

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 33

THE KOOTENAY LAKE

D. STEWART CAPSIZED IN A BOAT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LAKE.

NEWS FROM SEVERAL MINES NEAR KASLO—THE SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

(Special to the Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., June 7.—Several accidents have only been averted lately owing to the equally condition of the lake. On Thursday Ed. Stewart was capsized in the middle of the lake, opposite the city, and fortunately escaped with only a cold bath, but a couple of Japs who went out about the same time have not been heard of since. A heavy squall sprang up late in the afternoon, and it is feared they may have gone down. There is a feeling that there may be an interesting legal case shortly in regard to the Silver Bell. Nels Nelson, who was and still claims to be a part owner, was arrested on Friday as being of unsound mind. It is proved that he is insane and that he was in that condition when the judgment sale of the Silver Bell took place. It will be a case for litigation. The medical report concerning his intellect has not yet been made public.

S. T. Jarnigan of Kaslo left today for the Lenora, a claim situated on the mountain above the old Blue Bell. He has put a force of men to work and intends to develop the property this season.

A. E. Lindeberg arrived from the Fortia, Woodberry creek, yesterday, where he has been working for some time. He, in company with John Swanson, are going to work the Prince Carl, a good showing mineral claim situated on Schroder creek. They have a showing of from 6 to 18 inches of shipping ore, and have done some 60 feet of tunnel work, besides having put in three or four open cuts. The prospect is good and they intend to further develop it in the near future.

D. J. Young of this city has sold out his book store business to F. S. Attwood of Birle, Man., and will reside in Calgary from August. Mr. Young is the brother of J. J. Young, proprietor of the Calgary Herald and part owner of the Tritone mine, one of the richest properties in this country.

The Rev. Mr. Misener arrived in town on Friday evening to take up the duties as pastor of the Methodist church here, in the place of the Rev. S. J. Thompson, who has gone to the Cranbrook field.

Shipments through Kaslo for the past week are as follows: White-water 102 1-2 tons, Slocan Star 127 tons, American Boy 22 tons, Lavina 85 tons, Wonderful 30 tons.

V. V. & E. RAILWAY.

Is Officially Inspected by the Dominion Railway Inspector.

(Special to the Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., June 9.—In accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Railway Act the newly completed V. V. & E. railway between Cascade, B. C., and Carson, B. C., forming, as it does, a link in the Great Northern system, was officially inspected today by F. H. Forrest, Dominion railway inspector. This is a proceeding preliminary to granting the company the right to run freight and passenger trains. A regular passenger service between Spokane and Republic, it is expected, will be inaugurated about July 1st.

VALUABLE MINES SOLD.

The Oyster and Imperial Groups in the Fish Creek Camp.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., June 9.—The Oyster and Imperial groups in Fish Creek Camp, owned by John Starkey, William Allen, J. Inest and J. A. Macleod was bonded to the Ophir-Lode Syndicate (W. B. Poole, J. J. Young and J. Cochran), for \$80,000. A cash payment of \$35,000 was made, the balance sixty days. The company is to install a mill and tramway immediately.

TO MICHIGAN.

Remains of Late John J. Cole Taken to Michigan.

The outgoing train over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday bore the remains of the late John J. Cole, murdered near Nakusp on Wednesday last. Accompanying the body were his half-brother, Fred Jacobs, and his partner, Alex. W. Smith of the Hoffman House. The remains will be taken to Negaunee, Mich., on the order of deceased's brother, T. F. Cole, general manager of the Steel Trust's Michigan iron mines. It eventuated upon examination that Cole died of a broken neck, undoubtedly resulting from the terrible blow received by the dead man on the point of the jaw.

Mrs. Cole, widow of deceased, is now in Rossland. She had spent the winter in Phoenix owing to illness, but came to Robson on being notified of the fatality, and is now in this city.

SIR HENRY STRONG.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 9.—Sir Henry Strong has been sworn in as acting governor-general of Canada during the absence of Minto to England.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ROSSLAND MINES SPEAK

How Elmore Process of Concentration Applies to Rossland Ores.

Manager McKenzie of Le Roi Mine Gives Facts and Figures Regarding Process.

Following the example of prominent statesmen and others across the big pond, Rossland's two most influential mine managers have seized the opportunity of a social function to discuss matters of vital importance to the Golden City. In this respect the banquet was notable, probably much more so than any function of a similar nature in the history of the city. The addresses delivered by John H. McKenzie, general manager of the Le Roi No. 2, the Kootenay mines and the Rossland Great Western, are produced herewith verbatim. That they are of wide general interest and important will be appreciated upon perusal.

JOHN H. MCKENZIE MANAGER LE ROI MINE.

"Our guest of honor, I am sure, has been laboring under the impression that this evening was to be devoted wholly to enjoyment. I have been asked to speak on the mining interests, but I do not see the relation between the evening's pleasure and a proxy talk on mining. Facts, figures and statistics may be interesting at times, but as part of an entertainment they are decidedly dry.

"The Mining Interests is much too broad a subject to cover in a short talk, therefore it may not be amiss if I confine my remarks to one particular branch of it, viz., concentration of ores. This topic is one in which you are all interested, as probably the longevity and future prosperity of the camp may depend on the success or failure of the application of some new process of concentration on the ores of Rossland.

"The Le Roi mine, with its large bodies of low grade ores containing an excess of silica and an insufficiency of copper for successful and profitable smelting, exemplifies the need of a new and cheap method of extracting the metal values from the ore.

"In order to recover the fine gold contained in the ores of this camp it will be necessary to crush fine, probably 30 mesh.

"Because of the brittle character of chalcite pyrite a large percentage of the crushed product will be silices, which float and carry off the fine values, and which I fear are impossible to save by any of the present systems of water concentration.

"One of the most noted and apparently successful advances in the modern practice of ore treatment is the Elmore process of concentrating mineral values from the ores by means of oil. Hitherto we have become accustomed to understand that the separation of the metallic values and valuable portions of ore from the gangue with which they are associated must depend upon the difference of specific gravity of the mineral particles and the rocky constituents of the ore. The Elmore process of concentration does not depend in the slightest degree upon specific gravity, and the percentage of recovery seems equally great when treating silices and finely divided material, such as would largely pass away as float in ordinary concentration by water over jigs and vanners.

"At the Glasdir Copper mines at Dolegilly, North Wales, a 250-ton plant is in successful operation, saving 80 per cent of the metal values.

"Previous to adopting the Elmore process this company had spent enormous sums of money on the old-time methods of concentration without success.

"I have not personally investigated this process, but the modus operandi is about as follows:

"The ore is crushed to 30 mesh in the usual manner, with just sufficient water to make it freely flowing pulp. It then passes into the open end of a horizontal rotating drum, inside of which are fixed cross blades or buckets which lift the pulp to a certain height and drop it again, at the same time propelling it forward to the opposite end of the drum, thus keeping the pulp in constant agitation while passing through. With the pulp is admitted a small quantity of crude petroleum, which exercises the remarkable property of sticking to and buoying up the particles of mineral that are floating about or suspended in the pulp, but it does not stick to or have any effect whatever upon the particles of waste rock.

"The oil is afterward extracted from the mineral by means of a centrifugal machine, the oil being recovered for re-use, while the concentrates are left practically dry and free from oil.

"If the process is a success it certainly has a great future, particularly in cases of difficulty by water concentration, arising from brittleness or lightness of minerals to be separated. It does not seem to matter how finely the mineral breaks. If it is a mere scum on the water surface, contact with the oil in the agitating cylinders appears to assure recovery of the float values.

"The plant is much simpler than that of an ordinary concentration mill. It is not expensive to install and can be put below any wet crushing plant. The loss of oil has been found to be at Glasdir 11-2 gallons per ton of ore. If this process is a success it will solve the problem of successfully treating the low grade ores of this camp.

"This, then, is our hope for the future, and a brief statement of the probable cost of this method, as applied to Le Roi ores, may prove interesting.

Shipping ore on cars during April was \$2.62 per ton. This includes all charges, with the exception of depreciation of plant. Out of the total product mined one-fifth was sorted out and thrown into the second class dump, while the remaining four-fifths had to bear all the mining charges and costs of sorting this material, which is worthless under present methods of treatment. If the oil process is a success, instead of treating only four-fifths we will treat the total product.

"Thus distributing the operating expenses over a greater number of tons and reducing the cost of mining to \$2 per ton, the costs of crushing and concentrating should not exceed 50 cents and the loss of oil about 15 cents. Taking Le Roi ores containing values of \$4.75 per ton, at present market rates, a saving of 80 per cent and a concentration of 10 into 1 will give us one ton of the concentrate product worth \$38, the charges against this single ton being 10 times the cost of mining and freight, smelting, metallurgical losses, interest and refiner's charges and deductions which amount to \$11 per ton, making a total charge of \$37.50 per ton, leaving a profit of 50 cents on the ten tons mined. This does not include depreciation of plant or royalties to the inventor, but it is safe to say that \$5 ore will clear expenses, and a profit can be made upon all ores above that value.

"The water problem does not present serious difficulties for by impounding the tailings and conserving the water for repeated use the plant can be operated on two tons of water per ton of ore. This amount can be procured in Rossland, enabling us to erect mills in close proximity to the mines, thus avoiding freight to the smelters of worthless gangue. The town of Rossland would reap substantial benefit from the possession of such mills. They mean an increased payroll and that money for supplies will be spent at home.

"A small quantity of the Le Roi ores have already been tested by this process, but not on a large enough scale to demonstrate beyond a doubt that it will be a financial success; however, the test indicated a saving of 80 per cent, which is certainly ground for hope and encouragement.

"Although we may not live to see as was once predicted a continuous line of concentrates between Rossland and Trail, we may reasonably expect the mines of Rossland to produce an unbroken line of dividends to the pockets of some of the now discouraged shareholders, convincing the most skeptical that dividends can be produced from the low grade ores of the camp.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERATION.

How Mining Industry Has Contributed to Public Funds.

In presenting the toast of "Our Mining Interests," at the Daly banquet on Friday evening, F. W. Rolt introduced some facts and figures relating to the topic that are well worth consideration. Mr. Rolt stated that a scrutiny of blue book returns demonstrated that the Rossland mining recorder's office alone had contributed to the provincial treasury from '95 to '01, no less a sum than \$468,823. The revenue derived from the province during some years of the same period amounted to one-third of the entire revenues of the province, and even in 1901, when the province as a whole had made considerable strides in population, the revenue derived from West Kootenay formed a fifth of the total income of British Columbia.

Mr. Rolt directed attention to the large sum that had been distributed in the Rossland camp in the form of wages since the inception of mining here, his conclusion being that a total of \$3,400,000 had thus been put into circulation. On the question of output, Mr. Rolt's statistics were equally striking. He traced the growth of the camp's output from 1856 tons, valued at \$75,000 in 1884, to 279,000 tons, valued at \$3,700,000, and grand aggregates for the various years of 920,000 tons, valued at \$16,000,000 or thereabouts. He expressed regret at not being able to present figures relating to sums paid to smelters and railroads and to the government in taxes, but remarked that these items represented an immense aggregate.

After referring to the long list of instances of unwise legislation, Mr. Rolt found a solution for the difficulties attending the development of Kootenay's mining industry in a consolidation of interests on all sides so that the industry would present a solid front and compel the granting of such reliefs and concessions as were necessary to amend existing conditions.

BERNARD MACDONALD MANAGER LE ROI NO. 2 AND R. G. W. MINES.

I am deeply indebted to the honor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to respond on a subject so important to this community and a large number of investors elsewhere in the world, as the Mining Industry of Rossland.

My feeling as expressed, is particularly strong on this occasion when we are thus gathered together to honor and give united manifestation of the high personal regard we all entertain for our respected guest, the Honorable T. Mayne Daly. From the beginning of my connection with the mining industry of Rossland, I had the good fortune to be intimately acquainted with Mr. Daly, who was the senior counsel for the mining companies whose operations came under my management.

"During this time, I felt that my companies not only had the able and wisest counsel on all the numerous occasions when such was required, but that they had Mr. Daly's personal friendship and good will besides. To this particularly fortunate circumstance is largely attributable the exceptional manner in which these companies emerged from the incidental troubles that have, at times, beset their paths. Not only were Mr. Daly's best energies devoted to safeguarding the rights and interests of the mines of the camp, with which he was officially and professionally connected, but with his characteristic public spirit, he labored almost incessantly to advance the mining industry of the province, and while he is now laying down his burdens at this place for a more ambitious and lucrative calling elsewhere, I am sure he will not part with the interest and friendship he entertains for Rossland and its chief industry.

Rossland is one of these new cities scattered here and there over the world, which owe their existence chiefly, if not entirely, to the mining industry, and the mining industry is, in consequence, the very life blood of these communities. The proportion of success attained by the mining enterprises which surround this city is the measure of the prosperity or adversity of the mining industry as it once reflected on the entire community.

Here in Rossland it has recently become more or less the fashion with some people to persistently assert that the mining industry of this camp is going to the "demillion bow-wow," and this fair city will soon become the howling wilderness of the in the early nineties, or a counterpart of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

Now, in my humble judgment, nothing could be further from the truth than these foundationless, such wild and silly assertions. It is hardly necessary for me to state here my personal opinion of the future of the mining industry of this camp. I think the monument I have built on Red Mountain, as some people have been pleased to call it, testifies to the faith that is in me.

This monument, if you choose so to name it, was calculated to lift from the depth of 3000 feet 1000 tons of ore per day of ten hours, and if I had the same to do over again, I would not reduce the capacity of that plant by one horsepower. If that isn't faith in the future of this camp, then what is it?

The mines have been profitable in the past; they are profitable now, and will be profitable in the future. The immense bodies of low grade ores now blocked out in them are within measurable distance of profitable treatment. The increase of mining, smelting and handling facilities, cheapening of coke, lowering of railway freights and the solution of the concentration problem, already accomplished, have opened up a new era of prosperity for the mines, and incidentally for this community, as well.

Exhaustive tests made of the ores of this camp show that the Elmore process can concentrate what is now considered waste rock, that is, ore running 1-2 per cent copper, or, to be accurate, 52 per cent—12 tons into 1, making a product containing 6 per cent copper, and eliminating at the same time, a large percentage of the silica and aluminum, that now constitutes the chief expense and difficulty in smelting these ores. The resulting product, that is, the concentrates, will require less than one-half of the fluxes and ore more than one-half of the coke now required to smelt a ton of the crude ore.

All the costs of concentration by this process should not exceed \$1.00 per ton, including freight to the works. So

you can see at a glance, without any further figures, the favorable position of the mines of this camp occupy at the present time, and how silly and foundationless are the rumors which have recently gained circulation about them.

The mines of Rossland have produced in the past, precious metals and useful metals having a value of \$15,000,000, and as yet the surface has hardly been scratched. This production is only an earnest of the results to be obtained in the future.

And now, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion and in all seriousness I wish to say that in view of these facts the gloomy shadows of the past must disappear; the dawn of a new epoch of prosperity for the mining industry of Rossland is already breaking over Red Mountain, and the day we have all hoped for must be here shortly. And if I may be permitted for a moment or two, to adopt the ancient and honorable profession of prophecy, I would say: "The sunset of life gives me mystical lore, and coming events cast their shadows before."

