

pieces substantially nearly charged for

was to secure from in order on the emany for the amount thly fees. On the er was a receipt for the amount. ers to the companh and skipped. He rs that it would o have the policie ad office at Frisco, and be in Rosland about September 15. also made that J. ere representatives any and that the forwarded to this o the proper parties the receipts issued ohnson was out of days, but on his re- several parties who e receipts and de- Mr. Johnson could that he never eman as Harper, that t of any such comy, and that all the business with Har- ly been the victims

made that 30 or 40 unt victimized, and out covered by the er will run from \$500

THE QUESTION

in charge of the "Fa- rial fountain is now proceed with active putting their ideas design for the fountain to the committee. pecifications for the completed and placed the committee and all be done is to call for that the construction t before snow flies to erations.

man, late of Rosland ncover, prepared the cations for the four- services gratuitously e. An effort is now be- upon the Canadian ort the marble required from the quarries at and free of charge to whose funds are some- the quantity of ma- is not large the probably agree to the will be attractive in an- eddily ornamented to a utility is undoubt ed it will be a beauti is avenue.

OF THE SEA. of British Steamer Be- Picked Up.

pt. 16.—The mate and w of the British steam- hich was on her way to h coal, have arrived at d, in a trawler, which p September 14th in an the North Sea. The re- that the Bewick's cargo a side and that she on her beam ends. In boats from the Bewick were smashed. The cap- men remained aboard The trawler, which mate and his seven com- saw no trace of the

ACRES OF LAND SOLD

Man., Sept. 16.—Hon. Foster, ex-minister of in Winnipeg from the In conversation he said e west was purely of a actor and that, for the is not interested directl e is going as far as the pects to spend about six west altogether. Baker, representative of Pacific in England, and assistant to the second of the company, arrived today. chewan Valley Land com- 100,000 acres of land in ewan district to a synd- cal capitalists for a sum \$500,000.

LITIES CONVENTION.

L, Sept. 16.—The annual e of the Union of Munic- nced tonight, when Act- arche welcomed the dele- ayor Howland of Toront The letter then delivere al address. Among th- Mayor Neelands of Van- Mayor Hayward of Vic-

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 48

LE ROI'S JULY RECORD

More Than \$100,000 in Estimated Profits-- Work Advancing in Development-- Report From the Northport Smelter.

The report of the operations of the Le Roi mine and Northport smelter for July has just been received here. The statement is of special interest in several respects. The tonnage shipped from the mine in July of first class ore was 14,492.7, second class 1677.5 tons, an aggregate of 16,170.2. The first class ore averaged \$17.67 per ton and the second class \$11.87 per ton and the total value of the material sent \$1,253,250. During the month the expenditure on mine account was \$51,855.53. The cost of breaking and delivering ore on the railroad cars for the month was \$2,87 per ton. The cost of loading second class ore from the dump was 27.3c, which, added to the 2 per cent ore tax for the month, brings it to 40c. per ton. The cost of delivering first class ore on the railroad cars, including all mine expenditure other than cost of second class ore, was \$3.50 per ton.

The report from the Northport smelter shows that 22,651.1 tons was received at the plant during July. Of this 19,965 tons was treated as follows: Roasted ores, 10,764.5; raw Le Roi No. 2, 5,006; raw Le Roi second class, 2,288.5; raw Le Roi first class, 1,908. The gross value of first class ore treated in July is placed at \$256,086, and the net estimated profits on this class of ore is given at \$92,893.42. Gross value of dump ore was \$27,427.68, and the estimated profit on this ore \$15,450.09. Total estimated profits were, therefore, \$108,343.51.

Details as to development and work in the mine and operations at the smelter are given as follows:

HOW WORK ADVANCES. 700 Tregear drift14 ft 700 Tregear raise40 ft 900 Josie dyke crosscut46 ft 1050 East winze26 1/2 ft 1050 West drift57 ft 1050 West drift, north crosscut42 1/2 ft 1200 East drift90 ft 1200 East drift, south crosscut5 ft 1200 West drift37 ft

1200 Level.—The west drift is now out from the main shaft 149 feet. At a point 125 feet from the shaft we have started a crosscut north and south. The crosscut is about under the ore body exposed on the 1050 level. The east drift is out 157 feet. We will endeavor to locate the ore body by crosscutting. Up to date this level is rather disappointing as nothing of value has been encountered.

Receipts of Wheat Over Seven Figures

WINNIPEG, Sept. 23.—The general boards of missions of the Methodist church opened today at Brandon, General Superintendent, Clerman presiding. The annual report shows an increase of \$306,429 and expenditures of \$276,628. A basis was adopted for the current year of \$94,000 expenditure for domestic missions. The basis of salary of missionaries remains the same as last year, except British Columbia, which gets an advance of \$25 for each of the

SAY SMELTER WILL NOT WORK

A report is current emanating from persons recently returned from Trout Lake and Ferguson to the effect that the Vulcan reverberatory furnace recently constructed to treat Lardeau ores has not given satisfaction and that there is doubt as to the ultimate success of the plant. Such a contempt in connection with the Lardeau's first lead smelter would indeed be unfortunate, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the outlook is not as dark as is painted. The residents of the Lardeau themselves would seem to be responsible for the reports now current respecting the Vulcan plant, and it is possible they may be taking a pessimistic view of the situation, as is often the case under similar circumstances. It will be remembered the Vulcan smelter at Ferguson was constructed by Minneapolis people with a special view to treating the ores of the Tritone and other properties controlled by the same interests. The plant operates on the reverberatory system, cost only some \$12,000 to build and equip and is claimed to treat 30 tons of silver-lead ores daily at a much lower cost per ton than is attained by the usual system of reduction. When originally blown in the outlook was bright. Slag was flowing within a few minutes of the lighting of the furnace, and the test was deemed satisfactory despite the fact that a mechanical defect was detected in connection with the blowers. This defect necessitated the closing down of the plant for some time pending the arrival of certain apparatus from the manufacturers of the plant

WHAT PRESIDENT GOMPERS SAYS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, said today that the striking miners in the Pennsylvania fields were prepared to hold out for months. He said the miners were disposed to make concessions, but the operators had refused all overtures from them and that the men now "are not going to yield." The strikers are receiving all the supplies they need and can continue the fight indefinitely. The Federation will do all it can to aid them. One thing is certain, that the strikers will never settle on the basis of dismemberment of their union organization, which is all that has raised them over so little above their desperate condition. In San Francisco. Now comes the report that the plant has not been successful as was expected. It is to be hoped that the rumor is unfounded, and that the smelter will eventually operate satisfactorily.

ANOTHER AUTO ACCIDENT.

The Engineer Killed and Others Badly Shaken Up.

TOURS, France, Sept. 23.—The Count and Countess de Castries, a young woman friend and an engineer were thrown from the count's motor car yesterday. The engineer was killed and the other members of the party seriously injured.

COEUR D'ALENE MINE OWNER TALKS

(Special to The Miner.) SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 17.—A Coeur d'Alene mine owner, in close touch with the lead situation, said last night: "We have not heard yet from the conference which is being held between the smelting trust officials and the tariff managers of the different railroads, but we expect that a conclusion will be reached at once. We are demanding a total reduction, amounting to about \$4 a ton, on the cost of treating our ores. Of that the smelting trust has promised to give a cut of \$2 a ton, and the railroads are expected to give as much more. In addition there will be other important concessions if we continue to ship to the trust. At present there are three charges for freights from the mines to the smelter. Ore carrying less than \$50 a ton pays \$10, ore running from \$50 to \$65 pays \$12, and ore running above \$65 pays \$14 freight. There is a \$3 charge for treatment. Most of the Coeur d'Alene shipments are of the middle class and pay all total \$12 freight and treatment. If estimating the value of the ore to determine its classification the practice has been to base the contents on the full New York market quotations. We do not receive full quotations, and we ask that the basis upon which we are paid be made the basis for determining rates. We also ask that instead of three classifications there be only two, one of ore running under \$50, which would pay \$15 a ton, and one running over that, which would take a \$17 rate. If these demands are granted the Coeur d'Alene would ship 12,000 tons a month to the trust, and would employ one-third more men than at present. D. M. Hyman, president of the Frisco, is representing us at the conference. The subject of rates on our ore is not the only thing that will be taken up, however. Colorado and Utah freights will also receive consideration."

1050 Level.—The west drive is about 261 feet, the face being under the Mulligan chute. As shown on the plan, this drift has exposed a large body of low grade ore, but, so far, we have failed to locate the high grade ore chute developed in the 900 winze. The east winze is down 26 1-2 feet, the bottom being in solid ore carrying values of \$8.30 per ton. 900 Winze (intermediate stop).—The ore seems to be pitching off flat to the west, and it is impossible to determine what it will lead to. This ore is high in gold values, but contains very little copper, therefore, I am conserving it to mix with that coming from the 800 stop, which is high in copper and low in gold. The stopes above the 900, where we are operating, are all locating good, except the 1st and 3rd levels of the old shaft, which are somewhat lower in value. We will commence sinking the main shaft within a week.

AT THE SMELTER.

As previously mentioned, the ore smelted during July was small compared with the capacity of the plant, owing to the shortage of coke in consequence of labor troubles at Crow's Nest Pass (now settled). We, however, produced and shipped 30 carloads of matte, containing \$320,000. This was due to the high grade of the ore treated.

No. 1 furnace is in shape to blow at any time. It is practically a new furnace. Furnace No. 3 has been thoroughly overhauled, and we are now putting Nos. 2 and 5 in good condition. We have taken out the bottoms of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and from the numerous samples taken I estimate the metal values contained in the three at \$45,000. I intend to take out the bottoms of Nos. 4 and 5. The latter is supposed to be very rich, owing to the large quantity of furnace bottoms which were fed into it at the clean up made during the time of the late labor troubles. I consider it a waste of time and money to recharge this rich material into the furnaces, as it immediately goes to the bottom, where the greater part of it remains.

NOT AS BRIGHT AS WAS PAINTED

Some interest has been aroused locally by the announcement that the Great Northern railroad will commence hauling coal from the Morrissey mines almost immediately because those who do not understand the situation have concluded that this will be an important advance from the viewpoint of the Le Roi mine and smelter. This is not the case, however, and the fact that coal is being shipped from Morrissey does not necessarily improve the smelter's position with respect to fuel supply in the slightest measure. If it were correct that the coal from Morrissey was being shipped to Fernie for the purpose of supplying the two hundred coke ovens standing dark there because the supply of coal mined in the Coal Creek pits is insufficient to operate these ovens, the intelligence would be of the utmost importance, as it would mean that the Crow's Nest Coal Company would be in a position to supply the entire local demand with a comfortable balance of about 250 tons per day over. The Northport plant could take 200 tons of this amount and the problem of cheap fuel would therefore be solved. Unfortunately there is nothing to indicate that the shipments of coal are going through to Fernie; on the contrary, it would seem as if the coal was being handled exclusively over the Great Northern route to Montana points, where it is in great demand for fuel purposes. The Great Northern made an effort to meet the Crow's Nest Coal Company in the matter of hauling Morrissey coal to the Fernie coke ovens, but it is understood that the Canadian Pacific had not entered into the understanding, and as the Morrissey would require to be handled for eleven miles over the Canadian Pacific, it was essential that they should come in before an agreement could be reached.

LAVINA MINE IS LOOKING WELL

John McKane has returned from the Lardeau district, where he has made an inspection of the Lavine group, which is under his management. Mr. McKane states that the property is looking well. Development has been carried ahead all summer and the showing is much better as the result of the work done. Stopping will be commenced shortly, it being the intention of the company to sack ore and ship during the approaching winter. Last winter 100 tons were packed down from the Lavine and shipped to a smelter. The results were not given to the public in figures, but it is intimated that the returns were quite satisfactory.

The Lavine, being on the Duncan side of the Lardeau divide, is one of the numerous Lardeau mines that has only indirectly benefited by the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad to Trout Lake City. The Duncan river section has yet to procure transportation facilities, and until this is accomplished and the problem of economical transportation of supplies and ore is simplified the section cannot come to its full fruition, existing methods of transportation being so costly as to compel mines to confine their shipments exclusively to the higher grade products of their stopes. This transportation problem will be solved at no distant date, beyond the shadow of a doubt. It was expected that construction would have been started ere this on the Lardeau branch of the Kaslo & Slocan system, but the enterprise has been delayed for some reason. Another proposition is said to emanate from Minnesota capitalists and to contemplate the construction of electric tram lines along the Duncan with feeders into the principal mining camps. As yet nothing definite has eventuated in this connection beyond the prosecution of some surveys.

NO FREE GRANTS OF THE DOMAIN

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 22.—A London cable says: The Canadian ministers here are still discussing the several schemes offered them by ship-owners and others, and despite the statements to the contrary no settlement has yet been made. The proposals offered will need considerable modification, and it is improbable any offers will be accepted for some time to come, but if the subsidy required is to be more than \$750,000 then no decision can come. While the letter in the Times today says there are thousands of acres of land granted by the government to the benefit of settlers, the London correspondence of the Daily Express says any immigrant coming to Canada with the idea that the government of Manitoba will give him a profitable free grant of 100 acres had better remain at home. Emil Ewart left yesterday for California. He will spend some weeks at his old home in Oakland. E. Levenson, a Miss Levenson left last evening via the Canadian Pacific for Victoria.

WHITE GIRL MARRIES INDIAN.

Miss Brown, Teacher in Government School, the Bride.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Sept. 22.—Following the example of Cora Belle Fellows, the Washington girl who, while a teacher in a Dakota reservation school some years ago, married a full-blooded Sioux Indian named Chaska, Miss Nellie M. Brown, for some time a teacher in the Government Indian school at Crow Creek agency, has just been married to Fred Medicine Crow, an Indian belonging on the reservation. The bride is good looking and highly educated. It is said her parents reside in Washington. The Indian and his white wife were married by Justice N. A. Keeler of Gann Valley, a few miles from the border of the reservation.

TO BUILD A GREAT INDUSTRY

Prominent London Financier Talks of Drawbacks of Profitable Mining in British Columbia—Bad Legislation --How to Attract British Capital.

George S. Waterlow, chairman of the Snowshoe Gold Mining & Smelting company, is spending a day or two in Rosland prior to departing for the east en route to his home in London. He has spent several weeks in British Columbia and describes his present sojourn in the Kootenays as the most pleasant of his four visits to Canada. In the course of an interview with a representative of the Miner, Mr. Waterlow expressed his view and impressions of mining matters respecting his own interests at Phoenix and the situation generally throughout the mining districts of the province. In view of the fact that Mr. Waterlow is an acknowledged financial power in the "City of London his pronouncement will carry special weight in the estimation of thinking people. While at the head of the most extensive printing concern in the British Isles, the chairman of the Snowshoe Gold Mining & Smelting company devotes a considerable portion of his time to finance generally, and has always been a warm advocate of British Columbia's merits as a field for British capital, a fact which has been demonstrated on a score of occasions. His opinions must therefore be regarded as emanating from one who is disposed to take a friendly view rather than a mere critical attitude toward this province.

