF FEZ.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Tangier correspondent of the Morning Leader reports serious fighting outside of Fez. He says the sultan has been defeated and he escaped toward the westward. War Minister Menebbi, one of the sultan's strongest supporters, was killed. All the consuls, excepting the British representative, have left Fez.

THE SAXON PRINCESS.

GENEVA, Jan. 12.—Dr. Zeheme, counsel at the Saxon court for the Crown Princess of Saxony, who recently eloped with M. Giron, has issued a statement to the effect that M. Giron has been requested to leave Geneva during the preliminaries to the divorce proceedings, and the crown princess has no intention of leaving M. Giron. She is taking steps to obtain a divorce and nothing more. It is expected that the legal negotiations may be brought to a conclusion at any moment.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Terrible Tale of the Fate of Two Children Near Canso. CANSO, N. S., Jan. 12.—Reports have reached here that a man named Richards left Queensport on Saturday to go to Cold Harbor, eight miles across the barrens, accompanied by three children. A blizzard sprang up and the man was compelled to leave two of the children behind him protected by some boughs and his overcoat while he went for assistance, carrying the third child. When help reached the spot the children were found frozen to death.

LE ROI RAISES OUTPUT

Mine Will Ship 18,000 to 20,000 Tons Per Month for Immediate Future--Black Bear Stope Has Been Reopened--Lower Grade Ore Being Mined.

The Le Roi mine has decided to increase its monthly tonnage by 4000 to 6000 tons, which will make the aggregate average monthly output of the big mine from 18,000 to 20,000 tons. The initial step in this direction has been taken by the opening up of the Black Bear stope, the extreme western workings on the south vein. The Black Bear stope, as is generally known, is not long, but extends down for approximately 200 feet. The ore is somewhat lower in grade than the average product of the mine for some months past.

Another reason for the shipment of lower grade ore at this juncture is that the matte turned out at the smelter has carried values in excess of the company's contract with its refiners, hence it is desirable to slightly reduce the quality of ore treated. The mine has some 37,000 tons of high grade ore in the smelter yards, and the lower grade will be mixed with this reserve for smelting treatment.

Breaking Ore at The No. 1 Mine

The management of the Le Roi No. 2 company still preserves silence as to the intentions of the directors in respect to the resumption of operations on a considerable scale at the mines owned by the corporation in Rossland.

London Tests of Burnt Basin Ore

The discovery of platinum in commercial quantities as a constituent of the ore found in the Burnt Basin section is said to have been confirmed by reports of tests made in London. It will be remembered that some months ago samples of Contact ores were sent to Newark, N. J., for platinum tests and the results were satisfactory, the refiners offering to purchase concentrates of similar character to the specimens forwarded. The additional evidence of the London experiments practically confirms the fact that the rare metal exists in payable quantities in Burnt Basin ores.

Bank of Montreal Beaten in Hockey Match

Hockey stock went up to par last night when the mighty warriors of finance led by the intrepid, but ever omniscient one, J. S. C. Fraser, took a whirl at the game at the rink. The closing quotations, after A. B. Mackenzie had taken several falls out of the ice, were 3 to 1, with every promise of better prices at a later date.

ANOTHER LAW SUIT.

The Stratton Estate in Colorado in Further Litigation. DENVER, Colo., Jan. 12.—The Stratton Independence Corporation, limited, filed in the United States court a suit for \$50,000 against the executors and trustees of the Stratton estate and also against Harry Stratton, heir-at-law. The complaint alleges that at the time the mine was sampled preparatory to concluding the sale which had been negotiated through the Venture Corporation of London the samples were "fatted" so that the amount of ore, according to the samples, was valued at \$7,000,000, when in reality the ore in sight was worth only \$2,000,000 or less.

MINERAL TAX BARS EXPANSION

The most largely attended and representative meeting of the board of trade held in many months took place last night and the principal action taken thereat was the adoption of a strong resolution relating to the necessity of abolishing the two per cent mineral tax.

Among the board of trade members in attendance last night were: J. Binn Johnson, president; Archibald B. MacKenzie, secretary; Arthur S. Goodeve, Archibald B. Barker, J. S. C. Fraser, Charles V. Jenkins, James Anderson, George W. McBride, J. Stephen Deschamps, Lorne A. Campbell, George Agnew, J. Stillwell Clute, Edmund B. Kirby, Robert Hunter, Alfred McMillan, Robert W. Grigor and Charles O. Lalonde.

Mayor Clute and Alfred McMillan introduced the appended resolution on the mineral tax subject:

Resolved: That the Rossland Board of Trade desires to call the attention of the government and legislature of the province of British Columbia to the present serious condition of the mining industry of the province, and to ask that at the coming session special consideration be given to the question of how to afford it relief and encouragement.

It is respectfully urged that the first step in this direction should be the abolition of the so-called 2 per cent mineral tax, the evils effects of which are now so widely recognized.

This tax is only one item in the total burden from which the mines are now suffering. Measured in dollars it is not so heavy for instance as the indirect tax imposed by the Dominion customs, by which the cost of mine equipment and supplies used is made very excessive.

It differs from all ordinary forms of taxation in having a peculiarly repressive effect on the mining industry. This effect is not apparent on its face, and is not measured by the amounts paid under it. It is nothing less than the stoppage or limitation of most new enterprises for the mining and treatment of low grade ores.

The reason for this effect is that in going to ore of lower grade with a smaller margin of profit, the tax seizes a greater and greater percentage of the net profits. To illustrate on Rossland ores:

Assume gross value of... \$16.00
Cost of freight and smelting... 6.00
Amount received by mine... 10.00
Cost of mining and development... 4.50
Net profit... 3.50

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be printed by the secretary and mailed to each member of the government and of the legislature at Victoria.

PARTING OF THE WAYS. Edmund B. Kirby, general manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, was invited to lead the debate on the foregoing resolution, and responded somewhat briefly. He remarked that it went without saying the resolution had his hearty approval.

From the advice he had in hand, Mr. Kirby continued, the government has reached the conclusion that the mineral tax was unpopular and must go. Personally he looked further than the repeal of the tax under consideration.

During the past five years, remarked Mr. Kirby, four or five measures affecting the mining industry had been passed at every sitting of the legislature, and a study of these enactments had failed to discover a single measure that benefited the industry.

LIBERALS WANT PROTECTION. The liberals of Rossland have extended their approval to the efforts of the silver-lead producers of the Kootenays to secure tariff amendments such as will revive this important industry.

No division of opinion existed as to the necessity of securing some measure of assistance for the struggling lead industry, but some differences arose as to the proper attitude for the association, as a political organization, to take on the subject.

Whereas, Practically all the silver-lead mines are closed, due to the decline in the world's price for silver and lead—in consequence of which the vast amount of money invested in the development of these districts is now lying idle, and workmen whose wages were as high as any in the United States and higher than the average paid in Missouri, Mexico and Australia, are unemployed; and

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to the members of the cabinet, senate and house of commons.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF THE TRADE IN CANADA

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—The conditions of wholesale trade in Montreal generally are very prosperous.

The large trade in staple goods for the winter and also the good volume of spring orders have caused a feeling of buoyancy. The holiday sales were large and have provided the retail merchants throughout the country with ample supplies of funds, so that the disposition to make preparations for the coming season on a liberal scale is now quite marked.

Values of staple goods are firmly held. The supply of money is increasing and rates are easier. Call and time, 6 to 7; mercantile discounts, 6 to 7; New York funds, 1-4.

Business has started very encouraging for the new year at Toronto. Travelers are selling in good sized orders for the spring and the outlook for business is bright.

The deliveries of grain now are fair and payments, since the first of the year, have shown a good improvement. Money is more plentiful and rates are a shade easier.

General business during the past week at Quebec has been somewhat quiet, particularly in retail circles, which is usual after the holidays.

There is a better feeling in wholesale trade at the Pacific coast, according to Bradstreet's report, doubtless the result of the holiday sales.

Trade in wholesale circles at Winnipeg is more active than it was last week, when holiday making kept down the demand.

Ottawa wholesale trade this week has shown signs of renewed interest in the future on the part of the retailers throughout the country.

Values are firm in London this week. There has been more demand for goods for forward shipments and the jobbers have been busy booking and filling orders for the spring trade.

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from across the border and from other countries continue large. It is estimated that upwards of 150,000 settlers will arrive in the Canadian Northwest during 1903.

Scarcity of cars is complained of, and it is expected that the railways will have all the freight they can move till the beginning of the next harvest.

The spring trade is largely occupying the attention of wholesale firms at Hamilton at present. Shipments are being made now and numerous well distributed orders are being received from travelers who returned to their routes this week.

The outlook for trade is encouraging. The prospects point to fully as large a volume of orders this month as for January last year.

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CAUSE FOR ALARM

WHEN YOU GROW WEAK AND YOUR CHEEKS LOOSE THEIR COLOR.

This Means Anaemia, and If Neglected Consumption May Follow—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Only Certain Cure.

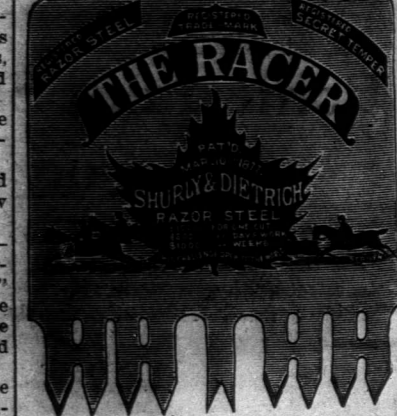
Anaemia, or poor or watery blood, is a trouble from which most growing girls and many young boys suffer. It comes at a critical period of the young person's life, and unless prompt steps are taken to enrich the blood and thus strengthen the system, decline, and most likely consumption, will follow.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that acts directly upon the blood and the nerves, promptly restoring the ailing one to complete health and strength.

Not much public notice has been evinced in the elections. Nominations are in the hands of the party, and the press is full of reports of the various candidates.

FRATERNAL. The installation of the Valley Lodge, I took place last night. The lodge was installed last night, and the officers of the lodge were installed.

METAL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Amalgamated copper, 64-1-4; bar silver, 177-8c. LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lead £11 7s. 6d.



We take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and less than 25 cents per day to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

ORGANIZATIONS

INSTALL OFFICERS

Matters of little interest, outside of the installation of officers for the succeeding term came up during the week among the local branches of fraternal organizations.

The Ladies of the Eastern Star installed their new officers at a meeting held early in the week.

The local branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows held a large meeting last Monday night at their hall on Queen street.

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CORRECT AND INCORRECT ENGLISH

In these days of whirlpool living, when everyone is pushing his neighbor, it is commonly supposed that the art of listening has been forgotten.

It is to be doubted whether the young people of any generation have cared to listen placidly to what was interesting. It depends upon the talents of the speaker whether his listeners are appreciative.

Almost everyone can talk, after a fashion, and unfortunately everyone tries to talk.

It is an unpeakable joy to hear the right talker. If the speaker is intelligent the task of listening will be diminished.

It has been said that a good listener makes a good speaker. On the same principle a good listener is made by a person who has something to say and says it without boasting around the bush.

Conversation should not be monopolized by the few, who, even if they are learned men and women, must be led to understand that people of but moderate intellect occasionally have ideas of their own.

"If I were, if I was." The essential difference between these two forms is that "if I was" expresses a past event about which there is "certainty," while "if I were" expresses a past event about which there is "uncertainty."

"If it was raining, (and it was), why did you go?" "If the book were here, (but it isn't), I should lend it to you."

"If the plate was broken, (and it was), why did you not return it?" "If I were you, (but I am not), I should write to her."

"Were" is always used after the expression of a wish. "I wish I were going with you."

"In" into. Often confused, "in" denotes tendency, direction, destination, etc.; as, "I threw the stone into the water and it lies in the water."

FEELING THE PUBLIC PULSE

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The Express tomorrow will say: "There is just a chance, perhaps a good prospect, if the truth were known, that Jim Jeffries and Corbett will battle their mill for the world's heavyweight boxing championship at the International Athletic Club of Eterle, Ontario, next summer."

