

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1933

Eighth Year, Number 50

PRODUCT OF THE MINES

The Camp's Aggregate For the Year Over 300,000 Tons.

Work Continued Steadily During the Past Week.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The close of past week's ore shipping operations in the Rossland camp saw the year's production to date pass the 300,000 ton figure.

During the week no special change was reported in connection with Rossland's principal mines.

Interest centres naturally around the advances in connection with the inauguration of concentration.

The feature of the second couple of trial runs with the plant. The second of these runs from the fire hall to Columbia avenue and street in 54 seconds.

TE. MARIE. Ont., Oct. 6.—Eleven men charged with Thursday ended yesterday by all the men, through or, pleading guilty to the which had been considerably.

THE OUTPUT.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending October 10th and for the year to date are as follows:

Table with columns: Week, Year, Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Le Roi No. 2, Jumbo, Spitzee, I. X. L. (milled), Kootenay, Giant, Iron Horse, Velvet, White Bear, O. K., Homestake, Totals.

AMONG THE MINES.

WHITE BEAR.—The affairs of the White Bear mine have been much to the fore during the week, and the fact is rapidly being conceded in public estimation that the property must in future be regarded as one of Rossland's big mines.

LE ROI.—The week witnessed no departure in the working policy of the big mine. The usual work in the stopes was carried ahead and shipments were increased to some extent by the quota drawn from the No. 1 dump.

ing operations were confined to the Josie mine with good results. Development and stoping have been carried ahead steadily in various levels, and exploration in the concentrator tunnel.

WAR EAGLE.—No variation has been made in the working plans for the mine during the week. Stoping and development have been carried ahead down to the deep levels.

CENTRE STAR.—Mining on various levels to the 600 level has been carried ahead steadily, and development on the 700 has made considerable advances.

NICKEL PLATE.—The bulkhead construction work in the 400 and 600 levels has been continued steadily, and is now well on the way to completion.

KOOTENAY.—The development work in the deep levels of the mine has been carried along without cessation. Rapid strides are being made with the opening of the 1200 level, and when the mine resumes shipping, which will probably be the case at no late date, more stoping ground will be afforded than at any previous time in the history of the property.

JUMBO.—Stoping on the first level and development between the No. 1 and the surface, and from the No. 1 downward on the strike of the ore, has been proceeded with throughout the week.

SPITZEE.—At the Spitzee work has been largely confined to development on the first level west of the last dyke encountered.

I. X. L.—Mining operations have been maintained steadily. The tonnage of ore handled was normal, and the lessees have a long run ahead of them.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Week, Total, Granby, Mother Lode, Snowshoe, E. C., Sunnyside, Emma, Cro Denoro, Morrison, Athelstan, Winnipeg, Providence, Elkhorn, Totals.

I. X. L. DOES WELL.

A Substantial Gold Brick Results From Second Run.

The second clean-up of the I. X. L. dump has been made, and the result is a gold bar of the value of \$1800, from 12 days' actual run by six men.

FOR LESE MAJESTE.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Another case of lese majeste is reported from Meiden, Bavaria, against a priest who refused to administer communion to a sick person until a portrait of the empress was taken out of the ground that the dress which was low cut was no spectacle for youth.

General News Of the Kootenay

THE SLOCAN.

F. P. O'Neill has a small force at work on the Chicago.

A three ton hoisting cable was received by the Papez last week.

George Clark has been employed as foreman at the American Boy.

Another rich strike was made at the Rambler a few days ago. The mine shipped 459 tons of ore the past month.

W. W. Warren has suspended operations for a time at the Wonderful. The ground is so wet that further work is impossible until the frost sets in.

Three Forks and Alamo are entering prominently into the list of shipping points. Since September 1st 11 cars of ore have been shipped over the C. P. R. Of this the Idaho sent out 80 tons and the Monitor 140.

The American Boy still continues to improve. The recent rich galena strike has been drifted on and shows remarkably well.

THE STRIKE OF HIGH GRADE ORE IN THE LOWER TUNNEL ON THE FISHER MAIDEN CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN SIZE AS WORK PROGRESSES.

Table with columns: Week, Year, American Boy, Antoinette, Arlington, Black Prince, Bondholder, Bosun, Blue Bird, Dayton, Dolly Varden, Enterprise, Fisher Maiden, Hartney, Hamilton, Highland Light, Idaho, Ivanhoe, Lucky Jim, Mercury, Monitor (Se), Meteor, Ottawa, Payne, Queen Bess, Rambler, Reco, Ruth, Rip, Red Fox, Slocan Star, Slocan Boy, Silver Glance, Surprise, Vancouver, Wonderful, Totals.

THE LARDEAU.

On Sunday, October 4, the Eva stamp mill was put into commission and everything works like a charm.

On the Nelson group on Fish creek, owned by C. Menhnick, development work shows a lead seven feet wide and proved up for over 400 feet by open cuts.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Earl Ellsworth, who yesterday confessed to having murdered his father and mother and a brother at his home in Woodstock, today threw himself on the mercy of the court and was given a life sentence.

THE BARR COLONY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Times publishes a letter from a member of the Barr colony stating he is amused and annoyed by the one-sided statements appearing in English papers from those who have returned to England and left Canada for the country's good.

CANADIANS' MEMORIES.

Tablets Ordered for Erection in South African Towns.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The Canadian South African Association has issued orders, through its honorary secretary, Major Maude, for tombstones to the memory of those who lost their lives in the Boer war.

The tablets are to be two feet wide by two feet six inches high, and eight inches thick, resting on a base. The stones are to be of Laurentian granite, the faces polished, the rest hammered in the rough.

WHERE UNIONS CLASH.

Pressmen and Press Feeders in a Chicago Establishment.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Armed with revolvers and sworn in as deputy marshals, 39 union pressmen employed in the printing plant of R. R. Donnelly & Sons company are guarding the building against attack from striking members of Franklin Union of Pressfeeders.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

A Session Devoted Mostly to Matters of Routine.

The city council met in regular session last evening in the council chamber. Mayor Dean in the chair, and a full list of members present.

EAST KOOTENAY.

Some ten or twelve men left Fort Steele lately for Bull river. They will work on the big ditch now under construction by the Gold River Mining and Power company.

THE FIRE, WATER AND LIGHT COMMITTEE REPORTED BILLS TO BE PASSED.

The fire, water and light committee reported bills to be passed, which was so ordered by the council.

THE ABOVE REPORT WAS ADOPTED, AS WELL AS THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS WHICH FOLLOWS:

TODAY'S BUSINESS.

When court resumes at 10 o'clock this morning the trial of Williams vs. Bank of Montreal will be proceeded with. The balance of the list remaining undisposed of includes the injunction proceedings in Mackay vs. Kinnear and the petition of the Camberne Water company.

SMALLPOX IN SPOKANE.

Disease of a Virulent Type Reported to Have Broken Out in Spokane, Oct. 13.—An outbreak of black smallpox is reported here, and out of six cases two have already died, and two others are not expected to recover.

TO A HIGHER COURT

PLAINTIFF IN SUPREME COURT ACTION DIED DURING NIGHT.

MINING ACTION CONTAINING NEW POINT QUICKLY DECIDED.

Rather a sensational incident occurred yesterday morning in the supreme court here. When the case of Thompson vs. Thompson was called the plaintiff's solicitor arose and gravely informed the court that his client had passed to the great beyond during the night, and that, in consequence, the case could not proceed.

THE MATTER WAS ADJUDGED TO THE NEXT SITTING OF THE COURT. THE ACTION DOES NOT END, INASMUCH AS THE PLAINTIFF'S ADMINISTRATOR IS SEIZED WITH THE POWER TO REVIVE THE ACTION AND CARRY IT TO A CONCLUSION.

IN OTHER RESPECTS THE BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT MOVED AHEAD WITHOUT INCIDENT OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Centre Star Mining company vs. Rossland-Kootenay company is adjourned to the next sitting of court here. Application to this effect was made by the plaintiffs and granted, costs to be determined by the trial judge.

Harris vs. English-Canadian company was also adjourned. An application was made for leave to strike out the amended reply as joinder of issue, which was granted, with costs to be determined by the trial judge.

The hearing of Williams vs. Bank of Montreal (Greenwood) was postponed till today. A. C. Galt for the plaintiff, with I. H. Hallett of Greenwood for the defence, among the witnesses is Francis J. Finucane, formerly manager of the bank at Greenwood and now manager of the Spokane branch.

NEW POINT OF LAW.

The action of Woodbury Mines vs. Poyntz came to trial and was disposed of quickly. Inasmuch as the argument involved a new point of law, the case was followed with much interest by those present.

Table with columns: Salary list for Sept., 1933, Salary school board, Mayor and aldermen, V. & N. Telephone company, Mellor Bros., M. McKinnon, Cliff House, V. & N. Telephone company, School board account.

TOTAL.

The fire, water and light committee reported bills to be passed, which was so ordered by the council.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT A SIDEWALK, SIX FEET WIDE, BE PLACED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THIRD AVENUE, RUNNING 100 FEET WEST FROM WASHINGTON STREET, AND THAT A WALK BE LAID TO THE BALANCE OF THE DISTANCE TO CUMLIFFE & McMillan's foundry, and that a crossing five feet wide be laid to the Red Mountain depot, which was ordered.

THE LICENSE BYLAW PASSED ITS THIRD READING. IT PROPOSES TO LICENSE BILL POSTERS AT \$5 FOR SIX MONTHS, AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS AT \$5 FOR EVERY THREE MONTHS.

THE MATTER HAS BEEN KEPT QUIET FOR THE PAST WEEK ON ACCOUNT OF THE FAIR, BUT HAS NOW LEAKED OUT DESPITE ALL PRECAUTIONS.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT AT A COUPLE OF SMALL SETTLEMENTS NEAR COLVILLE THERE ARE A NUMBER OF OTHER CASES.

COTTAGE CITY IN PORT.

VICTORIA, Oct. 13.—The steamer Cottage City, disabled in the north, arrived this evening under her own steam, her engineers having made temporary repairs.

Advertisement for Whitney & Co. Accountant, Rossland Stock Exchange, and S. Gilmour, Accountant.

Advertisement for Macdonald The Likely Choice, featuring a list of names and a testimonial.

THE MERRY DANCERS

Tennis Club's Ball Was a Very Successful Function.

Masonic Hall a Charming Scene With Dance in Progress.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Last night's ball in Masonic Temple under the auspices of the Rossland Tennis club was a pronounced success.

The interior of the hall and ante-rooms were profusely decorated with flowers and plants, while a special feature was brilliantly colored display of leaves bearing the first imprint of autumn's frosts.

The guests included delegations from Greenwood and Nelson. The committee in charge took the visitors under their special care, with the result that the most enthusiastic testimony as to the enjoyment of the evening emanated from the outsiders.

The floor was in admirable condition. Music was furnished by Graham's orchestra, and an entirely new selection of dance music was produced in excellent style.

The presentation of prizes to club members fortunate enough to carry off the various series in the recent tournament was another pleasing feature of the evening.

The list of acceptances for the dance was as follows: J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Aldridge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boutbee, Miss Helen Boutbee, Miss Kathleen Boutbee, Nelson Boutbee, Mrs. Baldwin, C. E. Barrett, R. W. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett, A. E. Barker, Miss Billings, H. P. Buckingham, Miss Brymer, Mr. Burnside.

W. L. Coulthard, M. D., Mr. and Mrs. John Stillwell Clute, Thomas Coran, J. P. Cosgro, Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Campbell, J. K. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, E. Croteau, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell, G. Cruickshank, H. H. Claudet, Mr. and Mrs. Cleland.

John Dean, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Davis, E. E. L. Dewdney, J. S. Deschamps, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Denison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dickson, Walter P. Dockerill, Mr. and Mrs. E. Duthie, E. Durant, H. Dickenson.

F. A. Eden, E. Ewert, Miss Elder, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Eyr, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Falding, Miss H. Falding, Mrs. J. M. Fitz-Patrick, J. S. C. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Frodin, Homer Falding, Dr. G. M. Foster, A. C. Galt, F. G. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Goods, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Guernsey, W. H. Goodeve, G. P. Grant, W. H. Gilles.

Miss May Harris, W. F. Hinsdale, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter, W. W. Hegemann, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyes of Trall, Miss Harris, F. A. Hewer, G. A. Howard, J. N. Hatfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Jenkins, E. B. Kirby, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Kenning, Dr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kirby, J. A. Kellogg.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland A. Laird, W. M. Leaver, A. G. Larson, Roscop Leslie, Miss Edna Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mackenzie, Hon. Charles H. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. MacNeill, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McKenzie, J. M. Macdonald, K. E. McKenzie, R. S. McKibbin, D. E. McKillop, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Morrow, Howard Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. St. L. Mackintosh, G. A. Mitchell, Miss McBride, Mr. and Mrs. John McBride, Miss E. F. Magee, Mr. and Mrs. McInnis, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. McCraney, Mr. and Mrs. W. McQueen, C. E. Merritt, Miss Milligan.

H. G. Oliver, B. N. Oulmette, Mr. and Mrs. Ohren, S. F. Parrish, A. F. Paddon, Al. Ruff, A. D. S. Patterson, E. C. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock of Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Renwick, Miss Renwick, G. W. Richardson, F. W. Ruff, Hugh Rose, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ruff, A. L. Ruff, W. H. G. Shipp, Lewis Roberts, Miss Sharp of Trall, E. Short, J. M. Smith of Montreal, F. Schofield, Miss E. Shrapnell, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Schofield of Trall, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Scott, C. B. Smith.

Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Simpson, L. H. Sorenson, E. G. Sutherland, Miss E. Shrapnell of Nelson, A. W. Strickland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thompson, Nevill F. Townsend, Mrs. Herbert R. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Townsend, Miss Gladys Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson.

George Urquhart, Miss Urquhart, W. F. VanBuskirk, Mrs. VanBuskirk.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watson, Miss M. Whitney, C. C. Walker of Spokane, Mr. and Mrs. Waddis, G. H. Winter of Kaslo, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ray Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wallace, L. C. Wynne, R. P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wade, Miss Webster, Mr. and Mrs. E. Winter, A. M. Whiteside of Greenwood.

J. H. Young.

TO IMPROVE COURTS

ROSSLAND LAWYERS CONSIDER SEVERAL IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

ALSO PETITION FOR RESIDENT SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The Rossland Bar association will shortly take action in the direction of a three-edged recommendation to the provincial government in the matter of judicial procedure here.

The points which it is desired to attain are as follows: 1-The establishment of a new shrievalty with a local resident sheriff.

2-The establishment of semi-annual assizes in Rossland.

3-The application of the Jurors act to the interior cities of the province. Under existing conditions all South-east Kootenay is included in one vast shrievalty, with the sheriff resident at Nelson and a deputy sheriff at Rossland.

The government has gone to the expense of erecting a handsome and thoroughly equipped court house, with jury rooms, cells and every convenience for the speedy and safe conduct of criminal business, yet has not seen fit to constitute Rossland an assize town, although this must certainly have been contemplated when the large sum represented in the court house block was invested here.

The advantages to be secured from a change in this direction are also obvious. It is agreed on all sides that the Jurors act should be made to apply to all interior centres, as is the case at the Coast. The act is only applicable by order-in-council, which has not been made up to date.

The statute provides that at every point where the statute is made applicable by order-in-council, a duly constituted board, including two justices of the peace, shall semi-annually or oftener make a panel of citizens eligible for jury service, and the jury fees required shall be drawn from this panel. Under the present procedure the selection of jurymen is wholly in the hands of the sheriff or deputy sheriff at the place where juries are needed.

This is really the most important of the three recommendations, and its desirability, by reason of the guarantee of fair juries afforded, is so obvious that it would seem necessary only to bring the point up.

WANT INTERIOR JUDGE.

At yesterday's session of the Bar association steps were taken to urge on the government the advantages to accrue from the appointment of a Supreme court judge to be resident in the interior of the province. The resolution adopted along this line was as follows: "Whereas the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Justice Walker has created a vacancy in the Supreme court of this province,

"And whereas all the Supreme court judges are and in the past have been residents at the Coast, and this fact has always added immensely to the costs of litigation in the interior of the province,

"And whereas the close proximity of many of the interior towns to the United States, combined with the absence of a Supreme court judge in the district having jurisdiction to prevent and deal with the absconding of debtors, has and does leave a large population of the district at the mercy of all who desire to avoid paying debts by absconding to the United States, which has been done to a large extent in the past, to the great loss of the merchants and to the detriment of business morality throughout the country,

"And whereas the county of Kootenay, which comprises the great part of the interior of the province, is extensive in area and includes many towns, villages and settlements with no railway communications, has only a single county court judge, who must necessarily spend a large portion of his time in outlying parts and in travelling, with the result that pressing motions, such as injunctions, etc., cannot be promptly made but must await his return to Nelson, or be made at the Coast, which delay is oftentimes tantamount to a refusal of the relief asked for, and which could without doubt be expeditiously obtained from a Supreme court judge resident in the county;

"Resolved, That the Rossland Bar association respectfully urges that in filling the said vacancy the Minister of Justice should appoint as a judge of the Supreme court of this province a resident of South-east British Columbia;

"That inasmuch as the city of Rossland is the largest city in the interior of British Columbia, and as the city of Nelson, which comes next in size, already has the county judge resident there, the Supreme court judge resident in Southeast British Columbia should be resident in Rossland;

"That a copy of this resolution be handed to W. A. Gallher, M. P., and a copy forwarded to the Hon. the Minister of Justice."

MR. ELMORE'S VISIT

CONFIDENT IN THE BELIEF THAT THE PROCESS WILL SUCCEED.

SLIGHT DELAY AT LE ROI NO. 2 THROUGH LACKING MACHINERY.

(From Saturday's Daily.) As noted in The Miner yesterday, A. Stanley Elmore, one of the inventors of the Elmore process for the treatment of ores, is now visiting Rossland to witness the inauguration of the oil process at the new Le Roi No. 2 plant.

Owing to the non-arrival of parts of the machinery he will be delayed several days until their arrival and installation.

Mr. Elmore was seen last evening at his rooms in the Allan by a representative of The Miner, and was found to be a very pleasant and entertaining gentleman. He did not care about going into details in regard to the workings of the new process, any further than to state in a general way that he had no doubt of its success with the ores of this camp, a fact that will be made fully known to all in a few days, or as soon as the Le Roi No. 2's mill gets to running. He volunteered the statement, however, that one of the Le Roi mines had been tested by his process in London some time since, and the result was, of course, satisfactory.

In the opinion of Mr. Elmore the treatment of ores by the oil process will revolutionize the mining industry in the Kootenays, a belief that has taken possession of the minds of a great majority of those engaged in mining, hence the interest felt in the outcome of the new plants about to be inaugurated.

Mr. Elmore yesterday visited the new mill of the Le Roi No. 2, and said he would do everything in shape for good work, barring the few pieces of machinery still to arrive, which will only take a few hours to put in place when they do come.

The Elmore people do business from their head office at London, and have scores of plants at work treating ores in different parts of the globe.

Mr. Elmore on his return will drop out into the United States as far as Salt Lake, where he has been called on business, but will not leave Rossland for several days, or until the Le Roi mill has been started up. He promises the erection of many such plants in the near future for the treatment of our ores.

OF CANADIAN TRADE

CONDITIONS ARE GENERALLY SATISFACTORY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING OPERATIONS NOTED IN THIS PROVINCE.

(From Saturday's Daily.) TORONTO, Oct. 9.—Bradstreet's weekly trade review says of trade in Canada:

Conditions of trade at Montreal are good. All indications point to a good business in mercantile circles for the winter and spring. Cool weather has favorably affected current business. Orders from the Northwest are large and the year's business with that part of the Dominion will be a record one. This is reflected by the increased activity in the sorting demand. Prosperity in the farming industry and the expansion in the dairy business particularly, are contributing largely to present activity in trade.

Favorable weather conditions have made general trade at Toronto quite active this week. The retail business at country trade centres is getting more brisk, and this has led to an improved demand for sorting stocks. The firm tone of the markets for staple dry goods and other manufactures is an additional incentive to retailers to make purchases at present, and the result has been an increase in the movement in many departments. The outlook for trade for the balance of the year is promising. Payments show some improvement.

At Quebec business is much the same as the preceding week. Wholesale dry goods men report sales to date as good as this time twelve months ago, and with settled and favorable weather the outlook is regarded as encouraging. Payments are reported satisfactory, although renewals have been asked in some quarters, which is not unusual. Low rates and lack of freight have told somewhat on the shipping during the season.

Business on the Pacific coast is fairly active. Retailers have been buying quite freely to sort stocks, and shipments to inland towns and camps have been large. Labor is well employed, and the outlook for business is good. Much farm produce is coming to the markets now, and good prices are being obtained. There has been a marked development in farming operations in British Columbia the past year.

More grain has been coming out at the country markets throughout Manitoba with improved weather, and that has created a little activity in trade at Winnipeg. Sales by retailers have been large, and this has led to fair sorting orders being received by the jobbing trade. Trade prospects generally are encouraging.

Business at Hamilton, as reported by Bradstreet's has been active the past week. The orders coming forward from the retail trade are numerous, and indicate a renewal of activity

throughout the country. The wholesale trade is busy making large shipments to various trade centres of the Dominion, as retailers are anxious now to secure prompt delivery. Values are firm.

London wholesale trade circles show a good deal of activity. The grain movement is large now, and that is helping to expand country trade, leading to the necessity of replenishing stocks in retailers' hands. The outlook for business is promising.

Trade at Ottawa is making good progress. The demand for fall and winter goods is satisfactory, the recent cool weather having led to an increased demand for seasonal goods. An active period the next two months is looked for. Prices of staple imported and domestic goods are firmly held.

MUST NOT CLOSE

THE SUGGESTED SHUTTING UP OF SKATING RINK IS UNPOPULAR.

SUM REQUIRED FOR IMPROVEMENTS IS NOT COMPATIVELY LARGE.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The possibility of the city being without a skating rink and curling rink next winter looms up big on the horizon. It is probable, however, that extraordinary steps will be taken to stave off such a genuine calamity, especially in view of the fact that the outlay necessary to keep the rink open is not prohibitive when the possibilities of the institution as a revenue producer are considered.

The directors of the Rossland Skating Rink company met yesterday afternoon to go into the subject. A report was received from John Anderson, mechanical engineer, in which he recommended a minimum expenditure of \$1,600 before the opening of the rink this winter. The directors were not in a position to devise means for raising this sum, and an adjournment was taken until today.

In the meantime a cable message to Mr. Purgold, of Liverpool, was dispatched, offering to convey the assets of the company to him if he would assume the debtors' indebtedness and make the improvements desired. A reply to this offer is expected today.

From all sources comes a strong protest against the idea of shutting down the rink, which is admittedly the finest and most commodious in the interior and a genuine source of healthy recreation during the winter months. Moreover, a Winter Carnival is an impossibility without a rink.

The rink is considered a revenue producer during the winter. Last winter the Rossland Curling club included 80 members, each of whom contributed \$10, while the receipts from skating and hockey must have been many times greater than the aggregate income from curlers. It is understood that in addition to paying for improvements made last winter and all operating expenses, the rink company retired \$1,000 worth of the debentures at local banks. In view of these statements it is surprising that there should be any hesitation about expending the sum of \$1,600 on the institution at this juncture, especially as the citizens would thereby be deprived of about the only available means of recreation during the winter.

It has been suggested that the members of the curling club be induced to purchase a share in the rink company apiece, much of the treasury stock remaining unissued. The par value is \$25. If a curler can be induced to put up \$20 for the shares the sum required will be forthcoming from this source.

Whatever means is adopted, the Skating Rink company will certainly score a ten-strike with the citizens generally if they devise means whereby it will not be necessary to close the rink.

TO SAVE THE GOODS

PROPOSAL TO INAUGURATE SALVAGE SYSTEM IN ROSSLAND.

