

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903

Eighth Year, Number 29

WEEK'S RECORD FOR THE MINES

Shipments Are Greater and General Tone More Promising.

Probability of Large Increase in Tonnage This Summer.

The past week's record of the Rossland camp in respect to ore shipments shows a substantial advance in tonnage over the previous week, and indicates that the camp is rapidly getting back to the 8000 ton per week mark.

The Le Roi company, as indicated by the management recently, only awaits the assurance of adequate coke supplies for the smelting plant at Northport, to substantially increase its daily shipments, and a couple of thousand tons per week more than is shipped at the present juncture would not materially strain the resources of the big mine.

The Le Roi Two, as indicated by the management recently, only awaits the assurance of adequate coke supplies for the smelting plant at Northport, to substantially increase its daily shipments, and a couple of thousand tons per week more than is shipped at the present juncture would not materially strain the resources of the big mine.

The past week has witnessed several important developments in connection with the local mining industry, these having already been referred to at length in The Miner, are published today.

THE OUTPUT.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending May 16th and for the year to date are as follows:

Table with columns: Week, Year, Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Le Roi No. 1, White Bear, Velvet, O. K., Giant, Kootenay, Homestake, Totals.

AMONG THE MINES.

VELVET.—Good news is to hand this week from the Velvet mine. Manager William Gray is anxious to secure a number of four-horse teams to handle the ore from the mine to the Red Mountain railroad, an advertisement to this effect appearing in this and subsequent issues of The Miner.

WHITE BEAR.—The plans of the White Bear for the immediate future have been much in the public eye of late, and it is probable that the property will occupy this position for some months to come, in view of the extensive program outlined for the equipment of the property.

LE ROI.—Nothing of special interest has been disclosed in connection with the Le Roi this week. The great-

est interest in connection with the property centres about the exploration on the lower levels, and various reports are in circulation with respect to discoveries of late date.

LE ROI TWO.—Deep level development in the Josie mine has had most gratifying results during the past week. The feature of the period was the commencement of the drift on the 700 west main stope to open the extension of the rich Annie vein disclosed by the diamond drill on that level.

KOOTENAY.—Work at the mine has gone ahead without incident during the week, save that the survey for the aerial tramway from the mine to the Canadian Pacific railroads, under the direction of Andrew G. Larson, general superintendent, is practically completed and the survey crew has discontinued operations.

WAR EAGLE.—No special changes in the operations at the War Eagle are reported. The mining and stoping operations are being continued steadily, and development in the lower levels is making good progress.

CENTRE STAR.—The usual program at the Centre Star has been adhered to closely with good results. The mine is steadily piling up a large tonnage, and the output may be increased at no late date.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Next week will see a restoration of activity at the Consolidated Green Mountain-St. Louis properties. Steps are now being taken to acquire a power plant for the mine, and this will be arranged during the present week.

SPLITZEE.—The present week will see another substantial advance made in connection with the Splitzee mine, where construction work will be commenced on the shaft house, the new machinery and replace the present inadequate premises.

HUNGRY MAN.—The recent visit to the property of the New York people interested in the Hungry Man is regarded as significant of enhanced activity. The actual mining operations are now under way and good progress is being reported.

GIANT.—The management has been unable as yet to complete arrangements with the Trail smelter for a resumption of shipments to the works, the reason given being that the uncertainty of coke supplies hampers the smelter.

THE COMPANY'S PLANS.

"In December last the chairman visited British Columbia, and thoroughly investigated the affairs of the company at Rossland. Before returning, he appointed Mr. Wm. Thompson, formerly superintendent of the mines, as general manager for the company in British Columbia, in succession to Mr. Bernard MacDonald, resigned.

"In February Mr. Thompson came to London and discussed the future policy of the company with the board. The general manager is now actively engaged in carrying out the work of development decided upon by the board after consulting with Mr. Bedford MacNeill, who has been appointed consulting engineer in London to the company.

"In a recent communication Mr. Thompson advised that the first trial shipment of ore in bulk, from the upper levels of the Kootenay mine to the Trail smelter, has proved satisfactory, the value of the ore averaging over \$8 per ton. Ore is now being broken down in several of the upper levels, and as soon as the snow has disappeared and the condition of the roads will permit it (probably in May), bulk shipments will be made to the smelter from each level. Should the values equal those of the first shipment, the directors expect to be in a position to make contracts with the smelter on terms which will leave a fair margin of profit on every ton shipped.

"For the present the board have deemed it prudent to suspend operations at the Nickel Plate mine, and concentrate the attention of the staff in Rossland on the Kootenay mine. So soon as the Kootenay has become productive, which should be during the autumn, it is intended that operations will be resumed at the Nickel Plate, and also that the Great Western mine will be unwatered and prospected.

"The results of the shipments from the third, fourth and fifth levels of the Kootenay mine should be learned in July, and the directors will lose no time in communicating these to the shareholders.

"The directors have received an exhaustive report from Mr. Thompson on the Pohle-Crosdale process for the treatment of low grade ores, regarding which a proposal has been submitted to the company by the Metals Utilization company of Denver, U. S. A., instead of Hamilton, as at first thought.

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KOOTENAY'S RICH ORE

Values Higher Than Expected—Fine Record Last Week.

Company Won't Adopt Pohle-Crosdale System—Their Plans.

The recent record of the Kootenay mine in respect to the per ton value of the ore shipped is understood to have surprised the management. It was so generally reported that the Kootenay's best ore was \$8 rock that the statement was almost accepted as fact, but it is now stated, unofficially but on excellent authority, that all the ore shipped last week ran considerably over \$15, and that it has been demonstrated that the upper workings, to which stoping is now confined by reason of the facilities for loading ore at the third and fourth adits, carry values from \$15 to as high as \$25.

In view of the unusual economy in operating which is obtainable at the Kootenay mine, a neat profit can be made on \$8, possibly as large a margin as is secured on the average ore shipped from the camp from week to week. This is brought about through handling all ore by gravity and the lack of necessity for pumping and hoisting. Timbers are also reduced to a point where the per ton cost is trifling. The exceptionally low treatment rate of the mine, with the result that it is intimated by those who have been over the figures carefully and examined the situation at the mine that the product is now being produced, shipped and treated at \$8 per ton.

Much of the information now in hand relative to the Kootenay has been secured since stopping operations were started at the mine a couple of months ago, when the big ore bodies were attacked. It was found that the average values, especially in the upper levels, was very substantially in advance of expectations, a feature that is gratifying to the company and of importance to Rossland, inasmuch as it assures the steady operation of the property with a constantly increasing payroll.

Incidentally it may be stated that the Masco company, owning adjacent ground to the Kootenay mine and operating under similar conditions on parallel veins of similar ore, is following the course of the Kootenay with close attention, their object being to resume the operation of the mine should the Kootenay's successful record be maintained.

Various interesting facts in relation to the Rossland-Kootenay company are disclosed in the appended circular issued to the shareholders in England under date of April 27:

THE COMPANY'S PLANS.

"In December last the chairman visited British Columbia, and thoroughly investigated the affairs of the company at Rossland. Before returning, he appointed Mr. Wm. Thompson, formerly superintendent of the mines, as general manager for the company in British Columbia, in succession to Mr. Bernard MacDonald, resigned.

"In February Mr. Thompson came to London and discussed the future policy of the company with the board. The general manager is now actively engaged in carrying out the work of development decided upon by the board after consulting with Mr. Bedford MacNeill, who has been appointed consulting engineer in London to the company.

"In a recent communication Mr. Thompson advised that the first trial shipment of ore in bulk, from the upper levels of the Kootenay mine to the Trail smelter, has proved satisfactory, the value of the ore averaging over \$8 per ton. Ore is now being broken down in several of the upper levels, and as soon as the snow has disappeared and the condition of the roads will permit it (probably in May), bulk shipments will be made to the smelter from each level. Should the values equal those of the first shipment, the directors expect to be in a position to make contracts with the smelter on terms which will leave a fair margin of profit on every ton shipped.

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but in view of the heavy initial expenditure involved and the difficulty of ascertaining the actual cost of treatment on a large scale, the directors have decided not to adopt the process for the reduction of the company's ores."

JOIN JOHN LONG.

Rossland Miners to Join Former Superintendent in This Camp.

John M. Long, former superintendent of the Le Roi mine, is now in charge of the Yreka mine on Vancouver island, and a number of Rossland miners have gone to work under their former superintendent. Among those ticketed out in the past day or two over the Spokane Falls & Northern were Thomas King, Robert Webb, William Symons, John Michael, Peter Simonetti, Charles Gilmore and Andrew Delong. The Yreka is a well known coast mine. It is a gold-copper proposition, producing ore of good quality and shipping 800 tons per month or thereabouts to the Crofton smelter.

MINING LAW REFORM

MOVEMENT TO OVERCOME THE OPPOSITION OF THE MINING COMMITTEE.

A PETITION TO THE HOUSE CIRCULATED FOR SIGNATURES.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Through the medium of the press dispatches of The Miner it has generally become known that a majority of a mere quorum of thirteen members of the mining committee of the provincial legislature voted to postpone until next year the consideration of the remedial legislation recommended by the executive committee of the Provincial Mining Association. This vote, by such a small number of the mining committee against considering the amendments asked for, has met with strong opposition from a large number of the other members of the mining committee, who were not called to the meeting in question, but who, in common with many of the other members of the house, were not only friendly to the proposed amendments, but also favored the immediate consideration of the same.

These latter gentlemen have urged the executive committee to continue their efforts in pressing for consideration during the present session, and acting upon this suggestion the executive committee has prepared a petition.

Local members of the Provincial Mining Association are disgusted at the inertia of the mining committee of the legislature, which seems to be controlled by Premier Prior, and are busily engaged getting signatures of business men to a petition against delay that would stultify or make abortive the patriotic principles that they have at heart. As a consequence, they are getting all sorts and conditions of men interested in the welfare of the province to sign a petition to the members of the legislature, in the hope that there will be no delay in the granting of the reforms urgently needed. Everybody having the welfare of the mining industry and the district at heart will, therefore, readily sign the petition that is being circulated in Rossland.

The petition is as follows:

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia.

The petition of the undersigned taxpayers of the province of British Columbia humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners strongly urge upon your honorable body the vital necessity for the favorable consideration of your present session of the amendments to the Mining Act, both mineral and placer, recommended by the convention held at Victoria on the 25th of February last.

That we see no good reason why crown grants of placer claims should not be given and the placer miner placed upon an equal footing with the mineral miner.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

B. C. DOING WELL.

Forty Men at Work Breaking Ore Steadily.

Robert H. Anderson, general superintendent of the B. C. mine in Summit Camp, leaves this morning for Ehoht, having concluded the business that brought him to Rossland.

Mr. Anderson states that he has a crew of forty men at the B. C. and that all are engaged in stoping ore. The workings are all underground and the company is not now stoping in its glory hole.

The crew is taking out for shipment about 180 tons of ore daily, the quality being substantially higher than the Boundary ore extracted on the quarry plan. The mine's output is restricted to some extent by the shortage of coke at the smelters.

Mr. Parrish of Rossland retains his connection with the B. C. company for the present at least.

So far this season 1,356,000 bushels of grain have been delivered at the Montreal Transportation company's elevator at Kingsford, as compared with 406,831 for the same period last year, the increase being attributed to the removal of the canal tolls.

A meeting of the Nickel Copper company's shareholders at Hamilton decided to make an effort to secure about \$500,000 capital with which to start the nickel copper business on a large scale. The agreement to borrow \$50,000 from the Sterling company, New Jersey, was endorsed.

COKE SUPPLY FOR GRANBY

The Big Boundary Concern Makes an Important Move.

Going into the Coke Business Near the Town of Blairmore.

PHOENIX, May 16.—Information has been received here that in consequence of the delays in the receipt of coke from the present source of supply in the Crow's Nest for the past year, together with the high prices charged for the same, the shareholders of the Granby have not been idle. When it became apparent that the Crow's Nest coke, as manufactured and sold at present, could not be had in sufficient quantities to operate four blast furnaces steadily, let alone 2 or 4 more to be installed, the Granby managers began to look around for another source of supply within a reasonable distance.

A bond was taken on some coal measures 45 miles east of Fernie, in the Crow's Nest, near the town of Blairmore, Alberta, and steps were taken to organize the International Coal and Coke company under the laws of the state of Washington, with a capital of \$2,000,000, in dollar shares. This was done and the coal claims acquired, it being ascertained that the coal was of a good quality for coking purposes.

The coal claims have a length of seven miles, with nine seams, four of which have been prospected, giving an aggregate width thus far of sixty feet of excellent coking coal.

A force of men is now employed at the properties developing in three different seams, and it is understood that a contract has also been awarded for the erection of coking ovens, which will number at least one hundred, according to the present plans. The coal has already been tested with satisfactory results.

The first board of officers of the International Coal and Coke company are: A. C. Plummerfelt, of Grand Forks, president; Will G. Graves, of Spokane, secretary; H. N. Galer, of Grand Forks, treasurer. Mr. Plummerfelt is assistant to President Miner, of the Granby company, and Mr. Galer is assistant manager of the same corporation.

While the new coal company will be closely allied with the Granby company, it will be operated separately, but will, of course, dispose of its output primarily to the Granby smelter and then to other independent smelting concerns and to the railways. It will, of course, be some months before the output of the new coal fields will be of much importance, but it can hardly fail in the course of time to have a most important bearing on the development of the immense low grade ore propositions that are found all over the Boundary district. The secret of smelting Boundary ores at a profit apparently is cheap fuel, and the Granby company is thus taking steps to secure an unfailing supply of fuel of the best quality.

MAY ADOPT OIL METHOD

White Bear Negotiating For Elmore Process Plant.

Matter Now Under Advise—No. 2 For Rossland.

The Rossland camp may have a second oil process concentrating plant. The Le Roi Two has already taken the initiative in adopting the process on an experimental basis, with provision for substantial increases in capacity in event of success being secured. Now the White Bear company has the negotiations leading to the establishment of the works have already reached an advanced stage.

The proposition by the White Bear company to the Canadian Ore Concentration company, owning the Canadian rights for the Elmore oil process, is that the latter company should install a 100-ton, or four-unit, plant at works to be erected by the mining company. The mining company proposes to furnish buildings and crushing machinery together with other appliances not immediately connected with the application of the principle of oil to the milling of the ore. The Canadian Ore Concentration company is required to supply all the mechanical apparatus necessary to demonstrate its process, and to successfully apply the process to White Bear ores with the minimum saving of 85 per cent of the values for a period of sixty days, after which the mining company takes over the entire plant.

This proposal has been submitted, and is under advisement by the Canadian Ore Concentration company. In some respects the proposition is novel, but it has its recommendations, and the outcome of the negotiations will be awaited with interest.

In event of the negotiations resulting in a deal, the concentration works will be proceeded with at an early date. The annual meeting of the White Bear company takes place in Toronto on June 1, after which the company will be in a position to proceed with the milling plant and other works contemplated in connection with the property. The preparation of plans and the manufacture of the machinery in England would require several months, but there seems to be no reason to disbelieve that the plant could not be in operation by next fall. Prior to this period the Le Roi Two concentrator would be in operation, and the Centre Star working up a substantial list of concentrating works actually in operation or under way.

THE LAND SCANDAL

Hon. D. W. Higgins Makes Reference to the Investigation.

Speaks of the Legislature and the Mining Law Question.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Ex-Speaker D. W. Higgins, who has been in town for the past two days, leaves for Fernie this morning. A Minister representative interviewed Mr. Higgins yesterday. He declined to express any opinion upon the extraordinary developments that have taken place at Victoria before the parliamentary committee, beyond stating that one side or the other must have sworn to falsehoods. Both stories cannot be true. Asked as to the value of the lands proposed to be conveyed by the cancelled grants, he said they have been estimated to be worth anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Mr. Higgins, who speaks without personal knowledge of the land, says he thinks it may be fairly stated that if properly administered they would provide a sum sufficient to pay off the provincial debt. The investigating committee are doing good work out of a bushel of evidence may be able to extract a few grains of truth.

The Provincial Mining Association were turned down by the house, but it is the intention of Rossland's member to bring the matter into the open house, and by forcing a vote compel members to declare themselves for or against the reform of the mineral laws.

Mr. Higgins concluded by saying that he is surprised at the almost universal expression of public opinion throughout Kootenay in favor of party lines in provincial politics—a system which he himself deems impracticable at this time.

Mr. Higgins has enjoyed the distinction of being one of the earliest settlers in British Columbia. He has witnessed the care-burdened vicissitudes of an early pioneer. It is decidedly refreshing for the rising generation of British Columbia—faced with the immense possibilities and governed by the untoward conditions as they exist today—to find a man who can tell, as Mr. Higgins can, the story of our great and noble heritage.

It has been a pleasure and a delight for the subscribers of more than one coast paper to read the reminiscences that Mr. Higgins has recently given to the world. He has told of what James Whitcomb Riley characterizes "The old-time pioneers." He has given us renewed remembrances of the stirring days of '58 and '63. He has told of the escapades of the young bloods of the North Pacific fleet. Their devil-may-care doings, as he tells them, breathe of the deep sea and wholesome romance that Robert Louis Stevenson loved to depict.

Mr. Higgins has prospered in later times, but he abjures the strenuous life of politics. The glare and excitement of the political arena no longer charm, although they interest him. His patient duty has been done, so he says; but his rugged honesty and lofty principles will, beyond question, have their weight in the formation of patriotic ideas of the rising generation.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Proposal will be Carried Out as Soon as Feasible.

The proposal to institute a circulating library in connection with the public library will be put in effect as soon as feasible. A committee consisting of Mayor Dean, Principals Bruce

COCK FIGHT IMPROMPTU

Hot Main Yesterday Between Two Plucky Plymouth Rocks.

Baseball Prominently to the Fore—Lacrosse Men Working.

The employees of the Red Mountain station witnessed an impromptu cock-fight yesterday afternoon that would have delighted the heart of lovers of game cocks.

One of the birds owned in the vicinity of the B. A. C. stables, while the other belongs near the skating rink.

THE DIAMOND GAME. The highly satisfactory attendance at last Sunday's game between Rossland and Northport has induced the management of the local club to bring off additional games in the near future.

Both Grand Forks and Nelson are reported to have placed good teams on the field this year and expect to have things pretty nearly their own way when they meet Rossland.

General remarks on above stopes—Josie—Stope 19 continues very difficult, but shows signs of lengthening slightly eastward.

GAMES ARRANGED. The management of the Rossland baseball club has nearly arranged a schedule of games for the season.

Fraternal News

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—Rossland Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will hold its regular meeting tomorrow night at the hall on Queen street.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Rossland Lodge No. 21, Knights of Pythias, meet in Castle hall on Queen street next Friday evening.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES. Rossland Aerie No. 10, Fraternal Order of Eagles, meets tomorrow evening in its hall on Second avenue.

MARCH OPERATIONS

REPORT OF LE ROI NO 2 MINE FOR THE MONTH IN DETAIL.

COMMENTS ON THE ADVANCE IN PRICE OF STOCK IN LONDON.

The following report is issued on the operations of the Le Roi No. 2, Ltd., for the month ended 31st March:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes 'Output—Shipments for the month—2506 dry tons' and 'Grand Total'.

Second class ore dump at Josie—455 tons have been added to this during the month.

Le Roi No. 2's had a spurt yesterday on the publication of ore shipments for March, the first since the suspension in October last.

Sealed tenders will be received by the clerk of the city of Rossland until 5 o'clock p. m. Monday, 18th May, 1903.

FRANK MAN'S YARN FALSE

The Alleged Disaster Survivor's Story Seems to Be a Fake.

