

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 improvement in conditions in regard to coke supplies at the smelters will have the effect at an early date of materially increasing the output of the principal producers, and this will bring the weekly output over the figure specified. It would surprise no one if the camp was shipping 10,000 tons of ore weekly within ninety days, in fact this seems the assured outcome of developments now under way.

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 Kootenay mine is increasing its output steadily, and will reach the 850 ton per week mark at a comparatively early date, to be further enhanced when the tramway now projected is installed. The White Bear's shipping operations up to the present time have in a sense been experimental with a view to testing the value of the ore bodies encountered in the lower workings. The higher grade ore bodies encountered in the upper workings have yet to be cut in the 850 workings, and when this is accomplished larger consignments of ore will be sent weekly to the smelters. The War Eagle and Centre Star mines may increase production during the summer, and it is practically assured that the Le Roi Two properties will figure much more extensively in the shipping list within the next ninety days than is the case at the present time. All these factors will contribute to swell Rossland's weekly tonnage into five figures.

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. It is assured that the camp will witness more construction work than has been seen in the past three years. Such operations on the part of mining companies are the best indications of confidence in the future that the community could desire. Everything points to a bright and active summer, although no great excitement is expected. Gradual and conservative development is looked for, and it is this that will contribute to the prosperity of the community on a substantial and permanent basis.

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

	Week.	Year.
Le Roi	3360	70,194
Centre Star	1230	21,473
War Eagle	1200	21,405
Le Roi No. 1	875	10,012
White Bear	80	267
Velvet	100	2,446
O. K.	25	25
Giant	335	335
Kootenay	290	735
Homestake	90	90
Totals	7735	137,139

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. Referring to conditions at the mine, Mr. Gray says: "Our ore bins are full and keep so. A recent discovery on the second level to the south disclosed over 75 feet of good ore the entire width of the drift. The total width of the shoot has not yet been determined, and the breast of the drift is still in ore. We expect to cut this shoot shortly. The third level is the furthest southern discovery made in the mine, and affords every reason to look for further possibilities for the lower levels, as well as for the Portland mine, that already has a good showing of ore 125 feet from our present workings."

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. After the meeting of shareholders on June 1st in Toronto the plans outlined for the property will take active shape. Meantime the development of the 850 level is continuing actively. The drift is in ore of good concentrating quality, and is being pushed ahead to intersect the higher grade ore bodies disclosed on the 700 level.

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. The management states that nothing of a nature justifying a public pronouncement has been ascertained as yet.

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 slope to open the extension of the rich Annie vein disclosed by the diamond drill on that level. This work is being prosecuted steadily. On the 300 and 500 levels high grade ore is being stopped. Diamond drilling is under way on the 900 level with a view to locating the extension of the Annie vein on that level. In the No. 1 mine the usual work has progressed without incident of special interest.

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. At the company's offices the preparation of the plans for the structure is proceeding vigorously. In the mine mining operations are being carried on steadily in various levels.

WAR EAGLE.—No special changes in the operations at the War Eagle are reported. The mining and stopping 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. At the Silica works, where concentration tests are being made, good progress is being made. Various reports as to the company's plans in respect to concentration works are afloat, but none of these have the authorization of the management.

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. As soon as the winding plant is installed, the company purposes resuming work in the shaft, which is to be continued to the 600 level.

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. The unwatering of the mine has been completed and excellent progress made with the work of straightening of the shaft, which has been under way for the past week. A fortnight should see active underground work under way at the property.

HUNGRY MAN.—The recent visit to the property of the New York people interested in the mine is regarded as significant of enhanced activity. The actual mining operations are now under way and good progress is being reported. The management is reticent as to its plans for the immediate future at this juncture.

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. It is expected that this will be overcome at an early date, and that the Giant will then be able to dispose of the ores stored in the bins and blocked out in the mine ready for stopping.

I. X. L.—The lessees are working steadily in the mine, and preparing a shipment of ore to be made at an early date.

O. K.—The lessee is operating steadily and is breaking ore for another shipment.

BIG FOUR.—Several men are at work prosecuting development in the lower tunnel.