HOW THE IDEA IS OPERATED ELSEWHERE IN THE WEST.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Among the ideas suggested by Mayor Dean for the purpose of improving the local fire protection system and thereby securing a much needed reduction in local fire insurance rates, is that of forming a salvage corps. The salvage corps acts as an auxiliary to a fire department, but devotes its attention to protecting merchandise and goods generally in order that the loss to fire insurance companies may be reduced. In order to secure information on the subject, His Worship communicated with the San Francisco salvage corps as follows:

"I have been informed that in your city you have as an adjunct or auxiliary to a fire department what is known as a Salvage Corps. If you would be so kind, I would ask the following information: Would a salvage corps be practicable as an adjunct to a fire department of six paid men, one chemical, one hose wagon in a city of about 5000 men?"

"Are they employed in assisting fire departments to fight fire, when their services in saving cannot for any reason be employed?"

"At whose expense are they maintained?"

"Are they permanent, regular or volunteer?"

"What remuneration do they receive in any case?"

"Will you please outline plan of organization, and such information as would be beneficial in forming one here, if practicable?"

The reply came as follows: "Your letter was received by the chief of the fire department, and sent to me August 12, 1903. The salvage corps of which I am superintendent were building a new house; in the bustle of moving your letter was mislaid and has just come to light.

"The Fire Patrol or Salvage Corps of San Francisco has three stations supported by the fire insurance companies of this city.

To your first question I would answer: Yes, on a small scale. Our men are not connected with the fire department, but help them when we have nothing to do at a fire. As I said before, at the fire insurance companies' expense. Our men are all permanent. Our men are under a salary. To your last question I answer: You might charge a supply of covers on your hose wagon, and have a paid man to take charge of the same, when you have a fire where covers can be used, have a call force that will answer all alarms and are willing to be paid a fixed sum, if they make a save, or a fixed sum every alarm answered. I would prefer to have a small wagon with fine hose, carry about 20 covers, brooms, shovels, axes. I think three men would be able to do the work under ordinary circumstances. If you have a fire where more are required, have some men you can call on to help out. If you make a salvage you can well afford to pay them. You should have at least 100 covers; have them made in your own town of drilling and oil. It is hard to advise what to do, as we are working on a large scale. If you think of starting a salvage corps send somebody down to me. I will show him and show what is to be done."

Yours respectfully, J. F. O. Comstock, superintendent Underwriters' Fire Patrol.

SALVAGE IN SPOKANE.

Spokane is the only town in the Pacific coast district that boasts a salvage corps. Elsewhere, and particularly in Spokane, another system is adopted to attain approximately the same end. An educational campaign has been started among the merchants of the city whereby a large number of them were induced to displace the old-fashioned cotton sheeting used for covering goods at night with lightweight tarpaulins, drill finish on the upper side and rubber-coated beneath. At night these tarpaulins are carefully laid over all goods, and the clerks in the respective establishments are instructed to utilize the tarpaulins in case of fire. It has been claimed that excellent results have been secured under this system, which has the advantage of obviating the purchase of apparatus and the engagement of men to handle it in case of fires.

The question will be taken up locally in the next few weeks.

COMMUNICATIONS

RE CITY PARK.

Editor Miner: I think that if the Carnival committee would use the balance of the money they now have on hand to clear away say five or six acres of the city park site it would be making very good use of the money and would meet with the hearty approval of the majority of our citizens. The clearing could be done for \$50 per acre and the place could be made very beautiful for very little money expended. How much more pleasant it would be to have all our sports held there! The revenue derived from gate receipts would go a long way towards paying for prizes, and it would become a very popular resort. All our church picnics and summer outings could be held there, whereas there is no good place for these pleasures at the present time. There are two never failing springs on the ground and a number of large trees where swings could be erected permanently and platforms built.

A good driving course could be built at very slight expense, as there are ten or fifteen acres of fairly level ground. A good roadway could be built from the foot of Columbia avenue with a grade of not over eight per cent.

I would recommend that the council immediately appoint three park commissioners who have some idea of landscape gardening and who would know which trees to be saved, etc., and in a short time they can surprise the citizens, who do not at the present moment know what a beautiful resort can be made on that site.

The business people should refuse to put up any more money until some steps are taken to beautify this piece of land.

W. H. GOODEVE, Rossland, Oct. 8, 1903.

THE CITY CEMETERY.

Editor Miner: I noticed in the Morning Miner, an article in regard to the disposal of the carnival fund the committee now have on hand. I, with Mr. Goodeve, think that it could be put to no better use than improving lands belonging to the city, especially that tract respectfully called the city cemetery. I would suggest that Mayor Dean be highly commended for the decorations placed there during the last week. I am quite sure those interested in that quiet acre must feel very grateful to him for the consideration shown them. The place has always been a disgrace to the city, and as it seems there is money for public improvement a little might well be spent in clearing out the underbrush and furnishing a water supply, which could easily be done, as there is a spring in the grounds, which, if properly improved, would supply water during the summer, thus saving the public carrying it for half a mile, which they have been obliged to do in order to save the little grass and flowers which they have planted. But when the mayor permits cattle men to drive their stock through the cemetery destroying every flower and bit of improvements, it seems to me he has quite overstepped his authority. I do not think any city officer would have power to allow the cemetery to be used as a stock yard. I would suggest that he send one of the sanitary men and the private carriage over at

once and remove as far as possible the disgusting sight. Many of the graves thus spoiled are owned by those who have left the city, and who left them in good condition. I think a portion of the carnival fund would be well spent in repairing as far as possible that which has been destroyed in such shameful manner.

ONE INTERESTED IN THE WHITE CITY.

Rossland, October 9, 1903.

THE CITY PARK.

Editor Miner: I regret to say that I cannot enthuse with Mr. W. H. Goodeve over the merits of the city park. What we need here first and foremost is not, as he suggests, a place for "church picnics and summer outings" but a conveniently situated recreation ground of sufficient size for lacrosse, baseball, etc., and speaking for myself I for one would ardently endorse and support a movement for acquiring and laying out such a piece of land. But as for our so-called park it may be admirably suited to such gloomy necessities as a cemetery and a pest-house, but the sooner we admit that as a recreation ground it is and must be a failure the better for us all. Some years ago, when I had the honor of occupying a seat on the council, I suggested that we should sell it at the best price obtainable half of our park property, and with the proceeds purchase a piece of land much nearer to the practice of outdoor sports, which I took Mr. Lalonde and others to inspect at the time. I now submit that this is the proper course to pursue under the circumstances, and I maintain that it will be the height of folly for us to throw more of our good money after the \$5000 which we have already spent on our ridiculous city park. Much better admit that we have made a mistake and start fresh elsewhere. F. W. ROLT, Rossland, October 11.

TO ENLARGE PLANT

PRESENT PLANS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY.

VICE-PRESIDENT SOMMER HIGHLY PRAISES THE BOUNDARY.

GRAND FORKS, Oct. 8.—F. L. Sommer, vice-president of the British Columbia Copper company, has left here for the Coast after paying his first visit to the Boundary district. The company owns the Mother Lode mine and the Greenwood smelter.

Mr. Sommer, before leaving, announced that he had recently decided to enlarge the Greenwood plant by the addition of a converter and four additional furnaces. The present equipment consists of two furnaces, but with the proposed additions, which will be completed early next summer, the smelter will have a daily treatment capacity of 2,100 tons.

Mr. Sommer stated that he was very favorably impressed with the magnitude of the mineral resources of the Boundary. In fact, after an inspection of the various mines, he had reached the conclusion that mining operations as conducted at present represented only a little preliminary scraping as compared with the enormous tonnage that was destined to be extracted on an ever-increasing scale in the near future.

DISAPPEARED IN SPOKANE.

M. J. Casey, an Old-Time Rosslander, is Now Missing.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Robert Adams returned from Spokane last evening, where he has been attending the fair. He reports the mysterious disappearance of M. J. Casey, an old-time miner and prospector of Rossland, who was also in attendance at the fair, after turning over to him a satchel containing drafts and other property of the value of \$500.

Mr. Adams remained in the Falls City two or three days longer than he intended in order to find Casey, but finally left without him. The facts were given to the police of Spokane. Casey was partially blind, having been injured two years ago in the Enterprise mine at Reco, Colorado, by the premature explosion of a blast. While partially blind, he could see enough to make his way about town without danger, which makes his disappearance all the more mysterious.

MERRY, HAPPY BABIES.

There is no greater treasure on earth than a healthy, happy, merry baby. Anything that will keep the little one in this condition is a priceless boon to mothers. Mrs. Wm. Bull, Maple Creek, N. W. T., tells how she accomplished this end. She says: "I am happy to say that Baby's Own Tablets have done my baby girl a world of good. She was badly troubled with colic and very cross and peevish, but since using the Tablets she is all right. I give her the Tablets once or twice a week and she is now such a merry, happy little thing that there can be no doubt Baby's Own Tablets are just the thing for little ones."

Here is a lesson for other mothers who want a safe and certain medicine for the ailments from which their little ones suffer from time to time. These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and they are good for all children, from the newborn babe to the well grown child. Sold at 25 cents a box or sent by mail by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A number of claims against Venezuela have been settled by the agent of the United States government who has been presenting them before the special courts constituted for that purpose. Some important claims are yet pending.

CITY N

(From Saturday's Daily.) The Rossland Bar association met this afternoon at the court house.

One drunk was the prisoner's box at yesterday morning for those who look to the wine when it gives the cup was meted out to him.

A magnificent sample Oldenburg apples was city yesterday. The fruit at Denison's ranch, in the city, and is a reminder of the possibilities of this district. The trees over three years ago, and bearing. Splendid apples grown this year at Flood.

The work of removing wires of the department phone company has been and the construction of the work has left the standing poles and wire system were removed by the poles carry telegraph fire alarm were allowed to remain in place for the convenience of the corporation.

J. L. Whitney, while Run claim on Poplar creek since, found some small pieces which seemed to be and quartz, and which to carry much value. The rock was given to D. W. Trail smelter, who has which reveals that 10 ounces gold, or about 10. Mr. Whitney has a \$10, which he broke out ledges in the Home Run.

It is intimated that a few weeks the proposed section with the route line of the Canadian Pacific strike into the Kootenays. The result of the that the lower Arrow service will be abandoned at least, and that it will be handled from Nakusp, thence by the can railway to Rosebel steamer to Slovan city and can Junction via the Slovan new time table will probably.

Under the new system the sanitary department whereby the work of is reduced to a regular, rationally reduced the time required by the men and department. The board now considering the quelling the men and teams elsewhere on city work, gaged in sanitary work, has suggested that the of a new earth reservoir storage be proceeded with. The question is tentative of whole question is to be committee.

An event of widespread interest occurred on Tuesday afternoon, when Miller, draughtsman at Smelting Works, was a bonds of wedlock to M. Machant, also of Trail. The celebration at St. Anne's at 5:30 o'clock, Rev. J. O. Smith, officiating. The sacred edifice was attracted with flowers, and the doors by friends of young couple. The was rendered by Miss and Mrs. Miller left of train for the coast, and the home in Trail after a ymoun.

The Fax entertainment cellent house at the the ing, which is more than completed by many more announced attractions of Rosslanders made the a James Fax as an entertainer and this element contribute to the audience that of a house last night. Mr. Fax last form, which meant a tremely amusing from and kept the gathering in train. His support was whole entertainment was clean and decidedly clever.

(From Friday's Daily.) The Josie mine was yesterday owing to a Nickel Plate compressor be repaired by this morning.

The city has rarely been disease as at the pre Physicians report few patients are at the pital.

The meeting of the association convened for not eventuate, a posty this morning at 11 o'clock upon. The place of me Nelson's office. Resolut supreme court judgeship sent to the meeting and Nelson association petitioned the governm the new supreme court, ently locate his official the interior.

(From Saturday's Daily.) John Macdonald, for Smith at the Le Roi mill his connection with the

Rev. R. F. Stillman, Methodist church, leaves for Grand Forks, where and participate in the services of the Methodist church returns to the city on W

The Anglicans, Pres Methodists will unite Thanksgiving service on

CITY NEWS

(From Saturday's Daily.) The Rossland Bar association meets this afternoon at the law library in the court house.

One drunk was the sole occupant of the prisoner's box at the police court yesterday morning. The usual fine for those who look too ardently on the wine when it giveth its color in the cup was meted out to the unfortunate.

A magnificent sample of Duchesne of Oldenburg apples was shown in the city yesterday. The fruit was grown at Denison's ranch, in the east end of the city, and is a remarkable example of the possibilities of fruit raising in this district.

The work of removing the poles and wires of the defunct Columbia Telephone company has been completed, and the construction crew engaged on the work has left the city. All the standing poles and wires of the old system were removed with the exception of the poles carrying the city's telegraph and alarm system, which were allowed to remain for the convenience of the corporation.

J. L. Whitney, while on the Home Run claim on Poplar creek a few days since, found some small pieces of cropping which seemed to be mainly iron and quartz, and which did not seem to carry much value.

It is intimated that within the next few weeks the proposed change in connection with the new from the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Revelstoke into the Kootenays will be effected. The result of the change will be that the lower Arrow lake steamship service will be abandoned for the winter at least, and that passenger traffic will be handled from Arrowhead to Nakusp, thence by the Nakusp & Slocan railway to Rosebery, thence by steamer to Slocan City and then to Slocan Junction via the Slocan branch.

Under the new system adopted for the sanitary department of the city, whereby the work of the department is reduced to a regular round, has materially reduced the time actually required by the men and horses in the department. The board of works is now considering the question of employing the men and team to advantage elsewhere on city work when not engaged in sanitary work.

An event of widespread interest in Trail occurred at the Smelter City on Tuesday afternoon, when John F. Miller, draughtsman at the Canadian Smelting Works, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Harriet E. Machant, also of Trail.

The interior of the sacred edifice was attractively decorated with flowers, and was filled to the doors by friends of the popular young couple. The wedding music was rendered by Miss McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Miller left on the evening train for the coast, and will make their home in Trail after a short honeymoon.

The Fax entertainment drew an excellent house at the theatre last evening, which is more than has been accomplished by many more ostentatiously arranged attractions of late. Scores of Rosslanders made the acquaintance of James Fax as an entertainer in Ontario, and this element contributed most largely to the audience that filled the opera house last night.

(From Friday's Daily.) The Josie mine was closed down yesterday owing to a mishap at the Nickel Plate compressor, which will be repaired by this morning.

The city has rarely been as free from disease as at the present moment. Physicians report few cases, and only two patients are at the Sisters' hospital.

The meeting of the Rossland Bar association convened for yesterday did not eventuate, a postponement until this morning at 11 o'clock being agreed upon.

(From Saturday's Daily.) John Macdonald, foreman blacksmith at the Le Roi mine, has severed his connection with the company.

Rev. R. F. Stillman, pastor of the Methodist church, leaves this morning for Grand Forks, where he will attend and participate in the anniversary services of the Methodist church there. He returns to the city on Wednesday.

The Anglicans, Presbyterians and Methodists will unite in holding a Thanksgiving service on Thursday, Oct. 22.

15th at 11 a. m. in the Methodist church. Rev. J. A. Cleland of St. George's church will deliver the sermon. Special music is being provided and a union choir will be in attendance.

J. A. Baker, a member of the Western Federation representing British Columbia, has been in the city for the past two days, leaving yesterday for Nelson. While here Mr. Baker met the Rossland union and outlined to them the conditions throughout the province in respect to the affairs of the Federation.

Alexander Hill, the well known mining engineer of London, is in Rossland in his official capacity as consulting engineer of the Le Roi Two company. Mr. Hill is the guest of Manager Paul S. Coudrey at the Le Roi Two residence. It is now about a year since Mr. Hill came to Rossland after the Josie and No. 1 mines were placed under his direction, and installed Mr. Coudrey in the local management. Since then the Le Roi Two properties have made distinct advances, and the pending inauguration of concentration by the Elmore process will have a further and equally important effect in the right direction.

Work will be resumed in a few days on the Clara Belle property in Sheridan camp, 14 miles north of Republic. Although this property is located in the state of Washington it is a British Columbia incorporation, most of the stock being held in Rossland. The Clara Belle adjoins the well known Zala M., also a British Columbia incorporation. T. L. Morrow is president of the Clara Belle company, John Stillwell Clute is vice-president, and J. B. Johnson is secretary-treasurer. Work may continue on the Clara Belle all winter.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The Le Roi company distributed \$32,500 among the employes of the mine here yesterday.

On the stock exchange yesterday there was no business done, and quotations were left unchanged.

The much debated lacrosse match between the mining and business men has been set for Saturday next. During the week teams will be selected and other arrangements made for the game, which should be a great exhibition.

Rossland friends will regret to learn of the demise at the coast of Mrs. C. G. Major, an aunt of J. Stillwell Clute. Mrs. Major was in Rossland about a month ago, and while here contracted the illness that finally resulted fatally.

The noon train over the Canadian Pacific was several hours late yesterday. A derailed engine was one of the causes of the delay, and the bad rail on the heavy grade between Smelter Junction and Rossland accounted for the balance.

The following prizes for mineral exhibits have been awarded at the Spokane fair, W. A. Copien being the judge: Best free milling gold, Ymir, B. C.; best gold nugget, Ymir, B. C.; best gold quartz, first, Poplar creek, Lardeau, B. C.; second, Big Casino, Cal.; best silver, gold and copper ore, Greenwood, B. C.; best silver-lead ores, first, Coeur d'Alenes; second, Slocan, B. C.

The friends of H. Luskman will learn with extreme regret of the death of his mother, Mrs. H. Luskman. The deceased was stricken with paralysis, and having reached an advanced age did not rally from the stroke. The late Mrs. Luskman was born in Germany and lived there continuously up to a few months ago, when she came to Rossland to join her son. Another son, K. F. Luskman, resides in Seattle. The funeral takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of H. Luskman, corner Monte Cristo street and Second avenue.

H. Bailey, of Grant's Pass, Ore., is in the city to attend the sittings of the Supreme court here this week. He represents the interests of Walker Morsehead, of London, who was the principal shareholder in the English-Canadian mining concern, owning a number of south belt properties. W. J. Harris, of Spokane, has had a suit pending against the English-Canadian company and Mr. Morsehead for several years, and the issue is now likely to come to trial.

F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager, and E. J. Coyle, assistant general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, are expected here on Tuesday. Mr. Peters is well known in Rossland, and a host of friends will welcome him in the Golden City after an absence of nearly a year. Both officials are attending the convention in Spokane of the North Pacific Coast Traffic Agents' association, the Kootenay representatives being J. S. Carter and Otto H. Becker, of Nelson.

Among the visitors to the city yesterday were F. Douglas Revelle and Mrs. Revelle, of Brantford, Ont. Mr. Revelle is editor and part owner of the Daily Courier, the Conservative organ in Brant county, and is regarded as among the cleverest newspaper men in the east. As a political paragrapher he is probably unequalled in Ontario. Although only in the city a few hours, Mr. Revelle made a determined effort to see something of the city and its great mining industry. After a visit to the Le Roi headworks and other mines he left with a decided opinion that Rossland's future is assured. During his brief stay Mr. Revelle renewed old friendships with several ex-Brantfordites.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The Le Roi No. 2 company disbursed \$10,700 to its employes on account of the September payroll.

Mr. Hastings of the Maple Leaf saloon on Sunday morning found a Presbyterian hymn book on Columbia avenue, which the owner can regain by calling for it.

The elections having been concluded satisfactorily, the campaign committee of the Rossland Liberal association will be dissolved and the party will now be represented here by the

Rossland Liberal association as before. The association meets under its by-laws each first and third Thursday at the board of trade rooms, and the next regular session is Thursday night, when all members are requested to be present. Matters arising out of the campaign will be gone into and new members elected.

Thursday is Thanksgiving day, and a statutory holiday throughout the Dominion of Canada. Business will be generally suspended in all government offices, provincial and municipal offices and banks. In the terms of the proclamation issued by the governor-general Thursday is set aside "as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favored this year; and we do invite all our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of general thanksgiving."

During his long service as foreman blacksmith at the Le Roi works, John H. Macdonald won the respect and esteem of his fellow workers in marked degree. The news evidenced in concrete form last night, when a deputation of friends waited upon Mr. Macdonald and presented him with a magnificent case of choice briar pipes, together with a handsome silver match safe. The pipes were splendid samples of the manufacturers' best product and constituted a gift that was exceedingly appropriate. The speeches were felicitous, and the occasion generally of a pleasant nature. Mr. Macdonald is not leaving the city at this juncture.

A large gathering of friends, including numerous ladies, gathered at the Canadian Pacific depot on Sunday night to bid farewell to J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the Bank of Montreal, who departed for New Westminster, where he is to be married tomorrow morning. The gathering was flowing over with good wishes and enthusiasm. Hearty choruses and showers of rice were showered on Mr. Fraser, who bore up smilingly and appeared to enjoy the incident as much as anyone.

The Spokesman-Review has the following to say about a well known Rossland horse performer at the fruit fair: "Doctor M., the guileless pacer, gave a demonstration of his wonderful work between racks or even harness except for a bridle with the reins attached to a surcingle. The going was evidently not to Dr. M.'s liking and he did not exert himself. Dr. M. was accompanied in the circuit of the track by A. D. Fisher on horseback. After a couple of trials Dr. M. got away nicely. He traveled slowly the first half, but quickened his pace in the second and made the mile in 2:40. During the entire journey Dr. M. did not make a mistake. The last half was traveled in 1:17. The intelligent animal is owned by Henry McIntosh of Rossland, B. C."

(From Thursday's Daily.) Mrs. Wallace Fraser has returned to the city after spending the summer pleasantly at Vancouver. Arthur W. Haley, formerly of the Canadian Pacific depot here, and now agent for the company at Midway, was in the city yesterday en route home from his native town in Nova Scotia. He was accompanied by Mrs. Haley, nee Miss Kildee, formerly of Rossland and a sister of Mrs. Harvey Harris, of Coeur d'Alene, where the Haley-Kildee nuptials were celebrated last month. Congratulations were showered on Mr. and Mrs. Haley by Rossland friends yesterday.

J. McGregor, inspector of metalliferous mines, was in the city yesterday in pursuance of his regular duties. He went over the workings of the local mines and found everything shipshape. Ernest Rammelmeyer, formerly of Rossland and now of Nelson and Hall Sidings, spent yesterday in the city, and was glad to see the city.

(From Friday's Daily.) Harry Wright, M. L. A.-elect, left yesterday morning for Nelson via Ymir, where he will remain a day or two to exchange felicitations with supporters.

John Smith, well known here as a gardener, has departed for Vancouver, where he will make his home with a son.

Chief Justice Hunter, of the supreme court, was in the city for a short time yesterday, leaving later for Nelson.

where he will conduct the assizes. He returns to the Golden City next week for the civil sessions here.

Al. Houston, of Lardeau, is in the city on business.

J. L. Whitney leaves this morning for Poplar Creek.

A. W. Strickland, manager of the Bank of Montreal at New Denver, has returned to the city to relieve J. S. C. Fraser, who leaves shortly on a vacation.

Messrs. Burnside, Foster, Warren and Grant of Greenwood came into the city last night for the purpose of attending the tennis dance tonight. Eugene Croteau returned to the city last night after a brief business trip to Cascade.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Fred Empey arrived in town yesterday, fresh from his ranch, which is located between Bonner's Ferry and the boundary, consisting of several thousand acres. Mr. Empey can literally count his herds on a thousand hills. It is one of the notable spots of that section, and one to fill any man with pride. Between his business interests in Rossland and his famous ranch Mr. Empey is a very busy man.

(From Sunday's Daily.) N. F. Townsend, P. L. S., has been notified by cable of the death of his mother in England.

E. J. Holmes of Boston and W. E. Beamer of Seattle were in the city yesterday. Both gentlemen are traveling under the auspices of Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern, and were well looked after while in Rossland. On departing they expressed marked satisfaction with the situation in Rossland.

J. D. Coeman was ticketed to Baker City, Ore., during the week.

C. Takerio and C. Forgone left during the week for Roslyn, Wash.

S. Day, of Rossland, sailed yesterday from New York for Liverpool via the White Star liner Oceanic.

J. R. Widner and wife have gone to Portland.

A. B. Mackenzie left yesterday for the Boundary, where he will visit various points of interest.

W. M. Doull, vice-president of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, and also a director of the Montreal Townsite company. He will probably be in the city for ten days or a fortnight.