Really Came From Fernie and Is a Lumber Jack.

Grave reasons exist for the belief that the story told here on Thursday night by the man claiming to be Dan McKinsley, or McKenzie, a survivor of the Frank disaster, is false.

RATHBONE SISTERS.—The Rathbone Sisters, the sister order to the Knights of Pythias, meet Tuesday evening at the Odd Fellows Hall.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—The next meeting of the Woodmen of the World, will be held in its new hall on Queen street.

THE LIBRARY.—Those who are interested in the formation of a public circulating library are asked to meet in the public library.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

F. McG., Bowling Green, Ohio.—The company you ask about is operating several hundred miles from Rossland, consequently we are unable to speak of its merits from personal observation.

J. A. D., Frerestburg, Md.—The company you refer to has not mined on any substantial scale for three years or more, and its reputed operations are entirely confined to paper.

BABY'S BEST FRIEND.

The best friend baby can have is a simple medicine that will cure and relieve the minor ailments that make her little life often miserable.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders will be received by the clerk of the city of Rossland until 5 o'clock p. m. Monday, 18th May, 1903.

NEVER MIND THE KNOCKER.

Go ahead and make your play; Never mind the knocker.

He strikes only those who climb; Never mind the knocker.

His low aim affirms his caste; Never mind the knocker.

By long odds the untidliest bachelor's hall in New York, and probably in the United States, for that matter, is near the East river water front.

For upward of seventy-three years this model of bachelor's court in the New York business district.

The bachelor brothers estimate (it is a mere guess) that there are 1,000,000 separate articles in its stock.

Messrs. A. G. Smith and H. Smith left last night for Lucknow, Ont., via the Canadian Pacific.

James F. Wardner, of the Cherry Creek Mining company, is registered at the Hotel Allan.

W. J. McNab, a popular Nelson engineer, is taking the night Canadian Pacific run into Nelson during the temporary indisposition of Alexander Dow.

PERSONALS

(From Thursday's Daily.) Mrs. Stack and daughter left yesterday afternoon for Victoria per Canadian Pacific.

(From Friday's Daily.) William Tomlinson, accountant at the Snowshoe mines, leaves today for Phoenix after spending several days in the city.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Colonel G. M. King returned last evening from Seattle, where he was called several weeks ago in connection with the serious illness of Mrs. King.

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Bring your friends and take supper at the Palace. The finest meal in town.

FOR CHILDREN

WANTS THE TAINED

TRUSTEE N. STRONGLY

WANTS THE TAINED

PROSPERITY

Managing Millan

Outlook

From V. Anthony J.

PROSPECTS

OF LE ROI

Managing Director McMillan Looks For Upward Move.

Outlook For Mining Generally—Departure For England.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, left last night for England, after spending a month in town looking into the affairs of the Le Roi mine and the Northport smelter.

Mr. McMillan is expected to return to town on Monday.

With reference to the Le Roi itself Mr. McMillan said that he was not in a position to say much, as he must naturally first report to his own directors and the shareholders.

In answer to inquiries from The Miner representative, Mr. McMillan said that he was much pleased with the results of his trip to the Le Roi mine and the Northport smelter.

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If the council cries poverty, I suggest that the members donate a month's salary to this laudable object. The councilors are surely patriotic enough to do this to amuse the rising generation on our own national holiday.

"I do not think such a celebration would interfere with Trull's demonstration on Dominion Day. The number of people who would leave the city at all is limited and it is not justice that the balance should have no entertainment afforded them.

"Let us wake up. We are growing old and feeble and require rejuvenation lest we die of inertia. I am heartily sick of the half-hearted, listless drones who stand on street corners inquiring from neighbors 'Do you think times will get better?'

"Such should be sent out of town not merely for the holiday but for all time. I am willing to do all I can to assist in the affair, and would not object to the postponement of the minstrel and dramatic entertainment arranged for the 24th inst."

TO START MONDAY

CHINA CREEK MILL BUILDINGS UNDER WAY NEXT WEEK.

PLANT PRACTICALLY ON GROUND—TO PRODUCE 30,000 FEET DAILY.

On Monday operations will be commenced by the China Creek Lumber Company. The concern, as already stated in The Miner, comprises several of the mill buildings, the saw mill, the China Creek timber limits and other considerable berths in the vicinity.

The company will set up a milling plant at China Creek capable of producing 30,000 feet of timber per day and a considerable quantity of lath and other milled products.

The engine and boilers for the mill are already delivered, and the sawing and planing apparatus has been ordered for delivery at the earliest possible date.

The company believes it will be in a position to turn out lumber within sixty days, and every effort will be made to accomplish this.

The conditions of the lumber market are such that the company has what amounts to a guarantee of the sale of its entire output from a year from date.

The product will be exported to the Northwest Territories.

Logging will not be started on the company's timber limits until the completion of the mill is within measurable distance, inasmuch as the company proposes to cut a considerable quantity of timber immediately contiguous to the mill buildings, thereby avoiding the necessity of piling up a reserve of logs.

When logging is started on the company's timber limits the logs will be run down the Columbia river at high water to the eddy at China Creek and taken up the high bank to the mill site by an endless chain conveyor.

Incidentally it may be stated that the Blue & Deschamps mill north of the city resumes operations on Monday and will be run to its full capacity until further notice.

NORTHPORT CHANGES

MR. WATSON'S RESIGNATION HANDLED IN SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

HE CONSENTED TO REMAIN TEMPORARILY—THE NEW MANAGER.

E. J. Wilson, the new metallurgist at the Northport smelter, is now installed at the works. Mr. Watson, who has been in charge of the plant for some months, will remain there for the balance of the month, after which his future plans will be determined.

In connection with the change of management at the Northport smelter, S. F. Parrish, general manager of the Le Roi company, says: "Mr. Watson's resignation has been in the hands of the company for some months, but it was difficult to replace him at once, and he kindly consented to remain until arrangements were made as to his successor."

Ex-Manager Watson is probably the oldest employee of the smelting works. He was engaged on the construction of the plant, and rose steadily from one position to another until he attained the superintendency on the withdrawal of Oscar Sontagh. Mr. Watson is widely esteemed and respected for his sterling traits of character and ability as a smelterman.

Although a comparatively young man, being only 36 years of age, Mr. Watson, the new manager, has had a long and successful experience as a smelter man. He is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking his degree of mining engineer and metallurgist in 1888. He is a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and being a good American he is proud of belonging to the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, although that has nothing to do with his record as a smelterman.

His first position as a smelter man was at Monterey, Mexico, where he had charge of a large smelter during 1891-92-93. He then had charge of smelters for the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company in Colorado and Mexico. He remained with this big company for three years, when James Breen, who is considered one of the most astute and successful smelter men in the Northwest, offered him a position as his confidential man.

Mr. Wilson accepted and remained with him for three years, after which he accepted a position with the Boston & Montana company at Great Falls. Shortly afterwards Price Bros. of Quebec, who had invested heavily in the Boundary, engaged Mr. Wilson to take charge of their smelter at Boundary Falls and look after their interests there. He has been representing Price Bros. up to the time he received the position of manager of the Northport smelter.

burg. Regrets for unavoidable absence were sent by Messrs. J. S. Deschamps, Lorne A. Campbell, S. F. Parrish, A. G. Larsen, J. S. C. Fraser and A. H. MacNeill, K. C.

Many were the expressions of goodwill and praise for the popular host and hostess, and in their turn entertained their company with their accustomed grace and heartiness. Nothing was wanting to make the evening a pleasant one.

INVITES IDEAS. Provincial Mining Association Asks Advice on Various Points.

A communication from the Provincial Mining Association has been received by the local branch, in which an effort is made to promote closer relations between the central organization and branches throughout the province.

The central association believes that in strength numerical lies the strength moral of the organization, and solicits the assistance of the local branches toward bringing the membership in the province up to 12,000 before the close of the present year.

A carefully planned campaign for members is proposed, and the local branches are asked to give an opinion as to the merits of securing a general organizer, who shall give his whole attention to the work and operate throughout the province, as compared to local organizers appointed and remunerated by the various branches.

Attention is directed to the manner in which the legislature has acted on the representations of the association, notably the Conciliation Act, the six months redemption amendment to the Mineral Act, the readjustment of taxation on mines and the steps for securing same through advertising of public notices in the local press.

MINES FOR TANKS. INGENUOUS SCHEME TO SECURE NATURAL STORAGE FOR WATER.

COUNCIL AKES UP WATER OF IMPROVING LOCAL WATER SYSTEM.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The improvement of the city water service is a problem with which the city fathers have grappled. Last night the fire, water and light committee convened to go into the question at the request of Mayor Dean, who holds decided views on the subject.

Beyond a general discussion no action was taken. It is probable the committee will call for an expert opinion from the city engineer on the question and that the action of the council will be governed in a large measure by this and other considerations that may crop up later.

"After looking over the city's water tanks and the supply of water for concentration," says Mayor Dean, "I have concluded that it would be an excellent idea to have another tank nearer the town. This tank should have an elevation of fifty feet over the present reservoir, or such additional elevation as it is possible to secure, having in view the capacity of the water main to carry the increased pressure accruing therefrom.

The idea is not only to increase our reserves of water for fire fighting, but also to have another tank nearer the town at a higher level than we are now able to cover. If it is practicable to secure the proposed increased level I believe the city will be in a position to protect the Centre Star headquarters and contiguous buildings. The addition of another tank to the system would also place us in a better position to repair, recanal, etc., any of the existing tanks, which is now difficult of accomplishment, especially during the dry season.

"We are also considering the advisability of bulkheading some of the mine workings that are not being used with a view to having a still larger reserve. It is possible that one or more efficient reservoirs could be improvised by the adoption of this idea, much depending upon the formation being free from fissures that would permit of seepage. One property, for instance, that has not been worked for three years would contain over 700,000 gallons of water.

"There is not the slightest doubt as to our having all the water required for ordinary domestic and fire purposes, but our idea is to provide an ample reserve within the city limits for any extraordinary emergency that might arise. The development of our water resources with a view to assisting in the inauguration of concentration locally underlies all the council's aims in respect to the water question."

EARNING LARGE MARGIN. Le Roi Two Official Returns Indicate Per Ton Profit of Over \$10.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The official returns of ore shipped from the Le Roi Two properties here, as contained in a recent issue of the London Financial Times, indicate that during the period specified the per ton profit on the ore shipped was over \$10. The report says:

"Report from manager at Roseland gives the following returns of ore shipped from 1st February to 22nd March: Dry tons shipped, 2504. Average value per ton, less smelter charges, \$14.69. Official note—There still remains to be deducted mining and development charges, which, if taken at \$4 a ton, leave a net profit of \$28,787, or \$5536."

MEETING POSTPONED. The School Board to Transact Business on Monday.

The regular meeting of the board of school trustees should have taken place yesterday, but the session was postponed to Monday. No pressing business is on the tapis.

The trustees will probably discuss the matter of giving a public entertainment on July 1 for the school children, the offer of the city council to furnish most of the funds necessary having brought the subject up in concrete form.

Try a merchants' lunch at the Palace today. Only 25 cents.

EVIDENCE IS LONG

THE CASE OF HOPKINS VS. GOODERHAM LASTS ANOTHER DAY.

MUCH EVIDENCE SUBMITTED YESTERDAY BEARING ON ISSUE.

Yesterday's session of the supreme court was entirely taken up by the submission of additional evidence in the case of Hopkins vs. Gooderham, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages for wrongful dismissal from the post of manager at the Silica works, where the defendants have concentration experiments under way.

The case will probably be concluded before noon today, after which the balance of the works were running, and the cost of repairs was large. Certain men were ordered to be dismissed in October, and these instructions were not complied with promptly. He had asked plaintiff for daily reports, and these were not forthcoming, neither had plaintiff obeyed instructions issued by the company's officers. Plaintiff did not understand certain contractual dates. The contract provided that the cost of repairs was large. Certain men were ordered to be dismissed in October, and these instructions were not complied with promptly. He had asked plaintiff for daily reports, and these were not forthcoming, neither had plaintiff obeyed instructions issued by the company's officers.

Plaintiff did not understand certain contractual dates. The contract provided that the cost of repairs was large. Certain men were ordered to be dismissed in October, and these instructions were not complied with promptly. He had asked plaintiff for daily reports, and these were not forthcoming, neither had plaintiff obeyed instructions issued by the company's officers.

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MORE PLANT FOR MINES

White Bear, Spitzee and Green Mountain Purchasing Machinery.

Significant Signs of Greatly Increased Activity in Mining Here.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A significant sign of the times in the Roseland camp, and a happy augury of the fulfillment of predictions as to increased activity throughout the district, is the action taken by local mining companies in the direction of purchasing new machinery.

In various directions mining companies are preparing to install plants calculated to enable them to develop and exploit deep workings. The tendency in all directions is to go to the deep levels, and this in itself is among the most important developments in the progress of the Roseland camp.

The White Bear company is securing figures for a twenty-drill compressor and a 125 horse power hoisting plant. The aggregate cost of this machinery, without buildings, is in the neighborhood of \$20,000, and the buildings necessary to properly house the machinery will cost not less than \$8000, so that the company's confidence in the status of the mine is indicated in concrete form.

The buildings and new plant are to be proceeded with this summer. The construction of the spur from the Canadian Pacific railroad to the mine is an important fact in the work to be undertaken, and the preliminary survey for the sinking has already been completed. It is understood the winding plant to be installed will suffice for the requirements of the mine to the 1200 foot level on the start, and that its winding capacity can be readily increased.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ADDITIONS. W. L. Lairy, manager of the Green Mountain-St. Louis Consolidated, was in the city yesterday, leaving on the morning train for Spokane. His mission here was to arrange for the installation of the additional machinery required at the mine, but a sudden recall in connection with his company's interests in Idaho prevented the matter being disposed of at once. He returns to the city next week, and will then complete the arrangements specified. The company's intention is to put in an additional boiler and install a powerful hoist capable of going to the 1000 level. When this is accomplished the sinking of the main shaft will be resumed from the 450 level. It is proposed to carry the shaft down to the 600 level, where drifts will be turned off to open up the ore bodies disclosed in the 400 and upper levels.

In addition to the foregoing, the construction of a couple of concentrators and additional equipment at other mines are further signs of enhanced activity in the Roseland camp.

MAY BE S. F. & N. The siding to the White Bear mine may be from the Spokane Falls & Northern instead of the Canadian Pacific.

Yesterday L. J. Maney, of Spokane, resident engineer for the S. F. & N., arrived in the city with a couple of assistants for the purpose of running lines from the main line of the road to the mine and locating a spur for the handling of ore. On his arrival Mr. Maney went over the ground with J. J. Warren, managing director of the White Bear company, and today the survey will be undertaken. The proposal is to commence the spur at the western end of the Black Bear claim, which gives a practicable route. The matter of commencing work on the spur is in abeyance, and awaits the action of the mining company, which now has the choice of connections with two roads.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

ANCIENT BABYLON.

Some Recent Discoveries of the German Oriental Society.

The members of the Babylonian expedition sent out by the German Oriental Society have, in spite of heat, wind and dust, held out steadfastly at their post, and have brought to light many valuable memorials, which, with those already unearthed, will some day give a faithful picture of the ancient metropolis, its streets, temples and palaces, and its social, intellectual and religious life.

Up to now 400 inscribed clay slabs have been found in the centre of the ruins of Babylon. Of only two of them are the inscriptions yet deciphered, but they are pearls of Babylonian cuneiform which explain Babylonian literature. One tablet contains a great part of a celebrated Babylonian cuneiform character. It is a very ancient dictionary, of great linguistic interest and of exceptional value practically. The second tablet contains nothing less than the litany which was chanted by the singers of the Temple of Esagila on the return of the god Marduk to his sanctuary; Marduk, or Merodach, was the son of Ea, and one of the twelve great gods of the Assyro-Babylonian Pantheon. His temple, Esagila, "the exalted house," became the national sanctuary of the whole empire. He also had a sanctuary at Sippar. He is twice mentioned in the book of Jeremiah, and in Isaiah, as Bel. It was the custom to sing the litany which has now been found after the periodical procession to that grand pantheon which has been brought to light by the expedition, and which, it is hoped, by the winter will be completely excavated.

In the meantime Herren Koldewey and Andrae have made another important discovery, a temple of Ador, or Nibh, the tutelary god of physicians, hitherto quite unknown.

The German Oriental Society's account of these discoveries, which has just been published, also gives a minute description of an amulet, supposed to protect the wearer from the machinations of the demon Labartu. Labartu was an ashen-wood being, who made people pale with terror, drank human blood, caused great sorrow, and was accompanied by a black dog. This amulet was once hung round a child's neck in order to drive off the demon.—Correspondence of the London News.

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER, CROSS-CUT SAW.

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

This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel Brand."

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

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THE REAL ISSUE.

The public press and the politicians are drifting somewhat from the real issue at stake in connection with the East Kootenay scandal.

Attempts have been made to juggle with the people's rights to the extent of over 600,000 acres of land in the south-east corner of the province. These attempts have been futile because of the exposure that was made in time to prevent the land from being alienated.

While all this rascality was in progress, a large number of bona fide prospectors, acting under the best legal advice obtainable, proceeded to locate coal and petroleum claims. They conformed with all the requirements of the law and applied for licenses to proceed with prospecting and development work.

The crux of the situation lies in the fact that these licenses have not been issued. Because they have not been issued, the government makes the claim of the C. P. R. to the land stronger than it otherwise would be. Hence the recent connivance on the part of every member of the Prior administration. But not only does the Government persist in strengthening the hand of the railway company, the development of the Kootenays is being seriously and grievously retarded.

If the press and the legislature really desire to see the tangle straightened out quickly, effectively and satisfactorily, unremitting efforts should be directed towards compelling the government to issue licenses to those who have complied with all the requirements of the law. The longer the delay, the worse it will be for the country.

THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

Those who have followed the course of events abroad have been aware for some time that there is a "Persian question" which must be taken into account in any broad view of the greater Eastern question which has at times of late seemed to be pressing for solution. Not very long ago a speaker in the house of commons in England, paraphrasing Metternich's famous expression about Italy, declared that "the independence of Persia is a phrase." It is pretty well known that Russian influence has made great inroads in Persia. Russian officers have been training the Persian army, and in other directions its ascendancy has become very noticeable.

The publication of this report at Washington came almost simultaneously with an important announcement by Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, in the house of lords, of the policy of Great Britain in relation to the Persian gulf. Lord Lansdowne said that so far as the Persian gulf was concerned Great Britain held a position different from that of the other powers, both because it was owing to British enterprise and expenditure of life and money

that the gulf was now open to the commerce of the world, and because the protection of the sea route to India necessitated British predominance in the gulf. Continuing, he said: "I declare without hesitation that we should regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port in the Persian gulf by any other power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal." This is an exceedingly definite speech, and without doubt it will be weighed with care in more than one of the European cabinets.

SUCCESS OF THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish land bill has passed a second reading in the house of commons. The vote was almost unanimous. No measure of equal importance ever before encountered such good fortune. The debate over it occupied nearly two days. Representative members of all parties advocated the general principles embodied in the bill. What opposition developed in the debate was confined to minor issues. The ministerial bench was in a good-natured mood, even when opposition cropped out. No irritation was shown. The amendments recommended by the Irish Nationalists and the Liberal spokesmen are to be given due consideration. A spirit of hopefulness is in the air that some of them will be adopted. If so the ways will be greased for the bill to slide easily through a third reading.

The chief objection to the bill in its present form affects the tenants evicted from their farms for non-payment of rents during the period of coercion antedating the framing of the bill. The Nationalists insist upon their restoration to their holdings, and the same privilege of buying the farms accorded them as will be given to the other tenant farmers. That means, of course, the disturbance of the tenants now in possession. But the government should not find it difficult to make a satisfactory settlement with them.