JUMBO.—The surface work at the Jumbo is being continued, and considerable progress has already been made with the preliminary work. Managing Director Galusha is expected here this week with a view to arranging for additional work on a larger scale.

ST. JOSEPH'S.—No development of special interest is reported from the St. Joseph's property on Murphy creek. Work in the main drift is being carried ahead as usual.

CONTACT.—The management expects to resume operations at the mine at an early date, the conditions in respect to the trail from the railroad to Burnt Basin having improved materially in the past week.

UNION JACK.—Some work is under way at the Union Jack mine, a well known property at the west end of the Rossland camp. Particulars as to the nature of the operations are not to hand.

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

	Week.	Total.
Granby	8,101	127,323
Mother Lode	2,413	27,036
Snowshoe	1,680	11,640
Emma	210	8,008
B. C.	375	7,965
D. C.	25	2,532
Providence	451	451
Totals	12,784	186,363

It is said the American Steel Wire company is contemplating locating its Canadian branch at Port Colborne, instead of Hamilton, as at first thought.

KOOTENAY'S RICH ORE

Values Higher Than Expected—Fine Record Last Week.

Company Won't Adopt Pohle-Croasdale 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 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 stopping 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.

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-Croasdale 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.,

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 of the Provincial Mining Association 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 stopping ore. The workings are all underground and the company is not now stopping 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 406,931 for the same period last year, the increase being attributed to the removal of the canal tolls.

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 process under advisement, and 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 over 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 and McTaggart and Mr. Job, with three members of the Sons of St. George, has been formed to constitute a working committee to carry out the circulating library idea as soon as possible.
Rev. C. W. Hedley, M. A., explains the library position, stating that the cost balance of the institution is \$88.

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.

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

THE NATIONAL GAME. The lacrosse players are working hard to get into shape for the game at Kaslo next week, and the indications are

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; value per ton, less smelting charges, \$14.69; total value, less smelting charges, \$36,841; less copper adjustment, \$28; total, \$36,812, from which mining charges have to be deducted.'

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

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

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

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.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—The next meeting of the Woodmen of the World, will be held in its new hall on Queen street, May 20th.

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.

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.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The friends of Richard W. Bennett, Great Northern Express agent, will join in congratulations on the success that has attended the studies of his daughter, Miss L. R. Bennett, at the Presbyterian hospital, New York.

(From Sunday's Daily.) James F. Wardner, of the Cherry Creek Mining company, is registered at the Hotel Allan.

(From Sunday's Daily.) A. Bernard Buckworth, of Ymir, was in the city over night.

(From Sunday's Daily.) R. H. Anderson, superintendent of the B. C. mine at Eholt, is in the city.

(From Sunday's Daily.) W. J. McNab, a popular Nelson engineer, is taking the night Canadian Pacific run into Nelson during the temporary indisposition of Alexander Dow.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Harvey Heavener has wound up his connection with the local police force.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The walls are black with dirt, and the ceilings are hung with cobwebs.

(From Sunday's Daily.) "As soon as we get these off our hands," said one of the proprietors, "we are going to do a big thing in army tents. We can sell an army tent for \$15 that cost the government \$78.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Bring your friends and take supper at the Palace. The finest meal in town.

NEVER MIND THE KNOCKER.

Go ahead and make your play; Never mind the knocker. He is in every worker's way; Never mind the knocker. Everyone who seeks to shine, If successful, he'll malign; 'Tis of fame a certain sign— Never mind the knocker.

He strikes only those who climb; Never mind the knocker. 'Tis success he deems a crime; Never mind the knocker. When his hammer at your name, Then be sure you're in the game; 'Tis a species of acclaim, Never mind the knocker.

His low aim affirms his caste, Never mind the knocker. Fiercest storms most quickly pass, Never mind the knocker. When the knocker's course is run, When his jeers and scoffs are done, He'll be cursed by everyone, Never mind the knocker.