On being asked to discuss matters relative to the properties of the Snowshoe company at Phoenix, which are known to be second only in magnitude of developed ore bodies and equipment to the great Granby mines, Mr. Waterlow said: "From close personal observation in and about the mines of the Snowshoe company I am pleased to state that the development and equipment of the property has been excellently carried out. The timbering of the main shaft in particular has been executed with an accuracy and care that makes the work almost unique. I believe this shaft would be pronounced by experts upon examination to be the best in the Dominion country if not in the Rosland camp itself. I mention this as one of the features that took my eye immediately and would impress any visitor to the mines equally. The buildings and machinery are installed in such a manner as to prove especially favorable to future operations. The installation of equipment is still under way, a new spur from the railroad is being constructed to convey ore from the lower workings, and finishing touches are being put on the hoist in the main shaft. The completion of these features should enable the Snowshoe to put out 600 to 700 tons of ore daily within the next twelve months.

THE SMELTER QUESTION. "I may state that the question of increasing shipments of ore and constructing a smelter to handle the output of the mine rests with the board of directors at London, but I believe that a decision on the point will be arrived at within the twelvemonth." At this point Mr. Waterlow discussed at some length the subject of treating low grade ores, remarking that he was satisfied the ideal process had not been evolved as yet, although the fact that hundreds of mining companies throughout the world were experimenting along parallel lines was an assurance that eventually the problem would be solved, as other great problems of equal magnitude had fallen before the efforts of trained scientific minds. The inference to be drawn from his remarks along this line was that the Snowshoe company had not decided definitely upon any particular system of smelting to be adopted in connection with their property, nor that any special haste was regarded as essential. Mr. Waterlow's attitude in regard to the smelter question is apparently that it is good policy to wait until the problem has been thoroughly worked out before heavy investments are made in a reduction plant. He is evidently of opinion, however, that giant strides will be made toward simplifying the reduction problem in the course of the next twelvemonth, and that in the course of this period his company may decide upon one or other of the smelting or reduction processes under consideration. Meantime the mine will be operated vigorously and shipments made on a considerable scale.

"There is no doubt about our having the ore in the Snowshoes," said Mr. Waterlow in concluding his remarks on this aspect of the situation. "And there is profit to be made out of this ore, but if we are to increase our output, employ larger crews of men and enlarge our investment in the camp, our policy must be governed by the measure of assistance extended by the railway interests in connection with reducing freight rates and by the legislature in respect to amending existing legislation."

AMENDED LEGISLATION NEEDED. The matter of legislation having thus been broached, Mr. Waterlow was asked whether he regarded it as important that existing mining legislation should be amended and as to whether present conditions were regarded seriously in London. "I will answer this in my own way," replied the chairman of the Snowshoe company. "Capital in London says: 'Having waited so long without profits accruing upon our investments British Columbia must be no good,' not knowing why. I thoroughly believe that improved legislation would assist materially in securing increased investments in British Columbia, because this would help to make English investments profitable and there is no doubt that bad legislation and heavy freight rates have done much toward wiping out profits up to the present time. The British public does not know of these conditions; they are only aware that no profits have come from British Columbia investments. Not many shareholders are aware of the two per cent mineral tax nor do they appreciate its effect upon the operation of the mining industry, but the effect of this and other drawbacks is apparent and I do not think there will be any more English money for British Columbia's mining industry until some of these heavy imposts are removed."

Asked as to the probability of benefits accruing to the Kootenays as the result of the recent visit of English journalists, Mr. Waterlow advanced a side of this question that is new or that has not been given any measure of publicity as yet. He said: "I have met the British journalists and found that I knew some of them personally. I think the result of their visit will be to open the eyes of the British public to the great possibilities of the country, but it must be remembered that these British journalists must see the weakness of the country's legislation. While they see its infinite possibilities they must also see its drawbacks, and I consider, therefore, that unless these drawbacks be removed their report will in a sense act as a detriment to the investment of capital, the removal of which must depend upon the action taken by the Federal and provincial governments."

SOME THINGS NEEDFUL. It is evident that Mr. Waterlow has studied the situation carefully since coming to the country, and has outlined certain methods of bringing about more favorable conditions in respect to the mining industry. These are hinted at in the appended reference to desirable legislative policy. "The provincial government should encourage the industries possessed by the province and thereby tend to increase its population. This would strengthen the demand upon the Dominion government for the results of this, that is, in consideration of the provincial government not taxing the mining industry the Dominion government would forego the taxation of mining machinery and increase the capital grant in view of increased population in order to provide funds for what is essentially a mining province. I believe I am right in saying that British Columbia is essentially a mining province, as I am satisfied that without its mining industry the province could not be supported by its lumber and fishing industries. The possibilities of the mining industry would further be improved by the construction of a new road to the coast with attendant competition and reduced freight rates. "This is my fourth visit to Canada," concluded Mr. Waterlow. "And I have always been struck, as were the British journalists with the splendid climate, sturdy healthiness of Canadians, their energy and capability and the great possibilities which nature has provided; but with a sparse population and want of capital these natural advantages must be augmented by wise legislation from Dominion and provincial governments and by easier freight rates from the great railway line that has mothered the country and continued to nurse and not bleed her children."

RESULT OF CHURCH PANIC.

104 and Possibly 106 Negroes Were Killed Friday Night.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22.—The panic of Friday night at the Shiloh Baptist church, when many negroes were killed, now appears to have resulted in the death of not less than 104 and possibly 106 persons. Donations, almost entirely from white citizens, amount to about \$700 so far. This fund is being used to bury the dead. A number of funerals were held today.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE.

The Exchange of Treaties Providing for Arbitration.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 22.—The formal exchange of treaties between Argentina and Chile, providing for arbitration and the limitation of armaments, took place today amid great ceremony at the government house in the presence of President Rios, the Argentine minister, Senor Poerlein and delegates from the diplomatic corps and the local authorities.

The Conservative Leader at Nelson

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 17.—The Borden party had one of the largest meetings at Nelson on Tuesday night that they have had in British Columbia. It being exceeded only by the one at Vancouver. The audience was made up of adherents of both parties, and ladies were much in evidence.

A. C. Bell, M. P., opened the meeting and devoted the time allotted him in showing up the weaknesses of the Liberal party. In squandering public funds in works of little public benefit.

R. L. Borden followed Mr. Bell in a speech that lasted an hour. What he said was well received and he created a good impression. His handling of the issues that are of greatest interest to the people of this section of British Columbia was more after the style of a judge delivering an opinion than of a lawyer addressing a jury. Mr. Borden said he did not believe in a retaliatory tariff, but he did believe in a tariff which would place Canada on the best possible terms with the United States. Situated as Canada was, bordering on a country with a tariff such as the United States possessed, he said it was apparent to him that the condition of the young nation was a difficult one, but he was confident of Canada's ability to succeed because he had faith in the energy, the determination and the capacity of the Canadian people to hew out their own future. So far as the mining industry was concerned, he said he was in favor of the application of the conservative principle of protection to the end that the mines might be developed, bringing prosperity in the first place to the province, and with the increased population which this would bring, to the settlers who were now filling in the lands of the great west.

Touching the question of Chinese immigration, Mr. Borden said there were two possible futures for British Columbia. One represented the province as a great agricultural, mining and industrial country, having a laboring population of our own race. The other picture would represent a land of corporations and capitalists, with a servile population sustained by Oriental immigration. It has been advanced that it is not wise to restrict immigration because it must tend to hinder the development of some of the industries of the country. With this pretext Mr. Borden said he did not agree, as he did not think the development of the industries of the country would be retarded by any such course, and he added, with emphasis, "In any event I would prefer the first picture to the second, even if the industries were somewhat hampered in their development."

E. F. Clarke, M. P., of Toronto, followed Mr. Borden. He dealt largely with the history of the Alien Labor Act and its non-enforcement in the recent strike at Roseland by the liberal government. This measure, he said, was first introduced in the house of commons in the interests of the Canadian workmen by Mr. Taylor of Leeds. This bill was shelved for a time and finally another took its place, which was put through the house with the consent of both political parties. After this was accomplished, Mr. Clarke said, the liberal party did its best to have the measure killed in the senate. The Tory majority in the senate at the time prevented this, and from that act went on the statute books and became a dead letter. Mr. Clarke had an intimate knowledge of this legislation and apparently gave close attention to the enforcement or non-enforcement of it by the government.

The meeting was closed by R. C. Powell of Nova Scotia, who is the orator of the party. The party left Nelson this morning and their next stop will be at McLeod, Alberta, where they will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon. They then go to Lethbridge, where they will hold one at night. They will be at Medicine Hat on Friday, Calgary on Saturday and Edmonton on Monday.

MASS MEETING IN GRAND FORKS

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Sept. 19.—At a very largely attended mass meeting of citizens held tonight, E. C. Bidder, presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of memorializing the railway committee at Ottawa to grant the application of the V. V. & E. railway to cross the Kettle Valley Lines and C. P. R. tracks near Grand Forks in order to reach the Granby smelter, and in favor of the extension of the V. V. & E. railway to Phoenix.

Speakers were delivered by H. H. Cayley, Frank Sears, Chas. Cummings, J. D. Sears, Martin Burrell and John A. Manly. The resolution was as follows: At a mass meeting held tonight by the citizens of Grand Forks, B. C., the following resolution was passed unanimously: Resolved, That the citizens of Grand Forks, on their own behalf and on the behalf of the whole Boundary district, memorialize the railway committee to grant the application of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway & Navigation Company for leave to cross the lines of the Kettle Valley Railway and the Columbia & Western Railway in the Boundary district in order to facilitate their entrance into Phoenix and to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, and the said citizens do so memorialize the said committee, and point out to them that the board of trade of this city and the city council have from time to time passed resolutions to such effect. That this railway has been hampered for many months, to the great harm of this district, by injunction proceedings on behalf of the Kettle Valley railway, a road which has only a length of four miles in the whole Dominion. That these injunctions seem now, by the last order of the supreme court of British Columbia, to depend upon the action of the railway committee when the application of the V. V. & E. for the right to cross the above lines is next heard, inasmuch as that the injunctions are to be dissolved as we understand, if such rights are granted by the railway committee. That the whole Boundary district wishes that every obstacle be removed, as they believe the railway to be of the greatest benefit to the district and of the whole of Southern British Columbia between Cascade City and the coast; and be it further

Resolved, That the above resolution be laid before the Honorable Charles F. Fitzpatrick, minister of justice, during his visit to this province, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the representatives from British Columbia and the press generally.

THANKSGIVING DAY OCTOBER 16TH

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—The Times' Ottawa special says it is likely that Thanksgiving Day this year will be October 16th. Last year it was on Thursday, November 28th.

Cartright was asked by a reporter today as to his views on the tariff. He replied that they would be found fully set forth in a speech of last session on the subject.

Mr. Richard drove to the government house this afternoon.

When Tarte addresses the Ottawa board of trade in the near future he will talk on Canadian trade relations with the United States.

The minister is going to join Charlot in a trip for re-election.

The mounted police department say that Labelle and Fournier, arrested for murder in the Yukon, have both partially admitted their guilt.

THE CROFTON SMELTER

Will Be Blown in Today—Barton Has Arrived in Victoria.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—The Crofton smelter will be blown in tomorrow.

Barton and party arrived by the special steamer Yosemite this afternoon, and will visit the parliament buildings, the orphanage and hospitals.

LATER DISPATCH

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Sir Edmund Barton, premier of Australia, and party arrived here this afternoon on the steamer Yosemite as the guest of the provincial government. They visited the parliament buildings, were taken for a drive and in the evening were banqueted by the citizens.

PREMIER BARTON.

Attentions Are Being Bestowed Upon Him in Coast Cities.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Premier Barton having expressed a desire to have time to inspect the parliament buildings here and of seeing the city and suburbs before sailing, the government are dispatching the steamer Yosemite tonight to Vancouver. He and his party will board the vessel after the Vancouver banquet and reach Victoria tomorrow morning and remain here till Saturday evening, when he goes on the Adriatic for Australia. The committee having charge of the banquet here tomorrow night have had to close the list.

THE MOUNT SICKER MINES

(Special to The Miner.)

Ladysmith Smelter and the Crofton Institution.

(Special to The Miner.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 16.—W. M. Brewer, ore buyer for the Crofton smelter, spent a few days in Vancouver last week and was interviewed by The Miner man. He stated that while there were only two properties on Mount Sicker that could be called mines—the Lenora and the Tyee—there were a great number of prospects which were being worked with crews of about five men each on an average and the outlook was encouraging both on Sicker and Brenton. He could not name a date for the actual blowing in of the Crofton smelter, but that event will take place very shortly. As some people and some papers have spoken about the Ladysmith smelter as likely to be a rival to the Crofton institution Mr. Brewer's opinion was asked. The mining man laughed as he replied in the negative. There would be no rivalry, he said, for the Ladysmith smelter, recently started, will have all it can do reducing the ore of the Tyee mine, of which, on a conservative basis, there are many thousands tons in sight. The smelter has contracts with the Blue Bell mine, Quatsino properties and others, and there will be no sort of rivalry between the two. In regard to the Blue Bell, which is on Frederick Arm, some distance up the coast from Vancouver, operations are being conducted actively. A tramway is being constructed from the mine to salt water, and the rails, drums and wire have just been taken up. A wharf is also to be erected to facilitate the shipping of the ore to Crofton. The ore will be conveyed from the mine direct to the barges with as little handling as possible. The co-operative company of workmen, which is expected to rehabilitate Golden, evidently means business, though it may find that a daily paper which is one of its intentions—is not an easy proposition in a small British Columbia town. The latest report from the C. P. R. point is that the smelter is actually to go ahead. Those who have waited years to see that event will not be among the believers until they see the smoke, but it is stated that the smelter men have prospectors out after likely ground and have chosen a new site for the smelter. They have indeed platted out a new town-site and there may be two Golden soon. Donald, the deserted, may take on a lease of life. The Bald Mountain mines, behind the old place, are being heard of again and there is a deal for their sale. If it comes off there will be activity around the ancient divisional point.

Forest fires have sprung up again with the resumption of warm weather. At North Vancouver and beyond Fairview considerable damage has been done, and there is some talk of the fires being lighted purposely. However, it is very difficult to trace such rumors to their sources and one cannot place any faith on the reports "heard on the street."

After his very successful—because eye-opening—tour through the Kootenays Senator Templeman is to be given a hearty reception in New Westminster, which town he has not officially visited since his appointment.

Judging by the reports that come from the conservative convention and from talks with prominent politicians it would seem that Charles Wilson, K. C., after two years of inactivity, has decided to get into the fight in a hustling manner. The speech that he made when his re-election was made clear is considered, even by opponents, to have been a strong one, and it looks as if Mr. Wilson has re-awakened Kootenay had much to do with the re-election of the K. C. The mining regions seemed to be against Colonel Prior at any price, despite that gentleman's recent tour through the Kootenay country and his dallying with the two per cent tax. Indeed, it may be that the two per cent was part of their enmity for Colonel Prior did not seem to be so much impressed with its badness when he got back to Victoria as he was at Roseland. When Colonel Prior saw that he stood no chance he threw his influence over to Wilson, and that meant defeat for Dick McBride, the leader of the opposition in the assembly to Dunsmuir, Prior & Co. Carter-Cotton saw that he had no chance, so Wilson's actual reappointment might be called unanimous.