The passage of the land bill promises great things for the people on both sides of the Irish channel. It will put an end to the feud of a century, and place England and Ireland on a footing of amity, the like of which has not been experienced by them since the signing of the act of union. It is to be expected that the old time agitation for home rule will be revived sooner or later. Suggestions of that figured in the debate on the land bill. The Morley Liberals favor its renewal. While supporting the principle of the land bill, Mr. Morley regretted that the measure made no provision for the future establishment of home rule. But when that question comes up, if it ever does, after the land question has finally been disposed of and the success of the operation of the law proved, there will be none of the old time bitterness displayed in the debate. Then, again, the passage of the land bill paves the way for an enthusiastic welcome being extended to King Edward during his approaching visit to Ireland. That is already foreshadowed. Possibly it will inaugurate an era in British politics in which no part of the United Kingdom will evince stronger proof of loyalty to the crown than Ireland itself, wherein some few evidences of disloyalty have been given in the past.

IMPORTING COAL TO B. C.

The importation by the C. P. R. of 10,000 tons of coal from Japan to Victoria for use on the Empress steamers, is a striking commentary on the coal situation in British Columbia. Of course the strike in the Vancouver Island collieries is the reason for the present scarcity of coal at the Coast, but if the provincial government had been wise in its generation, there would be an abundant supply available from local sources. Instead of a few, there would probably be a dozen independent collieries operating today on Vancouver Island if the Dunsmuir had not been granted the coal measures there.

The strangest feature of the whole thing is that the present government blindly refuses to use this as an object lesson in its policy with regard to the coal measures of the Kootenays. Premier Prior, by his persistent coddling of the Crow's Nest coal monopoly through his refusal to grant coal licenses in the Flathead and Lodge Pole districts of East Kootenay, compels the Le Roi company to supply its smelter at unnecessary cost with coal from Pennsylvania. If there were no incompetent and corrupt government at Victoria, British Columbia would be exporting millions of tons of coal instead of importing thousands of tons.

EASTERN OPINION RE THE SCANDAL.

The Miner herewith reproduces the opinion of the Montreal Star concerning the East Kootenay scandal. It is a fair sample of Eastern Canadian sentiment:

"The trail of corruption can be traced far and near. In British Columbia light has been thrown upon a scheme lately on foot by which, had it been carried out, the province would have handed over to a railway by way of subsidy 625,000 acres of land rich in oil and coal in lieu of a somewhat larger area of lands of much less value. The proposed substitution had, it clearly appears, a corrupt motive back of it; for, when the commissioner of Crown lands in the late Dunsmuir cabinet hesitated about carrying it into effect, the law partner of the Attorney-General came to him with an offer of 30,000 acres of the desirable territory in question, mentioning that two members of the legislature were to be similarly squared. The minister apparently did not entertain the offer, but he kept quiet about it, and retained his seat till Mr. Dunsmuir resigned. Moreover, the Attorney-General, Eberts, whose partner made the shockingly corrupt proposal, is a member of the present Prior cabinet. An uglier scandal was probably never ventilated. When will the people of Canada wake up? That their most vital interests are imperilled by the present condition of political morality is clear as the sun at noonday."

FOREST FIRES.

The Kootenays have suffered severely from forest fires. Millions of feet of magnificent timber have been destroyed in this manner in the last decade. Wasteful as are the lumbering operations conducted in this part of the country, where a superabundance of material induces careless methods and a disregard for the economies practiced in older provinces in the lumber industry, no one can look upon the destruction by fire of the Kootenays' magnificent forests of giant fir and cedar without a feeling of regret and a sense of loss. The timber resources of this section are a great source of wealth and the foundation of an industry second only to mining. Wasteful methods and wanton destruction of these resources ought not to be tolerated, and the greatest care should be taken in conserving the timber supply. The most important precaution that can be taken is to guard against forest fires. The provincial government should be as much concerned to prevent the spread and extinguish an incipient forest fire as the municipal authorities are to prevent fire losses in a community.

The season of the year has arrived when the danger from forest fires threatens. Until the autumn and winter rains set in this danger will be constant and more vigilance should be exercised this year than last in order to guard against the recurrence of widespread conflagrations that befell the district last autumn. The virgin forests of the Kootenays are being invaded by railway builders and miners and an army of loggers. The danger of forest fires is increased by this invasion and at the same time the means and ability to fight the destroyer are increased. If men at work in the forests could be persuaded to exercise the greatest care in the use of fire the danger would be lessened. It is to be hoped that the coming dry season will be free from acts of negligence in such cases, but it depends largely on the degree of care and vigilance exercised by the men in the forests.

THE LANSDOWNE DOCTRINE.

The Brooklyn Eagle says that Lord Lansdowne's declaration that Great Britain would resist the attempt of any other power to establish a fortified port or a naval base upon the Persian gulf is the strongest note struck in British foreign policy since Beaconsfield ordered Russia away from Constantinople twenty-five years ago. This is denounced by the Eagle as establishing a doctrine made by might and not based upon any moral right. The Eagle need not go across the ocean to find a doctrine which, while confessedly based upon might and not upon moral right, is an object of superstitious reverence to the people who uphold it. The Monroe doctrine is a positive curse to some of the South American countries which it protects from European occupation and control; and, as President Roosevelt said recently, is not recognized as international law and has no force whatever beyond the military and naval power of the United States to maintain it.

OH! CRUEL MR. BICKERDIKE.

Mr. Bickerdike's bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, or sale of cigarettes is now before parliament and the country, and it is difficult to imagine how a man of Mr. Bickerdike's mild and benevolent disposition could have devised such a cruel and inhuman punishment for the cigarette manufacturers.

The bill prohibits any person to manufacture, sell, keep or give away any cigarette or cigarette papers.

Obviously any manufacturer who finds himself with a few millions of cigarettes in his possession on the day the act comes into force, will have to smoke the whole stock himself, papers and all. He may not sell them! He may not give them away! He may not even keep them!

Absolutely the only thing that can be done with a cigarette, legally, under the Bickerdike Act, is to smoke it. There may be poetic justice though in this idea of making every manufacturer of smokes his own smoke-consumer.

AS TO SPELLING REFORM.

There is a new outbreak of spelling reform. Earnest persons are writing to the newspapers about it, and some newspapers are trying to begin at home and reform their own spelling, according to the artificial rules of the learned societies. It is the old story. We are to begin with simplifying the twelve large and hard words. When we have induced all the users of English to adopt our reformed spelling of these, we are to take twelve more, and so on, until we have lightly adventured all through the dictionary from A to Z. Will the earnest reformers never learn that the spelling, writing and pronunciation of the English language are among the things beyond control by statute law or mass meeting resolution? We do not spell the English language. The English language spells itself, and we have to go along with it. It is a living organism, fluid, growing, changing, like a jelly fish floating in the water. We talk wisely about the laws of language; but the wisest men tell us they know little about them. If the English language, or any living language, have a formative, shaping force, it is the general, unconscious consent of its users, as vague as it is irresistible, as fluid and shifting as language itself. When language begins to yield to the shaping hand of the learned academies it begins to die. When it is dead you may spell and pronounce it any way you like, as we spell and pronounce Latin and Greek. But not before.

THE VICTORIAN STRIKE.

A Melbourne dispatch states that the engineers on the Victoria colony railways have concluded to go back to work because the drastic measure introduced in the legislature was sure to become law. The provisions of the bill are undoubtedly severe, but they follow logically on the government's view that the employees of the state railways are on the same foot as other civil servants and must be under government authority alone. The same view was taken by the government of Holland, and the view prevailed there as it did in Victoria. There is surely no fault to find with this opinion in regard to servants of the state. The very fact that they are the state's servants places them in a class apart from the employes of private individuals and corporations. The state's authority must be supreme within its own jurisdiction. If public railway employees were at liberty to defy it the same license would be claimed by other civil servants. At all events public opinion must be the final arbiter in this as in other matters, and public opinion appears to have been, with the Victorian government most unmistakably.

OUR FUTURE.

Great is Rossland. The future of the camp is assured beyond all question. The mines here have experienced the ups and downs of popular approval, but the fact remains that the bodies of payable ore are of a permanent nature. The veins have been proved as increasing in width with depth. Barren zones have been discovered from time to time in the course of development, but, fortunately, the extent of the barren zones is much less than the size of the shoots of pay ore. In the strong, well defined and unaltered fissures that contain the hidden wealth of the Rossland camp there is evidence of enough treasure already to equal the national debt of Canada. This is a bold assertion, but it is fully justified by the facts in the case.

While the veins show an increase of width with depth, they do not, however, show a very great increase in value to the tonnage. It is scarcely reasonable that they should under the circumstances. But there is an immense amount of gratification to be obtained from the established fact that between walls there is no falling off in values. It is now apparent and beyond controversy that whether the vein is ten feet or 100 feet wide there is as much, if not more, gold, silver and copper available in the lowest as in the highest workings. And what is still more gratifying and of infinitely greater importance is the realization that in the lowest workings are streaks of high grade chalcopyrites and pyrrhotites that in point of richness equal anything ever discovered in the camp. This is best exemplified in the recent development of the Centre Star, Le Roi No. 2 and Le Roi.

Rossland as a centre for new invest-

ments has not been fashionable lately. The camp had its incipient boom, and butterfly experts, alleged or otherwise, hustled off to Mexico, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona, West Africa and Egypt. For the last year or so we have been drifting in the financial doldrums—partly because of the condition of the world's money market, partly because of labor troubles, partly because of over-capitalization and wild-cattling, but chiefly because development requires time, and the fickle public grew impatient of delay of big dividends. But in the last few months a change, marked and distinct, has come over the spirit of our dream. The pluck and patient industry of those who have stayed with the camp have been rewarded.

Aside from the fact that the tonnage of available shipping ore has not diminished—it has materially increased—a new era of industrial activity has been born and will soon become a demonstrated reality. Concentration is the watchword. By concentration we shall have another Butte, a rival to Johannesburg. By one process or another, the several companies actively engaged in mining in this camp are preparing to attack the enormous tonnage of developed ore that has remained so long untouched. Shrewd, experienced engineers and chemists have experimented and experimented until they are thoroughly satisfied that millions of tons of low grade material is amenable to profitable treatment. By the end of the present year their plans will live in enormous local concentration works.

Meanwhile everything is working smoothly. The Le Roi people continue the development of their low workings with signal success. The rich ore on the 1050-foot level is reported as holding out in a highly gratifying manner, and it is rumored that the exploration of the diamond drill on the 1500-foot level has been by no means abortive. The Centre Star and War Eagle require no comment. It is well known that these mines alone today could sustain a population of 5000 if their management were not constantly harassed by pettifogging city officials. The Le Roi No. 2 has a proved high grade ore shoot in the Jose mine that reaches uninterruptedly from the 300 to the 700-foot level. It is one of the biggest known ore shoots in the world. But that is not all. The same company has enough concentrating ore in other workings to make it no mean rival of the War Eagle. Then there is the giant Kootenay, the owners of which are building an aerial tramway clear across the country to the railway in the Trill Creek valley, so that they may ship their thousands of tons to the smelter. The White Bear company is now justified in asking the C. P. R. and the Great Northern railways to extend their tracks to the mine, and one, if not both, has decided to comply. The Spitzee company is preparing for deep-level mining on an elaborate scale and with excellent prospects for success. The Jumbo company is ready to join the list of steady shippers. The Iron Mask, Homeatake, Crown Point, Iron Coat and several others are getting ready for work. The Giant is steadily working and maintaining its splendid record as a more than self-sustaining mine. The leasers down Sheep Creek at the O. K. and other mines are making good money, and the Velvet people claim to have made a very important strike.

Taking it all in all Rossland is absolutely all right. The condition of the camp was never better. There can be no doubt as to its future. An era of great industrial activity has commenced. It will continue to grow in extent until several thousand miners will soon be steadily employed. Then will follow a great and general revival. The South Belt will be eventually proved and Rossland will take her place in the front rank of the mining camps of the world.

THE B. C. AGENT-GENERAL.

The Colonial Mining News of London criticises The Miner for its expressed dissatisfaction as to the conduct of the British Columbia Agency in Great Britain. The News, however, does not attempt to justify the inertia and stupidity that is so palpably evident in the administration of the agent-general's office. It would seem that Mr. Turner, who is supposed to represent us in London, has been guilty of somnolence, and while doing so he has got within range of a representative of the News. The inspired News would have its readers believe that because an immigrant can obtain a grant of 160 acres of crown land in the billazdrick Territories and that the Federal authorities offer special inducements to immigrants to the Dominion outside of this province, the B. C. agent-general labors at a disadvantage. We have yet to learn of any labor recently that has tended to produce practical and beneficial results in the way of promoting British immigration to this province. It is also news to us that the Canadian immigration department discriminates against that portion of the Dominion lying west of the Rockies. If Mr. Turner could only succeed in "jolly" desirable immigrants as effectually as he seems to have "jollied" the News, all would be well.

Meanwhile it behooves the News to rely on some other source than Mr. Turner for information as to whether The Miner is right or wrong.

The fact of the matter is (as we have had occasion to show more than once) that the present conduct of the agent-general's office is a public disgrace and a useless expense. British Columbia, despite its superior attractions, is getting scarcely any benefits from British immigration. If the office were operated upon an up-to-date and efficient basis, it should be directly instrumental in sending thousands of settlers and millions of dollars to British Columbia, but we have yet to hear of a man or a dollar having been induced to come here through the instrumentality of the present incumbent.

If Mr. Turner has to be pensioned let him be voted an annuity that will keep him in reasonable comfort, but do not permit him to continue to occupy a public position which he does not fill to advantage. B. C. needs British settlers and money, and would have both in abundance if a really active and competent man were acting as our agent-general.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The Toronto News very strongly advocates the passage of a compulsory arbitration act, not a merely permissive one, such as Sir William Mulock is now standing sponsor for in parliament. It quotes the example of New Zealand, which it holds we might quite safely follow. If it could be shown that a compulsory arbitration act would have the same effect in Canada as the New Zealand secretary of labor states in his last report that it has had in that colony, votes for it, we may assume, would not be hard to obtain in certain quarters. These are his words: "The effect of the act up to the present has been to greatly benefit the working classes by raising wages, by shortening working hours, and by giving (when other things such as skill, etc., are equal) preference to unionist workers." The most distant opposition to compulsory arbitration in Canada has up to the present come from the laboring classes, who, perhaps, have good reason for doubting whether it would work in Canada precisely as it has done in New Zealand. They do not ask for incorporation or registration for their unions, or anything that would tend to fasten on them legal responsibility for their acts. They do not want any Taff Vale decisions by the courts in Canada.

Unfortunately, the question in a party-ridden country like Canada is not what legislation is desirable, but what legislation the opposite party will allow to pass without converting it into a weapon of attack upon the government. The crisis which is now supervening in Canada, in common with the United States, is so grave, however, that the plain duty of the leaders on both sides of politics is to confer as to what is needed without any consideration, however remote, of party interests. In our opinion it is not official arbitration that is wanted so much as (1) protection for free or non-union labor, and (2) some regulation of the conditions of labor or employment devised not at all in the interest of employers, but for the protection of the public. While employers and laborers are squabbling, third parties, and more or less the public at large, are suffering serious loss and often cruel inconvenience. Let men withdraw from any employment the conditions of which they do not find satisfactory, but let it be done with some regard to the public interest; and whatever rules are imposed on laborers as regards notice of withdrawal, let equivalent ones be imposed on employers as regards dispensing with the services of such laborers. Both employers and laborers are engaged in the service of the public, and it should not be in their power to inflict the loss and suffering they now do through their uncivilized methods of doing business with one another and regulating their disputes.

Any political party that in these days sets itself to angle for the labor vote, or for any special vote whatever, is acting treasonably to the country.

A Stockholm dispatch says that preparations are in progress to set before the world the full story of Russian aggression and brutality in Finland. It is proposed to secure publication of this story in every civilized country and to induce the great organs of public opinion to record their verdict upon the facts. While it is scarcely hoped that the result will be the restoration of Finnish liberties, it is thought that the protest of civilization will reach the czar and lead to at least some moderation of the present policy which is destroying the ancient laws and culture of Finland. No doubt is entertained that the wide publication of the truth will subject Russia to universal hatred and suspicion, and place obstacles in her path, wherever she seeks to extend her sway over existing nationalities. It is desired by the leaders of the movement that Finns and Finnish sympathizers in new countries give their best thought to the question of making Russia's policy in Finland as expensive as possible. Russia's atrocious breach of faith with Finland is only one of many such actions on her part, yet her representatives affect to be indignant when her actions in cases like that of Manchuria are looked upon with suspicion.

GET-RICH.

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GET-RICH-QUICK GAMES.

Good times are more favorable to the operations of the "get-rich-quick" games because it is then that stories of large profits are more readily believed and because there are more persons with surplus capital to invest, and lately many have come to public notice. If the only victims of these sharpers were men whose only desire is to get something for nothing, there would be less reason for sympathy. But the schemes result in the fleecing of many well-meaning people of their small savings and they presume upon the ignorance of people who are prevented by their own occupations from studying the details of business affairs.

There may come a time when every-one will realize that a man with a scheme for making 10 per cent a month profit would not advertise it in the newspapers if he believed it to be true, but until it does the authorities are charged with the duty of protecting the unsuspecting. The get-rich-quick men are common criminals, a little smoother perhaps, than the thug and more soft spoken than the highwayman, but with no better motives underlying their business. They deserve no mercy. The secret service men have been doing good work in running them down.

Of another class of victims, there is less to be said in their favor. They are the men and women who invest in schemes that are supposed to be based on fraud, in which the investor is told, for instance, that the company has exceptional facilities for "tapping wires" or "doping horses" so that dividends can be declared as the result of gambling upon the races. These are cases where the so-called victim would perpetrate a fraud if he could, and where the loss of his money is of less concern to the general public and the officers of the law. But a great deal of money has been stolen from well meaning people upon the promise of ridiculous profits, and it is chiefly to convict these offenders that the authorities should direct their energies.

CARNEGIE ON CANADA.

Andrew Carnegie is of the opinion that Canada has no future except as a part of the United States. His reasons for believing this are that Canadian population is not growing very fast, and that the Cape Breton steel industry is a "mirage."

Of course, Andrew is astray in his facts. Canada is getting more population now in proportion to its present figure than, probably, any nation on earth. There is an American exodus from Andrew's "States" to our North-west which most other people have already taken note of; and British immigrants are flowing into the country almost faster than we can look after them. Then the Sydney steel industry, so far from being a "mirage," is one of the most promising in the world.

But if the facts were as Andrew imagines them to be, then it would be clearer even than it is now that Canada must remain independent of the United States if it is to have any future. If, for example, the Cape Breton steel industry could not live with the help of Canadian protection against Andrew's Pittsburg, what chance would it have without that protection? Does Andrew seriously think that it would help Cape Breton, in this respect, to be within the ring fence of American competition?

As for population, would absorption into the American Union, and confession of national failure, attract immigration to Canada? Every one knows that it would have the opposite effect. Possibly the United States might be more prosperous for making a meal of us; but it would be a poor satisfaction to us to be members of a prosperous nation at such a price. As a matter of fact, we are a part of a prosperous nation—the British Empire—without paying down one shred of our fiscal independence for the privilege.

Andrew should get some modern books on Canada out of his libraries and do some thinking.

THE IRISH BILL.

The Irish Land Bill has now gone to committee where its real fate will be decided. Parliament is overwhelmingly in favor of the principle of the measure if its practical details can be made satisfactory to all concerned. That this ought not to be impossible, with all three parties in the house desirous of success, will be the common opinion; and the drift of the debates in the committee will be watched with keen interest.