Anthony J. McMillan returned to the city last night from Phoenix and leaves today for Victoria, where George S. Waterlow, of London, resident of the Snowshoe company, is ill.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) R. H. Hutchins of Grand Forks is in the city. Mr. Hutchins is in charge of the work on the Seattle group now being opened by the Canadian Smelting Works of Trail.

C. E. Race left last night to spend the week at Halcyon Hot Springs.

Percy R. Boutbee, of the Bank of Commerce staff at Nelson, is spending the week with his cousin, John Boutbee, F. M.

S. Day, a well known Victoria insurance man, is in the city. Mr. Day is registered at the Hotel Allan.

William M. Doull, president of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, left yesterday for Boundary, where he will spend several days. He returns to Rossland toward the end of the week.

James Hunter has returned from a business trip to Boundary points. Mrs. J. H. Good and Mrs. Allan left on Sunday night for Vancouver, where they will reside in future.

Henry Ewert of Nelson spent Sunday in the city.

J. E. Bennett of Portland was in the city on Sunday. He is western representative of the United States Fidelity and Guarantee company. He left yesterday morning for Nelson.

Andrew G. Larson has returned from a business trip to the Coeur d'Alenes. Oscar Baum, superintendent of the War Eagle mine, returned last night after a short vacation in Spokane.

Mrs. George Owens, accompanied by her two sons, has returned from a visit to Spokane.

E. J. Coyle of Vancouver, assistant general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, is in the city today on his annual trip through the Kootenays. He is accompanied by J. E. Carter of Nelson, district passenger agent. Both officials leave on tonight's train.

Among the parties arriving in the city last night to attend the sitting of the supreme court commencing here today are the following: J. A. Poyntz, defendant in the action of Woodbury Mines vs. Poyntz; Charles McCann, barrister of Kaslo; Peter E. Wilson, of the Nelson legal firm of Gallher & Wilson, and C. F. Caldwell of Kaslo. All are registered at the Hotel Allan.

H. A. Small, commercial man of Vancouver, is in the city.

REPUBLIC SHIPMENTS. Ore Sent Out for Reduction at Canadian Smelters.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 9.—Republic ore shipments during the past week via the Kettle Valley lines amounted to 1083 tons, as follows: Mountain Lion to Trail 621 tons; Mountain Lion to Nelson 140 tons; Mountain Lion to Grand Forks 188 tons; Knob Hill to Nelson 89 tons; Zala M. to Crofton smelter 50 tons. All this American ore is treated at Canadian smelters.

'Tis the constant drop of water 'Tis the constant gnaw of Towser 'Tis the constant hardest bone 'Tis the constant wailing lover 'Tis the constant cooling maid; And the constant advertiser Is the man who gets the trade. —Exchange.

EASY FOR MULLIN

ROSSLAND LIGHTWEIGHT HAD A CINCINCH WITH DAVEY OF TRAIL.

THE SMELTER CITY BOXER ONLY LASTED ONE-HALF ROUND.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Barney Mullin of Rossland scored an easy win over Al Davey of Trail at the Smelter City last night.

Mullin's contract was to put the Trail man out in ten rounds. In a minute and a half he had Davey knocked out, and the fight won. From the fighter's viewpoint the result was satisfactory, but the crowd had not expected to see so sharp a conclusion, and were, therefore, somewhat disappointed. But Mullin said: "I once let a man go when I had a chance to put him out because the crowd didn't want a short fight. Before that mill ended I had received the worst licking I ever received, and your Uncle Barney isn't taking any more chances."

Mullin was accompanied to Trail by twenty-five or thirty sportsmen from Rossland. Jack McArthur refereed the fight. The mill was for \$100 a side, and the major portion of the gate receipts, Mullin undertaking to put Davey out in ten rounds or forfeit the prize money.

When the men came to the centre a few seconds were wasted in sparring, after which Mullin landed a vicious uppercut on the point of Davey's chin and the Trail man took the floor. He got onto his feet before the count was finished and a little sparring followed. Davey's tactics being to evade the Rossland fighter. Little more than a minute had elapsed when Mullin landed on Davey again, and for the second time the Trail man went down. He succeeded in regaining his feet within the time allowance, but the outlook was hopeless, and a few seconds later when Davey swung to Mullin's nose, the latter-warded the blow and landed hard behind the Trail man's ear. Davey went down like a log and stayed there until counted out by Referee McArthur.

The Rossland man was so immeasurably his opponent's superior in every particular that the mill was more or less of a farce. Davey never had a chance to stay ten rounds with Mullin, and has no excuse to go into a ring with a pugilist of any reputation whatever. The fight was no test of Mullin's ability for this reason.

Several preliminary events took place prior to the Mullin-Davey fight. Sullivan ("Sully"), of Rossland, sparred several rounds with J. C. Wilson of Trail, honors being adjudged equal after an interesting mix-up, in which "Sully" met Wilson's sparring tactics and good footwork with hard slugging that did not hurt his opponent. Two small boys also went together for several fast rounds.

It is expected that a fight will be arranged here between Mullin and Herrera, "the fighting greaser." Herrera has established a reputation for himself in the past year as a clever game fighter in the lightweight class, and his reputation is enhanced by reason of the fact that he belongs to the Mexican race, which has rarely produced a man handy with his fists and good enough to play the game with the men of the Anglo-Saxon race.

CHINESE CELEBRATE ROSSLAND'S CELESTIAL MASONIC LODGE HELD HIGH FETE.

NEW LODGE ROOMS DEDICATED AMID MUCH REJOICING.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Yesterday was a red letter day in Chinatown. The Chinese Masonic lodge, which has a membership of 100, opened its new lodge rooms, and the event was made the motive for a celebration so far surpassing anything ever attempted previously in connection with local Chinese Masons as to warrant its going down on the records of the lodge as the commencement of a new era. The Chinese Masonic lodge here is not recognized by the regular Masonic fraternity, but prominent Masons are the authority for the statement that the two orders are so closely allied in respect to signs and work as to admit of no doubt that the underlying principles are the same and that Chinese Masonry is an offshoot—or possibly the progenitor—of Masonry as it exists elsewhere through the world.

Masons high in the degree of the A. F. & A. M. state that they can work their way into the Chinese lodges, but that the preliminary degree of the A. F. & A. M. would not suffice to gain admittance. The Chinese Masons are quite oblivious, however, to the opinions of their white brethren of the square and compass, and yesterday's proceedings were full of interest.

The new Chinese Masons' lodge rooms are located in the top story of the last three-story building on Kootenay avenue. Heretofore the lodge has met in a more or less indefinite manner, the visits of the grand master, resident at Vancouver, being usually

the only session. Now, however, the lodge has its own quarters, a duly elected master and elaborate regalia. The regalia arrived here Sunday, just in time for yesterday's gala proceedings.

Ten o'clock yesterday morning saw the dedication of the new lodge rooms commenced. A few outsiders were permitted to attend, the vow of secrecy in Chinese Masonry apparently being somewhat more lax than that enforced on other divisions of the world-wide society. Of the one-hundred members of the lodge about 90 per cent appeared to be in attendance. The master of the lodge is Mal Wong, and the subordinate officers to the number of about twelve were clad in the gorgeous regalia which had just reached the city. In the lodge rooms were altars at either end of the room bearing lighted candles, while at various points joss sticks smoldered, diffusing the peculiar odor characteristic of Chinese incense. In the centre was a table laden with the delicacies that appear to be a feature of every Chinese festival. Chickens well broiled and inviting, candies of the Chinese varieties, cakes of many varieties and sam suay galore graced the refreshment stand, but the Celestial Masons did not bother with the refreshments until noon arrived.

In his capacity as master, Mal Wong presided on the date at the principal altar. The subordinate officers with many genuflections, presenting the various utensils and instruments used in the work of the lodge for his dedication or blessing, whichever was the case. The articles were then passed from hand to hand with much genuflection, and amid the constant droning of the members. The concluding feature was a procession of the members about the lodge room, each making obeisance to the master and to the other officers of the lodge. Then followed a period of mutual congratulation, intermingled with a determined attack upon the estates and the sam suay. The testimony of the white men present only extends to this stage, inasmuch as the sam suay proved quite beyond the capacity of the visitors.

Last night the dedication of the lodge was concluded in a veritable climax of fireworks. Great strings of firecrackers were suspended from convenient points and ignited with a crackle as of continued musketry, punctuated by the reports of giant crackers. At 9 o'clock the piece de resistance of the celebration was broached in the shape of a fine hog roasted to a turn in a brick furnace built expressly for the occasion. The pig had been dressed whole, stuffed with aromatic herbs and cooked under the careful eyes of a score of capable chefs, all of whom took a personal pride in turning out the crowning delicacy of the occasion. The proceedings had apparently whetted the appetites of the members, and the porker soon disappeared. The fete was maintained for some time with varying enthusiasm.

All Chinamen are not Masons, and those without the pale of the order are by no means in touch with their fellow countrymen of the square and compass. One of the Chinamen approached by a Miner reporter on the subject yesterday remarked: "Hell! They no Masons. Those fellow high-binders!" This opinion is not borne out, however, by the A. F. & A. M. officials of high degree who have looked into the subject.

A PARIS TRAGEDY. Mysterious Shooting of a Roumanian Singer in a Hotel.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The mysterious shooting of a Roumanian singer, Eliaz Papesco, at the Hotel Regina, where many Americans stop, and in the centre of a fashionable quarter of Paris, resembles in its essential features the case of Mrs. Ellen West, the American woman who was killed in the apartments of Jean De Rydzewski, the Russian slinger, in November last.

As cabled to the Associated Press on Sunday, Frederick Greitling, an editor of an art paper, reported to the hotel clerk that day that a young woman had killed herself in his room, and an investigation showed that the dead woman was Eliaz Papesco. When the body was examined by a physician today, a bullet wound was discovered in the base of the skull and another bullet was found in her temple. The latter caused the woman's death. The physicians declare it was impossible for the woman to have inflicted the wound at the base of the skull. Greitling is held on the charge of murder. According to Eliaz Papesco, sister of the dead woman, Greitling proposed marriage to Eliaz, claiming he was rich, and saying he was opposed to her going to Bucharest to fill an engagement at the Royal theatre there.

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GRAFT IN CHICAGO.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago says the city hall there is full of graft. No reason for surprise is discerned in this. If it is not full of graft it is different from the hall of any other large municipality in the United States. Mr. Harrison proclaims that while the grafters are protected by civil service he will get some of them yet. Let it be hoped that he may get them all.

Civil service is, in theory, and often in practice, an excellent institution. As applied in city government it has resulted in a betterment of conditions. Nevertheless, a rogue cannot be made honest by a law that tells him he must be honest. The secret of honest government is that of honesty in the individual. While rascals are elected or appointed to position they will continue to be rascals just the same. In more than one instance the civil service commission, a body supposed to be above corrupt influence, has been the source of corrupt influence. Only a short time ago in the States there was a scandal growing out of the discovery that a member of a civil service commission had been selling to applicants lists of questions they would be expected to answer. Such conduct reduces the matter to the level of a farce. The civil service that protects a good official protects the community, and that which protects the rascal assails the welfare of the community.

After all, the matter is in the hands of the people. They can elect good representatives or bad to run the municipal governments. So far as the appointive power lies with the representatives so elected, the people are still responsible. If they choose men who will appoint the unfit, they have chosen the unfit.

And, to digress a little, the distress of Mr. Harrison over the corruption of the city with which he has so long been identified strikes the observer as tardy, and perhaps, if of a suspicious nature, he makes bold to question its sincerity. However, it sounds all right and Mr. Harrison ought to mean it all, even if he doesn't.

A NEW DRILL.

A Denver foundry reports that after several years of work and experiment it has perfected an electric drill that will do the work of an air or steam drill. It is called the Box electric rock drill. The foundry in a publication describing the mechanism claims that during the past two years the drill has been under continuous test and observation in the shops of the company and subjected to tests under actual working conditions in the hardest kinds of rocks and those most difficult to drill. It is claimed that it has met all necessary requirements and that its workings are satisfactory. One of the greatest advantages it has over those operated by steam or air is the relatively less power required to operate it. The average steam or air drill requires fourteen horse power; the reciprocating electric, with flexible shaft, 3½ horse power, and the box electric 1½ horse power. Should the claims of the Denver concern be verified in practice and in the general adoption of its drill, and there is no weight of reason to doubt that the machine will do what is claimed for it, the box electric rock drill is certain to be of great advantage to miners as it will lessen the cost of mining and prove more convenient than the ordinary air or steam drill. An electric drill, even equally efficient as the ordinary power drills at present in use, has been a long felt want, and if such a machine has at last been perfected it should soon come into general use.

A WARNING.

The matter of continued labor troubles in the mining camps of the western United States is having a bad effect upon investment in mining. Capital, always timid, cannot be expected to seek

fields where such troubles are so frequent occurrence. The agitation of the lawless element has caused unionism among the miners to be regarded with a distrust not warranted by the character of the majority of the miners. The white skilled laborer in western American mines used to be pointed to as ideal and advantageous for mining interests. A change in sentiment is becoming prevalent, and it is to the interest of the miners that the best element among them assert themselves and cause their unions to be presented in a more favorable light. Capital diverted to other channels hurts the miner as well as others. This phase of the question should receive due consideration by Cripple Creek miners and others before it is too late.

McBRIDE—DEVIL—DEEP SEA.

The McBride government is doomed, regardless of what will result from the recount at Fernie. Even with Ross, of Fernie, successful, Hon. Richard was destined to be swept from office before the elections were held. The clean sweep of the Liberals in Victoria City has occasioned considerable surprise in certain quarters. Victoria is known to be Tory in sentiment and unalterably opposed to Martinism. Why, then, did the Capital City elect four men who were certain to follow Hon. Joseph if he were elected? Col. Prior, in spite of his many political iniquities, is still a power in Victoria. He has a large following and some able lieutenants. The Colonel has no use for McBride and is out to down him. There can be no question but that the Priorites "did things" to the McBride candidates at Victoria last Saturday, and McBride knows it to his sorrow.

But regardless of all that Col. Prior could do, the Premier expected to succeed and meet the next house with a safe working majority. He did not expect to see Houston of Nelson elected and thereby become a majority of one. It is safe to say that had he foreseen this he would never have declared for party government. Houston, however, is very much there, as McBride will realize to his cost before many days pass. Nelson's "practical" politician wants to be in the cabinet and he will demand nothing short of the portfolio of lands and works, because that is the one that offers the greatest opportunities for graft. McBride will have to yield—which means his political death. The country will then quickly realize that it is to be cursed with a carnival of political corruption unequalled by Martin and "the old gang" in their palmy days. They will consequently rise in their might and sweep the whole kit of so-called Conservatives from office.

THE MINING OUTLOOK.

All over the Kootenays the mining outlook is fast improving, so as to give good ground for the hope that the present year will be written down in history, when it is ended, as one of the best yet experienced, and the assurance that from now on each year will be an improvement on the one that preceded it.

The bounty of \$15 per ton on lead produced in Canada will exert a most beneficial effect on the industry and the production of the silver-lead mines of the several divisions of the Kootenays should soon show a marked increase over the previous two or three years. By the time the five years, during which the bounty is paid, have elapsed the production of pig lead in Canada and the factories making the manufactured products of lead should be firmly established industries, in which event the lead miners should be able to market their ores for a higher price than ever before. Under such conditions the silver-lead mines should be able to make large profits, and disseminate dividends more generally than ever before.

So far we have no free-gold camps of more than ordinary importance. It is true that Camp McKinney, Ymir and other places have mines whose ores are amenable to the free milling treatment, but none of these are wonderful, as are some of the free gold centres of other countries. It is believed, however, that in Poplar creek a section has been discovered which will in time make a place of considerable importance. Free gold mines are alluring to miners anywhere, and principally for the reason that they can be operated on a much smaller capital than can deposits of low grade sulphides or even silver-lead lodes. It is believed by many, therefore, and with very good reason, too, that the Poplar Creek camp will, like theven, stir the mining industry of the province from centre to circumference.

In the Boundary the output of the larger mines is being increased and several new shippers have recently been added to what is already a good sized and important list. The activity in the Boundary is certain to increase and expand in a marked degree.

In the Rossland camp two of the larger companies are putting in concentrators for the purpose of concentrating the lower grade ores of the

camp. A third company is keeping close watch on these improvements, and if they prove successful will imitate their example. Concentration is a process which is successful elsewhere, and there is no reason to doubt that it can be made commercially profitable here. It is simply a process by which the gangue is separated from the mineral in the ore. That is all that there is in it. There are millions of tons of low grade ore in the mines of this camp which can be mined and made to yield a large profit under this process. Therefore once the concentrating mills are in the full tide of operation there should naturally follow a need of several hundred, perhaps in time a thousand, more men to extract this low grade ore, and naturally in the explorations for this ore high grade seams will also be found, and there is no telling how much this concentration will mean for the Rossland camp.

The outlook, therefore, is much brighter than it has been for several years past, and as many who have recently left Rossland and the Kootenays will find out, there are many places which have not nearly the same resources, or the same promising outlook, that can be found here.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

One of the Coast dailies, the Vancouver Province, has actually ventured to the realization that the financial condition of British Columbia is a very serious and important question. The Province naively remarks that "the seriousness of the financial situation of this province is for the time lost to view in the excitement of the elections, but after this the people will be face to face with the situation, and will be called upon to calmly consider it." We should rather think so. But just imagine a people that would lose sight of a question like this during an election—the very time it should be a living issue! A total revenue of a little more than \$2,000,000 and an annual deficit of \$500,000 is, in all conscience, a serious enough matter for any country.

The financial situation should be the most important question in British Columbia politics today, but it is a noteworthy fact that neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals have evinced any desire to rise to the occasion. Both have "funked" it. Messrs. McBride and Goodeve made the vague and tricky declaration that they would endeavor to keep the expenditures within the revenue, but beyond a possible saving of \$30,000 a year in the remodelling of the civil service, seemed utterly at a loss to cope with the situation. Some Liberals, the Province for instance, talk of a saving of \$26,000 per annum if the members of the next legislature would forego their sessional indemnities and allow the amounts to help out the provincial treasury. But what earthly use is \$26,000 when nothing short of \$500,000 is required?

The only possible way to "keep the expenditure within the revenue" is to raise the revenue. It is next to impossible to lessen the cost of government sufficiently to wipe out the present annual shortage. The talk about "foregoing sessional indemnities" is the veriest piffle. The \$26,000 thereby "saved" would not be a drop in the bucket. And whoever knew a legislature that would forego salaries? The corporation politicians and the railway press persistently refuse to apply the only remedy. But that remedy will be applied in spite of all such opposition, because the failure to do so would mean general collapse.

The sovereign remedy for our financial ills is an equitable system of taxation. There is no need why the masses should pay one cent more in taxes than they do today; but if the railways, the big dividend-paying industrial corporations, men like the Dunsmuirs, the Pooleys, the Douglas Lake cattle people, the Rithets and scores of other opulent individuals who belong to the Turner-Dunsmuir-McBride ring, were made to pay taxes in exactly the same proportion as the working miner, the struggling merchant and the overburdened mining industry, there would be a surplus rather than a deficit in the provincial accounts. Under existing conditions the poor people are bearing five-sixths of the cost of government, while the other class, which is in a much better position to bear the burden, is protected to an extent that leaves it almost immune.

Meanwhile the sleepy Liberals and slothful Conservatives are wondering why Socialism with all its cheap tinsel and rotten fallacies waxes popular with the poorer element of the population.

IS THERE A PUBLIC OPINION?

Some papers are asking in a despairing sort of way if there is a public opinion in Canada to which men in Parliament are amenable. It should not take long consideration of what has transpired since Confederation to convince the questioners. Confederation was an achievement of public opinion, to which some very capable men who doubted its wis-

dom were compelled to bow. Confederation had not been very long established when public opinion had occasion to assert itself in connection with a question that arose as a sequel to the union of the provinces. The first Canadian Pacific railway contract was made the basis of charges, the reiteration of which with the production of certain documents which went to establish them, convinced the public that there was connected with the agreement certain corrupt considerations. The government of the day, which had been attacked, so felt the force of public opinion that it did not wait the result of the vote in the house of commons, the majority of whose members had been elected to support it; but resigned before the close of the argument on the evidence. The subsequent appeal to the people in the general election indicated that those who had been accused had correctly estimated what the country thought. Five years later, in 1878, there was distinct evidence of the effect of public opinion that had been forming on the fiscal issue in the return to power of the men who had in 1873 been so emphatically cast down. The parliamentary election of 1891 was another testimony to the force of public opinion. The unrestricted reciprocity issue had been raised. It seemed to carry many people off their feet. An address by Sir John A. Macdonald, the vote, and the West Durham letter of Mr. Edward Blake killed the thing so dead that it was not even sought to resuscitate it. Quebec has given a remarkable evidence of how public opinion can make itself felt. The Macleod administration in 1891 was fresh from an electoral victory which seemed to give it absolute control of the legislature. Events transpired that convinced the people that there was in and connected with it a ring of corrupt bootlers, who were robbing both the province and those who had business to do with it. In an appeal to the voters the advocates of the ring and its ministerial patrons were all crushed out of existence. The force of public opinion did the work, and deemed the good name of the province. There is a public opinion in Canada. It may seem dormant, and may at times be actually dormant. The poor fashion too many public writers and speakers have of continually imputing evil motives to their opponents tends to make it indifferent to charges of corruption or deeds of extravagance. The party which counts on it being dead, is liable to have a rude awakening. It is liable to arouse itself, at the most inconvenient time for those who would have it always sleep.

McBRIDE AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

It is a rank injustice to genuine Conservatism to call the McBride administration Conservative. Mr. McBride's policy, or rather lack of policy, is absolutely foreign to Conservative traditions and principles. Mr. McBride's rise to prominence in the political arena is nothing more than an unfortunate accident. When he was first called upon to form a government he had the support of nearly every disciple of good government. But it was naturally supposed that, given a little time, he would rise to the occasion and produce a policy to meet the urgent requirements of the country. To the utter astonishment and undisguised disgust of thousands of his would-be supporters he did nothing of the kind. The question therefore naturally arises: Is McBride a fool or a rogue?

Evidence is not wanting to show that the premier possesses a considerable amount of cunning, for it must be conceded that he has tricked the Conservative party into making him their leader, regardless of the appointment of Charles Wilson to that position at the Revelstoke convention. As for his political probity and straightforwardness we know of nothing that can be said in his favor. He has evaded every important issue. The East Kootenay land question, equitable taxation, a definite railway policy, the maintenance of public schools, the abrogation of "reserves" on crown lands and other equally important issues of the day have been artfully ignored or evaded, although he is said to have a secret understanding with a certain railway company for the further spoliation of the province.

If McBride is a Conservative he is of a very degenerated type, and it is an outrage and deep disgrace that he should be allowed to occupy his present position. It is as much the duty of Conservatives to rid their party of McBride and his crowd as it was for the Liberals to kill off "Joe" Martin.

A LUDICROUS ROORBACK.

The Winnipeg Tribune is amused at the story that the Socialists tried to kill Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper in the Slo-can the other day. Says the Tribune: "One of the funniest little political jokes of recent days is the story of the attempt by the 'Socialists' on the life of Sir Hibbert Tupper. That grave and sententious blockhead, the Vancouver correspondent of the Free Press, in reporting the matter refers incidentally to 'the tendency of Socialism to merge

with anarchy.' He is apparently almost as ignorant as his editor-in-chief of the meaning of the words. Sir Hibbert Tupper is a very decent fellow personally or in his social capacity, and he is a reasonably good lawyer, but even his best friends would never chalk him out as a man to be drawn by the 'Socialists' for an assassination in order to rid their cause of so powerful an enemy. The 'Socialist' who would attempt to end the career, or stifle the eloquence, of Sir Hibbert when that gallant knight wants to break a lance with Socialism, is either insane or is one of Socialism's worst enemies. No, we think Sir Hibbert may consider himself secure against Socialistic violence."

LOCAL REFINERIES.

