

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

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ASTER
L. Burch, the new pastor of the new church, will arrive in the Winnipeg in time to take the on Easter Sunday.

INDIA
A dispatch has been advanced to pro- the Man From India" here by performers. The suggestion was well received, but it is prob- action will be postponed for weeks.

RECORD
return—Shipped during month 15,830 tons of containing 4900 ozs. of gold, 23,214 silver, 526,000 pounds of copper to estimate profit, ore to be yet."

ARROW LAKES
Blonde has been bought at by McMillan & Co., the lum- for use on the Arrow Lakes. She loaded on two flat cars at Van and will be thus conveyed to her of action.

TRANSFERRED
American mails for Nelson and north are being transferred here to the block on the Nelson & Leppard road. The work of the postal officials was materially in- thereby.

STORAGE PLANT
Bros. are preparing for the season by the commencement construction of a cold storage for their big store between the dry and grocery departments. The will be fitted with the most arrangements for ventilation equal anything of the kind in town.

UMBO
A dispatch confirms the nt made recently in The Miner the Jumbo company's intention to work on its property and to e. The Spokane message says mine will start shipments at y date, a considerable body of de gold ore having been block- prior to the closing of the y.

IS HERE
spring thaw is here with a nce, as pedestrians discover passing the corner of Columbia and Washington street, where is running an inch deep over a of the sidewalk and increasing ame. The robins have been ng about the city for a couple of h altogether the outlook for ad thawing weather is assured.

AND HALF
fire department is halting be- winter and spring in respect to aratus. The chemical wagon is ners still, while the hose wagon en placed on wheels for the y. In the central portion of the heels alone are practicable, but w is still deep in various rec- sections and a wheeled vehicle promptly sink to the hub- necessity of keeping one of fits in shape to reach the out- districts.

FOR FLOWERS
Smith, well known here as a r, states that the season for g flowers is almost at hand. For planting he recommends asters, nasturtiums, verbenas, petunias liches, the latter a climber. All do excellently in Rossland and depended upon to produce bloom- ily planted and cared for. Sweet ay be set out immediately, as oes not affect them. The present a good time to set out roses.

ON AMATEURS
Nelson amateur performers who ed "Sweet Land" in the City on the 17th inst. have under- ment the presentation of "one of the Frohman produc- that scored a big success when t out. Mrs. William Davis will harge of the production which e a guarantee of its success. Being presented at Nelson, the will come to Rossland to strate to Rosslanders that the City does not possess a corner atical talent.

SPRING AILMENTS.
lood Needs Attention at This on—Purgatives Should be Avoided.

ng is the season when your blood toning up. In the spring you have new blood, just as the trees ave new sap. With new blood ill feel sprightly, happy and y. Many people take purgatives spring, but this is a serious mis- the tendency of all purgatives urther weaken the system. The d only sure way to get new blood w strength is to take Dr. Wil- Pink Pills. They actually make rich, red blood—they are the at spring tonic in the world. Dr. ns' Pink Pills speedily banish ailments. Miss Belle Cohon, Rock Mills, N. S., says: "I have Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a splen- medicine. It was very much wn; the least exertion exhausted d had a constant feeling of lan- and sluggishness. My appetit- and my sleep at night was ed and restless. After I began of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills there speedy change for the better, and aking a few boxes I felt stronger e had done for years."

can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my dealer in medicine, or by mail, at 50 cents a box, or six for \$2.50, by writing direct to the Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, to not let any dealer persuade e take a substitute. Substitutes cured anyone—the genuine pills cured hundreds of thousands in ts of the world.

aw G. Ray and Fred Holt, well miners, left yesterday for Butte

PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Renewal of the Coke Supply Means More Mine Activity.

Other Circumstances That Promise Well For the Camp.

The feature of the week remains the ore discovery in the lower workings of the Le Roi. It is much too soon to expect a pronouncement from the management as to the magnitude of the strike, but an intimation has been given that the outlook is excellent. When the ore was originally encountered it was believed to be the downward extension of the Kootenay stop, but the work since accomplished seems to point to its being the dip of the main stop, an important feature in the direction of enhancing its value.

The probable course of the White Bear in commencing to ship at an early date is of interest locally. It is announced also that the Giant mine will commence sending ore to Trail as soon as the wagon road is in shape for teaming.

The management of the Spitzee company is securing figures on mechanical plant, and the machinery for the Le Roi No. 3 concentrator has been shipped from England, all of which is of interest locally.

Shipments last week were somewhat below the normal average, but an advance may be expected in point of tonnage as soon as the coke shortage is relieved by the shipments from East Kootenay commencing tomorrow.

THE OUTPUT.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending April 4th and for the year to date are as follows:

Week.	Year.
Le Roi	2605 52,011
Centre Star	1885 20,796
War Eagle	1050 14,466
Giant	100 435
Kootenay	100 2,150
Le Roi No. 2	700 6,150
Homestake	90 90
Totals	6140 96,186

LE ROI.—For reasons referred to in the foregoing, the Le Roi has naturally been the centre of attraction among the mines of the Rossland district this week.

The information available with respect to the discovery of ore in the lower levels is naturally restricted, and some weeks may be expected to elapse before the management commits itself in any important degree as to the magnitude of the ore discovery. Meantime the details to hand are of a very satisfactory nature and well calculated to encourage those who have always maintained confidence in the future of the big mine of the camp. The operations at the mine during the week have been along the usual lines, and no material alteration is expected at once. It is on the cards, of course, that in the comparatively near future the output of the mine will be substantially increased, but this is dependent upon coke supplies on a scale sufficient to reduce the ore reserves at the smelter. Incidentally it may be stated that the 600,000 ton ore reserve referred to in an exchange as existing at the Northport smelter is ridiculous and probably a misprint for 60,000. The actual tonnage at the smelter is in the neighborhood of 80,000 tons.

WHITE BEAR.—The White Bear is again to the fore in view of probable shipments at a comparatively early date, governed in no small measure by weather conditions and the ability of the company to sell its product to either of the smelters, which are not now in the market because of the coke shortage. This shortage is to be wiped out as the result of the labor trouble being settled in East Kootenay, and with the restoration should come enhanced output. Meantime the development on the 900 foot level is being pushed ahead steadily.

KOOTENAY.—The week has seen steady advancement at the Kootenay and some increases in the crew, which now numbers slightly over forty. Ore is being broken from the stopes and placed in the bins and on the dumps for future use. The opening of the stopes is being continued and exhaustive sampling done.

LE ROI NO. 2.—At the Josie and No. 1 mines the usual program has been followed. In the lower levels development is proceeding steadily with good results. It is expected that the surveys for the concentrator site will be followed shortly by the commencement of the excavations for the mill. It is understood that the machinery has been shipped from the English manufacturers, and that it will arrive here before the end of the present month.

WAR EAGLE.—The usual work has been carried ahead in the mine without interruptions of moment. It may be expected that the shipments will be increased at an early date as the result of the Trail smelter's improved position and its ability to accept second class ore in quantities as soon as the balance of copper furnaces are blown in.

CENTRE STAR.—No development of importance is reported from the mine during the week. The same conditions in respect to second class ore shipments to Trail apply as in the case of the War Eagle. The milling plant at Silica is operating actively, and the

WHITE BEAR TO SHIP

Interesting Report as to Shipping at Early Date.

Mill Site for the Mine Said to Have Been Surveyed.

Shipment of ore from the White Bear will be one of the developments of the next few days, according to an intimation of the company's intentions. In addition it is stated that the question of milling is now a live issue with the company, and that the preliminary steps have already been taken in the direction of having a survey made of a mill site adjacent to the headworks.

When shipments are started within the next ten days or two weeks, a considerable amount of ore will be available on the dumps. The product has been extracted in the regular course of development, especially on the 900 level, and it is understood that on the start at least the mine would confine operations to ore taken out in this way. The statement is made that a large tonnage of ore is available for shipment at once, and that the company would realize a good profit therefrom. Much of the ore now ready for shipment will not average over \$30, and the whole amount probably runs in the neighborhood of this figure. The mining costs of the tonnage now extracted have, however, been charged to development, so that the only costs to be incurred in marketing the product would be those of hauling to the railroad, freight to Northport or Trail and treatment charges, which would not exceed \$6.50 under ordinary circumstances. On \$10 ore, against which no mining costs have been charged, this would leave a good margin of profit and provide the property with an important revenue where none has been had heretofore. The ore might as well be realized upon as left on the dumps, and the statement is made that the company has decided upon this course, and only awaits an improvement in the condition of the wagon road to the railroad to put the decision into effect.

CABLED REPORTS.

Good Results Reported From Ymir and Velvet.

The London Financial Times has the following:
Velvet, Rossland.—The manager cables: "Have received the following returns from smelters, namely, 236 tons first class ore yielded 295 ounces gold, 18,100 ounces copper. Net returns from smelters \$4570, or an average of \$4 per ton."
Ymir.—Cablegram from the company's representative at Ymir: "Level No. 5 west has been extended 25 feet. The ore in the drift has improved. Assays now average \$10.25 (lead) per ton of 2000 pounds; width eight feet."

JUST LIKE A KING

HOW A FORMER NELSON BOY RULES AN IMPORTANT DISTRICT.

CAPTAIN BEER AND HIS KINGDOM IN THE LAND OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A returned South African volunteer gives an interesting outline of the sublime heights attained by a former Nelson boy now holding a commission in the South African Constabulary. The officer in question is Captain George S. Beer, formerly in command of the Nelson company of the R. M. R. and captain in the S. A. C. since 1900, who was gazetted to a squadron in recognition of his excellent services as recruiting officer for various contingents in the Kootenays.

"Captain Beer is stationed at Dreyburg," said the volunteer, "and to say he is 'it' scarcely conveys the proper impression of his position in the town and district; he is district commandant as well. Everything in Dreyburg and vicinity revolves around Captain Beer. He lives in the best house, has the largest retinue of Kaffir servants, all the troopers he wants to use as grooms, etc., and is the government to all intents and purposes. Martial law exists, and everything is done by permits—the only man in the district qualified to issue a permit is Captain Beer, consequently everything comes to him. All the civilians touch their hats to him and the military salute with profound respect, which is acknowledged with the briefest inclination of finger to cap. Captain Beer wears the khaki uniform of his rank, but he is a splendid looking soldier and looks the part to perfection. Moreover, he is the social king-pin of the town and district. No entertainment or function is within the social pale unless announced under the distinguished patronage of Captain George S. Beer. The proposition would strike the average Canadian as smacking of comic opera, but it is genuine and the rational result of conditions and the nature of the people. The government of South Africa, or rather of the conquered provinces, is paternal to a degree, and Captain Beer is the 'Father of his people' in a realistic sense."

"At the end of his three-year term of service Captain Beer will undoubtedly receive his majority and enhanced authority, as he is generally regarded as an exceedingly useful and successful officer."

A JAP STEAMSHIP.

VICTORIA, April 7.—The steamer Aki Maru, 6900 tons, which is the largest vessel flying the mercantile flag of Japan, arrived tonight on her maiden voyage from the Orient. The new liner, which was launched at Nagasaki in January for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, had an uneventful voyage.

INTERESTING LIBERAL MOVE

Proposed to Consolidate Liberal Associations of Interior.

Rossland Association Now Taking Initiative in Movement.

A Liberal association to embrace the individual associations within the Kootenays and Boundary is the project mooted by the Rossland Liberal Association, and steps are to be taken forthwith to institute the new organization. In the opinion of Liberals this is one of the most important movements in the history of Liberalism in British Columbia, and the successful institution of the proposed Kootenay-Boundary association is expected to wield a powerful influence in provincial party politics.

At a recent meeting of the local association a resolution was carried favoring a meeting of representatives of the various Liberal associations for the purpose of considering the formation of a general association embracing Greenwood, Grand Forks, Slovan, Ymir, Nelson, Rossland, Kaslo, Columbia, Cranbrook and Fernie districts. The executive of the local association has completed the preliminary arrangements with a view to interesting the associations in the ridings specified, and it may be expected that action of some description will be forthcoming at a comparatively early date.

THE MOVEMENT EMANATES FROM THE FACT THAT LIBERALS THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR HAVE IN THE PAST FAILED TO WIELD AN INFLUENCE IN THE COUNCILS OF THE PARTY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF FACILITIES FOR BRINGING ABOUT COERCED ACTION IN SECTIONS WHERE INTERESTS ARE PRACTICALLY CONFINED TO MINING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES, AS IS THE CASE THROUGHOUT THE KOOTENAYS AND THE BOUNDARY.

Liberals feel that dissension in the provincial party might easily be eliminated if a really strong organization was effected in the interior for the purpose of holding the balance of power in the provincial Liberal party, thereby putting an end to the petty dissension that has distracted the party and prevented the accomplishment of ends that are deemed to be in the interests of Liberalism and the province.

It is distinctly pointed out that the proposed interior organization is not intended to encroach in any way on the prerogatives of the provincial association, nor is it intended in any unfriendly spirit toward the coast organizations. The contention is raised that the coast associations will naturally encourage and assist in the promotion of an institution that will have the effect of consolidating the interests of Liberals in the interior and being to the assistance of the party as a whole in British Columbia, the undivided support of all the interior organizations that have, in the past, acted without cohesion.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT

SCHOOL BOARD FINDS ITS ESTIMATES CUT WITHOUT PERMISSION.

The city council has cut the estimates for public schools to the tune of \$1200. The civic estimates for the current year provide for expenditures of \$63,000 in round figures, with receipts to balance. The school trustees are informed that their appropriation appears in the civic estimates, which have not been made public, at \$1200 less than their estimate and are in somewhat of a quandary as to the result.

The School Act provides that the duties of the school board in respect to finances are to determine upon the sum required to operate the schools under their jurisdiction and then to call upon the city council for the amount; under the usual interpretation of the act it is obligatory for the council to supply the funds asked of them for school purposes.

The school board put in its estimates and was requested to reduce the figures by the council. The trustees replied that they had carefully considered every item and could find no spot to apply the pruning knife without reducing the efficiency of the schools, which is repugnant to trustees and citizens alike. Now the board has been informed that the city fathers have cut their appropriation about 10 per cent, and when the fact is brought up in tangible form at the trustees' meeting, a decidedly warm discussion is expected.

The schools close tomorrow night for the Easter holidays. All the male teachers propose taking in the Revelstoke convention, and it is probable that one or two of the ladies will also attend. The trustees passed a resolution pointing out the advantage to teachers and pupils that accrues through the attendance of members of the staff at teachers' conventions, but the statement is made that most of the ladies on the staff purpose ignoring the broad hint conveyed in the trustees' resolution, copies of which were sent to all the teachers.

In the case of teachers attending the convention, their classes will not resume until the 20th inst. All teachers not attending the Revelstoke gathering are required by the board to report for duty on Tuesday morning, and their classes will proceed as usual.