Naturally, there will be some bargaining over what is essentially a bargain bill. And there are, at least, three parties concerned in the discussion—the Irish tenant, the Irish landlord and the British taxpayer. The two former seem to have arrived at a most encouraging unanimity; while the latter is reassured by Mr. Wyndham's calculation that the saving on the government of Ireland will about pay for the outlay in compulsory purchase for a number of years, while the loan is absolutely safe.

The hope that the bill will pass in

effective form will be very strongly entertained in Canada. If it brings peace to Ireland and concord in the Irish Sea, it will be worth much more than it will cost; while this newer country will be interested in seeing how one of the old feudal communities prospers without the landlord. Irish literature will, at all events, have to be read with the historic sense if the overshadowing figure of the landlord is removed.

THE CASE SETTLED

TAMARACK MINES RECEIVED THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS INSURANCE CLAIMS.

MATTER INVOLVED AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW STILL STANDING.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The last case to be disposed of in connection with the supreme court sitting here was the Tamarack vs. Phoenix of Brooklyn, involving an interesting point of law respecting insurance on mine buildings. The case did not come to trial, a settlement being arranged whereby further litigation was averted. The legal point in issue remains unsettled, therefore, but the parties to the case avoid tedious and expensive business in the courts.

It will be remembered that last year a disastrous forest fire swept over the Ymir and Erie sections, doing many thousands of dollars' damage to timber, mine buildings and settlers' homes. Among the mining companies to suffer was the Tamarack, its mine buildings and a large section of the tramway being wiped out. The loss was protected by insurance to the sum of \$1,500, the Caledonian, London & Lancashire and Phoenix of Brooklyn fire insurance companies being interested in the loss.

When the insurance came to be adjusted a point of law arose through the question as to whether the premises were occupied at the time of the fire. Certain policies contained a clause that the mine buildings must be tenanted, and the insurance companies argued a breach of contract. Various strong arguments were broached to offset this, but the matter would have certainly been contested vigorously, the mining company for the purpose of securing the insurance it had paid for and the insurance people to establish the validity of the occupation clause in their contract.

The outcome of the matter, however, was that the mining company accepted a settlement of its claim on the basis of receiving 75 per cent of the face of the policies.

FRANK FAKIR LEFT.

McKinsley-McKenzie-Grady Pulled Out for Northport on Sunday

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

McKinsley alias Grady, the alleged Frank sufferer who proved to be a fakir, after attempting unsuccessfully to dupe various local fraternities, left Rossland early Sunday morning for the south and by noon was well over the international boundary line.

It was lucky for him that he stayed not on the manner of his going for a few hours longer sojourn in the Golden City would have seen him in the lock-up. The few Rossland people whom he induced to give up half dollars did not object to the charity, because Grady was evidently in hard luck and needed money, consequently no effort was made here to have him punished for his deception. Nelson or Moyle people did not view the matter so complacently, however, for early Sunday morning Police Chief Bradshaw received a telephonic message from W. H. Bullock-Webster, chief of provincial police at Nelson, with a request that McKinsley alias Grady be arrested, a warrant having been issued.

Investigation disclosed that the man wanted had started south at daybreak, and during the day he was making his way to Northport.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

First Draft of Stations in the Kootenay Districts.

At the Methodist conference in Victoria the first draft of stations in the two districts of Kootenay was submitted as follows:

WEST KOOTENAY.
Nelson—R. Forbes Stillman; Jas. H. White, local superintendent of missions.
Ymir—One to be sent (W. E. M.). Kaslo—S. J. Green.
Ainsworth—To be supplied from Kaslo.

Sandon—Robert J. McIntyre B. A. New Denver—W. D. Miesner.
Slocan City—J. Alfred Seymour (under superintendent, Nelson).
Rossland—Albert M. Sanford, B. A.; Ackroyd Stoney.
Trail—To be supplied (A. E. S.—under superintendent Rossland).
Grand Forks—John F. Betta.
Greenwood—John D. P. Knox.
Phoenix—One to be sent (T. Green—under Supt. Greenwood). Geo. K. Bradshaw to attend college. Ackroyd Stoney.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Cranbrook—Samuel J. Thompson.
Moyle—One to be sent (R. E. S. T.—under Supt. Cranbrook).
Kimberley—One to be sent—under Supt. Cranbrook.
Fernie—W. W. Esar.
Morristown—One to be sent (C. F. Conroy—under Supt. Fernie).
Michel—One to be sent (A. E. M.—under Fernie).
Coal Creek—One to be sent (J. M. W.).
Elko—One to be sent (T. C. C.).
Creston—One to be sent (F. B.).

Midland capitalists interested in the steamboat and excursion business on Georgian Bay have organized the Palace House Boat company, capitalized at \$40,000. They will build and operate house boats among the islands of the bay.

THE INQUIRY AT VICTORIA

VICTORIA, May 18.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who was expected to reach here tonight to give evidence before the special committee of the legislature, was unable to reach Victoria in that time. He is expected to come down by special boat from Vancouver in time to give evidence tomorrow. Eberts was on the stand all day and will be continued in the box tomorrow.

The committee had a disagreement today. Helmcken insisted on Eberts reconciling his present desire for intervention by the crown on behalf of Rogers, against whom the C. P. R. is bringing suit, with his opposition to a similar course in the case of the Kaslo & Slocan railway a few years ago. Chairman Clifford ruled this irrelevant, and was supported by A. W. Smith, while McPhillips and Green held up Helmcken. The chairman refused to allow the question to be pressed, and said that to overrule him an appeal must be taken to the speaker. The matter was dropped.

The principal point which developed in the inquiry today was a statement by Eberts that it was not till six weeks ago he learned that block 4584, one of the famous pieces of land in question, was actually not under reserve. Premier Prior learned of this oversight too for the first time at the same meeting. Wells told them. Wells must have known before, because he had given parties permission to stake leases there some time previously.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, May 18.—The legislature has again adjourned, this time until May 26th, in order to allow the investigation by the legislative committee into the scandal in regard to the East Kootenay lands to continue. Eberts was on the stand all day and will continue tomorrow morning. His evidence is a repetition of his former statements, contradicting the statements of Commissioner Wells regarding some of the main features. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., leaves Vancouver by special steamer at midnight, and will give evidence tomorrow.

VICTORIA, May 19.—When the parliamentary committee met this morning, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., was present and produced a bundle of correspondence bearing upon the inquiry.

Counsel requested an adjournment in order to examine certain documents produced, and it was taken until 2 p. m., when Sir Thomas's examination proceeded. Before going into his evidence, he explained why the correspondence had not been delivered. He instructed Mr. Brown to keep the papers in his possession, as they might be required for reference at any moment. There was no intention or desire on his part or that of the company to keep them from the committee.

With reference to the grants of land, he could say but little concerning the negotiations leading up to them. On September 6, 1901, Mr. Brown wired that the grants had been issued. In response to a letter Mr. Brown wired later that an order in council had been passed ordering the preparation of the grants. On September 15th he wired explaining the change in the location of the blocks. On November 20, 1901, Mr. Wells called on witness and told him he had called about the land grants. They spoke on various subjects, and Mr. Wells asked to retain the two crown grants so often referred to.

Witness questioned the retention of the grants after they had been made out and practically delivered. Mr. Wells explained that there were likely to be changes in the cabinet, and that the government would like to retain the grants for a short time, but promised to deliver them within a month. Next day Wells called and asked for a receipt for the other grants which he had delivered and spoke to witness about building the line to Spence's Bridge. Witness explained that the road had not been paid, and an extension was out of the question. He (witness) urged Mr. Brown subsequently to try and secure the grants, but nothing was done till the following March, when Brown wired that the grants had been cancelled without notice, the government pleading political exigency in proposing to substitute other lands. To this witness replied that under the circumstances the company had no alternative but accept the situation, as it appeared a government could repudiate its acts in a way which would not be tolerated in a private individual. Afterwards Mr. Creelman advised that the grants having been duly issued, actual delivery was not essential, and that the government could only secure cancelling of the grants by a deed from the C. & W. Railway company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Duff, Sir Thomas said the C. P. R. acquired the B. C. Southern in 1897, charter, land grants, etc. It was agreed that certain shareholders of the B. C. S. (the Crown's Nest Coal company) should receive about 250,000 acres of coal lands in reserve No. 2. This was altered afterwards, the Dominion government receiving 50,000 acres of these lands. The company was also to receive a certain area of coal and coal oil lands in reserve No. 2.

Witness recollected that Brown was urging the government to give the blocks in question, 4593 and 4594, in lieu of other lands, as deficiency blocks, to the B. C. Southern. He was endeavoring to make the best bargain he could with the government. Could not say that he had made special efforts to secure those particular blocks, possibly he did. He had a free hand in dealing with the matter and had instructions to use his best judgment. If the lands had gone to the C. & W. the arrangement with the C. N. C. company would not have held, but the C. P. R. would have considered itself morally bound to carry it out. In discussing the mat-

ter with Mr. Creelman as to the legal standing of the matter he (witness) had declared to that effect. That was last year, when the C. P. R. had notice of the issuing of the disputed crown grants.

In 1899 he had felt, from the tone of the press of the province, that there was a strong feeling against the C. P. R. getting such a large area of land, and that the government might be influenced to withhold the crown grants. The C. P. R. was most careful in arranging for a supply of coal and coke from the C. N. C. company, and considered that the C. P. R.'s possession of these particular blocks in the name of the C. & W. would give the company a lever to force the C. N. C. company to live up to its agreement.

He did not remember when the negotiations opened for the transfer of these two blocks to the C. & W. It was always the desire of the C. P. R. to secure those blocks, which were included in the general reserve for railway purposes made by the B. C. government, and were of such value that the C. P. R. considered it should receive them in view of its large expenditure in building the C. N. P. railway. Mr. Brown contended that the C. & W. act permitted the selection of lands outside the actual land grant to that company, when it could be shown that the lands in proximity to the road were not good, and one effect of securing those blocks was the establishment of a precedent in that direction which might apply to other land grants. The company was willing to accept a much smaller acreage in order to secure those blocks.

Mr. Duff examined witness at great length as to the land grants in which the C. P. R., the B. C. Southern, the C. & W. and P. August Heime were interested, without eliciting much of interest as having any important bearing on the inquiry.

Sir Thomas met Mr. Turner in 1898, and discussed the building of the railway from Midway to Pentlcton. He had informed Mr. Turner that the C. P. R. was willing to forego its right to that section in favor of any person ready to construct such road. No arrangement was made at that time with regard to the building of sections five and six. Did not remember any arrangement of that kind being made. Thought the government should relieve the C. P. R. from its obligation in respect to building section four from the fact that it willingly agreed to allow the government to enter into an agreement with Mackenzie and Mann for the much desired railway.

Shown bill No. 87, Sir Thomas said according to his recollection there was no agreement or understanding in existence between the C. P. R. and the government of B. C. which would justify the company in proposing such a definite arrangement as set forth in the preamble of the bill. He believed it to be the duty of the government to secure the disputed crown grants to his company, and he believed the province of British Columbia would eventually do justice in the matter. There was no doubt in the minds of the company where the title of those blocks lay, and the company was prepared to test the question in the courts. He did not consider confirmatory legislation was necessary to validate those grants.

He understood the purpose of the bill was to enable the government to grant the company a subsidy for section 4, and relieve it from constructing section 5 of the C. and W.

When the C. P. R. undertook the construction of the Crown's Nest Pass railway it did not consider the lands of very great value. The prime object was to secure the development of the coal lands known to exist in order to supply the mines and smelters. Had the company known how valuable the lands were, it would not have so willingly parted with 250,000 acres.

He never mentioned to Mr. Wells the formation of any company to develop any portion of the lands covered by the disputed crown grants. An agreement had thought of establishing a coal industry on Lodge Pole creek, but there was no plan and no question or intention of forming a land company or alienating any of those lands from the company. He had heard gossip regarding the formation of a company, but there was positively no foundation for it. Mr. Brown did not tell him that there was a question of a land company and some improper suggestions with regard to the delivery of the crown grants. He did not pay any attention to the gossip which reached him, as it was utterly groundless, and did not concern the company in any way. Mr. Brown may have stated in a general way that report of proposed amalgamation was one of the reasons for which the government introduced the bill rescinding the crown grants. Mr. Wells explained that the action of the government was due to political trouble and regretted that the grants could not be handed over forthwith. He had told Wells that the company would stand on its legal rights and would fight the matter in the courts, and Wells said if the C. P. R. could convince the government of its legal standing it would be willing to hand over the grants. Mr. Wells said there were two vacancies in the cabinet, and it was desirable that these should be filled before the grants were handed over. Witness had had assured Mr. Wells that he had no desire to embarrass the government and consented to Mr. Wells retaining the grants on the understanding that they would be in a position to state publicly that the transaction was not completed, should it be called in question. Wells had not done this at that time. In the ordinary course those patents should have been delivered to the company at Vancouver or at Montreal, by mail, but instead a minister of the crown went to Montreal with them, and he (witness) could hardly refuse that man's request to withhold them for a time. It was not his nor the company's affair what purpose Mr. Wells propos-

ed to serve by holding the grants. He did not anticipate that the legislature would pass a bill to cancel the crown grants. When Wells spoke of the extension to Spence's Bridge witness said the company had all the railway it could conveniently operate at that time, and that it would be time enough to talk of extensions when the existing lines began to pay. He also pointed out to Mr. Wells that the B. C. government was too ready to grant subsidies to promoters and thus discourage legitimate railway builders. Wells did not speak about railway extension on the first day. The conversation was confined to discussing the government's right to grant those particular lands. Mr. Creelman was present and Mr. Wells raised the question. It was on the next day that the railway question was discussed. Mr. Wells was not under any obligation to the C. P. R. or any of its subsidiary companies.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCaul, Sir Thomas said that under the agreement between the C. N. company and the C. P. R. the latter could not operate coal mines for ten years, unless the coal company failed to carry out its contract. The Pacific coal company was not formed for the purpose of operating on the lands of the B. C. Southern or the C. and W.

The committee adjourned at 5 o'clock till 10 a. m. tomorrow. Mr. Oswald, secretary of the Columbia & Western, is also to be examined.

NEWS OF THE COAST

By the death last week of Joseph Loewen, of Victoria, there passed away one of the best known and most highly respected of the early pioneers of the province, one whom to know was to respect. Joseph Loewen was president and principal owner of the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing company, and had for years been identified with the business life, not only in Victoria, but was also interested in various enterprises in other portions of the province.

The deceased was in low condition since Christmas, but hopes were entertained that his splendid constitution would enable him to recover. He was 71 years old, having been born in Edizer, near the Moselle, near Coblenz, in Prussia. He left Germany in company with Jacob Sehl and the late Frank Sehl in 1854, going to New York, and soon after joining in the gold rush to California. Mr. Loewen came to Victoria in 1858, during the Fraser river excitement, accompanied by his two old friends, Jacob and Frank Sehl, who were born in the same town in Germany as the deceased. He engaged for a time in the shingle business in Sooke, subsequently with the late Louis Erb he purchased the Victoria brewery from Vogel and Lertz in 1871. Afterwards the Victoria and Phoenix breweries were merged and incorporated into one concern, of which Mr. Loewen became the president.

Mr. Loewen was prominently connected with the Singverein, the old German musical society, which for many years was the principal organization of its kind in the city. He was also a member of the volunteer fire department, being connected with the Deluge company. He married in 1864 Eva, daughter of Adam Laumelster, and leaves to mourn his loss a sister, Mrs. Amelia Geiger, a resident of Victoria; two sons, Charles, of Vancouver, and Herman, in southern California; two married daughters, Mrs. S. F. Barnard and Mrs. A. W. Jones, and four unmarried daughters.

Mr. Loewen was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in British Columbia, being a charter member of the senior Victoria lodge.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation company, which has been in existence since the early eighties, is no more.

On May 15th this pioneer navigation company on the northern coast went out of business, and all its assets were turned over to the Canadian Pacific railway, and the vessels will now fly the C. P. R. flag.

The old company was formed in the early eighties, its existence being brought about by an amalgamation of the shipping interests of the Hudson's Bay Co. and R. P. Rithet & Co. Both these concerns were competing for the steamship traffic of the coast in the early days, and that both might live without loss an amalgamation was effected. Captain Johnny Irving was commodore of the combined fleets, and he held that position for about fifteen years.

The fleet of steamships which had passed into the hands of the C. P. R. from the old company consists of some fourteen vessels, all well known on the coast. Two of the steamships, the Princess Beatrice and the Princess Victoria, are under construction. The former has not yet been launched from the yards of her builders at Esquimalt. The Princess Victoria is at Vancouver receiving her upper works and interior fittings and furnishings.

The other steamers involved in the transfer are the Princess May, Princess Louise, Danube, Amur, Tees, Queen City, Beaver, Charmer, Otter, Yosemite, R. P. Rithet and Transfer.

Victoria merchants, especially those engaged in the salmon trade with the east have been startled to learn that the three transcontinental railway lines of the northwest have agreed to knock off the terminal rate on salmon hither-to enjoyed by that city. Local agents have been received by the local agents to this effect, and the new order goes into operation on the first of next month.

Under the system which is to be superseded shippers of salmon from Victoria were allowed the same rate as those of Vancouver, Seattle and other coast railway terminals. Now, if the ship salmion over the C. P. R. their charge will be increased by the light-erage rate between Victoria and Vancouver, or if it goes via Seattle, the charges between Victoria and the Sound city.

Where under the rule which was to be abolished the rate was seventy-five cents lake and rail, and 80 cents con-

tinuous rail, it will be increased by a lighterage charge, which will average 7 1-2 cents.

All fears that the Crofton smelter would be forced to close down on account of inability to obtain coke through the strike at the Cumberland mines, were set at rest by the announcement that the smelter has just closed a contract for 3000 tons of coke with the Wilkinson Coke Co., which has a cove near Tacoma. It is understood that the Ladysmith smelter has also made arrangement for a coke supply.

M. Welsh, of Welsh & Nightengale, Vancouver, grocers, was summoned for having grouse unlawfully in his possession. An Indian swore that Mr. Welsh engaged him to shoot the birds and to tell inquiring people after they were boxed up that they were fish. Mr. Welsh denied the story on oath, although admitting that he sometimes sold grouse as "owls." The police magistrate remarked on the strange fact that there was no penalty in the code under which the case was tried. He, however, caused the birds to be confiscated. This was a decision that was funny in its results, as the birds had not yet been paid for, and really belonged to the Indian, who was subsequently fined \$10 for shooting them.

Messrs. Kelly and Burnett, who had an order-in-council passed in Ottawa granting them 30 acres of the False Creek flats, have written a letter to the Vancouver council in view of the opposition of that body to their scheme, agreeing to transfer all their rights in the premises, they paying expenses to date, if the council will agree to carry out the terms of the lease.

An Italian tough named Ennico, has been sentenced in Victoria to three months' imprisonment in non-payment of a fine of \$150, for so brutally assaulting another Italian named Bellan, as to cause the loss to the latter of the sight of an eye. The men got into an altercation, then into a fight, in the course of which Ennico endeavored to maim his adversary.

The G. T. R. is to erect a new station at Brantford.

London Dairymen's Association has reorganized for the season.

Whitney & Small have decided to build a new theatre in Hamilton.

MINING INVESTMENTS

There is a revival in the mining business throughout the Northwest and more money is being made at present than at any time in past history by investments in securities of a conservative and reliable character.