SHOP HAS RICH PATRONS. (Brooklyn Eagle.)

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, close to Centies slip.

The bachelor's hall of school-book poetry, "what a queer looking place it is," cannot be mentioned in the same breath with this one. Just one peep inside its narrow door is sufficient to give the horrors to any woman with a well regulated mind and orderly habits.

For upwards of seventy-three years this model of bachelors' uncleanliness and confusion has been in the heart of the New York business district. It has been mentioned, now and then, as New York's oldest curiosity shop. This is a decided misnomer, except so far as the shop itself is a curiosity.

Recorder Goff buys khaki overalls there to wear on his farm in Dutchess county, C. Oliver Iselin purchases blankets and sou'westers for his sailormen. Helen Goff buys rose jars to preserve the leaves that grow on her bushes at Irvington.

A number of friends gathered at the Canadian Pacific depot last night to bid farewell to Frank E. Holstead and Duke D. Winters, who left for Winnipeg, Man., and the best wishes of a wide circle of Rossland follow them to the Prairie province, where they will probably go into business. Mr. Winters will be especially missed in musical circles.

Samuel Tonkin, proprietor of the War Eagle boarding house, leaves this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Tonkin and five children, for the seat on route to Cornwall, where they will spend three months. Numerous Rossland friends join in wishing them a pleasant trip and happy reunion with old friends in the "tight little isle."

Born to the wife of John T. Bluff yesterday, a son. Mother and child are doing well. (From Sunday's Daily.) James F. Wardner, of the Cherry Creek Mining company, is registered at the Hotel Allan.

The same man operated in Nelson and at Moyie. The story of his experiences there is related as follows: "Daniel McKenzie claimed to be one of the miners who had been in the tunnel of the coal mine at Frank at the time of the slide. He had one hand tied up and stated that in escaping his hand was badly crushed by some pieces of rock. He also stated that he was the man who lost his wife and six children in the slide. His object in coming to Nelson, he said, was to find a married sister who is supposed to be living in the neighborhood of this city. He was uncommunicative regarding the slide, saying that it had been such a terrible affair that he could not bear to talk of it. He remained in Nelson till Thursday, when he pulled out for Rossland.

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Sealed tenders will be received by the clerk of the city of Rossland until 5 o'clock p. m. Monday, 18th May, 1903, for constructing a woman's bath on Washington street and Third avenue.

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.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.—The next meeting of the Woodmen of the World, will be held in its new hall on Queen street, May 20th.

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.

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.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The friends of Richard W. Bennett, Great Northern Express agent, will join in congratulations on the success that has attended the studies of his daughter, Miss L. R. Bennett, at the Presbyterian hospital, New York.

(From Sunday's Daily.) James F. Wardner, of the Cherry Creek Mining company, is registered at the Hotel Allan.

(From Sunday's Daily.) A. Bernard Buckworth, of Ymir, was in the city over night.

(From Sunday's Daily.) R. H. Anderson, superintendent of the B. C. mine at Eholt, is in the city.

(From Sunday's Daily.) W. J. McNab, a popular Nelson engineer, is taking the night Canadian Pacific run into Nelson during the temporary indisposition of Alexander Dow.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Harvey Heavener has wound up his connection with the local police force.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The walls are black with dirt, and the ceilings are hung with cobwebs.

(From Sunday's Daily.) "As soon as we get these off our hands," said one of the proprietors, "we are going to do a big thing in army tents. We can sell an army tent for \$15 that cost the government \$78.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Bring your friends and take supper at the Palace. The finest meal in town.

NEVER MIND THE KNOCKER.

Go ahead and make your play; Never mind the knocker. He is in every worker's way; Never mind the knocker. Everyone who seeks to shine, If successful, he'll malign; 'Tis of fame a certain sign— Never mind the knocker.

He strikes only those who climb; Never mind the knocker. 'Tis success he deems a crime; Never mind the knocker. When his hammer at your name, Then be sure you're in the game; 'Tis a species of acclaim, Never mind the knocker.