So, in July, 1907, I can see our honored guest of this evening returning to his home in the great city of Winnipeg, the grainery depot of this great Dominion of Canada, from 100 mile apart made, in his automobile along an unbroken sea of billowy grain; I can see him enter his library where a large bundle of mail is awaiting his arrival. I can see him pick from amongst the pile the Rossland Miner of that date and read:

"The ore shoot now being developed on the 2000 foot level of the Le Roi promises to equal in size and richness, that already developed on the 2000 foot level of the Le Roi No. 2.

The ore body on the 2500 foot level of the Centre Star is proving richer than anything hitherto encountered in that celebrated mine.

The crosscut from the 2900 foot level of the War Eagle has already penetrated the ore body for a length of 48 feet, with no sign of hanging wall as yet.

Three new mines have appeared on the shipping list during the past week; the shipments now aggregate 5000 tons daily.

The tunnel of the Columbia River and Rossland Drainage & Transportation Company, is expected to connect with the 2500 foot level of the Le Roi workings during the coming week, after which the new hoist, installed at the station cut for it at the 2500 foot level, and the large stock of electric pumps, no longer necessary for the work above that level, will be used to lift the ore and water from the 3000 foot level to the tunnel level.

The Rossland & Sophie Mountain Railway Company is now forced to run two trains daily to accommodate the increased traffic to our suburban camp.

I can see Mr. Daly smile as he thus glances over these headings and remembers the time when the bottom was said to have fallen out of the mines and the ore was too low grade to pay expenses.

And now, gentlemen, coming back to the tangible evidences of the present moment, I think you will join me in the belief, that:

Rumors may come
And rumors may go,
But the mining industry of Rossland
Will go on forever.

And also join me in a hearty wish for the future happiness and prosperity of Mr. Daly in his new home.

FROM COLOMBIA.

Government Victories Over Liberals—Many Have Accepted Conditions.

SECOND POLO GAME

WAS WON BY ENGLISHMEN YESTERDAY—ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT.

ENGLISH STOOD ON CHAIRS AND CHEERED—HOPE TO WIN FINAL GAME.

HURLINGHAM, N. J., June 9.—The second polo game in the international series was won by the Englishmen today. It was one of the most brilliant ever played at Hurlingham. "The only thing we have to complain of," said Mr. Keene after the game, "is that they beat us. There was nothing the matter with ourselves or with our ponies. We hope to give a better account of ourselves June 14."

The English team seemed to take the ball down to the American goal as they liked, and nothing but the superb defense of Waterbury, which was ever conspicuous, prevented them from making a still higher score. The spectators were all at high tension when play began. The English stood on their chairs, yelled, cheered, etc. Buckmaster was the special hero of the home crowd. He was accorded a great ovation when he rode off the field at the finish. The score was six to one.

English hopes of winning the game are now high, and there is no question that next Saturday's contest will draw out one of the greatest fashionable sporting crowds ever gathered at an annual contest here.

HURLINGHAM, June 9.—Contrary to previous reports neither King Edward nor Queen Alexandra were present today, and it is not settled whether their majesties will attend the exhibition game to be played by the American team at the Ranleigh club grounds tomorrow.

A STRONG CONTRAST.

Those Who Surrendered Under Peace Terms and Those During War.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, June 9.—A strong contrast to the good feeling between Boer and British is the bitterness existing between the burghers who are surrendering under the peace terms and those Boers who surrendered during the campaign. When the Boer leaders came to Bloemfontein, previous to the conclusion of peace, they curtly refused to shake hands with those who had previously surrendered.

The general belief is that the relations between those two classes will be bitter for some time to come.

FIRE AT SARATOGA.

Property Loss is Estimated at \$300,000—Five Lives Lost.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 9.—Fire early today destroyed the Arcade and Citizens' National Bank block and the Shackleford building, and caused the loss of five lives. The property loss is estimated at \$300,000, with insurance at \$225,000.

The Arcade was to have been sold at partition June 12th. It is owned by the Shoemaker estate of Cincinnati and Benjamin Goldsmith of that place. The exact origin of the fire has not been discovered.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFER.

Arthur Brunet Pleaded Guilty to the Charge—Sentence Tomorrow.

MONTREAL, June 9.—In the court of King's Bench today Arthur Brunet pleaded guilty to the charge of fraud in connection with the recent elections in St. James division. Brunet bribed one of the representatives of Ferguson to permit the stuffing of the ballot boxes in favor of his uncle, and then attempted to clear himself by paying the witness to disappear. Sentence will be pronounced tomorrow. Chief Justice Lacoste refused bail. A petition bearing one thousand signatures was presented praying for clemency.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Will Offer \$1,000,000 6 Per Cent Bonds on Ogilvie Milling Co.

MONTREAL, June 9.—The Bank of Montreal will offer for subscription on June 10th \$1,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds on the Ogilvie Milling Company, Ltd., at 102 1-2 and accrued interest from the first of June, and also \$1,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulated preferred stock at the same price. The subscription list will close on June 12th.

Applications will be received at the branches of the Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank of Canada.

ACCIDENTAL KILLING.

Two Lads Duck Hunting—One Fatally Shot.

ONION LAKE, N. W. T., June 9.—Yesterday afternoon while James Dufresne and Benjamin Patnaude, both aged 15 years, were out duck shooting Dufresne accidentally shot Patnaude, the entire charge entering the unfortunate lad in the right side of the back. He was immediately taken home and Dr. Matheson called, but nothing could be done and he died at midnight. Two years ago the same lad shot a brother of the deceased but he recovered.

METAL MARKETS.

LONDON, June 9.—Lead £11 7s 6d. NEW YORK, June 9.—Bar silver, \$13-4. Copper firm. Lead quiet.

MOMENTOUS DECISION FOR ROSSLAND

Will Great Northern Meet Le Roi Fairly in Regard to Freight Rates--What Decision Means to the Golden City--Week's Mining Operations.

The shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending last night are close to the 5000 ton mark, but as yet the marked advances in tonnage expected have not materialized.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Great Northern has not yet made a single concession to the Le Roi mine or smelter, and the state-ments to this effect have been merely wild speculation.

Northern means much to Rossland and its largest employer of labor--the Le Roi mine. The crew at the mine was immediately doubled, and the output raised to 4000 tons daily or thereabouts.

In looking over the situation from a business standpoint, it would seem as though the railroad company would gain by increased output equally with the city of Rossland.

The shipments for last week from the Le Roi No. 2 are considerable, despite the fact that the mine was partially closed down for two days to permit of certain work in the shaft preparatory to the commencement of operations under the contract let during the previous week for 200 feet of sinking in the main shaft.

CONCENTRATION FOR ROSSLAND ORE

The Question Discussed on Every Hand--Its Vital Importance to Future of Camp--Satisfactory Solution

Referring briefly yesterday morning to the speeches delivered on the previous evening by Bernard McDonald, general manager of the Le Roi No. 2, Rossland Great Western and Kootenay mines, and of John H. Mackenzie, general manager of the Le Roi mine, the Miner predicted that the sentiments expressed by both gentlemen would be read with keen interest by all Rosslanders and that the addresses would be regarded as historical.

The principal topic of interest on the streets yesterday was that of the questions broached by Messrs. Mackenzie and McDonald. It is somewhat of a coincidence that both gentlemen went into the question of ore concentration on the occasion, but this coincidence is significant of the importance attached to the subject by the principal mining managers.

A feature of the Elmore process as explained on Friday night that appeals to those unfamiliar with the technical side of the question as being particularly fortunate for Rossland, is that the consumption of water is comparatively small as compared to that when the ordinary water concentration is practiced.

concentrator or two operating on the water concentration system would easily exhaust the available supply unless great sums were expended in bringing in streams from a distance, an undesirable feature at all times.

The introduction of a concentrating system, whether it be the Elmore or another, may become a live issue at no late date. If the Le Roi company fails to convince the Great Northern railroad that existing excessive tariff on ore and ore products must be reduced if the mine is to ship on an extensive basis, the Northport smelter will undoubtedly suspend operations pending the development of the Le Roi's future policy.

The events of the next few weeks or months with respect to the development of the concentration scheme will be awaited with the keenest interest. From the standpoint of citizens generally it may be said that the issue is vital, inasmuch as its outcome depends the immediate prosperity of the camp. With such a proposition in course of being placed on a practical working basis, the Golden City would certainly witness a period of development such as is difficult to forecast by reason of its unprecedented magnitude.

BOARDS OF TRADE

OPENED AT TORONTO YESTERDAY--EVERY IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL BODY THERE.

TORONTO, Ont., June 4.--The boards of trade congress opened here this morning with delegates present from every important commercial body in the country. A. E. Ames presided, and after a brief speech was appointed permanent chairman.

Resolution expressing unbounded satisfaction at the return of peace was adopted. Captain Gaskin of Kingston moved that the rate of postage on newspapers between Canada and the motherland be reduced to same figure as the domestic rate.

Next in order was a resolution from the Montreal board that Great Britain can best serve the interests of the Empire by giving the products of her colonies preference in her markets as against the products of foreign countries.

TORONTO, June 4.--At the afternoon session McLagan of Stratford offered an amendment that preferences between the motherland and the colonies should be entirely voluntary, rather than the result of bargaining, and each independent government should consider the interest of its own people first.

THE REICHLANDERS

COUNT VON BUELOW INTRODUCED BILL ABOLISHING DICTATORSHIP.

Berlin, June 7.--The imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, introduced a bill in the reichstag today abolishing the dictatorship paragraph in the Reichland (Alsace-Lorraine) fundamental laws.

NEW YORK, June 7.--John B. McDonald, the contractor who is building the Rapid Transit subway in this city, said today that the electrical equipment of the underground railway system would cost \$11,000,000 more than the estimate made three years ago, which was \$7,000,000.

TORONTO, June 6.--At the board of trade conference this morning the debate continued. Mr. Gaskin of Kingston presented a substitute motion in favor of a special tax on foreign im-

PORTATIONS, THE PROCEEDS TO GO TO THE NAVAL DEFENSE.

Captain Gaskin of Kingston started an impassioned loyalty speech, but was called to order by the chairman, who reminded him that all present were loyal and that they were there simply to discuss business propositions in a business way.

Mr. Godeve referred to the great possibilities of British Columbia, especially as a mineral country, as the product of the last year amounted to \$20,000,000 in value, while last year the production of gold in that province had increased 40 per cent.

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Subscribe for The Daily Miner

IT CONTAINS The latest telegraphic news of the world, and devotes special attention to the mining and general interests of the Kootenays. Sample copies forwarded to any address on application.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SMELTER CITY

TRAIL, B. C., June 4.--About 25 members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows came down from Rossland last evening to visit Trail and to confer the second degree on two candidates.

Test, "The King"....Thomas Embleton Address and song....Thomas Long Vocal solo....G. Northey Orchestra Selection....Joseph Goldworthy Solo....B. N. Collings Address....T. Chambers Solo....Peter Ryan Address....George Weir Selection....Rossland Members Quartette....W. S. Murphy Address....Thomas Long Solo....J. S. Brandon Harmonica solo....C. Grill

PROCEEDS OF DANCE.

Two hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents were the net proceeds of the dance given in the hall of the Fernie relief fund, and the amount has been forwarded by Mayor Binns to the relief fund, and the amount has been forwarded by Mayor Binns to the relief fund.

GRADUATED AT SPOKANE.

John Eichner, brother-in-law of John Hinrichs, who graduated at the head of his class. He will remain in Trail this summer and prepare himself for professional studies.

TRAIL NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. O. P. Brigham of Havre, Mont. is visiting her sister, Mrs. Julius Peterson. Mr. Brigham accompanied her to Trail and is en route to San Francisco to attend the Imperial Council, Noble Order of the Mystic Shrine.

BRUTAL AT

Resulting in Death of

An Old Man

Age, Has Bro

(Special to NAKUSP, B. C., brutal fight took place on the beach, resulting in the death of an old man.

The price of the Copper Handbook is \$3 in full, and \$2 in book form binding, prepaid to any address in the world. It will be returned within 30 days, if the purchaser is dissatisfied, for any reason whatever, and price paid will be refunded.

THE COPPER HANDBOOK

1902 EDITION. The new 1902 edition treats of copper from all standpoints--Historical, Technical, Statistical and Descriptive. It is divided into ten chapters, as follows:

John J. Cole, in the foregoing issue of the Miner, was a resident of Rossland, where he had been for the past several years. He was a prospector and miner of the Hoffman Mine of Cole's at the Nels Demars mine, where he was yesterday morning a brother of T. F. magnate, and had Mich. Mr. Smith Nakusp to take care of the mine.

The evidence, same hearing, Nakusp after the murder of the man, who was quarreling with the way down the hill, and let them be.

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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

J. S. WALLACE, Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street London.

TORONTO OFFICE: CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, Ltd., 53 Yonge St.

SPOKANE OFFICE: ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room First National Bank Building.

EASTERN AGENT: EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York.

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

THE CANADA NORTHERN.

Our latest dispatch from Victoria yesterday morning stated that the Canada Northern railway bill passed its second reading in the house by a vote of 19 to 15. We may now expect the other railway bills to pass, as there is undoubtedly an understanding to pass these bills among certain members. It is a clear case of give and take. The time will come in the history of British Columbia when the men who voted to give away the heritage of the people will hang their heads in shame. After the roads are built and the realization is brought home that the railways practically own the country, then will the enormity of the offence be more clearly seen. We may expect to hear in the near future of a few men becoming enormously wealthy—not through any investment of capital on their part—but through a gift of land or money, or both, belonging to the people of this province, neither of which was necessary to insure the construction of the lines. It is all the more reprehensible because the folly is committed in the face of what we know of bonusing railway lines, not only in the Dominion of Canada but in the United States as well. The day of experimenting in bonus giving, so far as regards railway building, is past. We have seen the fruits of it for several decades. We have seen a few men grow enormously rich on that which was virtually given to them; we have seen the public domain tied up so that the intending settler was compelled to go to a corporation to purchase a piece of land and pay the price they asked for it, instead of going direct to the government land office and letting the revenue derived therefrom go toward paying the expenses of administering the laws and lessening taxation, we have seen the small land-owner taxed for all his holding was worth, and the land barons exempted from the burdens of taxation; we have seen the best lands grabbed up by these same railway magnates, and in many cases where their first selection did not suit them they have been allowed to make a second selection by special legislation, a bill being before the legislature now allowing the C. P. R. to change its selection of land in one instance; we have seen lines built on a cash bonus of so much per mile run in a serpentine course, and then straightened out after the money had been paid. To enumerate the many things we have seen and the abuses we have encountered would fill columns. The members of the present legislature are not ignorant of this statement of facts, neither are they ignorant of the popular feeling of the province in the premises. It is class legislation of the most wicked kind. Particular sections of the country may receive a temporary impulse from the building of railroads, even if they are bonused, but the reflex wave will certainly come and that not in the distant future. It seems silly to again state that it is not necessary to bonus these lines—men stand ready to build them if given only right-of-way—a fact well known to the members of the present legislature. Railroad building is, or should be, a business proposition. Those who engage in it are no more entitled to a bonus than those who engage in a mercantile business.