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EFFECT OF THE STORM.

Scarcity of Fuel Makes Conditions Alarming at Huron.

HURON, S. D., Jan. 10.—Another severe wind and snowstorm struck this part of the state today, and tonight the wind is howling a gale and the air is so filled with snow that travel is unsafe.

The storm is severe on stock, and the scarcity of fuel makes conditions in this locality alarming.

Another Shutdown. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—Two Indianapolis factories, employing 500 men, were compelled to shut down today, being unable to secure coal.

A \$10,000 JOCKEY. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—J. S. MacDonald today paid \$5000 to Burns and Waterhouse for a release from the contract on the Jockey Ranch, and signed the boy to ride for W. K. Vanderbilt at a salary, it is stated, of \$10,000 a year, with the privilege of renewal.

LOSS BY FIRE. CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Part of the Federal Manufacturing Company's plant was destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss of \$150,000.

So that "if I were" has not... If we were, if you were, and...

FOR ALARM

YOU GROW WEAK AND... CHEEKS LOOSE THEIR COLOR.

Ans Anæmia, and If Neglected... aption May Follow—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Only Certain Cure.

... or poor or watery blood... able from which most growing... many young boys suffer. It...

... although his treatment was... for some time it did not bene-... I then tried some other reme-...

... "Williams' Pink Pills not only... cases like the above, but also... other troubles arising from...

... METAL MARKETS. YORK, Jan. 9.—Amalgamated...

... RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEM-... PER, CROSS-CUT SAW.



... take pleasure in offering to the... saw manufactured of the finest...

... we ask you, when you go to buy... to ask for the Maple Leaf...

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM GREENWOOD

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., Jan. 7.—The work in the quarries and other open workings of the Boundary...

The fall of snow this winter has thus far been greater than in ordinary seasons.

E. A. Duff, for about three years on the staff of the Greenwood branch of the Bank of Montreal, has left for Winnipeg.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Not much public interest has as yet been evinced in the local municipal elections.

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL.

The installation of officers of Boundary Valley Lodge, I. O. F., No. 28, took place last night.

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Jan. 8.—The officers for the ensuing year of Greenwood Lodge, No. 28, Knights of Pythias, were installed last night.

The members of the Jubilee club, which was organized last winter for social purposes and then held several well attended dances, have arranged to hold the first of this season's gatherings tomorrow night.

William Downie, C. P. R. division superintendent, was at Greenwood yesterday interviewing mine and smelter managers relative to shortage in the fuel supply.

We ask you, when you go to buy... to ask for the Maple Leaf...

TO ARBITRATE THEN DO AS YOU PLEASE

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—The Times' Ottawa special says that Mulock, minister of labor, will reintroduce the bill of last session for compulsory arbitration in railway strikes.

Mining News.

The Montreal & Boston Copper company, having decided to put in a new copper converter at its smelter at Boundary Falls, has ordered the necessary plant, but it will be late in the year before it will be installed.

D. W. McVicar of Nelson, who is working the Lancashire fraction near Greenwood under bond, has obtained an option on the Dayton, near Camp McKinney.

A fancy dress carnival, with several prizes offered for costumes, will be arranged for by the Greenwood citizens' band, to take place next Thursday.

A Dress Carnival.

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Municipal Elections.

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Politics Hot in Greenwood

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., Jan. 10.—A dispatch received from Camp McKinney states that F. W. Swinburn's butcher shop, in that place, was totally destroyed by fire one night lately.

What a Birthday is.

(Tacoma Ledger.) One paper made note of the fact that the grandson of Senator Clark received on his first birthday a check for \$1,000,000.

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Negro Shot to Death.

DREW, Miss., Jan. 10.—John Hollins, a negro, was taken off a train two miles south of here last night by a mob of masked men and shot to death.

Alfred Beit Dying.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 9.—Alfred Beit, the South African financier, had an apoplectic stroke and is dying.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BOUNDARY FALLS

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., Jan. 10.—James Laidlaw, employed at the Boundary Falls smelter, was accidentally killed at those works early this morning.

After argument this morning Judge Martin confirmed an order accepting Deane's tender of \$3600 for the assets of the Tribune, exclusive of the book debts.

Fire Alarm at Granby Smelter

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Jan. 9.—A fire in the Granby smelter power house last night did damage to the extent of about \$1500.

The roof of the northern half of the building was destroyed, but the valuable plant practically escaped unharmed.

The Boundary Ore Shipments

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Jan. 10.—The ore output of the Boundary district during the past week amounted to 13,091 tons, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Tons. Includes Granby Mines, Snowshoe, Mother Lode, Susset, B. C. mine, Emma, etc.

Suit Commenced.

John Stinson of Rossland Has Secured Contract on Juno, Near Nelson. (Special to The Miner.)

Ymir, B. C., Jan. 9.—Suit has been commenced in the supreme court of British Columbia by the Golden Monarch Mining & Milling company of Spokane against the Broken Hill Mining & Development Company, Limited.

Favor the Natal Act.

(Toronto Globe.) Public feeling in British Columbia is strongly in favor of the disallowed Natal Act.

Lemon Juice.

(Toronto Globe.) Dr. Asa Ferguson, a London physician, has announced as the result of experiments that a teaspoonful of lemon juice to half a glass of water will destroy typhoid germs.

Have Joined the Procession.

BEVERE, Mo., Jan. 9.—All the Central Coal & Coke company's mines have become members of the United Mine Workers' association.

TO ESTABLISH A FERRY SYSTEM

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 7.—The Victoria terminal and ferry company, which has an agreement with the city of Victoria to establish a ferry system between Sidney and Liverpool on the Fraser, ultimately connecting by rail through the Delta district with the Great Northern system, will probably purchase the steamer Victorian, which is tied up at Tacoma, since she retired from the Alaskan trade.

The opinion at the fisheries department now is that the commission will report in favor of traps.

From Phoenix Camp.

PHOENIX, B. C., Jan. 9.—This week there was a public installation of the new officials in Snowshoe Lodge No. 46, I. O. F., here, the new officers being as follows:

Mass Meeting in Kaslo.

KASLO, B. C., Jan. 8.—A mass meeting was held in Kaslo last night, when the following resolutions were moved:

New Ferry Steam-er at Victoria

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—The steamer Victorian, which has been purchased by the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Company, will arrive here tomorrow and will be considerably altered.

Suit Commenced.

John Stinson of Rossland Has Secured Contract on Juno, Near Nelson. (Special to The Miner.)

Ymir, B. C., Jan. 9.—Suit has been commenced in the supreme court of British Columbia by the Golden Monarch Mining & Milling company of Spokane against the Broken Hill Mining & Development Company, Limited.

Favor the Natal Act.

(Toronto Globe.) Public feeling in British Columbia is strongly in favor of the disallowed Natal Act.

Lemon Juice.

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THE KOOTENAY REPRESENTATIVES

WINNIPEG, Jan. 7.—A delegation from the Kootenay district passed through the city today en route to Ottawa to discuss the question of the import duty on refined lead from the United States.

The delegation was met at the depot by representatives of the board of trade. The delegation are the representatives of the board of trade of the interior of British Columbia and the silver-lead mines, and they wish to obtain relief by an adjustment of the tariff, which they say is necessary to prevent the ruin of all those engaged in business in the section which the delegation represents.

The Nelson Tribune Plant

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 8.—Houston applied to the courts this morning to have new tenders called for the steam plant. The judge said that unless Houston could produce by Saturday evidence to show that the majority of the creditors were opposed to Deane he would dismiss the application.

Alaska Stone Monuments

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—Harold E. Canovan, a mining man, who was a member of the Alaskan boundary survey of 1894-5, speaking of the stone monuments reported from the north, said today that his party found cairns in many places, both in the Rockies and in southeastern Alaska, but they were placed in no conformity or regularity and could not possibly have been boundary marks.

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Rossland Weekly Miner.

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WEEKLY MINER. Weekly, per half year..... \$ 1.50 Weekly, per year..... 2.50 Weekly, per year, foreign..... 3.50 Subscriptions invariably in advance.

REVIEW OF THE FAMOUS TAFF VALE CASE.

In view of the interest manifested in Rossland and the Kootenays in the famous Taff Vale case the appended resume of the case as published in the London Financial Times, just to hand, will be found worthy of perusal.

"After a hearing extending over thirteen days, the case of the Taff Vale railway against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, its general and organizing secretary and its trustees, was brought to a swift conclusion under circumstances which are full of significance for the employers of labor and all who are identified with the trade union movement. The evidence called concerning the strike of 1900 and the part the society played therein was appallingly elaborate and the eloquence of counsel almost unquenchable. Yet the judge in summing up was content to leave to the jury the following very simple questions:

- "1. Did the defendants conspire together to molest and injure the company in its business by unlawful means?
"2. Did the defendants, or any, and which, of them, unlawfully persuade men whose notices had not expired to break their contracts?
"3. Did they, or any, and which, of them, authorize or assist in carrying out the strike by unlawful means?
It took the jury just about ten minutes to frame its replies, and it found:
"That the defendant's did conspire to injure the plaintiff's business.
That all of them did unlawfully persuade the men to break their contracts, and
That they did authorize and assist in carrying out the strike by unlawful means.

"Legal arguments concerning the question of damages have been left over until next sittings, but the verdict on the main issue is of such significance that the case will probably rank as the charter of railway and similar companies protecting them against the tyranny of organized labor. Mr. Justice Willis denounced in unmeasured terms the efforts of the defendants to shuffle off all responsibility by the use of fallacies and hopeless subtleties; that responsibility, he remarked, rested upon them in the opinion of every sane man, and to attempt to evade it was to violate both common sense and good law. Some people, he added, thought they could not be judged by what they did, but only by what they said and what they put on paper, and while he exonerated Mr. Bell, the general secretary, from personal blame, he pointed out that that gentleman had very particular masters to serve. We welcome this note in the summing up, because the essential point at issue is the responsibility not of individuals but of organizations, and the liability of those organizations to stand the financial consequences of illegal actions committed at their instance.

"Turning to the history of the dispute which gave rise to the action under discussion, it will be remembered that it arose out of the strike on the Taff Vale in 1900, through which the company suffered a loss of profit of £14,000, and an actual loss of £2549 on the working, in addition to which some £9000 was expended on police assistance and other matters connected with the disturbance. The first step in the litigation was the granting of an injunction by Mr. Justice Farwell restraining the Amalgamated Society and its servants from 'watching and besetting' the plaintiffs' property and works until the action then pending had been decided. In November of the same year the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Collins and Stirling concurring, reversed the decision, on the ground that there was no section in the Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1876 authorizing in terms an action against such an organization, but the house of lords ruled that—quoting the lord chancellor—if the legislature has created a thing which can hold property, which can employ servants, which can inflict injury, it must be taken to have impliedly given power to make it suable in the court of law for injuries purposely done by its authority and prouidence. That this is sound law may be assumed from

the composition of the tribunal; that it is sound sense, most people, we think, will agree. Thus it is, however, that for the first time so obvious a principle has been applied in practice. Coming now to the issue just heard, damages were claimed for malicious and unlawful conspiracy "to molest and injure the plaintiffs in their business," for malicious and wrongful procuring of certain of the plaintiffs' servants to break their contract of service; for malicious and wrongful watching and besetting, and causing to be watched and beset the plaintiffs' works, the approaches thereto and the residences of workmen employed by or proposing to work for the plaintiffs, and other places, including the Great Western station at Cardiff; for using violence and intimidation towards the plaintiffs and their servants, for preventing persons from working for the plaintiffs, and for otherwise violating their legal rights. An injunction was also asked for to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from repeating the above mentioned acts. It is clear that the employees of the Taff Vale took the bit between their teeth, and determined to strike before the executive of the society gave its consent, and were rebuffed for so doing; but the committee promptly went on to express the opinion that the Taff Vale management had incited the men to take action, and that, having regard to both sides of the issue, every effort should be made by the general secretary and others who might be appointed to bring the dispute to a speedy termination. The resolution passed by this body wound up by stating that "We further, after careful consideration, hereby decide to support them (the Taff Vale men) financially; and Mr. Justice Willis held that from the moment that this financial aid was decided upon it was plain that the defendants engaged together in common action to take care that the men should break their contracts and that the strike should be carried out. What the ultimate upshot of the verdict will be it is too early to say, but it seems evident that one chapter in the history of trade unionism has been shut with a bang; and, without any hostility to the cause of labor, we are not sorry, because the chapter in question did not make particularly pleasing reading."