His low aim affirms his caste, Never mind the knocker. Fiercest storms most quickly pass, Never mind the knocker. When the knocker's course is run, When his jeers and scoffs are done, He'll be cursed by everyone, Never mind the knocker.

SHOP HAS RICH PATRONS. (Brooklyn Eagle.)

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, close to Centies slip.

The bachelor's hall of school-book poetry, "what a queer looking place it is," cannot be mentioned in the same breath with this one. Just one peep inside its narrow door is sufficient to give the horrors to any woman with a well regulated mind and orderly habits.

For upwards of seventy-three years this model of bachelors' uncleanliness and confusion has been in the heart of the New York business district. It has been mentioned, now and then, as New York's oldest curiosity shop. This is a decided misnomer, except so far as the shop itself is a curiosity.

Recorder Goff buys khaki overalls there to wear on his farm in Dutchess county, C. Oliver Iselin purchases blankets and sou'westers for his sailormen. Helen Goff buys rose jars to preserve the leaves that grow on her bushes at Irvington.

A number of friends gathered at the Canadian Pacific depot last night to bid farewell to Frank E. Holstead and Duke D. Winters, who left for Winnipeg, Man., and the best wishes of a wide circle of Rossland follow them to the Prairie province, where they will probably go into business. Mr. Winters will be especially missed in musical circles.

Samuel Tonkin, proprietor of the War Eagle boarding house, leaves this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Tonkin and five children, for the seat on route to Cornwall, where they will spend three months. Numerous Rossland friends join in wishing them a pleasant trip and happy reunion with old friends in the "tight little isle."

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THURSDAY. PROSP... Managing Millan... Outlook... erally... (From V... Anthony J... rector of the... Limited, left... after spending... ing into the ad... and the North... that time he... general manag... ingly busy, ma... looked into. I... program of wo... for the future... In answer to... Miner reported... said that he... his trip to Ros... in the district... With referenc... Mr. McMillan... in a position to... naturally first... rector and the... glad to state... Northport was... pressed the op... the results of... the company's... show a gratify... Asked as to... covery in a ve... 150 feet below... Le Roi, Mr. A... he did not fe... point at the pr... Mr. McMillan... Reveletoke, th... New York, and... don about the... all probability... land again in t... A number of... tion to see Mr... him bon voyag... panned him up... cuse further m... unfinished... FOR CHI... TRUSTEE N... STRONGLY... D... WANTS THE... TAINED A... P... (From W... "I do not kn... colleagues in th... soanly I favor... national holid... school children... yesterday when... ject of sports f... minion Day... the city cather... the city father... to assist to the... for prizes. As... Nelson was ask... subject. "In my opin... times. Trustee... 'First' to pass... inculcating a s... generation in... their native lan... taken of Domin... laudable end... "An interesti... ranged at slight... afford entertain... as amusement... moment I would... a program, but... difficult. "Let the ch... school hours to... sing the patrio... stand. Then... the Canadian... taining if acco... and the city s... speakers high... Galt could fill... might be intr... prizes. "At noon... to the children... prelated more... d'hot or the... ever had at ho... conclude with... end an illumina... The gallant... I believe gla... feature. I wa... patriotic conce... admission fee... and I know I... participate. "The funds... for sports and... could be prov...

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 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.

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.

A number of friends were at the station to see Mr. McMillan off and wish him bon voyage.

FOR CHILDREN'S DAY

TRUSTEE NELSON COMES OUT STRONGLY FOR DOMINION DAY FETE.

WANTS THE CHILDREN ENTERTAINED AND SUGGESTS A PROGRAM.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"I do not know the sentiments of my colleagues in the school board, but personally I favor some recognition of our national holiday—especially for the school children," remarked W. J. Nelson yesterday when approached on the subject of sports for school children on Dominion Day.

"In my opinion it is wrong," continued Trustee Nelson, "to permit the 'First' to pass unobserved. I believe in inculcating in the minds of the rising generation a strong and healthy sentiment of loyalty and patriotism toward their native land.