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THE INQUIRY AT VICTORIA

VICTORIA, May 13.—Wells, chief commissioner of lands and works, was on the stand all day before the special committee. Cross-examination by members of the committee was devoted to an attempt to find the exact stand of Eberts in the whole matter. The line of examination and the facts which to a large extent were proved were to the effect that the original transfer of lands from the British Columbia Southern to the Columbia & Western took place when Wells was absent from the country, and he says, without his knowledge or consent, although it was his department which was primarily interested.

What the prosecution further established by Wells' testimony was that Eberts drew up bill 87 in terms of great latitude in order to allow the company to select lands anywhere in Yale or Kootenay, instead of in the area prescribed by the subsidy. The crown grants both in and out of the executive; that after the return of Wells from Montreal Eberts urged him to deliver the grants, even suggesting that it be done if they had to get out of the government; that he opposed bill 15 of this session confirming the cancellation of the crown grants; and that when obliged to do so he framed the bill in such a loose way as to cripple its effectiveness, had not the members amended it on suggestions from the opposition side. When the bill was finally voted on Eberts went to the corridor and escaped the division. Wells was closely questioned on the sudden rush of applications for coal and oil licenses in one of the blocks concerned in April of this year, and was asked if he or any of his assistants disclosed information that one of these blocks, which had been supposed to be reserved, was not actually under reserve. He denied this and stated the steps taken by the government in the matter.

Eberts will be examined tomorrow.

A peculiar incident occurred in yesterday's proceedings, in connection with bill No. 87 of last session, which was intended to give the C. P. R. permission to locate lieu lands anywhere in Yale or Kootenay. Each draft memorandum that might have connected George McL. Brown with the history of bill No. 87 has in turn mysteriously disappeared. The draft memorandum for the executive, the draft bill for the deputy attorney-general, then the draft bill for the king's printer were missing, and when the committee required a copy of bill No. 87 during its sessions, it was found that but a single copy remained in the king's printer's hands. This went into evidence as an exhibit, and at the luncheon adjournment yesterday this bill was found to have disappeared. Search was made for the bill, but at the resumption of the committee in the afternoon it had not been found. The examination of Wells proceeded, and after it had been pursued half completed, Davis found occasion to question the chief commissioner as to bill No. 87. In doing so he produced a copy of the bill from his pocket.

"Would you mind letting me have a look at that," carelessly observed Helmecken.

"Certainly not," said Davis, passing over the bill.

Helmecken smiled broadly.

"Where did you get this, Mr. Davis?" Helmecken inquired quite casually with his customary directness.

Davis replied that he had received it from Brown at luncheon, and the bill was put back among the exhibits.

Brown, while on the witness stand, had absent-mindedly folded it up in a fit of abstraction and put it in his pocket.

In his cross-examination yesterday Mr. Wells said that if Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had agreed to the building of the line from Midway to Spence's Bridge, under the memorandum that he (Wells) had submitted, he would have got the grants, although the Spence's Bridge road proposals would have had to be returned to Victoria for ratification by the government.

When Taylor had made his proposals in Montreal, it was his (Wells) idea that Taylor and Brown had been "working the thing together." The witness did not suggest that the C. P. R. was interested in the deal in any improper manner. This was not the reason he should speak to Shaughnessy of his conversation with Taylor; it was very different when it came to speaking with his colleagues in the ministry.

The witness had told Shaughnessy that it had been agreed, and his instructions from the premier were, that prior to the delivery of the grants the company would have to consent to the building of the line from Midway to Spence's Bridge. Sir Thomas had expressed no surprise at this variation of the order in council. The witness could not say whether he had ever heard of the order in council.

He evidently had never heard of the granting order with respect to the B. C. Southern. The two propositions with respect to these grants, and the construction of the Midway-Spence's Bridge line, were kept separate and distinct. Indirectly, one of the considerations to be secured by the C. P. R. in building the line "might be said to be the securing of the delivery of these grants." The witness had seen Creelman after the delivery of the unencumbered patents, and had said that he was sorry that he (Wells) could not see his way clear to leave the two others. Creelman at that time contended that the grants having been signed by the lieutenant-governor, and sealed with the great seal of the province, the title of the company was perfect.

"If that proves to be so," witness had said, "the company of course will get them."

"But you did not say anything about going home and passing the cancellation order with the legislation that followed it," observed Davis.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's statement with respect to the subsidiary land company, that the C. P. R. would supply the lands, and reserve certain shares, had been made, witness had thought, in a somewhat apologetic manner. He had

been curious to know wherein the company would benefit through transferring these lands to the second company. The witness had no interest of any kind in this company.

"Do you think it was a strange thing to discuss this matter with Sir Thomas?" asked Davis.

Hon. Mr. Wells did not. He had discussed many foreign subjects with Sir Thomas.

"You might be surprised to hear of some of the things," he observed to Davis.

"I would not be surprised at anything after this commission gets through," was the retort.

When he had come back to Victoria, witness had advised his colleagues at an early date of the result of his mission, the non-delivery of the grants, and the reason therefor. Shaughnessy's letter in response to his own letter he looked upon as the foundation for a future argument before the executive in the subsequent efforts to secure the grants under other terms. He had suggested while in Montreal that further negotiations as to the grants, if any might be conducted with Mr. Greenhields as the province's representative. It was quite possible that upon negotiation, other things might have been substituted for that of the building of the Midway-Spence's Bridge line. Creelman would not consent to Mr. Greenhields acting as suggested.

The primary reason for the cancellation of the grant was certainly the failure of the negotiatives for the building of the Midway-Spence's Bridge line. It was the more immediate reason, or possibly the cancellation was made. The witness had not agreed that the grants were quite within the directory power of the statute in the first place.

While George McL. Brown was on the stand he stated that he had marked his correspondence "personal" merely so it should reach the hands of the minister himself, not with any desire of secrecy. His own correspondence had gone to Montreal and he did not think that Shaughnessy would bring it. He could not recall having discussed subsidy matters with Taylor. He did not recall having followed the matter of Taylor in these matters. He could not recall that Taylor had suggested the change from the B. C. Southern to the Columbia & Western. He could not recall if this transfer was on his own initiative. The bill of 1902 was designed to reinstate the company in their subsidiary rights, in pursuance to the agreement with the Canadian government. He could not recall that any statutory rights then existed. He could not recall that he had thought in May, 1902, that the company, under this measure, secured blocks 4293 and 4294. He did remember (which Wells denies) that on his return from Montreal Wells repeatedly assured him that the grants would be delivered.

"I remember quite clearly," said Brown, "Wells saying that the grants were in an envelope addressed to Shaughnessy and would be sent to him."

He distinctly denied having had any conversation in Hamilton with Wells as to the alleged interview with Taylor. He recalled Wells' visit to Hamilton distinctly, because the only hack they could get was an old rickshaw. In this they had driven all over the city, but they had not so much as mentioned crown grants. Politics might have been touched on "incidentally."

Then followed an examination, on the point of which more will be heard. Brown emphatically denied that on the 21st of April last he had stated to Oliver that the reason assigned by the government for withdrawing bill No. 87 last session was because certain members refused to support it unless there was "something in it," some personal consideration. No doubt, Brown admitted, he had asked all the ministers for an explanation of the bill's withdrawal, and just a general explanation was forthcoming that the bill would not pass. He could not recall any circumstances in connection with these interviews. He could not recall any reasons given by Wells and Eberts or Prentice or Prior. If Oliver stated he had said anything else as to the government's reason for bill No. 87 being withdrawn, Oliver was "distinctly mistaken." He (Brown) did not recall having spoken to any members of the house with respect to the bill. It was not his practice to interview private members in connection with measures in which he was interested. He did not recall having given any such reasons to Shaughnessy. He had not brought copies of his reports to Shaughnessy on the subject, and they could not be got. Eberts had been acting premier at the time of the bill's withdrawal, and Eberts had told him the bill could not pass. He did not recall that Eberts had given him any reasons.

To McPhillips Brown stated that he had not understood that these grants would be cancelled in connection with the report that he (Brown) and Eberts were interested in the deal for utilizing the lands in question.

With respect to the Midway-Spence's Bridge line he had understood from Wells that this was to be made a matter of government policy, separate from any question of the delivery of these patents, and in no way connected with the question of the earned subsidy for sections one and three. With respect to bill No. 87 he could not recall any circumstances in connection. He could not recall having employed a solicitor. He did not recall going to the king's printer with it. He did not recall anything about it.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, May 13.—W. C. Wells, commissioner of lands and works, completed his evidence today at the investigation into the East Kootenay land scandal. He said that D. M. Eberts, the attorney-general, had pressed him to deliver the grants for the two blocks of land to the C. P. R. on his return from Montreal. Wells had then said: "If the grants were delivered the government would have to go." Eberts replied: "Let us go then." Wells' evidence implied that the attorney-general was at the bottom of the affair.

VICTORIA, May 14.—An interesting revelation of the differences in the British Columbia cabinet, preceding the spring of last year, was spoiled today by members of the special committee declining to let Eberts, who was on the stand, state what took place at the executive when the crown grants to the lands which the C. P. R. now claim were cancelled. Eberts said he was not invited to that meeting, nor did he know of it, but went into Wells' room and was told by Wells' private secretary that an executive council was being held. He went in, and as he did Dunsmuir said: "Now, Wells, tell Eberts what you have been telling me."

Eberts said Wells stuttered and stammered, and at that point the committee intervened, fearing he was breaking his oath of office. It had not been decided at adjournment whether to allow the statement or not, but as Eberts afterwards told his partner, Taylor, the committee will likely decide they are entitled to the same information.

Another interesting development today was the production of a memorandum designating the lands, which accompanied the order in council. Eberts said he had nothing to do with its preparation. Duff, who was cross-examined, drew his attention to the matter of delivering the grants, that of Eberts himself, which had evidently been pressed on to the document in a letter book when being pressed. Eberts failed to explain this seeming contradiction of his statement.

Eberts further held that he had a conference with Wells and Dunsmuir a short time before Wells left for Montreal, when the matter of delivering the grants was carefully discussed, and Wells produced the opinion of Mr. Hunter, now chief justice, in support of that of Eberts, that it was within the power of the executive to give the lands in question to the C. P. R. Wells was empowered to deliver the grants on the condition of building to Spence's Bridge being imposed. The executive had discussed the desirability of trying to secure the building of that line, but never intended that the grants should be withheld till that promise was given.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, May 14.—Attorney-General Eberts gave evidence today before the committee investigating the East Kootenay land scandal. He was pressed by counsel to relate what happened after ex-premier Dunsmuir informed him of Wells' statement regarding the efforts of the witness' partner, Taylor, to bribe him in Montreal. He said he had gone to Wells' office and found the other members of the cabinet holding a meeting, of which they had not informed him. Dunsmuir said:

"Wells, tell Eberts what you told me." Witness started to tell the story. He said Wells began to stammer and stutter. Then Helmecken, one of the committee, said witness had no right to disclose cabinet secrets. A lengthy argument followed regarding the scope of the minister's oath of office. Finally it came out that Eberts had told his partner, Taylor, of the attempted bribe in Montreal as related by Wells. Wells' rose and said he had given Eberts permission to tell his partner. This Eberts denied. He said he knew of no arrangement made before Wells went to Montreal that he was to ask the C. P. R. to build to Spence's Bridge before delivering the grants. He ridiculed the drawing up of grants to send to Montreal with a string on them. This Spence's Bridge road, he said, was a net of Wells.

It came out that Eberts' name was on the back of the description of the land to be embodied in the since cancelled grants. He did not know how it came there. After the committee rose he is said to have stated that the name had been transferred to the papers as a result of the copying of some other papers in the letter book, coincidentally with the particulars of the land. He will be again examined tomorrow.

VICTORIA, May 15.—Attorney-General Eberts is still on the rack. Duff finished with him tonight, but it is doubtful if McCauley will conclude tomorrow forenoon.

Today Eberts flatly contradicted the statement of Wells that Taylor wired him from Montreal suggesting a change in the subsidy of the British Columbia Southern to the Columbia and Western and of his replying, "Impossible." He also stated that several ministers, including himself, McInnes and Wells, favored an appeal to the courts to see if the C. P. R. action against some of the blocks was justified. His deputy, he said, thought the C. P. R. had a strong case. He did not know whether this opinion was submitted to the government caucus, which decided to rush through the repudiating bill.

McCauley and Eberts if he would sit in the cabinet with a blackguard such as he evidently regarded Wells, believing, as he stated, that Wells' statement about being approached in Montreal was false. He asked him why he did not resign, but the committee would not permit the question.

The chairman in answer to Premier Prior said the committee could not conclude on the date fixed, and it was therefore decided to notify members that the house would not convene again till the 26th.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, May 15.—At the legislative investigation in connection with the Kootenay land scandal, Attorney-General Eberts was on the witness stand all day and was under cross-examination by McCauley, counsel for Chief Commissioner Wells, but nothing startling was elicited and the evidence was mainly a repetition of Wells' story of the attempted bribe by W. J. Taylor, Eberts' partner, in Montreal. During the cross-examination it developed that in the opinion of the attorney-general the C. P. R. had a good chance of recovering from the province in connection with the non-delivery of the grants, if the courts were appealed to.

SIR THOMAS'S STATEMENT.

WINNIPEG, May 15.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R. company, arrived in Winnipeg this afternoon in his private car Manitoba. He is on his way to Victoria, where he will give evidence before the committee inquiring into the East Kootenay land grants scandal.

Sir Thomas was seen by a Tribune reporter on his arrival today, and in re-

ply to a question as to the probable outcome of the inquiry into the Kootenay land grants and the cause of the scandal he replied: "I do not know just what you mean by the B. C. scandal, although I notice that some of the Associated Press dispatches relating to the meetings of the legislative committee at Victoria have that sort of bearing."

"The greater portion of the land covered by the patents under discussion was 12 years ago reserved by order in council for the purpose of satisfying any deficiency in the land grant to the British Columbia Southern railway, provided for by an act of the provincial legislature. Six years ago the Canadian Pacific secured the control of the charter of the British Columbia Southern railway, and built the railway through the Crow's Nest pass. As a consequence, the British Columbia Southern railway became entitled to the land grant specified in the statute. The provincial legislature in 1894 or 1895, I think, voted a land grant to another railway known as the Columbia and Western for the construction of a line from Trail to Midway, the grant to be satisfied from the lands adjacent to the railway line in alternate areas, and any deficiency to be made up out of other lands under the control of the crown as represented by the province of British Columbia. In 1898 the Canadian Pacific acquired this charter also, and built the railway, which thereupon became entitled to the land grant. At the time came to locate the land and issue the patents, the British Columbia government claimed that a portion of the land in the southeast corner of the province that had been set aside as a deficiency block for the British Columbia Southern railway was not required to satisfy that company's grant, because there was sufficient acreage in other blocks without having recourse to this reserve in its entirety. When the government was required to cede the subsidy lands to the Columbia and Western company it was found that it would be difficult to provide the requisite area along the line of railway, and negotiations between the company and government resulted in the government issuing patents to the Columbia and Western railway company, these patents including the greater portion of the British Columbia Southern reserve that was not given to the latter company for the reasons that I have explained. Subsequently the government undertook to cancel some of these patents, in contravention, we claim, to our legal right to the land. Reasons have been advanced by the government to justify their action, and I will refer to these as they come before the committee to give evidence before a committee of the legislature, and I naturally prefer not to discuss points upon which my testimony will be given.

"I am now confining myself to facts which are not controverted. We have always disputed the right of the British Columbia government to cancel these patents of its own motion, and have contended that the lands in question became vested in our company from the time of the actual issue of the patents, and at the time the British Columbia legislature at its present session passed the act which has occasioned the present controversy—that is, the act revoking our patents—the Columbia and Western company should be allowed to stand in its own right in the courts of British Columbia, for the purpose of testing the validity of these patents."

VICTORIA, May 16.—A. E. McPhillips, member of the special committee, today extracted from Attorney-General Eberts the admission that the latter did not agree with the passage of bill 16, which confirmed the order-in-council cancelling the grants to the Columbia and Western. He said he thought it ill-timed legislation, and was still of that opinion.

McPhillips then wanted to know why Eberts remained a member of the government, pointing out that he was jointly responsible with his colleagues for all government business. The only reply Eberts would make to all questions of this character was: "I am a member of the government." He would not presume to say his opinion was the opinion of the government on the matter.

Eberts also would not express an opinion as to whether title had actually passed to the railway company, although McPhillips pointed out that the case had been stated clearly enough for outside counsel like Messrs. Hunter and McCauley to give an opinion. Eberts said he was not sufficiently in possession of the facts to express an opinion on what was really a legal point.

Eberts was also closely questioned in order to get him, if possible, to reconcile Wells' reply to a question in the house, that no crown grants had been prepared but not delivered, with Eberts' statement in the preamble of bill 16, that the crown grants had been prepared, sealed, and duly executed. He said that Wells' answer was a cloudy one, but further than that he would not go, and would not state that it was contrary to the facts.

Eberts will be further cross-examined on Monday, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is expected to go on the stand on Tuesday.

There is a report current today that yesterday the lieutenant-governor returned to the ministers unsigned a batch of orders-in-council which had been presented for his signature. If this is so, it would indicate the beginning of the end.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, May 16.—Attorney-General Eberts was examined again today before the investigation into the East Kootenay land scandal. In his evidence he said he was opposed to bill 16, cancelling the crown grants for the land in question. He thought it was ill-timed legislation. He would not express an opinion as to whether there had been delivery of the grants. The investigation will be continued on Monday as the legislature being again adjourned. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will arrive on Monday night, to give evidence on Tuesday.

The Weekly Rosland Miner contains all the news of the Kootenays. Read it and be convinced. Send it to your friends in the East.

law prohibiting spitting on the sidewalk of the town.

Strafford coal dealers have been notified that no hard coal can be delivered to them in May.

Robert Hamilton is under arrest at Winnipeg on suspicion of having committed the many burglaries recently in that city.

A Montreal syndicate has purchased 90 acres of land on the outskirts of Edmonton, N. W. T., at an average of \$100 an acre.

Miss Marion Hutchinson, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was unwarrantably arrested in connection with the Burdick mystery, has refused an offer of \$1000 a month to go on the variety stage.

Dr. J. M. Harper, inspector of the Protestant superior schools in the province of Quebec, has resigned.

Relatives of six of the twelve men who were burned to death in the Dexter railway disaster have been found.

George F. Kay of Uxbridge has accepted the position of first assistant in the geological department of the Clergue works at the Soo.

Rev. J. H. Moorehouse, rector of Christ church, London, is dead. He had been in the ministry for twenty-five years and at London for ten.

A. H. Dymond, principal of the Ontario Institute for the Blind at Brantford for the past twenty years, passed away recently. He had been ill with pneumonia for two weeks.

Two little children from the country wandered into a drug store at Sandwich and asked a man whom they knew to be a doctor the question, "Do you think I have smallpox?" Examination disclosed that it was just breaking out on them.

TELEGRAPH FROM THE POLE.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

Polar enthusiasts have had unexpected encouragement of late by Marconi's invention of wireless telegraphy, and hope by its assistance to find their way to the goal that has for so many years been merely an ignis fatuus to lure them to death among the snows of the arctic regions. The latest plan of these "rainbow chasers" has been suggested by Capt. Arthur McGray, former navigation officer of the steamer St. Louis, whose name and position command for him a hearing. Of him and his plans the Army and Navy Journal has this to say:

"He proposes to bring to the aid of arctic exploration two modern factors—the moneyed syndicate and wireless telegraphy. The syndicate is to furnish capital sufficient to furnish a fleet of ten specially constructed arctic steamers like the Fram. These are to be taken as near to the pole as possible and distributed equidistant along a line drawn from Cape Chelyuskin, on the Taimur peninsula of Siberia, to Cape Prince of Wales, in Alaska, and left fast in the ice, to be carried with it in its northward drift. These vessels are to be kept in constant communication by wireless telegraph with each other and with the newly erected wireless station on Peterman land. This will make it possible to extend help to any one of the fleet that may get into trouble, and to open a possibility of escape for its crew in case of extremity.