PRIOR AND THE TAX.

The portion of Premier Prior's recently announced policy which interests the people of the Kootenays the most is that in which he discusses the two per cent tax. He has declared that he is not in favor of the mineral tax, and that he will make every effort to have it revised. In an interview with the Vancouver Province the premier made the following pronouncement: "I am not in favor of the two per cent mining tax. The actual amount collected is not material, but it bears unfairly on low-grade ores and the sentiment of the investing public is against it. The system of taxation on mining development will have to be attended to and revised before British Columbia can gain the confidence of investors. I intend to see that it is revised at once."

This will be gratifying intelligence to the owners of low grade properties, both in this vicinity and in the Boundary district. When Hon. E. G. Prior visited Rossland last fall he obtained a lot of information on the subject, which has evidently been valuable to him in coming to the above decision. It only remains now for the people of this section, who are vitally interested, to keep up the agitation, furnish the premier with reliable data upon the subject, and thus give him support in the effort to abolish the objectionable measure. The two per cent mineral tax has been the cause of much harm to the province, and practically prohibited the development of the low grade mines of the Kootenays. However, with the removal of the tax, we may look forward to a progressive era of development, unless the government introduces some new oppressive measure. It is the opinion of many mining men that after the removal of the two per cent tax, the legislature could perform a good service to the province by going into a Rip Van Winkle sleep. The mining industry would then have an opportunity to expand without the fear of legislative enactments restricting their operations or taking the fruit of their endeavors.

THE COPPER MUDDLE.

It is stated that the United Metals Selling Company, which acts as the distributing agency for the Amalgamated Copper Company and other producers, has sold over 500,000,000 pounds of the metal this year, and will consequently be able to declare a substantial dividend, says the Financial Times. In 1901 business was so poor that there was no distribution, although in 1900 the return was 15 per cent. These assertions are made by the "Boston News Bureau," a usually well informed authority on such matters, and are interesting for the addition they make to the already inextricable copper tangle. Some months ago there was a great controversy over Dr. Ledoux's estimate that stocks in America as at 1st August amounted to only 139,000,000 pounds, it being asserted

that the United Metals Selling Company, whose books he was not allowed to inspect, alone carried 125,000,010 pounds, and it would now seem that the agency really must have had something like that quantity, for it started the year with 200,000,000 pounds, and production during the first seven months was reckoned at 400,000,000 pounds. What amount the company now holds it would be interesting to discover, but no information on this aspect of the case is vouchsafed, though it is said that stocks are moving off so fast that the Amalgamated's output is already sold two months ahead.

CASE OF THE NINTH LANCERS.

The Indian authorities have sent home to England a detailed statement of the actual facts in the case of the Ninth Lancers, a fashionable cavalry regiment, which complaints that it has been punished wrongfully by Lord Curzon, the viceroy. It appears that on the 9th of last April the regiment reached Sialkot, and that during the evening many of the men were the worse for liquor. The next morning a native was found just outside the barracks in a badly battered condition. Before dying he said that his assailants were two men belonging to the Ninth. At first the regimental authorities did not even attempt an investigation, but a little later a court of inquiry was ordered by the commanding officer. This was composed of officers of the regiment, and resulted in nothing. Still later the commanding general of the Punjab army ordered an investigation, but then it was too late. Then on June 9th another trooper of the Ninth kicked a native coolie, and hurt him so that he died. This brought up the whole case again, and then it was that the government of India, acting upon the suggestion of its military advisers, stopped all leave, for officers and men, of the Ninth regiment until June, 1903. The regiment, however, was permitted to attend the Delhi Durbar. Naturally the influential friends of the officers have protested against their punishment, but the authorities have stood firm.

UNSOUD METHODS.

The inspector-general's comment on Whitaker, Wright's methods of finance in the management of the speculative London and Globe Group company offers cold comfort for investors. He finds the deficit about \$17,500,000 in winding up the companies and estimates that there will be \$37,500,000 if the vendors' shares are included. The practical moral drawn by business men is, that company laws need a drastic revision and that investors require safeguards against the dexterity of unscrupulous stock promoters and credulous and irresponsible directors. The prolonged wars for the defence of the empire are cheap in comparison with losses of such magnitude from unsound methods of finance. Wars have, moreover, some compensation in the revival of patriotism, whereas the only effect of reckless stock promotion, ending in barren liquidations without criminal prosecutions of the gamblers and ornamental directors, is a decline of commercial morality and the lowering of standards of business life.

THE LAND OF OPHIR.

Our dispatches told Thursday morning of the almost incalculable amount of gold and silver displayed at the grand Durbar review at Delhi, India. A carriage of pure silver was mentioned; horsemen in complete armor riding on golden saddles; of men carrying golden gongs and wearing golden helmets; carriages drawn by horses with golden harness; carriages of silver, decorated with gold—representing a display in gold and silver not heard of in modern times. The question has been asked, Where did all this gold and silver come from? Without attempting to answer the question, it is fair to presume that most of it has been hoarded by the moguls of that country, only to be brought out on some such occasion as the Durbar.

We have reason to believe that "King Solomon's Mines," or the Land of Ophir, was located in the Orient. In a recent article Dr. Carl Peters has attempted to show that the land of Ophir, spoken of in the Bible and where King Solomon obtained all the gold to decorate his temple with, included the district between Zambesi and Sabi, stretching from the Indian Ocean almost as far back as Bechuanaland, including a part of Portuguese East Africa and most of Rhodesia, which has had a wide circulation in the secular press. But this theory is attacked with force by William G. Dodd in a very learned and interesting article in the Mining and Scientific Press, going to prove that Korea was in fact the Land of Ophir, whence all the gold was taken to enrich Solomon's temple. Mr. Dodd's article is too lengthy to reproduce in full in these columns, as richly as it deserves careful perusal in its entirety, but we take excerpts from it quite liberally, which cannot fail to be of interest to all our readers:

"King Solomon's mines, or the geographical location of the land of Ophir, is an interesting subject to mining engineers, regarding which in recent years there has been much speculation. All

that is positively known of the land of Ophir is to be found in the Bible, particularly in that portion descriptive of the preparation for and the building of that magnificent temple by Solomon which was erected to God and dedicated to His Holy name.

"The first mention of the land of Ophir is to be found in the Biblical account of the division of the then known lands of the earth, among the descendants of Noah, in which account we are told that the sons of Joktan, among whom were Sheba and Ophir, had their dwelling place 'from Mesha as thou goest unto Sephar, a mount of the East' (Gen. X-XI).

"This allusion to a point of the compass was made with regard to a well known locality or established central point or landmark, and as this division of the land took place during the later years of Noah's life, the landmark referred to was without doubt Mount Ararat, upon which the ark rested after the flood. Lat. 39 N., Long. 44 E. The land of Ophir, therefore, must have been located somewhere between the 35th and 45th parallels of N. Lat. and to the eastward of Mount Ararat.

"In this connection it may not be out of place to say that it is very probable the term 'Ophir' in King Solomon's day was used in much the same sense as we today use the term 'Orient'; however this may be the Bible furnishes us with sufficient data from which the mines of Ophir may be located with reasonable certainty.

"For the purpose of obtaining gold and other material with which to garnish and decorate the temple King Solomon built a fleet of ships at the port of Ezion-geber, close to Elath on the Red Sea. Hiram, king of Tyre, furnished to Solomon servants and shipmen who had knowledge of the seas, to accompany the servants of Solomon in these ships to fetch gold from Ophir. Three years were consumed in making the round voyage, and they came to Ophir and fetched from thence gold, four hundred and twenty talents (\$27,533,000), and brought it to King Solomon, with a great plenty of algum trees (camphor wood), precious stones, ivory, and apes and peacocks. This account does not give the exact sailing course of this fleet, but from the cargo brought back it is not difficult to trace it.

"Ceylon and Burmah have in all ages been noted for their precious stones; India for its sacred apes; Siam for its ivory; China the home of the peacock; Formosa and Japan for algum trees or camphor wood; and for gold the Manchurian peninsula, known as Korea, or the home of the hermit nation, situated to the northeast of China between Lat. 34 degrees and 43 degrees N. and Long. 130 degrees east.

"Additional evidence is furnished as to this sailing course. In the narrated account of the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, she came to Jerusalem with a great train, with camels that bear spices, etc., and when she departed there came no more such abundance of spices as those which the Queen of Sheba gave to Solomon. Have not Persia and Arabia from the earliest times been famous for their fragrant spices? The land of Sheba was undoubtedly located in Arabia or Persia.

"The distance from the port of Ezion-geber on the Red sea to the Korean peninsula, as coursed by the steam liners of today, is 11,000 miles, and assuming that the seaworthiness and sailing qualities of the ships built by Solomon were little, if any, better than the Chinese junks of the present, they would of necessity follow the coast line, which would increase the distance to 13,000 miles, and allowing two seasons for mining operations, which were made necessary in order to take advantage of the favorable monsoons, and the delays incident to prevailing typhoons, fully three years would be consumed in making a round voyage.

"This expedition to the land of Ophir for the purpose of obtaining gold and other material for the house of the Most High was a sacred one, dedicated to the service of the temple, and the personnel of those detailed to accompany it were selected from among the Levites and from that particular division whose appointed duties were those connected with the treasures of the House of God and treasures of dedicated things, as numbered and minutely specified by David before his death. (I Chr. XXVI).

"For they departed not from the commandment of the king unto the priests and Levites concerning any matter, or concerning the treasures, for so had David, the man of God, commanded. (II Chr. VIII, 14-15). Shebuel, the son of Gershom, the son of Moses, was taken to enrich Solomon's temple. Mr. Dodd's article is too lengthy to reproduce in full in these columns, as richly as it deserves careful perusal in its entirety, but we take excerpts from it quite liberally, which cannot fail to be of interest to all our readers:

Lord. Four thousand were porters (guardians) from the sons of Merari and from the sons of Kore. This division was known as the Korhites; they were the guardians of the temple, its treasures and the gates. I Chr. XXVII).

"Therefore, under a strict observance of the commands of David, from which they departed not in anything, the personnel of the expedition to Ophir must have consisted of Ahijah in command with a detachment of Korhites and miners and sailors furnished by Hiram, nor is evidence lacking in support of this.

"How many voyages were made from Ezion-geber to Ophir is not known—certainly more than one—for all of King Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, and all the vessels of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver; it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon. (II Chr. IX.) But the search for gold in those days was no less hazardous than it has ever been, and the expedition to Ophir ultimately came to grief—disaster overtook them."

The Korean is the miner of the Orient; at placer mining he is an expert; in quartz he performs wonders, considering the facilities he has at his command. At water level he has to stop; so that the gold quartz mines of Korea, and they are many, are really undeveloped—merely prospected.

As we all know mining concessions have recently been granted to Americans, who are operating on an extensive scale, using the most modern appliances, with returns which prove the great wealth of that country in gold. If not the land of Ophir of olden times it may prove to be a modern Ophir. Certainly the suggestions thrown out by Mr. Dodd will set people to thinking on a subject of great interest throughout the civilized world.

THE INRUSH OF SETTLERS.