ASK FOR LOWER BILLS

Council Finds Out How Lighting Costs Are Figured.

Other Matters of Interest Before City Fathers.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Light matters came up at the city council last night. The grave and reverend city fathers did not waste time in frivolous discussions, as might be inferred from this—street and city lighting was mooted on the strength of two communications on the subject. In one of the "star chamber" sessions, when the aldermen were seeking for expenditure to prune down, someone thought of the city lighting, and the company supplying the light was requested to reduce its bill.

Last night Lorne A. Campbell, managing director of the Rossland Water & Light company, replied to the queries from the council. In respect to incandescent lamps, Mr. Campbell informed the council that the city was now using 58 sixteen c. p. lamps at a charge of 30 cents per month. Observations had been taken by the company during the week ending April 8th, and it was found that over two-thirds of these lamps burned all night. Mr. Campbell considered the charge exceedingly low for all night lighting, but expressed his willingness to discuss the question further with a possibility of a reduction if the council could arrange to switch off lamps when not in actual use.

Respecting the arc light service, Mr. Campbell expressed regret that his company could not grant a reduction. His reason for this decision was set forth as follows: "In looking over our operating expenses in connection with the arc lamps we find that it actually costs \$104.55 per month for the maintenance of the 27 arc lamps. This is made up of labor trimming the lamps, labor for patrolling lamps, breakages and carbons. The power consumed by these arc lamps is 27 h. p. and we are merely receiving for power for the operating of arc lamps at the rate of 4 cents per h. p. per annum. In other words you are receiving power for the operating of arc lamps at the same rate as we supply it to our large customers who use from 800 to 1000 h. p."

CENTRE STAR DEEPS

ACTUAL FACTS ABOUT REPORTED IMPORTANT ORE STRIKE.

NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT OCCURRENCE—HAPPENS QUITE FREQUENTLY.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)
A report was in circulation yesterday to the effect that an important strike of ore had been encountered in the deep workings of the Centre Star mine. Following so closely on the similar discovery at the Le Roi, much interest is attached to the statement. The matter was taken up with Edmund B. Kirby, general manager of the Centre Star, who deprecated the report in so far as it tended to sensationalism.

Mr. Kirby said: "You may state that the breast of the crosscut on the sixth level east is moving in pay ore. We do not regard this as extraordinary in view of the fact that the workings on the ore bodies will frequently run into paystreaks and then alternate to millstone ore. This occurs often, and it is seldom that the fact leaks out and assumes the magnitude of a 'strike.' Our policy is not to divulge information of this nature, but we do not wish the report in circulation to attain proportions that may have a serious after-effect. Weeks of work will be required before present conditions could be restored as extraordinary, and in the meantime we regard the situation as an ordinary incident in the operation of the Centre Star such as is encountered from time to time. I desire to point this out so that the facts may not be exaggerated."

It will be noted that in the foregoing Mr. Kirby takes a stand in respect to the strike reported from the Centre Star similar to that adopted by the general manager of the Le Roi. That both gentlemen should be so conservative with respect to ore discoveries is a significant sign of the times. It indicates that the time has passed when minor matters enter into the interior economy of the big mining companies of Rossland; in fact, that the mining companies most vitally interested have set their faces resolutely against the "boom" idea. Of course, it is generally understood that the Golden City has reached the stage where its standing in the mining world depends upon its active accomplishment of deeds, and the big mines are responsible for this adoption of the definite business basis of things.

Incidentally, it is gratifying to citizens that high grade ore has been located within a fortnight on the deep levels of the two most important mines in the camp.

E. A. Roif left last night for Edmonton, where he will probably remain for a considerable period in connection with the lumber business.

WELL ATTENDED.

Public Reading Room Fulfilling Useful Function.
The free reading room recently established by the Board of St. George is fulfilling a useful mission. It is patronized daily by a considerable number of men seeking a few hours' relaxation, the papers and magazines on file are well thumbed, indicating constant use. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon twelve were in attendance, four deeply interested in checkers, and the balance occupied about the reading room. During the evenings there are constantly about a score of people in the rooms. Frank Boyd, of the fire department is now curator of the rooms.

STRATTON WILL CONTEST.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 7.—A compromise has been agreed to by both sides of the litigation to break the will of the late W. S. Stratton. By its terms I Harry Stratton, who is contesting the will, receives \$350,000. The sum includes the \$50,000 bequest given him in the will by his father. Stratton must also pay his attorneys and all costs connected with the litigation out of the \$350,000.

Judge Orr took the matter under advisement, stating that he would render his opinion at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Should the petition be granted, the order will be issued at once and the case now on trial in the district court before Judge Seeds will be terminated by the court instructing the jury to return a verdict in favor of the proponents of the will.

The court costs will reach \$2000 and the amount of cash Stratton will receive after paying his lawyers will be \$122,000, as it is understood that the fees of his attorneys aggregate half the amount received. Young Stratton expresses himself as very well pleased at the outcome.

ROSSLAND MEN INTERESTED IN ASSAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The last issue of the British Columbia Gazette contains the appointment of Dr. Walter Livingstone Coulthard of Rossland to be a coroner for the province. The appointment took effect February 7, when Dr. Coulthard executed the oath of office.

The assayers of the province are moving the Benevolent Societies Act. The corporate name of the society is to be the "British Columbia Institute of Assayers" and its objects the study and promotion of metallurgical chemistry and assaying.

The number of trustees who will manage the society will be seven, and the names and addresses of the first trustees are: Herbert Carmichael of Victoria, J. Cuthbert Welch of Greenwood, Arthur A. Cole of Rossland, Thomas Kiddle of Ladysmith, W. F. Robertson of Victoria, S. G. Blaylock of Trail and A. L. McKillop of Nelson, and they shall hold office until the first general meeting of the society shall be held. The society will consist of honorary members, not exceeding twelve in number, and ordinary members.

The affairs of the society will be managed by a council consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and four ordinary members. Notice is given of a court of revision at Slovan City on May 18th.

The minister of mines announces that the portion of Yale district known as the Kettle River mining division shall be designated after May 1st as the Greenwood mining division.

Applications for certificates of improvements have been made for the following properties: Mountain Chief on Canyon creek, Arrow Lake division; A. x and A. x claim, Engaboo creek, Victoria mining division; Little Bantam on Mount Sicker, Victoria division; Starve-out in Skylark Camp, Kettle river district.

Timber licenses are applied for as follows: W. Allan in New Westminster district; J. G. Brown on Keystone mountain, J. J. Callahan on Nakwag & Slocan railroad; L. A. Campbell on Little Slocan Lake; C. C. Walker, Little Slocan river; J. S. Deschamps, Little Slocan river; R. Lamont, Little Slocan river; E. Duthie, Little Slocan river; Yale-Columbia Lumber company, McDonald lake, Upper Arrow lake.

Coal prospectors licenses have been applied for in the following names: Angus and James Cameron and W. Forrest, Flathead river country; J. M. Murray, J. F. Murray and D. J. J. Starwell, river near Lindley creek.

NEW FIREMAN.

The vacancy on the fire department was filled by the appointment of Thomas Sargent, manager of the Electric Messenger Service, who thinks that \$70 per month with free lodging, clothes, etc., is to be preferred to a messenger service that is not making money by the barrel. Nothing was said at council with respect to Sargent's qualifications for the position, but his knowledge of electric machinery weighed with the committee. Sargent has had no previous experience as a fireman, but is physically powerful and an expert electrician. The messenger service will be managed by another party after Sargent assumes his duties at the fire hall on Saturday morning.

A CEMENT WALK.

R. W. Grigor, supervising architect of the federal building, notified the council that the government was prepared to construct a cement walk around the new postoffice, but that it would be necessary for the corporation to fill in the section of the street under the present sidewalk. This was left to the board of works to deal with.

OTHER BUSINESS.

S. F. Parrish, general manager of the Le Roi company, notified the council of the receipt of his communication re water for concentrating, and stated that the subject was now under advisement by his company.

Some communications from the city solicitor were withheld. It is understood that one of these related to the arbitration in connection with Blue & Deschamps' claim against the corporation, and that the city will appoint an arbitrator in the matter prior to the 14th inst. in accordance with the law thereon.

The school trustees asked that teachers' salaries be paid on or before the 15th inst., as several of the teachers would be attending the Revelstoke convention and the salaries would be required. The request will be complied with.

Notice was given of a by-law to authorize the construction of the "Father Fat" memorial fountain. The by-law will be brought in at next council meeting.

The city engineer filed a plan of the proposed flume to drain the Third avenue swamp. The fire, water and light committee will deal with the matter.

The date for the completion of the assessment roll was extended to April 30th and for the return of the roll to the 28th inst.

William Valentine, Ph. D., left yesterday for Troy, N. Y., over the Canadian Pacific. Dr. Valentine is in charge of the refining department of the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, where extensive additions are planned.

THE HOUSE IS OPENED

Matters Set Forth in the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech.

The Provisions of the Promised Conciliation Measure.

VICTORIA, April 2.—The session of the legislature was opened today by the lieutenant-governor, Sir Henri Joly. The speech from the throne is as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I have much pleasure in welcoming you to the fourth session of the ninth legislature of British Columbia.

There is much cause for us to be thankful in the fact that his most gracious majesty King Edward VII has been fully restored to health, and I am pleased that my first minister had the honor of being present at his coronation.

Although some of the leading industries of the province have unfortunately been seriously hindered by reason of disputes between employers of labor and employees, the past year has been a fairly prosperous one. With a view to obviating and settling these industrial differences in future a conciliatory measure will be introduced.

I congratulate you on the fact that requires respecting settlement of this province are so largely on the increase, and also that, as a consequence of the movement of population to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which is rapidly filling up and developing that country, the demand for our lumber and fruit has greatly added to the prosperity of these industries and British Columbia.

Measures will be introduced for the purpose of dealing with lands in a manner that will tend to encourage immigration of farmers and fruit growers, and of satisfactorily adjusting existing liabilities for dyking against land in certain dyking districts.

Provision will be made by survey or reconnoissance for the more accurate delineation and better knowledge of districts available for settlement and development.

It is satisfactory to know that the outlook for railway construction in the province is promising, and I have pleasure in stating that bills will be submitted for the purpose of giving aid in that direction.

An act to amend the "assessment act" in order to improve the method of the collection of taxes will be submitted for your consideration.

Legislation will be introduced having in view the readjustment of the present system of taxation of metalliferous mines and to amend the "coal mines regulation act" in accordance with the recommendations of the commissioners appointed last year to investigate the causes of accident in coal mines, with a view to securing safety of operatives.

You will be asked to consider a measure for the adjustment of the claims of the pioneer settlers on the lands within the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway company land belt.

A bill is now before the house of commons of Canada, providing for the increase of the head tax on Chinese from \$100 to \$500, being in accordance with the recommendations made by the legislature and the representatives of this province, and I trust it will become law.

The acts of last session disallowed by the Dominion government will be submitted for re-enactment in the hope that the Dominion government may upon further consideration, recognize the wisdom of such legislation, and that the rights of the province may prevail.

Papers will be laid before you giving all information regarding the several important matters considered at the conference between the Dominion government and my first minister and attorney-general at Ottawa in February last. Carefully prepared estimates of revenue and expenditure will be submitted without delay.

by exacting from him several hundred dollars daily and by requiring him to pay his men double time for the period during which they are thrown out of work by his act. The men, on the other hand will suffer proportionate penalties if owing to a dispute they go out on strike without exhausting the machinery provided by the new bill for settling their troubles.

When a dispute arises an employer will appoint an arbitrator, the men will also appoint a representative and these two will select a third. In the event of either side refusing to act after five days' notice being given the other party may apply to the courts and a judge will appoint an arbitrator for the side which declined to take action, and the two thus chosen will select a third. This committee will have power to examine witnesses under oath, send for documents, etc., and to find on this evidence. If the parties to the dispute fail to accept the findings of the committee the matter will then be published all evidence in the Provincial Gazette, and allow the public to draw their own conclusions. Public sympathy may be relied upon to do the rest.

It is proposed that the expenses entailed by the work of these boards shall be borne by the government, on the principle doubtless that the trifling outlay thus involved will be small compared with the loss to the commerce of the country which a protracted stoppage of industrial or mining concerns would involve.

It is said to be the intention to introduce the measure within a very few days, possibly the beginning of the week, and thus, in event of its being endorsed by the house, at once providing means for the settlement of the trouble at Extension and Ladysmith. As the seat of the trouble is in a district with which the riding represented by the provincial secretary is intimately associated, it is reasonable to expect that he will father the proposed measure.

STRIKE IN HOLLAND

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT TRAFFIC VERY NEARLY BLOCKADED.

MILITARY FORCES ARE CALLED UPON TO PRESERVE ORDER.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.—At midnight a meeting of the workmen's committee proclaimed a general strike throughout Holland of all laborers engaged in transportation by land and water.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—A general strike of the railroad men was proclaimed this morning. The railroad stations are guarded by police and troops. The government is endeavoring to maintain the foreign mail service by troop-protected trains. The service on the Netherlands railroads is restricted. All business is at a standstill on the wharves, and the boats which arrived today could not be unloaded.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.—Few trains arrived or left this city during the evening. All the stations were closed at 10:30 and will remain under military guard during the night. Several street scuffles took place between police and mobs of roughs, several of whom were injured by sabre cuts. All was quiet, however, after 11 o'clock.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—The government is conferring with the committee of defence concerning the demands of the strikers. If the demands are rejected the men intend to extend the strike to the foreign railways and public organizations with which their union is connected.

ROTTERDAM, April 6.—Steamers in the regular service left this port as usual today, but the work of loading other vessels is at a standstill. One thousand troops from the southern garrison have been assigned to duty at Rotterdam, but owing to the interruption of the train service it is not known when they will arrive.

THE HAGUE, April 6.—Queen Wilhelmina, who is at Caerle Loo, has signified her intention to return to The Hague immediately if affairs of state arising from the strike situation require her presence here. The government hopes that the precautionary measures taken to deal with the strikers will suffice.

BASLE, Switzerland, April 6.—Two thousand five hundred masons and their assistants who are on strike here made a demonstration today and endeavored to prevent non-union workers from working. The police interfered, but were overwhelmed and stoned by the strikers, a number of the policemen being injured. The government has ordered a battalion of troops to be mobilized tomorrow morning to assist the police. Seven companies of soldiers are now picketing the city.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—It is stated that the queen of Holland has signed a decree calling out two additional classes of reserves on account of the strike, which now affects 5000 men.

THE KING AT LISBON.

LISBON, April 6.—The enthusiasm aroused by the visit of King Edward is increasing. A brilliant gala performance of the "Barber of Seville" was given at the opera house on Saturday night in honor of the royal visitor. The audience gave King Edward and King Carlos a great ovation. A state banquet was given tonight, at which 200 guests were present. A magnificent silver dinner service belonging to the Portuguese royal family was used on the occasion. It is stated that the king of Spain is coming here in May and that the German emperor will make a visit to Portugal in August.