"GRANTS TO RAILWAYS."

Our latest dispatch from Victoria yesterday morning told us that the Midway-Vernon railway bill had passed the second reading in the house by a vote of 14 to 9. This followed straight on the heels of the passage of the Canadian Northern bill the day before. The Coast-to-Kootenay bill will be the next, and, we might add parenthetically, the people will foot all the bills after the lines are completed. The Miner, along with a large majority of the papers of the province, has exposed the iniquity of this whole business, but the bargain has been made and we may expect to see the goods delivered. The people of British Columbia can no longer point the finger of shame to Tammany—that corrupt organization in New York city—our own legislature is equally corrupt and venal. They are actually voting certain favorites millions of dollars. The subject of grants to railways has been discussed at length from every standpoint, and turned over and told again, so that it seems superfluous to refer to it again, but the following excerpts from a letter

written to a Vancouver paper by Alexander Phillip under the above heading are so timely and well put that we cannot refrain from reproducing them at this time. Mr. Phillip in part says:

Mr. Moresby says it will cost \$50,000 per mile to build such a railway as that to Bute Inlet. It is a peculiarity about such estimates that they vary all the way from \$15,000 to \$75,000 per mile, and it sometimes seems as if the object the estimator had in view influenced to some extent the amount of the estimates; but for my purpose I am willing to take Mr. Moresby's liberal allowance for comparison of the bonus system with that of government ownership. At his rate the total cost of a 300-mile railway would be \$15,000,000. Give the speculator a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile—6,000,000 acres—and a provincial bonus of \$10,000—\$4,500,000 of cash, and you get the railway. It is not necessary that I follow up the transaction further to show what the speculator does with the privileges conferred on him. These allowances secure the building of the road through a given district, with all its benefits except that of ownership and control.

If, instead of that course, our two governments would agree to issue a 3 per cent guaranteed railway stock for \$15,000,000 they can sell the whole at par in London or New York in two days' time, and have that fund in the hands of a railway commission, composed of men able to conduct the work of railway building and management. Let these commissioners build the road and then lease it to an operating company for working and maintenance, obtaining as rent a certain percentage of gross earnings. The rental would of necessity depend on the prospects of the road, but if the railway was well located we must assume that it will pay more than mere operating expenses. Let us suppose, however, that for 20 years it only pays, as rental, an average of 11-2 per cent on cost of construction, the total amount the two governments will have to make good under their guarantee over that long period will only be the sum of the cash bonus by the other plan of \$4,500,000, and in the meantime that cash bonus will have earned about \$1,500,000 of interest for the government. Surely we may assume that after 20 years the rental will be enough to pay 3 per cent dividend on the cost of construction. If then, the railway is built and operated, will it for one moment be contended that the 6,000,000 acres of land will be of less value to the government than it would be to speculators in Toronto or New York? We know what some railway lands have been selling for, and we have some idea of the vastness of the gift in coal lands that was given in connection with the Crow's Nest railway. Surely we have had about enough of this give-away folly to satisfy the electors—we need not expect to satisfy the speculators—they are on the lookout for good things all the time, and we cannot but blame them, it is absurd to consider them as a necessity in the matter of opening up our province.

HAVE WE NO STATESMEN?

Visitors to Eastern Canada note the commercial activity on every hand and predict great things. We can refer to Bradstreet's report each week and see the improved and growing condition of things. Trade in every department is active; all manufacturing establishments are running to their fullest capacity; the tide of immigration is setting that way; transportation lines are taxed to their utmost to keep freight from accumulating; the granaries of the farms are full; the cities are expanding and the country generally is in a most flourishing condition. But on reaching the borders of British Columbia they notice a very different state of affairs. They know that the inhabitants of this province are as industrious and as capable as those in the other provinces of Canada; that the province has sources of wealth which none of the other provinces have, and they cannot understand the reason for the present state of affairs. We in British Columbia, however, know that the cause can be laid at the door of our government. The depressed condition of trade, the closing of many of our mines is due in part to vicious legislation and in part from lack of remedial legislation from the solons of the province. The desire for public office and graft seems to have been the overwhelming desire of the majority of the members. The estimates for the present year show a large deficit, and to say the least British Columbia is gradually going behind from a financial point of view. And the government is adding to the financial gloom by forcing the credit of the people to still greater extent, and voting money to enable favored promoters to make big stakes.

This part of the province has asked for legislation along certain lines, but its wishes have been entirely ignored. The people of the province have seen the time of the legislature frittered away in talk and in attempts to carry through a certain class of legislation, which is well-nigh consummated, and which will hang a millstone around the necks of the people of British Columbia for many decades. These facts, briefly stated, are well known to all our readers, and it is painful to see us compelled to refer to them so often. But when we see all the other parts of the Dominion in such a flourishing condition, and the people happy, contented and prosperous, and our own province in the "slough of despond," and the people uncertain what to do, trade languishing, our mining industry paralyzed and everything at a standstill, people naturally seek for the cause of all this, and the finger naturally points to the imbecility of the legislature. The efforts of a few mem-

bers of that body have been devoted to thwart the will of the majority, but their efforts have been in vain. The closing days of the legislature are near and the relief asked for at the opening hours has not been granted. There seems to have been one end in view, and that was to pass the railway bills, giving away the people's heritage in land and bonusing them with money. This iniquity was frustrated in part by compelling the government to drop the land grants, and we now hear of the bills being passed giving them \$5000 per mile, exemption from taxation for a long time, all of which is so much taken from the coffers of the province to enrich a few men.

But let us look to the future. He is a wise man who can profit by the past. The people should be wise, not lose sight of these things, and see that honest men, having the public good at heart, are sent to the legislature. There is no reason why British Columbia should not be as prosperous as any other part of the Dominion. Many mines, carrying low grade ores, should be in active operation instead of being idle. There is a cause for this and we all know the reason. The province contains limitless resources. Nature has been prodigal in her gifts. Rich alluvial valleys await the coming of the settler; extensive forests are open to the lumberman; the mineral deposits have scarcely been touched; we have within our borders everything to make a great, rich and prosperous community. But we seem to have few statesmen.

NOTABLE SPEECHES.

The banquet given to Hon. T. Mayne Daily Friday night was a very pleasant affair. Aside from doing honor to a respected citizen on the eve of departure to make his home in another part of the Dominion, the function resolved itself into the delivery of several speeches bearing on subjects of great importance, two of which appeared in our columns yesterday morning. It was indeed a "feast of reason and a flow of soul." That the delivery and publication of the speeches of Messrs. Macdonald and Mackenzie have borne fruit was evidenced by the great demand for The Miner yesterday morning and the universal and favorable comment heard on every side. They contain food for thought, and will help to dispel the clouds that have been hanging over us for a long time.

The custom that has grown with the advancing years of including in a social function the discussion of questions of vital importance to the public good is interesting to note. Some of the brightest intellects on both sides of the Atlantic at these social functions have given expression to thoughts that have been read the world over, and have done much to mould public opinion. Many of them have been profound in thought and models in form of language. Yesterday morning the telegraph told us that A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, spoke at a banquet in London, in which he referred to the South African war, and while we had a bare synopsis of what he said, we can rest assured that it contained much that was of paramount interest to his countrymen. President Roosevelt has made several banquet speeches of late, and as given to the world through the daily press they form valuable and interesting reading.

The speeches delivered at the banquet Friday night will rank high in literary merit, and treat in an able manner questions of vital importance to this section. The good resulting therefrom is already manifest.

THE ASSESSMENT ACT.

In the proceedings of the house we notice that Hon. Smith Curtis has given notice that he will move the following amendments to the Assessment Act: "(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in said section 10 of chapter 179, as enacted by said section 5 of said chapter 38, in fixing the assessed value of the ore mentioned therein, the fair cost of the actual mining of the same (not including therein the salaries of officials who are not workmen in or about the mine) shall not be included in such value, and in case of dispute between the Assessor and the owner of the ore as to what such fair cost should be, the matter shall be referred to the Provincial Mineralogist and he shall fix such cost, and there shall be no appeal from his finding with regard to the same."

To add a new section as follows: "The tax provided for in such section 10, as enacted by said section 5, shall not be levied for two years, beginning with the first day of July, 1902."

Mr. Curtis' notice of motion has apparently borne fruit.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

The Colonist says a great deal of quiet interest is being taken in the mineral development of Vancouver Island. It says that mining men from the United States are quietly "prying about" looking for good prospects. It seems to think it strange that the development of the copper properties of the island has progressed so slowly; that the island has long shown indications of possessing wonderful deposits of copper, and copper of so high a grade as to make the mining of it a profitable undertaking in any condition of the copper market. We are glad to note that our esteemed contemporary is turning its attention somewhat to the discussion of the mining question, if it is confined to Vancouver Island. We are pleased to note that the island is possessed of high-grade copper prospects, and such being the case but little trouble should be encountered in raising money to develop them. We are moved to these remarks by the fact that the Colonist is the official mouth-piece of the government, and what the government does, in the eyes of the Colonist, is right. All the world knows mining is the chief industry of this part of the province. As shown by figures given yesterday morning, the revenue derived from East and West Kootenay formed a large sum in the total income of British Columbia. It is an industry of such magnitude and importance as would seem to indicate the utmost solicitude for its growth. As our esteemed contemporary is well aware the mining sections of the province have entered a strong protest at the treatment it has received in the enactment of laws that acted as a barrier against the growth and development of the industry. It has seen the government impulsive, taking no heed of these protests, and the time of the legislature wasted in the attempt to give away millions of acres of land to railway favorites, in the face of the almost unanimous protest of the press of the country.

In the meantime one of the most important industries of the country languishes, and in our opinion will continue to languish until the government comes to its relief and enacts laws different from those now on the statute books. It has been apparent for some time that the present government has taken but little interest in anything that did not directly, or indirectly, tend to the welfare of Vancouver Island. And now that the leading organ of the government has come to the fore and can find time to discourse on mining, even if it is of a local nature, it is something to be thankful for. The Colonist will find that when the copper properties on the coast are worked they will meet the same obstacles that we have met, it makes no difference how rich they may be. The fact that the mining industry languishes; that thousands of mining properties are idle, and that it is useless to handle low-grade copper ores under present conditions, is proof that something is wrong, and the remedial laws asked by the interior of the province should be given and that without further delay.

IS MOUNT RAINIER ACTIVE?

The recent reports that Mount Rainier is blowing off steam will not excite much alarm. Cloud mists frequently hang on the top of this mountain, even on the clearest days, which look much like steam jets issuing from a crater. The same can be said of Mount Hood in Oregon. The Portland paper in the early days took delight in starting reports that Hood was in action, even when they knew it was nothing more than these mist clouds. The Westbelt people are very proud of Mount Hood. They believed for many years that it was the highest peak on the North American continent, and a declaration to that effect was tantamount to one's standing as a patriotic citizen of the State. The government long since ascertained the exact altitude of the peak, which is 11,225 feet, 3303 feet under Mount Rainier. It is true, however, that both peaks are slumbering volcanoes, as the same can be said of hundreds of others scattered through the several ranges of mountains through British Columbia to the far north. The recent activity of Mount Pelee and the destruction of St. Pierre is probably the cause of making many believe that they see smoke issuing from nearby mountain peaks.

GREAT INTEREST IN CANADA.

The first number of a monthly, entitled "Progressive Canada," published by Edwin Rose, Toronto, is out. The following is an interesting article by an American writer: "The revival of our interest in our relations with Canada is not surprising. The remarkable thing is that it has not come sooner. 'Pan-Americanism' turns its eye so exclusively to the southward that it forgets that a quarter of the area of the two Americas lies north of the Great Lakes. 'Canada is the second of the American republics in extent, the fourth in population, and the second in wealth, commerce, enterprise and industry. The Canadian imports and exports exceed those of any other country in the Western Hemisphere, except the United States. The Canadians are better customers of ours in the aggregate, than any other people in the world, except those of the United Kingdom, Germany and France, and in proportion to population the Canadians buy far more from us than even the inhabitants of those countries. We sell to Canada more than to all the other American republics combined, with China and Japan thrown in. Yet our diplomats

perspire over Pan-American conferences to improve our relations with China and Peru, and laboriously tug in the concert of the powers in China, while we take so little interest in our vast Canadian commerce that we can hardly bring ourselves to take the trouble to reassemble the Joint High Commission, whose work might double it."

"Our relations with Canada must and will be intimate in spite of ourselves. We can keep aloof from Mexico if we choose, for nature is not trying to force us and the Mexicans together. But we cannot keep aloof from Canada. Americans and Canadians navigate the Great Lakes together. They draw power alike from Niagara. They share the summer pleasures of the Thousand Islands. American money passes without question at the Canadian resorts, and the Canadian postal authorities find it necessary to 'wait notices on their letter boxes in Montreal, announcing that none but Canadian stamps should be used on letters mailed in Canada. American farmers find an advantage in sending their grain to market by Canadian railroads and canals, and Canadian railroads feel the need of American winter terminals."

Mr. Holland is quoted as saying that it will take two weeks to rebuild the two bridges washed out by the late flood. The meaning of two weeks, when used in connection with Hot Air construction work, is familiar to everybody, says the Grand Forks News.

President Roosevelt has presented the Pope with a complete set of his works, and the Pope in return has sent to the former mosaics of St. Peter and the Vatican. The mosaics are said to be magnificent specimens of this branch of art and are made at the Vatican workshops.

Premier Dunsmuir can now go to the coronation. The railway bills are well in hand.

The trouble with men blowing their own horns is that they never hit the right tune.

A man may have wheat in the mill and still be short of dough.

CURRENT COMMENT

THE LABOR QUESTION.

(The Iron Age.) To the Editor: The year 1902 is opening up with the epidemic of strikes and labor troubles that characterized the summer of 1901. Whether the grievances claimed by labor unions are of a sufficiently grave character to warrant the immense money loss entailed is a question of very grave importance, and a heavy responsibility rests on the labor leaders who plan and advocate them. If our daily papers and other publications would discuss both sides of the relations between labor and capital as freely as they do almost all other topics we think there could be much food for solid reflection furnished for both parties. But the failure to see a good solid editorial in any leading paper leads me to think that the press is afraid to take up the question thoroughly because of the danger of offending the labor organizations. We look at it differently. Why not point out both sides of the question? As in the present the great cry of the unions is for eight hours' labor as a day's work with ten hours' pay. Is it not a question whether it is just? Suppose the operator or manufacturer were to post a notice that after a given date he would require ten hours' labor for the same pay for eight; what a commotion it would make in labor circles! But is there any great moral difference? Each would be trying to get something for which they were not willing to give value received. But suppose all had been accomplished that the labor unions desired; eight hours with ten hours' pay, making an increase or advance to the employer of 20 per cent all along the line, on all the commodities, necessities and luxuries, that go to make up the working-man's and mechanic's home. Does it not stand to reason that in this as in all other cases the consumer pays for all the advances—in cost of production? Now when it comes to the necessities of food, clothing, furniture, etc., who is the consumer? Is it not the working-man and mechanic? Will they not have this added to the cost of living? What does he get in return? Two hours' idle time, which will bring in no income, and in too many cases will not be wisely spent. But in reviewing the matter do the labor leaders ever think of the hundreds of thousands of poor people who do not have any one to work even eight hours for them, and to whom any additional cost of living must mean considerable suffering and privation? Take the present laborers' or miners' strike in the anthracite coal fields. As we understand it, part of the demands are for an eight-hour day, and ten hours' pay. If the men get it, who will have to pay for the two hours' idle time? The consumer, of course; but on whom does this or would this burden fall most heavily? On the poor, who in large cities cannot now buy a ton of coal at a time, but buy by the scuttles as they need it. Does it not raise a question if it is right or just that this burden should be put on the thousands and thousands who would have to pay for this idle time? Among them are thousands of men who belong to other labor organizations as well. As far as the miner himself is concerned he gets his coal at a very reasonable rate as compared to what those in the cities have to pay.