DEATH OF MR. TODD.

Land Commissioner During Construction of C. P. R.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 17.—September 29th is the date upon which the new voters can secure enrollment on the provincial voters' lists. The names on the old lists will be transferred to the new ones.

Indian Superintendent Vowell received a telegram today announcing the death of Indian Agent Todd of Metakata at Port Simpson. Todd is widely known in British Columbia, having been land commissioner during the construction of the C. P. R. and also superintendent of the provincial police.

The Columbia will commence laying the cable tomorrow.

S. G. Blackwell, representing the well known firm of G. F. & J. Galt, packers of "Monsoon" and "Blue Ribbon" teas, is in the city on a business trip.

A CARIBOO MINING COMPANY

(Special to The Miner.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 12.—Roslanders are always glad to see other portions of the province going ahead. The news that a Cariboo mine will in a couple of years be giving employment to 1000 men is therefore a matter of congratulation on their part.

General Sir Bevan Edwards, who is chairman of the Slough Creek company, of London, England, is authority for the statement that the coarse gold in the old channel has been found in sufficient quantity to justify the expensive works of the last decade, and now the mine has been shown to be of vast value. He stated that the force of men would be increased as need arose and that within two years there might be expected to be 1000 miners at work there. Many a Kootenay town has less backing than that, so that in two years a city may arise—there is not now one between Ashcroft and Dawson. And there will be others.

To have 1000 men on the payroll is an important thing, as no one knows better than the merchants of Roseland. The success which this company has met with will also put heart into other concerns, and so Cariboo redivivus is now the cry on the coast. So far this season the assay office here has only received gold from the great Hobson mine, but the Cariboo Gold Fields, working in the Barkerville region, has sent about \$15,000 out to the bank at Ashcroft. Other gold has come out from that part of Cariboo, where the year has been the best in the last decade.

The coast papers have realized the importance of the documents read before the mining institute at Nelson. Some of them devote considerable space to the meetings and several of the papers by the Roseland and Nelson mine managers will be published in full as considerations of space allow. The Kootenay at last appears to be obtaining its proper recognition on the coast. Now that both liberals and conservatives have placed themselves on record as favoring party lines there is expected to be a commencement of preliminary provincial campaign work. There is no knowing when a general election may be sprung on British Columbia. The progressives and socialists are also showing activity.

WILL BANQUET LAURIER.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 17.—A Times special says the Club National in Montreal will banquet Laurier on his return.

COAST-KOOTENAY RAILWAY ROUTE

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Sept. 17.—James H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. railway, and A. M. Lupter, chief locating engineer of the Great Northern railway, who left here three weeks ago to make a reconnaissance of the proposed Coast-Kootenay railway between Midway, B. C., and the coast, have reached New Westminster, B. C. They covered most of the distance on foot. A wire received from Mr. Kennedy today intimated that he had traversed the projected route of the C. P. R. between Princeton, in the Similkameen district, across the Hope mountains to Hope station, on the main line of the C. P. R. This is the route which Hon. E. H. Dewdney, government engineer, reported to be impracticable. Mr. Kennedy further intimated that he and Mr. Lupter were starting eastward to seek a more southerly pass across the Hope mountains at or near the international boundary line. This route extends via Chilliwack lake and a tributary of the Skagit river, and is regarded as quite feasible.

THE SNOWSHOE MINE SMELTER.

A. J. McMillan Says Smelter Will Be Built Sooner or Later.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Sept. 19.—Anthony J. McMillan of Roseland, managing director, and Geo. S. Waterlow of London, England, a director of the Snowshoe mine, have been here several days. On Thursday they drove to Cascade for the purpose of inspecting the Cascade power plant and today was devoted to an inspection of the Granby smelter. Said Mr. McMillan: "As I intimated here a fortnight ago we have been seeking a smelter site in a provisional sort of way. Making our headquarters at the Snowshoe, which now has a shipping capacity of 600 tons daily, we visited Greenwood and took a look at the local smelter and the plant at Boundary Falls before looking at site at Midway. Mr. Waterlow, Dr. Jones, another director, and myself then found ourselves at leasters to go to Cascade. We looked over the plant there and have about decided to buy power for the plant at the Snowshoe mine provided the cost does not exceed that of steam. It will be a month or so before the company can furnish the Boundary mines and smelters with electricity. We have already inspected a smelter site at Grand Forks. Messrs. Waterlow and Jones return to England at once, and I will submit a report to our board. Then the directors will decide the question as to when and where the proposed plant will be built. That a smelter will be built sooner or later may be regarded as a foregone conclusion."

BOUNDARY SMELTERS ARE RUNNING

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Sept. 17.—Once again all three Boundary smelters are running at their full ore-treatment capacity. On Monday, 8th inst., the third and fourth furnaces of the Granby company's works at Grand Forks were again blown in, and since then all four stacks have been in operation there. Last night the B. C. Copper company's smelter at Greenwood started its second furnace again, this having been cold since the beginning of July, so now, with two furnaces running, both mine and smelter are employing full forces of workmen. This morning the Montreal & Boston Copper company's furnace at the Boundary Falls smelter was blown in. This makes seven furnaces in all running in the Boundary, these having a total capacity of about 2,500 tons.

The mines now at work are the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power company's Old Ironsides, Victoria and Knob Hill group; the Snowshoe Gold & Copper company's Snowshoe, also at Phoenix; the B. C. Chartered company's B. C. mine in Summit camp; the British Columbia Copper company's Mother Lode mine, and the Montreal & Boston Copper company's Sunset mine, both in Deadwood camp. A couple of men are at work on the Emma, in Summit camp, and a similar number on the Morrison, in Deadwood camp, but the Jewel, in Long Lake camp, and the No. 7, in Central camp, are closed down for the time being, though both are expected to resume work shortly. Among the high grade properties near Greenwood there are the Providence and the Goldfinch, both getting out ore for shipment to Trail, while the Crescent, in Skyhawk camp, has lately been working along the same lines and now has a couple of carloads of ore of good grade awaiting transportation. Several other properties are having more or less prospecting work done on them. Altogether prospects are favorable for much mining and smelting activity during the remaining months of the year.

The Granby company's mines are, of course, shipping their ore to the Grand Forks smelter; the Greenwood smelter is getting its supplies chiefly from the Mother Lode, with several cars each day from the Snowshoe; the Boundary Falls works are supplementing their supplies from the Sunset with ore from both Snowshoe and B. C. mines. While they were shipping the Jewel sent its ore to Grand Forks and the No. 7 to Greenwood. So far no ore from the Republic mines has come over the mountain to either Greenwood or Boundary Falls.

Coast-to-Kootenay Route Is Feasible

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Sept. 20.—James H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. railway, returned here today after making a reconnaissance between Midway, B. C., and Vancouver in connection with J. J. Hill's projected Coast-Kootenay railway. Most of the trip was accomplished on horseback. Mr. Kennedy was accompanied on the trip by A. M. Lupter, chief locating engineer of the Great Northern railway. The engineers, it is understood, have satisfied themselves that no insurmountable obstacles will be encountered in the building of a railway across the Cascade range. From the eastern slope the ascent to the summit by the routes examined is gradual.

Two different natural passes, at points varying from forty to fifty miles southeast of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, are available. The descent from the summit to the Pacific slope is rather more abrupt than on the Princeton side, but the engineering difficulties are not regarded as particularly serious ones. Once the Fraser River valley is reached there is a level stretch of country all the way to tidewater.

Mr. Kennedy was shown many splendid specimens of copper ore during his stay in the Similkameen district. He describes the Cascade mountains as a veritable sportsman's paradise. Scores of lakes are literally strewn with trout and game is very abundant. Members of the party saw numerous deer.

Mining News From Greenwood

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Sept. 19.—The surface workings recently opened up on the northern part of the B. C. Copper Company's Mother Lode property in Deadwood camp, show a decided improvement in the quality of ore as compared with that heretofore mined in the big quarry situated further south on the same claim, and this notwithstanding that these older and much more extensive surface workings have lately been turning out a better grade of ore than they were three months ago. This means, with ore running some what better in the big quarry, and considerably better in the new quarry, that the position is better for the mine, even though the expected rise in the price of copper has not yet taken place.

As the ore in the new quarry carries a higher percentage of iron and sulphur than that from the old it serves admirably to flux the more silicious ores from the older surface workings. The gold and copper values compare favorably with those carried by the shreds of good ore occurring in the 300 foot level of the mine, so that in this respect, too, there is substantial reason to be well satisfied with recent developments.

The ore output of the mine is now between 600 and 700 tons a day. Of this about 200 tons is coming from the new quarry and practically the whole of the remainder from the old quarry. The proportion from the former will shortly be increased to 250 tons daily. There is still a large reserve of ore broken down in the underground stopes, but this is not at present being drawn upon.

AN OBSOLETE IDEA.

"My dear," said the gentleman with gold-rimmed glasses, can you recite Mary had a Little Lamb?

"No," answered the little girl, who also wore gold-rimmed glasses. "The poem has little or no literary value, and its spirit is contrary to our modern institutions. Since the organization of the meat trust, Mary would be lucky to get a chop, without assuming proprietorship of the entire animal."

FROM THE SLOCAN—

"Enterprise—Cablegram from Nelson (B. C.): 'Approximate profit on July working is \$370 (278). Enterprise (B. C.)—Cablegram from Nelson: 'For the entire month of August—Mined 700 tons; estimated profit, \$390 (\$210); does not include zinc.'

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Lightfoot mineral claim, situated in Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district, where located: Adjoining the Sallor Boys, about one-half mile north of the international boundary line, east of the Northport road.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting for Thomas M. Edmondson, free miner's certificate No. B 8683, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 6th day of August, A. D. 1902.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

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UNNING RECORD.

Sept. 20.—Alfred Shrubbi
in the Red Hill sports
in 19 minutes 26 4-5 sec-
ing a new world's record.

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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

A BIG IMMIGRATION.

Everything points to a big immigration to British Columbia next year. It may with truth be called the "coming country." There are two causes for this. One is the vast extent of unoccupied lands lying to the north of us, soon to be brought within easy reach by railway connection, and the second and main reason is the fact that nearly all the desirable land in the United States has been taken up by the homesteaders and people must look elsewhere. The jingle of the old song that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," is no longer applicable. The tide of immigration for the past 40 years has poured into and peopled the Middle West and Pacific Coast States, until the time has come when the large holdings of land are being subdivided and sold. It is true that there is a vast extent of territory in the semi-arid region that only needs water to make it productive, but it will take time to carry out the plans being inaugurated by the government to bring water on and reclaim these lands.

It is but natural, therefore, that the tide of settlement should come this way, in face of the fact first above given, and the further fact that the land is rich and capable of producing everything raised in the temperate zone. We believe that Canada is destined to be the great wheat producing region of the world. Not that it will entirely supplant all other countries, but the No. 1 hard wheat, for which the climate seems to be peculiarly adapted, producing the finest flour for bread yet known, will always cause it to be in demand and make it profitable to raise. If it be true that bread is the staff of life, certainly we hold the key to the situation, as we possess that which other people must have.

Another thing, the outside world is beginning to find out that British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories as well, is not a bleak and frozen region, but is possessed of a milder climate than any of the regions lying on the Atlantic border, and has a soil of unsurpassed fertility. We say the world is just finding this out, from the fact that it was not necessary to investigate until recently, but from now on the news will spread rapidly. We are even told that the valley of the Yukon has agricultural possibilities, and we may look for permanent settlement there in the not distant future. But British Columbia, Alberta, Assinibota and Athabasca lie far south of Yukon and Mackenzie, and are capable of furnishing homes for millions of industrious people. We consider British Columbia the gem of all the districts named, for the reason of its varied resources and its long coast line bordering the Pacific. Here nature seems to have provided almost everything for the use of man—a productive soil, great mineral wealth, extensive forests, fisheries and the commerce of the ocean. Each will help to uphold the other.

The young, particularly, should grasp these facts. The opportunity to acquire should be taken at the first, which cannot fail to lead to victory.

MR. KIRBY'S ADDRESS.

The address delivered by Edmund B. Kirby before the Canadian Mining Institute last Friday in Nelson on "The Influence of Government on Mining," has attracted widespread attention. The Vancouver Province takes excerpts liberally from the address, with editorial comment, which we reproduce in another column. The Inland Sentinel publishes it entire with editorial reference, although mildly criticizing certain portions. And a majority of the papers of the province have made some reference to it. All this will get people to thinking, which means in the end that much good will flow to the mining industry of British Columbia.

A FISHING TOURNAMENT.

They have had a fishing tournament at Grand Forks. Prizes, such as \$10 in cash, a \$3 reel rod, a \$3 basket, 150-foot silk line, landing net, etc., were among those given. Of course no one but a genuine "sport" and in favor of protecting the trout streams engaged in this affair, but the thought is uppermost that some of the gentry will wake up some morning and wonder what has become of all the fish in the Kettle River. In 1896 the Kettle River was a famous trout stream, particularly the North Fork. How long it will continue the home of this most aristocratic of

all the finny tribe depends, not on how many tournaments are given for landing big trout and lots of them, but in the reasonable number that should be regarded as a catch. Slocan Junction used to be famous fishing grounds, but it is more famous now for the absence of the fish, and we never heard of any tournament, either. The Kootenay River has been "fished to death," and we will probably soon hear the same thing about the Kettle River.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM?

What to do with the Doukhobors in Canada is a question that is filling considerable space in the press of the Dominion, and no doubt causing a feeling of anxiety among those in authority. That they are fanatics almost past redemption goes without saying. Now that these strange people have decided that it is sinful to eat meat, milk, butter, eggs and cheese, or to wear woollen clothing, or furs, or leather, and against the law of God to use cattle and horses as beasts of burden, it is high time to devise some means of preventing them from working their own destruction during the coming winter. If they are allowed to perish it is pointed out that the Western prairies will be condemned in the eyes of the world as too cold to live in, and the government will undoubtedly be called upon to feed them during the coming winter. It is understood that they wish to return to their native land, and certainly the czar's domains seems the best place for them to be.

A certain class of reformers can take a few lessons by studying the lives of the Doukhobors in Canada. They can learn that it is not always possible to transplant a people, or a considerable portion of them, from the land of their fathers, and make them grow rich and contented. We have been accustomed to look upon the czar as an autocrat, being, moulding everything to his opinion, and perhaps his is the best form of government suited to the people under him. Certain it is if any individual, or class of people, desire to come to Canada to make it their home they should come of their own free will, but with a better understanding of our laws and government than the Doukhobors seem to have.

ANARCHIST ALTMAN.

Our local columns told yesterday morning of the sentence of Gus Richard Altman, the junk dealer, to three years at hard labor for receiving stolen goods. Judge Leamy scored the prisoner, and told him that if it had not been for his wife and child in Germany, reported to be dependent upon him for support, he would have made the sentence five years. Considering the nature of the offence Altman got off easy. The mere fact of knowingly receiving stolen goods is the least part of his crime. It has been known for some time that certain young boys of Rossland were breaking into vacant houses and visiting temporarily-abandoned mining works and carrying away all they could conveniently, selling them to Altman. In this he gave them every encouragement and was fast leading them on the downward road to ruin. Considering the circumstances he fully deserved a life sentence.