THE CUBAN CONGRESS.

HAVANA, April 6.—Congress reassembled today and will probably continue in session for three extra months on account of the necessity for the enactment of many laws before all the departments of the government get thoroughly under way. A message from President Palma containing 12,000 words was read.

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS

Calculation of Probabilities for the Present Session.

Conditions on Which the Prior Government May Live.

VICTORIA, April 4.—While the house has been in session but a few hours, the expressions of opinion of the members have to some extent at least indicated the relative strength of government and opposition forces. Counting Neill, Houston, Martin, E. C. Smith and Gilmour as supporters of the administration, the cabinet has a small majority with which to transact business. But the support of each of the members mentioned is more or less limited. Neill and Smith are prepared to go a certain length in supporting the government, but there is a limit beyond which they will not go. The ministers recognize this, and as far as they are concerned they will endeavor to make the course of these members as easy as possible, by avoiding any legislation which is likely to cost them their support.

Neill could not support Lavish and grants, would Smith, and hence it is extremely probable that the Canadian Northern will be shelved for the present. Aid to railways is certainly hinted at in the speech from the throne, but this will be minor lines and not the big trunk roads contemplated last session.

There seems to be good reason to believe that the redistribution bill will be modified this session to cure some of the extraordinary features which crept into it last year. Alberni was one of the most glaring instances in point, and it is stated on good authority that this year the administration will feel very strongly on the subject last year, and he is not likely to follow the department in the course it has taken in this matter. It looks very much as if this question is the one upon which the opposition will concentrate its forces for attacking the government. Oliver of Delta will lead the attack.

THE COAL LANDS.

If Smith of South East Kootenay is disposed to transfer his allegiance he will find trouble confronting him early in the session, for already Capt. Tatlow has a notice on the order paper making inquiry re the coal and petroleum land reserve in Mr. Smith's riding. That member felt very strongly on the subject last year, and he is not likely to follow the department in the course it has taken in this matter. It looks very much as if this question is the one upon which the opposition will concentrate its forces for attacking the government. Oliver of Delta will lead the attack.

PARTY LINES.

One feature which will be a source of strength in a negative way to the government is the party line bogey. There can be no question that almost every member of the house is shaping his course not entirely with a view to present contingencies but rather with an eye to possible affiliations in the future. Liberals on both sides of the house are strikingly reticent in speaking of the man they will line up under when the Conservatives and Conservatives are doing the same. Such a state of affairs is fatal to party cohesion—that is to say the cohesion of the present parties, and it adds an element of distrust and suspicion which is paralyzing to business. Among the conservatives opinion is scattered very fairly among the premier and Messrs. Wilson and McBride. The Liberals seem united on no one, but at the same time many are strong in their repudiation of Joseph Martin. A considerable number of them would welcome the advent of Ralph Smith to the provincial arena.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Against five bills for which due notice had been given in advance of the session there are no fewer than 22 already on the list for this year.

British Columbia Northern and Mackenzie Railway—Seeks authority to build from Nasoga gulf or some other convenient point near the mouth of the Nias, to Dease lake, from which point the line is projected to fork in three one line reaching north to the provincial boundary, and one to Dawson, another to Telegraph Creek and a third to make an eastern connection at the territorial boundary.

Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railway—Applies for rights to build from Golden or vicinity, via Fete Jaune Cache and Giescome Portage, to Port Simpson, with authority to construct feeders not to exceed fifty miles in length, and also to build a branch to Barkerville.

A mono-rail company asks incorporation to operate railways upon the mono-rail principle throughout the province, with all usual supplemental privileges and powers.

Pacific Northern & Omineca railway requests an extension of time and for authority to increase its capital.

A company seeks incorporation and authority to construct and operate a line from Hazelton to northern boundary of the province at Teatin on the lake or the Skeena, Babine, Driftwood, Omineca and Findlay rivers to Peace river pass on Pine river, or both, and thence north to a connection at the provincial boundary, for branch line.

Westminster, Vancouver & Fraser Valley Railway Company.—To build from Vancouver to New Westminster and thence through Surrey, Matsqui, Sumas and Chilliwack to Chilliwack, and from some convenient point along the line to the mouth of the Fraser river.

Incorporation is asked for company to build and operate a line of railway from Burke Channel or Bentinck Arm, to the Pine river or Yellowhead pass, and thence to the provincial boundary,

and from the intersection of this railway with the 125th meridian, to some point on Burrard Inlet, with branch lines where necessary, not in any event exceeding 150 miles each in length.

Incorporation is sought for a railway from Fernie, via Elk and Wigwam rivers, Lodgepole creek and the Flathead river to the international boundary, and also from Fernie to a point 23 miles north of the mouth of Michel creek.

Incorporation and powers are sought for a company to construct a railway connecting New Westminster and Ladner or Port Guichon.

Incorporation for a company proposing to build from the mouth of Adams river, Vancouver Island, to Heate Channel, on the West Coast, with usual branch line powers.

Victoria & Esquimalt Telephone Company.—For authority to increase capital stock, and for other enlarged powers.

For the incorporation of a company represented by D. G. Macdonell, of Vancouver, to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines on the British Columbia Mainland.

Vernon & Nelson Telephone Co.—For amendment of its incorporation act.

For the incorporation of a railway company to build from Princeton to Quilchena, on Nicola lake, and thence to Kamloops, with all the usual supplemental powers.

For the incorporation of a company represented in the application by C. A. Bury, to connect Hardy Bay, on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, with Quatsino, on the western seaboard, and to transact steamdock, telegraph and other business.

To incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Kootenay.

To incorporate a company to build a line of railway from Kootenay Landing to the international boundary.

To incorporate a company to build from Flathead river to Elk, with the usual auxiliary powers.

To amend the incorporation act of the Kootenay Central railway.

To amend the charter of the Yale Northern Railway company.

To authorize the British American Dredging Co., Ltd., to appropriate and divert the waters of Pine creek, Atlin.

To amend the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Co.'s act.

VICTORIA, April 6.—The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Hayward and seconded by A. W. Smith this afternoon. McBride followed in a long speech, arraigning the government, to which Prior replied. Prior gave his opinion that it was desirable to do away with the 2 per cent tax for two years, but said the country was not ripe for it. He proposed to adjust it.

An Ottawa special says the government will likely appoint a commission to inquire into the strikes and labor troubles in British Columbia, on the lines suggested by Ralph Smith in the house a few days ago. The commission will in all probability commence an inquiry into the trouble at the Extension coal mines.

The large water jacket furnace at the Crofton smelter was blown in on Sunday.

The coal mines trouble on Vancouver island is extending to Cumberland. When the one thousand or more miners employed at the Extension mines voted to join the Western Federation of Miners, James Dunsinuir, the owner, closed the mines. On Sunday Mr. Baker, organizer of the Federation, who came to Ladysmith in consequence of that action, went to the Union mines and organized a branch of the federation there. About one hundred men have joined. These men will undoubtedly be discharged, as Mr. Dunsinuir is determined not to recognize the Federation. There are five hundred men employed there. If the other men join the Federation the mines will be closed down, as have those at Ladysmith.

George Estes, president of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, who came here to organize a strike of the British Columbia steamboat men in connection with the brotherhood's strike against the C. P. R., and who was charged in the police court with attempting to delay the mails by inciting the crews of the mail steamers to strike, was dismissed this afternoon.

The British ship Glenalvon arrived today 112 days from Liverpool with general cargo.

SPANISH TURBULENCE.

MADRID, April 6.—Slight disorders arising out of the student demonstration yesterday continued until midnight Saturday, since which time the city has been quiet. The prefect has issued a proclamation forbidding public gatherings. The lower quarters of the city are patrolled by mounted police.

The Elmore Process In British Columbia

(By H. Hayman Cludet, A. I. M. M.)

The Mining Record of August of last year contained a very interesting article on the concentration of ores by means of oil, written by Mr. H. E. T. Haultain, in which he gave an historical and descriptive account of the Elmore process. As interest on this subject is being keenly revived just now in this country through the Canadian Ore Concentration, Limited, who hold the patent rights for the process in Canada, having started a small testing works in Rossland, and as everyone concerned in low grade properties is expecting great things from this process, probably a short account of the experimental plant, together with a few details as to costs of working on the commercial scale may be of use to your readers.

In the experimental plant exactly the same operations take place as on the commercial scale, only without some of the appliances which make the latter automatic, but the method is identical, and if an ore will give good results on the small scale it is practically bound to do so on the large.

For convenience the process may be described in three stages:

1. The mixing of the pulp with oil during which operation the oil comes in contact with the mineral values and holds them in suspension.

2. The separation of the oil from the mineral in a centrifugal machine with a specially constructed solid basket.

3. The drying of the product from (2) in a second centrifugal machine with a perforated basket.

In the hand plant (1) the mixing is performed in a 3-ft. drum about 1-ft. deep which revolves vertically and has an opening in the front through which the sample in the form of pulp is poured in. The oil is then added in about the proportion of one-quarter to three-quarters the amount of sample taken, depending on the quantity of mineral therein. There are small baffle plates inside the drum which cause the mixture to get thoroughly agitated simply by turning the drum, slowly a few times by hand. When the oil has picked up enough mineral it is skimmed off the water and the tailings are run out through a plugged hole in the circumference of the drum. The tailings are allowed to settle and then are dried, weighed and assayed.

The separation of the oil which has been collected takes place in a small type of centrifugal machine which has a speed of 2000 revolutions per minute and is driven by an electric motor.

The drying is accomplished with the same machine by interchanging the solid basket for the perforated one, which has a cloth bag fitting inside and in which the concentrates are dried.

These are weighed and assayed, and both the actual recovery of values is obtained and also that by difference between the original sample and the tailings.

Having proved in the testing plant that any particular ore is thoroughly suitable to the treatment it must next be considered before going further, if the local conditions allow of the concentration being a commercial success, and it may be well to look into these conditions as they would affect the oil process.

It must be expected that the field for the Elmore process will be greatly on low grade properties, which will necessarily mean that everything must be designed and worked on the most economical lines, and while it is possible to treat at a profit certain ores which could not be worked by any other method the margin must not be cut too fine and it should be proved beforehand that there will be sufficient profit to allow for the fluctuations in the metal market and any other contingencies which are likely to crop up.

There should be sufficiency of water, a good site for the mill, allowing the pulp to flow from the battery to the oil plant by gravity, also suitable space for depositing tailings and a fairly accessible position for the transportation of stores and oil, and for shipment of the concentrates to smelter.

If water power is not available electricity should be used, if there is an installation anywhere near, as the power required is very small and a plant capable of handling 100 tons of ore per day could be very economically worked by arranging a few small motors to drive the different machines and in this way a lot of shafting and frame work for same could be dispensed with.

Let us now view the cost of buying and erecting an oil plant of 100 tons daily capacity, not going into the milling machinery or power:

1. Cost of 100 tons plant, which is approximately \$10,000.

2. Cost of freight of machinery to mine.

3. Cost of erection, including excavation for foundations, concrete, timbers for building, etc.

4. Cost of running and up-keep.

The first item to go into in detail is the cost of freight of machinery. At present this is made in England and the weight of a 100 ton plant is approximately 48 tons, the freight to Rossland being about \$48 per ton, including shipping and railway.

The cost of erecting will depend on the amount of blasting, if any, required in connection with the excavating on the site of plant, the amount of concrete to be put in, the price of labor and timber, and will vary at different places. The size of building required would be approximately 33 feet high by 35 feet long by 40 feet wide and should be built on the side of a hill in order that the least amount of foundation work will be required to arrange the plant so that the pulp and oil flow by gravity.

The last item, namely, cost of running plant, includes labor, supervision, loss of oil and royalty.

TEMPORARY

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April 9, 1902
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ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER
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TEMPORARY SUPPORT

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No Change Wanted Until After the Present Session.

VICTORIA, April 4.—E. C. Smith, member for South East Kootenay, gave an interview to your correspondent this morning which definitely fixes his position in the present house. He states positively that as the government is practically a new one he is not prepared to visit the sins of the former one on its head. He dislikes taking the position of an alleged independent member, but says Premier Prior has agreed to drop the Canadian Northern proposal, and he will support which Mr. Smith fought him strenuously last session. If Col. Prior therefore breaks faith with Victoria, he says, let Victoria reckon with him. He admits that he has already seen the government and received this assurance from Col. Prior.

In regard to the Southeast Kootenay land matter, Mr. Smith says he also has satisfactory assurances. He would rather see those lands go to individual prospectors than to the C. P. R., and the government has agreed that the latter will not get them. At the same time Mr. Smith prefers an arrangement whereby a strong syndicate would obtain a lease of the lands and work them, the government retaining ownership and enforcing reasonable restrictions, one of a dispute like that in case of a dispute like that at Fernie a government receiver would take over the property and continue operations until a settlement was reached.

Another reason for Mr. Smith supporting the administration, if they will not introduce vicious legislation, is because the next election must be on party lines, and that an appeal to the country at the present time would result in confusion worse than the present composition of the house. He is prepared to keep the government in power on these conditions until matters are on a more satisfactory basis for an appeal to the country.

Capt. Taitou of Vancouver has given notice of the following questions: "Has the government cancelled the reserve which covers coal and oil lands in Southeast Kootenay? If so, when? If not, is it the intention of the government so to do?"

"What was the overdraft at the bank on December 31, 1901? What amount of cash was in the treasury or in the hands of agents at that date? What rate of interest is being paid the bank on said overdraft?"

"At what price were provincial bonds purchased by trustees for the sinking fund in January, 1901, 1902 and 1903? Does the government propose extending the benefits of the South African loan grant of Oct. 1901, to persons who have since the passage of the act gone to South Africa in the same capacity as those who went before the passage of that act and are entitled to the benefits therefrom?"

THE SENATOR ARRIVES.

VICTORIA, April 4.—The steamer Senator, one day overdue from San Francisco, for Victoria and Seattle, reached William Head quarantine station at midnight, 85 hours from San Francisco.

TO BUILD FROM COAST.

Great Northern Working Towards the Similkameen Valley.

VANCOUVER, April 6.—The people of Chilliwack are smiling and feeling very happy for the news has spread that the Great Northern Railway company, which controls the V. V. & E., is not going to cease the construction of branch lines, as it is at present surveying from Port Kells east. The line contemplated may be extended over the Hope mountains to the Similkameen country. Undoubtedly it was for this purpose that the V. V. & E. charter was secured. News from Phoenix and other mining towns says that the right of way has been purchased into these places. The statement that the V. V. & E. railway and the Great Northern are one and the same company is thus confirmed. The near future will see a line of railway constructed from Port Kells to Phoenix, passing through Chilliwack and the Similkameen valley, to Nicola. A prominent official in the employ of the company was asked his opinion on the possibility of getting over the Hope mountains. His reply was that the grade would not be much more than two per cent, and that by allowing this grade the road could be so constructed as to come down through Sumas, with a branch line back to Chilliwack. The grade would be a little too steep to enter Chilliwack direct.