"An interesting program could be arranged at slight expense, and it would afford amusement for adults as well as amusement for children.

"Let the children be trained after school hours to sing the National Anthem, Harris' 'Land of the Maple' and 'The Maple Leaf Forever' or other patriotic songs.

"At noon a luncheon could be served to the children, and this would be appreciated more than a 'Palace' table d'hote or the finest meal the children ever had at home.

"I would suggest that the school children be assembled on the morning of the holiday at the Black Bear grounds and sing the patriotic songs from the grand stand.

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"At noon a luncheon could be served to the children, and this would be appreciated more than a 'Palace' table d'hote or the finest meal the children ever had at home.

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?'

"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 now, after which the balance of the works were running, and the cost of repairs was large.

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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.

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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 Rossland 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.

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 \$8,000, 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.

The Spitzee company has already placed an order for a five drill compressor, to be installed at the mine at the earliest possible date. The cost of the machinery is in the neighborhood of \$8,000. The company also contemplates the immediate installation of powerful winding machinery capable of going to the 500 foot level without further additions. The cost of this machinery, together with the necessary buildings, figures to a substantial aggregate, but the Spitzee will be enabled to strengthen its treasury materially through the sale of ore produced in the course of the development and mining about to be commenced.

W. L. Lury, 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 Rossland camp.

The siding to the White Bear mine may be from the Spokane Falls & Northern instead of the Canadian Pacific. Yesterday L. F. 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 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.

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 Rossland 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 \$5526.)"

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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 now, after which the balance of the works were running, and the cost of repairs was large.

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MINES FOR TANKS

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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.

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 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.

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.

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."

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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."

But if the fact admits them to a clearer even than Canada must remain United States if true. If, for example, steel industry of help of Canada Andrew's Pittsburgh have without Andrew seriously help Cape Breton within the ring of petition?

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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.

Naturally, the gaining over which gain bill. And parties concerned British taxpayer seem to have an aging unanimity reassured by mention that the ment of Ireland outlay in comparison number of years solely safe. The hope that

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 Northwest 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.

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.

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. Misener. 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.—under Supt. Cranbrook). Kimberley—One to be sent—under Supt. Cranbrook. Fernie—W. W. Esar. Morrissey—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.). Elkton—One to be sent (T. C. C.). Creston—One to be sent (F. B.).

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 & Shalish railway a year 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 4594, one of the famous pieces of land in question, was actually not under reserve. Premier Prior learned of this oversight too late 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.

Witness proposed 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 Crow'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.

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 Penticton. 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 Crow'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 recall 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 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.

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 Bettan, 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.

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 90 cents con-

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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 16 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 been connected with the bill No. 87 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. Greenhalgh 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. Greenhalgh 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 Dominion 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. He did not recall that he 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 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.

(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 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 this 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 those who had staked on one 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.

(By Associated Press.)

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 reply 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 it is with reference to these that I am now going to Victoria 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 identified in several actions 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 investigations 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.

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 be 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, is 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 "thrus the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the sun."—Sydney Robjohns in London News.

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.

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 factories—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 is a dash. It shows 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 raquet'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 bubbles 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.

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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 liable 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. The plaintiff, who 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 that 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.

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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 Rossland 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 \$300 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 cause.

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.

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. Rossland 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 noon 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 Rossland. 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.

various alleged misstatements of facts. He contended that the matter was not of a public nature, but in this was overruled by the court, who held that in a wooden town, such as Rossland is, any matter relating to fires was essentially of public interest. In summing up, the court dealt at length with the legal aspect of the case. The charge was generally regarded as unfavorable for the cause of the defence. Shortly before 5 o'clock the jury retired. About 7 o'clock they returned with the verdict as specified.

TRAM SURVEY FOR KOOTENAY

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

Another Indication of Rossland'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 Rossland 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 Rossland 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 Rossland, 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 Rossland 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.

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 Rossland 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 \$300 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 cause.