For the first time in its history British Columbia this year is exporting gold, silver and copper pure and separate from any other substances. This is because the mining and smelting industry has made such rapid strides of progress. The industry has reached the stage when it is virtually independent of the American refiners. Until quite recently the product of the silver-lead furnaces went to the U. S. Atlantic seaboard to be separated and refined. Now it is refined at Trail at a great saving in the cost. The same practice obtains with the matte of the copper smelters. A matte containing seldom more than 50 per cent of value—the balance being iron and other waste—is used to be shipped across the continent at heavy cost. Now, by the use of converters, blister copper is produced at Grand Forks and 50 per cent of the freight and the New Jersey refining charges are saved. Next year it is probable that this province will commence to ship pig iron and refined zinc, and before long we shall not have to go abroad to have our coinage minted.

NO BED OF ROSES.

The recount at Fernie confirms the election of the Conservative candidate and thus insures the McBride ministry twenty-two of the forty-two seats. This is sufficient to carry on government, provided none of the crowd absent themselves or kick over the traces. But Mr. McBride's position is not a bed of roses. There is a portfolio to be filled owing to the vacancy caused by the defeat of Hon. A. S. Goodeve. About 40 per cent of those who are not already members of the executive are wildly clamoring to be taken into the cabinet. Each aspirant wants it distinctly understood that he is the majority of one upon which the unfortunate premier must depend if he wishes to retain office. Those who are not already aspirants had better get into the game without delay if they have the slightest regard for their political future. Every constituency that elected a McBrideite is on the qui vive. The member who returns to his district without the portfolio, which could unquestionably have been his had he been obdurate, must be prepared for a warm reception. His justly irate supporters will hold him in utter contempt for his failure to honor himself and indirectly them by insisting upon a place in the cabinet. The riding will not indulge in fine reasoning concerning Mr. McBride's political welfare. It will be infinitely more interested in its own material advancement. There is nothing like a representative in the cabinet when it comes to getting fat appropriations. It is a foregone conclusion that the constituencies that are jugged out of this unique opportunity to get representation in the McBride ministry will have ample revenge at the next elections. It will thus be seen that no matter who is appointed the other members will have a just grievance and they are not to be blamed if they make "a rough house."

Of course if Mr. McBride were really disposed to place the welfare of his party before his own selfish interests he would resign from the well paid chief commissionership of lands and works and accept the presidency of the council, which is a cabinet position without salary. But as there is not the remotest probability of him doing so, the idea is not worth discussing. However, Mr. McBride's selfishness in this respect should not be lost sight of by the rank and file of his party while the process of cabinet making is in progress. He will always be open to the charge that he thought more of his own interests than those of his followers.

The Miner fails to see how Mr. McBride can expect to carry on government under existing conditions. It is, however, necessary that a session of the legislature be held before another election. It may be that the Liberals will consent to this from purely patriotic motives. But after a short session, it seems inevitable that McBride should be kicked out of office once and forever.

The appointment of John Houston to a place in the McBride cabinet is the only thing now necessary to insure the defeat of the ministry. The people will

McBRIDE AND HOUSTON.

simply refuse to tolerate Houston as a minister of the crown. The same reasons that prompted the electors to become anti-Martin will make them anti-Houston. Houston unblushingly boasts that he is a "practical" politician, and that is more than Martin ever dared to do. It is because we are tired of "practical" politicians that Martin, Prior, Eberts and some others have been so effectively turned down. The only thing that kept McBride and Houston from being killed off at the last elections was the fact that the province was too busy giving Martin his quietus. If Martin had retired from active politics when the last legislature was disbanded, McBride never would have sat again on the treasury benches and Houston would have no choice but to remain in opposition with empty pockets.

As for preferring "an I-lean to a foreign husband" that is rather amusing. I-lean there are relatively a poor young American who there are titled foreigners. A man may be a rake at the same time or a man and a hobo. Ethics are a question of position or lack of it. Last but not least, it is change any way you look. American girl of today is I-ticated; she knows what she goes abroad, she sees of social life there and she her eyes open.

AN OBJECT LESSON TO B. C.

All of the states of the new commonwealth of Australia are complaining of a serious loss of population. The loss in Victoria alone has become so serious that it is now one of the chief topics of discussion in the newspapers there. There are many lamentations over the falling off in population, but few practical suggestions as to how the drain from the colonies can be checked.

During the first six months of the current year the emigration from Victoria colony amounted to 1,747, all people of the class of most value to the community—young, energetic men in the prime of life, well educated and well prepared for the struggle for existence. They all departed for South Africa, believing that there are better opportunities there than in the land of their nativity; not because the natural resources of South Africa are the better, but because that country has thus far escaped the radical socialistic experiments which Australia has been trying. They are disgusted with their own country, and are seeking a new one wherein individualism has a chance.

This, at least, is the explanation which the Australian newspapers are giving of a hegira which threatens to deprive the new commonwealth of some of the best of its young blood, for the benefit of another British colony.

The same condition will eventually obtain in British Columbia if Martinism, Socialism and Houstonism is not relegated to the background where it would be harmless to the public.

MATRIMONIAL BARGAINS.

In one of the New York dailies there is running a series of articles on the subject of international marriages. The writers are Mrs. John A. Logan, Margaret Sangster, Margaret van Eton and other prominent newspaper writers. The headlines are large and scare some. The matter is to an unbiased mind rank nonsense. In the centre of each article of the series is run a picture of some prominent American girl while underneath he who runs may read "Miss So and So, a beautiful American bride who preferred an honorable American to a foreign titled husband."

The articles themselves are lengthy tales of the woes which pursue and finally submerge the unfortunate American girls who marry into foreign titled families; how they become expatriated, lose their independence, are browbeaten and in many instances brutally treated.

Englishmen and foreign noblemen are pictured as flocking to the United States in droves and Margaret Sangster—a woman, by the way, who is usually noted for her common sense—rises to the following flights of oratory: "When we find our working girls, our children of poverty, our daughters of the factory and the backwoods sought out and married for themselves alone, we can but pity their sisters who toil not neither do they spin, and who out of their affluence are captured and made the bond-slaves of marriages of convenience in fetete Europe" and "A title paid for in hard cash earned by the American father or grandfather by the sweat of his brow has given little comfort to the homesick bride in the makeshift and mortifications of the life to which marriage has introduced her."

This is quite an arraignment, is it not? And to the impartial observer a singularly lopsided one. In all fairness it must be acknowledged that the usual mode of procedure which is the forerunner of the international marriage is not that in which the titled Englishman, or Frenchman, or Austrian or whatever he may be, goes to America and—use the words of Mrs. Sangster—captures and makes bond-slaves of the American girls.

On the contrary, the American heiress, plus her mamma, betakes her to Europe, to London, to Paris, to Vienna. What for? To look at the Tower of London or the Gallery of the Louvre or to hear the music of the Austrian capital?

Certainly not; the question is absurd. She goes abroad to get into "Society." She is either welcomed at these places on her arrival or manages to gain entree in some way, but she is frankly there to meet those monsters who are pictured as going to the States to purchase her. In the first place, she puts herself

only herself to blame. I-lean, she probably returns disappointed. If a title society in Europe is what has a right to take it, offers and she has an equal disappointed should the lacking.

As for preferring "an I-lean to a foreign husband" that is rather amusing. I-lean there are relatively a poor young American who there are titled foreigners. A man may be a rake at the same time or a man and a hobo. Ethics are a question of position or lack of it. Last but not least, it is change any way you look. American girl of today is I-ticated; she knows what she goes abroad, she sees of social life there and she her eyes open.

MODEST MR. DUNSMUIR.

"Mr. James Dunsmuir will not extend the E. from Wellington to Co amount of the subsidy ion government has gr consumption of that pr nounced in dispatches the government is willing 600 for the extension of railway from Wellington distance of sixty miles. mair states that he will less the Dominion grant doubled. He says he, w mile. If he gets that amo ready to proceed with tion at once." This is th conveyed in a Victoria. Mr. Dunsmuir's modesty set forth cannot fall to tion. He might have d whole Dominion surplus millions for the emmen extending his road to moderation is all the n when the fact is borne the extension of the ro wholly within the land the province obliged his accept for the building from Victoria to Well Dunsmuir's request for a cent of \$6000 a mile for will add much to the val property ought surely itself for its extreme mo that other public Dunsmuir interests are few millions.

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LESSON TO B. C.

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first six months of the emigration from Vicounted to 1,747, all peo of most value to the ang, energetic men in life, well educated and for the struggle for exall departed for South g that there are better here than in the land ty; not because the es of South Africa are because that country caped the radical socialts which Australia has They are disgusted with ntry, and are seeking herein individualism has

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ONIAL BARGAINS.

New York dailies there series of articles on the tional marriages. The rs. John A. Logan, Mar Margaret van Eton and newspaper writers. are large and scaresons. to an unbiased mind rank e centre of each article e run a picture of some erican girl while undaruns may read "Miss So tiful American bride who honorable American to a husband."

themselves are lengthy oes which pursue and inthe unfortunate American ry into foreign titled famy become expatriated, lose ence, are browbeaten and ees brutally treated. and foreign noblemen ary cking to the United States k Margaret Sangster—a e way, who is usually

only herself to blame. If she is not bid for, she probably returns home sadly disappointed. If a title and a place in society in Europe is what she wants she has a right to take it when opportunity offers and she has an equal right to be disappointed should the opportunity be lacking.

As for preferring "an honorable American to a foreign husband with a title" that is rather amusing. It is safe to say that there are relatively as many untitled poor young American who are cads as there are titled foreigners who are cads. A man may be a rake and a prince at the same time or a man may be a rake and a hobo. Ethics are really not a question of position or lack of it.

Last but not least, it is a pretty fair exchange any way you look at it, and the American girl of today is not unsophisticated; she knows what she is about. She goes abroad, she sees the conditions of social life there and she marries with her eyes open.

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In case of fire and the disability of any section of the institution, the superintendent and officers would be paralyzed to deal with the difficulty.

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They have to work thirteen (13) hours per day, seven (7) days per week, with only (3) days off per month. To our surprise their salaries range from \$23.75 to \$50 a month, the latter sum being paid to the chief attendant only.

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A FRIENDLY CRITIC.

At a time when the British subjects of King Edward are in a very chastened mood of modesty as to their achievements in the arts of peace—and war—they are receiving some unexpected encouragement.

Mr. Foultnay Bigelow, the well known literary man and traveler, who hails from New York, has been writing to a London journal making some very complimentary comparisons as to the British versus German and American system of dealing with the native populations in recently acquired territories.

Dealing with Wei-hai-Wei and Kiaochau, the two new ports in the China seas, which Britain and Germany respectively wrested from China as a set-off to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, Mr. Bigelow on his visit found the former place clean, wisely and economically administered, though the only officials he saw or heard of were eight white men and twelve native police. At Kiaochau he found officialdom represented by something like two hundred policemen and fifteen hundred men in

A USELESS INSTITUTION.

In the Colonist appears the following statement: "C. Wentworth Sarel, of Vancouver, has initiated a movement looking to the better advertising of British Columbia. The idea is to have the government help the whole province in having the respective districts written up, the government to contribute two-thirds, and the districts one-third. These pamphlets will set forth the products and needs of the different districts. It is also suggested that a British Columbia agent be placed at Winnipeg to induce proper and desirable persons to settle here. It is an open secret that the Dominion authorities in London, and certain persons in high standing in Winnipeg advise probable emigrants to British Columbia 'not to come,' and because there is a laxity in encouraging desirable immigration, many solid men with money are induced to stay away from the best province in Canada, the province by the Pacific." There is involved in this a very severe reflection on the London agency of the province, though the Colonist is not likely to have so intended. For what purpose does British Columbia spend thousands of dollars annually on this institution if not to encourage desirable immigration, to combat any hostile influences and to disseminate correct information? Surely we have no funds to waste on an agency that exhibits nothing but laxity and secures no useful results whatever. If other means are to be tried, the money now uselessly spent should be diverted to their support instead of laying a new burden on the already distressed exchequer. In the News-Advertiser appears another bit of testimony as to the inadequacy of the present methods of making British Columbia known to the outside world. It is in the form of an interview with a Mr. Lindsay of Winnipeg, representative of the Farmers' Advocate newspaper. Following are some of Mr. Lindsay's statements:

"I had heard that there were some pretty good farm lands here, and that the farmers were fairly prosperous and I had also heard some reports which I thought were probably fairy tales about the big yields and prices, but I was not at all prepared for what I have seen. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that in the lower Fraser valley there is some of the richest land in America; in fact to say that I have been astonished at the crops which I have seen, combined with the prices received for produce, is putting it very mildly indeed. Even your rocks seem to be productive. I ate some of the finest looking and tasting apples I ever saw, last week, on Howe sound. Under no conceivable circumstances could the land be ploughed, as it was all boulders and rocks, yet there was a magnificent orchard. We never see apples in Manitoba, and Ontario grows nothing superior to your apples. "It is a decided surprise to anyone from Manitoba to find men paying \$10 per acre per annum rent for an ordinary sized farm, but, judging from appearances the tenants must be doing remarkably well, and when you hear they are growing year in and year out from 80 to 120 bushels of oats to the acre, and getting from 35 to 40 cents a bushel for it, and the amount of other produce that can be raised, one is no longer surprised, but filled with enthusiasm. We have nothing in Manitoba to compare with this, either as regards the yield per acre or price, and I am afraid that when I return and write up the account of what I have seen they will say I am either a weak copy of Ananias or that some one saw me coming. I have seen a number of small farms where there are not over 10 acres under cultivation, but the owners seem to be making a nice living. They were not close to the city, but out in the country districts, more particularly around Langley, Matsqui and Agassiz. Eggs, chickens, hogs and cream seem to be the main products. Eggs from 20 to 40 cents per dozen would make a prairie farmer turn green; he gets

cific province. He likes it so well that he gets mad whenever he ponders the fact that it is under the British flag and not a possession of Uncle Sam. He declares that the failure of President Polk's administration to grab the whole of what is now British Columbia and assert United States authority over it was the biggest blunder ever made by an American administration—forgetting that there was a lion in the way of that heroic policy. However, the enterprising senator has hopes with regard to B. C., and Harper's Weekly hopes that his hopes are well founded. We quote from that periodical:

What surprises us is Mr. Penrose's assertion that at this day a majority of the residents of British Columbia share Secretary Seward's regret at the divorce of their country from the great American republic. We knew that a considerable section of the population consists of emigrants from the United States, but we have taken for granted that the sentiment of the majority was pro-British, and our impression has seemed to be confirmed by the fact that a delegation from British Columbia is supporting the view of the Alaskan boundary which is advocated by the Canadians before the commission now sitting in London. We have no desire, however, to question the accuracy of the statement made by Senator Penrose with the authority of an eye and ear witness.

The Herald wants to know how this is, and calls on British Columbians to show the truth or falsity of Mr. Penrose's assertion. It further advances the conjecture that the Pennsylvania man may have been "jollied" while at the coast by some of the past-masters of the art who dwell there. The Miner would respectfully hazard another theory, namely, that the senator had been sampling some of the numerous brands of "dope" that are to be found in certain parts of Victoria and Vancouver when he conceived his extraordinary opinion in regard to the majority of British Columbians. Certain is it that nothing more like a "pipe dream" could be found. Eye and ear must have been thoroughly under the influence of the drug to make him a witness such as Harper's Weekly describes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Silver has passed the 60-cent mark and seems inclined to climb higher. It will have plenty of good wishes in reaching for a better record.

Our Victoria dispatches point to the probability of Mr. Macdonald being chosen leader by the Liberal members of the house. The choice will be a wise one.

John Houston does not believe in being the majority of one for nothing. Nor does he regard the title of "practical politician" as being merely an empty honor.

Lord Dalmeny, the Earl of Rosebery's son and heir, is to be placed in nomination by the Liberals for the historic constituency of Midlothian, long represented by Gladstones. Lord Dalmeny has but recently reached man's estate.

At the recent meeting of the International Congress of Actuaries a delegate from Amsterdam reported that during the last fifty years the maximum expectation of life has risen in Holland from 46.1 to 56.1 years for men and from 48.6 to 57.8 years for women. An English delegate reported the same increase in the average length of human life in Britain. Mortality among men of all ages has fallen from 22 per 1000 in 1828 to 12 per

rages during the winter season, when the poor people are deprived of fresh vegetable foods. Celery and onions are good for this purpose, but there is such a long interval between their being gathered and being eaten that they lose most of their anti-scorbutic properties. Lettuce is served shortly after it is picked, and hence contains the valuable properties which will prevent smallpox. We say without the least hesitation or reserve that lettuce will prevent smallpox. It has no liabilities, like vaccination, to produce other diseases. We are willing to stake our professional reputation on the broad statement that any one who eats lettuce daily will not catch smallpox, whether he be vaccinated or not."

FROM THE ORIENT

LOSS OF A STEAMER WITH HER CAPTAIN AND TWENTY-TWO MEN.

COMMANDER HUGHES' FUNERAL—GENERAL TAMURA OF JAPAN DEAD.

VICTORIA, Oct. 13.—The steamer Empress of Japan brings news from Yokohama that it is feared there that the over-due steamer Finsbury, reinsured at 90 cent, was lost in a typhoon which raged at the close of September and must have foundered with all hands. The steamer, laden with explosives, left Kobe for Yokohama on September 22nd. H. M. S. Esplegle went from Kobe to search for the missing vessel, but failed to find any trace of her. She was a steamer of 1230 tons, commanded by Captain Jones, and carried 22 men.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30, via Victoria, B. C., Oct. 13.—The funeral of the late Commander Hughes, of the United States steamer Annapolis, who died at the United States naval hospital at Yokohama on September 26, was held with all naval honors. An escort of 200 bluejackets in charge of Captain Nazro of the Raleigh, attended Christ church, which was crowded. The men were from the flagship Wisconsin, the Raleigh and the Cincinnati, the Annapolis having gone south. The Wisconsin supplied the band and firing party of forty marines. The coffin was covered with wreaths. The pallbearers were Captain Sebree, U. S. S. Wisconsin; Inspector Green, U. S. S. naval hospital; Pay Inspector McDonald, U. S. staff, and Lieutenant Commanders Dodd, McElroy and Harlow. The French warship Guesaud sent a company of sailors. The body will be cremated and the ashes sent to America.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 2, via Victoria, Oct. 13.—The U. S. S. Kentucky, New Orleans, Oregon, Wisconsin, Cincinnati and Annapolis are among the United States vessels in Japanese ports. Admiral Evans is on the Kentucky. With several British vessels expected to arrive in time, they will probably assist in celebrating the emperor's birthday on November 3rd. Major General Tamura, vice-president of the general staff, is dead. He was one of the most famous organizers of the Japanese army.

Official advices from Peking announce the outbreak of an insurrection near Chia-Yo, in Yunnan, where several officials have been killed.

The French mail steamer Australien has been wrecked near Imabara, in the inland sea, 120 miles southwest of Kobe, being swept on the rocks by a current. Passengers, crew and cargo were saved. Efforts to float her had been ineffectual and it was feared that with the winds she would break up. A salvage equipment from Kure is working on the big steamer.

NOW IT IS ROSEBERY

the protection system, which had brought it to the verge of famine and ruin, into the better and freer conditions now prevailing. They could not risk this splendid result on a hazard of the political die.

A storm of cheers greeted the earl's closing remarks.

Lord Rosebery made no attempt to refute Mr. Chamberlain's contentions by argument, statistics, or a detailed examination of his proposals. He evoked applause by describing Mr. Chamberlain as the real head of the present government. In reference to Mr. Balfour's attempts to gag a parliamentary discussion of the "fiscal policy," he said: "You cannot prevent a storm by sitting on the barometer."

His lordship was loudly cheered when he declared that the prospect of worse relations with the United States, Germany, Russia and France was not alluring to him.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Victims of the Storm Along the Coast of Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13.—The first news from the Carolina coast since the beginning of the hurricane last night dispels the hope that the treacherous shoals between Currituck and Hatteras have not claimed their quota of missing craft. Two schooners and a barge, in addition to those wrecked between Cape Henry and Danneck, were lost during Thursday and Friday. The crews of the schooners were rescued, but the barge went down with all on board.

The tug Buccaneer, Captain Joseph Lane, reports that the barge Oracle foundered off Cape Henry with Capt. Cookson, her cook and three seamen, all white.

Observer A. W. Drinkwater of the Currituck reached Norfolk today by the inland route and reported the loss of the schooners Mabel Rice and J. W. Holden Thursday and Friday. The life savers had seen the Rice about 2 p. m. Saturday with her crew in her rigging, but she was then two miles out at sea and nothing could be done for her.

At 4 p. m. Saturday the life savers had succeeded in stretching a line across the wreck and rescued the captain and crew of seven men. It is estimated that the cargo of lumber carried by the schooner Rice was worth more than \$50,000.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

The Little Republics Indulge in Another Squabble.

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—There are reasons to believe that Nicaragua and Guatemala are on the eve of declaring war on Salvador and Honduras. Boundary and land concessions are involved in the differences between the countries.

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—According to news received here from Central America, President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Estrada Cabrera are preparing to declare war against Salvador and Honduras. Ten thousand Guatemalan soldiers are reported to be marching toward the Salvadorean frontier with a powerful force of artillery. At Santa Ana, thirty-five miles northwest of San Salvador, a Salvadorean army is being organized. Many war implements have been transported to La Union, near the Nicaraguan frontier.

TURNED BACK TO CANADA.

An Italian Afflicted With Trachoma Stopped at Northport.

NORTHPORT, Wash., Oct. 13.—The importance of the board of immigration here was illustrated yesterday. On boarding the train from Nelson, B. C., the inspector found an aggravated case of trachoma. The man was nearly blind and was being taken to Spokane for treatment. As soon as Dr. George Wells, the immigration board's examining physician, saw the case he pronounced it contagious and the man, an Italian, was returned to Fernie on the next train. Said Inspector Dooley:

"Frequently we find cases of contagious disease like this one, which, if permitted to pass into the States, would jeopardize any community where the person might stop. We stop them here, turn them back and that is the

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ASYLUM WAGES.

The news comes from Victoria that the McBride government has taken steps to reduce the expense of the provincial service. By the change specified the saving of \$30,000 a year is to be effected. Any reduction in expense will be welcomed if it involves no impairment of efficiency, but a \$20,000 saving will go a very short way in filling up the awful gap in the province's finances. In the meantime there has cropped up a case in connection with the public service where a little levelling up would seem to be required in the matter of wages, and also some additional expenditure in a general way. This concerns the provincial hospital for the insane at New Westminster. The facts were set forth in the following portion of the grand jury's presentment at New Westminster.

We next visited the provincial asylum for the insane, and found everything neat and clean in both male and female wards with the exception of open ward "B," to which an attendant has not been appointed since Mr. Wilkie was transferred to the provincial police department. We found this not in a cleanly state by any means, and would advise the appointment of an

attendant with oversight over this section.

In the men's refractory ward there should be a fire escape placed at each end of the ward; it is now a veritable fire-trap. The same applies to "C" ward. There should be a central fire escape from the alcove in "A" ward.

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A FRIENDLY CRITIC.

At a time when the British subjects of King Edward are in a very chastened mood of modesty as to their achievements in the arts of peace—and war—they are receiving some unexpected encouragement.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the well known literary man and traveler, who hails from New York, has been writing to a London journal making some very complimentary comparisons as to the British versus German and American system of dealing with the native populations in recently acquired territories. Dealing with Wei-hai-Wei and Kiaochau, the two new ports in the China seas, which Britain and Germany respectively wrested from China as a set-off to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, Mr. Bigelow on his visit found the former place clean, wisely and economically administered, though the officials he saw or heard of were eight white men and twelve native police. At Kiaochau he found officialdom represented by something like two hundred policemen and fifteen hundred men in uniform. The respective cost of administration in the year 1898 to the home governments was: Britain, \$30,000, and Germany, \$3,200,000. Moreover Wei-hai-Wei is one-third larger than Kiaochau, Mr. Bigelow noticed that the British officials gained the confidence of the native Chinese by respecting their prejudices, in small matters no less than in great; street nomenclature for instance. Going on to Manila, he found the comparison with Wei-hai-Wei equally unsatisfactory to him as an American. Both places had been under the control of their new owners about the same time, but "American energy" had failed to bring the blessings of civilization to the Filipinos. No breakwater was built, an impediment to shipping; there was no electric tramway; worse, the canals were not cleaned, and there was no attempt to give a decent supply of water. The flattering encomiums of Mr. Bigelow are taken very quietly and United States and German failures are largely attributed to "inexperience."