Work on the Cloverdale-Port Guichon spur of the Terminal railroad and ferry company's system is progressing rapidly, and will soon be completed.

FATAL CAVE-IN.

Two Men of a Steam Shovel Crew Lose Their Lives.

MALONE, N. Y., April 6.—A steam shovel was being worked today on the Delaware and Hudson railroad at a point between Saranac lake and Lake Placid, when a bank of sand caved in, completely covering the shovel and burying four men who were working to a depth of five feet. Two men, an American and an Italian, were killed. The two other men, both Italians, were rescued with difficulty. Many other laborers had narrow escapes.

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ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

Business Done by the Greenwood Board of Trade.

GREENWOOD, April 2.—The annual meeting of the Greenwood board of trade was held yesterday afternoon. There was an unusually large attendance, fully three-fourths of the members having been present. President George E. Naden was in the chair until after the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the new president, H. P. Mytton, manager of the Greenwood branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, responded to Mr. Naden's request to at once assume the duties of president.

The earlier part of the meeting was taken up by ordinary business. The joint committee of the board and the council, appointed some time since, were requested to meet again to add to their recommendation of public works required in the Greenwood district, one for an appropriation for building a road from Greenwood to several mining properties in Skylark camp and within a short distance of the town, some of which have commenced to ship ore, although without necessary wagon road connection with the railway. The complete recommendations are to be forwarded to Smith Curtis, M. P., member for the district. Progress reports were received from several committees of the board and these were requested to continue their labors, respectively. A committee was appointed to endeavor to induce the Dominion Express company to open an office in town to handle express parcels, and so do away with the inconvenience caused patrons by having to go out to the railway station to obtain or send parcels; also one to draft resolutions for the presentation to the proper authorities asking that the Dominion government place on the estimates an appropriation for a suitable federal building for Greenwood, and that Greenwood be made a port of entry for customs purposes. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded, the three delegates from the Greenwood board to the convention of the Associated Boards that met in Fernie in March.

The election of officers and council for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. F. Mytton, vice-president, Dr. J. E. Spankie; secretary, E. Jacobs; council, W. H. G. Belt, J. R. Brown, J. C. Ehrlich, F. M. Elkins, C. H. Fair, H. B. Madden, Duncan Ross and Chas. Wilson. Except for the secretary, Chas. Wilson, for which the retiring secretary, W. G. Gaunce, was also nominated and was defeated by only a majority of one, the elections were by acclamation. In responding to a vote of thanks to the retiring officers Mr. Naden wished the new officers and the board a successful year.

"JOLLY JACK" IS DEAD.

The Aged Pioneer Ends His Days in His Little Cabin.

GREENWOOD, April 2.—John Thornton, known for many years as "Jolly Jack," first in the placer mining days of the Pacific coast and later in the Boundary country of British Columbia and the adjoining state of Washington, as "Jolly Jack," died yesterday afternoon in his cabin below Boundary Falls. The old man had long been failing, so that his death was not unexpected. He has been cared for since he became unable to care for himself by the Pioneers' Association of Okanagan and South Yale, most of the surviving members of which are still resident in the Boundary. Last October Jolly Jack was taken to the old man's home at Kamloops, his admission having been arranged for some months earlier, but his unwillingness to go to that institution not having been overcome until then. His stay there, however, was not a long one, for the old man was not content to remain, so during the winter he returned to his cabin on Boundary creek. Since then his needs have been supplied and his comfort provided for by the old-timers of the district.

Jolly Jack was born at Stockton-on-Tees, county of Durham, England, on June 11, 1825. In 1835, 65 years ago, he left his home to go as an apprentice on a collier. After six years of seafaring life, spent chiefly in old world seas, he landed in the United States and thereafter sailed out of New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans and other Atlantic ports to the West Indies and Venezuela, southward, and to Bermuda, northward. In 1844 he joined the U. S. navy, going on board the steam frigate Princeton, Captain Stockton, during the time of President Tyler's administration. After two or three years' service on the Atlantic coast he shipped in a frigate for California, where the Mexican war was in progress. He was invalided back to New York after the American flag had been hoisted at several California ports, and later served in the southern coast survey service, doing duty along the coasts of Florida and Texas. Then he sailed in a small brig for Valparaiso, where he was when news came of the discovery of gold in California. He joined in the rush there, reaching Stockton in the spring of 1849. In 1858 he was one of thousands attracted to British Columbia by the Fraser river gold discoveries. In 1859 he saw Boundary creek for the first time, going thence to the Columbia river, where, below Marcus, he worked "Jolly Jack's bar" with considerable success. Thereafter for years he joined in pretty well every placer rush the boundary districts of British Columbia and Washington saw from the early '60's on. Old Jolly Jack has for years been known all through the country on each side of the line for a hundred miles or more east and west of Boundary creek, and now, at 78 years of age, he has crossed the great divide.

NEWS OF GREENWOOD.

Funeral of John Thornton—Resumption at Mother Lode.

GREENWOOD, April 4.—There was a numerous attendance of old-timers and others desirous of paying a last tribute of respect to the late John Thornton at the burial of his body yesterday afternoon. The Boundary Pioneers' Association saw to it that the remains of their old friend and comrade, Jolly Jack, had suitable burial. Rev. W. A. Robbins, rector of St. Jude's church, Greenwood, conducted the impressive burial rites of the Church of England. The interment took place at a place near by the old man's cabin on a placer claim held by him for many years, and in gravel which one old placer miner present stated would go ten cents to the pan. One or two of the old fellow's children had been buried within a few yards of the spot, which form long association with it was one that Jolly Jack was much attached to. The pall-bearers, chosen from the ranks of the pioneers, were Charles Dietz of Rock Creek, (who arrived at Colville from San Francisco in 1858), "Major" Charles N. Collins, L. M. McCarren, Thos. McAuley, D. A. Holbrook and James Kerr. Gathered around the grave were other pioneers from Midway, Rock Creek, Boundary Falls, Greenwood, Phoenix and other parts of the Boundary district, and to show their womanly sympathy with Mrs. Thornton and family in their bereavement were Mrs. Castleman of Boundary Falls, and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Kerr. Quietly and without ostentation the old pioneer's body was buried, and with lingering regret at having seen the last of one of their oldest associates the members of the Pioneers' Association wended their way to their respective homes.

NEWS OF GREENWOOD.

Small Debts Court—Lumber Company—Council Dolings.

GREENWOOD, April 2.—It is quite two years since the business men of Greenwood commenced to urge upon the provincial government the desirability of appointing a magistrate under the "Small Debts Act" for Greenwood. When Hon. Col. Prior, minister of mines, visited the Boundary last August the matter was brought to his attention, and his representations to the attorney-general were afterwards supported by those of Greenwood citizens who visited Victoria later. At length the long-de-

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

sired result has been achieved, for Wm. G. McCarren, S. M., was last week gazetted a magistrate under the "Small Debts Act" in and for the county of Yale, which for court purposes includes the Boundary district.

A marriage license has been issued by the registrar at Greenwood to Edward Richter and Jennie Sumner, both of Keremeos. Mr. Richter is a son of a well known planter and land owner, Frank Richter, whose property at Keremeos is one of the most valuable in that district.

The Kettle River Lumber Co., Ltd., the incorporation of which was recently gazetted, has been organized to acquire the business of Bernard Lequime and Wm. Powers, operating at Grand Forks as lumbermen, sawmillers and manufacturers and dealers in timber and lumber. Lequime and Powers were the pioneer sawmillers in the Boundary country. Mr. Powers having about ten years ago brought in a sawmill from the Okanagan to what is now Midway.

The Greenwood city council at its last meeting turned down an indemnity bill which was introduced to pay the mayor \$500 and the aldermen \$300 each for their services for the current year. This bill had already passed its second reading and an understanding had been arrived at to defer for three months its final reading and passing, when, if the city finances would warrant it, it would be passed by the council. The action of the mover and seconder in trying to get it passed three months earlier than the understanding had been arrived at to defer for three months its final reading and passing, when, if the city finances would warrant it, it would be passed by the council. The action of the mover and seconder in trying to get it passed three months earlier than the understanding had been arrived at to defer for three months its final reading and passing, when, if the city finances would warrant it, it would be passed by the council.

NEWS OF GREENWOOD.

West Fork Records—Placer Mining on Rock Creek.

GREENWOOD, April 3.—Major A. McGraw is down from Camp McKeaney, getting West Fork mining records brought up to date prior to reopening the sub-receptor's office at Beaverdel, on the west fork of Kettle river. Owing to the virtual abandonment of the West Fork country the record office at Beaverdel has been closed during the winter, but with bridges being constructed over the stream and the wagon road being completed so as to give through communication, prospectors and others interested are returning to that part of the Boundary district with the intention to shape some of the mineral claims into shape for producing ore.

Captain Harry Johns, manager of the Central & Boston Copper Company's Sunset mine, has had to keep to his bed for a few days, suffering from a severe cold with lung trouble threatening. He is improving now and expects to be well enough to get down town again before many days.

H. H. Whitely, well known in the Rock Creek district in connection with his endeavors to work the creek for placer gold by what is known as the "boom" system, is in town to have an injured eye cared for. Dr. Spankie removed a small piece of rock from the eye, so in the course of a few days Mr. Whitely will return to the "boom" to "tackle her" and see if he cannot during the spring now opening win some of the gold he confidently believes is still hidden under the gravel beds of the creek.

FIRES IN REPUBLIC.

Two Outbreaks that Caused a Large Amount of Damage.

REPUBLIC, Wash., April 6.—Two fires, which broke out almost simultaneously in different parts of the city at 4 a. m. yesterday, destroyed property of a value of about \$15,000. About half of the loss is covered by insurance. The losses are:

Dr. A. E. Burns' private hospital and residence, loss \$2000; partly insured.

Fritz & Duggan, furniture and public hall, loss \$8500 on stock; building \$2000; insurance \$6000.

Mrs. Hoagland, proprietress of Delicatessen, loss \$1500 on building; stock all saved.

Bureka News company, loss on building and stock \$5000; insurance \$3000.

Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and Rebekah lodges lost paraphernalia and regalia stored in the hall over Fritz and Duggan's store; loss estimated at \$1000.

The fire broke out in Dr. Burns' private hospital and no cause is known for the blaze. While the firemen were just beginning work at this fire a second alarm was given, from Fritz & Duggan's hall, on Delaware and Clark streets. This building was in the center of town. It burned rapidly and before the firemen could make an effort to check the blaze the adjoining building, occupied as a delicatessen by Mrs. Hoagland, was afire. Most of her furniture was saved. The next building was occupied by the Bureka News company with stationery, periodicals, etc. A portion of the stock was saved, but the building was wrecked in order to stop the fire. The origin of the second fire is also a mystery.

AN ONTARIO COLONY.

Two Million Acres of Land to be Acquired and Settled.

LONDON, April 6.—In the course of an interview with Caley Bromfield today he said the Ontario government had cabled him to go to Toronto to close a contract for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land. He is going in May. He has a hundred thousand pounds sterling ready with which to launch a scheme for peopling land. He will only take people under forty years of age. Every immigrant will be insured in the Caley Bromfield insurance company. An expert says the scheme is backed by some of the best companies.

He propounded a similar scheme to Sir Alfred Milner, who said that nothing would be done on land in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony until irrigation had been developed. Sir Gordon Sprigg, premier of Cape Colony, said the same with regard to that colony. Canada was the only colony possessing areas where virgin soil can be at once developed.

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YMIR NOTES.

The Fatal Slide—Outrage in Miners' Union Office.

YMIR, April 2.—William Mott, employed by Contractor Julien as first cook at the Ymir Gold mines mill on the north fork of Wild Horse creek, met death suddenly on Tuesday afternoon by being buried in a land slide. The plant of the Ymir Mines is situated in a very narrow gulch, the sides of the mountain are very steep, and they are almost denuded of timber, so that there is every opportunity for a snow or land slide to take place. The deceased was in the meat house, which lies close to the boarding house, cutting up the meats for the evening dinner, when a land slide took place carrying the meat house and its occupant down to the creek bottom, a distance of about 75 feet. The slide happened at 4 o'clock. It was some 60 feet in length and 3 feet deep, and was made up of snow, rocks and earth. Immediately upon hearing of the accident Mr. Atwater, manager, closed down the mill and every man was ordered out to find the missing man. After considerable search the body was found at 7 o'clock. The victim of the accident has been employed at the mine for the past two years as second cook, and only within a few weeks he was brought down from there to take the place of first cook at the mill. He was a Scotchman, aged 35 years, and is well known in Grand Forks and Nelson. A waiter and roustabout also had a narrow escape. Previous to the slide they were working around the meat house, clearing away the winter accumulation, when they heard the slide, and instantly decamped and gave the alarm.

SAW GRAND FORKS

VISIT YESTERDAY OF THE GREAT NORTHERN AND S. F. & N. OFFICIALS.

PROMISED EXTENSION OF THE LINE TO PHOENIX AND MIDWAY.

GRAND FORKS, April 4.—A party of Great Northern officials arrived here today on business in connection with the impending construction work on the spur to the Granby smelter and extension of the main line to Midway via Phoenix and Greenwood.

Its members included Louis W. Hill, assistant to President Hill; J. W. Blanton, vice-president; General Manager Ward; A. H. Hogeland, chief engineer; Eden, general purchasing agent; Broughton, general freight agent, and the officials of the S. F. & N., H. A. Kennedy, S. F. Forrest, general superintendent; Jackson, general passenger agent; Alex. Stewart, engineer.

The visitors were met by J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. railway, Mayor Burrell and Alderman McCallum, and were driven to the Granby smelter. The railway men were shown over the big reduction works by A. B. W. Hodges, superintendent, and George W. Wooster, treasurer of the Granby company. Mr. Hill observed that he was quite familiar with the extensive operations of the Granby company, and added that his railway company expected to be hauling ore from Phoenix to Grand Forks within nine months. He said the smelter plant was the most up-to-date plant of the kind he had ever inspected.

NEWS OF GREENWOOD.

Funeral of John Thornton—Resumption at Mother Lode.