Another feature: Is the loss to others even taken into consideration by those planning a strike—thousands of others in various branches—who must bear

enforced idleness on account of the same, but who are in no way responsible or directly concerned in the strike? Then again, as in the present miners' strike, we see by the public press the grave question raised as to whether the engineer and firemen should be called out. In one paper the remark is made that if the operators are serious to fill their places there will be serious trouble. Now it would sound rather harsh to head an article in the paper, "Shall We Flood the Mines or Not?" but what other construction can be put on it now? When the strike is over, in many cases, it may be months before the mines can be pumped out. Are these matters well considered when men, especially the labor leaders, talk like this about laying plans to, as one might almost say, wilfully endanger another's property? It makes one think that it would be no more than just to have a law to compel all labor organizations to incorporate under a charter so that they could sue and be sued and where they wilfully destroy another's property or business, simply because they could not agree with their employers, that they should be held responsible for any loss just as much as any other law breakers. Suppose, for instance, the operators were to publish a statement that they intended to destroy certain property belonging to the union. Either directly or indirectly would not action be taken at once to restrain or recover heavy damages?

The fact that a firm or corporation are unwilling to recognize a union seems to be looked on as if it were a crime by the organization. Any individual who does not wish to join a union for any reason or wishes to obtain employment among union men is not looked upon as a man, fit to associate with. His presence even precipitates a strike. But do they ever calmly review this matter? Suppose the employer were to post a notice that all employees who did not conform to his religious or political views could no longer remain in his employ. Would he not have just as good a moral right to do so as the union? It is not the union or the fact that the men belong to a union that antagonizes the employer, but the too often arbitrary use made of its power by those who ought more frequently to consider whether they would wish to be governed by or even submit to the rules laid down by the union. If some of the labor organizations would establish some manufacturing business with their surplus funds or a small fraction of the wages lost in a strike, and then apply their own rules, they would soon have a more sensible idea of business. Much wiser councils would prevail. We cannot help again saying that if our papers and the press would discuss these things calmly and without fear or favor both to the employer and the employee, they could do a vast amount of good by causing both to do more thinking. As it is our papers are the agitators than peacemakers in labor troubles.

ISAAC BARTON. Williamsport, Pa., May 21, 1902.

ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO.

The supply of \$2 bills ran out yesterday at the Assistant Receiver-General's office. Somebody must have taken a lot of them for use today. Any voter offered a single dollar bill ought to insist on getting a two, as evidently the head centres had fixed the price at that amount when they made the requisition on the banks and on the Assistant Receiver-General for \$2 notes, and every patriotic who believes in maintaining prices should not take half the amount—Toronto World.

INDICATION OF CANADA'S WEALTH.

The showing made by the Bank of Montreal in its annual statement contains a clear proof of the rapid commercial advance that has recently taken place in Canada. In 1873, when the bank's capital was raised to the present amount of \$12,000,000, the assets of the institution stood at \$35,000,000. Today, less than three decades later, the figures have risen to \$113,000,000. And the prosperity of the Bank of Montreal has been shared by our other leading institutions. In 1897 the total assets of all the Canadian chartered banks was \$48,400,000, and today it is \$448,300,000. The deposits of all the banks rose from \$196,700,000 in 1897 to \$329,000,000 in 1902, and the note circulation from \$30,000,000 in 1897 to \$50,700,000 in 1902. The prosperity experienced by our banks is reflected in all departments of the country's commercial and industrial activity.—Toronto World.

HOW THE COAL TRUST OPERATES

Anthracite coal is found nowhere except in one compact little section of Pennsylvania. This country is very rough and there is room in it for only a few railroads. These railroads have formed a hard and fast combination by which they own nearly all the coal mines, and the few they do not own they control absolutely, since they own all the shipping facilities. The railroads allow the mines about \$1.75 per ton for coal, and all the rest, except a 50 or 75 cent commission to the retail agent, goes in the trust coffers in the shape of exorbitant freight charges. The combination not only controls the situation and robs at will, but it also restricts the output, fixing the exact amount each individual mine may produce, and there has never been a dollar of profit in the hand of a business man connected with it except the trust since the trust was organized. The trust takes it all, and its rake-off on every ton amounts to as much as the total of all the legitimate charges for producing, shipping, selling and delivering it. The trust simply holds up the whole country for the very highest price people will pay, and it will permit no interference with its operations. Should some friend who owns an anthracite mine in Pennsylvania give you your winter's coal you would find when it reaches Detroit that the freight charges amount to \$8.30 a ton if \$8.30 a ton happens to be the price coal is selling at in Detroit. If coal is selling at \$7 here your freight bill will be \$7. That's the kind of an octopus the hard coal trust is.—Detroit Tribune.

THE

(Grand Forks N. D.) The Granby smelting works of the last week of 1901 produced 138,711 tons for 1901. Last week's ore boundary mines: Grand Forks, 894 tons; Mothe, 1696 tons. Total, 11,532 tons. August Reichel car pit Camp. He reported an important strike group of three claim. It is expected the owners will shortly erect work on the mine. Camp Foreman turned to the Bout to California. The two 8-horse new Snowshoe arrived at the mine on.

FISH CRIE

Trout Lake T. COMAPLIX. Me placer excitement of and a great scramble by lantern light. A are being staked, doubt as to the rich. The owners of the Butler and Cameron another rich ledge property, the quartz literally studded with silver. The Northwest indicate have sluiced Menhinnick creek ground and exposed sizeable distance, resulting in a work power house and in a short time to Charles Beck has of ore on his claim, intends to do considerable this summer.

TRIUNE AND M

A representative of short interview with san this week. He camp and was not information regarding operations of his. We were assured would work as good ore and fluxes. Mr. the shadow of a dollar's success. He told watching a Vulcan all kinds of ore in which was 100 pure ore, which was to factory, but, as M. the best way to p. of Ferguson that they are all right is to get out matte.

The Triune will fullest capacity this ber of men have a on the trail and get the best way to p. to the property right to work. The also be worked to tent as last summer. —Lardeau Eagle, Wc

THE NETTIE

Last week a rep. Engle visited the first property we of Maybe. The tunnel and for the last had a strike of inches to one foot property is owned. Eagle Mining com tend to put in a c surface for air. The grade as that found safe to improve and gives promise better with depth. We had dinner at then went through. pected to see consid not at all prepared quantity as they p safe to improve tions of ore blocked on three sides), wh to show the great chute. The compa the quantity of ore hav traced the ch for some 100 feet. It extends further consider they have nearly 500 feet be crop and that it so to seven feet of sol lead ore, we need future ore shipment. L. This is the first this property since this spring; then p. and Billy Pool of his own faith outside capitalists funds to carry on member when the party refused an o. Most of the men in had made a mista proven that he w the Nettie. L. is the future ore shipment. —May 29.

WORKING

Work has been e the Comart prop of Burnt East for Development for is confined to the C and Shrew, in the every appearance fes of ore. On the Comart made in the face the full width of than eight feet h been crossed to a ore body, and a 45 feet, but has no

account of the no way responded in the strike? present miners public press the as to whether men should be the remark is ators attempt to will be serious id sound rather in the "Papers," Mines or N... tion can be put a strike is over, y be months be pumped out, well considered the labor leaders, laying plans to say, willfully en- perity? It makes id be no mov- law to compel all incorporate un- they could sue ere they willfully erty or business, could not agree that they should or any loss just er law breakers. operators tement that they certain property. Either directly or action be taken or recover heavy m or corporation oognize a union on as if it were eation. Any indi- ish to join a union wishes to obtain nion men is not an fit to associ- eence even precip- they ever calm- Suppose the em- a notice that all ot conform to his views could be employ. Would pond a moral right o? It is not the that the men bet- antagonizes the o often arbitrary ver by those who ntly to consider wish to be govern- to limit the rules nion. If some of ns would estab- business with or a small fraction a strike, and then, they would soon idea of business. would prevail. again saying that the press would be im- ally and without the employer and could do a vast causing both to s it is our papers than peace-makers

SAAC BARTON.
May 21, 1902.

N ONTARIO.
bills ran out yest- ant Receiver-Gen- body must have for use today. Any dollar bill ought a two, as evidently fixed the price at they made the re- ks and on the As- peral for \$2 notes, who believes in should not take half o World.

OF CANADA'S
LTH.
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l assets of all the d banks was \$245- l is \$448,300,000. The e banks rose from o \$339,000,000 in 1902. The profit from \$30,000,000 in 1902. The pres- by our banks is re- tments of the coun- d industrial activity.

TRUST OPERATES
found nowhere ex- ct little section of s country is very room in it for only These railroads have best combination by nearly all the coal they do not own they since they own all- ties. The railroads out \$1.73 per ton for st, except a 50 or 75 o the retail agent- offers in the shape ighly charges. The ighly controls the situ- will, but it also re- fixing the exact idual mine may pro- s never been made in the hard coal busi- connected with it ex- ce the trust was or- takes it all, and its ton amounts to as of all the legitimate ing, shipping, selling The trust simply ountry for the very will pay, and it interference with its nd who owns an an- sylvania give you you would find when that the freight \$6.30 a ton if \$8.30 a the price coal, and it bill will be \$7. an octopus the hard roit Tribune.

THE MINES OF THE PROVINCE

(Grand Forks News, June 3.)
The Granby smelter treated 9276 tons of ore last week, making a total of 128,711 tons for 1902.
Last week's ore shipments from Boundary mines: Granby mines, Phoenix, 9841 tons; Mother Lode, Deadwood, 1696 tons. Total, 11,537 tons.
August Reisch came down from Summit Camp. He reports having made an important strike on his Helen Gould group of three claims.
It is expected that the B. C. mine owners will shortly begin some prospecting work on their claims in Summit Camp. Foreman Anderson has returned to the Boundary from a trip to California.
The two S-horse power boilers for the new Snowshoe compressor have arrived at the mine, and are being set up.

FISH CREEK CAMP.
Trout Lake Topic, June 2.
COMPLIX. May 30.—There is a placer excitement on Menhinnick creek and a great scramble is going on for claims. The miners are even staking by lantern light. A great many claims are being staked, but there is great doubt as to the richness of the ground.
The owners of the Gold Finch, Messrs. Butler and Cameron, are discovering another rich ledge on this famous property, the quartz being very rich and literally studded with gold.
The Northwestern Development Syndicate have sluiced the hillside near Menhinnick creek on the Camborne group and exposed the lead for a considerable distance. The company are rushing the work on the flume and power house and expect to be ready in a short time to turn on the power.
Charles Beck has struck a rich chute of ore on his claim on Scott creek and intends to do considerable work on it this summer.

TRIUNE AND METROPOLITAN.
A representative of the Eagle had a short interview with Charles W. Croghan this week. He had just arrived in camp and was not ready to give much information regarding the summer operations of his different companies.
We were assured that the smelter would work as soon as they could get ore and fluxes. Mr. McCrossan has not the shadow of a doubt about the smelter's success in standing any such watching a Vulcan smelter working on all kinds of ore in Los Angeles, among which was 100 pounds of Metropolitan ore, which was treated very satisfactorily, but, as Mr. McCrossan says, the best way to prove to the people of Ferguson that the Vulcan smelters are all right is to get this ore turning out matte.
The Triune will be worked to its fullest capacity this summer. A number of men have already left to clear out the trail and get the cabins in shape and as soon as pack trains can be got to the property the men will be put right to work. The Metropolitan will also be worked to about the same extent as last summer and the other properties will receive some attention.
—Lardeau Eagle, May 23.

THE NETTIE L. MINE.
Last week a representative of the Eagle visited the Nettie L. hill. The Burnt Basin section has reached the stage where a wagon road is almost an essential to its further development and prosperity. The basin possesses several promising properties, notably the Contact, the Tammany and the Mother Lode, all of which are being worked regularly. Within a week or two the Tammany will open up for the summer work, and this example will be followed by others. Until a wagon road is constructed the mines cannot work during the winter because of the difficulty attending the introduction of supplies, nor can ore be shipped away at considerable cost. It is maintained that the section has contributed more to the provincial revenues in the shape of dues than the St. James Mountain section, which is already equipped with an excellent road, and that every venture adds weight to the demand for action on the part of the lands and works department. The situation is of some general interest locally, as most of the properties in Burnt Basin are managed from Rossland and purchase supplies here.

IN THE LARDEAU.
Various Rosslanders interested in Lardeau mining propositions are now directing their attention to that section of the Kootenays, and it is freely predicted that the district is just entering upon one of the busiest seasons in its history. The present season will see giant strides made in the development of the district and the utilization of its great natural resources in the form of mineral. One of the prime factors in this general advance is the completion of the Lardeau branch of the Canadian Pacific railroad, which is practically accomplished. An engineer from the road who was in Rossland for a short time yesterday stated that already the road was handling freight, but that the line would not be formally turned over to the operating department until the last week in the present month. The operating people are anxious to secure control in order that the growing business of the country might be expedited, but ballasting and other finishing touches are required before the transfer is effected. When the Lardeau road passes out of the hands of the construction department its volume of business will be considerable by reason of the large amount of ore already gathered for shipment. The hauling of the summer supplies for the district will also stimulate business. The importance of the railroad to the most mining properties located in the

WORKING ON COMART.
Work has been steadily under way on the Comart property in the north end of Burnt Basin for the last two months. Development for this last year has been confined to the Comart, but the Lead and Shrew, in the same group, have every appearance of having large bodies of ore.
On the Comart an open cut has been made in the face of the ledge. It is twelve feet wide and has a face of ore the full width of the cut, and not less than eight feet high. The ore has not been crossed to find the width of the ore body, and a tunnel has been driven 45 feet, but has not yet reached the ore.