Notwithstanding the tendency of the true Briton to growl at all things British, it is justice to point out that the work done by the "permanent" officials—civil and consular servants whom Britain sends abroad in thousands—is better done than by the strenuous military type of officialdom which one meets with on the continent of Europe and in the colonies of continental powers. As regards the American "overseas" civil servant, he is, as yet, too intimately connected with the tradition of "to the victor belongs the spoils." Moreover, in the United States there has been no "breeding province" from whence intelligent, incorruptible public servants of linguistic ability could be obtained.

A USELESS INSTITUTION.

In the Colonist appears the following statement: "C. Wentworth Sarel, of Vancouver, has initiated a movement looking to the better advertising of British Columbia. The idea is to have the government help the whole province in having the respective districts written up, the government to contribute two-thirds, and the districts one-third. These pamphlets will set forth the products and needs of the different districts. It is also suggested that a British Columbia agent be placed at Winnipeg to induce proper and desirable persons to settle here. It is an open secret that the Dominion authorities in London, and certain persons in high standing in Winnipeg advise probable emigrants to British Columbia 'not to come, and because there is a laxity in encouraging desirable immigration, many solid men with money are induced to stay away from the best province in Canada, the province by the Pacific." There is involved in this a very severe reflection on the London agency of the province, though the Colonist is not likely to have so intended. For what purpose does British Columbia spend thousands of dollars annually on this institution if not to encourage desirable immigration, to combat any hostile influences and to disseminate correct information? Surely we have no funds to waste on an agency that exhibits nothing but laxity and secures no useful results whatever. If other means are to be tried, the money now uselessly spent should be diverted to their support instead of laying a new burden on the already distressed taxpayer. In the News-Advertiser appears another bit of testimony as to the inadequacy of the present methods of making British Columbia known to the outside world. It is in the form of an interview with Mr. Lindsay of Winnipeg, representative of the Farmers' Advocate newspaper. Following are some of Mr. Lindsay's statements:

"I had heard that there were some pretty good farm lands here, and that the farmers were fairly prosperous and I had also heard some reports which I thought were probably fairy tales about the big yields and prices, but I was not at all prepared for what I have seen. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that in the lower Fraser valley there is some of the richest land in America; in fact to say that I have been astonished at the crops which I have seen, combined with the prices received for produce, is putting it very mildly indeed. Even your rocks seem to be productive. I ate some of the finest looking and tasting apples I ever saw, last week, on Howe sound. Under no conceivable circumstances could the land be ploughed, as it was all boulders and rocks, yet there was a magnificent orchard. We never see apples in Manitoba, and Ontario grows nothing superior to your apples."

"It is a decided surprise to anyone from Manitoba to find men paying \$10 per acre per annum rent for an ordinary mixed farm, but judging from appearances the tenants must be doing remarkably well, and when you hear they are growing year in and year out from 90 to 120 bushels of oats to the acre, and getting from 35 to 40 cents a bushel for it, and the amount of other produce that can be raised, one is no longer surprised, but filled with enthusiasm. We have nothing in Manitoba to compare with this, either as regards the yield per acre or price, and I am afraid that when I have seen they will say I am either a weak copy of Ananias or that some one saw me coming. I have seen a number of small farms where there are not over 10 acres under cultivation, but the owners seem to be making a nice living. They were not close to the city, but out in the country around Langley, Matsqui and Agassiz. Eggs, chickens, hogs and cream seem to be the main products. Eggs from 20 to 40 cents per dozen would make a prairie farmer turn green; he gets but from 8 to 12 cents. I need not say that I do not believe that in any other place in Canada could anyone make a living off 10 acres, unless close to a city, raising garden truck; he would recalculate his produce at winter. British Columbia offers unequalled inducements to a settler with a certain amount of capital to enable him either to purchase a partly-improved farm or to clear enough land on which to make a start, and to purchase some live stock. Any man who can start with a 10-acre farm and a small dairy herd may be independent for life; live in an ideal climate and have an ever-ready market to dispose of his produce at prices unattainable in Canada."

"Rain! Oh, yes, you have some rain, but it seems to me your rain is a most valuable asset, as it is undoubtedly due to this cause such abundant yields are produced." The provincial authorities have done practically nothing to set before the outside public the facts gathered by Mr. Lindsay from his own observation. And the rest of the province has suffered to an even greater extent than the lower Fraser valley, which is so situated as to come more under the observation of travellers than many other parts. Unquestionably much good could be done by a systematic and intelligent advertisement of the province's capabilities in agricultural and other lines. At present we are paying out good money for no results.

A SENATOR'S PIPE DREAM.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, says the Hamilton Herald, has been paying a visit to the Pacific coast, and whilst there he took a run up to British Columbia and viewed the country over. The senator has brought back with him golden opinions of our Pa-

cific province. He likes it so well that he gets mad whenever he ponders the fact that it is under the British flag and not a possession of Uncle Sam. He declares that the failure of President Polk's administration to grab the whole of what is now British Columbia and assert United States authority over it was the biggest blunder ever made by an American administration—forgetting that there was a lion in the way of that heroic policy. However, the enterprising senator has hopes with regard to B. C., and Harper's Weekly hopes that his hopes are well founded. We quote from that periodical:

What surprises us is Mr. Penrose's assertion that at this day a majority of the residents of British Columbia share Secretary Seward's regret at the divorce of their country from the great American republic. We knew that a considerable section of the population consists of emigrants from the United States, but we have taken for granted that the sentiment of the majority was pro-British, and our impression has seemed to be confirmed by the fact that a delegation from British Columbia is supporting the view of the Alaskan boundary which is advocated by the Canadians before the commission now sitting in London. We have no desire, however, to question the accuracy of the statement made by Senator Penrose with the authority of an eye and ear witness.

The Herald wants to know how this is, and calls on British Columbians to show the truth or falsity of Mr. Penrose's assertion. It further advances the conjecture that the Pennsylvania man may have been "jollied" while at the coast by some of the past-masters of the art who dwell there. The Miner would respectfully hazard another theory, namely, that the senator had been sampling some of the numerous brands of "dope" that are to be found in certain parts of Victoria and Vancouver when he conceived his extraordinary opinion in regard to the majority of British Columbians. Certain it is that nothing more like a "pipe dream" could be found. Eye and ear must have been thoroughly under the influence of the drug to make him a witness such as Harper's Weekly describes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Silver has passed the 60-cent mark and seems inclined to climb higher. It will have plenty of good wishes in reaching for a better record.

Our Victoria dispatches point to the probability of Mr. Macdonald being chosen leader by the Liberal members of the house. The choice will be a wise one.

John Houston does not believe in being the majority of one for nothing. Nor does he regard the title of "practical politician" as being merely an empty honor.

Lord Dalmeny, the Earl of Rosebery's son and heir, is to be placed in nomination by the Liberals for the historic constituency of Midlothian, long represented by Gladstone. Lord Dalmeny has but recently reached man's estate.

At the recent meeting of the International Congress of Actuaries a delegate from Amsterdam reported that during the last fifty years the maximum expectation of life has risen in Holland from 46.1 to 56.1 years for men and from 48.6 to 57.8 years for women. An English delegate reported the same increase in the average length of human life in Britain. Mortality among men of all ages has fallen from 23 per 1000 in 1838 to 19 per 1000 in 1900, and among women from 22 to 17 per 1000 in the same period. These changes are ascribed to the benefits mankind is deriving in modern times from science.

The zinc and lead tonnage of the Joplin, Mo., district has fallen off greatly during the first nine months of this year. A careful estimate for the nine months places the decrease in tonnage at: Zinc, 16,000 tons; lead, 2,200, for the same period of 1902. Notwithstanding this great shortage, the district will have a larger output in value than that of last year. Zinc is very strong, with a value of from \$35 to \$37 per ton for 90 per cent ore, and fancy grades selling around \$40. Lead has advanced about \$2 per ton during the past month and is now selling around \$56, as against \$49.50 per ton a year ago. A year ago zinc sold for \$34, with fancy grades at \$33. There is every indication that the zinc-lead ore market is an upward one, which will insure splendid profits to operators and prosperous times to all in zinc-lead camps.

"Medical Talk" offers the following opinion, which may be well worth considering by those in danger of coming in contact with smallpox: "Let-tuce is an absolute preventive of smallpox. No one is in the least particle of danger of catching smallpox who eats a little lettuce every day. Smallpox belongs to the scorbutoic class of diseases. Sailors at sea, deprived of fresh vegetables, get scurvy. Scurvy is a typical scorbutoic disease. Smallpox is another. Smallpox always

pages during the winter season, when the poor people are deprived of fresh vegetable foods. Celery and onions are good for this purpose, but there is such a long interval between their being gathered and being eaten that they lose most of their anti-scorbutic properties. Lettuce is served shortly after it is picked, and hence contains the valuable properties which will prevent smallpox. We say without the least hesitation or reserve that lettuce will prevent smallpox. It has no liabilities, like vaccination, to produce other diseases. We are willing to stake our professional reputation on the broad statement that any one who eats lettuce daily will not catch smallpox, whether he be vaccinated or not."

FROM THE ORIENT

LOSS OF A STEAMER WITH HER CAPTAIN AND TWENTY-TWO MEN.

COMMANDER HUGHES' FUNERAL—GENERAL TAMURA OF JAPAN DEAD.

VICTORIA, Oct. 13.—The steamer Empress of Japan brings news from Yokohama that it is feared there that the over-due steamer Finsbury, reinsured at 90 per cent, was lost in a typhoon which raged at the close of September and must have foundered with all hands. The steamer, laden with explosives, left Kobe for Yokohama on September 22nd. H. M. S. Espleigle went from Kobe to search for the missing vessel, but failed to find any trace of her. She was a steamer of 1230 tons, commanded by Captain Jones, and carried 23 men.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 30, via Victoria, B. C., Oct. 13.—The funeral of the late States steamer Annapolis, who died at the United States naval hospital at Yokohama on September 26, was held with all naval honors. An escort of 200 bluejackets in charge of Captain Nazro of the Raleigh, attended Christ church, which was crowded. The men were from the flagship Wisconsin, the Raleigh and the Cincinnati, the Annapolis having gone south. The Wisconsin supplied the band and firing party of forty marines. The coffin was covered with wreaths. The pallbearers were Captain Sebree, U. S. S. Wisconsin; Inspector Green, U. S. S. naval hospital; Pay Inspector McDonald, U. S. staff, and Lieutenant Commander Rodd, McElroy and Harlow. The French warship Gueugued sent a company of sailors. The body will be cremated and the ashes sent to America.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 2, via Victoria, Oct. 13.—The U. S. S. Kentucky, New Orleans, Oregon, Wisconsin, Cincinnati and Annapolis are among the United States vessels in Japanese port. Admiral Evans is on the Kentucky. With several British vessels expected to arrive in time, they will probably assist in celebrating the emperor's birthday on November 3rd.

Major General Tamura, vice-president of the general staff, is dead. He was one of the most famous organizers of the Japanese army. Official advice from Peking announces the outbreak of an insurrection near Chia-Yo, in Yunnan, where several officials have been killed. The French mail steamer Australien has been wrecked near Imabara, in the Inland sea, 120 miles southwest of Kobe, being swept on the rocks by a current. Passengers, crew and cargo were saved. Efforts to float her had been ineffectual and it was feared that with the winds she would break up. A salvage equipment from Kure is working on the big steamer.

NOW IT IS ROSEBERY

THE FORMER LIBERAL PREMIER GIVES AN ADDRESS AT SHEFFIELD.

ATTACKS THE CHAMBERLAIN IDEA AND UPHOLDS FREE TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Lord Rosebery spoke tonight at Sheffield, where he went in order to definitely record his opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. The earl said he doubted if there had ever been an inquiry. The ministry had probably investigated not the nation's commerce but the constituents. He deprecated a policy of retaliation, which would land the empire in a contest with every nation in the civilized world. He held that free trade had been a great success. The new policy, instead of solidifying, would tend to dislocate and dissolve the empire. Protection once established could not be uprooted and would bring in its train trusts, monopolies and probably corruption.

He ridiculed the idea that the colonies would consent not to establish new industries for the benefit of the United Kingdom. A fair, a practical imperial tariff could not be devised, and heaven protect them from the bad blood and jealousies that such an attempt would engender. "What Mr. Chamberlain's friends ignored was that everything in the empire had been strong and successful because it was free and spontaneous. Lord Rosebery quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the effect that no restricted trade but only the most absolute freedom, political and commercial, would succeed in building up the empire. In conclusion his lordship said that he could not forget the long agony with which the nation had passed from

the protection system, which had brought it to the verge of famine and ruin, into the better and freer conditions now prevailing. They could not risk this splendid result on a hazzard of the political die.

A storm of cheers greeted the earl's closing remarks.

Lord Rosebery made no attempt to refute Mr. Chamberlain's contentions by argument, statistics, or a detailed examination of his proposals. He evoked applause by describing Mr. Chamberlain as the real head of the present government. In reference to Mr. Balfour's attempts to gag a parliamentary discussion of the "local policy," he said: "You cannot prevent a storm by sitting on the barometer."

His lordship was loudly cheered when he declared that the prospect of worse relations with the United States, Germany, Russia and France was not alluring to him.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Victims of the Storm Along the Coast of Carolina.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13.—The first news from the Carolina coast since the beginning of the hurricane last night dispels the hope that the treacherous shoals between Currituck and Hatteras have not claimed their quota of missing craft. Two schooners and a barge, in addition to those wrecked between Cape Henry and Danneke, were lost during Thursday and Friday. The crews of the schooners were rescued, but the barge went down with all on board.

The tug Buccaneer, Captain Joseph Lane, reports that the barge Oracle foundered off Cape Henry with Capt. Cookson, her cook and three seamen, all white.

Observer A. W. Drinkwater of the Currituck reached Norfolk today by the inland route and reported the loss of the schooners Mabel Rice and J. W. Holden Thursday and Friday. The life savers had seen the Rice about 2 p. m. Saturday with her crew in her rigging, but she was then two miles out at sea and nothing could be done for her.

At 4 p. m. Saturday the life savers had succeeded in stretching a line across the wreck and rescued the captain and crew of seven men. It is estimated that the cargo of lumber arried by the schooner Rice was worth more than \$50,000.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

The Little Republics Indulge in Another Squabble.

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—There are reasons to believe that Nicaragua and Guatemala are on the eve of declaring war on Salvador and Honduras. Boundary and land concessions are involved in the differences between the countries.

PANAMA, Oct. 13.—According to news received here from Central America, President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Estrada Cabrera are preparing to declare war against Salvador and Honduras. Ten thousand Guatemalan soldiers are reported to be marching toward the Salvadoran frontier with a powerful force of artillery. At Santa Ana, thirty-five miles northwest of San Salvador, a Salvadoran army is being organized. Many war implements have been transported to La Union, near the Nicaraguan frontier.

TURNED BACK TO CANADA.

An Italian Afflicted With Trachoma Stopped at Northport.

NORTHPORT, Wash., Oct. 13.—The importance of the board of immigration here was illustrated yesterday. On boarding the train from Nelson, B. C., the inspector found an aggravated case of trachoma. The man was nearly blind and was being taken to Spokane for treatment. As soon as Dr. George Wells, the immigration board's examining physician, saw the case he pronounced it contagious and the man, an Italian, was returned to Fernie on the next train. Said Inspector Dooley:

"Frequently we find cases of contagious disease like this one, which if permitted to pass into the States, would jeopardize any community where the person might stop. We stop them here, turn them back and that is the end of it."

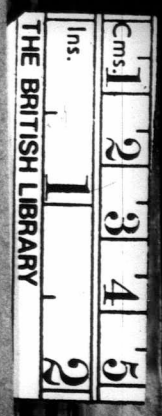
WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Thousands of Lives Made Miserable by a Trouble Easily Overcome.

Thousands of people throughout this country suffer continually from nervousness—their blood is poor and watery, their nerves unstrung and jaded. They are pale, weak, often troubled with headaches and dizziness, are exhausted with the slightest exertion, and often feel as though life were a burden. There is only one absolutely certain way to get new health and strength, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills make new, rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, and bring health, strength and happiness to those who use them. Mr. D. W. Daley, Crystal City, Manitoba, proves the truth of this. He says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. Before using them I was weak and nervous; I was pale and suffered from pains in the regions of the heart. Now after the use of eight boxes of the pills my nerves are strong; my blood is pure and rich; I have a good color and my heart action is regular. I think there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for these troubles."

This is the verdict of all people who have given the pills a fair trial, and those who are sick can obtain new health and strength through the use of this medicine. Do not waste money and further endanger your health by taking any substitute. See that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is printed on the wrapper around every box. If you cannot get the pills from your dealer they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

YOU WILL MAKE MONEY IF YOU ADVERTISE IN THE ROSSLAND MINER.



ELECTION IN FERNIE

RETURNING OFFICER'S COUNT ELECTS ROSS BY SEVEN MAJORITY. LIBERALS BELIEVE THAT A RECOUNT WILL SEAT THEIR CANDIDATE.

FERNIE, Oct. 10.—The official count of the ballots was made today by Returning Officer Alexander. All the ballots marked with a black pencil were allowed, and the result stood: Ross 318, Smith 309.

Nineteen ballots were rejected because the "X" was at the end of Smith's name instead of being in the white disk. Seven ballots for Ross were thrown out for the same reason.

The ballots clearly indicate the voters' intention, and full confidence is placed in the judge's interpretation of same. This will give the seat to Smith by five.

A recount before a judge at the end of the day is being applied for by the returning officer. In all cases it has been that where a voter plainly indicates his intention by the marking of his ballot paper, his vote shall not be rejected because of any important technicality.

COMPETITION IN MEAT. Boundary Men Form a Company to go Into Business.

PHOENIX, B. C., Oct. 10.—What promises to be by far the most important mercantile transaction of this year in British Columbia is now being closed up here in the Boundary, and is nothing less than substantial opposition to P. Burns & Co., who now have the butchering business of the Kootenays and Boundary practically to themselves.

The new company is to be known as the Union Meat company, and has already started in business at Fort McLeod, Alberta, near the base of cat head proposition. The four gentlemen interested are W. S. Macey, of Phoenix, and W. M. Law, James Kerr and J. H. Flood, of Greenwood. The latter two were formerly in the same business in the Boundary, but sold out to P. Burns & Co. when the C. P. R. was built into the Boundary in 1888.

At first three new shops will be opened—one each in Phoenix, Greenwood and Grand Forks, the locations having already been secured, and some of the shops are to be opened early next week. A site for slaughtering has been secured near Phoenix, whence the Boundary shops will be supplied. Later other shops will be opened where it is deemed a good business proposition.

Mr. Macey was interviewed, and stated that it was not the intention of the company to cut the price of meat to cost or anything of the kind, but they did intend to do business wherever they thought they could profitably do so as a legitimate business enterprise. They now had behind them a herd of some 50,000 cattle in the Northwest, with the assurance that all the cattle, sheep and hogs needed would be supplied as fast as needed in any quantities.

For a number of years there has been no opposition to P. Burns & Co. in the wholesale and retail meat business throughout the mining districts of southeastern British Columbia, but from the above it looks as though there would be two strong concerns selling meat all through the sections referred to.

THE GRANBY COMPANY. A Satisfactory Condition Disclosed at Annual Meeting.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Granby Consolidated company here the result of the year's operations.

In a statement to the shareholders it was stated that the difficulties and troubles over coal and coke were now believed to be past, although for the past year an average of but two farthings could be kept in blast at Grand Forks, B. C. Four were now ready, and it was expected that from now on all six, including two new ones, would be kept running continuously. The mines at Phoenix, B. C., were now developed to a point where no further expenditure would be required for the output could be kept at 5000 tons daily.

From the financial statement submitted it is learned that the company is entirely out of debt, and that the production for the year ending June 30, 1932, amounted to 12,551,000 pounds of fine copper, 277,000 pounds of silver and \$5,121,000 of gold, for which was received \$2,232,741. Rents and realty sales brought in \$38,511, making a total of \$2,271,252. The above represents the net proceeds, as freight to the New York refinery and other charges are deducted from the gross receipts.

Costs are given as follows: The working expenses at the mine and smelter are \$1,136,830. Foreign ore purchased was \$62,955. Foreign material purchased was \$776,004, making a total of \$1,975,789. The net profit is therefore, \$295,463, which together with the surplus of the preceding year, brings the total to \$693,463. During the year \$207,000 was expended at the mines and smelter on new construction.

The following were re-elected to the board of directors: S. E. C. Miner, Jay P. Grant, John Stanton, William H. Nichols, A. C. Flumerfelt, A. L. White, W. H. Robinson, J. Lavagelot, Fayette Brown, C. S. Houghton, J. H. McKeechie and George Martin Luther.

THE WINNIPEG MINE. Proceedings at the Annual Meeting Held in Phoenix.

PHOENIX, Oct. 10.—The annual general meeting of the Winnipeg Mines, Limited, has just been held here. The managing director, Richard Plewman,

submitted his report, which was received, and adopted. The report goes into detail in regard to the prospects of the property, and what has been done since. A new shaft house was built, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in May, 1932, the new building being considerably larger than the old one. Arrangements were so made at the mine for the shipping of the ore from the dump that within three weeks after starting over 1,000 tons of second class ore were sent out—ore that yields a profit at the present rates of freight and treatment. Now, however, ore is being taken from the mine itself, which has been largely unwatered, and the returns will be larger. For a time shipments were made to the Boundary Falls smelter at the rate of 12 cars per week. In general Mr. Plewman feels much encouraged at the prospects of the Winnipeg.

At the meeting of the shareholders the report of the auditor, William Tomlinson, was also read, and the following officers and directors were chosen for the ensuing year: President, John Dean, mayor of Rossland; vice-president, Charles D. Hunter of Phoenix; secretary-treasurer, Richard Plewman, of Phoenix; the other directors being W. W. Gibbs, of Portland, Oregon, R. E. Plewman and F. W. Bauer, of Rossland, and John A. Morrin, of Phoenix.

So far operations at the Winnipeg have been conducted without the use of the compressor, but by the use of the water pump. Mr. Plewman expects to have that machine in working order, when the property can be operated to better advantage. At present the mine has a force of 25 men on the payroll, which may be somewhat increased later.

A BONANZA PROPERTY. Grand Forks Men Expect Good Returns From North Fork Mine.

GRAND FORKS, Oct. 10.—G. A. MacLeod and Dr. Kingston, of this city have dispatched a pack train with supplies to their Waterloo claim, situated at the headwaters of the North Fork of Kettle river, a hundred miles north of this city. It is the intention of the owners, as a result of their recent inspection of the Waterloo, to push development work at once and make shipments by pack train during the winter months. The Waterloo, which is a silver-lead proposition, is twenty feet wide, and has a strike of about 100 feet. The average values in a four-foot paystreak are one thousand dollars per ton, principally in silver, with five per cent copper and a little gold. Despite the remoteness of the property from transportation, little doubt is entertained of the ability of the owners to mine the ore and ship out by pack horses at a very substantial margin of profit. Many specimens of the ore gave assay returns exceeding fourteen thousand dollars in silver per ton.

NEWS OF THE COAST

It is the intention of the C. P. R. company to erect its fine new tourist hotel in Victoria nearer the causeway than first contemplated. It will be within a few yards of the new James Bay road, with the lawn and courts in the rear. The object of this was recently explained by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who said: "There will be a great deal of travel between the city and James Bay when the new roadway is completed, and we want our hotel to be situated where we can catch some of it as it comes along." It is quite evident that to do this the company will erect a structure so attractive that passengers landing at the outer wharf from the big liners will have their attention directed to it as soon as they come within sight of it. Sir Thomas thus kept, as usual, a keen eye on the main chance in behalf of the company.