"Captain McGray believes that the pole is surrounded by land, and when this land is reached it will be found to be covered with comparatively smooth ice, over which a dash can be made to the pole, the advancing sledges paying out a telegraph cable to keep up communication with their rear. This method of gradual advance by vessels in company and in constant communication would produce scientific results entirely impossible to a crew of exhausted men who might by some miracle of possibility return alive from a bold dash for the pole.

"But it requires from \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 to carry out this scheme, and where is the money to come from? Captain McGray proposes that it be furnished by ten multimillionaires, each of whom shall equip a ship bearing his name and commanded by an officer of his choice. The fleet to be commanded by a naval officer. It is a beautiful and hopeful scheme, provided the millionaires can be obtained, but we know of none who combine the required wealth and public spirit with the necessary zeal for arctic exploration.

"His plan has great elements of possibility in it, but his scheme for obtaining the money to do it, he commands that he knows more about arctic ice and the fauna of the polar region than he does about the genus millionaire. They don't hunt in couples when it comes to seeking the rewards of generous giving."

WILD SPORT IN MAYFAIR.

Quite the latest society game is said to be "Bubbles." The players blow bubbles along a plank and over a miniature bridge. Bubble parties are to be the fashion this season.

Oh, no, we don't play ping-pong now. The racquet's reign is o'er. No more we mop our heated brow, While crawling on the floor. Even the veriest champion's play No longer makes for fame. The net and bats are stored away, We've found another game.

You take a pipe of common sort, Some soapuds in a jar, Two chairs—one tall, the other short— A plank, and there you are. It's made a most enormous hit, And "Bubbles" is its name, And if you try it you'll admit, It's quite a thrilling game.

It's seen at crushes, balls and fetes, Oh, would that I could pen The wild excitement it creates Among the Upper Ten. His nightly Bridge the Duke forsakes, The Marquis does the same, And blows his bubble till it breaks, It's such a jolly game.

And if you seek the reason why They play with such a zest, The constant puffing, they reply, Is splendid for the chest. It's quickly learned, and so refined, And here's its highest claim— It doesn't overtax the mind. That's why they like the game. —F. G. W., in London Chronicle.

It pays to advertise in The Rosland Miner.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

The Blaney team will leave Montreal on June 20, instead of June 27, as originally arranged.

An hourly mail service is talked of between Galt and Berlin.

Belleville board of education has decided not to build a collegiate institute. Cobourg firemen are asking for \$40 per annum from the town instead of \$20 as heretofore.

Wingham council has passed a by-

law prohibiting spitting on the sidewalk of the town.

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THE WORLD'S LANGUAGE

Judging by the report of the discussion at Belfast on an international language, Sir F. Bramwell and his friends imagine that the adoption of one particular language for international purposes is a matter of will, not of circumstance. Prince Bismarck thought so once. He wrote a dispatch to the Russian government in German. The reply came in Russian. He did not repeat the experiment nor the offence. It was not a matter of choice that Latin was the foremost vehicle of diplomacy, but of circumstance—that circumstance being the fact that Latin was the speech of ecclesiastics throughout Christendom, and they were the statesmen and diplomats of the nations. Nor was it the fiat of Louis XIV that brought French into the succession, but the fact that he—Le Grand Monarque—had secured ascendancy in the councils of Europe.

That being so, it is evident that the coming universal language must be English. Long ago two such observers, though otherwise very different, men as Grant Allen, the evolutionist, and Vambrey, the amateur dervish, came to that conclusion.

The international character of a language does not depend on politics, but on trade, and in that respect English takes the lead. Many languages are decadent. Not to mention inferior Asiatic, African and Red Indian tongues, the beautiful Italian and French are on "the down grade." Auguste Comte, like Sir F. Bramwell, thought that Italian would become international, and for this reason, that the speech which Dante spoke had never been associated with disgrace or defeat. But what business man would regard the knowledge of Italian as a part of his business equipment? And, for the same reason, French is being displaced as the international language. A precedent for the use of English in preference to French was established by the Bering Sea court of arbitration, which sat in Paris, where the whole of the proceedings were conducted in English. In the colonization of the world again, where is French? In the days of Cartier and Champlain it might have been reasonably prophesied that French would in the course of the ages dominate the new world from the St. Lawrence to Louisiana, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. But today, in less degree, the province of Manitoba, its unknown as a vernacular on all that vast continent.

The only European languages in competition with English for world-wide ascendancy are Russian and Spanish, but the weakness of their cases makes it only the more obvious that English will ultimately hold the field. It is true that Russian is the national speech of the millions which the czar rules from the Danube to the Yellow sea, but it is in itself an inadequate tongue for military, political and business purposes. Other languages having to be requisitioned for the expression of many ideas. Even in Central Asia the Russian government recognizes the utility of English, and has determined on the substitution of English for German as an obligatory subject of instruction in certain high schools. As to Spanish, there was a time when it was the language of every port, as English is now. Following in the wake of Cortez and Pizarro, Spanish became the vernacular of the South American continent, but today it does not hold its own anywhere. At Lima, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro it is insufficient for business purposes, English in addition being essential.

And how aggressive everywhere is English! It has driven out French along the great artery of the Mississippi and the Knickerbocker Dutch from the Eastern states; and it absorbs in the second generation, the German, Dutch, Russian, Scandinavian and Latin immigration of the whole United States and of the Dominion of Canada. It is practically universal in the southern seas, in Egypt, on the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, in India, the Straits Settlements and the ports of China and Japan.

It is circumstance and opportunity which are making English dominant throughout the world; but it is the inherent qualities—force and purity—which render it aggressive. In the instinct of morality Shakespeare and Bunyan, to take two typical classical writers, were one. In all their dramatic depictions and their psychological unveilings they ever showed that right-doing is the only good. Moreover, the language contains the literary wealth of all the world and all time. That which is refined and beautiful in Greek, mystic and reverential in Latin, and forceful in the Teuton tongue, all go to form "the speech ye speak yourself."

And what will universal knowledge of English mean to the world? Access to all that is best in the literature of the old world and the modern from Isaiah to Homer, from Dante to Shakespeare, and from Milton and Bunyan to Wordsworth, Tennyson and John Ruskin. The free thought, pure poetic energy, and moral intellectual force which are embodied in English are destined to recreate the whole family of man. No, neither Italian nor any other language current on earth, can displace English as the coming universal language. And doubtless there is a Divine Providence in the fact, for "thus the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the sun."—Sydney Robjohns in London News.

Result of A VER

Decision Jury a

(From the outcome of vs. Gooderham here yesterday, on Monday afternoon, when dict. Through interest has proceedings. Yesterday mention of the plaintiff testimony Counsel for plaintiff dressed the jury up of the case retired to deliberations. Their charges brought (incompetence) been proven, a. The jury all presentation of the very und for the jury hope that this jury included R. A. Hobbes, Simpson, R. A. D. Mackenzie. Addressing the tin said in part: "This has been its nature and what difficult proved to be there is a good apart from the earned, and I think that with you has been cond satisfactory to the fact that you rences which your powers of a mining d remarks large about matters a mill and generally you I do that it w for me to dwell shall give, the rections for you. "What is t Simply this: "I. Was the justified in d He says he v First, for gen to disobedie neglect of his ondy, for ge is somewhat b because capab construction. Now, what i a skill serv is laid down "When a skill "tist is applied "an emplo Quite apart, cunstances the case—the duty Now you will discharged the course, the m when a man put a case—t employ to grin ferent position of a railway responsibilities rule applies to Now, looking of view of m from incompe when a man willfully negle a manner as a disobeyers orde recourse but to not, of cours trivial disobec stance, that is, but if he disc protection of employer, the the difference case. Now, what these parties-tiff—when the order that t shall take h "Mr. Kirby's "in that mill "points. "could be go "derstood th the difficulty is your first it is set up b as the result had taken pla engaged by time he did being sugge or expecte mine: Accor simply that I mill generally Kirby's obje resentation t take no time order (?) "Mr. Kirby at all and it he wished w with all due ing him he time within and the pla

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That being so, it is evident that the coming universal language must be English. Long ago two such observers, though otherwise very different, men as Grant Allen, the evolutionist, and Vambrey, the amateur dervish, came to that conclusion.

The international character of a language does not depend on politics, but on trade, and in that respect English takes the lead. Many languages are decadent. Not to mention inferior Asiatic, African and Red Indian tongues, the beautiful Italian and French are on "the down grade." Auguste Comte, like Sir F. Bramwell, thought that Italian would become international, and for this reason, that the speech which Dante spoke had never been associated with disgrace or defeat. But what business man would regard the knowledge of Italian as a part of his business equipment? And, for the same reason, French is being displaced as the international language. A precedent for the use of English in preference to French was established by the Bering Sea court of arbitration, which sat in Paris, where the whole of the proceedings were conducted in English. In the colonization of the world again, where is French? In the days of Cartier and Champlain it might have been reasonably prophesied that French would in the course of the ages dominate the new world from the St. Lawrence to Louisiana, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. But today, in less degree, the province of Manitoba, its unknown as a vernacular on all that vast continent.

The only European languages in competition with English for world-wide ascendancy are Russian and Spanish, but the weakness of their cases makes it only the more obvious that English will ultimately hold the field. It is true that Russian is the national speech of the millions which the czar rules from the Danube to the Yellow sea, but it is in itself an inadequate tongue for military, political and business purposes. Other languages having to be requisitioned for the expression of many ideas. Even in Central Asia the Russian government recognizes the utility of English, and has determined on the substitution of English for German as an obligatory subject of instruction in certain high schools. As to Spanish, there was a time when it was the language of every port, as English is now. Following in the wake of Cortez and Pizarro, Spanish became the vernacular of the South American continent, but today it does not hold its own anywhere. At Lima, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro it is insufficient for business purposes, English in addition being essential.

And how aggressive everywhere is English! It has driven out French along the great artery of the Mississippi and the Knickerbocker Dutch from the Eastern states; and it absorbs in the second generation, the German, Dutch, Russian, Scandinavian and Latin immigration of the whole United States and of the Dominion of Canada. It is practically universal in the southern seas, in Egypt, on the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf, in India, the Straits Settlements and the ports of China and Japan.

It is circumstance and opportunity which are making English dominant throughout the world; but it is the inherent qualities—force and purity—which render it aggressive. In the instinct of morality Shakespeare and Bunyan, to take two typical classical writers, were one. In all their dramatic depictions and their psychological unveilings they ever showed that right-doing is the only good. Moreover, the language contains the literary wealth of all the world and all time. That which is refined and beautiful in Greek, mystic and reverential in Latin, and forceful in the Teuton tongue, all go to form "the speech ye speak yourself."

And what will universal knowledge of English mean to the world? Access to all that is best in the literature of the old world and the modern from Isaiah to Homer, from Dante to Shakespeare, and from Milton and Bunyan to Wordsworth, Tennyson and John Ruskin. The free thought, pure poetic energy, and moral intellectual force which are embodied in English are destined to recreate the whole family of man. No, neither Italian nor any other language current on earth, can displace English as the coming universal language. And doubtless there is a Divine Providence in the fact, for "thus the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the sun."—Sydney Robjohns in London News.

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A VERDICT FOR \$1600

Result of the Suit of Hopkins vs. Gooderham et al.

Decision Reached by the Jury at Yesterday's Sitting.

(From Friday's Daily.)

A verdict for \$1600 for plaintiff was the outcome of the action of Hopkins vs. Gooderham et al in the supreme court here yesterday. The hearing commenced on Monday and concluded yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned its verdict. Throughout the case considerable interest has been manifested in the proceedings.

Yesterday morning saw the examination of the plaintiff concluded and further testimony introduced in rebuttal. Counsel for plaintiff and defendants addressed the jury, the court's summing-up of the case followed, and the jury retired to deliberate for a couple of hours. Their verdict was that the charges brought against the plaintiff (incompetence and disobedience) had not been proven, and awarded him \$1600.

The jury also drafted a protest for presentation to the court complaining of the very uncomfortable seats provided for the jurymen and expressing their hope that this would be remedied. The jury included Alfred McMillan, foreman, R. A. Hobbes, J. P. Harper, M. W. Simpson, R. A. Allen, N. F. Townsend, D. Mackenzie and R. T. Evans. Addressing the jury, Mr. Justice Martin said in part:

"This has been a long case, and from its nature and circumstances it is somewhat difficult. I do not think it has proved to be to you a tedious one, as there is a good deal of interest quite apart from the persons themselves concerned, and I am glad to be able to say that, with one or two exceptions, it has been conducted in a manner satisfactory to you as to me. In view of the fact that this case relates to occurrences which are particularly within your powers of observation as residents of a mining district, I shall curtail my remarks largely, because I feel that about matters such as the operation of a mill and mill work and mining work generally you know so much more than I do that it would be quite unnecessary for me to dwell at length upon them: I shall give, therefore, a few general directions for your assistance.

"What is the issue in this matter? Simply this: "1. Was the agent of the defendants justified in discharging the plaintiff? He says he was justified in this course. First, for general misconduct in regard to disobedience of orders and continued neglect of his employer's business; secondly, for general incompetence—which is somewhat different from misconduct because capable of somewhat different construction.

Now, what is the general obligation of a skilled servant to his employer? It is laid down in the law as (reads) "that an employer is to be held responsible for an applied ability and skill." Quite apart from any particular circumstances that is the foundation of this case—the duty cast upon the plaintiff. Now you will inquire just how he has discharged that duty cast upon him. Of course the nature of the appointment must be taken into consideration: To put a case—the skilled artisan whom you employ to grind a knife is in a very different position to that of the chief engineer of a railway company who has great responsibilities cast upon him. The same rule applies to this case.

within a week. It all depends on whose view you take in this matter—if on the one hand the plaintiff is correct, that he was to go down there just as in an ordinary undertaking when a man is put in charge of property—without regard to any reason for facilitating matters—then that would have a great bearing on the case; but if, as Mr. Kirby contends, he did require these assurances and those assurances were given by this man that he had practical knowledge about this matter and was in a position to give it and would not otherwise have been engaged, as he had been in charge for several years and was agent for the people who were trying to sell—that is another view.

There are these two contentions, and if you adopt that of Mr. Kirby as correct under those conditions Mr. Kirby was entitled to expect something more than that which the plaintiff thinks was all the obligation which he undertook. Mr. Galt supported this view and drew attention to two facts particularly as showing that the plaintiff was not quite frank about them—first as regards construction—that whereas the plaintiff, who was then the agent for these parties, wished to insert a clause that that mill should be worked within a month—now, either he knew that that could be done, or else he was trying to entrap Mr. Kirby and was not acting in a proper manner; secondly, there is a lack of frankness in this matter. I feel almost ashamed to have to allude to the subject. So long as people in this country conduct themselves as reputable citizens it does not make any difference where they come from. It is immaterial whether some Englishmen speak with a drawl or whether some of our friends from the United States speak through their noses, or Canadians adopt the middle course and do neither the one nor the other—we will dismiss the matter from our minds.

You may retire, gentlemen. After three-quarters of an hour the jury returned and rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the charges brought against the plaintiff Hopkins have not been proved, and we award the sum of \$1600."

Mr. Hamilton contends that it is not reasonable that such an assurance should have been exacted, because Mr. Kirby was a mining engineer and had just as much opportunity as the plaintiff to acquaint himself with the condition of the mill and machinery, having gone down to the mill shortly before with the plaintiff.

These are the facts you have to determine. I don't say it will be comparatively easy now, but certainly not so difficult as before. Now, looking at what you would consider to be the duty of the plaintiff. He was general superintendent—answerable for every part of the mill. It is not denied that Mr. Kirby gave him carte blanche to run that mill as he thought fit. Under such circumstances of course a corresponding obligation arises for the man who was responsible, if competent for the work which he undertook to perform. You must decide whether or not that contract called for exceptional ability and power to direct and control generally.

He was called upon to display energy not misdirected, but a properly directed energy employed in a reasonable and sensible manner. That is your difficulty here in deciding what was properly done in the interests of the employer.

It was set up that the man was impeded by Mr. Kirby owing to not having been provided with a double shift, an assayer and other help. That he could not get his work started in proper time and in a proper way—that is something for you to say. I might explain the matter, but am not called upon to express my opinion—you have had more experience than I have in these matters. If you think, bearing all the conditions in mind, that Mr. Kirby was too exacting—did not make due allowance for this and for that, and that plaintiff directed his energies in a proper manner, then you will find in his favor. If, on the other hand, you find you cannot conscientiously say so and find that he has not shown himself worthy of the confidence placed in him by Mr. Kirby in the matter of important work, then you will find against him.

It does not seem necessary to enlarge upon that point—the weighing of the evidence is exclusively for you. I might weigh it one side or the other, but do not deem it necessary. If you think it important to reconcile the various evidence you put what weight you think best upon it. You are not obliged to rely upon the evidence of one man—you may believe any one, or two or three and disbelieve any other.

Now, what remains but the question of damages? Assuming now that you find that the plaintiff was not incompetent and did not misconduct himself, he then is entitled prima facie to the whole amount of the contract which he claims, subject to what will say hereafter. It is \$1628.50, which he claims on loss of salary; and \$200 for the month of December; but if you find that he has misconducted himself generally as distinguished from incompetence or being guilty of disobedience or wilful neglect, you will find against him, justifying his dismissal and no damages whatsoever. But if you find his dismissal was on the ground of what I might call a gradual incompetence which culminated on December 23rd—that on that date the patience of his employer was exhausted—then you will give him the amount for the remainder of that month.

.....If you find there was not any particular act on the day, then you will be justified in saying we will give him that amount.....At the time of his dismissal the difference between them was that he refused to take that nine hundred dollars. The plaintiff says "I want it all and will not take the \$900." The defendant says "At the time I offered you the \$700, but since you refused to take it I will give you nothing now." Mr. Kirby says, though feeling under no obligation at all he was willing to pay him—in order to save his face (?)—up to the 4th of January and to give him \$700 to endeavor to avoid a lawsuit and save the plaintiff harmless being dismissed from his occupation and give him an opportunity to start again. The plaintiff says he had done his best and was not prepared to give way. He must justify his stand before you.....Look to the contract itself.

Now, assuming that prima facie he would be entitled to the full amount, something remains: If a man is discharged, "instead of remaining idle he is at liberty to seek service under another employer, which would go in mitigation of the damages.".....Mr. Galt contends that he went away and made no effort at all of obtaining employment—it is not necessary that it should be exactly the same kind of employment.....It is not suggested that simply because you discharge a man he is to wait five years and then ask you to pay for it. You are justified in looking for some desire to get back to work as a man possessing some energy would look for it.

There is also another matter in this case in regard to the contract, respecting that \$300. There is a clause in the contract which says that the defendant will not be liable to pay the additional \$100 in case the operation of the mill be discontinued. That is a circumstance you have to take into consideration..... There is a circumstance which is in one way a small one, but which might be magnified to something greater. It has been spoken of as an onslaught on the plaintiff. I have reference to the remark of one witness that he could not do justice to Mr. Hopkins' drawl; you were told that there were a large number of people who were prejudiced. That is something which you and I will dismiss from our consideration in this matter. I feel almost ashamed to have to allude to the subject. So long as people in this country conduct themselves as reputable citizens it does not make any difference where they come from. It is immaterial whether some Englishmen speak with a drawl or whether some of our friends from the United States speak through their noses, or Canadians adopt the middle course and do neither the one nor the other—we will dismiss the matter from our minds.