Lardeau is sufficient to materially alter the situation. Mining men state that a straight reduction of \$15 per ton in the present cost of handling ore between the properties and the reduction works will be the result, this being the difference between the cost of teaming and packing to the lake front and the railroad charges. Moreover, another important saving will be secured to mining operators through the reduction in the cost of supplies consigned inward. Heretofore there has been a charge of a cent a pound for packing supplies across the divide that will now be practically wiped out, as the railroad will be in a position to lay down supplies at Trout Lake at the same cost as was formerly charged to Thompson's Landing. In these two quarters the operators will reap substantial advantages and the country will be generally benefited. The lack of railroad facilities has been a serious drawback to the progress of the Lardeau, and now that this is to be removed the country should go ahead rapidly. Eventually it is believed that the Great Northern system will be extended up the Duncan river and its forks, thus giving mining operators on the Duncan the same advantages as the railroad facilities which are secured to those on the Trout Lake side of the divide by the construction of the Canadian Pacific. In the meantime, however, all mining propositions are assisted by the road already built.
A number of Rossland people are interested in Lardeau mining properties. The principal ones are the Old Gold, Gold Camp are managed from this city, and the camp is now one of the busiest in the entire district. The properties included in the camp are the Old Gold, Primrose, Guinea Gold and Peterson, all in active operation and all exceedingly promising. While some distance from a shipping point on the Canadian Pacific, the new road places the properties on a much more advantageous basis with respect to transportation than formerly, and when the Great Northern builds in they will have railroad facilities almost at their door. J. W. Westfall is in charge of the properties as superintendent.
On Canyon Creek the Andro, also managed from Rossland, and now being operated with a small force of men. The property is situated three miles or thereabouts from the foot of Trout Lake, and has, accordingly, a particularly favorable location with respect to the new road. The Mountain Lion company, having its head office here, owns the property on Canyon Creek, Old Gold camp and the American group in the Healy Creek section. Their operations are confined for the present to the American group, where they have exceptionally good transportation facilities.
The Cariboo Creek Development Syndicate, formed last winter in Rossland to operate the Effie and Colonial claims on the headwaters of Cariboo creek, have made a substantial payment on the purchase price of the properties and within a fortnight will have a crew of men at work on the claims. The development already accomplished demonstrates a promising showing, and it is believed that the Syndicate, which included 40 or 50 Rossland people, to continue operations all summer at least.

STRIKE AT CONTACT.
Work has been under way at the Contact mines in Burnt Basin for a couple of weeks, and the showing has improved wonderfully. In fact, recent developments partake of the nature of a strike, 5 feet of clean ore heavily mineralized having been encountered in the lower workings where drifting on the lead is under way. The tunnel is in almost 300 feet and the crew of eight men are making excellent progress.
William H. Jackson, manager of the Contact, is in the city today, having come over from the mine on a business trip. He brought with him a series of fine samples from the vein for the purpose of having assays made. It is not known how high the ore runs, but its appearance is most encouraging. The strike may have the effect of altering the company's programme in respect to shipments. Originally the Contact people did not intend shipping for a considerable period until it had been decided to erect a tramway from the mine to the Columbia & Western railroad, over which the ore could be transported for a few cents per ton instead of packing down to the railway, as would be necessary under existing circumstances. It is possible, however, that some shipments may be made from the ore body recently encountered, as indications are that with some sorting the ore is sufficiently rich to stand the heavy charges for packing.

GREENWOOD HAPPENINGS.
Reduction Works at Boundary Falls Will Soon Be Started Up.
(Special to The Miner).
GREENWOOD, B. C., June 7.—Albert J. Goodell, superintendent of the Montreal & Boston Copper company's smelter, returned today from Spokane to complete arrangements for the early starting up of the furnace at the company's reduction works at Boundary Falls. The Gates crusher and the balance of the sampling plant will all have been received within the next few days, so that the completion of the additions that have been in hand during the past few weeks will now be practicable so as to admit of the furnace being blown in about two weeks hence. The alterations that have been made under Mr. Goodell's direction include new ore bins so arranged as to admit of such economical handling of the ore as warrants the expectation that treatment costs here will be very low. Meanwhile preparations for maintaining a regular output of ore smelted right along have been proceeding at the company's Sunset mine, which is now in good shape for production.
Meyerhoff's teams resumed hauling ore from the Jewel mine to the railway siding between Greenwood and Ehoit several days ago, and shipments of the Granby company's smelter at Grand Forks are consequently now being made once more. It is hoped that the roads will hereafter, for several months at least, be in good enough condition to allow of hauling being continued without further interruption.
It is stated that the management of the plant recently destroyed by fire with a modern plant, and that it is probable that it will be one with provision for driving by electric power. The transmission line of the Cascade Water, Power and Light company crosses the Winnipeg property, so that it will be practical to make the necessary connection without much expense.
The number of free miners' certificates issued during May at the Greenwood mining record office and the sub-Lardeau road passes out of the hands of the construction department its volume of business will be considerable by reason of the large amount of ore already gathered for shipment. The hauling of the summer supplies for the district will also stimulate business. The importance of the railroad to the most mining properties located in the

WORK STARTED ON TRIUNE.
The management of the Triune have had men at work for some days putting the trail to the mine in condition to enable a pack train to go through with supplies, and they are also putting the cabins in repair to accommodate the men to be employed at the mine. The trail was found pretty clear of snow, but considerable work had to be performed in cutting out fallen trees. Pack animals can now be taken through to the cabins, and on Thursday Mr. S. Dwyer's pack train was the first lot of supplies. On the same day (Thursday) a force of 14 men left town to begin operations at the mine.
It is the purpose of the management to prosecute work most vigorously, and all the men will be put to work that the available room will accommodate.
—Trout Lake Topic, June 6.

CONTRACT ON COMSTOCK.
The Comstock company of Cleveland, O., has instructed its local manager, S. Shannon, to proceed at once with development work on the Comstock tract, just above Circle City. A contract was let to construct the present tunnel another 50 feet, at which point the ledge will crosscut from wall to wall. It is the intention of this company to thoroughly prove their property this season.—Trout Lake Topic, June 6.

RUTH OPENING UP.
The mill men at the Ruth have been busy all week overhauling the concentrator machinery and getting everything into shape for a long run. At the mine the bunk house and boarding house has been completely overhauled and made ready for the men. A small force is also working in the Ruth tunnel, cleaning them out and getting ready for work. The trail to the Hope is progressing favorably and will be completed in a few days, after which construction of the upper bunk house will be immediately commenced.
Within a week the payroll will commence to grow to respectable proportions and the mine and mill will be started on a long steady run.—Sandon Paystreak, June 7.

THE RUFFLED GROUSE.
Mr. Andy Ward has sold his interest, being an undivided one-quarter, in the Ruffed Grouse mineral claim, to Frank Traynor of Ferguson for \$1000 cash. We congratulate Mr. Traynor on his good fortune in securing this interest, for it is conceded by men who should know that the Ruffed Grouse is one of the most likely prospects in the camp. Mr. Traynor may also congratulate himself on having bought into a property where he has for partners such men as Messrs. Jim Livingstone and Ole Peterson. It is certainly a matter of very great importance, in purchasing an interest in a mineral claim, to take note of what kind of partners one will be associated with, for a delinquent or dilatory co-owner very often retards development and sometimes blocks a sale. There is, however, a remedy, but in applying it one is often put to serious inconvenience and loss of time and money. We believe the former owners always worked together most amicably, and

that the property bears evidence of this. Mr. Ward assures us that he has an abiding faith in the property, and his reason for selling was solely from the fact that he has large interests in other claims that give promise of proving equally valuable, and by making this deal he would be better equipped to prosecute development on his other properties. Messrs. Livingstone and Peterson are doing assessment work on the claim. They have sunk a shaft 20 feet and are now drifting on the lead. A very fine body of ore was encountered some days since which, so far as subsequent work has gone, appears to be of considerable extent.—Trout Lake Topic, June 6.

WONDERFUL ORE.
W. W. Warner loaded a couple of cars of Wonderful ore this week. It is reported that another rich strike, six feet of solid ore, has been made in the lower tunnel of the Monitor. We are unable to get the particulars for this issue.
A. J. McMillan has commenced the construction of a piece of flume near the Noble Five tram, which is necessary to protect one of the towers of the tram of that mine.
The Slocan Boy will start up shortly with a full force of men. John L. Rettalack has taken a bond on this property and will work it in conjunction with the Washington, which it adjoins.
George W. Hughes has packed considerable supplies up to the Sunset this week. A mine that has a large body of ore running 160 ounces in silver and 80 per cent lead, will pay even at present prices.
It is said the lower tunnel in the Hope is being drifted in on a six and one-half inch body of shipping carbonate that will give returns of 35 ounces silver and 4 per cent of lead. The bonanza showing virtually places this property with the dry ore class.

THE WASHINGTON.
Since its reorganization last summer the Washington has shipped close upon 500 tons of crude ore and the company has now in the treasury \$20,000, which it is said is available for dividend purposes. A meeting of the company was held in Spokane Wednesday, when an announcement was made respecting the dividend.—Sandon Paystreak, June 7.

FROM SEVERAL CLAIMS.
North Star.—Reports are current of a rich strike in the North Star mine. It is said that a large body of ore has been located by the diamond drill. None of the company's employees will give out the facts of the strike, as they are in and around the mine.
The North Star last year was the largest dividend paying mine in British Columbia. During the early part of this year the mine was closed down, but it is now shipping at the rate of 40 tons daily.
Estella.—The Rover vein of the Estella mine has been opened up by means of a tunnel for nearly 1000 feet. It has an average width of twelve feet of concentrating ore, which carries good values, and bids fair to become one of the leading silver-lead producers of Southeast Kootenay when opened up for business.
Bald Mountain.—Dave Newell came down from the Bald Mountain mineral claim on Sunday last. He reports that the property is looking good; present development consists of two tunnels, No. 1 now in 60 feet, No. 2 in 55 feet, the ledge is a free milling gold quartz having a width of six feet. Mr. Newell returned to the mine on Tuesday.
Placer mining.—The big hydraulic mines on Wild Horse creek have a large number of men employed, pipping on the rich bank of gravel. These mines have plenty of water to keep them busy until winter sets in.
Star Group.—J. Y. Keeler returned on Thursday from a visit to the Star group of mines, which are situated on the headwaters of Bull river. He was much pleased with the work done during the past winter. Mr. Keeler says that it will be possible to take supplies in until about the first of July, and that active work will commence about that time.

THE NETTIE L.
Mr. Forbes and Mr. Atwood, who were making a thorough examination of the Nettie L. mine, had some ore assayed from the Nettie L. this week which went: Silver, 9000 ounces; gold, \$50, and copper, 31 per cent.—Trout Lake Topic, June 6.

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NEW STEAMSHIP CO.
THE ST. LAWRENCE TERMINAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WAS ORGANIZED YESTERDAY.
IN THE INTERESTS OF QUEBEC SOUTHERN RAILWAY — H. A. HODGE IS PRESIDENT.

MONTREAL, June 10.—The St. Lawrence Terminal Steamship Company was organized here today with a capital of one million dollars. H. A. Hodge, president of the Quebec Southern railway, was elected president, and F. D. White of Rutland, Vermont, vice-president. The company was organized in the interests of the Quebec Southern railway, and has besides its power to own and operate steamships the right to erect, own and operate terminals at any point on the St. Lawrence river touched by the railway.

THE STOCK MARKET
Business did not pick up materially on the stock exchange yesterday, but the sales reported are in a slightly upward direction.
One of the features of the market is the movement in Centre Star. Yesterday's sales on the board were reported at 39, closing at \$9 1/2—\$8 1/2. This is an advance of two points on the previous day's quotations, with no particular reason assigned for the movement.

American Boy	6 1/2	6 1/2
Black Tail	11 1/2	10
Cariboo McKinney	19	17 1/2
Centre Star	39 1/2	38 1/2
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	\$35	\$30
Giant	3	2 1/2
Granby Consolidated	\$3 15	\$2 90
Homestake (As. paid)	3 1/2	2 1/2
Iron Mask (As. paid)	13 1/2	11 1/2
Lone Pine	6	5
Morning Glory	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mountain Lion	23 1/2	22
North Star (E. K.)	24	23
Payne	23	22 1/2
Quilp	33	29 1/2
Rambler-Cariboo (ex-d)	33	28
Republic	10	9 1/2
San Paul	22	19 1/2
Sullivan	7	6
Tom Thumb	19 1/2	18
War Eagle Con.	14	13 1/2
White Bear	3 1/2	3

SALES.
Centre Star, 1000, 39c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1500, 32c; War Eagle, 4000, 13 1/2c; Republic, 2000, 9 1/2c. Total, \$650.


Manager Pickering of the Tammany group in Burnt Basin, was in the city yesterday completing arrangements for the resumption of operations at the mine. Mr. Pickering states that work will be recommenced in the lower levels and carried ahead as rapidly as possible.

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The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Peppermint Cure is sold in Rossland by Godefrs Bros, and Rossland Drug Co

BANQUET TO THE HON. T. MAYNE DALY

Large Gathering of Rossland's Representative Citizens--Presentation of Silver Service -- Notable Speeches.

Few social functions in the history of the Golden City have been as eminently successful and enjoyable from start to finish as the banquet tendered Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K. C., at the Hotel Allan last night.

The banquet took place in the cozy dining room of the Allan, and the apartment was metamorphosed into a room of beauty for the occasion.

Shortly after 7:30 the guests took their places. His Worship Mayor Clute occupied the chair, with Hon. Mr. Daly in the place of honor at his right.

An hour was pleasantly disposed of in devotion to the menu, a recherche offering of good things well cooked and admirably served.

On the coverings being removed the gathering settled down to the feast of wit and logic for which Rossland banquets are famous.

The pleasant task of proposing the health of the guest of honor was tastefully discharged by the chairman, Mayor Clute.

Mr. Daly, during his sojourn amongst us of some five and a half years, has been a valued citizen--one who has taken an active interest in every public question and in all matters affecting the public welfare.

Mr. Daly, during his sojourn amongst us of some five and a half years, has been a valued citizen--one who has taken an active interest in every public question and in all matters affecting the public welfare.

council, but he had lived to see the city incorporated and to see five men fill the chief magistracy's chair, and he desired to say that none of the five had filled this honorable office more ably than the gentleman who presided to-night.

"Better lo'ed ye canna be, Will ye no' come back again?" "Mr. Daly during his residence here has made many warm friends, and he will carry away with him a host of good wishes for his future welfare and success.

Before calling upon Mr. Daly to respond to the foregoing, which had elicited a magnificent burst of applause, the chair called upon Judge J. W. Nelson to present to the guest of the evening a token of the appreciation in which he is held by his Rossland friends.

To the Honorable T. Mayne Daly, P. C., K. C.: Honored Sir--On behalf of the citizens of Rossland, we desire on the eve of your departure, to express our respect and esteem for you as a fellow citizen and brother Canadian.

Mr. Daly concluded his admirable address with a patriotic reference to the close of the British war, and the part borne in the struggle by Canadians as a whole and Rosslanders in particular.

Following the event of the evening was a series of interesting and patriotic addresses that lack of space compels The Miner to pass over with brief mention.

The toast to "The Mining Interests" was proposed by F. W. Rolt in words that made a deep impression. He drew word pictures of the personalities of the industry, and quoted figures that were calculated to impress his hearers with the magnitude of mining in the Kootenay valley.

After the regular program had been disposed of, a number of additional toasts were introduced. The first of these was "Our American Cousins," proposed by the chair and responded to by Captain George A. Ohren, United States consul, and Nelson A. Burrill.