GREENWOOD, April 4.—There was a numerous attendance of old-timers and others desirous of paying a last tribute of respect to the late John Thornton at the burial of his body yesterday afternoon. The Boundary Pioneers' Association saw to it that the remains of their old friend and comrade, Jolly Jack, had suitable burial. Rev. W. A. Robbins, rector of St. Jude's church, Greenwood, conducted the impressive burial rites of the Church of England. The interment took place at a place near by the old man's cabin on a placer claim held by him for many years, and in gravel which one old placer miner present stated would go ten cents to the pan. One or two of the old fellow's children had been buried within a few yards of the spot, which form long association with it was one that Jolly Jack was much attached to. The pall-bearers, chosen from the ranks of the pioneers, were Charles Dietz of Rock Creek, (who arrived at Colville from San Francisco in 1858), "Major" Charles N. Collins, L. M. McCarren, Thos. McAuley, D. A. Holbrook and James Kerr. Gathered around the grave were other pioneers from Midway, Rock Creek, Boundary Falls, Greenwood, Phoenix and other parts of the Boundary district, and to show their womanly sympathy with Mrs. Thornton and family in their bereavement were Mrs. Castleman of Boundary Falls, and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Kerr. Quietly and without ostentation the old pioneer's body was buried, and with lingering regret at having seen the last of one of their oldest associates the members of the Pioneers' Association wended their way to their respective homes.

YMIR NOTES.

Electric Lighting Project by a Rossland Syndicate.

YMIR, April 4.—A Rossland company has been formed under the name of the Inland Light and Power company, with a capitalization of \$15,000 in shares of the par value of \$1. The incorporators are K. L. Burnett, Judge Boulton, J. S. Clute and William Waddes.

The company has staked the water rights on Wild Horse creek here and will install a power plant for the purpose of lighting the town by electricity. The site selected for their plant is an excellent one, there being an excellent fall of water easily obtainable.

The project is very favorably received here. Mostly all the business and private residences are willing to take the light, and undoubtedly the company will do well from the start.

A public meeting was held last evening for the purpose of requesting the member for the riding to get a grant of some \$10,000 for road and trail purposes in this section.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Granby Mines Stand Alone as Producers for Week.

PHOENIX, April 4.—The mines of the Granby company are the only ones in the shipping list of the Boundary for the past week. During the week the tonnage sent out to the company's smelter at Grand Forks was 4512 tons, making a total of 122,762 tons shipped by the mines of the Boundary for 1902.

The Granby smelter treated 4450 tons of ore during the last week, making a total of 81,983 tons treated this year. Owing to a washout on the C. P. R. on the Arrowhead branch, thereby tying up the more or less unsteady shipments of coast coke, on Wednesday last the company was forced to blow out one of the two furnaces then in operation and Friday the other furnace was allowed to go cold, owing to the lack of coke.

Coast coke is on the way and shipments from the Crow's Nest collieries are expected to be resumed soon.

FISHER TO RESIGN.

Connection with an Unfortunate Company the Cause.

LONDON, April 6.—As a result of his connection as a director and his acceptance of a bonus of shares in a financial syndicate of which the affairs are now before the court, William Hays Fisher, M. P., financial secretary of the treasury, is expected to announce his resignation of his ministerial post in parliament tomorrow.

VICTORIA DOG SHOW.

Cannies from the States Take Away Many Prizes.

VICTORIA, April 2.—At the dog show held by Victoria Kennel clubs, the dogs from the kennels of Seattle, Portland and San Francisco have given a good account of themselves. Ben Bogart's Real John, from Ballard, is considered by experts to be the best dog in the show. This English setter defeated the champion, Roy Montez, owned by C. W. Minor, which was also beaten by the Victoria dog Victor L. this year. The Portland Kennel club carried off the honors for pointers, and in the fox-terrier class the Wandee kennels of San Francisco took most of the prizes. Mrs. Sharples' dogs of Seattle carried off first and second honors in several classes of cocker spaniels. The Plumeria kennels of San Francisco also won several prizes in this class. George Tinto's Liddle from Seattle carried the honors in the collie class and A. Murphy's Kildare Sunshine, another Seattle dog, got a first in the puppy class. The judging will continue tomorrow.

EXTENSION LOCK-OUT.

Mr. Dunsmuir Refuses to Meet a Delegation of the Men.

VICTORIA, April 2.—A delegation of the striking coal miners, a thousand of whom are out at Extension, waited on James Dunsmuir, owner of the mines, today. He refused to see them, owing to the fact that they stated that they represented the Western Federation of Miners. He was willing, however, to meet his men if not affiliated with the international union.

SHINGLE BOLT DUES.

The Rebate on Export Account to be Abolished.

VANCOUVER, April 2.—The provincial government tax on shingle bolts will be increased 100 per cent on and after July 1, 1902. The millmen are now granted a rebate of 25 cents per cord on bolts manufactured into shingles for exportation from the province. On July 1st, three months hence, the favors of the government in this connection will cease, and the tax of 50 cents will be enforced on all shingle bolts cut.

BASEBALL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Philadelphia National League 2, Philadelphia American League 0.

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

We take pleasure in offering to the public a Saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back. Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel Brand."

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar; let it lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by SHURLY & DETHMICH, Galt, Ontario.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Seven million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature.

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PATRIOTIC BRITISH COLUMBIANS

The general public scarcely appreciates the serious, determined and thorough manner in which the Provincial Mining Association is fulfilling its mission. Included in the membership of the association are the ablest and most prominent professional and business men of the Province. They are all imbued with sound ideas and manifest a cheerful enthusiasm which is highly commendable. Regardless of the fact that some of them are not actually engaged in mining, each one evinces an earnest desire to see the mining industry fostered and advanced as much as possible, and to this end devotes much of his valuable time to hard work. Especially is this true of the gentlemen who consented to serve on the executive committee of the association. The executive is divided into sub-committees on various special matters, and each one is composed of the best men available for what is required of him in his particular capacity. A matter comes up for discussion as, for instance, did the revision of the Placer Act. A special committee of the executive composed of placer miners was selected to draft much-needed amendments. They have, it is said, done their work admirably, but as they know more about mining than law, another committee composed of first class legal talent was ready to pass upon the legal aspects of the proposed changes. All this requires much time and labor, and it should be remembered that in each and every instance the services rendered are strictly gratuitous. These public-spirited men are doing an incalculable amount of good, and they deserve unstinted praise for the highly patriotic and unselfish work that they are doing to remedy present evils and promote prosperity and general good will.

CANADA DISPOSED OF.

A very amusing article appears in the April number of the Cosmopolitan, under the title of "The Americanization of the Canadian Northwest." The writer is one William R. Stewart, and the character of his effusion can be safely judged from the grotesqueness and spread-eagledism of the caption he has chosen for it. A few of his opening sentences may serve to further illustrate the manner in which this bumptious individual airs himself:

"Five years ago the number of dwellers in the Northwest of Canada who had crossed the border from the United States was insignificant. Today, outside of the city of Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Rat Portage, in places they outnumber the native Canadians two to one. In a few years so preponderant will this population have become that dispassionate observers see that the present exodus that which is likely to bring about the future union of the two countries."

"To statements on this side of the more or less intangible line which divides British from American America it has long seemed the part of a manifest destiny that this union should come. The element of imperial sentiment, however, has sufficed to keep the British-Canadians loyal to British connection, while the fear of losing the special privileges which they enjoy as a part of an ancient treaty has kept the French-Canadians from showing much desire for annexation. When the population of Canada shall become largely of American origin, and its chief industries be controlled by American capital, there will have entered into the situation a new element which is not unlikely to prove a controlling one."

Proceeding to figures, this writer quotes an estimate that since 1890 "there has grown up in western Canada a community of one hundred and thirty-five thousand American farmers, growers of wheat, corn and flax—settlers imbued with not only the American spirit of enterprise, but with American ideals of government and American aspirations for the future of the country which they have made their home." There are some five millions of people in the country who are not of the description quoted, but of course they are mere ciphers and need not be counted with the said hundred and thirty-five thousand. There are also a few thousands of British and other European immigrants coming in, but doubtless they will fall in with the

"American aspirations." But we must not omit the gem of Mr. Stewart's effusion. Here it is:

"With the coming of the Americans the lethargic first dwellers of Manitoba and the Territories have been awakened as from a dream. The busy sound of hammers has become heard throughout the land, marking the erection of new dwellings and of barns to store the grain, and the splutter of machinery in the wheat fields has told of new methods of harvesting. The first farmers, largely French-Canadians from Quebec, who had brought with them the antiquated ideas and small ambitions which still make of that province a patch of medieval Europe set into the modern world, for a time were taken aback by these strange doings, and were then drawn headlong into the maelstrom of the new progress."

The many people who have lived in Manitoba and the Territories for many years under the comfortable delusion that they were fairly wide-awake and up-to-date must be rather rudely shocked by this announcement that they were actually asleep and dreaming all the while. They may be forgiven, though, if they are puzzled over their assignment to Quebec origin.

Canadians are not likely to feel in any way disturbed over the prediction that their country is to be "Americanized." But those who read William R. Stewart's rare literary production may possibly pause for a moment to wonder how an ignoramus like him can get access to the columns of a pretentious magazine. The Cosmopolitan's publisher must have been hard up for "copy."

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

The prospectors who staked East Kootenay coal and petroleum lands in good faith and complied with all the requirements of the law have no need to fear for their rights, in spite of all that the C. P. R. and the coal monopoly heeled of the Prior government can do.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, is an honorable man. There is no Canadian more worthy of that high office. His rascally ministers may have deceived him for the time being, because, having solemnly sworn to perform the duties of office honestly, it is natural that he should place considerable confidence in them. It is not an easy matter for the lieutenant-governor to discover that secret compacts exist between his ministers and grasping corporations. There is, however, great satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that the lieutenant-governor will soon have placed before him all the details bearing upon the East Kootenay scandal. Knowing Sir Henri as we do, it is a foregone conclusion that he will then lose no time in instituting a thorough investigation and demand the fullest explanation of the reasons that have led up to the present intolerable state of affairs.

When the lieutenant-governor finds, as he certainly will, that his ministers have kept these prospectors out of their legitimate rights for nearly twelve months; that they have, by this action, prevented the extensive development of large areas of coal and petroleum lands; that they are solely responsible for the present coal and coke monopoly in Southern British Columbia; that but for their action there would have been no shortage of fuel during the recent strike at the Crow's Nest collieries; that all this has been largely instrumental in the present depressed condition of the metalliferous mining industry of the Kootenays—

He will have ample justification for demanding the immediate resignation of every cabinet minister now holding office under him.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The redistribution bill lately introduced in the house of commons by the premier provides for a considerable change in the representation of the country in parliament. Significant of the development of the west is the fact that the provinces from Ontario eastward lose ten members, the seats being apportioned to the western provinces. Of these ten British Columbia gets one, the Territories six and Manitoba three. The total number of members is thus left unchanged at 214, the distribution in the present and the next parliament being shown in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Present and Future. Rows list Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Manitoba, Territories, British Columbia, and Yukon.

Ontario loses six members, Nova Scotia two, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island one each. It is explained that the Territories are not entitled by

the figures of the census to ten members, but account has been taken of the rapidity with which that region has been filling up since the census was taken, and of the fact that the influx of settlers shows every sign of continuing for some time to come. British Columbia should have been able to lay claim to a similar allowance, but unfortunately the progress of this province has been hindered by too many artificial obstacles. Our growing time may make its advent soon if these can only be removed. The eastern provinces that lose members are naturally averse to the reduction being made, and New Brunswick seems to have entered a formal objection on legal grounds. It is to be supposed that the government would examine the question thoroughly from the legal point of view before it drew up the bill, which apparently agrees with the only possible interpretation of the British North America act. The eastern provinces must needs reconcile themselves to the growing political strength of the west, which is almost certain to increase in a greater ratio during the present decade than it did in the last. With 28 members in the new house the territory west of Ontario will have much more to say than it formerly had as to the direction of affairs, but a still greater change in this direction may be expected by 1911.

THE SESSION AT VICTORIA.

Appearances now indicate that the Prior government will be allowed to live through the session, but only on certain conditions imposed by certain politicians. E. C. Smith, the member for South East Kootenay, now announces his conditional support, and his temporary adherence, with that of Messrs. Martin, Gilmour, Neill and Houston, will afford the government a sufficient majority for the time. It naturally follows that the government must shape its course to suit the views of these gentlemen, since their withdrawal to the opposition side at any time would summarily end the government's career—or at least bring on an election, which would amount to much the same thing. Manifestly this is not a situation that could be prolonged to any great extent. It is tantamount to placing the affairs of the province in the hands of a group of private members, who can hold a rod over the backs of the ministers. The spectacles resulting from a similar state of affairs last session were about enough in that line. But the public interest will perhaps be best served if the house is allowed to go through this session and keep the public business in order until a more favorable time for a general election arrives. Of course the understanding must be insisted upon that the actions of the government and the house are to be limited by actual public needs. The supply bill and the settlement of the very urgent matters that have been put forward by common consent are all that require attention just now. If the members by whose grace the government exists will act up to their public declarations they can apparently direct the course of legislation to the proper end. The general feeling no doubt is that the completion of this session and the securing of the necessary enactments will be best for the province, but that another session under similar conditions would not be tolerable. The people long for a change that will bring about some permanency and stability in political conditions and something like wisdom in the guidance of public affairs.

KOOTENAY TIMBER AND THE PRAIRIES.

Calgary and other towns in the Northwest are protesting against the exorbitant prices of lumber, claiming they are not commensurate with the cost of production and that the lumber dealers regulate the trade in their own interests and prejudicial to the development of the Northwest. They have asked the Dominion government to investigate the workings of the lumber associations interested and find out whether these associations are not violating the statutes of Canada and imposing upon the consumers. The government is asked to remedy the price as soon as possible. The treeless prairies of the Northwest are at the present time at the mercy of the Pacific Coast combine. But that is no loss to the lumber industry of the Kootenays. Kootenians have the satisfaction of knowing that there are big fortunes in Kootenay timber limits, whether or not there is a Pacific Coast combine. A Pacific Coast combine adds greatly to the value of Kootenay timber. But without any combine, Kootenay timber, of all timber, is the most valuable in the prairie market because it is most available.

BLOW TO OREGON MINES.

There is considerable agitation in Oregon over the passage of a corporation license tax by the legislature of that state. The law seems to be aimed at the mining companies, while other corporations are allowed to escape. The probable intent is probably to prevent the floating of wildcat schemes, of which Oregon, particularly the eastern portion of it, has been prolific. A mighty protest has been raised, but he is and always has been secretly op-

posed to the Provincial Mining Association. When the association held its convention at Victoria the premier was on hand with lots of "hot air" and kindly professions, but those who are in a position to know declare that he never lost an opportunity to cause dissension and disagreement among the delegates. We do not mean to imply that the colonel did it in person. He is much too slippery for that. It is alleged that he had trusty henchmen in the convention who, in obedience to his orders, were particularly prompt in "presenting the other side of the question." On several occasions these despicable tactics nearly resulted in serious trouble, so adroitly were they planned, and had it not been for the crying need of reform and good sense of the convention, the importance of the association might have been dealt a hard blow. However, nothing but good resulted and Premier Prior and his satellites were foiled at every point, and the colonel had to admit that the convention was right and promise to abide by its decision. It was then that he unequivocally promised to repeal the two per cent tax.