Last year was the greatest in the development of the Canadian Northwest, and the fact is so well known as to require no comment. The inrush of settlers and the consequent increase in the price of lands and the demand for them in 1902 has been unprecedented, and ample evidence of this fact is obtained from the figures showing the number of homestead entries made at the Dominion land agencies throughout the west during the year. A comparative statement of the entries made during the years 1901 and 1902 is given below:

Table with 3 columns: Month, 1901, 1902. Rows: January (424, 732), February (408, 855), March (618, 1,140), April (789, 1,936), May (943, 2,040), June (913, 2,589), July (878, 2,463), August (692, 1,765), September (564, 1,241), October (753, 1,925), November (757, 2,274), December (775, 2,200). Total: 8,509 (1901), 21,291 (1902). Increase for 1902-12,790.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

The British parliament, at its last session, made an additional grant of £600,000 to the Uganda railway, which has already cost the British five and a half million pounds, says the Manitoba Free Press. The line connects Mombasa, on the eastern coast of Africa, with Lake Victoria. Lake Victoria is one of the two sources of the Nile. The other source is situated in Abyssinia, and is, therefore, beyond British control. But Egypt depends upon the Nile, and if Great Britain is to hold Egypt it must at least secure one of the sources of the river which gives it life. There has been much criticism of the extreme cost of the railway. Mr. Samuel, M. P., told the British house of commons that he had found that "European public opinion throughout East Africa and Uganda was unanimous that in the building of the railway there had been continual extravagance, frequent waste and constant laxity of financial control." The road is being built under the direct control of the British foreign office; and Lord Cranborne, the under secretary, replying to the criticisms, admitted that there had been blunders in locating the line and in building it; but he observed that "blunders are inevitable" and dismissed the subject with this philosophical remark. This is a case of government ownership of railways that does not appear to be conspicuously successful.

NEW FORCES IN POLITICS.

Toronto World: The Ross government holds office by a precarious tenure, and it is hardly likely that the currents which are making so much disturbance elsewhere can be turned away from Ontario politics. Mr. Blake's letter and the recent journalistic changes are significant of a general tendency. It may be that the country is growing too big for the old-line politics. People are sick of "you're another" and attempts to show that what somebody says in 1903 is inconsistent with something that he said in 1875. In their weariness and restlessness they may even go too far, and some "plunging" and general recklessness may be seen in politics this year. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the popular desire for

change would be satisfied by a mere transfer of offices. There is too much disturbance in the air for that. Rightly or wrongly, Canadians feel that they are living in times like those which preceded the granting of responsible government, or the achievement of Confederation. That does not necessarily mean that any constitutional change is at hand. Normal growth sometimes makes changes as astounding as those which are produced by agitators and breeders of sensations. The growing oak breaks the flower-pot. The new wine bursts the old bottles. Our own opinion is that Canada is at present suffering from nothing more serious than "growing pains."

We are well aware that some grit contemporary will take advantage of this and use it to point the moral and adorn the tale of the "growing-time." But there is no article of the liberal and radical faith more essential than this, that the prosperity of a country is created, not by ministers of the crown, or "influential people," or people whose names are always being published in the political and social columns of the newspapers, but by the plain people, the farmers and blacksmiths and carpenters and merchants and men of science, who are working with the great forces of nature to advance the interests of the people, and to make life for them better worth living. The free and prosperous Canada of today has many debts of gratitude to pay, but none under Providence greater than that which she owes to the pioneers who struck boldly into the forest, and enduring hardship and loneliness and privation made the pleasant country which we now enjoy.

In this country the old party names have lost a good deal of their significance. The tory is likely to be just as democratic as his grift neighbor, just as sturdy in his independence, just as little inclined to bow the knee to power and authority. The real practical distinction in this country is that the party in opposition is able to be more democratic than the party in power. The freedom of the opposition is a grand thing; for the rank and file it is better than the offices, and it is doubtful whether conservatives have fully appreciated or enjoyed it. Sir John Macdonald rebuilt the conservative party in 1854 by breaking away from a lot of old fossil traditions, and his ought to be a good enough example for the young conservatives to follow.

The next few months are likely to witness a competition in political programs. Some of these may contain a good deal of humbug. Politicians who care nothing for principles may be quite willing to use them for purposes of death-bed repentance. In order to distinguish between the true and the false coin it will be necessary for the people to think for themselves and apply to public matters those principles of honesty and common sense which they use in their own affairs. The editor who has been accustomed to depend on names and traditions, leaders and newspapers, may find it a little difficult to strike out for himself, but the exercise will be bracing and stimulating, and we hope to see the rise of a sound public opinion, in which mushy talk and sentiment, combined with crooked conduct, will not thrive.

The coal famine east is looking serious. When we read that a steamship cannot leave New York to cross the Atlantic for lack of coal; of steel works in Pennsylvania closing down, throwing several thousand men out of work, for the same cause; of factories in Indiana, in the face of large demands for their products, becoming idle because coal cannot be furnished them; of farmers in other sections of the country cutting down apple trees and using board fences for fuel, to say nothing of thousands of families glad to get even a bucketful of coal, it certainly looks serious. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? Perhaps the anthracite commission will tell us something about it after awhile.

According to the Montreal correspondent of the Toronto World Sir Wilfrid Laurier is soon to resign on the advice of his physician. This announcement will be a surprise to many. It was given out that the premier had returned from his southern trip fully restored to health, but perhaps this was not altogether authorized. At any rate the people of the Dominion will be sorry to hear of his retirement from official life on account of sickness.

Many hundred tons of tinplate, to enter into the making of salmon tins for next season's pack on the Fraser and Skeena rivers, and on the Northern British Columbia coast, are now en route to Vancouver. The consignments are coming by sailing vessels, and by the steamers of the China Mutual line. Two sailing vessels having part cargoes of tinplate are now well on their way to this port from Liverpool. They are the British bark Bankleigh, out 89 days, and the British ship Rahane, out 93 days.

THE LANCASTER

FRACTURE

(Special to)

GREENWOOD, B. Cunningham of V. Inspector of fruit. First visit to the B. of this office having been performed by Victoria. Mr. Cur inspected W. H. C. near Grand Forks, in that neighborhood he will proceed to H. Norris has a yo into fruit bearing, not too hard through the mountains between and Okanagan River will be taken to the likely to claim, and go round by and Sicamous.

It is stated that that D. W. McVie the Lancashire franchise, has widened about 50 feet depth shaft being sunk of quartz ore to be Non Such claim, of group situated near since B. C. Longie on it, reached the pany's smelter yesterday lower grade ore the Providence mine the Boundary Falls ore being too high to sent G. C. Longie in all values, which son with the first usually runs from clear of the freight of \$15 per ton.

The coroner's jury untimely death of last Saturday morning dict this morning whilst in the performance and exonerated the Copper company, works the accident blame in the matter. Dr. Keith, a McGeon, who has been in the East Kootenay, is being over the neighborhood to remaining if the sufficiently favorable

(Special to)

GREENWOOD, B. Cunningham of V. tric company, Green day for Edmonton, firm has arranged business. Mr. Cur electrical engineer, setting a good share of ed with the installa tric lighting plants in that Edmonton as that district. A W member of the firm, of the Greenwood Co. There was a number smelter employes, m Miners Union and c at the funeral servi D. P. Knox, Method the body of the late who was accidental Boundary Falls smel morning, was removed station for shipment west Territories, for Among the many prentend A. I. Godeler pay a last tribute of employe.

PROVINCIAL

Statistics of provincial office, Grand Forks, 1902: Free miners certificates... 1000; Provincial certificates... 2000; Certificates of work... 3000; Records of local... 4000; Conveyances... 5000; Certificates of im... 6000; Permits to relocate... 7000; Filings... 8000; Water rights... 9000; Miscellaneous receipts... 10000; Fees for crown... 11000; passed through o...

FELL 6

WINNIPEG, M. Owen, an English on elevator D at afternoon stepped a fell sixty feet, d ward. He was a family.

TORONTO'S

TORONTO, Jan. In his inaugural ad making the board executive power, e 'simply to legislative jother reforms he fa city of the gas pla

THIRTY YEARS

ST. LOUIS, Mo Adams, in the Uni day, sentenced Joh office annex robbed prison for rob like sentence for rier, and ten years stealing unclassified

THE LANCASHIRE FRACTION CLAIM

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Jan. 12.—Thos. Cunningham of Vancouver, provincial inspector of fruit pests, is paying his first visit to the Boundary, the duties of this office having in previous years been performed by R. M. Palmer of Victoria. Mr. Cunningham last week inspected W. H. Covert's fine orchard, near Grand Forks, and other orchards in that neighborhood. This afternoon he will proceed to Midway, where W. H. Norris has a young orchard coming into fruit bearing. If the traveling is not too hard through the deep snow on the mountain between the Kettle River and Okanagan River valleys that route will be taken to the Okanagan, but it is likely the inspector will have to return and go round by rail, via Revelstoke and Sicamous.

It is stated that the gold-quartz vein that D. W. McVicar is opening up on the Lancashire fraction, near Greenwood, has widened to three feet at about 50 feet depth. The first car shaft being sunk in the prospect of quartz ore to be shipped from the New Such claim, one of the Republic group situate near Boundary Falls, since R. C. Longley commenced work on it, reached the B. C. Copper company's smelter yesterday. A car of lower grade ore thrown out from the better class ore shipped to Trail from the Providence mine, has been sent to the Boundary Falls smelter, the freight rate being on this poorer quality of ore being too high to admit of its being sent there. It is estimated that the gross returns will be about \$25 per ton in all values, which is low in comparison with the first class ore, which usually runs from \$100 to \$150 per ton clear of the freight and treatment rate of \$15 per ton.

The coroner's jury in the case of the untimely death of James A. Laidlaw last Saturday morning, returned a verdict this morning of accidental death whilst in the performance of his duty, and exonerated the Montreal & Boston Copper company, at whose smelting works the accident occurred, from all blame in the matter.

Dr. Keith, a McGill University graduate, who has been practicing his profession in the coal fields district of East Kootenay, is here at present looking over the neighborhood with a view to remaining if the inducements appear sufficiently favorable.

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Jan. 13.—C. G. Cunningham, of the Cunningham Electric company, Greenwood, left yesterday for Edmonton, Alberta, where his firm has arranged to open a branch business. Mr. Cunningham is a practical electrician, so he anticipates getting a good share of the work connected with the installation of several electric lighting plants that are to be put in at Edmonton and other points in that district. A. W. English, another member of the firm, remains in charge of the Greenwood business.

There was a numerous attendance of smelter employees, members of the local Miners' Union and other sympathisers at the funeral service held by Rev. J. D. P. Knox, Methodist minister, before the body of the late James A. Laidlaw, who was accidentally killed at the Boundary Falls smelter last Saturday morning, was removed to the railway station for shipment to Grenfell, Northwest Territories, for interment. Among the men present was Superintendent A. I. Goodell, who attended to pay a last tribute of respect to his late employe.

PROVINCIAL STATISTICS.

Statistics of provincial government office, Grand Forks, for calendar year 1902:

No. Revenue.	
Free miners certificates	427 \$ 2,070.25
Companies certificates	3 300.00
Special certificates	6 90.00
Certificates of work	580 1,510.00
Records of location of mineral claims	177 442.50
Concessions	137 360.20
Certificates of improvements	51 127.50
Permission to relocate	1 12.50
Filing	70 17.50
Water rights	2 45.50
Miscellaneous receipts	3 308.30
Fees for crown grants passed through office	1,275.00
	5,560.25
Provincial revenue tax collections	2,808.00
Law stamps	441.60
Liquor license fees in Grand Forks Mining Division	2,070.00
Trade license fees in Grand Forks Mining Division	122.50
Total	\$12,002.35

FELL 60 FEET.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 12.—R. Owen, an Englishman, whilst at work on elevator D at Fort William this afternoon, stepped on a loose plank and fell sixty feet, dying shortly afterward. He was a married man with no family.

TORONTO'S NEW MAYOR.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—Mayor Urquhart, in his inaugural address today, favored making the board of control a sub-executive power, confining the council simply to legislative functions. Among other reforms he favors purchase by the city of the gas plants.

THIRTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—Judge Adams, the United States court today, sentenced John Pickler, the post-office annex robber, to ten years' imprisonment for robbing a mail pouch, a like sentence for assaulting the carrier, and ten years on a third count for stealing unclassified mail.

NOMINATIONS IN GREENWOOD

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Jan. 12.—Nominations for mayor, aldermen and one school trustee were received by the returning officer, G. B. Taylor, today. For mayor the present mayor, George R. Naden, and Alderman R. Small were nominated.

For aldermen the following were elected by acclamation:

North ward—B. A. Bannerman and W. J. Kirkwood, both re-elected, and Kenneth McKenzie.

South ward—Duncan Ross, re-elected, H. Bailey and Thomas M. Gully.

For school trustee—R. Small was re-elected, unopposed.

The poll for mayor will be taken on Thursday, 15th. The number of votes polled will likely be small, so many residents, otherwise qualified, having omitted to pay road tax and have their names placed on the roll, a contested election not having been expected.

RUMBERGER IS ELECTED

(Special to The Miner.)

PHOENIX, B. C., Jan. 12.—The municipal elections yesterday resulted as follows:

Mayor—G. W. Rumberger, re-elected. Aldermen—East Ward, L. Y. Birnie, James Marshall, Alex McDonald, first two re-elected.

West Ward—J. Riordan, J. H. Graham, W. J. Porter, first two re-elected. For school trustee—Isaac Crawford.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

SLOAN CITY, B. C., Jan. 12.—The nomination for the mayorality and city council took place here today with scarcely a trace of interest, the entire new officers being elected by acclamation. The majority comprise the old council of 1902, and there is one short of a full council, who will be elected among the aldermen. The nominations were as follows:

Mayor—A. York, re-elected.

Aldermen—J. G. McCallum, W. E. Worden, A. C. Smith, David Arnot, T. McNeish, the three former being re-elected.

The retired aldermen are Messrs. D. Robertson, A. B. Barber and D. Nichol.

For school trustee J. G. McCallum was re-elected.

CONTEST IN VICTORIA.

Straight Contest Between Those Who Favor Gambling and Those Opposed.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 12.—The fight between Hayward and McCandless for mayor will be a straight issue between those who favor gambling and those who want to see it stamped out. Hayward regards it impossible to stamp out gambling, while McCandless says he will enforce the law.

HOCKEY AT GREENWOOD.

First Game of the Winter Came Off Last Saturday.

(Special to The Miner.)

PHOENIX, B. C., Jan. 12.—Saturday evening the first match hockey game of the winter to come off here was played at the Phoenix skating rink between the Greenwood and Phoenix hockey clubs. The scores resulted 5 to 0 in favor of Greenwood. This year Greenwood has a much better team than last year, and has one of the best players in last year's Phoenix club. The same may be said of the Grand Forks hockey club. A few weeks ago the Phoenix club went to Grand Forks and beat the Smelter CRY boys on their own rink. Next Saturday the Grand Forks club is expected to play a return game here.

The Phoenix hockey club is expecting to send a team to the Rossland carnival of the winter, and other Boundary teams will probably be represented at the same event. The Phoenix curling club will also send a rink to the bonspiel to be held at Rossland next week.

CURTIS' STATEMENTS DENOUNCED

TRAIL, B. C., Jan. 12.—The statements of Hon. Smith Curtis, member of the provincial legislature for this district, were repudiated and roundly denounced as antagonistic to the welfare of the lead industry at a largely attended mass meeting this evening. The sentiments expressed in the resolutions of the Trades and Labor Council brought out great numbers of the laboring class, and resolutions on the subject were passed with enthusiasm.

N. Binns, mayor of the city and president of the Liberal Association, in presenting the importance of the matter to the lead industry and the community in general, expressed regret that the member of this riding had circulated an alleged speech in pamphlet form so full of absolute misstatements that, if credited in the case, it would seriously retard the members of the lead miners' committee now on the way to Ottawa, and prolong the present stagnation in lead mining. He repudiated and proved in detail the misstatements contained in the pamphlet, and showed that the industry could only be fostered by increased duties on foreign lead.

The statements of Mr. Binns were supported by J. S. Brandon, vice-president of the Liberal Association, and Colonel Topping, ex-mayor of the city. It passed unanimously as follows:

Whereas, The silver-lead miners of the Kootenay have announced that they must secure better prices for their lead in order to make it possible for them to continue operations; and that they believe that this can be best brought about by increased duties upon the product of the country, pig lead.

Whereas, Lead smelting and refining has been established in Canada on a modern basis as in the United States, and the total charges made by these smelters and refineries for freight and treatment are less than in the countries abroad.

Whereas, It is believed that by granting additional protection to pig lead, that lead mining, smelting and refining may in time, if properly fostered, become an industry of immense importance to the Dominion.

Whereas, A certain pamphlet, originating in Rossland, has been widely circulated throughout Eastern Canada, which, if given credence, may endanger the success of the lead miners' committee now at Ottawa, which in turn will cripple and further retard the lead mining, smelting and refining industry.

Whereas, Practically every statement relating to charges and other figures contained in this pamphlet are incorrect and misleading.

Whereas, We believe that united effort is being made by the United States institutions to close down the Canadian smelters and refineries, which foreign institutions are selfishly interested in securing the smelting, refining and manufacturing of Canadian lead and its products; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Trail, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby repudiate absolutely the pamphlet in question and condemn the motives which prompted it; that we do heartily endorse the action of the silver-lead miners, whose interests we believe to be identical with ours, and we do further urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of granting such duties as the silver-lead miners have suggested, thereby placing our mines on at least as good a basis as those in foreign countries working under similar conditions, particularly those to the south of us in Idaho and Montana.

THE CITY ELECTION AT KASLO

(Special to The Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., Jan. 12.—The following nominees for aldermanic honors in this city were duly elected by acclamation today: Theodore F. Adams, Samuel Fawcett, W. J. Holmes, W. V. Papworth and Nels M. Watnee.

There are two candidates in the field for mayor, namely, F. E. Archer and A. T. Garland, and it is thought that the poll will be a close one, owing to the fact that A. T. Garland delayed in coming out till a few days ago. Both men have strong supporters.

A. H. Brown and W. J. Green are out for the one vacancy in the school trustee board.

A HUNTER'S UNTIMELY DEATH

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 12.—Milton Edgeson of Duncan's was found dead in the outskirts of Victoria today. He borrowed a gun from friends and went hunting. Falling to return a search party went out and found him lying dead, with a wound in his breast, pointing to the fact that in climbing a fence overgrown with brambles he had struck the gun in front of him and the trigger being caught in the bush had discharged the contents into his heart, killing him instantly.

The first sailing schooner to get away from this reef left today when the George Prescott left for the California coast.

The steamer Victorian, which settled at her wharf yesterday, has been freed of water and will be hauled out tomorrow for repairs and reconstruction.

The steamer Rainbow, which has been operated since 1884 on the Victoria-New Westminster route, and whose engines were taken out for the steamer Otter, has been sold to Captain Jacobson, a local sealer, who will make her into a sealing schooner. She will be ready to go to Behring sea this fall.

The ship Ancona, which was quarantined on account of smallpox, has been fumigated and will be released and towed to Chemainus tomorrow. The crew will remain in quarantine.

GREENE AND GAYNOR.

Their Bondsmen Preparing to Pay \$80,000 They Stole.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—The bondsmen of B. D. Greene and John P. Gaynor, fugitives from justice for alleged frauds in connection with the improvement of the Savannah harbor, are preparing to pay into the registry of the United States court \$80,000, the amount of the bonds.

The bonds were escheated in the United States court today. W. B. Kirke of Syracuse, New York, is Gaynor's bondsman, and the late John D. Leary of New York city was on the bond of Greene. The executor of Leary will pay Gaynor's bond.

REPORT DENIED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Wm. B. Kirke said tonight that he knew nothing of any plan to pay the \$80,000 into the registry of the United States court. He said such a statement was a surprise to him.

COAL IS \$12 PER TON.

London, Ontario, is in the Throes of a Fuel Famine.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 12.—Coal is selling here at twelve dollars per ton. Knox church services yesterday were held in the school room, there being no coal for the church. The First Methodist church week night services for the coming week are cancelled for the same reason.

PROMISED FULL PROTECTION.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Caracas says Minister Bowen's departure for Washington swears among the members of the foreign colony at the Venezuelan capital lest acts of violence may be committed against them during his absence, but President Castro, it is added, has promised the foreign residents full protection.

LACK OF FUEL.

Steel Works Close Down—Throws Men Out of Work.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton today closed down indefinitely on account of the lack of fuel, throwing several thousand men out of work. The company is crowded with orders and efforts are being made to secure enough fuel to resume operations next week.

APPOINTED MILITARY ATTACHE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The state department has been informed by the British embassy of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Foster as military attaché here. He is now stationed at Kingston, Ontario, as commandant of Kingston College.

ARGONAUTS WILL ENTER.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—The Telegram's London cable says: "The decision of the Argonauts of Toronto to again enter the fight for the grand challenge cup at Henley gives much satisfaction in rowing circles here."

METAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Lead, 211 5/8. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Bar silver, 48. Amalgamated copper, 66 1/4.

THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 12.—The proceedings before the anthracite coal strike commission today consisted principally of the calling of witnesses by the Delaware & Hudson company to tell of the conditions existing in and about its collieries and to refute certain testimony against the company when the miners' side was being heard. In the absence of Chairman Gray, General Wilson again assumed the duties of chairman. The Delaware & Hudson expects to conclude its case tomorrow, when the Erie company, which controls the Hulseide Coal & Iron company and the Pennsylvania Coal company, will present its side of the controversy.

C. C. Rose of Scranton, superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware & Hudson company, who testified on Saturday, was recalled. He stated that several of the company's collieries were flooded as a result of the strike of the steam men on June 2. On cross-examination he said he would rather let the mines fill with water than submit to the unreasonable demands made by the union. He considered that the strikers were dictating to the company, and rather than surrender a principle he would let the property become damaged.

COMPANY'S RELIEF FUND.

George Anderson of Scranton, a clerk in the coal department of the company, was the next witness. He presented numerous statistics bearing upon the issues before the commission. One of the statements showed that 288 of the company's 12,333 employes had been working in or about the mines from 10 to 60 years. He produced data showing the workings of the company relief fund, with which more than 5000 of the company's employes are connected. The workers pay to the fund one day's pay each year, the company contributing an equal amount. Men who are injured receive \$6 a week for three months, and in case of death their heirs receive \$50 for funeral expenses. The widows receive \$3 a week for one year and \$1 a week for one year for each child under 12 years of age. The company fixed \$2.18 as the amount that the contract miner should receive as a day's pay. Mr. Anderson also presented a statement showing that the 23 collieries of the company lost 988 ten-hour days in 1901 for which the employes were responsible. Of these 115 were lost on account of picnics and other holidays (not including legal holidays), 59 days on account of "Mitchell day" and other union days and 184 days on account of the strikes and suspensions. Another statement offered by the witness showed that since the strike ended in the latter part of October the 23 collieries lost 110 days, reducing the coal production of the company 92,581 tons.

The men had been requested to work on Thanksgiving Day and New Year's Day, but ignored the request. He said none of the miners worked on "Mitchell day," and 12 collieries were idle the day after Christmas.

CHARGES DENIED.

William Dettrey of Nuremberg, the newly-elected president of District No. 1 of the Miners' Union, against whom it was testified last week that he said non-union men should have their throats cut or "should receive a good thumping," was summoned to the witness stand by the miners. He denied the charges absolutely and several witnesses were called who corroborated his statements.

Foreman David Davis, H. T. Hughes and Frederick all testified that since the strike of 1900 the miners and laborers would not load as many cars as they did prior to that strike. The men were willing but were warned of expulsion from the union.

The last witness of the day was Dickson, freight agent of the Delaware & Hudson company at Wilkesbarre, who handed up a statement showing of the fluctuation in the prices of groceries, meats and other necessities of life during the last three years. The figures he presented show that the prices were only slightly above those of 1900.