You may retire, gentlemen. After three-quarters of an hour the jury returned and rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the charges brought against the plaintiff Hopkins have not been proved, and we award the sum of \$1600."

On the conclusion of the foregoing case, the action of Simpson vs. Miner was taken up. The suit is to recover damages for libel, plaintiff being represented by J. A. Macdonald and defendant by A. C. Galt. Counsel addressed the jury outlining the matter, and plaintiff Simpson went on the stand. His testimony was as to the proceedings in February last when he was arrested on the charge of arson. He explained the presence of coal oil on the floor by declaring it was inadvertently spilled through the upsetting of a measure by his little child, and later by the upsetting of a bottle by his clerk and the overboiling of a torch while being filled by a lad in the store. The string and cork coming up in connection with the case had been, he stated, a plaything for his child.

AWARDED \$200 DAMAGES

Verdict For the Plaintiff in the Simpson Libel Case. Two Hundred Dollars Instead of Ten Thousand Asked.

The jury in the case of Simpson vs. Roseland Miner Printing & Publishing company and C. E. Race awarded the plaintiff \$200 in the supreme court yesterday. Plaintiff's action was for \$10,000, but the jury concluded that his feelings were not lacerated to this extent and assessed damages at the figure specified.

The finding was worded in the following manner: "The jury find a verdict for the plaintiff and assess the damages at \$200. (Signed) J. W. Bauer, foreman." The award carries the costs of the action.

Yesterday morning the case was resumed at 10 o'clock and the evidence was concluded. Testimony was introduced for the purpose of showing that the defendant took considerable pains to procure all the information available on the case before writing the article complained of and that the editor in person penned the report for the express purpose of eliminating sensation. It was contended that the purpose of the article was to draw attention to a point of public interest, and that only fair and bona fide comment was gone into. Testimony was also introduced as to the attitude of insurance companies toward risks in Roseland. An attempt was made to show that the defendants made no effort to procure a statement from the plaintiff after his release from custody on bail, but it was pointed out that the release was not effected until a late hour, at which the newspaper office was congested with work, making it difficult to look up plaintiff.

The chiefs of the police and fire departments were placed on the stand to give testimony as to conditions at plaintiff's place of business leading to his arrest on the charge on which he was ultimately acquitted.

In the addresses to the jury, Mr. Galt for the defence spoke at considerable length. He drew attention to the nature of the alleged misstatements, maintaining that they did not emanate from malice, and were written with a view to commenting on a matter of public interest, within the meaning of the Act, in a fair and bona fide manner. He also placed emphasis on the public duty which a newspaper was obliged to discharge. For the plaintiff, Mr. Macdonald went over the article complained of in detail, reciting the innuendoes which the plaintiff considered should be placed on the

THE SUPREME COURT

SITTING HERE CAME TO A CONCLUSION LAST EVENING. VARIETY OF MATTERS DISPOSED OF ON CONCLUDING DAY.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The sitting of the supreme court in Roseland came to a conclusion last night. Mr. Justice Martin leaves today for Nelson, where the assizes open on Tuesday.

In Harris vs. English Canadian Mining company, an action involving a number of well known South Belt mineral claims, a postponement was entered to the October sitting of the supreme court. J. A. Macdonald appeared for plaintiff, R. W. Armstrong for defendants.

In Dora Clark vs. Frank Watson, a verdict was entered for plaintiff in the full amount claimed. The action was to recover some \$280 on a promissory note. J. S. Clute for plaintiff.

The plaintiffs in Boutbee et al vs. Pellant applied to the court for an assessment of damages in an action for which plaintiffs secured judgment several months ago. An award of \$3000 was entered for the plaintiffs.

Owens vs. Owens proved to be somewhat interesting, involving as it did valuable mineral claims which plaintiff, Owen Owens, asserted he conveyed to defendant Mary Owens, his wife, when seriously ill, on the understanding that they would be conveyed back upon his recovery. A verdict for the defendant was given, with the costs of the action. The award is subject to the stipulation that the defendant shall convey to the plaintiff upon the tendering of \$200 within thirty days the title to the U. P. mineral claim on Murphy creek. W. J. Nelson for plaintiff, J. A. Macdonald for defendant.

In the matter of the Land Registry Act with reference to deciding on the White Bear location, the question was adjourned for a fresh application with new affidavits.

Application was made to set aside the judgment for plaintiff in Blochberger vs. Young. The court decided against the applicant on two points, leaving the third to be referred to Chief Justice Hunter, who will also deal with the question of costs.

An argument on a point of law was brought up in Centre Star vs. Miners' Union, A. C. Galt appearing for plaintiffs, S. S. Taylor, K. C. of Nelson, for defendants. Plaintiffs contended that one of the contentions set up by the defendants disclosed no defence to the action. The ruling of the court was in favor of the plaintiffs on the point raised. Defendants were given leave to amend the statement of defence in some particulars. Costs of the day will be in the case.

Application was made by plaintiff in Notice vs. Grigor for payment out of court of deposits for security of costs. A. C. Galt appeared for plaintiff, and the application was granted.

GREENWOOD BOARD OF TRADE. Local Matters Dealt With at the Recent Meeting.

GREENWOOD, May 15.—At Wednesday's meeting of the Greenwood board of trade it was decided to meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month instead of weekly, until otherwise decided upon, most of the matters requiring the attention of the board having been dealt with. The three months from the middle of February to date have constituted about the most active period of similar length in the history of the board, which was organized in the summer of 1899. Included in the business transacted at Wednesday's meeting was the appointment of a committee to discuss with owners of high grade mining properties around Greenwood the best means of advertising them, so as to bring benefit to the town; an instruction to the secretary to again take up with the proper department the question of stocking Long lake with fish, and that of putting fish ladders where necessary in Kettle river and Boundary creek; and the appointment of a committee of three to attend a public meeting called to endeavor to organize an athletic association, members of the board being of opinion that the leasing and improvement of suitable grounds for outdoor sports would be in the interests of the city. Incidentally the subject of a weekly half-holiday for those employed in the retail stores, so as to give them an opportunity to participate in sports on a week day, was discussed, as too was that of early closing of business places.

THE KASLO TRIP. Lacrosse Club Will Be Accompanied by City Band.

Arrangements are being made to have the city band accompany the lacrosse club to Kaslo on May 24. The Roseland musicians will help to make the holiday lively in the only Kootenay town that is celebrating Empire Day.

TRAM SURVEY FOR KOOTENAY

Commences at the Mine and Terminates at Floyd's Siding.

Another Indication of Roseland's Activity This Summer.

Yesterday the survey for the Kootenay mine's tramway from the workings to the Canadian Pacific railroad was completed, and the next step in this connection will be the commencement of construction. Work on the plans for the structure are being actively prosecuted, and will be finished at an early date. Tenders will then be invited for the construction of the tramway, and this will be finished in sixty days from the date of the commencement of building operations.

The Kootenay's tramway is another of the important construction works on the list for the present summer. In the aggregate the list represents more activity in the direction of construction than the Roseland camp has witnessed in the past three years, and constitutes a sign of the times that cannot fail to impress the most casual observer. That the Roseland camp has emerged from its period of temporary depression is evidenced in the most unmistakable manner by the remarkable purchase of machinery and preparations for buildings on the part of the numerous mines. Every mining camp has experienced periods when the industry seemed to come to a halt—this has been the case in Roseland, but it is apparent by indications that speak more loudly than words that an advance has been commenced that will have an important effect on the future of the camp.

The Kootenay tramway will commence at a point below the lower adit tunnel, from which the ore mined in all the levels can be delivered by gravity to the terminal ore bins. The tramway will be automatic in operation, and run by the force of gravity, a considerable fall being secured in the mile and a quarter or thereabouts between terminals. The lower terminal is at the milk ranch siding, where a spur has already been graded on the north side of the track. On the south side of the main line a siding is already in existence for the use of the milk ranch. One of the spans in the tramway will be almost 2500 feet in length, thereby avoiding some of the difficulties that have presented themselves in connection with the right of way, which has now been definitely arranged. The point on the railroad selected for the terminal offers several advantages. The grading is ready to hand and the location is sufficiently close to Trail to permit of ore cars being handled by the switch engine from the Trail yards, which precludes the necessity of the ordinary ore trains breaking bulk between Roseland and Smelter Junction.

The tramway is designed to handle 300 tons of ore daily, and it is probable that soon after its completion the output of the mine will be increased to this figure.

A PAY DAY DANCE

DELIGHTFUL FUNCTION HELD AT MASONIC HALL LAST NIGHT.

A PLEASANT EVENING SPENT AMID PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS.

A delightful subscription dance took place at Masonic hall last night. The affair was described as a "Pay Day dance," and proved to be one of the most pleasant and successful of the season. The attendance was large, the music excellent and the surroundings charming. The refreshments served were recherche, and everything contributing to the pleasure of the guests was attended to handsomely.

A feature of the function was the dainty manner in which the hall and ante-rooms had been decorated and ornamented by the ladies instrumental in organizing the dance. Flowers, ornaments, handsome furniture and dainty table ornaments had been loaned liberally for the occasion, and in this respect the function establishes something of a record in the Golden City.

The dance was by way of a farewell to Misses Kinneer and Martin, who leave the city shortly, after some years' residence here. Both have been prominent and popular in social circles and last night's function was a pleasant recognition of the esteem in which they are held.

Graham's orchestra furnished music and were liberally complimented on its excellence. Among those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames A. H. MacNeill, Carl E. Davis, Arthur S. Gooderham, W. Ray Wilson, Dr. Kenning, J. Stiwell, Clute, George H. Dickson, Dr. McKenzie, William Thompson, J. Binns Johnson, James Hunter, Roland A. Laird and Charles E. Simpson. Mesdames Jenkins and Burke, Misses Martin, Kinneer, Billing, Webster, Gee, Elder, Boutbee, Shrapnell, Palding, Lockhart, Townsend and Smith.

NEWS OF THE COAST

Colonel Hayes, the American mining man, was sentenced at Victoria by Mr. Justice Drake, to two years' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences from Captain John Irving, in connection with the Nahmint mine. The colonel is, however, to be allowed out on bail pending a decision of the full court as to the validity of the indictment by the grand jury. The amount of bail is fixed at \$10,000.

Caesar Bueonotti, a well known member of the Italian colony of Nanaimo and who has resided there for the last twenty-two years, has fallen heir to a fortune of three million francs. The news came to Nanaimo in some Italian papers which contain the account of the death of the Bishop of Constantinople, who was a brother of Bueonotti's. The bishop's death occurred a month ago and now the terms of his will have been made public. Bueonotti was for many years employed in the mines and also acted as interpreter in the courts for the members of the Italian colony. He left town recently and is understood to be on a trip to San Francisco.

The Union Steamship company of New Zealand have secured the government subsidies for the transportation of the British mails. This company operates the Canadian-Australian line. If the subsidies had been secured by the rival line, the Oceanic Steamship company of San Francisco, it is almost certain the Canadian line would have been discontinued. As it is likely that a new modern steamer will be placed on the Sydney-Victoria run.

Ten thousand tons of steam coal from Japan will be landed in Vancouver within 30 days for the use of the steamships operated by the Canadian Pacific railway. The importation of this coal is rendered necessary by the strike of the Inland miners. The coal will last three months. All coal used on this side by C. P. R. steamers will continue to come across the Pacific for the present.

The Yreka Copper company on Vancouver Island, intends to raise the necessary funds for the opening of the Superior group of claims which border on the Comstock, the property which is now being operated. It is pointed out that the Superior group, while somewhat more inaccessible than the Comstock, has always been considered the richer and once opened up is expected to give better returns. An aerial tramway will be put in and the property put on a shipping basis as soon as possible.

Classes from the Victoria schools have begun their visits in charge of teachers, to the various factories of the city. They have, amongst other places, visited biscuit and ice factories, bedstead, furniture and stove works and clothing establishments. The girls take many notes, with a view to the subsequent essays required; the boys, as a rule, though fairly observant, do not usually make such records in refreshment of memories.

At a meeting of the Vancouver board of the Provincial Mining Association, the following resolution carried: "This association regrets the action of the mining committee of the legislature in resolving not to recommend the amendment of the mining acts this year. Yet it cannot but believe that the government will do all in its power to accomplish the objects of the mining convention, which met in Victoria last February, and that, notwithstanding the action of the committee, it will yet favorably consider the proposed amendments."

There is likely to be a hard fight put up for the possession of the Capilano river. J. G. Woods has secured a lease of the river under the Rivers and Streams Act from the provincial government for purposes connected with his eight-mile flume. The protest from the North Vancouver council against the concession came too late. Now the owners of property on both sides of the river claim ownership of the river.

The first break in the ranks of the strikers occurred on Tuesday at Cumberland. Five men signed an agreement to work two years at \$4 per day. Nine miners officials and company men from Ladysmith were taken up by a special trip of the steamer City of Nanaimo to take the places of the strikers.

On board the R. M. S. Aorangi, which was due to arrive at Victoria on Thursday, are 268 passengers for British Columbia and overland passengers. From Brisbane she carried 83 first class, 75 second class and 80 steerage passengers, the remainder having been picked up at Suva and Honolulu.

Patnarnig Mine Places an Order for New Winding Machinery. The Patnarnig mine, in the Wilmer district, placed an order here yesterday for a new and more powerful hoist than the one now in use. The new winding plant will expedite the development of the lower workings of the mine, which are understood to be showing up well. The manager of the Patnarnig has criticised the statements credited to Charles Estmere in respect to the property and the district generally.

TO CURE A COULD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

splitting on the side-
dealers have been
hard coal can be de-
in May.
ton is under arrest at
suspicion of having com-
burglaries recently in
indicate has purchased
on the outskirts of
W. T., at an average of
Hutchinson, of Buffalo,
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refused an offer of \$1000
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arper, inspector of the
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ebec, has resigned.
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Moorehouse, rector of
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d, principal of the On-
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at twenty years, passed
He had been ill with
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children from the country
a drug store at Sand-
a man whom they
doctor the question, "Do
have smallpox?" Exami-
the fact that it was
at on them.

FROM THE POLE.
(Chicago Chronicle.)
ists have had unexpect-
ed of late by Marconi's
wireless telegraphy, and
stance to find their way
has for so many years
ignis fatuus to lure them
the snows of the arctic
test plan of these "rain-
has been suggested by
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the steamer St. Louis,
position command for
Of him and his plans
Navy Journal has this to
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two modern factories
indicate and wireless te-
syndicate is to furnish
to furnish a fleet of
constructed arctic steam-
trams. These are to be
to the pole as possible
equi-distant along a line
ape Chelyuskin, on the
of Siberia, to Cape
in Alaska, and left
to be carried with it in
drift. These vessels are
constant communication
graphy with each other
newly erected wireless
erman land. This will
e to extend help to any
that may get into
open a possibility of es-
ew in case of extremity.
Gray believes that the
ded by land, and when
ached it will be found to
h comparatively smooth
dash can be made to
advancing sledges paying
able to keep up com-
their rear. This meth-
advance by vessels in
constant communication
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some miracle of possi-
lative from a bold dash
res from \$1,500,000 to \$1-
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oney to come from? Cap-
proposes that it be fur-
multimillionaires, each of
quip a ship bearing his
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cer. It is a beautiful and
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as great elements of pos-
ut his scheme for obtain-
he needs shows that he
about arctic ice and the
olar region that he does
as millionaire. They don't
when it comes to "seek-
of generous giving."

PORT IN MATFAIR.
est society game is said
The players blow bub-
blank and over a minia-
Bubble parties are to be
a season.
t play ping-pong now,
reign is o'er,
pop our heated brow,
ng on the floor.
est champion's play
akes for fame,
alls are stowed away,
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e of common sort,
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ne tall, the other short—
there you are.
ost enormous hit,
e" is its name,
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ushes, balls and fetes,
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ment it creates
pper Ten.
idge the Duke forsakes,
does the same,
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olly game.
th the reason why
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rned, and so refined,
s highest claim—
tax the mind,
they like the game.
s, in London Chronicle,
vertises in The Roseland

General News Of the Kootenay

EAST KOOTENAY.

The christening of the new steamer Parmigan, now plying between Golden and Windermere, has been postponed until the arrival of Mrs. Paulding Farnham, Mr. Farnham, a partner in Tiffany's, New York, and a man who controls the Parmigan mine near Windermere, has offered to present the steamer with an elaborately designed eagle, and the offer has been accepted. Mr. and Mrs. Farnham will arrive from the east early in July, when the eagle will be presented and the steamer duly christened.

Thomas Love, one of the best known prospectors in East Kootenay, but who for several years has had to keep out of the hills owing to advancing age, last week received news that the United States government had increased his pension as a Mexican war veteran to \$35 a month, besides granting him considerable back pay.

The Thompson company is now working eight men, piping having commenced last week on Wild Horse creek, and a large amount of very promising blue gravel is being moved. The Nip and Tuck commenced piping last Tuesday. As the water is rising rapidly in the creek sufficient water for the six-inch giant is obtainable.

The Ban Quon company has cleaned out the big ditch and will commence piping Saturday.

Everything now points to a large placer output this summer on Wild Horse creek.

R. O. Jennings is now engaged in making preparations for the development of the Deane mine, which is situated near the North Star. Operations have commenced with a force of three or four men. There is a fair showing of ore on the property, which is expected under development to make a mine.

The Kootenay river is rapidly rising. At Fort Steele the river has come up three feet during the past week. The rise at present is almost entirely from the St. Mary's river.

Messrs. Trow and Boynton, owners of a placer lease on Perry creek, have secured additional ground by bonding from Gus Thies a half-mile strip adjoining their ground. A small cash payment was made, the balance to be paid in May, 1904.

The Crow's Nest Pass Lumber company has completed cutting logs and closed down all camps. About 15,000,000 feet of logs were cut during the past winter. The drive on the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers will commence as soon as the rivers are in condition.

THE SLOCAN.

Work on the Hartney is progressing favorably.

Alnos Thompson is doing some ground sluicing on the Glacé.

The shingle mill at Slocan City is getting in shape to buzz.

Saving was started at the mill at the head of Slocan lake last week.

Miss Skinner, who was quite well known in New Denver a few years ago, has recently graduated as an M. D., with gold medal honors, from McGill university.

The force of men who have been working all winter at the Myrtle, near Slocan City, came down the hill last week, being forced to quit by the surface water.

Miss Bessie Tipping, well known in New Denver, was married at Phoenix last week to Thomas McNeish of Slocan City. Mr. and Mrs. McNeish will reside at Slocan City.

Work at the Wakefield is progressing on a large scale.

While the erection of the Arlington mill has not yet been definitely planned, there is every reason to believe that it will be built this summer. The final test on the ore is now in progress at Spokane by Prof. Parks.

Two hundred feet of drifting is to be done on the Black Prince by Jack Kinman and Hugh Cameron during the next sixty days. The work is being done under an arrangement entered into between the owners and Sidney Norman.

A few men have been sent up to the Ruth to prepare the bunk house and other buildings for a force of miners. The property will be started up in a short time.

Harry A. McAlpine is C. P. R. agent at Sandon.

The Ivanhoe mill has been started on a short run.

A rich strike of over four feet of solid ore was uncovered on the Empress, near Bear Lake, last week. This property is located below the rich Silver Glimmer and is owned by Major Van Kirk. He has been working himself on the property for some time, and from indications a week ago expected to strike the vein any time. The Empress is a dry ore property, and the vein uncovered is very rich in silver.

Many are of the opinion the new find is a continuation of the lead struck on the Silver Glimmer, which has been a producer from the grass roots. The ore recently taken out of this property assayed 600 ounces silver to the ton.