In requesting the repeal of this tax it was shown at the time that (1) the government would thereby be relieved of all trouble in the matter and save the administration from the displeasure of the Provincial Mining Association, (2) that the mining industry would immediately experience a much-needed relief, (3) that it would greatly stimulate the industry, and (4) that the government would be on the modern side of the principles of taxation. In short, there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by the repeal of the two per cent tax. Both Col. Prior and Attorney-General Eberts expressed themselves as being favorably convinced by the arguments advanced.

Why then this change of front on the part of the government? It is not difficult to find the answer. The estimates this year show an appalling deficit. This deficit is occasioned by stupid, unnecessary and reckless expenditures. The government stands in desperate need of the money derivable from the two per cent tax and other taxes on the mining industry because it lacks the simple executive and administrative ability to create prosperity. There is also another reason. The Prior administration fears and hates the Provincial Mining Association, because that organization has grown to be a great power for good in British Columbia. With the association keeping close watch over the legislature, it will no longer be an easy matter for the Victoria spoliators to cheat the East Kootenay prospectors and share in the raids that have been made upon the Provincial treasury under the thin guise of railway subsidies.

Premier Prior and his associates fear the Provincial Mining Association, but the Provincial Mining Association has no reason to fear them. Premier Prior would like to destroy the good influence of the association, but it is safe to say that he cannot do so. The Provincial Mining Association, composed as it is of the ablest and most patriotic people of the Province, and thousands of them at that, will be protecting and advancing the public welfare when the Prior government is dead and forgotten.

DEEP-LEVEL TEMPERATURES.

Conditions underground in mines, and especially pertaining to temperature, are very interesting subjects. In no place in this country do the same conditions exist as they did in the Comstock, of Nevada. The deepest levels in the Michigan copper mines are not causing any trouble in this respect. Knowing ones long ago contended that the Butte copper mines would be uncontrollable places for the miners to work in when the 2000-foot level had been reached. Such, however, has not been found to be the case. Take, for instance, the Never Sweat mine, which has reached a depth of 2000 feet. From undoubted authority we find that at the 2000-foot level the temperature is 32 degrees Fahrenheit. At the 400 it is 48; at the 1000 it is 60; at the 1600 it is 74, showing an almost constant increase of one degree for each 50 feet. The 3000-foot level shows a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit. At this ratio the 3000-foot level ought to show about 102 degrees, or about 40 over blood heat. The above shows the lowest depth of the Never Sweat, one of the principal mines of the Amalgamated, is a very pleasant place to work, so far as heat is concerned. So it will be seen that deep mining, so far as the Butte mines are concerned, could not well be improved upon.

THE PREMIER AND THE 2 PER CENT TAX.

Premier Prior has lost no time in evincing a desire to play traitor to the Provincial Mining Association and the mining industry of British Columbia. He is on record as having pledged his government to the repeal of this and all other inimical mining legislation at the earliest possible moment, but the legislature has no sooner met than he stands up in the house and shamelessly asserts that he intends to readjust the tax instead of abolishing it. The Miner has always entertained grave doubts about the premier's good intentions with regard to the repeal of the two per cent tax. There have also been good reasons for the belief that he is and always has been secretly op-

posed to the Provincial Mining Association. When the association held its convention at Victoria the premier was on hand with lots of "hot air" and kindly professions, but those who are in a position to know declare that he never lost an opportunity to cause dissension and disagreement among the delegates. We do not mean to imply that the colonel did it in person. He is much too slippery for that. It is alleged that he had trusty henchmen in the convention who, in obedience to his orders, were particularly prompt in "presenting the other side of the question." On several occasions these despicable tactics nearly resulted in serious trouble, so adroitly were they planned, and had it not been for the crying need of reform and good sense of the convention, the importance of the association might have been dealt a hard blow. However, nothing but good resulted and Premier Prior and his satellites were foiled at every point, and the colonel had to admit that the convention was right and promise to abide by its decision. It was then that he unequivocally promised to repeal the two per cent tax.

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THE PROVINCE'S FINANCES.

The public accounts just issued show that the net revenue of the province for the fiscal year 1901-1902 was \$1,807,925, and the net expenditure \$2,547,373. For the year, therefore, the deficit was \$739,448. The payments to be made on account of Shuswap & Okanagan and Nakusp & Slocan railway bonds will increase this to about \$800,000—an enormous deficit in proportion to the amount of revenue collected. To cover this and previous shortages the new loan of \$3,000,000 will be used, and there will apparently be little left to meet future calls of a similar nature. This loan will in itself entail an extra expenditure of about \$140,000 annually for interest and sinking fund. This will bring the annual payment on public debt account up to \$650,000, which amounts to a very heavy percentage of the revenue. It seems impossible for the province to go on very long with yearly deficits of such size as those lately in evidence, because borrowing to meet them will be out of the question except at ruinous rates of interest. The establishment of something like an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure will be absolutely necessary. As the taxes are already high it will be hard to add a sufficient sum to the revenue, therefore a reduction in expenditure seems inevitable, and that task will not be an agreeable one for the government that undertakes it. Much could be done in that direction by abolishing the waste and extravagance that have been the fashion so long, but there appears to be little prospect of a reform at present.

THE "NARROW SEAS."

In an able article dealing with Great Britain's command of the Mediterranean, Cassler's Magazine emphasizes the fact that the whole structure of the British Empire, the flow to the British Isles of the raw material for industries, the very bread of the inhabitants depends not on the forces which can be massed in the Far East or in the Pacific, but on the strength of the squadrons that fly the Union Jack and the White Ensign in the "Narrow Seas," in the Mediterranean, in the Channel, and in an increasing degree, in, or adjacent to, the North Sea. These waters are the junctions of the all-world powers of Europe, and so long as Great Britain is secure at these points any temporary check elsewhere can be righted. Nothing can retrieve the position on the "Narrow Seas" once it is lost. For the Triple, as for the Dual Alliance it is the gateway of the Empire and of commerce. These waters are, above all, the pathway to the great Indian empire and to the Australian colonies, and it is to them that the Empire will be lost or consolidated in blood when the clash of war comes. The essential links in the far-flung chain of defence must be in these waters, to be stretched out or contracted as the changing situation may demand and the national purse can afford.

For the last few weeks the Toronto Globe's imitation of an ostrich has been strikingly realistic.

If Whitaker Wright stands trial on every one of those charges he'll have to get an extension on his life.

The newspaperman arrested in Missouri the other day, who had two \$5000 bills in his pocket, had probably just drawn his week's salary.

The western members of the house of commons are urging the government to appoint more western senators. Which of their number do they desire to get rid of?

The harrowing report comes from McGill that one of the lady basket ball players kicked another in the stomach. While this may not be exactly brutal, it certainly is naughty.

The refusal of Mr. Chamberlain to accept a peerage is thoroughly in accord with the ideals that have directed his entire career. As plain Mr. Chamberlain he has built up a reputation for statesmanship that a titled name would tend to obscure rather than adorn.

Count Von Buelow, of Germany, says he regards the American naval manoeuvres as "generally childish" and as "always resulting defeats of the hostile fleets, the naval commanders therefore gaining large newspaper glory." This candid criticism will not prove very palatable to Americans who think they own the finest navy in the world.

The English formula for a navy has long been the "two-nation" plan. The increasing size of other navies and the possibilities of international alliances have led some English public men to maintain that Great Britain will not be safe unless she adopts a "three-nation" formula. That is a measurably precise, though sufficiently disheartening, program for the British taxpayer.

Says the Springfield (Ohio) Republican: Premier Laurier's remarks on the Alaskan boundary judges selected by President Roosevelt were unexceptionable, and, above all, diplomatic. He thought, with the honorable opposition leader, that at least the British judges should be 'impartial jurists of repute,' and 'the best to be found in the Empire.' Somehow this reminds you of the old saying of coals of fire.

The boom in the Canadian Northwest is a reminder of the early days of the U. S. northwest. The rapidity with which the country is settling up is something marvelous and there is a prospect that the record in the matter of farm buying and home building this spring will excel anything ever before heard of. The United States is losing some good citizens in the operation, but they will be good customers later on and, with reciprocity, still better.

One of the important industrial uses of lead is in the manufacture of litharge and red lead for glazes for pottery and earthenware. A considerable quantity of white lead is also consumed in this manner. Recent experiments have shown that important economies can be effected in this direction by carefully selecting natural ores of lead sufficiently pure to form satisfactory glazes and enamels. The labor and expense of smelting the ore is thus dispensed with, as well as that incurred in the manufacture of the lead compounds from the metal. This is worthy of the consideration of the silver-lead miners of the Slocan, the Lardeau and East Kootenay.

The influx of land-seekers to the State of Washington has resulted in an increased demand for land in the southern interior of British Columbia. This is seen in the number of pre-emption holdings that have changed hands during the past few months in the Boundary and Okanagan districts. This is a hopeful sign and bodes well for the future of the farming industry in this portion of the province, for in almost every case it is the impetuous and unskilful making way for cash and experience. The area of agricultural lands being limited in extent, and the development of the mines insuring a ready market at their doors, there is no reason why mixed farming, skillfully prosecuted, should not prove very remunerative in this section of the province.

George Holford, a who resides in Ka also well known in chased the Ward, ranches on the north side of the river, and stocked with and cattle. Edwards and Mor long tunnel on the Brix, driven about 10 to strike the ledge 30 feet. Work at the Emma continued several days expected to be resumed. About one car per ped from the Christi- ury to the Trail smel- ent Waugh has about now. Superintendent Ev small force of men. Bird on the North F turns from a shipme net per ton. Some magnificent grade ore are being Elkhorn, adjoining the of Greenwood. It is a great mine, accord On the first of AD names on the Gran some men have been Snowshoe has about and at last has plenty purposes. Both of the 700-ho to drive the huge e- pressor, recently in Granby company here ped from the works, the first one is due any time.

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General News Of the Kootenay

THE BOUNDARY.

George Holford, a young Englishman who resides in Kamloops but who is also well known in Rossland, has purchased the Ward, Hardy and Overholt ranches on the north fork of the Kettle river. The ranch will be cultivated and stocked with thoroughbred horses and cattle.

Edwards and Morrison now have the long tunnel on the Blue Jay, near Phoenix, driven about 160 feet, and expect to strike the ledge with another 25 or 30 feet.

Work at the Emma mine was discontinued several days ago, but is expected to be resumed this week again. About one car per day is being shipped from the Christine lake line quarry to the Trail smelter. Superintendent Waugh has about ten men at work now.

Superintendent Evans is working a small force of men at the Humming Bird on the North Fork. The last returns from a shipment made gave \$25 net per ton.

Some magnificent samples of high grade ore are being taken from the Elkhorn, adjoining the Providence, east of Greenwood. It bids fair to prove a great mine, according to all reports.

On the first of April there were 246 names on the Granby payroll, and some men have been put on since. The Snowshoe has about 35 men at work, and at last has plenty of water for all purposes.

Both of the 700-horse power motors, to drive the huge 60-drill air compressor recently installed by the Granby company here, have been shipped from the works at Pittsburgh, and the first one is due to arrive here at any time.

THE SLOCAN.

The Slocan Star is still piling up the zinc at the siding warehouse, which would seem to indicate that a good market is expected in the near future.

The Payne is making good progress grading and cribbing the site for the zinc roaster. The mill is running day and night, turning out about fifteen tons per diem of lead and zinc concentrates.

Carloads of coal, lumber and merchandise are now arriving daily at Sandon.

The Payne was the only shipper from Sandon last week. It sent out 33 tons. The snowslide season hit the K. & S. railway hard this year. Much damage was done.

The ore chute struck on the No. 8 level of the Payne has been opened up for 130 feet, showing a good shipping grade all the distance. It is now proven beyond a doubt that the Payne has something big in the lower level. The showing already exposed guarantees several fat dividends.

The Payne mine is still at the head of silver-lead dividend payers in the Kootenays with \$1,600,000 in credit, and the Slocan Star next with \$350,000 paid to shareholders.

The Monitor mine shipped 150 tons of high grade ore last month, the largest amount shipped from that well known property for some time. Shipments are only being made from the stopes between levels 1 and 2 at the present time, and are only a fraction of what could be mined and shipped, when it is understood that the ore reserves from the third to the fifth levels have practically not been mined. The Monitor is one of the best managed properties from a paying and system point of view in the camp, the present manager, Mr. Gintzberger, keeping the development work far in excess of the actual shipments.

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Another sawmill is projected at Revelstoke, making the fourth lumber industry for the city.

The owners of the 37,000 acres of timber lands in the Big Bend are negotiating for the sale of the land to a big lumbering concern. The price is stated to be \$700,000, or nearly \$20 an acre.

Theodore Ludgate, who has been making the big fight for Deadman's Island, Vancouver, has changed his mind of operations. From a number of notices appearing in the Camborne Miner he is applying for nine square miles of timber limits in the vicinity of Arrow Lake.

The first gold brick from the Camborne camp went out last week, and was turned out by the Northwestern Development Syndicate. It is said to contain 200 ounces of gold and to be the result of 150 tons of ore from open cuts on the Gold Finch claim.

After a considerable period, during which there was no communication with the outside world, Camborne and the Lardeau country are once more in touch with Arrowhead.

Owing to the soft weather of last week snowslides in the Lardeau have been quite frequent, moving down the mountain sides and filling the air with a commotion resembling a bombardment by heavy artillery.

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The first gold brick from the Camborne camp went out last week, and was turned out by the Northwestern Development Syndicate. It is said to contain 200 ounces of gold and to be the result of 150 tons of ore from open cuts on the Gold Finch claim.

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HIGH GRADE ORES

SATISFACTORY RETURNS FROM PRODUCT OF PROVIDENCE MINE.

SELECTED SPECIMENS GIVE SOME REMARKABLY HIGH ASSAYS.

GREENWOOD, April 7.—Returns have been received by the Providence Mining company of Greenwood for the last car of ore sent to the smelter at Trail. The net weight of the ore, after deduction of the usual allowance for moisture, was 43,960 pounds, or about 22 tons. The gross value was \$3,674.72, being at the rate of \$161.49 per ton. The net returns, after payment of freight and treatment charges, were \$3,410.87, or \$155.05 per ton. The values were: Gold, 2.17 ounces; silver, 265.2 ounces, and lead, 5 per cent per ton. These returns compare very favorably with those received from a car shipped three or four weeks earlier, that shipment having returned only \$2,096.53 net from 33,787 pounds of ore, the gold value having been unusually low. A car shipped about the middle of February, however, gave a return nearer to that just received, 41,032 pounds having brought in \$3,092.63 net, or at the rate of about \$150.86 per ton clear of freight and treatment charges. Some very rich specimens were obtained in the case of last Saturday's and Sunday's work in the Providence mine. One specimen from which these assay returns were obtained, though rich looking, did not show gold visible to the naked eye. From both the Providence and the adjoining Elkhorn claims some of the most beautiful specimens of gold and silver ores are being obtained right along, and, as evidenced by the car-load returns given above, the bulk returns, while not yielding sensational values, leave an ample margin of profit above working expenses. The Elkhorn will shortly ship a couple of cars of ore, which promises to give very satisfactory returns.