The latter made one of the neatest impromptu speeches of the evening, and was warmly applauded. While Captain Ohren's remarks were in excellent taste and were deservedly received with keen appreciation.

The friends of R. B. Morrison, city ticket clerk of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, are anxious as to his whereabouts. Morrison has not been seen for a couple of days and appears to have dropped out of sight completely.

DEFECTIVE WARRANT

JOSEPH GENELLE IS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY PENDING RECEIPT OF NEW WARRANT.

WAS UNDER ARREST FOR BURNING RIVER STEAMERS ON YUKON AT DAWSON.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 5.--In the supreme court today Chief Justice Hunter declared that a warrant from Dawson on which Joseph Genelle of Rossland was arrested on the charge of conspiring to burn river steamers to defraud the insurance companies was defective, and he ordered that the prisoner be again released on bail pending the receipt of a new warrant.

A POPULAR GOVERNOR. Ross Was Met by a Steamer and a Large Number of People.

VICTORIA, June 5.--Governor Ross had an enthusiastic welcome back to Dawson. The steamer went up the river to meet him. Luncheon was served, an address presented and on reaching the city young men drew his carriage to the Government House.

An Ottawa special says the gateway of British Columbia has been established as an outpost of customs, while the outpost of Bedlington has been changed to Ryker's.

FOUR APPLICATIONS MADE. V. V. & E. R. R. Seek Aid of Railway Committee of Privy Council.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 6.--An Ottawa dispatch states that the V. V. & E. R. R. made four applications to the railway committee of the privy council today.

TOAST LIST CONCLUDED. Following the event of the evening was a series of interesting and patriotic addresses that lack of space compels The Miner to pass over with brief mention.

FEDERAL BUILDING

ABOUT THE PROGRESS BEING MADE WITH NEW POST-OFFICE.

ARRANGEMENT OF BOXES IN BUILDING AND ABOUT TOWN.

Thomas Bradbury, contractor for the Federal building, is expected to be in Rossland next week to consult with his local representative in respect to the work on the postoffice.

No steps have been taken in the direction of bringing influence to bear upon the postoffice department to establish three or four drop-letter boxes at convenient points about the city, although it is admitted generally that this would be a desirable addition to the local mail service.

LACROSSE. STRATFORD, Ont., June 7.--Lacrosse--Stratford, 7; Paris, 4.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., June 7.--New Westminster beat Vancouver 3 to 2 at lacrosse today.

MOREY O'RORAGIN.

"It's worse than being fined in a police court to have to pay fees to go mining."

The mountains uplifting their heads to be crowned With the Storm King's white circlet of snow,

"I've been chasin' my lonesome from pillar to post, Till at last I've a mine, on the quiet. But oh! what a roast, there's never a ghost

When one has been livin' alone in the hills, On bacon an' beans the year round, It's like takin' pills, or shakin' with chills,

Any one of their laws, they're piled mountain high, Prevents us deliv'ring our goods. At the very first shy they would bleed a man dry,

Who's goin' to pay the big fee that they ask For the privilege of forming a Co., An' uncorkin' their cask for the risk an' th' task

But with this big fee, an' the license so high That prospectors don't stand no show, Promoters e'en fly, an' wink their off eye,

It's fees, an' it's fees, fees for this an' for that, Free miner's fees an' big fees, too, License fees nice an' fat an' a Revenue, fat,

An' an Income Tax to top off the cheese, To make sure of no gross oversight; Like pesterin' fleas or a catchin' disease,

It's quite decent of course to be open an' free, An' let capital know from the start, That the entrance fees in this game's up in G,

I have room for a kick at th' mine-killin' corps, Which laws at it o'er an' o'er agin. Faith I feel very sore, an' that's why I roar,

In the calm and the hush and the silence intense Of a soft summer evening's light, O'Roragin's dense to the spirit and sense

His mind seems burdened as tho' sorrow-rows were laid On the spot where hope used to dwell. His roar takes the strain of plaintive refrain

He seemed to be anxious an' thought a whole lot, An' talked 'neath his breath all th' while About a jack-pot, and insufferable rot,

He swore at this blamed bloomin' country of ours, An' the crowd that legislates laws; He said by the Powers, they're a lot of left bowlers,

They don't know enough to know when to relax, Robbin' Peter to reimburse Paul-- He took several whacks at the mineral tax,

They soak you for taxes then ask why you live, When they ask you to make a 'Return'; You're drawn through a sieve by an inquisitive Lot of assinine questions to burn.

Like a curb-stone broker, their dignity sunk, They'd ask private returns of affairs; But their work was too punk, when they cut off this chunk Of a boomerang all unawares.

They'd like to post bulletins like stock gambler's joints, So the public, dear public, you know, May taste the enjoyment of gambler's points, An' keep wise when to buy an' let go.

They'd allow you the privilege of payin' in big fees; As private mine-owning concerns; Th' word 'private' they seize, an' by Government squeeze Is made 'public' by reg'lar 'Returns'.

Said he 'fore I'd think of buyin' your plant, They'll have to get out with their sponge, An' wipe out the rant an' restrictions an' cant Of their mine-killin' laws--then we'll plunge.

They'll have to quit likewise copyin' laws, then, An' not do as they've done heretofore, Startin' in when they can, on a bill at Amen, To save strainin' big thinks kept in store.

If they will copy laws which to minin' relates, Why don't they go back, to be fair, To countries an' states, conditions an' dates, To which ours may be said to compare.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

LONDON, June 11.--Statement of Sir...

Statement of Sir... financial situation of the exchequer...

Whole Amount by Budget...

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FINANCIAL SITUATION

Statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor.

Whole Amount Provided by Budget Would Be Needed.

LONDON, June 4.—The promised statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach consisted of a lengthy review of the financial situation. The chancellor of the exchequer said that the whole 40,000,000 pounds (\$200,000,000) provided by the budget for the prosecution of the war would be needed to effect the mobilization and transportation of the British troops in South Africa and to move the Boer prisoners from the various concentration camps and to furnish garrisons for South Africa.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, liberal, asked Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the number of these garrisons.

The chancellor of the exchequer said it would be premature to answer this question now, but that he had grounds for hoping that in the course of a few months large garrisons in South Africa would prove unnecessary. The chancellor said he was glad to say he could dispense with the additional £15,000,000, which he had asked for when the new loan was authorized by the house. He said he proposed to continue the new taxes for the present, but asked the house to resume the sinking fund as the best step toward the re-establishing of the credit of the country. In conclusion, the chancellor of the exchequer said one of the first matters to be considered was to determine how the revenues derived from the mineral wealth of the Transvaal could be allocated so as to provide for a portion of the war debt.

A MILITARY REVIEW

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN \$15,000—REGIMENTS FROM OUTSIDE POINTS.

COUNTERFEIT MOLSONS BANK BILLS HAVE BEEN DETECTED IN TORONTO RECENTLY.

MONTREAL, June 4.—The Federal government has given the Montreal corps \$15,000 for a military review on Coronation day. The money is to be expended in transportation of regiments from outside points, including Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Quebec and St. Hyacinthe. It is estimated that over 5000 men will turn out.

Several counterfeit Molsons Bank bills have been detected here and in Toronto recently. They are made by the photographic process and are numbered 214218, series B. The paper is poor. A man is under arrest in Toronto for passing one, but he is not thought to be a principal.

MARCONI TELEGRAPH CO.

American Line Will Install Marconi System on Their Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has completed its station at Sagaponack, near Bridge Hampton, Long Island. This will supplement the Nantuxet station's work in furnishing maritime information. The American line has signified its intention of installing the Marconi system, now used on the Philadelphia, on board the St. Louis and St. Paul. The United States coast survey has made arrangements to use the device on board one of its steamers, and the United States signet corps has signed a contract for its employment in Alaska. The company expects to complete its primary station at South Well Fleet, Cape Cod, for transoceanic messages about June 22nd.

SWINDLERS AND TRAITORS.

French Chamber of Deputies All the Same as B. C. Legislature.

PARIS, June 5.—During a dispute in the chamber of deputies today M. de Largentaye (a reactionary deputy from the Cote d'Azur) exclaimed: "Yes, you republicans are swindlers and traitors, and, in a way, foreigners."

A number of republican deputies retorted hotly, whereupon M. de Largentaye added, excitedly, "And your president of the republic is a thief."

A scolding, during which fistcuts were exchanged ensued, half a dozen deputies, including the Marquis de Dion, M. Millevoix and M. Meslier, participated. The fight occurred in the room of the committee of the chamber of deputies, which was engaged in the verification of the recent elections.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

Troops Killed in Action or Who Died of Wounds, 7792.

LONDON, June 5.—The official statement issued by the war office this evening shows that the total reduction of British forces in South Africa up to May 30th of the present year was 97,477. This includes killed, prisoners and deaths from disease among men home.

Of these, many have rejoined their regiments, leaving 23,434 dead or permanently incapacitated. The total number of troops killed in action or who died of wounds is 7792, while the total number of deaths from disease is 13,250.

PREMIER BOND.

Is On His Way to Attend the Coronation of King Edward.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, June 4.—Premier Bond, who is now in Canada on his way to London to attend the coronation of King Edward, is said to have intended to visit Washington previous to proceeding for England in order to confer with the British ambassador to the United States with reference to the Bond-Blaine reciprocity treaty. Owing to the death of Lord Pauncefote, who was British ambassador at Washington, Premier Bond will go to the American capital on his way back from London. Premier Bond expects that, as the result of the conference of the colonial ministers to be held in London upon the occasion of the coronation of King Edward, Canada will withdraw her protest against the ratification of the Bond-Blaine treaty, and that this action will enable him to resume independent negotiations concerning reciprocity in the fishery matter with the United States.

FROM KING EDWARD

RECOMMENDS THAT A GRANT OF \$250,000 BE GIVEN TO LORD KITCHENER.

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS ANNOUNCE THEIR INTENTION TO OPPOSE THE GRANT.

LONDON, June 4.—In the house of commons today the government leader, A. J. Balfour, presented a message from King Edward, as follows:

"His Majesty, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered by Lord Kitchener, and being desirous, in recognition of such services, to confer on him some signal mark of his favor, recommends that he, the King, should be enabled to grant Lord Kitchener £50,000 (\$250,000)."

John Dillon, William Redmond and Swift MacNeill, Irish Nationalists, announced their intention of opposing the grant at every stage.

A resolution giving effect to his majesty's message will be discussed tomorrow.

LONDON, June 4.—The fact that the Kitchener grant is only £50,000 created considerable discussion in the parliamentary lobbies, and some regret was expressed that it was not equal to the award made Lord Roberts (£100,000). It is known, however, that the question of granting Lord Kitchener £100,000 was seriously discussed by the authorities, but the smaller amount was decided upon, on the ground of Lord Kitchener's lesser rank, coupled with the fact that he received £30,000 at the close of the Sudan campaign, and is still a comparatively young unmarried man and at the height of his military career, while Lord Roberts is old, has a family and is not likely to have a further chance to distinguish himself.

THINKS SUN TOO SMALL.

LONDON, June 4.—Although it is recognized that the rapid advancement made by Lord Kitchener has not been paralleled since the times of Nelson and Wellington, and that in the course of his life Lord Kitchener is likely to attain the greatest possible distinction the sovereign can confer, almost all the morning newspapers in London comment upon the grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener as unnecessarily niggardly.

The report that Lord Kitchener will come home for the coronation of King Edward is incorrect. He still has much to do in South Africa and it is not likely that he will leave there before the middle of July. The South African commands will then be divided. General Buller and Orange River Colony, and General Ian Hamilton relieving General French in command of the forces in Cape Colony.

In spite of the opinion expressed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the house of commons tonight, that during the general idea that it would be dangerous to leave the small garrisons in the new colony for some time.

NO CONCENTRATIONS

ON A LARGE SCALE OF BURGHERS WILL BE ALLOWED IN OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

THOSE WHO CAN SUBSIST ON THEIR FARMS WILL GET RATIONS.

PRETORIA, June 7.—The arrangements for the disposal of the surrendered burghers are almost complete. No large concentrations will be allowed in the outlying districts, owing to the difficulty which might arise in feeding the people. Those burghers who can subsist upon their farms will be given ten days' rations and allowed to begin their new life immediately; those who are unable to subsist on their farms will be permitted to join their families in the camps and remain there until their homes are once more habitable, and all others will be divided among the various camps.

THIS BEATS CANADA.

Political Convention in West Virginia Ends in a Riot.

WELCH, W. Va., June 7.—The Republican convention for the nomination of a state senator almost ended in a riot here today. Guns and clubs were used. The chairman was carried from the hall bruised and bleeding. The fight was between the followers of Senator N. B. Scott and J. L. Caldwell. Caldwell did not succeed Scott in the United States senate.

HERE IS A GREAT SCHEME A SPEECH AT A BANQUET

Morgan Out-Morganzed A. J. Balfour Referred to --Plan to Checkmate the War in South Africa.

Syndicate of Capitalists Respected the Fighting Headed by Sir Christopher Furness. Burgheers--Ridiculed Liberals.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The Star's London cable says:

This evening's papers publish elaborate statements to the effect that negotiations are very far advanced between the British and Canadian governments and a great syndicate of capitalists, headed by Sir Christopher Furness, for a fleet of 25-knot steamers, magnificently equipped and running between Milford Haven and Canada in conjunction with the Great Western railway, under heavy British and Canadian mail and admiralty subsidies, and also allied with a fleet of fast cargo steamers, the whole forming an effectual checkmate to the shipping trust.

It is said that the plans are sufficiently far advanced to enable the company to be floated in a couple of weeks.

Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner, was interviewed today and denied the allegation that he is actively associated with the project as the above, though he would not say that negotiations were not on foot with Furness. There is certainly nothing definitely arranged, and whatever is afoot will await the arrival of the colonial premiers in London for the possible co-operative action between the British, Canadian and Australasian ministers.

LONDON, June 6.—The statements which have recently appeared in the English press and which forecasted the formation of an all-English shipping combine seem to be open to grave doubts. Judging from careful inquiries made by the Associated Press in the most influential quarters of London, almost all of what has so far been printed is not only premature, but in spirit and its purpose is to assist toward the realization of the project, which is as visionary as before. The circumstantiality with which these published reports have been adorned contrasts strangely with the statements of those without whose support the combine would probably be futile. Even the cardinal point upon which the published stories were hung, namely, the utilization of Canadian subsidies, seems to be untrue. In face of recent remarks on this matter Joseph I. Tarte, minister of public works, the Associated Press has been informed that Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, royal commissioner for Canada, had received no proposition with respect to Canadian subsidies, and so far as the high commissioner knows the offer of the Canadian government of subsidies, while still open, has not been negotiated. For such negotiations might be made direct to Ottawa, but it would be a curious coincidence if Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in his dual position of Canadian high commissioner and a large holder of shares of the Canadian Pacific railway were ignorant of the occurrence.

Lord Rothschild, whose financial assistance in the proposed shipping combine would almost certainly be asked, has not heard a word of the combine, with the exception of what he has seen in the newspapers and these reports he appears to discredit.

LEADING FIGURE SPEAKS.

Baring Bros., who are intimately connected with mercantile finance, entirely discredit the possibility and advisability of British opposition to the American combine.