No one who has ever read the story of "Oliver Twist"—one of Dickens' masterpieces—but can here see a parallel case of Altman and Fagan the Jew, who tried to corrupt poor Oliver Twist and kept a place to receive stolen goods. It took the pen of Dickens to show up what a mean character he was, and indignation could not but rise in the heart of the reader as Fagan's methods were depicted. But that was supposed to have happened in the slum quarters of London, in an atmosphere of ignorance and crime, in a bygone period. And we have here in the sunlight of Rossland, surrounded by every influence that should make men and women honest, true and patriotic, a creature who is every counterpart of Fagan the Jew, not one whit less entitled to the sympathy of his kind.

This man Altman, we are told, one year ago, when the nations stood aghast at the cruel taking off of the good President McKinley, expressed his delight at the killing and said he was glad of it. In other words, Altman is an out-and-out anarchist, believing in no law and seemingly having no sense of honor. It is pleasing to contemplate that for the next three years he will have a taste of British justice, but we very much regret that Judge Leamy did not see his way clear to give him the full limit of the law.

GOVERNMENTAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

Mr. Tarte says that the policy of all Canadians should be "Canada for Canadians." If he means by this that it should be the policy of the government to encourage all the natural industries of the country, he will strike a responsive cord among the mining men of this province, but if he means the protecting by high duties of a number of manufacturing concerns in the east, whose principal market is the mineral province, his purpose is contradictory.

If the honorable gentleman will investigate the problems of the mining industry, he will find that the duties bear heavily upon it, as pointed out by Edmund B. Kirby in his excellent address before the mining institute at Nelson, and that it is largely because of these heavy taxes in the shape of duties that the industry is not expanding more rapidly.

Mining is an industry which requires governmental encouragement as well as any other industry. The government has recognized this as regards the iron industry in the east by granting bounties on the production of iron and steel, and, in the case of the Clergue Syndicate, by giving a large contract for steel rails. The evident desire of the government, and it is a laudable one, was to encourage these industries during their initial stages so that they would be able to place the industry on a substantial basis. But it never seems to have occurred to them that there is a mining industry, and a greater one, in British Columbia which also requires some consideration, and that consideration is the removal of the heavy duties on the machinery required in the handling of their output. The removal of such duties would no doubt decrease the profits of several eastern factories and would probably reduce the number of men employed by them, but this latter point is questionable. However this may be, it is beyond question the mining industry of British Columbia, if relieved of these oppressive duties, would receive such an impetus that the whole Dominion would quickly feel the effect. The number of men employed at good wages would greatly exceed even that of the iron industry of the east. The government, in its effort to encourage native industries, should not neglect the greatest of all Canada's resources. To the wonderful development of the mineral resources lying in the Rocky Mountains from Mexico to the 49th parallel the United States owes much of its wonderful progress, and the development of the mineral resources of the Rockies from the United States boundary to the Arctic circle will prove to be the greatest factor in the upbuilding of Canada. History will repeat itself, but repetition will be much slower than is anticipated by many Canadians if the development of its great resources is retarded by oppressive taxation.

FASHION'S DECREE.

And now we are told that the stomach must go. It has heretofore been given a prominent and important place in the fashion of dress. But the National Dressmakers' Protective Association, holding its annual convention in New York, has given forth the edict and "straight fronts or nothing" will be the slogan this winter. We may look for an entire new style of dress. How the thing is to be managed we know not, but fashion's decrees are arbitrary and must be obeyed. We are used to changes and quirks. Some 35 years ago we had the hoop skirt, swelled out to the proportions of a small balloon. Empress Eugenie of France was the dictator of fashions of that period. She set the example, and straightway the femininity of the world adopted it. It seemed all right at the time, but for a woman to appear on the street now attired in one of those balloon-shaped skirts would stop traffic for the time being. Then followed the Grecian bend, which was the direct opposite of the hoop skirt, although more grotesque and comical.

The corset, with expansive front, has been worn by women and enjoyed by men for to these many years, and now to be ruthlessly told that we must give up these things is asking a great deal. We use the plural pronoun advisedly. This change will not be made without at least a slight protest from the male community, for are we not all directly interested in this matter of change? Do we not walk up one side of Columbia avenue and down the other on a pleasant day that we may see a beautiful woman decked in fashion's gay attire? It is one of the joys of life, and say what the cynics may we are all interested in this question of dress. But this last announcement that the stomach is no longer in style is a corker.

ANOTHER SMELTER.

It now seems an assured fact that the Snowshoe mine will erect a smelter of its own in the near future, presumably in the vicinity of Grand Forks. The mine has a shipping capacity of 600 tons daily, which can be increased with further development. It will thus be seen that the mine has the capacity to supply a smelter, even if ore is not obtained from any other source. For obvious reasons it is better for a mining company to own and operate its own smelter. It is also better for the town in which it is located. A smelter thus operated is less liable to shut-down than one run on custom ore. The company owning both are interested in keeping the two in operation. The Snowshoe bears all the marks of becoming one of the great mines of the country, and the announcement that another smelter will be added to those already built in the Boundary district will be hailed with delight.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S TAXATION.

The speech delivered by Edmund B. Kirby on the economic aspect of mining in British Columbia at the recent session of the Canadian Mining Institute at Nelson is receiving considerable attention from the press of both the east and west. The Toronto Globe, after referring to the character of the speech as an innovation at a meeting of mining engineers, where the discussions are usually confined to engineering and chemistry, says:

"The argument, as developed, goes to show that the industry is bearing a tax of from 20 to 30 per cent, which is killing off the weaker properties and increasing the burden on the stronger, thus gradually but surely strangling the industry. Of the entire wealth production of the province, \$27,362,000, about \$15,070,000, or 55 per cent, is from metal mining, and the yearly taxation, both provincial and federal, is \$5,350,000, or 10 per cent on everything produced. This taxation is taken from a province whose population does not exceed 125,000 or 130,000 whites. Through the shifting of taxation by other industries on to mining the burden on the latter probably approaches 30 per cent of its product. In this state of affairs the fact that mining exists at all is cited as the strongest evidence of the value of British Columbia's ore deposits and of the future which awaits the industry whenever the artificial burdens are removed. It is contended that even if the total load permitted it, low-grade ores must remain for the most part untouched on account of the so-called 2 per cent tax on the gross output of mines. The tax is only one item in the total, but it has the peculiar effect of exacting an increasing proportion of the net profits when applied to the lower grades of ore. On the milling grades of Rossland it takes from 10 to 20 per cent of the net profits.

"Mr. Kirby regards the present state of affairs as instructive not only to the mining profession, showing how unwise government can injure mining, but clearly to students of economics, presenting an extreme case of the blighting effect of taxation upon industry. To the student the phenomenon is marked by the same familiar symptoms which always accompany evils caused by acts of political organism. There is the same curious indifference and refusal to see facts as they are, the same tendency to ascribe the evils to every cause but the right one. There is the usual effort to conceal the truth from the outside world, and to condemn those who boldly and clearly call for reform. There is the same old anxiety, not to correct the evil, but to find excuses for evading action. The writer quotes Buckle's view that the progress of civilization is the abolition of bad laws. Beyond that, he says, industry requires nothing. All it wants from the State is what Diogenes asked from Alexander, 'Keep out of my sunshine.' The State, he argues, is all-powerful to injure industry, but cannot directly assist it except by the familiar process of assisting one branch by robbing others of its benefit. The paper concludes with a strong appeal for relief in the matter of taxation, and for the adoption of scientific methods devised since the time when Colbert summarized finance as the art of plucking the goose with the least amount of squealing."

OBSTACLES NOT INSURMOUNTABLE.

That was cheering news that came over the wires Sunday morning from Grand Forks, stating that James H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway, had returned after making a reconnaissance between Midway and Vancouver, and was satisfied that no insurmountable obstacles will be encountered in building a road over the Cascade Mountains. This is different from the report made by Edgar Dewdney some months since, who stated that it was impracticable to build a road over the Hope Mountains. We are perfectly willing to accept Mr. Kennedy's statement. Three railway lines already cross the Cascade range, two in the State of Washington and one in British Columbia, and it would be a strange coincidence if the mountains presented a barrier too great to be overcome in the route from Midway to Vancouver. The barrier is undoubtedly great, but not sufficient to retard such a man as Mr. Hill.

We can now look for work to commence on this line in the near future. It will open up a very rich section of the province. The Similkameen country, especially will be benefited. It is not only rich in all the precious minerals, but undoubtedly contains extensive coal reserves that cannot be exploited to advantage until the advent of a railroad. We know what extensive coal reserves mean for a country. If we had no other mineral reserve than coal and iron—and the province has plenty of both—our future would be great. With the advent of the proposed new line these undeveloped resources will be added to others known to lie within the region now bottled up, but which will be given free inter-

course with the outside world when that time arrives.

And right here the bonus-hunter pops up again. One of the McLeans says work will commence on his proposed line just as soon as the Dominion government sees its way clear to add to the bonus already granted by the province. The Miner has expressed its opinion on the bonus question too often to need repeat it, but the powers that be seem so determined to defy public opinion in this regard that nothing less than continued opposition and remonstrance will seemingly prevent it. No substantial reason can be given why any railway promoters should be given land and money to build their roads. We all know that Mr. Hill stands ready to build the road under consideration, bonus or no bonus. Then why should the public domain be given away, or the people's money donated to individuals, which goes into their own pockets exclusively? It makes the man having the well being of British Columbia at heart, and looking into the future, faint in spirit when he contemplates these things.

While the Coast-to-Kootenay road will do a great deal for the country through which it will pass, the country will do more for the road, so that all obligations are reciprocal.

A HOMILY ON TROUT FISHING.

Now that we are in the height of the trout-fishing season considerable comment is indulged in, in regard to the best methods of preserving the near-by trout streams for future use. The Kootenay River below Bonnington Falls has been the Mecca for the disciples of Izaak Walton living in Rossland and Nelson for many years. It has been known far and wide as a prolific trout stream, and wonderful catches have been made therein. But the conditions are fast changing. Except at rare intervals the reports come this season that the fishing is poor, and the catches are small compared with former seasons. This is not to be wondered at. No stream that has been fished for any length of time but will show the effects of the overdrift, and the Kootenay River is no exception to the rule.

Several remedies for this have been proposed of late. One is to limit the catch anyone shall take out of a stream at one time; another suggestion is to prohibit the market fishermen from plying their vocation, and establishing patrols to carry out the provisions of the enactment. A question here presents itself, Would this not be class legislation, and therefore against the principles of our government? As we look at it the market fisherman has as much right to fish to supply the wants of those who toil and cannot find time to "whip" the trout streams, provided he does it within season, as the "gentleman sport" has simply for his own pleasure. The streams belong to the public and should be enjoyed by the public, with the restrictions necessary to adopt to ensure the preservation of the fish. With this end in view a fishing season has been established, which should be obeyed by all. As a matter of fact there is no greater destroyer of the finny tribe than the "professional sportsman." It is true he obeys the law religiously as regards the fishing season, and is rightly indignant when he hears of its violation, but when the season opens he invades every near-by trout stream, accompanied by his sisters, his cousins and his aunts, and together they "whip the streams" from early morn till dewy eve, never seemingly to know when they have enough. Big catches are what they are after and which they delight to show their friends. The effect of this overdrift on the streams is soon seen. So noted a stream as the Kootenay cannot even stand it, and we know the result.

In face of the fact that the people will fish, and it is perfectly right that they should fish, The Miner would beg to suggest that our local sportsmen, instead of trying to get legislation to restrict fishing to a certain number, and practically confined to a few individuals, that they double their efforts to have the legislature appoint a fish commission, with power to establish hatcheries and plant spawn in all the trout streams of the province. This plan has worked well in California, where it has been in vogue for over 20 years. The over-fished trout streams of one season are restocked for the next season, with the result that the sportsman and all citizens as well can enjoy rare fun in nearly all the streams of the State during the open season. The expense of the commission is more than repaid by the supply of fish furnished the public.

To visit one of these hatcheries is an interesting study. One can see how nature can be assisted in the propagation of fish. The spawn taken from a fair-sized salmon is estimated to number upwards of 2000 eggs. The female fish, accompanied by the male, ascends the streams emptying into the ocean as far as they can wiggle their way, where the female deposits her spawn,

when her work is finished. Many enemies prey upon these eggs, and out of the immense number deposited probably not more than five or six reach the sea and gain maturity. The same can be said of the brook and lake trout. The spawn is deposited, which is left to care for itself, and but few survive. But in the hatcheries the conditions are different. The spawn taken from the female is not only all saved but nearly all the eggs hatch and the young reach maturity. There are no enemies to destroy them and nothing is left to chance. At the proper time the young fish are placed in different rivers, lakes or brooks desired to be stocked, and when the season opens there is fishing for all.

It seems to us that this is the only permanent and rational solution of the question. The time is not far distant when it will have to be adopted. In California the hatcheries are not confined alone to brook and salmon trout, but young salmon are turned loose into the Sacramento and other rivers by the millions each season. We have not reached the period when it is necessary to restock our rivers with the kind of all food fish, but the time will surely come if present methods of catching salmon are persisted in many years longer. The fish traps used are veritable death traps.

We would ask those who have been talking of going to the legislature for assistance to think this matter over. It must come sooner or later, and why not grapple the bull by the horns right now? By the means above indicated the Kootenay can always be kept a good trout stream.

The telegraph told us yesterday morning that 350 Roumanian Jews were on their way to Canada and the United States. The excuse given for leaving their native country is that they cannot find employment, still they steadily refuse farm labor. These people are not desirable immigrants. In this western country there is plenty to do for the man who is willing to take off his coat and jump into almost anything. And the farm laborer, above all others, is the one more particularly in demand just now. It is against the people above named that the United States is seeking to protect itself by inviting the attention of the signatories of the treaty of 1878, and we also learn that Great Britain is taking action on the same lines. We have taken one bite of Doukhobors, we don't need any Roumanian Jews.

There are clear indications of a forward movement in the mining districts of the interior of British Columbia. These have been going through a period of liquidation brought about by the drop in the prices of silver, lead and copper, which happened to follow a most ridiculous over-capitalization of mining companies and inflation of mining stocks. Now the mining industry has been accommodated to saner conditions. Confidence is restored, production is large, capital is procurable, and as a consequence, abundant prosperity is at hand.

The loss of life and property in the forest fires recently raging on the coast is awful to contemplate. Whole communities have been wiped out, and the exact loss of life will probably never be known, as there were many small camping parties and logging outfits scattered through the devastated regions that did not survive to tell the tale. Governor McBride of Washington is asking assistance for those who were left homeless, and the response should be prompt from those who have plenty. Nothing like it has ever before occurred on the Pacific Coast.

President Diaz was 71 years old on the 15th, which was the occasion for a two-days' celebration throughout the republic. The grand old man of Mexico has given the people a stable government, and they have prospered as never before. If his mantle should fall on the shoulders of an equally level-headed man as himself Mexico will be one of the garden spots of the world to live in.

And now we are told that some excellent fire clay has been found, associated with the coal measures of the Similkameen. Thus one by one the natural resources of the province are being made known.

Three Victoria schooners will exploit the sealing grounds off Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands this season. The sealing business seems to have been overdone on the north Pacific Coast.