The poll at Nanaimo was certainly a provincial record, as 1,111 electors voted out of 1,196 on the roll, making a percentage of 93. Almost every possible voter—allowance being made for persons dead or far away—seems to have been brought to the poll on behalf of one or other of the candidates.

There are many cases of sickness, some of them serious, at Nanaimo just now, mainly as a result of the inclement weather.

At a luncheon given at Victoria in honor of Archbishop Onda and Monsignor Sibretti many local public men attended and spoke, including Governor Joly, Colonel Grant, A. E. Smith, U. S. Consul, and Mr. McPhillips. All paid tribute to the religious and social work of the Roman Catholic church in the city and province.

J. G. Davis, foreman of the works at Emery's Newcastle Island quarries, will begin at once clearing away. Meanwhile he is procuring what machinery is necessary for the work. He states that the stone is as good for building purposes as can be procured in the world, and when the work is properly started blocks of stone weighing 15 to 20 tons will be taken out and shipped south. Mr. Davis is an old hand at the work for he was foreman of the same quarries when they were worked thirty years ago.

A Port Simpson correspondent writes: A representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad has been in Port Simpson for the past three weeks, making very complete soundings of the harbor. He has also set up a number of tidal gauges at various points in the harbor. This man, whose name is Bacon, is very reticent concerning his operations. He will not talk at all, and the only information concerning his work is that learned from the surveyors and engineers dropped by the ship. A number of the railroad company, who have been here lately, it is understood that Port Simpson will without doubt be the terminus of the new transcontinental road. Were it not that Kitimatnas is situated at the head of a flood some fifty odd miles back from the general coast line it might stand a good chance of selection as the terminus. Kitimat

also suffers in reputation as a port because it at times freezes over, although the ice is never very thick.

Joseph Thretheway, who returned recently from Cariboo, has been showing his friends some remarkably rich samples of gold-bearing quartz. Mr. Thretheway claims to have made some very important discoveries, but declines to speak of their locality, although he declares them to be very rich.

The Victoria Trades and Labor Council have decided to incorporate at once. This was decided upon at the last regular meeting of the council. The secretary's report showed the committee to be in a flourishing condition financially.

Eighteen mule-drivers employed at the Extension coal mines have gone on strike because one of their number was discharged. The trouble will not interfere with the operation of the mine as it will not spread.

Manager Sharp of the Extension mines sustained a painful injury through a fall of rock and coal in one of the workings recently. A small bone in one of his legs was broken.

A Nanaimo dispatch says: A terrible case of accidental shooting occurred last evening. The victim was Hazel, the pretty little eight-year-old daughter of Mr. James Carthew, ex-mayor of Cumberland, and the gun which caused her death was in the hands of her father. He was out on a night shooting party, and was accompanied by his two children, a girl and a boy. Mr. Carthew was about to fire, and turned to the boy, warning him to keep out of the way. At that moment the gun, which chanced to be on a line with the little girl, was accidentally discharged, the contents of both barrels striking the child, who was but a few feet away, in the face and breast, tearing the flesh to ribbons. A hole was literally blown into the child's artery. Mr. Carthew picked up the child, but before he could reach the house, which was close at hand, she was dead. Mr. Carthew is almost crazed. The family is of long residence here and is very popular.

Four new banks besides the Bank of Nova Scotia, will in all probability open branches in Vancouver and other coast cities between now and the end of the year. The banks are the Eastern Townships Bank, the Bank of Toronto, the Union Bank of Canada, and the Dominion Bank. The coming of the last mentioned bank probably has delayed for some months at least. It is reported that its directors have decided not to extend their business to the coast immediately.

A pulp mill is to be erected by a Vancouver company on what is known as Swanson Bay. The mill is to be situated on the coast, and will draw on extensive limits of spruce and hemlock. Another pulp mill is to be erected in the spring at Bella Coola, and a company has been found in Seattle to carry out this project. The mill will be situated about three miles from the town, on property given the company by Mr. Jacobson.

In the provincial police court at Victoria, Thomas Hassett, a gunner of the Royal Artillery company, now at Work Point barracks, was fined for having unlawfully caused the death of a valuable cow belonging to James Donegan, on the latter's lands, where the animal was grazing. Accused admitted that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, but he certainly did not shoot the cow himself. He expressed regret for his act, but he was not very well aware of what he was doing on that occasion. An officer from the barracks, who gave evidence said that he believed Hassett committed the deed in order to be sent to prison, and so escape going with his company to Hongkong. Hassett strenuously denied the charge. He declared that he liked the military duty and would be only too glad to accompany the corps wherever it went. The magistrate of the offence, the serious character of the offence, and the minimum penalty for which is penal servitude for fourteen years, and sent the prisoner down for eighteen months' hard labor.

THE DEATH ROLL. Sad Demise of Mrs. Daniel Bain—Funeral of Late Mrs. Luekman Sunday.

Many friends will learn with sincere regret of the sudden death of Mrs. Daniel Bain, who passed away at a late hour on Sunday at the residence of her husband, corner First avenue and Georgia street. Convulsions following childbirth were the cause of death. Twin infant children survive. The deceased lady was thirty-eight years of age, and a native of the Maritime provinces, where she was married to Mr. Bain, who is in the Canadian Pacific service here, about a year ago. Mrs. James G. Irving, ex-Columbia avenue, is a stepdaughter. The remains will be taken to Nelson this morning for interment. Mr. Bain will have the deepest sympathies of his Rossland friends in bereavement he has suffered under such particularly sad circumstances. The last sad rites in connection with the death of the late Mrs. Luekman took place on Sunday afternoon from her son's residence. The services were conducted in the presence of a number of sympathizing friends by Rev. John A. Cleland, rector of St. George's church. The pallbearers were Messrs. Paul Kauffman, August Schroeder, Dalby Morkill, John Y. Cole, Joseph Cleland and W. Busch.

IN SUPREME COURT

FALL SITTING COMMENCES TODAY AT THE COURT HOUSE.

CHIEF JUSTICE HUNTER PRESENTS—THE CASES ENTERTAINED.

The fall sitting of the Supreme court commences here this morning before Chief Justice Hunter, who arrived in the city last night. His Lordship came through from the Coast last week, but utilized his spare time available by running down to Spokane to take in the Fruit Fair, returning yesterday afternoon.

The list of cases set down for trial is not lengthy, and it is practically certain that the sitting will be concluded before the close of the present week. The cases entered will be taken up in the following order:

W. J. Harris vs. English-Canadian company, J. A. Macdonald for plaintiff, R. W. Armstrong and A. C. Galt for defendant company and Walter Morshead. This is an old action that has been set over from court to court for a year or more. It is not likely now to come to final trial, by reason that application is to be made to set aside some of the pleadings.

Centre Star Mining company vs. Rossland-Kootenay Mines, A. C. Galt for plaintiff, Charles R. Hamilton for defendant company. This action has been standing for about six months, and hinges around certain trespass alleged by the plaintiffs and damages for same. The interesting point is also raised in connection with the issue as to the responsibility of one mining company in respect to the protection of life and limb in an adjoining property. An application for an adjournment will be made in the case, and if the order is granted the case will be stood over to the next court.

The third case on the list is Mary F. Williams vs. Bank of Montreal (Greenwood), A. C. Galt for plaintiff, Hallett and J. A. Macdonald for defendants. The action is for an account of monies accruing in connection with certain fire insurance policies on the stock of merchandise of one Williams who transacted business at Greenwood. The case is likely to come to trial, and it is expected that a couple of days will be required to complete the hearing.

Fourth on the list comes Woodbury Mines, Ltd., vs. J. A. Poyntz, an adverse action relating to certain mineral claims in the Almsworth mining division. The issue is similar to the usual run of adverse actions. A. H. MacNeill, K. C., appears for the plaintiff company and Peter E. Wilson, of Gallinger & Wilson, of Nelson, appears for defendant Poyntz.

A new action was set down for trial yesterday under the style of Thompson vs. Thompson, J. A. Macdonald for plaintiff and William J. Nelson for defendant. The plaintiff is Mrs. Ellen Thompson, wife of J. W. Thompson, formerly a well known colored restaurateur in Rossland. It is alleged that an agreement was drawn up and executed by both parties calling for a certain division of community property aggregating in value about \$2,000, which the defendant J. W. Thompson has failed to carry out according to the statement of claim. Mrs. Thompson now takes action to enforce the alleged agreement and for an accounting.

COURT MOTIONS.

Under the heading of court motions the first matter to come up will be the Royal Bank of Canada vs. Dundee Gold Mining company for an order of foreclosure of mortgage. A. H. MacNeill, K. C., appears for the application.

In re Camborne Water Supply company, J. A. Macdonald will present a petition for the granting of certain clauses Act.

Third on the list of motions is an application by J. A. Macdonald for an injunction against E. M. Kinneer on behalf of Jane B. S. Major, R. Peddie, H. Baird and T. A. Crane. The issue arises in connection with an advertisement in which E. M. Kinneer advertises the plaintiffs mentioned out of their interests as co-owners in the Lost Cup and Phyllis claims on Nine Mile creek in the Leveau district, for alleged non-performance of work as provided in the Mineral act. In his affidavit Mr. Macdonald alleges that his clients have performed and recorded their assessment work, and seeks to restrain the defendant Kinneer from further publication of the advertisement complained of pending the conclusion of the action of Major et al. vs. Kinneer now commenced.

CHAMBERS TODAY.

His Lordship is expected to hear chambers applications this morning, two of which have been set down for hearing. One is the application by the plaintiff company's solicitor for postponement of the December sittings of the action of Centre Star vs. Rossland-Kootenay. Defendants' solicitor in Harris vs. English-Canadian company will apply to strike out the amended reply and rejoinder of issue, and this, if granted, will stand the action over to next court.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT

(From Sunday's Daily.) The developments yesterday in connection with the matter of opening the skating rink this winter were not reassuring, although no definite steps were taken to decide the question. Meantime curlers, skaters and hockey enthusiasts are on uneasy seats lest the issue should be decided adversely and these pastimes wiped out. It is difficult to believe that some arrange-

ment will not be made to obviate such a catastrophe.

It has been suggested that a smaller sum than the figure originally mentioned—\$100—would suffice for the present, and that falling action by the company owning the institution someone might be induced to take hold of the rink and run it for the receipts, providing sufficient funds to make needed repairs at this juncture.

Rossland is the hub of curling in the Kootenays, and any contretemps in connection with the rink that would destroy the game here would be a misfortune. Then hockey has always been a popular pastime locally, and would be the best patronized sport in the category if Rossland was able to evolve a hockey team worthy of championship honors. This might be accomplished during the approaching winter, but hockey is certainly a dead issue if there is to be no rink.

Despite the assurances of various directors of the skating rink company that the situation is genuinely serious and that there exists a grave danger that the institution will be shut down to solve the outlook is not so black as it has been presented. To permit of such would be altogether opposed to the spirit of gameness and energy for which the Golden City is justly famed.

ABOUT THE PARK. The proposal to utilize a section of the city park area for recreation grounds has excited considerable comment about the city. There seems to be a feeling that the suggestion is good, and the debates appear to hinge more on details than on the central idea. For instance, one ratepayer holds the view that the present park area is utterly unsuited for recreation grounds, first because the ground is so much lower than the level of Columbia avenue is such that people would never think of going to the park save under exceptional circumstances. This gentleman declares that approximately south of the foot of Butte street there is an admirably level tract that commends itself strongly as a recreation ground. This is not a new discovery, inasmuch as the very section in question was surveyed several years ago to ascertain whether it would accommodate a driving track.

It was discovered then, that the area was too small for a driving park, but it contained ample space for athletic grounds and that the contour of the ground was such that it could be leveled at small cost. The citizen under discussion suggests that half of the present park site be sold to market and the other half be admirably adapted, and that the balance be retained for cemetery purposes. With the funds thus realized it would be possible to acquire the land he has in view and make the park thereof.

It will thus be seen that already two opinions have evolved on the subject, neither of which is adverse to the central idea. In fact both advocates of the athletic ground scheme. If the discussion is maintained it is probable that further ideas will be brought forward, but in the end the grounds will be provided, and as this is really the issue the argument over details is welcomed.

HOCKEY.

The juncture was undeniably arrived when the sportsmen interested in Canada's national winter game should bestir themselves. In past seasons it has been the practice to leave the reorganization of the hockey team unevolved that Rossland has tailed in after all the other teams in the west and east have completed organization. It cannot be hidden that if Rossland is to play hockey in the district championship class it will be necessary to strengthen the team, not by importing players to be paid for games but by encouraging players to reside here in the manner that is universally practiced in hockey and every other sport the Dominion over. In other sport the Dominion has tailed in the more likely is it that good men will be secured. There is the possibility, of course, that the rink may not be opened this winter, but the probabilities are altogether to the contrary, and in the meantime the hockey people should be up and doing stunts that will have their effect after the skating season opens.

SOME WINTER SPORTS.

An excellent idea has been advanced in connection with the approaching winter and its relaxations, in the form of a proposal that a snowshoe and boggan club should be organized as soon as the snow flies. Such an organization would be a substantial help to the winter carnival, but the special attraction is that it would afford its members healthy and pleasant entertainment practically without cost. Under the aegis of a properly constituted club the sport would have features that could not be established last winter, when the gatherings were impromptu. The club could give its tramps and follow the outings with social exercises, including a hop. This is the rule followed elsewhere, and it has been found extremely popular. Witness the dimensions which snowshoeing for pleasure has attained in Montreal and Ottawa among eastern cities.

The carnival committee owns a set of toboggans in excellent shape, and these could form the nucleus of a stock for the club. The slide on Washington street could readily be replaced, and as Washington street is now unused for traffic the slide would not be interfered with except in the lower levels, where the slides are not so essential. The break in the street as the width and could readily be bridged at trifling cost.

Wherever the idea has been advocated it appears to be favorably received, and the initiative in the matter of organization is likely to be taken as soon as the snow flies.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25 cents.

Social Events OF THE WEEK

Mrs. J. T. McKenzie was the hostess at a delightful home on Wednesday afternoon from 4 o'clock to 7. The guests numbered about sixty, and the function was thoroughly enjoyable. The interior of Mrs. McKenzie's cosy home was charmingly decorated in white asters and yellow poppies, the flowers being utilized in profusion and with excellent effect. The hostess was assisted by Miss Smith in receiving. Mrs. Charles S. L. Mackintosh poured tea, and refreshments were served by Misses Whitney, Boubtbee and Falding.

Mrs. Cunliffe gave a pleasant tea during the week at her daily home on Spokane street. The function was attended by a number of guests and proved enjoyable.

Among the recent events in social circles was the afternoon tea at the home of Mrs. Smith Curtis. Mrs. Curtis upheld her reputation as a thoroughly hospitable entertainer, and the afternoon passed delightfully.

Mrs. H. W. Ferguson Pollok of Nelson was the guest of Mrs. Cecil Burton Winter at the Bank of Montreal chambers, for the Tennis dance. Miss Shrapnel of Nelson also came over for the hop. Mrs. Pollok is Nelson's champion tennis player.

A JUDGE IS WANTED

DIFFICULTY ABOUT SECURING MAGISTRATE TO TRY THE SALOON CASES.

THIS HAS CAUSED POSTPONEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS UP TO DATE.

The pending cases against saloon men who opened after the polls closed on the 8th inst. are still in statu quo. The difficulty seems to be that of securing the proper parties to take the case in the police court, and it begins to look as if the matter would come down to John Boubtbee, P. M., presiding after all. Mr. Boubtbee's desire to avoid this was based on the fact that when the question came up prior to election day he had expressed an opinion on the subject, which was regarded as committing him in a measure to one side of the dispute.

Under the circumstances he considered it wiser to place the case in other hands, but it now looks as if the other hands were difficult to find. When it was stated that Mr. Boubtbee preferred to have the case tried before someone else, John Kirkup, government agent and a magistrate, was requested to sit. His reply was that his time was fully occupied with government business, and that he was opposed to devoting valuable time to police court cases which would not be paid for. Then William B. Townsend, J. P., was approached, and like the Biblical character "he also made excuses," stating that his present position as relieving customs officer would prevent his officiating in court.

Magistrate Dean is a magistrate also, and may take this or any case if desired so far as his official status is concerned. But the defendants in the cases propose calling His Worship as a witness, and this would bear him from acting as magistrate.

Inasmuch as the foregoing it would seem as if Magistrate Boubtbee would have to step into the breach. No papers have been served on the saloons as yet. When the matter comes up in court a hard fight will be waged against convictions, and a determined effort will be made to show that the expression "whole election day" in the Elections Act only contemplates the period between the opening and close of the polls.

Commenting on the case the Nelson press states that in the Queen City the bars were opened immediately on the close of the polls, that the interpretation of the act there was to this effect, and that no pains were taken to keep bars closed save during the time when voting was actually under way, and, moreover, that this has been the practice since the inception of the corporation, as it has been the rule heretofore in Rossland.

THE B. C. GAZETTE.

The Principal Features of Last Week's Issue.

Among the Provincial Gazette notices in the week's issue are those announcing the sale of mineral claims for arrears of taxes, under the provisions of the Assessment Act Amendment Act. The Rossland district is not mentioned. The tax sale for the Kettle River assessment district will be held at Fairview on November 2.

The P. R. Brown, Limited, is incorporated at \$3,000 capital, to carry on the business now conducted by P. R. Brown in Victoria.

The Granville Club Co., of Vancouver, has been re-incorporated with a capital of \$100,000.

Notice is given of the incorporation of the McArthur's, Limited, a company capitalised at \$5,000, to carry on the business carried on in Vancouver by Harriet E. McArthur.

The Popular Creek Gold Mines, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000.

Notice is given that J. W. Mellor & Co. will make application after three months notice to change the name of the company to the Melrose Co., Limited.

THE WAITING GAME

NOW BEING PLAYED BY THE SLOCAN LEAD MINE OWNERS.

THEY ARE WATCHING FOR MOVEMENTS OF THE SLOCAN LEAD MINE.

(From Thursday's Daily.) That the granting of the bounty on lead produced in Canada did not immediately stimulate the silver-lead producing districts into activity at least equal to that existing three years ago has been a source of surprise to most people resident outside of the sections immediately interested. It is a fact that while more men are engaged in the Slocan and East Kootenay mines today than was the case six months ago, the real benefit expected, and naturally anticipated, as the result of the bounty has not been realized.

The explanation of this condition from the viewpoint of a mining man just from the Slocan is that producers of lead ores are awaiting the movements of the big mines before taking action generally. It is feared, and reduced to figures the proposition looks plausible, that any three of the big Canadian mines have the ore and the facilities to produce a tonnage sufficient to take up the entire bounty and leave the smaller producers out in the cold. The St. Eugene, Ivanhoe and one other of several properties are in shape to accomplish the move outlined, and while neither the St. Eugene nor the Ivanhoe is yet shipping, the properties are in a position to enter the shipping list at a few days' notice and the balance of the producers must have a disposition to await the development.

To place the smaller mines on a producing basis requires expenditure varying from great to small, and while the owners of most of these properties are ready and anxious to ship, they hesitate to do so, even if the bounty is not outlay until assured that their product would share the bounty. Just what would happen were the big mines to ship sufficient ore to exhaust the bounty is an open question. So far as is known, there are not as many of the big mines as are producing the entire bounty by the mere expedient of shipping a sufficient tonnage to earn the sum which is to be distributed annually among lead producers.

The Slocan mines attempted to control this matter by forming a producers' association, which was to govern the output, but it is not known that the St. Eugene entered this agreement and the St. Eugene is the property of which the small producers stand in awe in this particular respect.

It would seem that the small producers would be in a position to receive the bounty condition must be made before its real benefit would accrue to the country. This alternative would necessarily take the form of an arrangement whereby a specific bounty would be paid on every ton of Canadian lead, even if the amount of the bounty was not a larger amount of bounty than was contemplated by the government when the annual payment on bonus account were limited to a million dollars. An assurance that all ores would earn the bounty would stimulate the mining activity, and the mine properties are the class that the bounty was really intended to assist. Having conceded the principle of a bounty, the Federal government might easily be induced to grant the wide scope, although eventually the bounty would not be greater than the administration originally contemplated.

The foregoing outlines briefly the opinions of one mining man who has recently been on the ground and sounded the sentiments of lead producers.

MC INNES IS NOT FULFILLING HIS DUTY

MR. CURTIS' VIEWS IN REGARD TO LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

THE MEMBER FOR ALBERNI BE CONDEMNED ON HIS RECORD.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Smith Curtis, ex-M. L. A. for Rossland, being asked yesterday his views regarding the selection of a provincial leader by the recently elected Liberal members, said the matter was a very important one and the success or failure of the Liberals in attaining power very shortly largely depended upon choice made.

"The belief," said Mr. Curtis, "of a considerable number of voters that Mr. McInnes would be given the position prevents the Liberals carrying a majority of seats at the recent elections, and he had remained up to the last a sibility and a bugbear was due to want of moral courage of the Vancouver Liberals in failing to refuse candidature. His defeat has shown that I have all along declared, that independent voters and high-minded courageous Liberals will not support a scoundrel, even though he is a scoundrel in the eyes of the elect. Let that truth be borne in mind and if it is the suggestion of the Vancouver World—already shown by yesterday's results to have made a colorless blunder in tooting for Mr. McInnes as leader will be turned down emphatically.

THE WAITING GAME

NOW BEING PLAYED BY THE SLOCAN LEAD MINE OWNERS. THEY ARE WATCHING FOR MOVE BY BIG SILVER-LEAD MINES.

(From Thursday's Daily.) That the granting of the bounty on lead produced in Canada did not immediately stimulate the silver-lead producing districts into activity at least equal to that existing three years ago has been a source of surprise to most people resident outside of the sections immediately interested. It is a fact that while more men are engaged in the Slocan and East Kootenay mines today than was the case six months ago, the real benefit expected, and naturally anticipated, as the result of the bounty has not been realized.

The explanation of this condition from the viewpoint of a mining man just from the Slocan is that producers of lead ores are awaiting the movements of the big mines before taking action generally. It is feared, and reduced to figures the proposition looks plausible, that any three of the big Canadian mines have the ore and the shipping list at a few days' notice, and the balance of the producers manifest a disposition to await the denouement.

To place the smaller mines on a producing basis requires expenditures varying from great to small, and while the owners of most of these properties are ready and anxious to ship ore they hesitate to take the initial steps and hazard the outlay until assured that their product would share the bounty.

Just what would happen were the big mines to ship sufficient ore to exhaust the bounty is an open question. So far as is known, there is nothing to prevent the big mines corraling the entire bounty by the mere expedient of shipping a sufficient tonnage to earn the sum which is to be distributed annually among lead producers.

The Slocan mines attempted to control this matter by forming a producers' association, which was to govern the output, but it is not known that the St. Eugene entered this agreement, and the St. Eugene is the property of which the small producers stand in awe in this particular respect.

It would seem as though a slight revision of the bounty condition must be made before its real benefit will accrue to the country. This alteration would necessarily take the form of an arrangement whereby a specific bounty would be paid on every ton of Canadian lead, even if the annual tonnage required a larger amount of bounty than was contemplated by the government when the annual payments on bonus account were limited to half a million dollars. An assurance that all ores would earn the bounty would stimulate the minor Slocan properties into immediate activity, and the minor properties are the class that the bounty was really intended to assist. Having conceded the principle of the bounty, the Federal government must easily be induced to grant the wider scope, although eventually the sum required to finance the proposition might not be greater than the administration originally contemplated.

The foregoing outlines briefly the opinions of one mining man who has recently been on the ground and sounded the sentiments of lead producers.

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"The belief," said Mr. Curtis, "of a considerable number of voters that Martin would be given the position prevented the Liberals carrying a majority of the seats at the recent elections, and that he had remained up to the last a possibility and a bugbear was due to the want of moral courage of the Vancouver Liberals in failing to refuse him candidature. His defeat has shown that I have all along declared, that the independent voters and high-minded, courageous Liberals will not support political scoundrelism, even though 'Liberal' be worn on the sleeve of the suspect. Let that truth be borne in mind, and if it is the suggestion of the Vancouver World—already shown by Saturday's results to have made a colossal shine blunder in tooting for Martin—that William Wallace Burns McInnes be made leader will be turned down most emphatically.