COUNT OR NO ACCOUNT DE LEONAY

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—The Associated Press has found the story published in Die Zeit of the difficulty between De Leonay and his wife to be true. The count left his wife at Mentone January 7, and his present whereabouts are unknown. Friends of the count assert that in addition to the difficulties in his financial affairs the count has found his position in society as the husband of the former crown princess of Austria-Hungary to be exceedingly uncomfortable and unpleasant; that the count will seek to obtain a divorce in regard as by no means improbable. The disagreement between the couple has long been evident, and it is believed peculiar troubles underlie the affair. As a widow the former crown princess enjoyed an income of \$125,000 and had free residence in the imperial palace and the use of the carriages and servants.

It is reported that the count married in the belief that Emperor Franz Joseph and King Leopold would contribute handsomely to their maintenance. In this, however, they were disappointed. The emperor gave the Countess De Leonay \$25,000 a year only, while King Leopold stopped her former allowance of \$10,000 a year. The countess subsequently tried to meet all the expenses of maintaining her household with less than one-fifth of her former income, and found the task impossible. She used the influence of her daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth Marie, who is a favorite with the Austrian emperor, to secure additional money and to obtain permission to reside in one of the imperial palaces, where she was out of reach of her creditors. She was granted the use of the palace at Hietzendorf, near Vienna, but this privilege expired upon the marriage of her daughter to Prince von Windischgrätz January 3, 1902. The countess is supposed recently to have borrowed money from the Princess von Windischgrätz, but the visit of the countess to her daughter at Prague December 6, which lasted only one hour, has led to the belief that the princess refused her mother further supplies. It is thought that since the marriage of Archduchess Elizabeth Marie the Prince von Windischgrätz has refused to prevent his wife to act as an intermediary between her mother and her grandfather, the emperor, who has been remarkably generous to the countess. The present situation is believed to have resulted from the interference of Prince von Windischgrätz.

ALL-CANADIAN FOOTBALLERS

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—The Star's London cable says:

London, Jan. 12.—The All-Canadian footballers score today was 22 to 20 against the Mountain Ash team. Weather was splendid and a large crowd was on the grounds.

Hart Freer of Swansea assisted the Canadians. The homesters by good passing soon scored a try, but it was not converted. Gillespie and Jack showed prominently, but two tries were added, one of which was converted.

The visitors' forwards, headed by McDonald, pressed hard, but two tries were again scored. Mountain Ash 17, Canadians 6.

After an interval the grand rush by the colonials nearly resulted in a score. Furriss was temporarily injured.

Mountain Ash again scored and then the splendid run by Gillespie almost pierced the homesters' defence.

Smart kicking by Bauld then relieved the pressure of the colonials.

Darling at full back was repeatedly saved. A magnificent run by McDonald over half the length of the field was loudly applauded. Another score by the homesters concluded a pleasantly controlled game.

TORONTO, Jan. 12.—The Telegram's London cable says: Saturday, January 31, the Canadian team goes to Paris. McClure was interviewed by Webby, of the Western Daily Mercury, and said the game played in Canada at present was a sort of mongrel football.

RUN OUT OF COAL.

Steamer Mexican Burned Every Piece of Wood on the Ship For Fuel.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—Having burned all of her coal supply and every available piece of wood on the ship for fuel with which to make steam the Leyland line steamer Mexican, in command of Captain Parker, and 24 days out from New Orleans bound to London, reached this port late today to obtain a sufficient supply of coal to enable her to reach her destination.

Captain Parker reports that extremely severe weather was encountered in mid-Atlantic, and his vessel's coal bunkers became exhausted. Since that time a quantity of timber, all the chairs, her derrick and all the woodwork which could be spared was burnt.

THE SCOTTISH CURLERS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—The Scottish curlers tried conclusions with the Heather club of West Mount today and went down to defeat by 22 to 25 points. In the morning the Heather men put up 43 to the Scots 21; in the afternoon the Scots fought to the front with a score of 23 to 24, but in the evening they fell before the Canadians again 25 to 15. The Scotchmen are becoming more accustomed to the hard Canadian ice and contributed many pretty plays during the day.

PREMIER BALFOUR IS ILL.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Premier Balfour again has been obliged to cancel his public engagements on account of a slight illness.

ACTION TO RECOVER \$1,675,709

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Sir Bache Cunard, president of the Cunard Line, recovered a judgment in the supreme court today for \$1,675,709 against his first cousin, Charles G. Franklyn. Mr. Franklyn was 15 years ago in charge of the property in this country of Sir Bache, who inherited a large fortune from his father, Sir Edward Cunard. At this time Sir Bache complained that Franklyn had converted large sums to his own use. He therefore brought suit to recover \$3,000,000, and after a long litigation Franklyn agreed to compromise for \$1,250,000.

He failed to pay, and the present suit, which was not defended, was brought for \$1,250,000, with interest.

A \$50,000 BONUS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 13.—A bonus of \$50,000 is to be given to the Rutland railroad for the removal of the general offices from Rutland to this city. A special meeting of the citizens approved the plan and authorized the city government to issue and pay to the Rutland road bonds to that amount.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—The St. Paul train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, due in St. Louis at 5:55 P. M. and carrying 90 miles an hour to make up lost time, was wrecked this evening by the spreading of the rails five miles north of Alton, killing the engineer and injuring four trainmen. No passengers were injured beyond expressing slight bruises.

FELONY AND MURDER

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 13.—The grand jury returned indictments today for the murder of Dr. Charles R. B. Johnson, a prominent St. Louis physician, who was shot and killed in a street in St. Louis on January 10, 1902.

The indictments were returned against John P. McVicker, a prominent St. Louis merchant, and James W. McVicker, his brother-in-law, who were charged with the murder of Dr. Johnson.

The grand jury also returned indictments against several other individuals who were believed to be involved in the plot to murder Dr. Johnson.

The case is expected to be tried in St. Louis in the near future.

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Y NEWS

and wife were called to week through the death sister, Mrs. Stoll.

WAGER—that the sum of \$500 has with C. F. Jackson, all of which will be wagered that will be re-elected.

VISIT—Lockmann, accompanied by Charles Smith and daughter, Montana, are in the city. Herr Klockmann will stay but two days, returning tomorrow.

MRS.—at the meeting of the board of directors, manager of the A. E. Stevens, who has been accounting and purchasing of the War Eagle and mines, and A. W. Dyer membership.

ROSSLAND will learn with death in Spokane of aged nineteen years, son Desires of this city. The death was pneumonia. The place yesterday afternoon.

OFFICIALS—ence, trainmaster of the boundary division of the Canadian in the city yesterday. chief dispatcher of the division revived and filled by the A. E. Stevens, who had with the company at the Stevens accompanied Mr. Rossland yesterday.

OWNIE of Nelson, general of Kootenay-Boundary Canadian Pacific, was in today looking into various nor importance here. The office has overcome the snowfall and traffic is moving all sections.

PLACE of the late Mrs. Mary E. place yesterday afternoon. her son-in-law, the corner of Kootenay street. The obsequies by a number of friends. Rev. Father Heart, interment was made Heart cemetery, the pall J. S. C. Fraser, W. J. George W. McBride, John Frederick Schofield and

SAFE—J. Lewer, late of Cardiff, brother of W. A. Lewer, of British North America his family at the coast by disappearing from several days. The case coast papers, but Captain up safe and sound, having a business trip to Quebec the letter outlining his

IMPRESSED—Larson, acting manager and Kootenay mines, trip evening from a trip mountain section, where he body the Victory party, which he believes future. In addition he velvet and inspected the the 100-foot level, being used with the workmanlike which mining operations are conducted at this property. a firm believer in the future of the Sophie mountain

CASES—business men express disapproval of the Spokane Falls night officials on the ground given during the closing 1902 to place Rossland on with Nelson in respect to commodity-freight rates at the new year has not been the facts in connection are to be placed before traffic manager, and an effective abolition of the claimed to exist. The is moving in this con-

WELL—his, now in jail at Nelson for the attempted murder of his wife, is reported in health daily. The boat has worked wonders and has nearly managed of the dope habit. When taken to Nelson he took twenty-two grains of. At the present he takes himself declares that he could have received. His case at Nelson next month.

FOR STEAMSHIP—K. Jan. 10.—The Red Star ship Zealand for Antwerp, to have sailed this morning, was unable to get away until had not been received. expected to get the boat the night.

BURNING QUESTION—Mich., Jan. 10.—The commission appointed by duty to manage the coal which the city is embarking and arranged to begin the purchase of coal. J. L. Hud- chairman of the committee that he would loan the 1000 with which to purchase the passage of an enabling legislature to legalize the use the city's funds for this

THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION

Pay Rolls of the Delaware & Hudson Company Presented--Six Per Cent. of the Company's Men Are Receiving \$1000 Per Year--Child Labor Less

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 4.—The representatives of the Delaware & Hudson Co., the first coal company to present its side of the controversy with the anthracite mine workers to the strike commission, occupied both sessions today. Three persons were before the arbitrators on behalf of the company. They were James H. Torry of Scranton, the company's principal counsel in the absence of David Wilcox, the vice-president and general counsel of the company, who is ill; Charles C. Rose of Scranton, superintendent of the mining department of the company, and Abel Culver of New York, comptroller of the company.

Mr. Torry made an address indicating what the company intended to prove. Superintendent Rose told of the conditions in and about the company's 21 collieries, and Comptroller Culver presented the wage statements and other statistics having a bearing on the issues before the commission.

Chairman Gray, who is ill, was unable to be present, and General Wilson again presided. Commissioner E. W. Parker was absent from the afternoon session, having been called to his home in Washington by private business.

FIGURES PRESENTED.
When Mr. Culver took the witness stand he first presented two large volumes, which contained a complete copy of the payrolls of the company. He explained at great length which figures were absolutely correct, but to which he could not certify, because the company had to gather them from sources other than its own books. One of the wage statements furnished to the commission showed the percentage of men receiving certain wages. The statement shows that six per cent of the company's men were receiving over \$1000 a year; three per cent \$900 to \$1000; six per cent \$800 to \$900; six per cent \$700 to \$800; thirteen per cent \$600 to \$700; twelve per cent \$500 to \$600; ten per cent \$400 to \$500; ten per cent \$300 to \$400; nine per cent \$200 to \$300, and twenty-five per cent received under \$200.

ARREST OF TOBACCO SMUGGLERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Customs officials, aided by the local police, tonight arrested Jacob von Sternberg, charged with smuggling tobacco, and subsequently made a search of the Red Star steamship Finland, lying in the North river. Von Sternberg, who is employed as a donkey engine man on the vessel, was found to be wrapped with tobacco, which was cleverly concealed under his clothing.

Several months ago the customs inspectors, it is alleged, unearthed a plot to bring Sumatra tobacco from Antwerp into this country without the payment of duty. Two seizures of considerable portions resulted, one being made on a Red Star line steamship and the other in Hoboken. Tonight several inspectors saw von Sternberg leave the Finland, and noticing that he was of peculiar shape halted and searched him. The man was underclothed in tobacco, done up in bundles about a foot long, seven inches wide and half an inch thick. He was arrested and taken back to the Finland.

The vessel was then searched by the customs officers. Before going below Inspector Hooley insisted that the electrician should disconnect all the switches so that the electric lights could not be turned out. He alleged that the crew threatened to attack the officers, and it is stated that the fireman and stokers were later found in the alleyway trying to turn off the lights. They then became so threatening that Inspector Hooley had to draw his revolver to keep them off.

The search, however, did not result in the expected discovery, but von Sternberg was taken to a nearby police station. Later in the day customs inspectors observed two men near the gangway of the Finland, acting suspiciously. The men were searched and about 15 pounds of tobacco found upon them. During the attempt to place them under arrest the men succeeded in getting back to the steamship and concealing themselves.