Eleven coaches filled with humanity on pleasure bent left Rossland yesterday morning for Nelson. It looked almost like an exodus.

Some 100 men are employed at the Mother Lode mine and 270 at the Grand Canyon. About 60 men are at work at the B. C. mine.

She cannot sing a little bit. Her acting's bad, indeed! But still she makes a wondrous hit. She fills the boxes and the pit; The baldheads fight for seats, and it is needless to proceed. —Chicago Record-Herald.

THE

SANDON ORE. The following are from Sandon for the Mine. Payne Ruth American Boy Vancouverian Ivanhoe Total —Mining R.

THE DEMOCRAT

It looks now as if Steele was at length his several years of camp. He is the Democrat in the Idaho short time ago his lease on it. This week workmen struck two that run 175 ounces in gold indications are of solid ore is not far Review, Sept. 20.

TWO SHIFTS ON

The lessees of the mine the property was on the upper and lower tunnel. They roomy cabin and made the winter and from attend strictly to get for the big shipment make this winter. From the property are being very well with quantity of ore in the Topic, Sept. 15.

A TEN STAM

Now that machinery come into the Larder slackening. The last party to take this step Development Syndicate They have a ten stam way and by the close the plant stamping gold quartz in the Lake Topic, Sept. 15.

NICKEL PLATE C

A recent arrival brings the news that the Nickel Plate reached Penitentiary. Reached construction is said to be due to part of the Nickel Plate mine a portion of the near Hedley City, which for their purposes concerning this ground, small is expected to be Similkameen Star, S.

250 OUNCE SIL

The Lead on the V Being Sampled Gay

Ed. Morgan is doing ment work on the V Trout creek. He has in several places and taken together and ounces silver to the Graces trail has been as the workings and built. The lead lies shape on the slope of mine to get out or difficulty. There is a ore exposed and it is shipment will be Trout Lake Topic, S.

STRIKE ON WER

J. A. Darrough, manager Star group on having encountered look head of concent carrying a good per cent. Darrough through Miner office and they that the strike is on enthusiastic faith in property. This lead proved to be conat the claim and the Y is known locally as defined and strongest it is rumored the W many-incorporated as "Workers' Gold M" reported now to be purchase of a pr big gold property in the mine, Sept. 15.

CALIFORNIA

Rich Strike Has Be the Third and F

Advices from the telephone at a late have the gratifying large body of high opened on the inter between the third and the mine.

From the inception mine under the mat Delbridge, it has been turned down to been turned it into promising mines in the mine.

It has yielded the and is still doing so, recently shipped, at 400 tons, returned \$1200 per car load. The ore is shipped at Nelson, B. C., & Great Northern 25 men on the payro increased to 85 on American, Sept. 20.

THE MINES OF THE PROVINCE

SANDON ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following are the ore shipments from Sandon for the week:

Mine	Tons
Payne	32
Ruth	41
American Boy	21
Payne	20
Vanhoose	20
Total	136

—Mining Review, Sept. 20.

THE DEMOCRAT'S STRIKE.

It looks now as if the old man J. G. Steele was at length to be rewarded for his several years of hard work in this camp. He is the chief owner of the Democrat in the Idaho basin, and a short time ago his company gave a lease on it. This week of a sudden the workmen struck two feet of carbonates that run 175 ounces in silver, and present indications are that a large body of solid ore is not far distant.—Mining Review, Sept. 20.

TWO SHIFTS ON THE I. X. L.

The lessees of the I. X. L. are working the property with two shifts, one on the upper and the other on the lower tunnel. They have erected a roomy cabin and made things snug for the winter and from this on they will stand strictly to getting the ore out for the big shipment they propose to make this winter. Latest accounts from the property are that it is looking very well with an encouraging quantity of ore in sight.—Trout Lake Topic, Sept. 15.

A TEN STAMP MILL.

Now that machinery has started to come into the Lardau there is no slackening. The latest mining company to take this step is the Northwest Development Syndicate of Goldfields. They have a ten stamp mill on the way and by the close of fall will have the plant stamping some of the richest gold quartz in the province.—Trout Lake Topic, Sept. 15.

NICKEL PLATE CONCENTRATOR.

A recent arrival from the Okanagan brings the news that the machinery for the Nickel Plate concentrator has been shipped. The delay in commencing construction of the building is said to be due to a desire on the part of the Nickel Plate owners to acquire a portion of the Indian reserve near Hedley City, which would be suitable for their purposes. The negotiations for this ground are reported to be bearing completion, and work on the mill is expected to begin very shortly.—Similkameen Star, Sept. 13.

250 OUNCE SILVER ORE.

The Lead on the Willow Grouse on Being Sampled Gave Above Results.

Ed. Morgan is doing a lot of development work on the Willow Grouse on several places and recently samples taken from each of these openings taken together and tested gave 250 ounces silver to the ton. The Ruffed Grouse trail has been extended as far as the workings and a cabin has been built. The lead lies exposed in such a shape on the slope of the hill that it is possible to get out ore with very little difficulty. There is a great deal of good ore exposed and it is quite likely that shipment will be made this fall.—Trout Lake Topic, Sept. 15.

STRIKE ON WESTERN STAR.

J. A. Daragh, manager of the Western Star group on Pool creek, reports having encountered yesterday a seven foot bed of concentrating galena ore carrying a good percentage of copper. Mr. Daragh brought samples to the mine office and they certainly indicate that the strike is one to warrant an enthusiastic faith in the future of the property. This lead is the same one shown in the tunnel 300 feet below, which proves it to be continuous throughout the mine. It is known locally as one of the best and richest in this section. It is rumored the Western Star company—incorporated as the Elwood, Ind., Miners' Gold Mining Company—has reported now to be negotiating for the purchase of a promising free milling gold property in this camp.—Columbia Miner, Sept. 13.

CALIFORNIA MINE.

Which Strike Has Been Made Between the Third and Fourth Levels.

Advices from the California mine by telephone at a late hour last evening gave the gratifying information that a large body of high grade ore has been opened on the intermediate level between the third and fourth levels in the mine.

From the inception of work on the mine under the management of E. J. Dalbridge, it has improved steadily. From the meager prospect that had been turned down by several experts, it has turned it into one of the most promising mines in this part of the state.

It has yielded thousands of dollars and is still doing so. The ore that was recently shipped, amounting to about 100 tons, returned a net profit of about \$200 per car load.

The ore is shipped to the Hall smelter at Nelson, B. C., over the Washington & Great Northern. There are now 25 men on the payroll, and will be increased to 65 on Monday.—Republic American, Sept. 20.

THE ZALA M.

D. M. Snyder of the Zala M. mine is in the city from Sheridan camp to see about the construction of a siding to the Zala M. ore bins. There are 17 men at work at the mine, principally on the 300-foot level, taking out ore. The teams have been hauling steadily and have about 100 tons in the bins awaiting shipment. It was expected that the Kettle Valley lines would have the siding in before this time, and unless they can take out the ore soon hauling will have to cease. Mr. Snyder expects that F. W. Holt, secretary of the Zala M. Consolidated, will be in Republic this week from Rossland.—Republic Pioneer-Miner, Sept. 20.

BIG BEND MICA.

T. W. Bain, who has been in the north for the past two months, doing some work on the Big Bend mica deposits, of which a local syndicate are the owners, returned to town on Saturday last with some excellent samples of mica, which are on view in the office of Messrs. Harvey, McCarter and Pinkham. Mr. Bain says that there is a tremendous deposit of mica on these properties and under development should prove a bonanza.—Revelstoke Herald.

MORE HIGH GRADE ORE.

Another of the high grade properties that surround the city of Greenwood is being developed. Adjoining the Gold Finch is the Lancashire Fraction owned by C. R. Pitcock of the Gem restaurant, C. L. Werner and R. Sluggert. Mr. Sluggert and another man have been at work on the property for some time and now have two tons of high grade ore on the dump. The grade is similar in character to the Gold Finch ore and runs from \$7 to \$187 in gold with small silver values. One vein is from three to six inches wide, while another that has just been exposed is fully 12 inches wide. Several offers have been made to lease the property, but in all probability the owners will work it themselves.—Boundary Creek Times.

GRANBY MINES.

Description of the World Famous Ore Bodies.

Upon the occasion of the visit of the English editors to Phoenix, they were entertained at luncheon by George S. Waterhouse, of the Snowshoe mine. A number of speeches were made by those present, and one of the most interesting was that of William Tolson Williams, superintendent of the Granby mines. Mr. Williams said that he left his native land of Wales 32 years since, and he had worked in all the principal mining districts of the United States, and nowhere had he seen such enormous ore bodies as in Phoenix. When he took charge of these mines four years ago all the development work consisted of a shaft 100 feet deep and a small drift about 25 feet deep. Today they had three miles of underground development. At present they were turning out only 750 tons of ore per day, on account of the shortage of coke at the smelters, but this would soon be remedied and they would turn out from 1500 to 1600 tons daily. The huge ore bodies of that district were practically inexhaustible. Some of the stopes in the Old Ironsides would compare favorably with any mine on the American continent. They had stopes 400 feet wide. They were already mining 700 feet vertically from the surface and in addition to this they had prospected by means of a diamond drill to a further depth of 1000 feet, and they now knew that the ore existed 1700 feet below the surface. Knowing this they had commenced the erection of a much larger compressor plant, which, when completed, would be the largest in Canada. With this new plant in operation, it would be as easy to mine 5000 tons of ore per day as it was now to mine 1500 tons. It must be remembered that in order to develop these great mines a large amount of money was needed, and also a considerable amount of time, but he felt confident that the money so invested would return good profits.—Grand Forks News-Gazette, Sept. 20.

THE CROFTON SMELTER.

Engineers Interested in Newly-Patented Garretson Furnace.

(Special to The Miner.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 23.—The blowing in of the Crofton smelter this week is not the only important event to take place at the new Vancouver Island town. Noteworthy as is the Northwestern Smelting and Refining company's enterprise mining engineers are even more interested in the work of the newly-patented Garretson furnace, which is to have its trial at the smelter, and by which it is hoped to effect wonderful economies in the smelting industry. Indeed, if it is successful that well worn phrase "revolutionize the industry" will be used truthfully. The inventors and patent-holders will in the next few weeks know whether they are to be millionaires or continue for sometime longer as ordinary men.

SILVER HILL MINE.

Seven Cars of Ore Shipped to Hall Mines Smelter.

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 22.—Seven cars of ore from the Silver Hill mine at Crawford Bay arrived in the city yesterday consigned to the Hall Mines smelter. The ore appears to be of a very high grade.

New Process of Treating Dry Ores

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 23.—J. Frank Colom, managing director of the Arlington mine, Slocan City, passed through this city today. Returning from the mine Mr. Colom, with Prof. Parks, have been investigating the method of treating the dry ores, and if it can be successfully applied to the Arlington and other dry ores they can be treated at a cost of \$2.50 per ton. Both gentlemen mentioned are sanguine as to its practicability. The only place in the world where the system is in use is at Prescott, Arizona, where similar ores to the Slocan are being successfully treated and have been for the past year. The Prescott plant was installed by Prof. Parks, the same company that own the Arlington being interested in the former property. The process consists in running the ore through the mill, creating all slimes possible, which are then treated in vats, with electrical and cyanide processes. In one year at Prescott 94 per cent of the values have been saved. The present smelter system gives returns of 80 per cent of lead values and 95 per cent of silver. As an example of the saving the present cost of hauling ore by wagon from the Arlington to the shipping point is \$3 per ton, and at other mines even higher, without mentioning freight and smelter charges. The new process would all be done at the mine and the result shipped as base bullion to the refinery. The Arlington is shipping a carload of ore to Prescott for treatment, and if successful will install an experimental plant at the mine.

News and Comment From Greenwood

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Sept. 20.—The first snow of the season in this neighborhood fell yesterday morning. None fell in the valleys, but the highest mountains within a few miles of the town had white tops when the mists cleared off yesterday. A few hours' steady rain cleared the smoky atmosphere and put out the forest fires that were burning in different parts of the district.

Al. Dyer, foreman at the B. C. Chartered company's B. C. mine, yesterday buried his infant child, which was only about two months old.

A Harvest Home celebration has been arranged by ladies connected with the Methodist church at Greenwood, to be held next Monday.

S. E. Fowler, M. E. of Nelson, manager for the London & B. C. Gold Fields, Ltd., was a visitor to Greenwood yesterday. It is understood that he came over to see the management of the Snowshoe mine respecting the supply of power from the Cascade Water Power & Light company's lately installed at the Snowshoe.

D. A. Holbrook, a Boundary Creek pioneer, who left Greenwood for Thunder mountain when the rush to the latter locality was on last year, has returned. He did not find Thunder mountain an El Dorado—rather the reverse for men of small means, and now like several others recently returned to the Boundary, after wandering far afield, thinks this district quite good enough for him to "stay with" Mr. Holbrook came into Boundary Creek from Puget Sound, where he had been running a steamboat, in the summer of 1892. Late in the fall of that year he located and recorded a mineral claim he named the D. A. Later he took out a few tons of ore from this claim and sent it to one of the Sound smelters, receiving a return above freight and treatment costs of between \$140 and \$150 per ton. Since then he has located other claims in the neighborhood, but like many other

hard-working prospectors, has not yet "made a stake." Still he has full confidence that "the Boundary is all right" and retains his faith in the future. Perhaps no other single individual did more to advertise Boundary Creek district in general and Greenwood in particular during the middle '90s and his many friends will rejoice with him should he eventually reap a substantial reward for his persistent faith and hard labor in the district.

GREENWOOD, Sept. 22.—A marriage license has been issued by the registrar at Greenwood to Reginald Gardom and Susan J. Haynes. Miss Haynes is the youngest daughter of the late Judge Haynes, long known as a resident at Osoyoos and one of the pioneers of the country from Hope, on the Fraser river, through the Similkameen, Okanagan and Kootenay to Fort Steele. She is a sister of Messdames C. A. R. Lambly and R. F. Partridge, both of Fairview. For some time past she has been living with her mother, Mrs. Dowling at Midway, where Mr. Gardom is sub-collector of customs. It has been announced that the marriage is to take place early next month.

C. E. Bush was down on Saturday from his camp on the Victoria mineral claim near Camp McKinley. He is one of the old timers of the district lying between Rock creek and Osoyoos. In 1881 he was United States customs officer at the latter place and remained there for years. He became interested in placer mining and, like most of the pioneers of those days, tried Granite and Rock creeks. He was one of the earliest to secure an interest in quartz claims near the Cariboo and Amelias, immediately after the location of those claims about 15 years ago. He has had charge of the Victoria and Old England claims for some years, these being situated near Camp McKinley. He has many interesting reminiscences to tell of the old placer days and of the hardy pioneers who worked the placers of Granite and Rock creeks and who are now for the most part either dead or scattered far and wide.

party, and two other representatives of the Diamond company, attended the conference.

The manufacturers afterwards asserted that he was disposing of his goods below cost, and each speaker attributed the necessity of so doing to over-production and the competition of the Diamond company. The representatives of the Diamond company said that other match manufacturers could not continue to do business unless they sold at that rate used by the Diamond company.