"McInnes is absolutely impossible if Liberalism is to emerge from the cold shades of opposition by putting honorable men at the helm of the Liberal ship. The course of McInnes for the last two and a half sessions of the late legislature was in every way as bad as that of Martin, and in some ways even worse. He, Martin and Eberts were all in the same boat, promoting the Dunsmuir and C. P. R. corporate interests to the detriment of the province. McInnes stood for the attempted looting of the province of its lands and cash, and actually went on the hustings in Victoria and urged the election of Col. Prior, whose selection meant the endorsement of the huge grafts of land and money promised Mackenzie and Mann for their Canadian Northern railway scheme. Later he joined Prior's government, with its inherited load of the sins of the Dunsmuir government. No, no, McInnes won't do at all for leader, and should not even be allowed in the cabinet of the party. He has done nothing to save or protect the country from bad government and steals, but was most active in promoting or secretly conniving at the very things that have made the late government smel to heaven.

"McInnes has some considerable ability and a viable loquacity that may at first impose on people who do not know him; but he is a dangerous man if put in a position of authority in Liberal councils and would certainly bring sooner or later discredit to the party. Just as I have opposed Joseph Martin, and upon the same grounds, I will always oppose McInnes having any directing hand in the Liberal party, because I have for the very best of reasons and upon incontrovertible evidence lost all confidence in him and know that that confidence can never be restored. I regret having, and I assure you it is very distasteful to me, to put myself upon record so emphatically with regard to a former political associate who has gifts that properly used might have made him a power for good; but I do this solely from a sense of public duty and with the hope that Liberals will not weakly allow their good sense and knowledge of McInnes' unscrupulous delinquencies to be overridden by specious pleading.

"Liberal votes in the late election have shown that Liberals desire and will demand as a first qualification in a leader that his honesty and sincerity of purpose shall be unquestioned, and entirely above suspicion.

"Another general appeal to the electorate is likely to come at an early date, and to win the Liberals must have a leader with a clean record, acceptable to all the party and McInnes is not the man."

FIRST ORE MILLED

BY THE ELMORE PROCESS WAS TREATED YESTERDAY AT WORKS.

LE ROI TWO PLANT WORKING SMOOTHLY—COMPLETED THIS WEEK.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The first ore to be treated on a large scale by the Elmore process of oil concentration was passed through the Le Roi Two concentrator yesterday. One side of the plant was in steady operation for two hours and a half, and the apparatus ran smoothly. A Gates crusher required to complete the works is still delayed in transit, although the machine was shipped from Montreal six weeks ago. It is expected to arrive daily, however, and its installation is only a matter of a day or two. Meantime the works will be operated by the No. 2, or Blake crusher. The No. 2 Trent mill is not yet in running order, but this work is being done rapidly and will be finished by the end of the week. As is generally known, the mill is constructed in two separate units, each capable of handling 25 tons of ore daily. The units operate independently, hence it has been possible for the construction engineer to finish one unit or "side" as it is called and to commence operations therewith. As soon as the second unit is finished it will be started up also. "No Admission" sign has been posted conspicuously at the works, and the injunction will be strictly enforced for the next fortnight at least. Up to date the engineers in charge have been most complaisant in the matter of showing visitors through the mill and callers have been numerous. Now, however, the work has reached a stage where the engineers require to devote every minute of their time to the plant and cannot afford to be distracted by visitors. Later the old conditions will be restored, but in the meantime the mill will be closed to friends and strangers alike, and it is intimated that conditions will not permit of any deviation from the rule until such time as notice to the contrary is given.

Frank Elmore, of London, the inventor and patentee of the Elmore process of oil concentration, arrives in Rossland tonight and will probably be here some weeks on business connected with the process. It is expected that the entire works will be completed within the next few days, so that Mr. Elmore will be in a position to devote his attention, should he so desire, to the application of his system at the Le Roi Two works.

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

Report of Clearings in Canada for the Past Week. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Some of the weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending October 8, with the percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year are as follows: Montreal, \$23,374,185; decrease 18.8. Toronto, \$18,547,975; decrease 17.9. Winnipeg, \$5,473,618; increase 8.4. Halifax, \$1,927,861; increase 4.0. Ottawa, \$2,360,968; increase 11.2. Vancouver, \$1,531,031; increase 24.3. Quebec, \$2,066,852; increase 31.0. Hamilton, \$1,356,562; increase 32.0. St. John, N. B., \$1,051,435; increase 1.3. Victoria, \$534,069; increase 14.1. London, \$986,790; increase 14.1.

APPEAL TO OTTAWA

BOARD OF TRADE WANTS SUPREME JUDGE FOR KOOTENAY. WILL SEND REPRESENTATIONS TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The board of trade has joined in the campaign which is hoped to result in the securing of the appointment of a supreme court judge to be resident in the Kootenays. The Rossland Bar association meets today and will probably take action along the same lines.

The board of trade's action is based on the following resolution carried at the regular session last night: "Moved by Smith Curtis, seconded by C. O. Lalonde and resolved, that the successor to be appointed vice the Hon. Mr. Walker, who has resigned his post as Justice of the supreme court of British Columbia, should have his residence in the Kootenays district, so as to deal with the large number of motions continually arising therein, especially in mining cases, and which now have to be dealt with either at Vancouver or Victoria, often causing delay and always causing large expense to litigants, which would be mostly avoided were there a resident supreme court judge.

"That copies of the foregoing be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the Hon. Minister of Justice for Canada and the Attorney-General of B. C."

The discussion was broached in connection with the discussion of a resolution passed by the New Westminster board of trade and forwarded for endorsement. This resolution proposed an entire change in the judicial procedure of the province as follows: "That in the opinion of this board, the time has arrived when, in the interests of the administration of justice in British Columbia it is desirable, for the purpose of facilitating the cheaper and speedier disposal of litigation, that a change should be made in the constitution of the courts of the province.

"At present the time of the judges of the supreme court available for the trials of civil causes is seriously interfered with owing to the duties cast upon them by reason of their being members of the court of appeal as well as judges of the assize, and the judges of the county court are not in a position to afford much assistance both by reason of the number of statutes restricting their time available in that court, as also because they cannot at present, as is the case in England and Ontario, take assize work. That the remedy for this state of things is to be found in the adoption of the system of civil procedure popularly known as the Quebec system, but which is the American judicial system Canadianized. In effect this would mean abolition of the jurisdiction of the supreme court as a court of first instance, making it exclusively a court of appeal, the present judges constituting that court—the court, however, to be reduced to three as soon as two of the present judges retire—abolition of the county court and establishment in place thereof of a superior court having original power in all matters civil and criminal; division of the province into judicial districts, imperatively requiring one judge to reside in each district, and by adopting this plan (the details of which would of course have to be carefully worked out) great delays now inevitable in disposing of causes would be avoided, law expenses reduced, and a speedy appeal had in cases where an appeal was desired to a court whose jurisdiction would be devoted to appellate business, and where owing to this circumstance and the facility for consultation afforded the members of such appellate court appeals could be promptly disposed of. The additional cost of the suggested change would not be large, while the benefits conferred upon the community would be great and far reaching."

It was argued that such sweeping changes as suggested in the foregoing demanded mature consideration, and the matter was laid over to the next meeting. Mr. Curtis suggested that the Rossland Bar association be invited to pass on the matter in the interim. "This board can allow the lawyers to pass on the matter with the assurance that precisely the opposite course is the proper one to be adopted by the board."

The following new members were added to the roll of the board last night: E. H. Hayden, Claudet, technical representative of the Canadian Ore Concentration company; Francis W. Hinsdale, customs broker; Francis A. Hewer, managing director Spitzke mine; William C. Martin, merchant; Paul S. Coulter, manager Le Roi Two mines; R. W. Hinton, general superintendent Le Roi mine. The thanks of the board were extended to the Red Mountain Railway company, and Hollis P. Brown, local agent, for the courtesies extended in connection with the train service for the Manufacturers' excursion.

WITH THE FIRE CHIEFS

CHIEF WILCOX TELLS OF THE BIG POW-WOW HELD AT OLYMPIA.

WHEN PACIFIC COAST FIRE-FIGHTERS MET IN CONVENTION.

A DOMINICAN WITHDRAWAL. SAN DOMINGO, Oct. 12.—The Dominican government has informed United States Minister Powell that in view of his protest it will recall the bill before congress here providing for the neutrality of Dominican waters and declaring certain harbors to be free ports.

represented at the convention included Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, and Calgary in the Territories, but it will be noted that Chief Wilcox was the sole representative of Eastern B. C. Inquiries were made as to Chief Guthrie's non-attendance this year, and appropriate explanations were made. The convention was one of the most successful and useful in the annals of the organization. The program included the customary list of papers by eminent fire-fighters on technical subjects ranging from new methods in actual work to the latest ideas in the construction of buildings. The Underwriters' association of the coast were strongly represented, and the insurance men participated freely in the debates following each of the papers. A feature of the sessions was the attendance of a number of eminent men in the fire-fighting profession, including a professor from the Royal Naval Institute, Greenwich, England. Modern appliances were exhibited in a department provided for this purpose, and the feature was one of the best of the convention. Chief Wilcox makes special reference to the Corey patent hydrant, an improvement on the ordinary hydrant which admits of water being applied much more rapidly than is possible with the hydrant in common use, and, in addition, is practically frost-proof; a new hand fire extinguisher that had various improvements over the patterns hitherto in use; a telegraph fire alarm system with improvements on the usual pattern and an entirely new invention in the form of "wire glass," the sheets containing a centre layer of gauze that renders it impervious to fire or water and prevents the glass being shattered by the heat developed in a conflagration when ordinary glass would speedily succumb with numerous bad results, among which is that of permitting the entrance of drafts to stimulate fire. In all the debates following papers the chiefs present participated with animation and the facts and theories evolved were of much value and interest to all. With the exception of half a score, all the fifty-two chiefs present were professional paid firemen, with experiences in actual battling covering periods up to thirty or forty years. Their opinions were, therefore, based on hard facts gained in actual practice. Chiefs from smaller towns secured in this way the expert evidence of the men drawing thousands per annum as the heads of the strongest departments on the coast. The Fire Chiefs' association for the ensuing year will be a Canadian institution, in a manner of speaking. Chief Smart of Calgary was elected president, and the convention of '34 is to be held at Vancouver.

FOR NEW DRILL HALL EXPECTED THAT TENDERS WILL SOON BE ASKED FOR THE BUILDING.

NO DOUBT THAT APPROPRIATION WILL PASS IN THE HOUSE.

(From Friday's Daily.) The drill hall grant of \$100,000 is now being put through the house at Ottawa, and within a few days the department will be asked under whose auspices the structure will be erected, will be in shape to advertise for tenders. The vote having passed the cabinet, its passage by the house is assured, so that Rosslanders may look forward to the army being started before snow flies. With the exercise of expedition the main structure should be well advanced before the snow flies so heavily as to interfere with building operations.

The matter of enlarging the army from the size originally contemplated is yet undecided, but the question will be settled before it is necessary to draft specifications for contractors' guidance in tendering. When the application for the extension was suggested it was favorably received, and acceptance of the idea is understood to hinge on the expense attached. If it is discovered that the necessary outlay is seriously in excess of the sum which the government has appropriated for the Rossland drill hall, the original plans will be adhered to, but the local estimate does not indicate that the extra cost will be excessive. In any event Rossland is assured of a neat and commodious structure that will present a good appearance on the site selected, and that will not constitute an eyesore on the court house block, as was suggested when the Monte Cristo street site was proposed.

The members of the local militia are looking forward eagerly to the completion of the building. They are not, however, sanguine that the army will be ready for occupation before next summer, which is somewhat of a disappointment in view of the utility of the premises during the winter and spring months. It is proposed to devote special attention to rifle shooting, and the militia rifle ranges in the basement of the original plan in the basement of the building will materially stimulate interest in this branch of the work by enabling all members to maintain practice during the entire winter and spring, when outdoor shooting is impracticable. It is probable also that an arrangement will be effected whereby the members of the Citizens' rifle association will be granted certain privileges in respect to the army, although such an arrangement will be wholly by courtesy of the militia, inasmuch as the latter retain complete supervision of the entire building and are responsible for the premises and the government property stored therein. The effect, however, will be to afford all parties pleasant relaxation during the winter, together with practice that will be exceedingly useful when the outdoor shooting is resumed.

THEY WANT TOKNOW

SCHOOL TRUSTEES WILL INSIST ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

COUNCIL SUPPLIES FUNDS AND BOARD IS GETTING ANXIOUS.

(From Friday's Daily.) The board of public school trustees has decided to ask the city council for a precise statement of the finances available for the operation of the city schools. A letter to this effect will be forwarded to council for Thursday night's meeting, and an answer is expected forthwith. The trustees take the stand that in event of the council failing to provide the funds required by the act something serious will happen, and it is desirable that the trustees should not be kept in the dark on a subject affecting them so vitally.

The situation in respect to funds for the maintenance of schools is a remarkable commentary on the system now in vogue in regard to schools, and demonstrates that when the province enacted the amendments to the Education Act whereby the corporation was required to undertake the management of public schools located in their midst, the machinery provided for raising school funds was inadequate and that in the case of cities like Rossland the burden was greater than it should be. School funds can be drawn from two sources—the per capita grant of \$15 per head for each pupil based on the average attendance, and the two mill levy which corporations are empowered to make in the annual general tax levy. The amount available in Rossland this year from these two sources is some \$3000 less than the amount which will be required to finance the schools for the entire year. The hiatus in the board's treasury must be bridged, and the problem is how to accomplish this. Unless the government comes to the relief of the city, and steps are now being taken which it is hoped will achieve this end, the only other available source of revenue is the general revenue of the city. All citizens are aware that the city treasury is decidedly lean, and there is the possibility that the corporation's credit could not be extended to raise the sum required, or, if this step was adopted successfully, any ratepayer could probably secure an injunction to prevent the revenues being thus applied and might establish such an injunction on the ground that the Municipal Clauses Act provides for no such application of civic funds. Most people will fall to believe that anyone resident in the corporation and eligible to take such action by reason of being a ratepayer would embrace such an unpopular attitude, but there is always the off chance, and at this juncture account is being taken of every aspect of the situation.

The trustees want to know exactly where they stand under the circumstances, for as careful business men they desire to avoid the personal liability which may be incurred by them to incur. Ways and means of maintaining the schools must be devised, and the juncture is ripe for the issue to be attacked vigorously.

Chairman McCraney and Trustees Galt and Nelson were the only members of the board in attendance at the October meeting in the city hall last night. The bulk of the evening was devoted to hearing a complaint against Principal Bruce's ruling in the case of Bee Ingram, daughter of ex-Police Chief Ingram. Mr. Ingram was present in person to state his side of the matter. It appears that a number of children used a globe map for a football, doing damage to the extent of \$5. Principal Bruce looked into the question and decided from the information he had gathered that the Ingram child was one of ten pupils to be implicated in the globe destruction. He assessed all of the ten children half a dollar each to repair the globe, but Mr. Ingram, upon being informed of the matter, concluded that his daughter was not guilty of the offence and that an injustice had been done, in view of which he declined to pay the half-dollar. Accordingly Principal Bruce expelled the child pending payment to the board for redress. The case was somewhat of a cause celebre among the parents of the Central school division, and although trivial in itself threatened to seriously affect the discipline of the school. After going into the matter carefully the trustees concluded to support Principal Bruce, with the exception that the expression "expelled" was eliminated and "suspended" substituted therefor. Mr. Ingram will be advised that his daughter can return to school when the fifty cents is paid and an assurance of good conduct given by the little one.

Other minor matters came up for discussion and were disposed of rapidly.

THUNDER NOT SO LOUD. The Once Famous Boom Camp Progressing Steadily.

(From Friday's Daily.) R. Dalby Morkill, formerly of Rossland but now of Boise, Idaho, is in the city for a few days on business. He returns to Boise in the course of the next day or two. Boise is the base of operations for the Thunder Mountain mining camp, and persons from there are naturally in touch with the trend of affairs at Thunder. Mr. Morkill states that the boom in connection with the district has practically passed away, although there may be a recurrence of the interest in the district during the approaching winter. During the entire open season development work has been carried ahead in numerous places, and good results have been secured in a number of instances. It has been demonstrated that the ore of the district is free-milling, concentrating and

MR. ELMORE IS HERE.

One of Inventors of Famous Concentration Process Visits Rossland.

(From Friday's Daily.) A. Stanley Elmore, of London, reached Rossland last night and purposes remaining in the city for several weeks. With his brother Frank, Mr. Elmore invented and patented the Elmore process of oil concentration, which has been successfully applied in Wales and other places and is now to be inaugurated on a commercial basis at the substantial and splendidly equipped mill constructed on the Elmore system by the Le Roi No. 2 Company, Limited, to treat the millings ores of the Josie and No. 1 mines.

Since the Elmore process was reduced to its present condition of perfection, Stanley Elmore has devoted his time largely to the office or commercial end of the proposition, Frank Elmore being in charge of the London experimental depot and otherwise directing his energies to the technical end. Stanley Elmore is, however, an expert engineer and metallurgist and has a thorough grasp of the technical end of the Elmore and other concentration processes. He reaches Rossland just in time to be present at the formal commencement of work on a large scale at the Le Roi Two concentrator.

Mr. Elmore is registered at the Hotel Allan.

SHIP PURE SILVER

TRAIL SMELTER SENDS OUT REFINED SILVER TO 'FRISCO.

FIRST PRODUCT OF THE ELECTROLYTIC REFINING PLANT.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The shipment of the first lot of refined silver ever produced in Canada in the event of the week in connection with the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, D. W. Moore, of the smelter, who was in Rossland yesterday, states that the consignment was the result of the operations conducted last winter in the trial plant operated by the electrolytic process finally adopted for the fifty-ton plant now on the verge of completion. Such shipments will be a weekly occurrence, or more frequent, after the commencement of regular operations in the new lead refinery and slimes plant.

The shipment amounted to three tons gross, valued approximately at \$55,000. The story told of the invention of the electrolytic system is an interesting and romantic one. It is reported that the inventor is a young man of twenty-three, who after months of work succeeded in producing silver by a much simpler method than that in use at the big refineries of the United States and Europe. With his invention he visited one capitalist after another whom he thought he might interest in his invention and supply the necessary funds for further experimenting to place the scheme on a practical basis. He was unable to find the men he wanted, however, till he was introduced to Mr. Aldridge, where he had no difficulty whatever in explaining the invention. Mr. Aldridge went to Montreal and laid the matter before the head officials of the C. P. R., and at last obtained permission to erect a small plant at Trail to test the required experiments. A plant with a capacity for treating ten tons of the unrefined matte was put up, and here work was carried on quietly during the past summer. Many difficulties remained to be overcome before success was finally attained, but today it is known that the new system is not only practicable but will make an immense saving in the cost of refining.

ABOUT THAT MAJORITY.

Interested Parties Want to See a Judicial Re-count of Election Ballots.

A decidedly interesting point has arisen in connection with the majority secured by J. A. Macdonald, Liberal member-elect, in the election on Saturday. The official majority announced by R. W. Armstrong, returning officer, after Monday's recount of the ballots was 93 for Macdonald, but in addition to this it is understood that the returning officer threw out eight ballots manifestly marked and intended to be cast for Macdonald, but which were not marked in the precise manner ordinarily accepted as legal. The statement is made that were a recount to take place before the county judge, as permitted under the Elections act in cases of dispute, these eight disputed Macdonald ballots would be assuredly counted. Mr. Macdonald is said, however, to be satisfied with the majority conceded by the returning officer and will not press for a judicial recount.

But some enthusiastic Macdonald men were game enough to wager that the Liberal candidate would be returned by a majority of a hundred or better, and these men will lose their wagers unless the judicial recount is proceeded with. The Miner is assured that at least one bet of \$100 was made on a Macdonald majority of 100, and that other bets of smaller amounts were laid on the same conditions. The men who laid these wagers are anxious to have the recount proceed, and many Liberals feel that the exact figures should be established for future use and reference.

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE ROSSLAND MINER. ROSSLAND—AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE ROSSLAND MINER.

HAS \$600 IN BANK
SUMMER CARNIVAL COMMITTEE
 WINDS UP WITH GOOD BALANCE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY TO RECEIVE REPORT.

With \$600 in cold cash in the Royal Bank and some assets of a more or less valuable description, the Summer Carnival committee is prepared to wind up its business finally and ask for a discharge with a clean sheet. The outcome is exceedingly gratifying, and the magnitude of the balance remaining will astonish most citizens who heard the reports current at the close of the demonstration that the committee would be hard pressed for funds to meet its obligations.

Kenneth E. McKenzie, manager of the Royal Bank, and honorary secretary of the carnival, has completed his financial statement, which is now ready for submission to the finance committee. The committee will convene at 4 o'clock this afternoon at William J. Nelson's legal office. On the committee are also present Mayor Dean, Aldermen Harry Daniel, Harry McIntosh, Frank Empey, Michael P. Villeneuve and William J. Nelson. After the finance committee passes on the report it will likely be presented finally to the general committee at a meeting to be convened later.

Now that the carnival funds are in shape and the committee in a position to report a handsome balance, the question of its disposition naturally becomes a live issue. Various opinions have already been suggested. W. Harry Goodhue voices the opinion of some citizens when he recommends the sum to be expended in clearing up a portion of the city park for recreation grounds. F. W. Rolt will undoubtedly find supporters for his idea that part of the city park should be sold and the proceeds utilized to make a park elsewhere that he deems more suitable. Another opinion is that some of the money should go to making the city cemetery more presentable than is the case now.

Still another idea is that as the funds were raised for and by a public celebration, the balance should be deposited in the bank as a nucleus for future demonstrations such as the Winter Carnival and any summer festivals that may be deemed advisable from time to time. In this connection it is worthy of note that the \$600 balance includes an item of \$240, or thereabouts, that was the balance from the Coronation Day celebration. The promoters of the Winter carnival of 1934 will certainly feel on more solid ground if they start out on their annual canvass backed up by a snug balance of \$600 in the bank, but this has its drawback in the opinions of some on the theory that the very existence of the fund will cause the parties to tighten their purse-strings unduly when approached for subscriptions. The question is interesting, and will doubtless give rise to an animated debate.

AROUND THE CITY

Ethel, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Fletcher, is improving in health and hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery. She and her mother are still at Olympia, Wash.

There are many evidences of the near approach of Thanksgiving. The markets are fast filling up with turkeys and other good things to eat, and the people of Rossland will not be slow in celebrating the annual festival.

Colonel Armstrong, well known to many Rosslanders as the former proprietor of the Hotel Armstrong at Greenwood, died at Spokane last week. The interment took place on Saturday in Spokane.

The city employees will be presented with their checks this month one day in advance of the usual time on account of the regular pay day falling on Thanksgiving. Today, the 14th, is the time set for this most interesting ceremony.

There will be firing at the R. M. R. ranges for any and all members of the corps on Thanksgiving Day. All interested are requested to be out so that the returns for free ammunition can be completed. But little doubt prevails that the full complement may be expected to be in attendance.

Colonel Topping has purchased 160 acres of placer ground in the Dead Mule gulch country, near Sumpter, Oregon, and is preparing to start operations in the spring. He says that the ground is exceedingly rich. He has until recently been operating in the Sumpter ore district. A host of friends in Rossland and Trail will wish the general colonel a world of success.

The Spokesman-Review of yesterday says: "A partially successful attempt to steal valuable mining specimens was made at the exhibit of the Great Northern mines of Poplar creek Sunday at the fair grounds. A corner of the honey-combed gold was broken off the biggest nugget valued at \$500, and the part taken was one of the finest portions of the specimen. An attempt was also made to break into the specimen case."

Fowler, the dairyman, will appear in the police court today to answer to the charge of permitting his dairy cattle to trespass on the city cemetery. The case is entered as a result of the facts outlined in Saturday's Miner over the signature of a reader. It was intimated in the course of the communication that His Worship was cognizant of the presence of the cattle in the cemetery and a consenting party. Mayor Dean indignantly denies the imputation, and asserts that the intimation is too ridiculous to require further denial.