The officers declare that yesterday they chased a member of the crew across a street near the pier after recovering ten pounds of tobacco and that the man got away. The officers of the Finland say that the vessel was searched for smuggled tobacco three times during the voyage to this port. The crew of the Finland made a raid on the dynamo room of the ship for the purpose of shutting off the electric lights, which would enable them, it was alleged, to work in secrecy. The chief engineer and the custom house inspectors drew their revolvers and drove the crew back. The inspectors then sought police assistance and after hunting all parts of the ship left six officers in charge.

THE PHIPPS INSTITUTE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 9.—Dr. L. F. Flick, president of the free hospital for poor consumptives here, announces that Henry Phipps of New York, formerly a partner of Andrew Carnegie, has contributed \$300,000 for the establishment of an institution in this city for the treatment of consumptives. The institution is to be known as the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis. While Mr. Phipps' original contribution amounts to \$300,000 the endowment will increase the fund to about \$1,500,000.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—While arrangements have not yet been made for the meeting of the Venezuelan commission some attention has been given to the subject, and it appears that the United States government will be expected to provide accommodation for the body. It is probable that accommodations will be procured at one of the hotels here, for the state department has no available room to devote to such purposes.

Signor Mayor Desplanches, the Italian ambassador here, is, by virtue of seniority, entitled to preside if the proceedings are to be in the matter of a joint meeting, and long diplomatic service is regarded as peculiarly fitting him for the important work imposed upon the commission. All four of the prospective members of the commission, namely, Signor Mayor Desplanches, the Italian ambassador; Sir Michael Herbert, the British ambassador, and Count Quast and Baron Steinburg, as well as Minister Bowen, all speak English perfectly, and it is likely that this language will be the official communication in the commission's progress.

A HEAD-ON COLLISION.
Reports Differ Somewhat, but Much Damage Was Done.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—A wreck occurred on the Big Four road near Moro, Illinois, tonight about 9:30 o'clock. It is reported that nine persons are dead and thirteen injured.

NO LIVES LOST.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—Information was received at the union station here at 11:25 p. m. to the effect that no lives were lost in the wreck but many persons are believed to have been injured. The information received here is that two Big Four passengers collided head-on at full speed at 9:30 tonight near Bethalto, a village 23 miles north of St. Louis. The train was blocked on the road and until messengers can reach the scene from Alton, ten miles south of the wreck, little will be definitely known. A relief train has been made up here and is in readiness should the accident prove as serious as first reported.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9.—Two passenger trains on the St. Louis division of the Big Four collided tonight near Moro, Illinois, and one mile east of Bethalto. They met head-on. One man is missing and one man is known to be badly hurt. The trains were the second section of the train which left here late going west and the train eastbound, which was due at 4:20 o'clock this morning.

Engineer King of the eastbound, lying at Matoon, Illinois, is reported badly hurt. The fireman on the westbound is missing. None of the passengers have been reported here as injured. The crew of the eastbound train have not reported.

VON HOLLEBEN'S RETURN HOME.
Relieved of Washington Ambassadorship at His Own Request.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Ambassador von Holleben was not recalled from Washington, but learning that his government was not wholly satisfied with his work and feeling ill and depressed, he asked for a long leave of absence, which was immediately granted. He will return to Washington. Baron Speck of Steinburg is temporarily assigned as charge d'affaires at Washington. The baron, in the meantime, will retain his position as consul general of Germany at Calcutta, and will be carried on the payroll in that capacity. Oddly enough the exact whereabouts of Count von Steinburg is not known at the foreign office, where it is thought he is visiting his people in Saxony.

The only thing the foreign office people will say about Dr. von Holleben is: "He has been recalled and his leave is granted upon his own initiative."

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.
Newfoundland's Contribution Will Be Thirty Thousand Pounds.

TORONTO, Jan. 9.—The Telegram's cable says: The blue book issued today states that Newfoundland's annual contribution towards the support of the British navy will be thirty thousand pounds. Writing to the Times Lord Carrington, commenting on the recent article in the Melbourne Age regarding colonial contributions to the imperial defence, says Laurier struck the chord of national sympathy, feeling when he refused stately to fall in with suggestions of this kind.

WOOD AND COAL FAMINE.
MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 9.—A coal famine prevails in Marshall and nearby towns. Slater today sent to this city for coal, which is scarce here. Many families are burning their fruit trees and shade trees. Wood is selling for \$5 a cord and such fuel is very scarce.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA

CARACAS, Jan. 9.—The port of Tucacas was reopened yesterday by the forces of the Venezuelan government after a fight with the revolutionists of one hour's duration. Tucacas, which is about 40 miles northwest of Puerto Cabello, has been occupied for the last four months by the revolutionists. It has lately been the port where much of the goods and ammunition smuggled over from the island of Curacao have been landed.

The revolutionist force, which was defeated last Sunday near Guatere, has dispersed. The march of the rebels upon Caracas, via Guatere, has been completely checked.

LA GUAIRA, Jan. 9.—The former Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, but which now flies the German flag, passed here at noon, going in the direction of Puerto Cabello. The British cruiser Ariadne and the British torpedo boat destroyer Rocket arrived here today at 6 o'clock.

REVOLUTIONISTS ROUTED.
CARACAS, Jan. 9.—The revolutionists succeeded in holding the English railroad running out of Tucacas for five hours. At the end of that time the government forces occupied the line. The government is most active in pursuing the rebels. Another engagement between the rebels and government forces in the routing of the enemy. Octave Marquez and 180 men were taken prisoners by the government soldiers, who also secured a quantity of rebel ammunition.

FRENCH CLAIMS TO BE PAID.
CARACAS, Jan. 9.—The statement that France, owing to the failure of the Venezuelan government to pay the first installment of the claims due her would possibly join in blockading the coast, is incorrect. France will not at present participate in the blockade. The rumor that she would do so possibly arose from a discussion of the fact that the convention of 1902 between France and Venezuela, for the settlement of French claims incurred prior to May 23, 1899, stipulated the payment of \$300,000 within one year. As a matter of fact this period of one year is to be reckoned from the date upon which the French minister to Venezuela presents his credentials at Caracas.

It can be said with authority that the French colony here has asked the home government not to take aggressive action against Venezuela. M. Quijevret, French charge d'affaires in Caracas, obtained yesterday from the Venezuelan government, without the employment of threats, the assurance that all the French claims incurred after 1899 would receive when presented the same treatment as is incurred in the claims of the allies, by virtue of the most favored nation clause in the treaty between France and Venezuela.

THE SEQUEL.
Trading in Wives and Children Is a Dangerous Thing.

COBURG, Jan. 9.—Walter Reynolds and Annie Reynolds have been sentenced to four months in jail for bigamy, and George Reynolds, for inciting, three months. Walter was visiting his brother George. The latter coveting Walter's gold watch offered him his wife, children and household furniture for the same. The bargain was agreeable to all, but Walter and his wife were arrested on their honeymoon with the above result.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.
COLBOURG, Jan. 9.—The Reynolds brothers, who a short time ago effected the trade of a gold watch owned by one for the wife of the other, found out today that such bargains, when consummated by marriage, were illegal. Walter Reynolds, who owned the watch, and his sister-in-law and erstwhile wife, were each sentenced to four months in the county jail for bigamy. George Reynolds, the husband, was sentenced to three months for inciting to bigamy, with the proviso that at the end of his wife's sentence he should take her back.

The light sentences are due to the fact that the prisoners acted in ignorance. The watch went to pay the law costs.

BUBONIC PLAGUE VICTIMS.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 9.—John L. Brabdry, owner of mines located near Mazatlan, Mexico, has received a telegram from Jose Rico asking pecuniary aid for the victims of the bubonic plague in the name of the Mazatlan chamber of commerce.

STORY OF STRICKEN CITY.
MAZATLAN, Mexico, Jan. 9.—Thirty-seven people are in the lazaretto as a result of deaths having occurred today, one entire family having died of the plague. Many people have left the city and gone to live on the islands nearby. It has been decided to disinfect the entire city at once.

The charity committee will pay for the houses that have to be burned and for all clothing destroyed. A man attacked by the plague was found on his way to El Cistal. He was brought to the city to be sent to a lazaretto, but he died on the way. A woman, in order to save her son from being taken to a lazaretto, put him in bed at home. His father and she herself were in consequence attacked by the plague and died within a few hours.

TRAIN ROBBERS ARRESTED.
LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 9.—Four men, alleged to have been members of the gang which held up a Burlington train six months ago at Marcus, Illinois, have been arrested. One of the prisoners says a member of the gang was wounded because of a misunderstanding in signals. After the safe had been blown open the robbers unhitched the engine and put the wounded man on board. One of the party said to him: "Can you talk yet?" He replied "Yes," whereupon he was shot to death and his body thrown off.

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

A Man, Evidently Insane, Shoots Into the Royal Procession Returning From Church--Report That King Alfonso Was Intended Victim Untrue

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The report from Madrid that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Alfonso is confirmed. It appears the attack on his majesty was not successful. The dispatches from Madrid on the subject have been mutilated.

THE ACCOUNT FROM MADRID.
MADRID, Jan. 10.—An attempt to assassinate King Alfonso was made this evening. While his majesty was returning from church a man fired a revolver at the second carriage of the royal procession in which the king was riding. The bullet missed the king and no one was injured. The civil guard immediately overpowered the would-be assassin, who gave the name of Jose Collado.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—It now appears that the second carriage of the royal procession, at which the shot was fired, was occupied by the Duke of Sotomayor, the grand chamberlain, and not by the king himself.

KING GIVEN AN OVATION.
MADRID, Jan. 10.—It is the custom of the Spanish court to attend divine service every Saturday at the Church of Atocha. This church, however, is now being rebuilt and the king now goes to the church of Buen Suceso. On these occasions the court proceeds in state, preceded and followed by mounted detachments of the royal bodyguard, and accompanied by carriages containing the court dignitaries and grandees of Spain.

After the shooting incident the people gathered along the route from the church to the palace and gave the king an ovation as the royal carriage proceeded slowly toward the royal residence.

The prefect of Madrid, who was in the last carriage, left the procession and gave orders for Feto to be taken to the police station. Feto is 34 years old and was born at Posadas, province of Oviedo. He returned to Spain from Mexico last June. He was slightly cut in the head from the police sergeant's sword. Questioned as to what reasons he had for wishing to kill the grand chamberlain the prisoner said the Duke of Sotomayor had offered him a position at the palace but had failed to fulfil his promise.

TO INTERROGATE RUBINO.
PARIS, Jan. 10.—The correspondent at Brussels of the Matin telegraphs that the police of Madrid have wired to the authorities in Brussels a request

that Rubino, the man who fired three shots at the king of the Belgians in Brussels on November 15th and who is now awaiting trial, be interrogated with a view to obtaining further light regarding Feto's attempt.

EVIDENTLY INSANE.
MADRID, Jan. 10.—As King Alfonso, Dowager Queen Christina and the court were returning from church this evening a man, who afterwards gave his name as Feto, fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild and no one was injured. The king heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window, but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by the queen mother, who was seated beside him in the carriage. The escort of civil guards immediately set themselves upon the would-be assassin and overpowered him.

Feto was taken to the police station, where he said he did not intend to kill the king but the grand chamberlain, the Duke of Sotomayor, at whose carriage he had aimed. He was searched and in his pockets were found unnumbered letters marked "registered," and addressed to President Roosevelt, King Edward, the emperor of Germany, and the president of the high court of justice at Mexico, and also receipts for a number of registered letters and a visiting card of the mayor of Madrid.

Feto was later put under examination by a magistrate, to whom he repeated his statements as to the object of his shooting. He insisted that he was not an anarchist, and said that his wife, a French woman, had confined him in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner, in making this statement, did not appear excited, but there are indications that he is insane.

QUEER WAY OF HIDING MONEY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 10.—Charles R. Richards, a mechanical engineer, who died two months ago leaving a personal estate estimated at \$3000, had hidden away unknown to his wife more than \$25,000, which represented the accumulation of years. A few days ago, while the widow was looking for a will which she believed her husband had made, she found a large number of \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills stuffed in small rolls in crevices of the furniture, in the cushions of chairs and stitched into under garments worn by the dead man. She also found bank books showing deposits for \$10,000.

INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCIITY

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—International reciprocity between Canada and the United States was the theme of a conference between the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, and a committee of Minnesotans, representing the National Reciprocity League. The committee was strongly in favor of reciprocity, and some of its members went so far as to advocate absolute free trade between the countries.

Mr. Sifton said that when the reciprocity treaty was sent away disappointed from Washington five years ago it was a sad blow to the reciprocity sentiment in Canada. He thought that an educational campaign must first be undertaken in America before public sentiment would be aroused to a point where the matter could be urged to a definite conclusion.

CASTRO'S REPLY SATISFACTORY.
It is Regarded as Being a Long Step in Direction of Settlement.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Castro's reply to the powers accepting the arbitration conditions, was delivered to the foreign office this afternoon by the secretary of the United States embassy. The reply is much more satisfactory than expected, and practically submits to the allies' conditions of the arbitration proposal.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—President Castro's acceptance of the arbitration conditions of the allied powers was received today at the foreign office here, where it is regarded as being a long step toward a settlement of the questions in dispute. The foreign office is strengthened in the hope that most of the points will be arranged amicably during the preliminary discussion at Washington before reaching The Hague.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.
NICE, Jan. 9.—The sentence of death passed upon Henri Vidal on November 5, 1902, has been commuted to penal servitude for life. Henri Vidal confessed at Nice to the extraordinarily wanton murder of two women and to attempts to assassinate various others. It was for these murders that he was sentenced to death, but he is believed to have been the author of a series of crimes on the Riviera which made him one of the most notorious murderers of France.

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CHAMBERLAIN OVERWORKED.
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 9.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain passed a quiet day today. He is being overworked with demands for interviews.

A Contest For Every Municipal Office

The race for municipal honors is now fairly under way. Candidates were nominated yesterday, the nominations closing at 2 o'clock. For two or three hours nominations drifted in, but lit-

- FOR MAYOR: J. Stilwell Clute, Nominated by W. M. Wood, Seeded by John Dean, John Robinson, John James Wood. ALDERMEN--EAST WARD: James E. Wise, J. B. Johnson, Harry Daniel, Peter John McKichan, G. C. Mackay, Wilson Pypen, James Chambers, C. E. Gillan, Robert Smith, Thomas H. Armstrong, Robert Hunter, James H. Young, Alex Dunlop, A. S. Goodve, D. E. Kerr.

There will be a contest for the mayoralty in Trail, where nominations took place yesterday. James H. Schofield, Canadian Pacific agent, and Alexander Evan Steele, merchant, have entered the lists, and the fight will be

Curling Bonsel to Come Off Next Week

The members of the Rossland Curling club are preparing for the bonsel of the Kootenay Curling association which takes place in this city January 20. The clubs of the Kootenays have expressed a determination to send rinks to meet the local curlers in the competition. It is thought that the bonsel will draw clubs to this city from Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood, Sandon, Nelson and possibly from Cranbrook, Fernie and a couple of other places. The clubs that will enter for the bonsel will all send their crack men, so that the bonsel should not only furnish great sport but should be an event to look forward to with pleasure.

Governor Mackintosh In Mighty Waters

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh of Rossland was among the passengers on one of the westbound trans-continental trains over the Northern Pacific stalled for several days near Maywood, Wash., through the unprecedented floods. The governor walked into Seattle with a pack on his shoulders and is described as presenting a rustic appearance. A coast paper gives the following recital of the incidents attending the flood as described by Governor Mackintosh: "We ought to thank providence that we escaped with our lives. The down-pour of rain was so sudden, then so continuous and always so heavy that had the officials on train No. 3 been careless or reckless every man, woman and child must have gone to death; I give every credit to Conductor Daly for his foresight in stopping the train, when others under orders would have been tempted to do the reverse."

"After the train passed the summit tunnel there was a sudden shock, as though we had struck a large boulder. It transpired that the engine and train encountered a tremendous snowslide and happily ran through it. "After leaving Hot Springs the rain increased to torrents and as we neared Maywood station the dull, sullen roar of water could be heard. A few minutes after the train came to a standstill, the conductor appeared and announced that he was going forward to inspect the track. A freight train had passed over, and finding the water increasing one of the men signalled No. 3 to stop. Within ten minutes from that time the storm had increased in fury and five feet of water covered the track which No. 3 had backed from, from."

"Then came a telegram from Eagle Gorge, the operator calling, 'We are gradually drifting away--then all communication ceased. "By 12 o'clock at night the waters of Green river had risen from 18 to 24 feet. Down from the mountains on both sides of the valley volumes of water poured into the gullies and cut huge gashes in the creeks, deepening and filling them to overflowing. "These waters were emptied along the track, until a short distance from Maywood they united on both sides and swelled the larger stream, carrying immense trees and sawlogs, tons of debris and soil and tearing up the tracks as though dynamite had been used. Mud slides several feet deep formed almost impassable barricades and still the rain continued, only stopping on Saturday afternoon."

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTIONISTS

About 100 Attacked Cumana, but Were Repulsed--Revolutionists Are Very Active--Notwithstanding the Blockade Are Receiving Assistance

CARACAS, Jan. 13.--About 1100 revolutionists, under General Manuel Morales, attacked Cumana in the state of Bermudes on the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month. Cumana was defended by 500 government troops. On January 6th, after a hard fight, which lasted for seven hours, and which was witnessed by the British cruiser Tribune, the revolutionists abandoned the field, leaving 300 Mauser rifles and 20,000 cartridges behind them, and 200 of their number prisoners in the hands of the government forces.

The statement has been obtained from the rebel prisoners that if Cumana had been taken the revolutionary leader would have allowed his soldiers to sack the town. The revolutionists have been very active during the past week, knowing as they do, that if the blockade is raised their case will become much more difficult. Notwithstanding the maintenance of the blockade ammunition is leaving this island daily for the Venezuelan revolutionists.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 13.--It is believed here that Lieutenant Robert Peary has decided to make another attempt to reach the North Pole. Captain Bartlett of Brigus, N. F., Lieutenant Peary's ice navigator, is in St. John's today arranging to charter one of the largest sealing steamers for a voyage north next summer. Lieutenant Peary's steamer Windward is said to be inadequate for the large outfit to be taken on the proposed trip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.--Lieutenant Peary tonight said he had no connection with Captain Bartlett's efforts to charter a steamer for a north-pole voyage, neither is the captain acting as his agent. While in a recent lecture he said he was willing to make another trial for the North Pole if funds and an outfit were provided he had made no effort to charter any steamer for the purpose.

LONDON, Jan. 13.--President Castro's request that the powers raise the blockade of the coast of Venezuela is still under discussion. The foreign office inclines to the belief that a suspension of the blockade would reduce matters to the same status that existed at the beginning of the dispute, and it appears probable that unless an expedient is devised Great Britain will advocate a continuance of the blockade in some form.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.--Dr. von Hollen, the German ambassador to the United States, sailed for Hamburg today on the Hamburg-American liner The Graf Waldersee. Before boarding the vessel he was asked if he had any comment to make on the reports which had been circulated about his return to Berlin in relation with the present administration. He said tersely that he had absolutely no comment to make on anything.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.--A man, who refused to disclose his identity, called on the city chamberlain today and handed five one thousand dollar bills, saying he had been troubled for some time over a financial indebtedness to the city. The money was credited to the conscience fund.

TORONTO, Jan. 13.--Two more cases of smallpox were discovered in the city, the victims being children, aged respectively five, and two and a half years. They lived at a house on Church street, from where the roomer was reported suffering from smallpox a couple of weeks ago.

CITY NEWS

TO ELECTRICITY--The steam compressor at the Centre Star headworks has been closed down, the electrical power being switched on. The plant will be operated by electrical power in the future.

ACROSS ATLANTIC--Several Rosslanders were ticketed across the Atlantic at the Spokane Falls & Northern office yesterday. Robert Lewis and wife and Mrs. A. Fraise are to sail for Liverpool per the White Star liner "Cymric," leaving New York on the 21st inst., and James Berryman sails from New York for Southampton per the Cunard liner "Campania" on the 24th inst.

DOING WELL--Charles Collins of the fire department received a letter yesterday from Ed Willis, one of Rossland's old timers, who is now at Santa Monica, California. Willis left Rossland three years ago for Nome, made a stake and is now doing a well. Willis writes that "Doc" Miller, another old Rosslander, died of cold and starvation while plodding along on the Nome trail. Miller was one of the characters of the city and made a host of friends, who will learn with regret of his death.

LONG DRIVE--Phil J. Hickey, manager of the Ivanhoe mine in the Shocan, had a rather unusual and unpleasant experience on Saturday while en route to Rossland. He was to take degrees in one of the Masonic branches, and desired especially to reach here for the Saturday night meeting. Consequently his disgust can be imagined when he missed the train at Meyer's Falls through lingering too long on the platform in conversation with an acquaintance. Hickey sprinted half a mile down the track, but the locomotive was too fast for him. Thereupon he chartered a team and drove to Rossland, arriving here on Sunday with a fifty dollar livery bill to discharge.

NEW TEACHER--The vacant post of first assistant at the Central school has been permanently filled by the appointment of Garfield A. King of Victoria, who comes to Rossland with excellent certificates and recommendations. Mr. King took charge of the class yesterday. R. G. Gordon, who failed to report for duty here the day before school re-opened, has written an explanation to the school board that substantially alters the prima facie case of bad faith against him. He states that he has been seriously ill with bronchitis and is unable to teach at Rossland or elsewhere. The delay in notifying the board was occasioned through the belief that a occasion here was making in the Okanagan valley would improve his health sufficiently to enable him to fulfill his undertakings, but this proved impossible.

A PRIVATE RECITAL--There was a crowded gathering at the evening service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Sunday night, one of the features of the service being the violin solos given by Paul Szizety, the Hungarian violinist. In both numbers he carried a large audience with him, his rendition of "Legende" by Bohm being especially masterful and added depth to the solemn feeling caused by the pastor's address which preceded it. Szizety showed himself to be thorough master of the instrument he loves and the large audience went away strongly impressed with his skill. At the close of the service a number of his audience pressed for another opportunity of hearing him in a more extended program, and he has consented to give a private recital tonight at the residence of Mrs. E. M. Kinnear, Earl street, at 8:30 o'clock, when those who wish to hear this artist once more may have an opportunity of doing so. There is little doubt that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity so self-denied, especially as the program is one of hearing the king of instruments so cleverly played.

SALVATION ARMY--Colonel Jacobs, the popular chief secretary of the Salvation Army, Toronto, will visit Rossland, January 16, at 8 p. m., and conduct meetings at the barracks. Colonel Jacobs is one of the oldest army officers on the American continent, having entered the service as far back as 1882. After laboring most acceptably and with splendid success in Scotland for seven years, and filling various positions from that of lieutenant to divisional officer with the rank of major, Colonel Jacobs left Edinburgh, Scotland, division, and was appointed by the general to take charge of the Canadian eastern province in 1889. His command comprised the maritime provinces and Newfoundland. In 1894 he was called to territorial headquarters to fill the position of general secretary. In May, 1896, the colonel was appointed to the important position of chief secretary.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.--NEW YORK, Jan. 13.--A man, who refused to disclose his identity, called on the city chamberlain today and handed five one thousand dollar bills, saying he had been troubled for some time over a financial indebtedness to the city. The money was credited to the conscience fund.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.--NEW YORK, Jan. 13.--Captain Shaw Taylor, son of an Irish landlord and one of the organizers of the Irish land conference committee which met in Dublin recently to draw up a plan for the settlement of the Irish land question by the sale of land to the tenants, arrived here today. He said he believed the land question is properly handled the whole Irish question can be settled, the Irishmen in America will return and a new era will open in Ireland.

Per Year

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