The possibility of limiting the production of machines was discussed, but the representatives of the Diamond company said the only limit to their production would be their inability to sell the product of all their machinery installed and that of all the machines that could be installed.

The meeting dissolved without having reached an agreement as to how the competition of the Diamond company could be met. It is probable that four or five of the largest German match manufacturers will make a proposition to the Diamond company. Propositions to this effect have been made by the smaller German match producers and would not be accepted.

The Match Making Business in Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The German matchmaking business, in which about \$3,750,000 of capital are invested, has been brought within measurable distance of ruin by the output of the American Diamond Match company's new factory near Mannheim. Matches that six months sold from the German works at \$20 a case are now selling at \$16 a case, or \$1 below the cost of production by the old-fashioned process.

The Diamond company uses machinery from the United States. Their German branch has been in operation for five months, and it always sells at prices below the offers made by the old company. Forty match manufacturers, representing the entire match industry of Germany, met here Sunday and Monday of this week and debated the situation, though 98 per cent of the shares of Germany's branch of the Diamond Match company are held in the United States. The German branch is officered by Germans and J. D. Stollwerk, the chocolate manufacturer, is chairman of the company. Mr. Stollwerk applied for admission to the match manufacturers' conference. Gilbert Bartholomew, a director of the Bryant & Hay, Limited; Hatch, a manufacturer of England, who recently amalgamated with the Diamond com-

Some Bearing on Anthracite Coal Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A mass meeting of the directors of the Temple Iron company was held here today. There were present when the meeting began President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading; Trustees, of the Lackawanna; Fowler, of the New York, Ontario & Western; Oliphant, of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company; Walters, of the Lehigh Valley road; John Markle, of G. B. Markle & Co.; Alfred Stearns, of Cox Bros. & Co., independent coal operators.

In the forenoon Mr. Markle went to J. P. Morgan's office and had a long conference with Mr. Morgan. When leaving Mr. Markle was asked if the conference had anything to do with the coal strike. He refused to say what the nature of his business had been. President Baer, before leaving for Philadelphia, said that the meeting today had been entirely informal. After the main meeting President Baer and three others, including Presidents Fowler and Truesdale, held a private conference for half an hour.

Regarding the situation in the anthracite fields President Baer said that every day showed a larger proportion of striking miners returning to work. When asked how much longer he thought the strike would last he said: "I am not a prophet. The strike will end, that is the one thing we may all be certain of, but I will not attempt to say when it will end."

FROM KASLO-ON-KOOTENAY

(Special to The Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., Sept. 20.—Charles Lundberg of this city has bought a half interest in the Vulcan group, situated on the west slope of Hammei creek in the Lardo. The property consists of the Great Eastern, Cape Nome and Vulcan claims, and Andrew Nelson, owner of the other half interest, is down here with some very fine samples of ore from the Vulcan, which contain copper, silver and lead in considerable quantity. He reports that in doing the assessment work recently he struck a large ledge of ore, the lead of which is three feet wide. There is a tunnel run in some 30 feet and at a depth of 20 feet. On the Cape Nome he has also done a fair amount of development work, but the lead is not yet proved, though there is every indication of its being as good as the Vulcan. The group is located next that of the Flutot property.

B. C. Carwell, who has been running a first class druggist business in this city for over a year, leaves today for Vancouver, where he intends residing in future. The business here is taken over by the mortgagees.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

United States Troops Have Arrived at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 23.—Three companies of United States marines, who arrived here on the auxiliary cruiser "Panther," reached Panama this morning. They are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin P. Russell, and will be quartered in the railroad station. Another company, consisting of 80 men, under the command of Major George Ballett, will be kept in Colon and quartered on the dock of the Pacific Mail Steamship company. The men of this latter company will be used to guard the trains across the isthmus. The confidence of foreigners on the isthmus has been greatly restored by the arrival of the American men-of-war and the landing of troops.

CANADIAN COINAGE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—A Toronto Telegram cable says: The mint at Birmingham has received from Canada an order for coinage amounting to \$11,000,000.

Passengers dickered over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday included Robert L. Whitehead to Seattle, J. S. Edmondson to St. Paul and P. R. Janelle to Pittsburg.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Business was decidedly brisk on the stock exchange yesterday, and the trading reported for the day presents several features of interest. Aggregate sales were 26,000 shares, with prices stationary to firm.

Homestake came on the market again, selling at 21-2, with 2-4-2-1-4 quoted on closing. War Eagle sold at 13-3-4, and closed at 10-19-1-4.

American Boy, 5000, 5000, 5-3-4; Fisher Maiden, 3000, 6c; Iron Mask, 500, 7-1-2c; Homestake, 1000, 500, 2-1-2c; Jim Blaine, 1000, 3-1-2c; Cariboo McKinley, 500, 500, 2-2c; Payne, 2000, 16c; Republic, 2500, 31-4c; 1000, 8-1-2c; War Eagle, 1000, 1000, 19-3-4c; White Bear, 1500, 31-3c; Total, 26,000.

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Members Rossland Stock Exchange.

MINING BROKERS.

Established 1896.

LOST IN WOODS WHILE HUNTING

(Special to The Miner.)

CAMP MCKINNEY, B. C., Sept. 20.—Mr. Cosens, sr., father of the Messrs. Cosens, general merchants, of Camp McKinney, got astray in the woods recently and was not found until about 38 hours later. The old gentleman, who is about 60 years of age, went out shooting one morning, and lost his bearings in the thick forest between the camp and Anarchist mountain. As he did not return in the evening enquiries were made and it was feared that he had met with an accident on one of the rocky mountain-side characteristic of that part of the district. Next morning a search party scoured the woods in all directions and towards evening Henry Main came upon the wanderer sitting down near an old deserted sawmill. He was a bit the worse for his tramping and exposure, but quickly brightened up after eating some food Mr. Bain carried with him and drinking a little whisky. He had shot one bird, but this he had fed his dog with, subsisting on berries himself. The dog appeared even more played out than his master. A few rifle shots recalled the other searcher, who returned to camp delighted to have found the old gentleman unharmed and not seriously affected by his unusual experience.

Information comes from Fairview to the effect that Dr. R. B. White, formerly of Camp McKinney, is to be married to a young English lady at present visiting at the home of Gold Commissioner C. R. Lambly, Fairview.

Superintendent J. P. Keane today drove down to Greenwood, accompanied by Mrs. Purvis, sister to James Hunter, who was seriously injured in the Cariboo mine on the 11th instant and was afterwards taken to the Greenwood hospital. It is learned that Hunter is slowly making progress towards recovery, the broken thigh-bone knitting and the crushed ankle showing indications of yielding to the skilled treatment of Dr. Spankie. Under the circumstances it is unlikely that the injured man will be taken to Spokane for surgical treatment, as had been contemplated, since he appears to be doing well enough in Dr. Spankie's hands.

Geo. M. Bennett, who is trying to jump the Waterloo mine, this week paid a visit to the office of the mining recorder at Greenwood, where he spent some time hunting in the records of the claim. It is not thought here that he will succeed in his attempt to get hold of this valuable property, but there is a good deal of grumbling among residents at his action in endeavoring to do so.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

October 15th Has Been Fixed as the Day to Eat Turkey.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 22.—A Times Ottawa special says: There was a cabinet meeting this forenoon, when an order-in-council was passed making October 16th Thanksgiving Day in the Dominion. There were present at the meeting Scott, Blair, Patterson, Tarte and Sir Frederick Borden.

Mr. Blair, who has returned from the year ending June last show the surplus on the Intercolonial to be \$96,000, or \$10,000 better than anticipated. The earnings of the road were three-quarters of a million better than the year previous, and are now double what they were under the late government. For the two months of July and August of the current year they are \$180,000 better than the same time last year.

QUEEN MARIE HENRIETTE.

Removal of Remains to Brussels—King Leopold Attended.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.—The funeral services preparatory to the removal of the remains of Queen Marie Henriette to Brussels were held this morning in a church here. The coffin was later on placed in a car, and was completely hidden by flowers. King Leopold, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert of Flanders, the heir presumptive to the throne, followed on foot. The ministers, generals and other distinguished persons brought up the rear. The route of the funeral procession was lined with troops and crowded with people. After the requiem mass the cortege proceeded to the railroad station. The king, Prince Albert, the Princess Clementine and the ministers accompanied the body to the train.

COOK'S COTTON BOOT COMPOUND

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Boot Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 3, \$2, mailed on receipt of price and two 2-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible druggists in Canada.

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

Gus Altman Gets a Three-Year Sentence

It took Judge Leamy of Greenwood but a short time to adjudge Gus Altman, the junk dealer, socialist, machinist and locksmith, who has been on trial for the past few weeks on a charge of receiving stolen property, guilty of the offense as charged. At yesterday's hearing at the courthouse little evidence outside of what had already been brought out at the previous hearings of Altman was adduced. It all went to show that Altman had been guilty of receiving junk, brass fittings and other things, presumably taken from the various mines in the neighborhood of the town, from the boys of the city, who, as a result of the small remuneration Altman gave for the brass, started on the downward path to ruin.

Practically the same witnesses who had testified at the police court hearings were on hand yesterday to repeat their evidence. W. Hart-McHarg, Sergeant Bradshaw, R. A. McNally, W. E. Townsend, N. Smith and Chief of Police Ingram testified in regard to the locating of the various articles found in the abode and in the shop owned by Altman. Several identified various brass fittings and others recognized parts taken from various mines and machinery plants.

In summing up the evidence adduced at the trial Judge Leamy took occasion to severely scold the prisoner. He particularly deplored the fact that Altman had been the means of starting several youths of the city on the downward path to ruin. Without such a person as Altman around to buy up

their spoils at prices that bordered on the ridiculous when their original value was considered there would be none of the boys going wrong and no incentive for the stealing of brass and other small things. He particularly dealt on the fact that Altman may have known that the goods the boys had to sell were stolen property, and the mere fact that he had purchased the junk was nothing more nor less than an invitation to the boys to go ahead and steal everything that they could conveniently take along with them. He had no sympathy for anyone that would do what Altman had done and declared in emphatic terms that were it not for the fact that Altman was reported to have a wife and child in Germany dependent upon him for support he would have made the sentence read five years. Instead he sentenced him to three, which will be considerably shortened by good behavior.

Altman made a long-winded speech that no one understood. It only served to further convict him in the eyes of the judge.

Alexander Lyle, who was arrested some time ago for the stealing of a gold watch and some other jewelry on the St. Thomas wagon road, and who, elected to have a speedy trial, came before Judge Leamy yesterday. Instead of fighting the case, as was expected, Lyle turned around and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to the reformatory for six months.

John Kirkup testified as to the previous character of the accused, after which Judge Leamy sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

Annual Meeting Rocky Mt. Rangers

A very important meeting of the Rocky Mountain Rangers company occurred last night at the mess rooms of the company on Monte Cristo street, some two score or more members braving the drizzling rain and cold to be present. The meeting was called primarily for the annual election of officers, but other subjects of general interest which concerned the welfare of the Rangers came up during the evening. The election of officers came off early in the evening and resulted as follows: Honorary president, Captain W. Hart-McHarg; honorary vice-president, First Lieutenant H. R. Townsend; president, Color Sergeant Smith; vice-president, Bugle Major Barrett; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Carpenter.

R. S. McKibbin, who has acted as secretary for the company during the past year, resigned, his reason being that his business prevented him from properly performing the duties. He submitted his report, showing a very large balance in the treasury. His report was considered a very favorable one, and showed what a good year the company has just passed through.

During the evening the bugle band, which was inaugurated during the year and which is at the present time under the direction of Bugle Major Barrett, came in for a good deal of praise. The local bugle corps were declared to be the finest in the Kootenays and a credit to any company.

After discussion committees were appointed to complete the arrangements for the annual drill of the company, which takes place some time about the middle of October. It is expected that Colonel Holmes, district officer commanding, will be in attendance to personally conduct the drill. In connection with the drill a dinner on an elaborate scale is planned for the same night. The dinner is planned to be a social affair, and a committee was named to complete arrangements and look after the entertainment part of the program. It is understood that songs, selections, recitations and speeches by prominent local men and others will be the features.

Last night a number of members of the Rangers brought up the subject of reorganizing and rearranging the mess room so that it would be the gathering place during the fall and winter months of all the members of the company. Several spoke on the subject, and as a result it was planned to completely overhaul the place.

One feature of last night's meeting was the number of new members elected to the various committees. New blood was introduced into the mess committee, the general committee and the range committee. The record of the company on the ranges this year was brought up, and the shooters were all complimented on their excellent showing. Before the meeting closed a vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers.

the men who bought a policy from Harper, giving an order on the Centre Star for \$9 as an initial payment. The order was cashed by Harper, but the informant apparently never received value for his money. He has accordingly laid an information charging Harper with obtaining the sum in question by fraud.

The warrant was executed by Police Inspector, who found Harper about the city. Harper was taken to police headquarters, where an order was made admitting him to bail upon two sureties of \$125 each and himself in an equal amount.

Harper insists that the difficulty will be solved with ease. He maintains that his business is bona fide, and that there would have been no cause for dissatisfaction had not an unfortunate illness prevented his attending to business and confined him to his bed in Northport. Harper is frank with the authorities, and his action in returning to the city after he was aware that his movements were not altogether satisfactory to the persons with whom he had done business here would scarcely point to an intent to defraud.

A SERIES OF MIS-UNDERSTANDINGS

There seems to have been a serious misunderstanding in connection with the insurance matter referred to in The Miner a few days ago. In this connection it is stated that an agent named J. A. Harper had written a considerable amount of insurance among miners, informing the insured persons that their policies would be delivered to them at the office of J. B. Johnson & Co. about September 15th. On that date a number of men applied to J. B. Johnson & Co. for policies, only to be informed that the firm did not know Mr. Harper or the company he represented.

Last night J. A. Harper called at The Miner office and gave his version of the story. He stated that he represented a bona fide company, and the policies written in Roseland had been drawn in perfect good faith.

Harper explained that when he wrote the business he intended appointing a local agent, through which the policies would be delivered and that he informed various policy holders that J. B. Johnson & Co. would probably be the firm through which the policies would be delivered. Before appointing an agency, Mr. Harper says he went to Northport and was there attacked by a severe throat affection which confined him to his room and prevented him closing up the agency matter as early as he expected. The men who applied to the local firm for their policies misunderstood his remarks to them, hence the contretemps which arose.

On learning that his actions had been misconstrued, Mr. Harper states that he returned immediately to Roseland from Northport and that all policy holders in his company have been informed that policies will be forwarded by the company, and that matters are now straightened out satisfactorily.

The misunderstanding averted the bona fides of J. E. Harper, insurance agent, assumed serious proportions yesterday when a warrant was sworn out for his arrest on the charge of obtaining money by fraud.

The information was laid by one of

the men who bought a policy from Harper, giving an order on the Centre Star for \$9 as an initial payment. The order was cashed by Harper, but the informant apparently never received value for his money. He has accordingly laid an information charging Harper with obtaining the sum in question by fraud.

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THE BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS

(Special to The Miner.)