For some years Mrs. Richard W. Bennett has been among the most energetic members of the Ladies' Guild in connection with St. George's church. She has held the presidency for several terms and has always been prominent in the useful work of the organization. In these years she has not without appreciation been evidenced by the ladies of the guild, who have presented to Mrs. Bennett a handsome set of heavy silver spoons on the occasion of her departure from the city. The presentation was made at the home of Mrs. Charles E. Simpson, Le Roi avenue, where the guild was hospitably entertained and a delightful evening spent.

The Rossland amateur dramatic club is to take new lease of life in connection with its production of "The Private Secretary." By reason of absence or sickness of various members of the cast no rehearsals for the performance have been held recently. John E. Hooper has resigned the stage management in favor of William J. Nelson, and rehearsals are now being held on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. Mrs. T. Burns Linton succeeds Mrs. Hooper as "Mrs. Stead," and several alterations have been made in the cast as originally announced. Llewellyn C. Wynne and H. P. Buckingham are among the recent additions to the cast.

The usual question has arisen in connection with suspending business here tomorrow in view of the day being a statutory and legal holiday. The date is somewhat inconvenient for business men and customers, owing to its having fallen on the fifteenth of the month, but this will be overcome to some extent, as most of the mines will distribute their payrolls today instead of tomorrow. There is no general understanding, however, with regard to closing stores, although a number of merchants testify to being in favor of at least a half holiday. The subject will probably be taken up today with a view to arriving at a uniform arrangement. All banks and government offices will be closed, and the occasion is a legal dies non.

Mrs. Ellen Thompson died suddenly yesterday morning of heart failure. Deceased was the wife of J. W. Thompson, who came to Rossland nine years ago and amassed a considerable amount of real estate from the proceeds of a restaurant on Spokane street. He was a heavy loser, however, by the 1922 fire. Mrs. Thompson was employed at the Centre Star hotel as cook and on Monday complained of a pain about her heart. At night she came down town to consult some legal business, and did not reach home until about 10 o'clock, when she retired for the night. Soon after midnight her niece, who occupied the same bed as she, awoke to find Mrs. Thompson in great pain. Death followed soon after, a weakness of the heart being the cause. In company with her husband Mrs. Thompson was well known to Rosslanders of a few years ago. The couple were big-hearted with many little acts of charity to the needy people, and were credited with many little respects of pioneer miners. The remains will be interred in Portland, Oregon.

For an admirable system of collecting small monthly accounts from the city employees, by which agricultural machinery and labor would be cheapened. While the Agrarians and Conservatives are unfriendly to Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism they do not seem to be particularly hostile to the economic aspects of the scheme. Even Mr. Chamberlain's adversaries admit his splendid energy, contrasting it with the German method of letting politics slumber during parliamentary recess.

THE RINK WILL OPEN

NEW PLANS ADVANCED BY COMPETENT ENGINEER AND APPROVED.

THE TIME IS RIPE FOR THE HOCKEY MEN TO MAKE A MOVE.

The skating rink is to be opened this winter after all. At least the indications now point strongly in that direction and to the probability that the suggested improvement about the premises will be undertaken at once in order that full advantage can be taken of the possible advent of an early winter. W. W. Hagosman, a bridge and general construction engineer of many years' experience, has laid plans before the directors of the rink company that accomplish the end desired substantially and economically.

Definite arrangements have not yet been made with respect to the rink matter, but the directors are likely to take action at the earliest possible date in order that last year's mistake of delaying the opening of the premises may not be repeated, to the disappointment of the skaters and curlers and the financial loss of the company.

Now that it is practically certain that the rink trouble is at an end, although few people believed from the start that so unfortunate a contretemps would be permitted to arise, it is time for the hockey people to bestir themselves. The curlers are on a different basis and do not require to be forewarned, but this does not apply to hockey under existing conditions, and, in the vernacular, the hockey men must get busy immediately.

In hockey there has ever been a friendly, but none the less acerbic rivalry between Nelson and Rossland. Three successive years have seen the bird of victory perch triumphantly upon the Nelson banner, much to the chagrin of Rosslanders who enthuse over the national winter game. If Rossland expects to accomplish anything against Nelson this season, much of the battle will have to be fought at this stage of the year. As matters stand now Nelson has Rossland beaten.

Point of material from which to draw hockey players, but some tall rustling along legitimate lines might easily turn the tables.

However, it is indeed satisfactory to learn from a member of the rink directorate that the institution is to be maintained as usual. To have permitted to close would have robbed citizens of a pleasant source of healthy amusement, and the credit of the community would certainly have suffered.

PERSONAL

Francis J. Finucane, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Spokane, is in the city today on business connected with the Supreme court sitting.

Mrs. James Fasken has returned from a two weeks' visit to Seattle, enjoying the time with old-time friends.

INSURGENTS WORSTED.
 Quiet Well Restored in the District of Monastir.

SOFIA, Oct. 13.—A band of 70 insurgents, caught near the frontier by Bulgarian troops, was sent to Sofia yesterday.

The passage of bands across the frontier has become increasingly difficult, owing to the precautions of the government and the increase in the number of frontier guards.

The general situation is unchanged. Fear is expressed in many quarters that the Turks will oppose the application of the Austro-Hungarian reform plans.

SCOTTSTOWN, Que., Oct. 13.—News has reached here of a brutal murder at Lapatrie, about ten miles from this place. Nap Puget, while under the influence of liquor on Sunday night, turned all his possessions out of the doors in the absence of the mother, who had gone to the hospital at Sherbrooke with a four year old son, whose back had been broken by a kick from the drunken father on Thursday or Friday last week. The children returned to the house, when the father stabbed his two year old step-daughter to death, and then tortured the body by twisting and pinching the face.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—The special excursion of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association returned from the Pacific coast here early this morning. The members were much impressed with western Canada.

BRIGHTON, Ont., Oct. 13.—It is feared that as a result of a shortage in barrels a great many apples in this section and in Prince Edward county will be lost, as the trees before barrels can be secured.

TORONTO, Oct. 13.—Hon. George E. Foster is to re-enter politics, but not in Canada. Mr. Chamberlain has asked for his assistance in his educational campaign in Great Britain. A deputation of the British Tariff Reform League brought the invitation a short time ago, but Foster has only just decided that his business interests will allow him to get away.

He will sail for England on the 17th inst. His present intention is to be gone only six weeks, but if found advisable he may stay longer.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the Press from Florence, Italy, quotes Count Marshal Dolgorouky, in reference to the czar's projected visit to Italy, as saying it was postponed because of the Italian Socialist movement, wherein Russian agitators, adding that the czar will visit King Victor Emmanuel at a city where he will not be molested by Nihilists.

PISA, Italy, Oct. 13.—Prince Dolgorouky, grand marshal of the Russian court, who arrived here today, presented an autograph letter from the czar to King Victor Emmanuel today, wherein the former expressed his regret at being obliged to delay his visit to Rome.

The news of the postponement of the czar's visit has created a bad impression, as it is regarded as a reflection on Italy's ability to safeguard his majesty against Socialist demonstrations.

GERMANS AND CHAMBERLAIN.
 The Latter's Scheme Would Affect Many German Industries.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to impose a ten per cent duty on foreign manufactures would severely hit many important German industries, and, combined with colonial preference, could hardly fail to bring the extreme German protectionists to reason. The whole of German protection rests on a very weak foundation. The Agrarians only support industrial protection because they want the industrialists to support high grain duties, but if Count von Buelow is forced to lower the grain duties in order to conclude a commercial treaty with Russia the Conservatives might abandon the industrialists and join the free traders in reducing the duties on manufactures, by which agricultural machinery and labor would be cheapened. While the Agrarians and Conservatives are unfriendly to Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism they do not seem to be particularly hostile to the economic aspects of the scheme. Even Mr. Chamberlain's adversaries admit his splendid energy, contrasting it with the German method of letting politics slumber during parliamentary recess.

METALS AND STOCKS.
 LONDON, Oct. 13.—Lead 211.
 NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Bar silver, 64.
 NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Amalgamated copper, 37; Canadian Pacific, 118 3/4.

THE SESSION NEAR CLOSE

Premier Makes Statement Re Government Business.

A Horrible Murder by a Drunken Fiend in Quebec Province.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced in the house today that all legislation which the government intended to bring down this session had been introduced, with the exception of some resolutions regarding the Quebec bridge, some supplementary estimates, chiefly about the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and one or two departmental bills.

On the item of \$194,000 for the Canadian-Australian steamship line complaint was made that United States manufacturers were getting their goods sent at cheaper rates by the Canadian subsidized line than the Canadian manufacturers. Sir Richard Cartwright said he would look into it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed with the suggestion of R. L. Borden to have all the Yukon regulations revised and printed.

It was resolved that the house, when it adjourned Wednesday, shall remain adjourned until Friday.

The house committee on privileges and elections met this morning. The committee of Essex chairman and adjourned. It asked the house for power to meet when the house is sitting to investigate the petitions against the government trans-continental railway. Subsequently the necessary power was granted by the house.

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PARIS, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the Press from Florence, Italy, quotes Count Marshal Dolgorouky, in reference to the czar's projected visit to Italy, as saying it was postponed because of the Italian Socialist movement, wherein Russian agitators, adding that the czar will visit King Victor Emmanuel at a city where he will not be molested by Nihilists.

PISA, Italy, Oct. 13.—Prince Dolgorouky, grand marshal of the Russian court, who arrived here today, presented an autograph letter from the czar to King Victor Emmanuel today, wherein the former expressed his regret at being obliged to delay his visit to Rome.

The news of the postponement of the czar's visit has created a bad impression, as it is regarded as a reflection on Italy's ability to safeguard his majesty against Socialist demonstrations.

GERMANS AND CHAMBERLAIN.
 The Latter's Scheme Would Affect Many German Industries.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to impose a ten per cent duty on foreign manufactures would severely hit many important German industries, and, combined with colonial preference, could hardly fail to bring the extreme German protectionists to reason. The whole of German protection rests on a very weak foundation. The Agrarians only support industrial protection because they want the industrialists to support high grain duties, but if Count von Buelow is forced to lower the grain duties in order to conclude a commercial treaty with Russia the Conservatives might abandon the industrialists and join the free traders in reducing the duties on manufactures, by which agricultural machinery and labor would be cheapened. While the Agrarians and Conservatives are unfriendly to Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism they do not seem to be particularly hostile to the economic aspects of the scheme. Even Mr. Chamberlain's adversaries admit his splendid energy, contrasting it with the German method of letting politics slumber during parliamentary recess.

METALS AND STOCKS.
 LONDON, Oct. 13.—Lead 211.
 NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Bar silver, 64.
 NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Amalgamated copper, 37; Canadian Pacific, 118 3/4.

SOLDIERS OF RUSSIA

Fifty Thousand Are Now on Their Way to the Far East.

But Reports Say That the Trouble Will Be Amicably Settled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.—The foreign office says it has no official confirmation of the reported disembarkation of Japanese troops at Ma-Sam-Pho.

Regarding Manchuria, the foreign office states that the question is at present closed. The existing situation there is the fault of the Chinese, Japanese and British. If China desires to re-open the negotiations and accept certain conditions the situation could still be changed, as Russia is not rooted to the soil and could leave if she liked.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—At the cabinet meeting today Secretary of State Hay spoke of information he had received as to the situation in the far east, and it was his opinion that there was no immediate indication of hostilities between Russia and Japan. He intimated that negotiations are in progress between the two countries which seem likely to result favorably for peace.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Count Inouye, the Japanese minister, says everything in the dispute between Japan and Russia will be settled amicably.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.—Russia is now transporting 50,000 troops, nurses, physicians and hospital supplies to the far east. The present strength of the Russian army there is reliably reported to be 285,000 men. Officers detailed for duty in the orient have been forbidden to take their wives.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The foreign office says no secret agreement exists between Russia and Germany relative to eastern Asia, and that the only agreement which Germany has is that of 1900 with Great Britain. The correspondence respecting this agreement has been fully published.

ROME, Oct. 13.—Instructions have been cabled to the commander of the protected cruiser Puglia, which is on her way from Callao to San Francisco, to join the Italian far eastern squadron, which now consists of three cruisers. The commander of the squadron has received instructions to protect Italian interests in China in the event of a Russo-Japanese war.

The sympathy of the majority of Italians appears to be with Japan.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.
 The American Association in a Good Way Financially.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Commercial Travellers' association of America met in convention yesterday. The disposal of the property of this city was discussed, and another meeting will be held here November 15th to decide the question. The association is now on a firm financial basis, having the property on South Mountain free from indebtedness, besides over \$4,000 in its treasury.

BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL

Commissioners Require More Time to Reach a Verdict.

Lord Alverstone and Mr. Aylesworth Discredit Reports.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—In reference to the dispatch of yesterday that Lord Alverstone was to decide against Canada in connection with the Alaskan boundary case, Sir Wilfrid Laurier read in the house the following telegram:

"London, Oct. 13.—Laurier, Ottawa. There is not the slightest foundation for the statement attributed to me in Reuter's telegram from Ottawa, dated October 12, as to a question in the house of commons on the date. It has no commodity of any kind or to any diplomatic or colonial officials or to any person respecting the case. Report is absolutely false. (Signed) 'ALVERSTONE'."

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Alaskan boundary commission has adjourned until tomorrow without reaching a decision.

Nothing was given out regarding the deliberations, and apparently nothing will be issued today.

Mr. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioner, in relation to the question in the Dominion parliament yesterday on the subject of an interview with him today made the following statement to the Associated Press:

"Being asked a few days ago whether there was any likelihood that the decision of the tribunal would be influenced by diplomatic considerations, Mr. Aylesworth replied, speaking for himself, that he certainly would never consent to give away a single inch of territory he believed to be British."

The Canadian story created some concern. It appears certain that neither Mr. Aylesworth nor Sir Louis Jette, another of the Canadian commissioners, has the slightest intention of agreeing to the American arguments, and Lord Alverstone's attitude is still absolutely a matter of speculation. Though the Americans still have no reason to diminish their feeling of hopefulness that some agreement will be reached, this feeling is largely based on the strength of Lord Alverstone's interpellations during the arguments.

The members, counsel and attaches of the Alaskan boundary tribunal were entertained by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Marcus Samuel, at a banquet at the Mansion house tonight. Attorney General Finlay and Sir Edward Carson were not able to be present, but most of the others associated with the case were guests. It was a memorable occasion, attended by all the ancient customs, city liveries, and gorgeously appointed footmen. The Lord Mayor proposed the health of President Roosevelt, while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Then his lordship proposed the toast of the Alaskan boundary tribunal.

He declared that the present method of the submission to a tribunal of a dancing dispute between two great nations would be a lasting lesson of peace to the world.

Lord Chief Justice Alverstone in reply, after referring to the death of Sir Michael Herbert, said that though the tribunal was not an illustration of arbitration, it was an honest and patriotic attempt to solve by mutual discussion subjects which might become serious. I have no fault to find with anything that has been said and done. We have proceeded with great unanimity, and I only wish that those who do not understand the methods of the tribunal would abstain from attributing motives to its members which do not exist."

This open reference to Canadian criticism of Lord Alverstone's supposed pre-disposition toward the American case caused no little satisfaction. It was followed by Lord Alverstone somewhat passionately declaring that in a long public career he had never objected to criticism after he had taken a certain course of action, but he did bitterly resent criticism before hand.

Secretary Root followed with a brilliant speech. Amid intense silence he depicted Sir Michael Herbert's sweet reasonableness, and the loss sustained by both nations by the ambassador's death.

"Some thought," continued Mr. Root, "that the Americans and Canadians came to London because Alaska was a wonderland of claimants, but the greatest object lesson of the proceeding was such trust in Great Britain that she was willing to meet and discuss a question vital to her, not in a neutral capital but in a capital belonging to one of the parties to the controversy. Nothing could more emphasize the absolute confidence of all parties in the good faith, generous hospitality and fair play of the English people."

In a humorous way Mr. Root referred to the fiscal controversy, saying: "Nothing could be more delightful to us than to find our country simultaneously upheld as the best example of free trade and of, too, the success of protection."

Referring to the tribunal, the speaker said: "I am sure that the utmost open-mindedness prevails with a strong desire that a just and fair conclusion shall be reached." Sir Louis Jette echoed the sentiments expressed by Mr. Root on behalf of Canada, and Senator Lodge declared that the rapidity of the proceedings was a lesson to all nations who avoided such a pacific method of settlement on the ground of prolonged procedure.

Messrs. Dickinson and Robinson responded on behalf of America and Canada respectively, and Ambassador Choate proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Samuel.

THE STOCK MARKET

Business has been slow and changes of quotations very few on the local exchange during the week. Rambler-Cariboo took an upward turn and Payne was also a shade stronger, but otherwise there was no movement worthy of note.

Symbol	asked	Bid
American Boy...	4 1/4	4 1/4
Ben Hur	4	2
Black Tail	3 1/2	3 1/2
Canadian G. F. ...	4	3 1/2
Cariboo McKin. (ex-d) ..	8	7 1/2
Centre Star	22	20
Fairview	4	3
Fisher Maiden	3 1/2	3
Giant	2 1/2	1 3/4
Granby Consolidated ..	\$4 50	\$3 75
Morning Glory	1 1/2	1
Mountain Lion	10 1/2	9
North Star	14	12 1/2
Payne	34	32
Quip	17	16
Rambler-Cariboo	36	33
Ran Pol	2 1/2	2 1/4
Sullivan	5 1/2	4
Tom Thumb	2	1 1/2
War Eagle	5 1/2	4
Waterloo	1 1/2	1
White Bear (as. paid) ..	4	3 1/4

SALES.
 Payne, 1000, 131-2; Fisher Maiden, 2500, 81-4. Total, 3500.
 Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 331-4; White Bear, 2000, 33-4. Total, 3000.
 Rambler-Cariboo, 500, 24; Centre Star, 1000, 202-4. Total, 1500.

BRITT CANNOT FIGHT.
 SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The Britt-Sieger contest for the lightweight championship of the world, which was scheduled to take place on Friday night, is off. Britt having sprained his ankle yesterday while boxing. There is talk of substituting Eddie Hanlon for Britt, but this is unlikely.

YOU WILL MAKE MONEY IF YOU ADVERTISE IN THE ROSSLAND MINER.

THE MINING RECORD

Substantial Advancement in Rossland Concentration Is Accomplished. Other Progress.

Ore shipments from the Kootenay camp for the week ending last are lower than usual. An accident at the sampler at the Northport prevented the unloading of 100 tons promptly, with the result that yard became congested, followed by a natural shortage of cars at this point of the line. At one juncture of the week no fewer than forty of the eighty cars in use between Rossland and Northport were with ore awaiting unloading. Shipments are naturally curtailed proportionally, but next week will see normal tonnage restored. The Josie mine had its troubles. The el Plate compressor was closed owing to a mishap, and the mine was closed for a few days. These factors are responsible for reduction in the week's shipment. Otherwise matters proceeded as usual at the big mines of the district.

A feature of interest was the announcement that the Kootenay is to resume shipments to the Northport smelter. It understood the course of the work that has steadily under way at the mine some time a considerable tonnage payable ore has been accumulated and the management is anxious to clear the ore bins. It is not clear whether this is the result of a change in the contract, or whether these factors are responsible for reduction in the week's shipment. Otherwise matters proceeded as usual at the big mines of the district.

Work at the concentrators has been under way actively. The L. J. mine is practically completed, requiring finishing touches here and there and a few days' running "true up" the heavy machinery. Side of the plant has already been through this process and is in operation. The tailings from this process are being dumped on the tramway, and the nature of the discharge to the passery that extraction is at last accomplished in the Golden City. Within the next week the entire work will be steady operation on the various pits contemplated in connection with the several grades of ore which desired to treat with the plant. In course of this series of experiments some points of importance will be determined that could not be established on the smaller scale in previous operations, namely, the question of the men in charge of the concentrators in respect to the fineness which the ore should be crushed secure best results.

At the Rossland Power company mill site on the Columbia river activity has been displayed. A sufficient number of men are engaged, and sufficient material has been ordered so that the crew is likely to be increased to 150 or more. Little difficulty has been experienced in securing a sufficient number of men in view of the paucity of skilled labor available in other directions. The entire work is being conducted in connection with the several grades of ore which desired to treat with the plant. In course of this series of experiments some points of importance will be determined that could not be established on the smaller scale in previous operations, namely, the question of the men in charge of the concentrators in respect to the fineness which the ore should be crushed secure best results.

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THE OUTPUT.
 Shipments from the Rossland for the week ending October 17th for the year to date are as follows:

Company	Week
Centre Star	1501
War Eagle	1501
Le Roi No. 2	1501
Le Roi No. 3	1501
Le Roi No. 4	1501
Le Roi No. 5	1501
Le Roi No. 6	1501
Le Roi No. 7	1501
Le Roi No. 8	1501
Le Roi No. 9	1501
Le Roi No. 10	1501
Le Roi No. 11	1501
Le Roi No. 12	1501
Le Roi No. 13	1501
Le Roi No. 14	1501
Le Roi No. 15	1501
Le Roi No. 16	1501
Le Roi No. 17	1501
Le Roi No. 18	1501
Le Roi No. 19	1501
Le Roi No. 20	1501
Le Roi No. 21	1501
Le Roi No. 22	1501
Le Roi No. 23	1501
Le Roi No. 24	1501
Le Roi No. 25	1501
Le Roi No. 26	1501
Le Roi No. 27	1501
Le Roi No. 28	1501
Le Roi No. 29	1501
Le Roi No. 30	1501
Le Roi No. 31	1501
Le Roi No. 32	1501
Le Roi No. 33	1501
Le Roi No. 34	1501
Le Roi No. 35	1501
Le Roi No. 36	1501
Le Roi No. 37	1501
Le Roi No. 38	1501
Le Roi No. 39	1501
Le Roi No. 40	1501
Le Roi No. 41	1501
Le Roi No. 42	1501
Le Roi No. 43	1501
Le Roi No. 44	1501
Le Roi No. 45	1501
Le Roi No. 46	1501
Le Roi No. 47	1501
Le Roi No. 48	1501
Le Roi No. 49	1501
Le Roi No. 50	1501
Le Roi No. 51	1501
Le Roi No. 52	1501
Le Roi No. 53	1501
Le Roi No. 54	1501
Le Roi No. 55	1501
Le Roi No. 56	1501
Le Roi No. 57	1501
Le Roi No. 58	1501
Le Roi No. 59	1501
Le Roi No. 60	1501
Le Roi No. 61	1501
Le Roi No. 62	1501
Le Roi No. 63	1501
Le Roi No. 64	1501
Le Roi No. 65	1501
Le Roi No. 66	1501
Le Roi No. 67	1501
Le Roi No. 68	1501
Le Roi No. 69	1501
Le Roi No. 70	1501
Le Roi No. 71	1501
Le Roi No. 72	1501
Le Roi No. 73	1501
Le Roi No. 74	1501
Le Roi No. 75	1501
Le Roi No. 76	1501
Le Roi No. 77	1501
Le Roi No. 78	1501
Le Roi No. 79	1501
Le Roi No. 80	1501
Le Roi No. 81	1501
Le Roi No. 82	1501
Le Roi No. 83	1501
Le Roi No. 84	1501
Le Roi No. 85	1501
Le Roi No. 86	1501
Le Roi No. 87	1501
Le Roi No. 88	1501
Le Roi No. 89	1501
Le Roi No. 90	1501
Le Roi No. 91	1501
Le Roi No. 92	1501
Le Roi No. 93	1501
Le Roi No. 94	1501
Le Roi No. 95	1501
Le Roi No. 96	1501
Le Roi No. 97	1501
Le Roi No. 98	1501
Le Roi No. 99	1501
Le Roi No. 100	1501

Totals... ..\$576

AMONG THE MINES.
 KOOTENAY.—The Kootenay is again to the fore in the public eye this week for reason of the increased activity at the mine during the week. The force has been increased to strength maintained at the mine when shipping operations were suspended.

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