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 Rossland musicians will help to make the holiday lively in the only Kootenay town that is celebrating Empire Day. The existing unpleasant weather is rather disappointing to the members of the lacrosse club, who were anxious to get in the maximum amount of practice for the game with Nelson at Kaslo on May 24. The club will endeavor, however, to put on a good team, and will undoubtedly succeed in making a pace for Nelson that will assure a fast game.

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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 Kinmer 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, Kinmer, Billing, Webster, Gee, Elder, Boutbee, Shrapnell, Palding, Lockhart, Townsend and Smith.

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NEWS OF THE COAST

Messrs. A. B. Barker, J. H. Watson, J. P. Cosgrove, James Anderson, Kenneth Mackenzie, George M. Carmichael, Dr. Coulthart, Stanley M. Johnson, E. B. Dewdney, F. A. Paddon, E. G. Sutherland, A. W. Strickland, W. W. Hegeman, Stuart Martin, H. Paul Renwick, J. Stephen Deschamps, Eugene Croteau, E. W. Strout, R. Rolph Leslie, A. Ruff, A. G. Sorenson, Thomas P. Grant, Andrew G. Larson, Thomas S. Gilmore, Keith Lacey, J. M. Macdonald, Ernest A. Wilson, J. Emery and W. H. G. Fhipps.

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.

BUYS A HOIST.

Parnagian Mine Places an Order for New Winding Machinery. The Parnagian 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 Parnagian, has criticised the statements credited to Charles Estmere in respect to the property and the district generally.

TO CURE A COOLD 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
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FROM THE POLE.
Chicago Chronicle.)
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exploration.
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olar region that he does
as millionaire. They don't
when it comes to 'seek-
of generous giving.'

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 Theis 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 Tippling, 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 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.

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies seek four droggies for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and lotions are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 10c per box; No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 40c. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 2-cent stamp. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. For No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by a responsible Druggist in Canada.

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 piling.

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 piping.

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, but 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.

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 65 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 STOCK MARKET.

The past week has seen a considerable increase in activity and a fair degree of strength in the market. Rancier-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 McKinney 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 Name	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	12	10 1/2
Payne	15	14
Quilp	22	23
Rancier-Cariboo	45	40
Republic	4	3
San Pol	5	3
Sullivan	4 1/2	4
Tom Thumb	4 1/2	3 1/2
Waterloo (Asa. paid)	14 1/2	12 1/2
White Bear (Asa. paid)	4 1/2	4 1/2

SALES.
Rancier-Cariboo, 1000, 41c; 2000, 42c; 3000, 41-42c; 4000, 41-42c; Total, 2000.
American Boy, 2000, 41-42c; Mountain Lion, 500, 21c; Cariboo McKinney, 1500, 11-12c; Payne, 500, 14-15c; Rancier-Cariboo, 1000, 41-42c; Lone Pine, 5000, 11-12c; Total, 11,500.
White Bear, 3000, 41-42c; Morning Glory, 5000, 11-12c; Quilp, 1000, 30c; Black Tail, 2000, 5-6c; Total, 11,000.
White Bear, 5000, 41-42c; Centre Star, 1000, 30c; North Star, 1000, 11c; Morning Glory, 3000, 11-12c; Total, 10,000.
Cariboo McKinney, 2000, 11c; Centre Star, 500, 30c; Payne, 1500, 15c; Republic, 2000, 31-32c; Total, 6000.
Cariboo McKinney, 500, 11c; Centre Star, 2000, 29c; Payne, 1500, 14-15c; Fisher Maiden, 4500, 3c; White Bear, 1000, 41-42c. Total, 9500.

THE POOR DYSPPEPTIC.

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 and less 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.

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CABLES: "KENMAC," ROSSLAND. Bankers: Bank of British North America, Rossland B. C., and London, Eng. Bedford McNeill, Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B. C.

THE B. C. GAZETTE.

Announcements in the Last Issue of the Official Paper.

The last issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the appointment of Roderick Finlayson Tolmie as deputy minister of mines, taking effect may 13th.