PHOENIX, B. C., Sept. 19.—For this week ore shipments from the Boundary mines have once more entered the five figure column. Over ten thousand tons of ore have been sent out to local smelters in the last seven days. As the Sunset smelter has again blown in and the Mother Lode smelter has put in its second furnace blast next week should show even better. For this week the figures from the different mines are as follows:

Granby mines, 5231 tons; Mother Lode, 3328 tons; Snowshoe, 870 tons; B. C. mine, 900 tons. Total for the week, 10,319 tons. Total for the year to date, 325,889 tons.

This week the Granby smelter treated 4930 tons, making a total of 212,310 tons for the year 1920.

W. Mitchell, in advance of "A Wise Member" theatrical company, arrived last night from Nelson and registered at the Hoffman.

WANTS TO SHOW BRICK BUILDING KOOTENAY ORES CONTEMPLATED

A collection of Kootenay ores is wanted at Winnipeg. This statement emanates from J. Obed Smith, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg in a communication in which Mr. Smith states that a large number of people visit his office in the course of each year and he finds there is a constantly growing demand for information respecting the mining regions of the Kootenays. He suggests that one means of satisfying this demand for information would be to have in this office a collection of Kootenay and Boundary mineral specimens.

As is generally known the immigration commissioner's office is in a sense a show place where the products of all sections of the country are on exhibition, and such information available as is desirable for settlers or other persons seeking data respecting any section of the Dominion, although, of course, the Winnipeg office's special utility is in respect to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Being on the main line of the Canadian Pacific many tourists stop off at Winnipeg, and the immigration office is a sort of headquarters for these persons, so that a mineral collection will be of undoubted value to the Boundary and Kootenay territory and would be readily accepted by the recipients.

Mr. Smith originally took the matter up with Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Mines at Phoenix, who will doubtless undertake to furnish the required specimens from the Phoenix camp if the matter is taken up. Mr. McMillan is of opinion that the idea is good and that much benefit might accrue to Southeast British Columbia from such a display. It is suggested that the collection of such an exhibit might very properly be taken up by the Roseland board of trade, so far as the Roseland district is concerned, and that if the subject was gone into here other boards would probably follow suit. The Roseland board meets early in October, and the proposition could then be considered.

MEETING OF FATHER PAT COMMITTEE

As far as the general committee is concerned the affairs of the Father Pat Memorial Fund were officially wound up last night at a meeting held in the board of trade rooms. Everything connected with the purchasing and transportation of the ambulance and the building of the proposed fountain on Washington and Columbia avenue were thoroughly threshed out, with the result that the old committee, consisting of Messrs. Clute, Dean, Nelson, Wallis and Goodeve were given full power to select a site and build a fountain according to the designs submitted and made by John Honeyman. The fountain, according to the plans submitted, is to be an elaborate and attractive affair, one that is sure to be a landmark of the city when it is put in place.

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the meeting was called to order by Chairman A. C. Galt, some 15 members of the committee being present. J. W. Nelson opened the proceedings by exhibiting a photo engraving, explaining that it was the style that was being ordered from a Toronto engraver of Father Pat. On a motion it was left to J. W. Nelson and C. S. Wallis to communicate with Sir Charles Ross in regard to the engravings. Reports on the ambulance were then read by the secretary and a drawing of the ambulance submitted to those present. A letter from the ambulance makers, suggesting improvements and the distribution of the proposed plate on the side, was also read. After a lengthy discussion it was moved by J. B. Johnson and seconded by W. H. Goodeve that the plates be left off the ambulance entirely. If all plans prove successful the ambulance will be here within the next three weeks. When it arrives the question of where it shall be located will be taken up. Last night some were for keeping it up among the mines, others in the fire hall and still others in one of the local livery stables. The last suggestion was voted down, however, as several thought that the fragrant smell of the livery stable would so penetrate the vehicle that it would be utterly valueless for the purpose intended.

The question of building the fountain was gone into pretty thoroughly. John Dean made a lengthy speech in regard to the fountain, going into details and showing the plans drawn by John Honeyman. He declared that the fountain could be built at a nominal sum. Marble had been offered the committee from Salmo and Kaslo, the latter being accepted. The C. P. R. will transport it free to this city. All the fountain will cost is for the work of putting it up, putting in the pipes and arranging for the electrical fixtures.

A vote of thanks was passed to John Honeyman, and after discussing the best place to build the fountain and the best likely to be entered in its construction the committee adjourned.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT SHEEP LAKE

As a result of a drunken quarrel in the woods near Sheep Lake, James Rush, a miner, prospector and hunter, lies in a but some distance from Northport suffering from a gunshot wound in the left thigh and right arm, while his companion, a tall miner from the east, whose identity is shrouded in doubt, disappeared, leaving nothing behind but a couple of empty flasks which contained whiskey at one time.

Little could be learned here about the matter last night, everyone professing ignorance of the affair. From what could be gleaned, however, it was learned that the two men and a third party, a friend of Rush, had left Northport several days ago on a prospecting and hunting trip, going in the direction of Sheep Lake. The party was well supplied with food, clothing and had plenty of Dago red in stock. Constant use of the concoction soon put Rush and his friend in a quarrelsome humor and a little sarcasm supplied by the wounded man soon added fire to the flame.

The party had not long been in the neighborhood of Sheep Lake before they began fighting, with the result that from fists the party reached guns, with the result above stated. Rush maintains a stubborn silence, and declares that as far as he knows there was no fight and that the wounds he received were due to his own gross carelessness in handling the weapon. He refused to state when and where he received the wounds and how they were administered, muttering, when questioned, something about bushes catching and tangled roots. He also refused to state how he got to the cabin where he was found, but said that several miles from where the shooting is alleged to have taken place. One peculiar fact about the affair is that the third party, the supposed friend of Rush, is also missing. So nothing like a true account of what occurred in the vicinity of Sheep Lake can be obtained. It is understood that the police are investigating the affair.

CITY OF NELSON VERY MUCH ALIVE

The six or seven hundred Roselanders who visited Nelson with the miners' excursion will not soon forget the hospitable reception and treatment accorded them by the residents of the Queen City of the Kootenays, and it is safe to state that the cordial spirit thus displayed will be reduplicated on the earliest possible occasion.

Those who instituted inquiries on the subject were pleased to learn that the feeling in Nelson with respect to local conditions was much better than had been the case for some months previous. Almost since its inception Nelson has enjoyed steady and continuous prosperity, building operations have been carried on industriously and the result is the most imposing and delightful residential city in the entire inland district of British Columbia. In the past five or six months there has been very little new building, and as a natural consequence a number of men engaged in the building trades have left the city. The postoffice has been rushed ahead, but this did not give employment to more than a small section of the small army of men who had drawn to Nelson during the period of its building activity.

As the result of the departure of this particular element of its citizens there was disposition to take a pessimistic view of things manifested on the part of many Nelsonites. Recently this has given way to a brighter feeling, and the Roseland excursionists were delighted to ascertain that Nelson had entirely recovered the spirit that has brought it to the front in the Kootenays and that the optimistic standpoint had replaced the pessimistic viewpoint that report has credited to an important section of the community.

The city put on its best front for the visitors from Roseland and the impression carried away by the excursionists is that Nelson is very much alive. That the cultivation of this spirit is desirable goes without saying, and a diffusion of the sentiment throughout the Kootenays would accomplish much good. A town whose citizens are dependent will be "a dog with a bad name" and vice versa.

CAN GET NO RANGE TO SHOOT OVER

The chances of the Roseland Civilian Rifle Association doing any shooting on any range this year are very dim; so dim, in fact, that the members of the association are ready to cry quits for this year at least. The association during the latter part of the season had everything prepared for a successful year on the ranges, but owing to one thing or other that was continually coming up and the fact that suitable ranges could not be secured, no shooting of any character whatever has been done by any members of the association. Some time ago those at the head of the association thought that they had everything arranged, a range secured and the ammunition and rifles on hand ready for use. In fact the future looked exceedingly bright, until the ground over which the intended ranges were to have passed was surveyed, when it was found that owing to a precipitous drop at the 200 yard range the ground was not suitable for the purposes intended. Committees have spent time and money looking around the country to find another spot that would afford a good shooting range, but wherever a level spot was located it was found that it was either crossed by wagon roads or trails, facts which precluded its being used for the purposes of the association.

Charles O. Lalonde, the head of the association, deplored the fact that no grounds suitable for ranges could be secured within easy distance of the city. He saw little hope of securing a range this year, or the next either, for that matter, although he thought that a suitable place might be secured near Blue's old sawmill at considerable expense.

THE TEAM THAT BEAT ALL COMERS

Quite the most interesting feature of the program of sports in connection with the miners' picnic to Nelson was the tug-o-war between the Roseland Kootenay, Josie and Centre Star teams. The contests combined tests of physical strength and endurance with discipline and team work. All the teams did well, and the Roseland Kootenay aggregation, which carried off the honors, will be extremely hard to defeat under any circumstances. The members of the team are by no means heavy men—180 pounds will be a fair average of their weight, but all were splendid specimens of physical development and their team work turned the scale of victory.

The Roseland Kootenay team is comprised of George Pringle, James Pringle, Kenneth A. Pringle, Henry Burton, Gus Lindvall, John Black, A. Shapessier, John Hensinger and William Tompkins. Henry Burton was anchor for the team, and the team was captained by Andrew G. Larson, the popular superintendent of the Nickel Plate and Kootenay mines. The men acted as a unit in response to Mr. Larson's directions, pulling, swaying and dropping as one man; in the two severe trials in which they drew their opponents over the line. In any contest between teams of equal weight the Roseland Kootenay men will be strong favorites among those who witnessed their performance at Nelson.

Rumor has it that a match for a substantial stake may be arranged at an early date between the Roseland Kootenay men and the defeated team from the Josie mine. In this event a decidedly interesting contest is guaranteed.

TWO MORE BRICK BLOCKS PLANNED

Plans are now completed for two new brick structures to be erected on the area recently devastated by the big fire. One of these will be put up by J. W. Thompson, the popular restaurateur, and the other will be erected by S. Glazan, furniture dealer.

Mr. Thompson's plans have been submitted to the persons competent to pass upon their compliance with the fire limits bylaw and approved. The plans call for the construction of a three-story brick structure on a stone foundation. No particular attempt at decoration is made, but the premises will present a neat and substantial appearance. For several weeks men have been engaged in taking out stone for the basement of the Thompson block and construction is to be got under way at once. It is expected that the walls will be raised and the roof placed in position before snow flies, in which case the interior will be proceeded with more leisurely.

It is thus promptly taking action J. W. Thompson is manifesting commendable enterprise and a measure of confidence in Roseland's future that is in keeping with the sentiment now prevailing throughout the community. By years of hard work Mr. Thompson has amassed property sufficient to assure him a comfortable competency. The conflagration wiped out his margin, but he is now proceeding pluckily to rebuild his fortune.

The new Glazan block will be a one-story structure of brick, to comply with the provisions of the fire limits bylaw.

FROM KASLO ON-KOOTENAY

(Special to The Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., Sept. 17.—The Westington, Slocan Boy and several other mines in the Slocan have shut down temporarily on account of an order of the Miners' Union not to work for any mine employing Chinese coolies.

Geo. H. Sestley of Minneapolis, who is secretary and manager of the Consolidated Copper Company, visited Kaslo this week in connection with the Golden Nugget group on Woodberry creek, which property is owned by his company.

Miss Isabelle McAlpin of Roseland, who has been visiting the Misses Blackaday of the city, returned home Tuesday.

J. M. Anderson of Kaslo has started a force of men at work on one of the properties owned by the Gold Hill Company near Hall's Landing.

Next Sunday the English church in this city anticipates holding a harvest festival. The church is being tastefully decorated with flowers and fruit, and the musical portion of the service will receive considerable attention.

Work on this building will be commenced forthwith and hurried forward.

With the proposed new Burns block Roseland will have at least three additional brick structures as the result of the recent fire.

John Dean has gone to Ymir on business connected with mining interests.

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Quite the most interesting feature of the program of sports in connection with the miners' picnic to Nelson was the tug-o-war between the Roseland Kootenay, Josie and Centre Star teams. The contests combined tests of physical strength and endurance with discipline and team work. All the teams did well, and the Roseland Kootenay aggregation, which carried off the honors, will be extremely hard to defeat under any circumstances. The members of the team are by no means heavy men—180 pounds will be a fair average of their weight, but all were splendid specimens of physical development and their team work turned the scale of victory.

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EASTERN BASEBALL

National.

Pittsburg-Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 4. Cincinnati-First Game-Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 4. Second Game-Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 3. American.

Chicago-Chicago, 3; Detroit, 0. Second Game-Chicago, 3; Detroit, 3.

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 20.—Jay P. Graves, general manager of the Granby company, arrived today from Spokane. He will also visit the Granby mines in connection with the enlarged plant about to be installed there.

Fred Starkey and Robert J. Hamilton, well known Nelson wholesale men, are in the city.

CITY NEWS

SOLD DEBENTURES—Mayor Clute has closed negotiations for the sale of \$25,000 waterworks debentures to an eastern firm of fiscal agents. The securities are to realize the city 98 per cent net, and the fact is a significant indication of the better feeling in respect to the local situation that prevails in the east.

"BIG" SMITH HOME—W. W. Smith, better known as "Big" Smith, the foot racer, returned to the city after a roundabout tour of Eastern Canada and the United States. Since leaving Roseland Smith has been to Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, El Paso and Dallas, Texas, Joplin, St. Louis, Chicago and several other cities. He came in yesterday from Denver, Colorado.

LEASE FOR ENGLAND—George S. Waterlow, chairman of the Snowshoe Gold Mining & Smelting company and Dr. H. Lewis Jones, a director of the corporation, arrived in the city last night and leave almost at once for the east en route to England. Messrs. Waterlow and Jones have spent several weeks pleasantly in the Boundary.

THE SILICA WORKS—After a shut-down of several days, due to the illness of Superintendent Hopkins, the ore reduction plant at Silica of the Bullion Extractors Co. resumed work yesterday. Superintendent Hopkins has thoroughly recovered and the experiments of the Centre Star and War Eagle mines will be resumed on the scale first planned by the management of the two mines.

WORK STOPPED—The development work being done in the Agnace group of claims on Lake mountain has been stopped for the time being. Work will, however, be resumed in a short time; that is, if the plans of those who are in charge of the work meet with the success that they think they will. The reason given for the present shutdown was the conditions confronting the workmen and had air in the tunnels. These in charge of the claims have ordered machinery and as soon as it arrives it will be installed.

SERIOUSLY INJURED—Andrew J. Drewry of the Sunset mine was the victim of a painful accident yesterday afternoon. He was in the compressor building to the rear of the Sunset residence when he fell, twisting his one leg badly. On examination it was discovered that the limb had sustained a compound fracture between the knee and foot. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Campbell and the patient is resting easily. Many friends will join The Miner in the hope that Mr. Drewry will have a complete and speedy recovery.

BACK TO ENGLAND—H. Lewis Jones, M. D., a director of the Snowshoe Gold Mining & Smelting company, left last night for Montreal, whence he calls for Liverpool. Dr. Jones is an eminent London physician, being on the staff of St. Bartholomew's hospital and among the recognized heads of the profession in the Metropolitan. Outside of his profession Dr. Jones has a hobby—the study of metallurgy to which he has brought a mind trained by years of scientific study, and his wide knowledge of the subject has proved of great value to the Snowshoe company. Dr. Jones spent several weeks pleasantly in and about the Phoenix camp.