The efforts of the Greenwood board of trade to have the name of the Kettle River mining division altered to that of the Greenwood mining division have been successful, an intimation having been received yesterday from the provincial secretary that the change is to be made as from May 1st, prox. The old name has long been considered misleading, and the new one will give outsiders a definite idea of where the division is located.

It is reported from Ehoit that when on a hurried visit to the Oro Denoro mine, Summit camp, last Saturday, Smith Curtis arranged to put on several men prospecting that property prior to opening up surface quarries for the shipment of ore. It is understood that R. H. Anderson, of the B. C. mine, is to supervise the work, visiting the Oro Denoro occasionally.

AT GRANBY SMELTER. Temporary Suspension on Account of Coke Failure.

PHOENIX, B. C., April 7.—After being forced to remain cold for three days, two furnaces of the Granby smelter were blown in today, and shipments of ore resumed at the 750 ton per day rate from the company's mines in this camp. The smelter was forced to cease operations last Friday on account of the supply of coke from the coast being tied up on the other side of slides, but it is now beginning to arrive. The management expects that the coast shipments will be supplemented by coke from the Granby's Nest colliery, which the other two furnaces will be blown in as the full battery will be in operation. The other two Boundary smelters have not yet been able to get a coke supply sufficient to warrant resuming, but will blow in as soon as this is done.

One of the burning out of coils in the electric motor by which the big ore crusher at the Granby mines is operated, the machine has been idle for a week, but the repairs have now been completed by Chief Electrician Lane, and the crusher is once more in shape to handle 3600 tons of Knob Hill ore daily.

NOT TO STRIKE.

ROME, April 7.—The meeting of workmen called last evening, and which lasted all last night, decided to abandon the present idea of inaugurating a general strike.

A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

VICTORIA, April 7.—E. C. Smith attended the opposition caucus last night, outlined his position as set forth in the interview sent to The Miner, and withdrew. Nell was also absent. Oliver made a strong attack on the government in the debate on the address this afternoon, particularly with reference to the South East Kootenay land grant. He claimed that in the preamble of last year's bill deliberate misstatements had been made in the paragraph alleging that the railway had surrendered rights to certain sections of land. He charged the government with an attempt to despoil the country for the benefit of the company. The address in reply was passed without a division, although a committee of the house was appointed to investigate the government's action regarding South East Kootenay. The order paper was cleared at 4:30.

THE KING'S JOURNEY.

Cheered by Many People While Leaving Lisbon.

LISBON, April 7.—King Edward boarded the royal yacht Victoria and Albert this afternoon, preparatory to his departure tonight for Gibraltar. King Edward and King Carlos received an ovation along the whole route followed. The state barge was escorted by an enormous flotilla of boats filled with cheering people. The British royal yacht, accompanied by the British cruisers Minerva and Venus, left Lisbon for Gibraltar this evening.

EXECUTION OF A LONDON MURDERER TRIED ON MARCH 19TH.

LONDON, April 7.—Kilshawski, alias Chapman, the Southwark saloonkeeper found guilty on March 19th of murder by poisoning three women who lived with him as wives in different parts of London, and sentenced to death on the same day, was hanged this morning in Wandsworth jail. He was in a state of complete collapse and had to be supported by the warders. He protested his innocence to the end, and declared his real name was Chapman and said he was an American.

JUSTICE WAS SWIFT.

Execution of a London Murderer Tried on March 19th.

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HE LOVES NOT MARTIN

Smith Curtis Says Things About Nominal Liberal Leader.

Don't Believe in Liberal Doctrines According to Martin.

(From Friday's Daily.) A provincial convention is by all odds the most important factor affecting the Liberals of British Columbia today.

A convention will or should deal with the two questions of leadership and platform, continued Mr. Curtis. In connection with the leadership it was certain a strong element in the province believed that Martin was not the man to lead the party to anything but defeat.

There is a grave danger that our only Canadian transcontinental line, the near future by some parties who are merging the trunk lines, causing all commerce east of Lake Superior to be subject to the will of one vast combination and at the same time making it impossible for independent steamship lines to operate on the Atlantic and Pacific ways.

Mr. Curtis concluded his address to the association by denouncing Mr. Martin as everything that was politically vile, and charging him with having a compact with the Dunsmuir interests.

THE LE ROI MILLIONS. Mrs. Harris Won't Have to Divide with Former Husband.

The Spokesman-Review has the following in connection with a case of some local interest: "Mrs. Carrie Harris has won a signal if not a complete victory in the suit brought by W. J. Harris, her former husband, for a partition of their property."

"Some months ago Mr. Harris brought suit for the partition of the property, alleging that no equitable division had been made. In answer Mrs. Harris set up that the property had been divided, and a contract of division made, shortly prior to their divorce."

"Mr. Harris demurred to the answer on the ground that the alleged contract was contrary to public policy, in that it was made with a view to a subsequent separation and divorce of the parties. This, he contended, was an invalid proceeding."

"The case was argued and submitted some weeks ago, and yesterday Judge Kennan rendered his decision, overruling Mr. Harris' demurrer. It had developed that Mrs. Harris had brought two suits at different times to set aside the contract, and that by stipulation the courts had rendered a judgment pronouncing the contract valid. This placed Mr. Harris in the position of attacking a contract that he had twice defended in court. Judge Kennan held that the facts as set forth in Mrs. Harris' answer constituted an adequate defence to Mr. Harris' suit for partition."

"The effect of the decision is to practically put Mr. Harris out of court. There is no dispute as to the facts in the case, and Mr. Harris' only remedy is an appeal to the supreme court. Moore & Corbett represent Mr. Harris and Voorhees & Voorhees appear for Mrs. Harris."

A NORWAY LETTER

HE WITNESSED THE BIG NATIONAL DERBY OF WINTER SPORTS.

A breeze from Norway was wafted into Rossland yesterday when the secretary of the Winter Carnival received an interesting little note from Olaus Jeldness, dated at Christiansa, Norway, March 15. Mr. Jeldness wrote to acknowledge the invitation extended to him to attend the carnival, the letter having been forwarded from Spokane.

Mr. Jeldness says: "Your invitation to take part in the Rossland Winter Carnival, February 12-14, reached me here and I regret I wasn't there to join you and I regret I wasn't there to join you. I see with much pleasure in Spokane papers that it was a great success. I saw the Norwegian Derby, and it was an inspiration to any lover of sports. In such games as hockey and curling they are no match, however for our Rossland players. It is new to them as ski running is to Canadians. I expect to bring a picture of the Holmenkollen ski contests on my return for the Rossland club."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Rossland Liberals Endorse Public Ownership of Railways. The members of the Rossland Liberal Association have endorsed a resolution favoring government ownership of a transcontinental road. The matter was broached by a communication from the Ymir association with the appended resolution:

"Whereas, trunk railway lines are being brought under one management so as to eliminate competition, and, whereas, there is a grave danger that our only Canadian transcontinental line, the near future by some parties who are merging the trunk lines, causing all commerce east of Lake Superior to be subject to the will of one vast combination and at the same time making it impossible for independent steamship lines to operate on the Atlantic and Pacific ways, and whereas the present railway facilities of Western Canada are not sufficient to meet the constantly increasing volume of business of traffic."

THE CHAIN BROKE.

Serious Accident Reported from Kootenay Bridge Yesterday.

What is believed to have been a serious accident occurred yesterday at Kootenay bridge as the Rossland train was pulling over the structure. A heavy steel girder was being raised when the chain on the derrick snapped, allowing it to fall. One man was knocked off the bridge to the rocks beneath, another was pinned down by the falling debris and several others were thrown about forcibly. The trainmen and passengers witnessed the mishap, but the train did not stop, hence it is impossible to state whether there were any fatalities or not.

For some months work has been under way at Kootenay Crossing, where the Canadian Pacific crosses the Kootenay river, about five miles this side of Nelson. The original wooden structure, is being replaced by a modern steel structure on stone foundations and piers. The stone work has been completed and the steel superstructure is now being placed in position.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are permitted to make public the following letter, which is a fair sample of hundreds written by mothers throughout Canada praising Baby's Own Tablets:

Dunbar, Ont., March 13, 1903. Several weeks ago my baby was very cross and ill owing to troubles common to children when teething. A correspondent highly recommended Baby's Own Tablets, saying she would use no other medicine for her baby. I sent for a box, used them according to directions and must say that I have found them the best medicine for a teething child I have ever tried. One Tablet every day keeps my baby well, and I am sure of my rest at night. I echo the words of my friend and say "they are just splendid."

"MRS. CHARLES WILLARD." Baby's Own Tablets will cure all the minor ailments of children, and may be given with absolute safety to even a new-born baby. These Tablets are the only medicine for children sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by druggists or sent by mail postpaid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

QUESTION OF ROUTES

Various Lines Suggested for Proposed Wagon Roads.

Merits of the Suggestions Now Under Discussion.

Some interesting discussion has arisen in connection with the wagon roads for which appropriations are to be asked at the forthcoming session of the legislature, which applications will be backed by local organizations, including the board of trade.

Some differences of opinion exist as to the matter of routes. In the case of the road desired for Murphy creek, two routes are suggested. One is from a point on the creek down stream to the railroad, and the other is from the same point into Rossland. The first route has all the advantage in point of shortness. Four and a half miles only is required to give the mines an outlet to the railroad down the creek, and if ore is handled it would be under grade all the way. It is understood that the miners interested favor this route almost unanimously. The second route has the drawback of requiring eight miles of construction in addition to the section of Blue & Deschamps wood road that could be secured under expropriation procedure. Its advantages are that it would bring trade direct into Rossland and that it would afford a means for bringing into the city a large quantity of excellent cordwood which exists on Murphy creek but is now safe from the axe because of the entire lack of transportation facilities. If this cordwood were available a considerable sum of money new sent into the Colville valley would remain on this side of the boundary line.

Another feature possibly worth considering is the fact that a road from Rossland to Murphy creek might in the future figure as a unit in a trunk line of wagon roads extending from the Golden City into the Boundary and further west for many miles. It is recognized that this would be an advantage, but its consummation is probably in the distant future, inasmuch as several costly sections of the proposed road remain to be constructed. An argument in favor of the first route is that it would help build up the Murphy creek section more expeditiously than the second route, and when an immediate outlet to the city was erected the road to the city would follow as a matter of course and the government trail would afford a means of access in the interim. The board of trade committee appointed to interview Supervisor Killen on his arrival in the city is not instructed to favor either of the proposed routes but to urge the advisability of a road that will help to build up the mining industry in Murphy creek section.

Smith Curtis, M. L. A., is confident, as already stated, that an appropriation will be secured at this session of the legislature for the Burnt Basin road, and two routes are suggested. Certain interests wish the road brought into Gladstone, but Supervisor Killen is understood to be strongly of opinion that this line is impracticable because of Gladstone's location in the gulch a couple of hundred feet below the railroad track. He considers that the road should be brought down the hill from Burnt Basin and along the mountain side on a level with the track or slightly higher, to a point above Gladstone, where it can approach the railroad without a heavy depression. This question will doubtless be settled before the discussion assumes such proportions as to endanger the grant now sought.

SURPRISED AND PLEASED.

How Nelson Hockey Players Regard Medals Presented to Them.

The action of the winter carnival committee in presenting the members of the Nelson hockey team with lockets in recognition of their capturing the championship of British Columbia at the last carnival, is certain to have an excellent result in the direction of concentrating to the world and the Kootenays in particular that Rossland's sports are clean and Rossland sportsmen disposed to do the right thing by all comers.

It will be remembered that the entry of the Medicine Hat hockey team at the carnival upset the calculations of the committee, and it was understood that Rossland and Nelson should alone compete for the championship trophy, while Medicine Hat should contest for the medals. The visitors from the Territories captured the medals, and under the circumstances it was thought that the right thing in the premises would be to give the Nelson men some individual recognition of their skill at the game. The appended letter conveys the decision of the committee. Addressing the committee, the letter says: "On behalf of the officers and members of the Nelson hockey club, I wish to thank you for your very liberal and lovely presents (gold lockets) to the lockets were greatly appreciated and were a surprise to all, as we did not expect anything. Again thanking you for your generous presents."

(Signed) ARTHUR A. PERRIERE, Secretary.

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. 25c.

BEER KEG AND SICH

STOPPAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT CONDUIT EASILY EXPLAINED.

A BEER KEG AND OTHER ARTICLES LODGED IN THE FLUME.

(From Sunday's Daily.) A horrible example of the results that follow the use of intoxicants was disclosed yesterday when it was discovered that the real cause of the floods in Columbia avenue cellars was a beer keg.

The old government conduit was opened at a point in front of the Hoffman House where a leak had been disclosed, and the origin of the trouble was immediately laid bare. In the first place it was ascertained that when the Hoffman House was piped for water years ago the man who did the work ran the pipe through the centre of the conduit instead of conducting it over or under. With this iron pipe across the centre, a fine basis for a stoppage was laid. When the giddy beer keg came floating along it promptly lodged against the water pipe. Then an oil can came down stream and seached a full stop, followed by sundry other articles, forming a heterogeneous collection that choked the flume completely. When the heavy water started, a quantity of fine gravel was washed down, completing the dam and compelling the flow to seek egress through the side of the conduit and into the cellars on Washington street and Columbia avenue. The obstructions were removed and the water flowed freely. No further trouble is expected. The open stream formerly running down the centre of Washington street to the south side of Columbia avenue has been diverted into the flume at the corner of First avenue.

Incidentally it may be said that the beer keg bore the stamp of a Spokane brewery which has not shipped beer into this country since 1897, and the receptacle was probably in the drain for several years.

FIRE FIEND AGAIN

TWO ST. PAUL STREET BUILDINGS GUTTED LAST NIGHT.

CHINESE QUARTERS THREATENED AND WILD EXCITEMENT AMONG CELESTIALS.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Two small houses at the corner of St. Paul street and Kootenay avenue were gutted by fire at 9:30 o'clock last night. The fire started in the corner house through a burning match being dropped on the sofa, burning through the covering and igniting the excelsior with which the sofa was stuffed. No attempt was made to remove the flaming furniture, and in a few minutes the interior of the premises was ablaze.