One of the leading figures in the English business world, whose name ranks with that of the Rothschilds, said today: "I have not heard a word which makes me think this British project is other than a visionary one. If it materialized it would not have the support of the best financial circles of England. It is an entirely unnecessary step and, therefore, deprecate any suggestion of a report against so-called American aggression."

"There is no necessity for such a combine as long as Americans are willing to pay 20 shillings on the pound. It is much better that England should understand that the statements published in the newspapers are quite unauthorized."

"The Morgans are quite undisturbed at the press reports of the projected combine, or at Mr. Tarte's speech, the information which is obviously likely to be correct, leads to the belief that absolutely nothing has been accomplished between the British shipowners and that there is small probability of any satisfactory basis of operation being reached. The Morgans and other members of the original Atlantic shipping combine profess utter indifference as to whether or not new projects materialize, and declare frankly that such competition would not be formidable."

WERE OFFERED TO MORGAN.

More than one of the lines now mentioned as in the combine were offered to Morgan and refused by him.

Sir Alfred Jones, chairman of Elder Dempster & Co., who is supposed to be one of the most prominent members in the new combine, said today a representative that he could not make any statement at present.

Mayor Binns of Trail, accompanied by his daughter Flossie, was in Rossland yesterday.

LONDON, June 6.—A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house of commons, in a speech at a banquet in London tonight referred to the South African war. He said it was thoroughly realized now that it had been removed and that peace had not been brought by unnecessary concessions. Mr. Balfour said he believed the terms of peace possessed every element of certainty, permanence and stability, and that a new and happy era had formed in South Africa.

"To have acted upon the advice of Lord Rosebery and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman" (the Liberal leader in the house), said the speaker, "and brought peace at the price of complete amnesty, would have been to put a premium on rebellion, while to have negotiated with Mr. Kruger and his advisers would have been a mistake."

Mr. Balfour said he could respect the fighting burghers, but not those who had deserted the republics in Africa. The contention that peace might have been secured long ago was untenable, because General Botha then demanded independence.

"It would have been absolute lunacy," added Mr. Balfour, "to have given up everything at once—absolute government."

Mr. Balfour devoted the latter part of his speech to ridiculing the divided councils of the Liberal party.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Will Give a Dinner to King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

LONDON, June 7.—The dinner which Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate, will give to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, will take place Wednesday, June 11th. While the arrangements have not yet been announced it is probable that Whitehall Road, the special envoy of the United States to the coronation, and the members of his staff and the regular members of the United States embassy, will constitute a large portion of the guests. Doubtless it will be a brilliant gathering, as Mr. Choate's mansion, on Carlton House Terrace, is eminently fitted for entertainment on a lavish style. This unusual honor to an ambassador causes much comment. Not for years have a king and queen been guests at the table of a foreign ambassador.

COL. ARTHUR LYNCH

WILL ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ACCUSED OF HAVING FOUGHT WITH THE BOERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PARIS, June 5.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Col. Arthur Lynch has decided to go to London early next week. He will go straight to the house of commons and attempt to take his seat there and abide by the consequences.

Col. Arthur Lynch is accused of having fought with the Boers in South Africa. In November of last year he was elected to the house of commons to represent Galway. It was announced in London later that he would be prevented from taking his seat in the house, and that as he would be arrested on a charge of treason. The London police have arrests ready for him. Lynch has been living in Paris for some time.

LONDON, June 7.—According to a news agency Col. Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa, and who was elected in November to represent Galway in the house of commons, and who, it was announced last night in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Paris, had decided to go to London early next week and attempt to take his seat in the house, will not be allowed to carry out his intention, but will be arrested on the charge of treason immediately after landing in England. A sharp watch is being kept for Col. Lynch, and if he reaches Westminster it will be by strategy.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Express Train Strikes a Vehicle, Killing a Boy, Injuring Others.

READING, Mass., June 7.—Frightened by the rushing of automobiles, a horse ran away here today and dashed through the gates at the railroad crossing. An express train struck the vehicle, killing a boy and seriously injuring another boy and the owner of the team. The boys were the children of Charles Haage of this place, and the owner of the team was W. F. Brooks, an undertaker. Mr. Brooks had taken the two little boys out for a short ride.

STRIKE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Ordered by United Mine Workers of America.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 7.—The strike ordered by the United Mine Workers of America to take effect in West Virginia was much more complete in some districts than was expected and less effective in others than expected. The incomplete reports are conflicting, but it is evident several thousand more men went out than was anticipated. The strike affects not only the industries of this state, but also railway and Ohio river navigation. All the local roads suffer. Among the trunk lines the Norfolk & Western suffered most today, but very many miners were also idle along the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio. As a rule the miners quit work without demonstration, but in some places they were marching with bands. It is ascertained that the operators in some places had secured many armed guards in anticipation of a protracted struggle, if not violence.

CANADA TRADE GOOD

BRADSTREET'S REPORT FOR THE WEEK—RAILROADS BUSY—FAILURES ARE FEW.

C. P. R. LAND SALES ARE 23 TIMES LARGER THAN A YEAR AGO.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Bradstreet's will say of Canadian trade tomorrow: Canadian trade advices are good. Montreal reports sales rather larger, and summer and fall dry goods are active. Dairy products are lower and hardware metals move freely. Shipping is active, railroads are busy and failures are few.

Toronto reports business active, jewelry is selling well and crops are promising. Some staple cottons have been advanced, cash or short credit buying by the retailers a feature.

Winnipeg seeding interfered with by rains. The fall trade outlook is good. Canadian Pacific land sales in May were nearly twenty-three times larger than a year ago.

Victoria and Vancouver report trade improving, agricultural sections reporting much improvement.

Failures number 17 as against 11 last week and 24 a year ago.

Clearings for May are 5 per cent less than those of April were, still the largest ever reported, being 25 per cent larger than a year ago. For the week just ended they show a gain of 15 per cent over last week and 29 per cent over last year, and some of the individual increases are exceptionally heavy, ranging from 191 in Winnipeg to 80 returned by Quebec.

The following are some of the weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending June 5th, with percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Inc. Dec.
Montreal	22.3
Toronto	33.4
Winnipeg	191.3
Halifax	35.9
Vancouver	11.4
Hamilton	99.5
St. John	495.206
Victoria	8.4
Quebec	1,874,427

RACING IN CANADA.

Lord Dunraven's Salute Came in First, Principality Second.

LONDON, June 7.—In the race for the Kempton Park two-year old plate of 1000 sovereigns, at Kempton Park today, Lord Dunraven's Salute, with J. P. (Skeets) Martin, the American jockey up, came in first. But an objection was lodged against Salute on the ground that the horse carried thirty pounds below weight. The stewards will decide the point raised on next Monday.

Principality was second and William C. Whitney's Ashire Beauty was third.

1154 LAID DOWN ARMS

KITCHENER REPORTS THAT THAT NUMBER OF BOERS DID SO YESTERDAY.

GAVE THREE CHEERS FOR KING EDWARD—BEST OF FEELING PREVAILS.

LONDON, June 5.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria dated today, announced that the British commissioners in the various districts report that 1154 Boers laid down their arms yesterday. Afterwards the commissioners addressed the Boers, who gave three hearty cheers for King Edward. The best possible relations exist between the Boers and the British and there has been no hitch in the proceedings anywhere.

SPEECH BY DE WET.

Vrededorf Road, Orange River Colony, June 6.—Gen. Christian DeWet, addressing the inmates of the concentration camp here, explained the circumstances leading to the termination of hostilities, and urged the burghers to do their utmost to show Great Britain what good colonists the Boers can make. The speech made a favorable impression. General DeWet's wife will rejoin him here today.

METAL MARKETS.

LONDON, June 7.—Consols for money, 27; for account, 97.2-1/2.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Bar silver, 51.3-4; Mexican dollars, 42.

BIG STRIKE IS IMMINENT

It May Extend From the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Boilermakers on the Great Northern Demand an Increase.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 6.—A strike that may extend from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean is imminent unless concessions are made within the next 24 hours to the Great Northern railway boiler makers at Hillyard, a suburb of Spokane, who have made a demand for an increase in wages.

The machinists at Hillyard are understood to be in sympathy with the boiler makers and may back them if necessary. The boiler makers at Hillyard have asked for an increase in wages of from \$3.50 to \$4 a day. Unless news is received that the increase is granted it is understood the boiler makers will quit work tomorrow, seriously crippling the shops. It is understood that the demands throughout the entire system of the Great Northern tomorrow being chosen for action. The machinists at Hillyard, while not expected to quit work tomorrow, are understood to be in sympathy with the boiler makers.

COAST-KOOTENAY R. R. BILL.

Passed Second Reading in the House by Vote of 24 to 11.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., June 4.—The opposition amendment to the Coast-Kootenay Railway Bill, second reading, was voted down by 18 to 16 this afternoon, and the bill then passed the second reading by 24 to 11.

ANOTHER R. R. BILL

THE KITMAAT-HAZELTON BILL PASSED THE HOUSE BY 18 TO 15.

MEN EMPLOYED ON THE PRINCETON COURT HOUSE TO BE PAID.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., June 6.—George Koenig, owner of the Shaganigan Lake hotel, forty miles above Victoria, committed suicide today by drowning himself in the lake. It is believed that it was due to financial trouble occasioned over the construction of the new hotel, which will be opened tomorrow.

The Kitmaat-Hazelton railway bill passed the second reading today, 18 to 15.

The public accounts committee recommended the payment of the men employed on the Princeton court house whom the contractor swindled out of their wages, but it was ruled out by the speaker, as involving the expenditure of public money.

The immigration bill, similar to that disallowed last year, passed its second reading unanimously. It will exclude Japs and Chinese on the educational test.

KITCHENER CONGRATULATED.

He Replied on Behalf of the Army in South Africa.

LONDON, June 6.—The war office has cabled congratulations to Lord Kitchener on the energy, skill and patience with which he conducted the long campaign in South Africa, and has asked him to communicate to the troops the government's profound sense of their spirit of endurance, bravery and discipline, and also of their humanity shown throughout the trying period.

Lord Kitchener replied on behalf of the army in South Africa, tendering his sincere thanks for the congratulations of the government, which he was sure the troops would receive with great satisfaction.

STEAMER MANCHESTER CITY.

LONDON, June 6.—The British steamer Manchester City, Captain Forrest, from Manchester May 5 for Montreal, has called at Queenstown and is taking on the cargo of the British steamer Manchester Trader, which returned to Queenstown while bound from Manchester to Montreal, and is now repairing at Passage dock.

BADLY WRECKED.

Thirty-five Persons Badly Injured, Two Fatally—Defective Brake.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—As the result of a collision today at a surface crossing at Brentwood, St. Louis county, between an electric suburban car and an engine on the Missouri Pacific railway, thirty-five persons were badly injured, two fatally. The car, which could not be controlled because of a defective brake, plunged into the engine which was at the crossing and was badly wrecked.

REV. HENRY LATHAM DEAD.

LONDON, June 5.—The Rev. Henry Latham, master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, is dead. He was born in 1821.

JENKINS VERSUS McLEOD

Great Wrestling Match at Cleveland, Ohio — Dan McLeod of Hamilton, Ontario, Won Big Money Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Jenkins gained the first fall from McLeod in fifty-three minutes by a half Nelson. Jenkins has agreed to throw McLeod twice within ninety minutes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—Tom Jenkins undertook too great a task to fight when he tried to throw Dan McLeod of Hamilton, Ont., twice within ninety minutes of actual wrestling. The men met in the center of a ring and about 2000 spectators saw the contest. Jenkins was able to secure but one

fall, and that took up fifty-three minutes of his allotted time. After a rest of fifteen minutes the men again went on the mat, and McLeod stood the big Cleveland wrestler off until the time had expired, thus winning the contest. The articles of agreement stated that the contest was for a \$1500 bet, McLeod betting \$1000 that Jenkins could not throw him twice in the time stated. The contest was a severe one from the start, McLeod doing his full share of the aggressive work, keeping after Jenkins constantly. There was little betting, but Jenkins was favorite.

WORK OF A TORNADO A PANIC DEVELOPED

FOUR PERSONS WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED—PROPERTY DESTROYED.

SWEEPED OVER AN AREA A MILE WIDE AND WAS 20 MILES LONG.

ULEN, Minn., June 10.—A tornado formed five miles west of this place yesterday and swept over an area of about a mile wide and probably twenty miles long. It killed four persons, injured many more and demolished numerous buildings.

Reports from various sections show that many persons were badly injured. Many cattle were killed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—A tornado of marked severity prevailed last night over sections of Clay and Becker counties and across the southern portion of the White Earth Indian reservation. It is reported that fifteen lives were lost, many people injured and great damage done to farm property.

YAQUI INDIANS.

General Torres Has Severe Fight With Indians.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 10.—Meager dispatches received at Hermosillo this morning tell of a battle fought at daybreak between General Torres and the Yaqui Indians in San Mahatan mountains, 20 miles northeast of Mineas Prietas. The Yaquis numbered between 600 and 800 men, while the command of Torres numbered 2500. The fighting was most severe. The Indians were driven from their fortifications with great loss in killed and wounded. Between the killed, wounded and captured, the Yaqui forces were almost completely destroyed. General Torres has been instructed to exterminate all Yaquis that are found in arms.

MINERS FROM WRECK BAY.

Have Been Stranded There for Two Months Without Pay.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 10.—The steamer Queen City, which arrived tonight, brought some of the miners from Wreck Bay, who, for two months, have been stranded there without pay as a result of the continued absence of Mr. Starbuck, who acquired the property on behalf of Mr. Pierce of Seattle, and was not heard from after having come to Victoria about a month ago for more gear. The steamer Aorangi, which is due tomorrow from Australia, is bringing some officials of the Pacific Cable company bound to Bamfield Creek to inspect the cable company's buildings and arrangements there.

THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

Chamberlain Has Petition for Its Suspension.

LONDON, June 10.—The colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question in the house of commons today regarding the agitation for the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, said he had received a petition from 42 members of the parliament of Cape Colony in favor of its suspension and had awaited the observance of the Cape ministry on the subject. An act of the imperial parliament, he added, was required before the constitution could be suspended.

IRISH LAND BILL DROPPED.

That Is Undoubtedly the Intention of the Government.

LONDON, June 10.—In the house of commons yesterday George Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, expressed the opinion that it would be inadvisable to proceed to the second reading of the Irish land bill unless there was a good prospect of getting it passed in the present session of the house. This expression from Mr. Wyndham is regarded as indicative of the intention of the government to drop the Irish land bill altogether.

PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY STRUCK BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

THE SEATS WERE SMASHED INTO SPLINTERS—ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

MACON, Ga., June 10.—A southbound passenger train on the Southern railway proceeding out of Juliette, twenty-three miles north of Macon and under full headway, was struck by a freight train on a sharp curve at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon. Aboard were many dentists, coming to attend the state convention, and other well known men. The curve was so sharp that the passengers saw the approaching freight and a panic developed instantly. The shock of the collision was so great that seats were smashed into splinters. The engines and tenders were piled on each other. Engineer Pitman and fireman Ed. West of the passenger were pinned in their cab and killed. Engineer Galley of the freight escaped by jumping, but he was seriously injured. Galley said his watch was wrong and he thought he had time to reach Juliette siding.