The Slocan Star reports intention shortly to commence the erection of a zinc concentrating, roasting and magnetizing plant, the plans for which are nearly complete. The Byron N. White company is applying for water rights on Sandon creek to furnish the necessary power. The difference in altitude from starting to returning point is 400 feet and ample power will be secured.

Doan's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies seek four droppings for Doan's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and injections are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 50c per box; No. 2, 75c; No. 3, \$1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price and two-cent stamp. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. For No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by a responsible Druggist in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Steadman Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

The application will be given a hearing before the commissioner on the 8th of June, and when granted construction will follow. The company has enough zinc ore blocked out to ensure operation for an indefinite period when the plant is ready for use. The ore is rich in silver values and contains a good percentage of lead, and by the process of milling the values will be mostly all extracted from the zinc. There are many other improvements contemplated by the company to commence before long, and the coming season promises to be one of the busiest in the history of that rich property.

REVELSTOKE AND THE LARDEAU.

A big strike of four feet of shipping ore was one of the early sensations of last week. The ore, which is gray copper and carbonates, was made in the south drift well on the Lucky Boy ground. After the strike had been reported samples of the ore were tested and the gray copper portion, which comprises the greater part of the new strike, ran 1500 ounces silver to the ton. The new strike is one of the most important ever made in the Lardeau, for in the find there is not only quality but quantity also.

The Revelstoke Lumber company has all its winter's cut, over three million feet of logs, now secure in the boom at the Big Eddy mill. The company has now sufficient logs to keep the mill cutting all summer. The company has just started a new camp in its limits up the river, supplies are being forwarded and another drive of logs will be sent down to the mill before long water this fall.

The Fred Robinson Lumber company has just about completed extensive improvements which will increase the output of the mill to fully double its former capacity. The same company is enlarging the Comaplex mills and making extensive improvements preparatory to a large cut this summer and next winter.

The Arrowhead Saw Milling company, of which James Taylor is the local manager, is making improvements to the mills opposite Arrowhead with the prospects for a big year's cut.

The Arrowhead Lumber company is building one of the largest mills in the interior of British Columbia and is now rushing the work of construction at Arrowhead.

The Revelstoke saw mills will have their big markets in the east. The prairie country is filling up rapidly with the very best of immigrants, and the lumber required to house the multitude is impossible of conception. The prairie market is a big one and gives every promise of a further expansion.

A very important deal has been closed whereby the Horseshoe, one of Trout Lake's most promising properties, passes into the hands of Philadelphia parties. The deal was put through by Geo. W. Stand, manager of the Ethel and Lucky Boy. The property changed hands at \$16,000, and last week the first payment of \$5000 was paid to the vendors, Messrs. Hillman, McCarter and Craig. The balance is to be made in two payments of \$5500 each. The first of these falls due on October 1st next and the final one on April 15th, 1904.

W. Butler purchased John Derose's interest in the Lucky Jack. It is Mr. Butler's intention to continue sinking on the lead as soon as the water in the shaft, caused by the melting snow, drains away sufficiently to permit operations being carried on.

Messrs. Ernest & Starkey put a force of men at work on the Goldfly, a promising Lexington mountain property. The lead, which is well defined, is covered with a heavy iron capping, and the work at present will consist of sinking on the lead to ascertain its dip, after which a tunnel will be driven to tap the ore body. The Goldfly should, with the work draughted out, prove a valuable property in a few months hence.

The Northwestern Development syndicate, left Camborne last week with the third gold brick since the stampmill started crushing. The brick was valued at \$1600, and is the result of a seventy-five hour run on 85 tons of ore from the Gold Finch. It is stated that when the plates become seasoned better values would be saved and, in fact, the last run shows quite an increase over the former one.

THE BOUNDARY.

James Petrie, a former resident of Grand Forks, recently passed the government examination at Victoria qualifying him as an electrical and steam engineer. He has been awarded a first class certificate. He is employed as engineer at the compressor house at the Granby mines.

The Kettle River mining district promises to be one of the most lively in the northwest this summer. It is remarkable how many mines and prospects are to be worked this year, and the confidence the owners have in their properties turning out to be producing mines. The proximity of the district to the Boundary smelters has had the effect of making mining men look favorably upon the locality.

Greenwood's assessment roll recently returned to the city council showed the total assessed value of land to be \$755,905, and improvements \$440,050. This is over \$140,000 less than the total assessment last year.

F. T. Walker, manager at Grand Forks of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been promoted to the management of one of the Vancouver branches of that bank.

The Granby expect to start the fourth furnace shortly. Arrangements have been made to secure an extra supply of coke which will be shipped in by the Great Northern, whose trucks will be temporarily connected with the Kettle Valley line.

CARIBOO.

In another week, or soon after, barring accidents, the bedrock gravels of

Willow river should be bared to the view of Manager F. C. Laird, who has been trying for some years to see them from the bottom of a safe shaft.

The Forest Rose has the distinction of being the first mine to turn on the water this season. Messrs. Fry & Innis, both well known Cariboo miners, are the owners.

In another week all the hydraulic mines in the neighborhood of Barkerville should be plying.

Angus McPherson, in charge of the operations at the National Hydraulic, is pushing the bedrock tunnel commenced last year, and as the rock is getting softer the indications are that they will break through the bedrock rim into the gravel, and will then lay a flume in the tunnel and begin plying.

Jim Deacon has commenced piping on the McLean claim, Quesnel river, which he purchased last winter.

The boring operations commenced by the Cariboo Consolidated, Limited, on the Eleven of England, Lightning Creek, are proceeding very satisfactorily. Already two holes have been driven to bedrock and another started. Joe Windler, for the last two seasons foreman of the Cariboo Goldfields plant, is foreman of this work, and is making a success of handling the boring rig.

B. A. Lasell has commenced work on Cunningham and China creeks, and will be ready to pipe as soon as the water starts.

It cannot be said for a certainty yet whether the water will hold out as last year or be short. The indications at present are that it will hold out and give a very good run. The snowfall is an average for the last two years.

THE STOCK MARKET

The past week has seen a considerable increase in activity and a fair degree of strength in the market. Rambler-Cariboo was the leader in point of strength, selling up to 42, but it sagged a little at the close. Mountain Lion went from the neighborhood of 15 up to 22, selling back the last day to 21, very few shares in all changing hands.

Cariboo McKinnay has been steady around 12, quite a few shares selling about that price. White Bear was active, but with very little change in the price, which has stood about 41-4. Giant is steady at 21-2 with few sales. Payne has shown some weakness, selling yesterday down to 141-2.

Stock	Price	Change
American Boy	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ben Hur	5 1/2	4 1/2
Black Tail	5 1/2	4 1/2
Canadian Gold	5 1/2	4 1/2
Cariboo McK (ex-div)	12	3 1/2
Centre Star	31	29 1/2
Fairview	6 1/2	5 1/2
Fisher Maiden	3	2 1/2
Giant	21	2 1/2
Granby Consolidated	25.50	24.50
Lone Pine	1 1/2	1
Morning Glory	1 1/2	1
North Star	22	20
Mountain Lion	15	10 1/2
Payne	14	14
Quilp	22	22
Rambler-Cariboo	45	40
Republic	4	3
San Pol	5	3
Sullivan	4 1/2	4
Tom Thumb	4 1/2	3 1/2
Waterloo (Ass. paid)	14 1/2	12 1/2
White Bear (Ass. paid)	4 1/2	4 1/2

Stock	Price	Change
Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 41c; 2000, 42c; 3000, 43c; 4000, 44c; 5000, 45c; 6000, 46c; 7000, 47c; 8000, 48c; 9000, 49c; 10,000, 50c		
American Boy, 1000, 4 1/2c; 2000, 4 1/2c; 3000, 4 1/2c; 4000, 4 1/2c; 5000, 4 1/2c; 6000, 4 1/2c; 7000, 4 1/2c; 8000, 4 1/2c; 9000, 4 1/2c; 10,000, 4 1/2c		
Ben Hur, 1000, 5 1/2c; 2000, 5 1/2c; 3000, 5 1/2c; 4000, 5 1/2c; 5000, 5 1/2c; 6000, 5 1/2c; 7000, 5 1/2c; 8000, 5 1/2c; 9000, 5 1/2c; 10,000, 5 1/2c		
Black Tail, 1000, 5 1/2c; 2000, 5 1/2c; 3000, 5 1/2c; 4000, 5 1/2c; 5000, 5 1/2c; 6000, 5 1/2c; 7000, 5 1/2c; 8000, 5 1/2c; 9000, 5 1/2c; 10,000, 5 1/2c		
Canadian Gold, 1000, 5 1/2c; 2000, 5 1/2c; 3000, 5 1/2c; 4000, 5 1/2c; 5000, 5 1/2c; 6000, 5 1/2c; 7000, 5 1/2c; 8000, 5 1/2c; 9000, 5 1/2c; 10,000, 5 1/2c		
Cariboo McK (ex-div), 1000, 12c; 2000, 12c; 3000, 12c; 4000, 12c; 5000, 12c; 6000, 12c; 7000, 12c; 8000, 12c; 9000, 12c; 10,000, 12c		
Centre Star, 1000, 31c; 2000, 31c; 3000, 31c; 4000, 31c; 5000, 31c; 6000, 31c; 7000, 31c; 8000, 31c; 9000, 31c; 10,000, 31c		
Fairview, 1000, 6 1/2c; 2000, 6 1/2c; 3000, 6 1/2c; 4000, 6 1/2c; 5000, 6 1/2c; 6000, 6 1/2c; 7000, 6 1/2c; 8000, 6 1/2c; 9000, 6 1/2c; 10,000, 6 1/2c		
Fisher Maiden, 1000, 3c; 2000, 3c; 3000, 3c; 4000, 3c; 5000, 3c; 6000, 3c; 7000, 3c; 8000, 3c; 9000, 3c; 10,000, 3c		
Giant, 1000, 21c; 2000, 21c; 3000, 21c; 4000, 21c; 5000, 21c; 6000, 21c; 7000, 21c; 8000, 21c; 9000, 21c; 10,000, 21c		
Granby Consolidated, 1000, 25.50; 2000, 25.50; 3000, 25.50; 4000, 25.50; 5000, 25.50; 6000, 25.50; 7000, 25.50; 8000, 25.50; 9000, 25.50; 10,000, 25.50		
Lone Pine, 1000, 1 1/2c; 2000, 1 1/2c; 3000, 1 1/2c; 4000, 1 1/2c; 5000, 1 1/2c; 6000, 1 1/2c; 7000, 1 1/2c; 8000, 1 1/2c; 9000, 1 1/2c; 10,000, 1 1/2c		
Morning Glory, 1000, 1 1/2c; 2000, 1 1/2c; 3000, 1 1/2c; 4000, 1 1/2c; 5000, 1 1/2c; 6000, 1 1/2c; 7000, 1 1/2c; 8000, 1 1/2c; 9000, 1 1/2c; 10,000, 1 1/2c		
North Star, 1000, 22c; 2000, 22c; 3000, 22c; 4000, 22c; 5000, 22c; 6000, 22c; 7000, 22c; 8000, 22c; 9000, 22c; 10,000, 22c		
Mountain Lion, 1000, 15c; 2000, 15c; 3000, 15c; 4000, 15c; 5000, 15c; 6000, 15c; 7000, 15c; 8000, 15c; 9000, 15c; 10,000, 15c		
Payne, 1000, 14c; 2000, 14c; 3000, 14c; 4000, 14c; 5000, 14c; 6000, 14c; 7000, 14c; 8000, 14c; 9000, 14c; 10,000, 14c		
Quilp, 1000, 22c; 2000, 22c; 3000, 22c; 4000, 22c; 5000, 22c; 6000, 22c; 7000, 22c; 8000, 22c; 9000, 22c; 10,000, 22c		
Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 45c; 2000, 45c; 3000, 45c; 4000, 45c; 5000, 45c; 6000, 45c; 7000, 45c; 8000, 45c; 9000, 45c; 10,000, 45c		
Republic, 1000, 4c; 2000, 4c; 3000, 4c; 4000, 4c; 5000, 4c; 6000, 4c; 7000, 4c; 8000, 4c; 9000, 4c; 10,000, 4c		
San Pol, 1000, 5c; 2000, 5c; 3000, 5c; 4000, 5c; 5000, 5c; 6000, 5c; 7000, 5c; 8000, 5c; 9000, 5c; 10,000, 5c		
Sullivan, 1000, 4 1/2c; 2000, 4 1/2c; 3000, 4 1/2c; 4000, 4 1/2c; 5000, 4 1/2c; 6000, 4 1/2c; 7000, 4 1/2c; 8000, 4 1/2c; 9000, 4 1/2c; 10,000, 4 1/2c		
Tom Thumb, 1000, 4 1/2c; 2000, 4 1/2c; 3000, 4 1/2c; 4000, 4 1/2c; 5000, 4 1/2c; 6000, 4 1/2c; 7000, 4 1/2c; 8000, 4 1/2c; 9000, 4 1/2c; 10,000, 4 1/2c		
Waterloo (Ass. paid), 1000, 14 1/2c; 2000, 14 1/2c; 3000, 14 1/2c; 4000, 14 1/2c; 5000, 14 1/2c; 6000, 14 1/2c; 7000, 14 1/2c; 8000, 14 1/2c; 9000, 14 1/2c; 10,000, 14 1/2c		
White Bear (Ass. paid), 1000, 4 1/2c; 2000, 4 1/2c; 3000, 4 1/2c; 4000, 4 1/2c; 5000, 4 1/2c; 6000, 4 1/2c; 7000, 4 1/2c; 8000, 4 1/2c; 9000, 4 1/2c; 10,000, 4 1/2c		

THE POOR DYSPEPTIC.
Is the Most Miserable of Mortals—Only Similar Sufferers Can Understand His Hours of Agony.

There is no mortal more miserable than the poor dyspeptic. He is never healthy, never happy—always ailing, always out of sorts. Every mouthful of food brings hours of distress—every moment of the day is spoiled and soured.

If you are a dyspeptic you know, the signs; the coated tongue, the dull headaches, the heartburn, the biliousness, the persistent torment after meals, the hopeless despondency. Any one of these signs points to indigestion. The one sure cure for indigestion is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new blood—that's the whole secret. Through the blood they brace up your strength, waken up your liver and set your stomach right. If you ask your neighbor you will find proof of this right at your own home. Mr. Charles Wood, Mars, Ont., one of the thousands of dyspeptics cured by the use of these pills, says:—"For upwards of twelve years I was a great sufferer from indigestion and nervousness. Everything I ate tortured me. I doctored almost continuously and used almost everything recommended for this trouble, but never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Words cannot express the good these pills have done for me. I am in better health than I have enjoyed in years before, and I have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail."

Bad blood is the mother of fifty diseases, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure them all, because they convert bad blood into good, rich, red blood, without which there can be neither health nor strength. Don't be persuaded to try something else—take nothing but the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent postpaid at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SPITZEE'S BUILDINGS

Work Commenced Yesterday on New Structures at the Mine.

Main Building 82x24 in Dimension—Company's Plans Outlined.

The first consignment of timber for the new Spitzee buildings was delivered on the property yesterday, and in the course of the next day or two actual construction will be under way. The contract for the premises has been let to John J. Wood, who is now collecting the materials as stated.

The main structure will be 24 by 82 feet, and will include the room for the hoist, a blacksmith shop and a water tank. The building shall occupy the site of the present shafthouse, which is to be razed at once to make room for the more commodious structures. The construction work will not occupy many weeks, and by the time it is well advanced the company will have its five-drill compressor plant on the ground ready to install. Meantime the hoist and pumps will be put in position, and the development of the mine will be continued steadily.

The work in the main shaft is practically completed, enabling the building operations to proceed without interruptions from blasting in the shaft between the surface and the 100 level.

When the new buildings and plant are completed, the extensive program mapped out by the company will be proceeded with. It is the intention to sink to the 200 level with the main shaft, and to turn off drifts at that point for the purpose of undercutting the ore bodies that have already been opened up to some extent on the 100 level.

The belief is that the vein will be found at the 200 level as strong or stronger, and with fewer of the intrusive dykes that somewhat hampered operations on the upper level. It will be remembered that on the 100 level it was found the Spitzee's vein was about 75 feet in width, with good streaks of payable ore distributed through the ledge matter. The theory of consolidation at depth is borne out by the experience gained in other mines of the Rossland camp where similar conditions exist. Perfect results in respect to consolidation may not be secured on the 200 level, but a marked improvement is expected, and the company's plans call for further sinking, so that the object will eventually be attained if conditions in the mine recalled those in other properties in this camp.

Meantime it is proposed to continue development on the 100 level, from which the payable ore shipped from the property in past years was extracted. The somewhat inefficient mechanical plant at the mine in the past restricted the underground area that could be explored, but with the new machinery the company can extend its operations over a considerable portion of the largely increased area of mineral land obtained under the reconstruction. In the course of the mining culminating last fall, the Spitzee shipped a number of cars of ore on all of which a profit was realized. The paystreaks were continuous and well defined and there seems no reason to believe that the stopping cannot be continued along with the development on the first level. The company will thus have an important source of revenue available, which it is proposed to utilize.

The course of the Spitzee will be followed with keen interest locally by reason of the general impression that it possesses the potentialities of a big mine, and one that will contribute in no small measure to Rossland's bright future.

MORE VANDALISM.

Homestake Mine Suffers from Inroads of Vandals.

Another instance of vandalism at unoccupied mine buildings has come to light in connection with the Homestake mine. A day or so ago it was discovered that persons unknown had smashed the locks on the headworks and forced an entrance. Within the building the vandals had lighted a fire of cordwood sticks in front of the boilers. Fortunately the floor at this point is of concrete, else the buildings would have been destroyed. As it is, surprise is expressed that a conflagration did not occur.

The vandals stole nothing of value, for the reason that all the engine bases, tools and other articles of a salable nature had been carefully removed and warehoused up town when operations were suspended at the mine a couple of months ago.

William Gray, general manager of the Velvet mine, is in the city for a few days on business.

W. A. Ward of Victoria, general agent of the Phoenix Insurance company of Brooklyn, left yesterday for the coast after spending several days in the city on business.

J. L. G. Abbott, city solicitor, is in Nelson on business in connection with the assizes.

D. F. Wilson of Spokane has joined the Spokane Falls & Northern Telegraph company here as operator.

The Rossland delegates to the Knights of Pythias convention at Vernon have returned. Noble Binns of Trail, past grand chancellor of the B. C. jurisdiction, has been appointed a delegate to the supreme grand lodge convention at Louisville, Ky., in August, 1904.

Don Thomas is suffering from an injured leg, the result of an accident on the Trail road, in which he was thrown out of his conveyance. Several hundred dollars worth of liquor went to the bad in the accident.

Captain George A. Ohren, United States consular agent, leaves tomorrow for the coast on a business visit. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Ohren, and will be absent ten days.

William Easels of San Francisco is in the city for the purpose of supervising the dismantling of the machinery in the old Philadelphia company's works on the Northport road. The machinery will be set up on the Cherry Creek company's property.

Jim Dumps gazed out on sidewalks hot
And looked in vain for one cool spot;
And vowed he ne'er again would eat
A lunch of heat-producing meat.
Once more has "Force" restored his wit,
Although 'tis hot, he's "Sunny Jim."

"Force"
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

makes comfort possible
on a sweltering day.

Helps Him to Keep Cool.
"Force" is a blessing to hot humanity. I find since eating it—and I want it every morning—that I am able to go through a hot day with much more comfort than when I used to eat heavy meat breakfasts. It has taught me how to live.
"R. B. CLAYBERGER."

McMILLAN BROS.
MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENTS
ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

CABLE