The new companies incorporated are The Camborne Water Supply company, Dandy & Ollie Consolidated Mines, Imperial Fish Oil & Fertilizer company, Inland Light & Power company, Pilot (Ymir) Gold Mining & Milling Co., Vancouver Union Club, Victoria Chamber of Commerce and the Wagner Mines.

The Kaslo-Slocan Mining & Financial Corporation, Ltd., and the Ymir Gold Mines have taken out extra provincial company licenses.

Applications for crown grants have been filed in respect to the following properties: Vulcan fraction, one and three-quarter miles east of Rossland by T. S. Gilmour, agent for A. D. Provand; Black Prince claim, on summit of Springer and Lemon creeks, Slocan division.

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A batch of applications for coal prospecting licenses in the East Kootenay reserve are advertised, among these being the following: Charles Hay, W. J. Bassett, G. W. Floyd, H. H. Spinks, W. J. Bluff, J. B. Glanville, Frank Miller, Elizabeth Cook, John McIntosh, James Newby, Stanley Urlich, H. A. Kennedy, H. S. Cayley, T. C. Tollefson, L. Vaughan, Hector Kelly, Nathan Taylor, James Hodson, Thomas Newby, Ann Kelly, A. H. Black, Maud C. Jane and J. J. Bluff, J. D. Bone, A. Buchanan, J. H. Christie, H. H. Claudet, W. Cook, E. Cook, C. Cusson, R. J. Elliot, F. Empey, Fred Empey, G. A. Evans, F. Henry Ewert, Joseph A. Kinney, Roland L. McBride, George C. Tunstall, property estimated to be worth \$500,000, G. W. Urquhart and Frank Watson.

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.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

VULCAN FRACTIONAL MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 1 1/2 miles east of Rossland, bounded by the Caro, Mammoth, Antelope and Venus mineral claims.

Take notice that I, Thomas S. Gilmour, free miner's certificate No. B-57,143, acting as agent for Andrew D. Provand, London, England, free miner's certificate No. B-57,144, intend 60 days from the date hereof to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of claim.

And further take notice that action under section 87 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate. Dated the 11th day of May, 1908.

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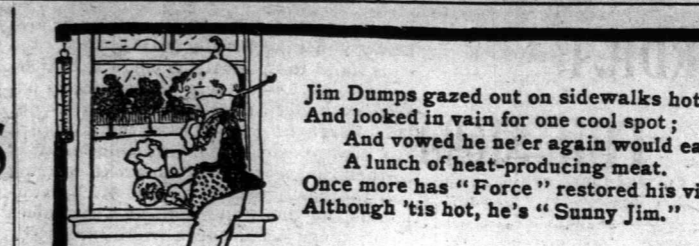
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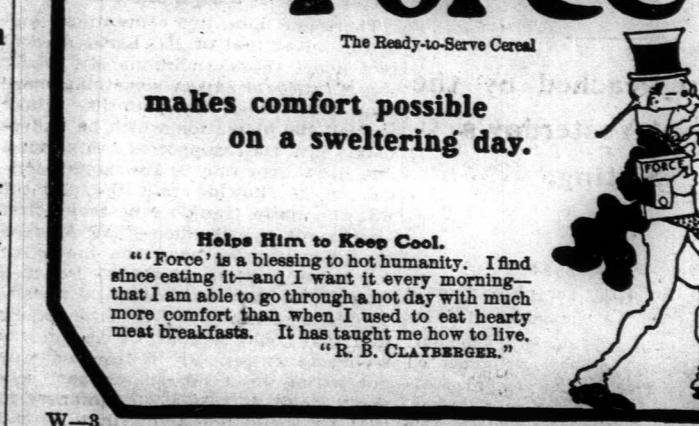
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THOS. S. GILMOUR.



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."

PERSONAL.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
J. Laberg and wife were ticketed to Great Falls, Mont., yesterday over the Spokane Falls & Northern.

John Wright and Mark Stanton left yesterday for Vancouver via the S. F. & N.