PREMIER COMBES.

Made the Ministerial Declaration—On Lines Outlined June 7.

PARIS, June 10.—In the chamber of deputies today, after a speech by the president, M. Bourgeois, on assuming the presidency, the premier, M. Combes, made the ministerial declaration. It was on the lines of the synopsis cabled to the Associated Press June 7th, and was received in silence by the moderates and right, while by the radicals and radical socialists it was warmly applauded. The chamber decided to discuss the interpellations on the government's programme Thursday and then adjourned.

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

No Change in the Situation—Some Acts of Violence.

WILKESBARE, Pa., June 10.—There is no change in the situation in this region from either the view point of the miners or of the operators. It was a very quiet day. Notwithstanding the efforts of the strike leaders to keep their men from committing acts of violence, there continues to be acts of lawlessness, which are rather annoying to the companies.

FROM THE DESERT.

Report that Arab Tribesmen Have Massacred Wealthy Merchants.

LONDON, June 10.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express says in a dispatch that a report has reached there from Constantinople to the effect that Arab tribesmen have massacred a caravan of wealthy merchants in the desert at a point 100 miles from Koweit in Asiatic Turkey.

MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Representative Tongue, at the request of his constituents at Albany, Ore., and elsewhere, today presented to the president three mounted specimens of the Mongolian pheasant, which is found in large numbers in Oregon. He coupled the presentation with an invitation to the president to visit Oregon and hunt this bird.

WILL SELL TRANSPORTS.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The secretary of war has directed the sale of the surplus of the Grant and Sedgwick, they being needed no longer for service. The Grant is at San Francisco and the Sedgwick at New York. It was reported to the war department that it would cost about \$350,000 to put the Grant in first class condition.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE FIRE IN A HOSPITAL

MICHEL WAS BURNED OUT YESTERDAY ON NORTH SIDE OF C. P. R. TRACKS.

THE LARGE AND EXPENSIVE TIPPLE HAD A VERY CLOSE CALL.

(Special to the Miner.)

FERNIE, B. C., June 9.—Fire broke out in Michel today and, driven by a high wind, completely cleaned the townsite on the north side of the C. P. R. tracks. Twenty-three houses, occupied by the staff and workmen of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, were burned.

The large and expensive tipple, which was used for the first time today, had a very close call, its destruction being prevented only by the most determined work of the men. Lack of fire protection and a very high wind made it most difficult to handle the fire with any success. The fire fortunately did not get over to the south side of the track. If it had the whole town would have been cleaned out. No fire in Fernie.

SUES THE WHITE BEAR

E. C. FINCH ENTERS ACTION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

CLAIMS MINING COMPANY HAS INJURED HIS PROPERTY.

An interesting legal battle has just been inaugurated by which Edward C. Finch, owner of the White Bear townsite, seeks to enjoin the White Bear mine from dumping waste upon his ground, to compel the company to remove the dump already collected and to secure damage for loss claimed to be sustained by the action of the mining company up to the present time.

The plaintiff, Mr. Finch, will be examined today upon his affidavits at the court house. Counsel in the case are MacNeil & Deacon for the plaintiff, J. A. Macdonald for the defendant company. The injunction is made returnable at Victoria and will be argued there in the course of a few days.

In his application for injunction the plaintiff recites that he is the owner under a crown patent of the surface rights of the White Bear mineral claim and that a townsite has been laid out thereon known as the White Bear addition. The defendant company, operating the White Bear mine has caused to be placed upon portions of the townsite surveyed lots the waste matter from the mine which has accumulated in such quantities as to seriously mar the appearance of that section and to destroy the value of the lots. Moreover, it is claimed that the mining company has taken one of the lots thus surveyed and without right or title proceeded to construct a thawing house for powder, which is a menace to those residing in the vicinity and injures the sale of lots. It is that another nuisance has been established from which relief is claimed. Mr. Finch asserts that the White Bear mine has caused to be placed on the extension of the extension of Le Roi avenue and Montreal street on his townsite.

Damages to the extent of \$3000 are asked in the application, together with a perpetual injunction restraining the White Bear Mining Company from depositing further waste upon the plaintiff's property.

MASKED PROTECTION

THAT IS WHAT LIBERALS CALL SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S PROPOSAL.

HIS SPEECH WAS ACCEPTED AS FORESHADOWING BRITISH MINISTRY'S ATTITUDE.

MONTREAL, June 10.—The Star's London cable says: Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's remarkable speech in reply to a question by Sir William Vernon Harcourt in the house of commons last night was accepted as foreshadowing the British ministry's attitude in view of the coronation conference. He disclaimed entirely Sir Wilfrid Laurier's interpretation that new wheat and flour rates were imposed for the purpose of imperial protection. Moreover, he said it was not the policy of the British government to impose duties as against foreign nations in order to give an advantage to the colonies, but where duties are imposed for British revenue purposes, as in the case of last year's sugar and coal duties, and this year's cereal duties, and next year perhaps on meat and timber, the British government may, after consultation with the colonial premiers, be induced to exempt colonial products in the interests of free imperial trade. Thus Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was to have succumbed to Chamberlain's contentions, having been led to do so by the expectation that the colonies will show a desire to take a more direct share of the cost and responsibility of the imperial defence.

The Liberals oppose the proposal as a "masked protection." The conference opens on Wednesday, July 2.

GREATER PORTION OF PATIENTS WERE THOSE SEEKING DRINK CURE.

MANY PERISHED IN THE FLAMES—NOBLE WORK OF THE FIREMEN.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The hospital of St. Luke's Society took fire at 3:10 o'clock and is burning rapidly. A panic ensued among the patients, but every effort is being made to get them out. It is a seven-story building. It was formerly the Woodruff hotel. One man jumped from an upper window and was killed. A number of others were burned to death.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Ten men and twelve women were killed and about thirty persons were injured in a fire which today destroyed the sanitarium conducted by the St. Luke's Society, occupied at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street. The society occupied the building which was long known as the Hotel Woodruff, and for a brief period as the Hotel Lancaster. By far the greater portion of the patients received in the institution were those seeking cure from the drink habit and those who were addicted to the use of drugs. When the fire broke out there were on the fifth floor a number of patients suffering from delirium tremens, and some who were deranged by drugs. Several of these were strapped to their beds and it was found impossible to save them, so rapidly did the fire spread through the building.

ORIGIN OF FIRE.

The fire originated in the basement of the building and spread rapidly to the upper stories through the elevator shaft. The blaze was discovered by James Newell, a grocer, who was driving through the alley in the rear of the building. He noticed smoke coming from one of the basement windows and ran into the engine room to discover its cause. Behind the boilers is the center of the cellar and within a few feet of the elevator shaft he saw a small flame.

The next instant the flames were caught by the draught in the elevator shaft and carried up with a roar. Newell shouted to several men in the alley to give the alarm and alarm the inmates of the building. Several hurried to do this, but by the time they reached the first floor of the building the flames had been carried to the roof, had eaten through it and were leaping high in the air.

JUMPED FROM WINDOWS.

The cry of "Fire" rang through the building, patients sprang from their beds and before they could be prevented several had jumped from the windows to the ground.

The fire department was on the scene in a few minutes, and as the windows were filled with people shrieking for help, the firemen devoted their first efforts to saving lives and allowed the fire to burn. While this was the means of saving a large number of people, who were carried down the ladders by the firemen, it gave the fire such a headway that there was almost no chance for anyone on the upper floors to make their escape, and those not suffocated were killed or injured by leaping from the windows.

A BLIND ALDERMAN.

Alderman Kent was in a room on the fifth floor with his attendant, A. W. Wattle, the blind man, who has been totally blind for many years, was in a straight jacket, and his hands were manacled to his belt. When the alarm of fire was given Wattle ran to investigate.

He found the elevator shaft a mass of flames and ran back to help the blind man, who was unable to do anything with his hands, was almost mad with fear and shouting like an insane person. He had groped his way to the door and by the time his attendant had reached him he had fallen to the floor overcome with smoke. Wattle seized him and tried to drag him down the hall to a place of safety, but Kent had become so crazed that it was almost impossible to do anything with him. Wattle was finally compelled to run for his life, as the flames were already scorching his clothing. He ran to a window on the south side of the building, across which were iron bars. Wattle managed to tear two of these from their fastenings, and two other men who had followed him climbed out on the sill. They were seen by the firemen, who called to them to remain where they were and they would save them. A ladder was run up as high as possible and the two men with Wattle were taken down. He became crazed with excitement, and not waiting for the firemen he sprang into a net which some men were holding beneath. He fell partly in it and partly on the sidewalk and sustained injuries which will probably cause his death in a short time.

DIED OF SUFFOCATION.

Kent was left lying on the floor of his room and evidently died of suffocation. His body was badly burned after death. Three hours after the outbreak of the fire it was found on the floor of his room, one leg burned to a crisp and the head burned off. He was identified by means of his clothing.

A TRYING SCENE.

A scene that wrought to the pitch of madness the great crowd that had gathered around the building, was enacted at a fourth story window, on the north side. Across this window was a heavy wire screen and on the outside of the screen iron bars running parallel to the sill. The space between these bars was too small to allow even the passage of a small boy, and behind them were gathered a crowd of men whose numbers were afterward found to be between 25 and 30. The escape in other directions was impossible, and



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Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. NOTE.—Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

The fire was eating its way toward the window at which the men were standing. The one chance of life for the crowd of men lay through that screened and barred window. The men closest to the scene tore and tugged at it in a vain effort to tear it from its fastenings, and the men behind them fought madly to get close enough to the screen to fasten their fingers. So fiercely did the prisoners pull at the screen that from the street tiny streams of blood were seen trickling from their torn hands. A number of the men at the window were in straight jackets and manacled, and they not being able to help themselves were the wildest of all in their frantic efforts to break through the bars.

AN INSANE MOB.

The crowd in the street watching the desperate situation of the men behind the screen was simply an insane mob. They shouted all sorts of commands and directions at the men and gave orders to the firemen, who were doing all that men could do to get through the bars from the outside. As the flame came steadily toward the men the people in the street jumped up and down and screamed in helpless rage.

UNITED THEIR EFFORTS.

It seemed as though nothing could be done and that all would die. That any escaped at all is owing to the work of W. E. Davis of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a patient in the institution. He induced the men to cease their disconnected pulling at the screen and to unite their efforts. Four men at first took hold of the screen and in almost a minute the crowd behind pushed them away and before the four could get to the screen again they were compelled to fight with their fists. Davis managed to get his men to the window again and after a few desperate pulls they managed to tear down a portion of the screen. Nerved to the work by their success the bodies of the men swayed back and forth as they put all their strength into one last effort. The hands of one of the men was covered with blood, but he hung on and pulled as best he could for he and all were to die. And finally down came the screen. The men in their desperation pulled it out with large pieces of mortar in which its side had become incased. The screen was gone, but the bars remained, and they were heavy, placed there for the purpose of withstanding all the efforts of insane men. As many men as could place their hands on the lower bar, it bent almost double and six men went to the floor with a crash, holding on to the iron bars which they had torn from their fastenings. So quickly did the men behind them spring to grasp the second bar that those who had torn down the first were badly trampled on before they could rise. Another bar was soon torn away and the path to safety opened.

A NEW DANGER.

Then a new danger assailed the prisoners. They all pushed forward and those near the window were nearly forced out to fall four stories. The men at the window fought to keep their places until the firemen could raise ladders and the men in the rear, some of whom were already being burned by the flames, fought to get to the window. All were finally rescued by the fire escape.

GRAND FORKS HAPPENINGS.

Jewel Mine, Long Lake Camp, Has Resumed Ore Shipments.

(Special to the Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., June 10.—The Jewel mine, Long Lake Camp, has resumed ore shipments to the Granby smelter at the rate of one carload daily. The city council has decided to illuminate the streets with colored electric lights, as well as use the electrical device on Observation mountain on the evenings of the coming celebration. Strings of colored lamps will be stretched across the streets, thus making a beautiful effect. Mayor McCullum of Columbia is making the application. He said that his aldermen were desirous of undertaking for once the improvements provided for under the amalgamation agreement between

FROM KASLO.

Personal Mention—Thorough Inspection of Rambler-Cariboo Mine.

(Special to the Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., June 10.—R. Wilson and R. Wilson, proprietors of the Edinburgh Evening News (Scotland), are visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Holmes, of this city. It is understood that these gentlemen are touring the world. The Edinburgh News runs no less than seven editions daily, and is one of the largest and most influential papers of said Scotland. E. C. Brimmer of St. Paul and Messrs. A. Colidge and B. W. McPhee of Colfax, together with P. W. Lawrence of Pullman, are registered at the Kaslo Hotel. They are over here "on a fishing trip," but as they are also somewhat closely interested in the management board of the Rambler-Cariboo it is supposed that their "fishing" trip will probably extend itself to a thorough inspection of the famed McGuigan basin mine.

Frank M. Kendrick has returned to the city after spending the winter in Northport.

Advertisements on the right margin including 'Per Year', 'SENS', 'Plot', 'LONDON, Jun', 'story is current', 'the discovery of', 'King Edward', 'siderable discuss', 'cles, but is lack', 'official confirmat', 'According to the', 'Edward's sudden', 'was not due to a', 'an excuse for wi', 'from public func', 'covery by Scott', 'against his life.', 'plot have not ye', 'cited in some wma', 'King Edward's e', 'enounced at W', 'complete and sp', 'been sudden.', 'On the other h', 'ed out that if h', 'merely diplomati', 'ly took a great', 'ing up the actio', 'physician-in-ord', 'summoned by t', 'His prescriptions', 'and everything a', 'CANADA', 'LONDON, Ju', 'gazette tonight', 'patch from Lond', 'tinuation of the', 'ten when he was', 'Africa. The lig', 'no new light on', 'field.', 'Appended ther', 'those signaled', 'tion. Lord Rob', 'the Canadian co', 'connection, was', 'tacks on Cooks', '1900, in which h', 'mounted rifles a', 'loss of the day.', 'ments on the g', 'Bruce Carruther', 'In conclusion', 'wishes to record', '1900, Queen Vic', 'four wool scarfs', 'which she desire', 'four distinguish', 'the colonial co', 'Australia, New', 'Africa. The sel', 'THIS IS', 'Young Corbett', 'ing Net', 'DENVER, Co', 'Corbett" has a', 'not fight Terry', 'as planned. T', 'that the fight', 'Corbett will go', 'ber, where he', 'New London, C', 'My fight with', 'day night and', 'ing with Abe', 'battles I will', 'McGovern," sa', 'REDUC', 'LONDON, Ju', 'of the excheque', 'mons today, ag', 'on offal feedst', 'said he would', 'the duty on ma', 'Handso', 'The employ', 'have made a', 'tion to the n', 'tion Day cele', 'termoon Loui', 'tendent of th', 'Nelson A. B', 'committee, a', 'be applied', 'fund. This b', 'voluntarily s', 'employed at', 'tively indepe', 'scription fr', 'The Le Ro', 'much credit', 'of public sp'