BALDWIN

Gave Journal 300 B. nish

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Seymour gave an interesting journey to Cape came upon Dr. N. where Nansen and historic winter, gnawed by foxes, seen's record was in a brass cylinder, 19th, 1886, and was a sheet of note kept the Nansen own record in the Lake, the Arctic ship, was in Im crushed by loes by putting on the While in the Arctic win released that which were driven later furnish data sea currents.

Each balloon automatic buoy east American col

U. S.

WASHINGTON Secretary Moody telegram to Co Lean today: "Washington, Col., guarantees a per isthmus and the sea to sea, not raised. The Unit guarantees right across the Isthm government and

UNITED ACTI

BERLIN, Sept. of the text of the States to the po the treatment of according to Ger that the United toward the powe its cards are no official eye is no main. The met pressed the view invites Germany since the Berlin der Germany's office holds that tion precisely s other signatories months will sh can reach a dec

THE STURGE An Interesting W.

WINNIPEG, report on the vicinity of Stur northwest of P in a letter from Provincial Geol Mines. The dis seems to have timbered, and mentions that sections exposed less wanton traversed by trapper. There areas of any un pears less abun tory further so at work in the fields, and mor going on. The pany has dome ment work, an to a depth of manager is re with the quant in sight.

Savant lake, is 23 miles long Prof. Miller visc ing rock disc exploration part to be of mag wide. The ore he says, and broken. He tr miles, but four though if the ther better re Prof. Miller r with which th northern Ontar of them are bodies of ec would be mu result in Tr panings, he value. He coo ples, however The sands an Dostis and an intends visitin Athabasca and on the Cana

SON ALIVE

Andrew Rossland... brought back living specimens... The following winter was more than ordinarily cold and stormy...

BALDWIN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

Gave an Interesting Account of His Journey to Cape Norway---Released 300 Balloons--Later They May Furnish Data Regarding Air Currents.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Dr. Baldwin gave an interesting account of his journey to Cape Norway, where he came upon Dr. Nansen's hut...

The expedition's start for home was with an exciting incident. It was necessary to charge the heavy ice drift, blast them with dynamite and saw a channel through the ice...

U. S. Guarantees Perfect Neutrality

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Secretary Moody sent the following cablegram to Commander H. C. McLean today: "Washington, D. C., Sept. 20.—Cincinnati, Ohio.—The United States guarantees a perfect neutrality on the isthmus and that a free transit from sea to sea be not interrupted or embarrassed..."

States and their property. Any transportation of troops which might traverse these provisions of the treaty should not be sanctioned by you, nor should the use of the road be permitted which might convert the line of transit into a theatre of hostility...

UNITED STATES ACTING LOYALLY

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The publication of the text of the note of the United States to the powers on the subject of the treatment of the Roumanian Jews, according to German official view, shows that the United States is acting loyally toward the powers concerned in laying its cards on the table...

10,000 PEOPLE IN MASS MEETING

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Ten thousand people attended an open air mass meeting in Madison Square tonight organized by the Central Federated Union in sympathy for the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania.

THE STURGEON LAKE REGION. An Interesting Report From Professor W. G. Miller.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—An interesting report on the mineral deposits in the vicinity of Sturgeon and Savant lakes, northwest of Fort Arthur, is contained in a letter from Prof. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, to the Bureau of Mines. The district, Prof. Miller says, seems to have been at one time well timbered, and in this connection he mentions that from his experience the regions frequented by prospectors show less waston results of fire than those traversed by the railway builder and trapper...

PRODUCTIVE OF GOOD.

The meeting of the Canadian mining institute, which opened at Nelson on Wednesday last, is bound to be productive of much good. It is to become a regular institution in the Kootenays, holding regular meetings and dealing with matters of importance to the mining industry. From the personnel of the institute it can speak with authority on the subject of its special care, and its pronouncements must be respected. When such men as these declare against the imposition of the two per cent mining tax their declaration is entitled to respect, and the government that will turn a deaf ear to such an avowal from such a source is unworthy the confidence of the people...

THE MORGAN SHIP COMBINE

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Captain S. M. Cohen, formerly lord mayor of Liverpool, who arrived today on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, in speaking of the Morgan ship combine, said that it meant that the government would have to spend a great deal more money in subsidies than ever before and that there was a feeling in Liverpool that the combine would soon replace the English officers and sailors of British ships with Americans. Captain Cohen will go as far west as Chicago, visiting several cities en route.

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METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 19.—In the closing hours of the Methodist general conference today Dr. Ryckman presented the report of the committee on memorials, which recommended that, in accordance with a memorial reserved from the Hamilton conference, the name of "The Methodist Church" be changed to "The Methodist Church of Canada." This was not concurred in. The report as adopted stated that a memorial had been received from the Montreal conference asking that the minimum salaries of ministers be as follows: Married ordained men, \$750 per annum; single ordained men, \$450; unordained men, \$300; that a district committee be appointed to ascertain the amounts all missions and weak stations could raise, and that the balance in each case should be taken from the missionary or sustentation fund, as the case might be. The committee recommended the adoption of the clauses regarding the salaries of ordained ministers, and that the minimum unordained men be \$250 and that the clauses regarding weak stations be adopted. In the Bible readings, which were not responsive, the revised version might be used by ministers in the pulpit. That the memorial from the Rev. W. H. Roachman of Toronto, asking that the name of the conference be changed to "The Methodist Church of Canada," be not concurred in. The committee on civil rights and privileges recommended that the conference express itself as opposed to the present system of ecclesiastical functions in state proceedings as being contrary to the spirit of Canadian systems and in favor of an abrogation of the entire scale of precedence. If this could not be obtained, however, the committee favored that the scale be arranged in the order of denominational numerical strength. This was carried. Dr. Ryckman read an address which had been prepared expressing congratulation and loyalty to King Edward. After the reading of the minutes the conference adjourned with the singing of a hymn and a prayer by the general superintendent.

FLYING THE AMERICAN FLAG

BERLIN, Ont., Sept. 19.—At the morning session of the Dominion Trades Congress a motion to discontinue the practice of government employees during vacations to take situations, thus taking bread out of the mouths of laboring men, was voted down. BERLIN, Ont., Sept. 19.—A resolution was presented to Ralph Smith, expressing deep appreciation of his work as president. The audit committee reported the accounts truly kept. The congress will conclude this evening or tomorrow.

SURRENDER OF REVOLUTIONISTS

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from the interior of the republic announces the surrender of several revolutionary leaders, including Generals Marin and Sam Martin. General Marin was one of the most persistent of the rebel leaders in maintaining guerrilla tactics and for a long time he kept alive the revolutionary spirit. His surrender is looked upon as meaning the practical pacification of the interior of the country. An emissary from the insurgent general Herrera arrived here yesterday afternoon bearing a communication for General Salazar, governor of Panama, in which the rebel leader expressed a wish for the end of the war and for the organization of a mixed convention formed by Generals Salazar, Gonzales, Valencia and other prominent government representatives and an equal number of moderate liberals to establish a basis for a political organization that shall be truly national. A CURIOSITY OF HEREDITY. It is one of the curiosities of heredity that while the children of young parents are usually brighter than the children of old parents, the children of old parents develop into the most intelligent men and women. A good illustration of this is to compare the savage races, which marry at a very early age, with the white race, which is late in marrying of all races. Teachers among the negroes of the south, in the Philippines, in Polynesia, and in Australia tell us that the dark-skinned children in their schools are brighter than the white children, yet we never look for great men among these races, and we would not find them if we did look. All of the great men of the world, like Aristotle, Bacon, Cuvier, and Franklin, have been sons of very old men. When eminent men like King David, the Catos of Rome, the elder William Pitt, and certain branches of the Dana, Lee, and Livingston families of America have sons late in life, the eminence is continued to the next generation, but when eminent men like Arkwright, Bulwer-Lytton, Coleridge, Cromwell, Peter the Great, and Solomon have sons in early life, the eminence immediately disappears. Another good illustration may be found in the British nobility. Each noble family begins with an eminent man, and the noble branch is continued down through the eldest son. It has been a frequently observed fact that the eminence is very rarely continued to the third generation, and usually disappears if the second. It is true that eminent men have been produced in these noble families, but during the 800 years in which the law of primogeniture has been in force every case has come about through some accident which has eliminated the eldest of the eldest and has brought in some younger branch to inherit the title. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that young men should not marry when they are twenty-five. Neither should they remain old bachelors beyond thirty. Unmarried people do not live as long as married people, and no creature is so miserable as an old bachelor with relatives.—Chicago Evening Post.

CAREFUL TO VERIFY COMPLAINTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—In view of the disposition shown in some quarters in Europe to question the propriety of interference of the United States in behalf of the Roumanian Jews, and having in mind the statement from the Roumanian authorities that these Jews had declined agricultural work, it may be of interest to note the fact that the state department was particularly careful to verify all the complaints that had reached here from various sources respecting the harshness of the Roumanian laws. These facts will doubtless be cited if the Roumanian government undertakes to impeach the statements contained in the note.

THE DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS

BERLIN, Ont., Sept. 19.—The committee appointed to deal with the charges of the Phoenix, B. C., against President Smith of the Dominion Trades Congress, has made its report. It states the charges as absolutely ridiculous, most unjustifiable and palpably untrue, and says it is the bounden duty of the congress, in protection of its integrity and honor, to affirm that scandalous circulation of falsehoods of this nature is likely to affect the influence and standing of the congress, and should be most emphatically condemned. John O'Donoghue, in a speech, referred to Mulock's compulsory railway arbitration bill, the alien labor law and the factories act. The congress was thanked by the Lord's Day Alliance for the stand it took in regard to the sanctity of the Lord's day. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John A. Flett, Hamilton; vice-president, John B. Mack, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, P. M. Drooper, Ottawa; chairman of the British Columbia executive is J. D. McNiven of Vancouver, B. C.

SON OF BRIGHAM Young in the Toils

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The energies of the whole detective force are concentrated on the task of running down Hooper Young, the grandson of the great Mormon prophet, Brigham Young, who is believed to be the murderer of Mrs. Annie Hulitzer, whose body was found on Thursday morning in the Morris canal near Jersey City. In this quest the authorities have the co-operation of every city and town in the country, to all of which a full description of the fugitive has been telegraphed. If alive it is difficult to see how Young can long elude the meshes of the great dragnet that has been cast out, and the police are confident that within a few hours at most some definite tidings of him will be secured. After the thorough search of the past 24 hours it is hardly likely that he can escape. A vigilant watch is kept on all trains, ferries and bridges, and on all vessels leaving the port, to guard against the possibility of his escaping, assuming that he is still in hiding here. The contingency that Young may have adopted an avenue of escape against which his pursuers have been powerless to provide was suggested by a note received by mail late today addressed to "Captain Titus, New York Detective Bureau, 300 Mulberry Street." The envelope contained a single sheet of rough brown paper, such as is used in making memorandums in business offices, on which was written, "Search in vain. Have killed myself. H. Young." The postmark showed that the letter had been mailed at the general postoffice in this city shortly before noon. From a comparison of the handwriting with several letters written by Young the police are disposed to believe that the communication was written by him. It is considered significant that the form of the signature, "H. Young," was one commonly employed by the fugitive. The police realize that the note may have been written as a blind to discourage pursuit.

In the Arctics on Steamer Fram

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 20.—Captain Otto Sydrup, who reached Stavanger yesterday from the Arctic regions on the steamer Fram, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press gave the following details of his expedition: "I spent the winter of 1898-99 in winter quarters at Ellesmere Land, whence scientific expeditions were started with sleds. The summer of 1899 was unfavorable, and the Fram was obliged to return and pass the winter at Ellesmere Land. A great part of the surrounding region was mapped out. "There was a serious fire on board the Fram in May, 1900. It was started by sparks from the tunnel and spread to the kayaks (Arctic canoes), which were smeared with paraffin for their collection. The rigging and masts caught fire and the total destruction of the vessel was threatened, but we succeeded in mastering the flames. "In August, 1900, we traversed Jones Sound and Cardigan Strait, and took up winter quarters at 78.48 north and 89 west. The region was rich in reindeer and Polar wolves, of which we brought back living specimens. "The following winter was more than ordinarily cold and stormy, the average temperature being 45 degrees below zero. Sleigh expeditions occupied the season and summer of 1901 and the early part of 1902. "On August 6th the Fram succeeded in breaking away from the ice, and arrived at Godhavn on August 18th. We left Cape Farewell homeward bound August 23th." Captain Sydrup added that the members of the expedition met no Eskimos in the regions visited, but he said that many of the dwellings belonging to the former periods were seen.

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CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 20.—A well known professor, Yngvar Neilsen, deduces from Captain Sydrup's discovery of deserted Eskimo encampments that the northern limit within which it is possible for human beings to exist in the Arctic archipelago must have receded at a comparatively recent date, and that the ice conditions there are so changed as to now render food unobtainable.

DUE TO SUBMARINE INFLUENCES

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Sept. 20.—Unprecedented difficulties are being encountered in repairing the cables between St. Lucia and St. Vincent and St. Lucia and Grenada. They are seemingly buried in volcanic mud, which, combined with the great depth attributed to the alterations of the sea bed, put an enormous strain on the cable gear. The former section was repaired September 1st after a week of costly operation, but communication was again interrupted September 13th. As this cable was but recently laid the interruption is evidently due to submarine disturbances.

PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH FLAG

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The department of state has received a telegram from the United States minister, dated Caracas, today, reporting that the president of Venezuela is with his army in Valencia. He says that the Venezuelan government protests against the British flag being raised on the island of Palos, over which the Venezuelan government has claimed its sovereignty. Palos, or Goose Island, as it is called, is a small uninhabited island about two and three-fourths miles from the nearest point on the Venezuelan coast, just inside of the Dragon's mouth, which is the entrance to the Orinoco. It is of great strategic importance. The island is a resort of smugglers and fishermen. The British government has claimed it for many years as one of the number of small islands adjacent to the island of Trinidad.

THE CHOLERA AT CAIRO.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—John G. Long, United States consul-general at Cairo, who arrived yesterday by the Red Star liner Kronland, said that Cairo recently had recovered from an epidemic of cholera. He regretted, he said, that the United States was not represented on the international quarantine board at Cairo. He thought it ought to be, considering the status of the country, and the large number of Americans in Cairo.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

Killed His Son and Then Blew Out His Own Brains. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—Harry C. Williams, agent for the Franklin Insurance company, this afternoon abducted his two year old son Glen from its mother at Auburn, Ill., and when pursued by the officers got out of the buggy and placing the child on the road blew out his brains and then killed himself.

Uniform Heat. Reading comfortably on the ground floor. Bathing baby comfortably on the second floor. Writing comfortably on the third floor. This, in short, is the story of every house heated with a "Sunshine" Furnace. The Regulators that divide the warm air are so constructed, and the pipes which carry it to the different registers so arranged, that any quantity of heat desired can be forced to the different rooms or flats of a house. The "Sunshine" is the only furnace made in which hot-air pipes to first floor do not rob second and third floor pipes. Burns coal, coke and wood equally well. Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for free illustrated booklet. McClary's. Makers of the "Famous Active" Range and "Cornwall" Steel Range. London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