C. St. L. Mackintosh and Mrs. Mackintosh are in the city after several months' absence at the coast.

Alexander C. McArthur, commercial agent of the Canadian Pacific, returned yesterday from a trip to Kamloops, where Mrs. McArthur and family reside. Mrs. McArthur's health is much improved.

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 convention at Vernon, Knights of Pythias convention at 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 machin-

PERSONAL.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
W. Gray, manager of the Velvet Mines, who has been paying a flying business visit to town, returns to the mine this morning. Mr. Gray expressed himself as well satisfied with the development of the Velvet and hopes to be in a position shortly to tell of some very important conditions bearing upon the value of the recently discovered ore shoot.

Mrs. William Brown, wife of W. Brown, H. M. C., left yesterday on a visit to Toronto via the Spokane Falls & Northern.

Ross Thompson left yesterday on a business trip to Republic.

C. St. L. Mackintosh and Mrs. Mackintosh have moved into their residence on Union avenue. They will remain in Rossland for the summer.

Mrs. H. A. Nicholson left yesterday via the Spokane Falls & Northern for Atoka, I. T.

Edward Choate, Canadian Pacific bridge inspector for the Pacific division, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Choate has concluded his duties in the interior in connection with the new steel bridge across the Kootenay river at Kootenay Crossing, the first train to pass over the new structure being the Rossland train on Sunday night.

Andrew Samardak and Alois Kassak, of Trail, were ticketed to Oshawa, Germany, yesterday over the Canadian Pacific. They will fall from New York on the 30th inst. per the Hamburg-American liner "Pennsylvania."

J. Stillwell Clute and Sheriff Robinson left last evening for Nelson, where they will attend the assizes.

Alderman Harry Danie left last night for Nelson to attend the trial of Daniel vs. Morgan at the assizes.

Dr. Coulthard has returned from Nelson, where he was subpoenaed as a witness in the case of Rex vs. Willis.

E. D. Orde was a member of the grand jury at the Nelson assizes.

Charles F. Jackson is acting United States consular agent during the absence of Captain G. A. Ohren, who leaves this morning with Mrs. Ohren on a trip to the coast.

W. E. Zwickey, of Kaslo, was in the city over night. Mr. Zwickey has been manager of the Rancier-Cariboo mine for the past year, previously to which he was in charge of the Payne mine at Sandon. He states that the Rancier-Cariboo is working about forty men, shipping ore regularly and prosecuting development vigorously.

George H. Williams, of Spokane, traveling freight agent of the Great Northern railroad, is at the Hotel Allan.

F. Corryell, of Grand Forks, manager of the Corryell brick yards, is in the city. Mr. Corryell is at the Hotel Allan.

Superintendent Watson, of the Le Roi smelter at Northport, is spending a day or two in the city on business.

ery in the old Philadelphia company's works on the Northport road. The machinery will be set up on the Cherry Creek company's property.

One of the merriest stag parties in the annals of the Golden City took place last night, the host being Andrew G. Larson, general superintendent of the Rossland-Kootenay company's mines, and the occasion his thirty-third birthday. The affair took place at the Palace hotel and was eminently successful and enjoyable in every respect. Covers were laid for fourteen, the diners being the host, S. F. Parrish, general manager of the Le Roi company; R. Ralph Leslie, superintendent of the Le Roi mine; William Thompson, general manager of the Rossland-Kootenay company; Robert H. Anderson, general superintendent of the B. C. Copper company's mines in Summit Camp; ex-Mayors J. Stillwell Clute and Arthur S. Goodeve; J. Stephen Deschamps, of the Blue-Deschamps and China Creek Lumber companies; Robert Hunter, J. Binns Johnson, Frank A. Mendenhall and Roland A. Laird. The dinner was recherche; the table was laden with carmelons, panades, daisies, smilax and palms, while the entire interior of the dining room was walled with giant British and American flags. The cuisine was admirable. Graham's orchestra played during the evening, adding materially to the enjoyment of Mr. Larson and his guests. It goes