The fire department was called out and had an hour's fight to extinguish the fire, which had obtained a good start. When the fire was out both buildings were mere shells, which will probably be torn down at once as a matter of public safety. The buildings were owned by Agnes Gavan, who is now in California. A humorous feature of the scene at the fire was the panic among the Chinamen, whose three story frame buildings adjoin the burned premises. The Chinese quarters were in grave danger, and the excitement among the Celestials was intense. At least a couple of hundred sons of the Flowery Kingdom gathered around the scene, and the excitement was pandemonium. The shells of the Chinamen rent the air in a hundred keys and attracted the attention of the citizens as much as the fire did. The stores and dwellings in the Chinese quarters were invaded by scores of men with pistols whose sole ambition appeared to be that of throwing something out of the windows. Every article of furniture peculiar to the Chinamen and the curious varieties of merchandise carried in the stores were carried out of doors or hurled through windows amid a storm of chattering that seemed to alternate between command, entreaty and exhortation. The crowd laughed heartily at the antics of the Celestials, but it didn't phase the Chinamen, who labored like beavers and had the buildings emptied in short order.

AT THE SMELTERS.

Situation at Reduction Works Handling Rossland Ores.

Both smelters handling Rossland ore are now operating on a small scale. It is satisfactory, however, that the plants are in a position to run even on a small scale, in view of the fact that the approaching resumption of coke shipments from Fernie will materially improve the situation. Trail has one large copper furnace running, with ample ore in hand and under contract to justify placing its operation as soon as coke is available. It is expected, moreover, that shipments of silver-lead ores will be heavier this summer than last and that the three lead-stacks will be operated almost continuously after production is started in Slocan and East Kootenay. The Trail works require about 300 tons of coke daily, and must have, as a precaution against cessation of shipments through unforeseen causes, a reserve of 5,000 to 10,000 tons. A few months will be required, even under propitious circumstances, to accumulate this reserve if the plant is operating steadily. At Northport three furnaces are running and two more will be blown in as soon as East Kootenay coke is forthcoming. This would leave one furnace in reserve. Northport, also, requires a considerable reserve of coke before venturing to put its entire works in running shape, but it is hoped that conditions will be such at Fernie as to enable this reserve to be built up. The intimation that the coal company will exert every effort to maintain and enhance the coke supply is received with gratification.

NO PAY YET.

Canadian Pacific Employees on Strike Here Don't Get Checks.

The three Rossland employees of the Canadian Pacific who are on strike with the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees haven't got their February pay checks yet. The nearest lodge of the Brotherhood is at Nelson, and suit has been entered there in the name of all the men to secure the balance due them and claimed to be illegally withheld. The local men say they are confident of winning the strike and none of the trio here have any inclination to return to work until the whole matter is straightened out. The business at the freight shed here continues to be handled by R. W. Drew, agent, with one assistant.

THE TAX SALE.

Takes Place Next Week, Unless Postponed in Interim.

Unless something crops up in the interim the tax sale of crown-granted mineral claims takes place next week. It was expected that some might be taken to secure the postponement pending the settlement in the legislature of the moot question as to redemption. It is argued in some quarters that the present wording of the Mineral Act, with-out provision for redemption, is inequitable and should be amended. Smith Curtis, M. L. A., of Rossland, is said to hold this view and to have expressed his intention of securing an amendment at the present sitting of the house. Should the sale go on, which would appear likely at this juncture, John Kirkup, government agent, will wield the hammer, and the list of claims not redeemed by the time of the sale will be auctioned off to the highest bidder. The proceedings will eventuate at the court house.

THE JUNIOR HILL HERE

Louis W. Hill Paid a Visit to Rossland Yesterday.

Party Was Able to Spend Only Half an Hour in City.

(From Sunday's Daily.) A notable party of Great Northern railroad officials visited Rossland yesterday afternoon, spent half an hour in the city and hurried back to Spokane as fast as their special train could carry them. A longer stay had been intended, but unforeseen contingencies prevented, and the officials came within an ace of cancelling the trip altogether. The party was made up as follows:

- Louis W. Hill—Assistant to the president, Great Northern.
- R. I. Farrington—Second vice-president, Great Northern.
- J. W. Blabon—Fourth vice-president, Great Northern.
- F. E. Ward—General manager.
- J. C. Eden—Assistant general traffic agent.
- A. E. Hogeland—chief engineer.
- A. Stewart—Resident engineer.
- W. W. Broughton—General freight agent.
- H. A. Kennedy—Vice-president Spokane Falls & Northern and assistant general superintendent Great Northern.
- H. A. Jackson—General passenger and freight agent S. P. & N.
- F. S. Forest—Superintendent S. P. & N.

It was Mr. Hill's first visit to the city, and the present trip over the system is for his benefit. The party was booked to reach Rossland at 1 o'clock, but it was 4:30 when their train actually pulled into the depot. A stop of ten minutes was made at the depot, where William Thompson, general manager of the Rossland-Kootenay company, and J. S. Wallace of the Le Roi greeted Mr. Hill and his associates. Then the train was run back to the Le Roi compressor, and the party walked over to the works, spent five minutes within doors and boarded their train for the outward journey. Mr. Forest is personally conducting the party over his bailiwick, and returned with them to Spokane. Prior to coming here, the officials went into Grand Forks and Republic, and spent some hours at Northport.

Mr. Hill expressed pleased surprise at the magnitude of the mechanical works of the Rossland mines, and remarked that his present tour had been an eye-opener. He did not go into the local questions of interest—the extensions in Boundary and local depot improvements, remarking that these topics would be discussed fully at a later juncture. Various officials of the party stated that their present trip was wholly of a general nature and that details would be left to a later date.

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WILL FLOODS COME?

SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT PRESENT SEASON WILL SEE DAMAGE.

THE FLOOD OF 1894 AND THE HEAVY DAMAGE IT CAUSED.

Will the heavy snowfall during the past season result in disastrous floods this spring? "Not likely," some say. "Possibly," say others. The Kootenays had an experience with high water in 1894, in which year the level of the lakes and rivers rose to a point previously unrecorded and since unparalleled. The possibility of a repetition of this experience would excite grave anxiety in the hearts of those who live in the towns along the lakes and rivers where high water caused damage eight years ago. The flood of 1894 was occasioned by high water followed by a hurricane. The snowfall throughout the Rockies and Gold Range had been excessive, and the rivers and lakes rose to unusual levels. At Kaslo the lower half of the town was under water, and at Nelson considerable section adjacent to the lake was partially submerged. At Trail the water was high, and the current is said to have caused considerable damage. The greatest damage was at Kaslo, however. On top of the high water came a hurricane which swept up the lake and blew down the partially submerged buildings, causing them to float off into the raging water and finally break up. There was one fatality, a Mrs. McGregor perishing in the flood. The hurricane missed creek gulch, coming down Cottonwood creek and doing little damage. In all the large gulches throughout the Slo-can country the force of the gale was felt severely.

This year it is asserted that the snow-fall in the northern sections is even less than usual, especially that in the Rockies, which forms the upper stretches of the principal rivers and lakes. Under these circumstances the heavy snowfall in this section counts for nothing. Probably the only danger from floods is in event of an extremely mild season of sufficient length to cause the snow to go off more rapidly than the channels can handle the flow. Indications do not point to this, however, and floods seem unlikely. In any event Rossland is too much of a "top-of-the-mountain city" to be in any danger.

FOR CROFTON SMELTER.

Regular Consignments of Republic Ore Going Over.

The barge Transfer arrived on Friday with twelve cars of ore, says a Crofton letter, eleven from the Lone Pine mine and one from the Zala M., both situated at Republic in Washington state. This ore came over the C. P. R. to Vancouver, and the Transfer barge was towed over by the steamship Czar. The Lone Pine ore is highly silicious, with gold finely disseminated all through the quartz, and carrying also high values in silver, some of which is supposed to be in telluride. The Zala M. ore, which is shipped by Mr. Fraser of the Bank of Montreal at Rossland, is a rich quartz with high copper, gold and silver values, the copper being largely in carbonates. The first shipment of ore from the Marble Bay mine on Texada island is due on the barge Mackenzie.

There has been such a rush of ore in bulk and in cars that two of the locomotives of the Lenora-Mt. Slocan Copper company have been kept busy, and all available sidetrack has been occupied. In a few days, however, the direct line from the smelter to the wharf will be finished and the copper track to the lower level passing between the assay office and waterfront will then be graded and the handling of ore in cars will be easier. The company have decided to get a 40-ton yard locomotive at once, and this will relieve the congestion and enable the ore bins on the wharf to be emptied as fast as they are loaded up with Comstock, Treks and Marble Bay ore. The Czar, with the Transfer barge, has left to bring over another load of ore in cars, and will then remove the empties of the first shipment, and from now on she will make regular trips twice a week with Republic ore.

THE RICH LARDEAU.

Two Groups of Claims That Show Great Evidence of Richness.

Messrs. J. A. Griffith and A. E. Fowler of Trout Lake, Lardeau, are in the city. They are associated with some of the best mining properties in the district. In speaking of the Lardeau group, which Mr. Griffith is interested, he remarked to a Miner reporter last night that the mine has shipped three cars of high grade ore this winter. The average of this output was 200 ozs. in silver besides a high percentage of copper and lead. A crosscut is being run and the lead will be met shortly and expose the lower workings to a depth of 250 feet. Mr. Griffith says that 3000 tons of ore will be shipped from Trout Lake as soon as the C. P. R. steamboat Victoria is ready for operation. In speaking of the Cromwell mine, Mr. Fowler said that the lower workings of the vein will be opened by next November. The new 600-foot crosscut will tap the lead at a depth of 700 feet. The vein is five feet wide and there are five claims in the group. The ore has the characteristic high grade of the Lardeau mines.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is especially useful in Rossland by Seelye Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

ON WHITE

Hon. Chas. H. Speaks of the Prom

His View of the Fall of the Fall

Cable messages from Hon. C. H. Mackintosh upon to give evidence with reference to pro Columbia purchased Wright, formerly manager of the London & Globe tion, a Vancouver P. tive called upon that

"I have received no ex-governor, 'it will doubt before a comm will be appeals and the imperial courts, a delay in the 'uniting' live of this, even the being called upon to to Mr. Wright's min this province debar any question appertal

"I suppose you have estimates that the Wright's flotations of 000,000" was asked. "One hundred mil Mr. Mackintosh laud "My estimate is that be one-fourth of the apocryphal. Statemen judged calculations am made by an official other. Shrinkage in in one day, to many known both to Ameri share markets. I wou sert, because of this, managers and repres gang of rascals!"

"Might I ask if yo holder in the London Standard companies?" "In neither. I resig rectorate of the Brit peration in May, 189 was then in a flourish there been a strugg would have remained, honor of meeting the Stan several times, an pressed by his devot chairman. He was ab about Canada, more province of British Co referring to the days terms embroglio, and cific, as well as his during those troublous

The ex-governor's Dufferin's health was his business in fact through his solicitor; erican war was begin kets being somewhat A year later the Lon killed in South Africa well, but was able to don to attend to his rumors of South Afr later war was declar Marquis was prostrat pected and tragic be heir to Clarendone, settled in South Africa another blow, the da of another son, uterly whose advanced age the physical and ment sary to bear up agaii visitations of Providi cal fairness would s man, the insisting maker Wright's tribul ticularly in the light to the contrary over signature. I speak w like every Candian, I otic respect for the d tleman who had been of the Dominion, as Canadians, I rever his ment the loss of his n to the Empire. The of the failure of the and kindred enterpris overcapitalized compa upon to resign, a ma crisis, superinduced by garding her majesty's ish-American war, th war, the steadily incre the shrinkage in cons score of attendant fa loved in rapid succes to demoralize any s prises. Why, the st alone, which could ha cost the Le Roi shar \$750,000, for during it per dropped to disastr

"You are aware that charged with delibera the falsification of bal by personal acquiesc negligence?" "Certainly," replied "I have heard this, b tions for judicial co not care to be one o to declare a man guilt by placing him before for trial."

"Are you of opinion companies were over ed The Province rep "Admitting this, su system must bear a p um; over-speculation valuation of shares w of a magic wand in man. The public wa and they gambled w agies of Somerset. If the field was suffice permit of the opera armies of stock-job and promoters. Of tallization and manip is a rarity in other c larly the United Sta and no one ever hea such a thing in Briti fact, too, should not

April 9, 1903
LOODS COME?
LIKELY THAT PRES-
REASON WILL SEE
DAMAGE
OF 1894 AND THE
Y DAMAGE IT
CAUSED.

ON WHITAKER
WRIGHT

Hon. Chas. H. Mackintosh
Speaks of the London
Promoter.

His View of Some Phases
of the Fallen Man's
Career.

Cable messages having stated that
Hon. C. H. Mackintosh would be called
upon to give evidence by commission,

"I have received no process," said the
ex-governor, "it will be some weeks no
doubt before a commission acts; there
will be appeals and contra-appeals in
the imperial courts, and the usual law's
delays in the United States. Irrespective

"One hundred million dollars," Mr.
Mackintosh laughingly exclaimed. "My
estimate is that the limit might be
one-fourth of that—the remainder
apocryphal. Statements based upon pre-
judicial calculations are one thing; those
made by an official receiver, quite an-
other. Shrinkage in values, amounting,

"In neither case," assigned from the di-
rectorate of the British America Cor-
poration in May, 1898; that enterprise
was then in a flourishing condition; had
there been a struggle on, I probably
would have remained. Yes, I had the
honor of meeting the Marquis of Dufferin
several times, and was greatly im-
pressed by his devotion to duties as
chairman. He was always enthusiastic
about Canada, more particularly the
province of British Columbia frequently
referring to the days of the Carnarvon
terms embargo, and the Canadian Pacific,

"The ex-governor continued: "Lord
Dufferin's health was very indifferent;
his business in fact being conducted
through his solicitor; the Spanish-Amer-
ican war was beginning, stock mar-
kets being somewhat depressed thereby.
A year later the London & Globe re-
covered; Lord Dufferin had been un-
well, but was able to come over to Lon-
don to attend to his duties. Then arose
rumors of South African troubles, and
later war was declared; later still the
Marquis was prostrated by an unex-
pected and tragic bereavement—the
death of Glandeboye, Lord Ayr, being
killed in South Africa. Then followed
another blow, the dangerous wounding
of another son, utterly prostrating one
whose advanced age deprived him of
the physical and mental energies neces-
sary to bear up against these crushing
visitations of Providence. Even judi-
cial fairness would suggest as almost
inhuman, the intimation that Mr. Whit-
aker Wright was responsible for the
noble Marquis' tribulations, more par-
ticularly in the light of a declaration
to the contrary over the latter's own
signature. I speak without prejudice;
like every Canadian, I nourished patri-
otic respect for the distinguished gen-
tlemen who had been governor-general
of the Dominion, as today, like other
Canadians, I revere his memory, and
lament the loss of his name and services
to the Empire. The practical solution
of the failure of the London & Globe
and kindred enterprises is, simply that
overcapitalized companies were called
upon to resist an unanticipated financial
crisis, superinduced by uncertainty re-
garding her majesty's health, the Span-
ish-American war, the South African
war, the steadily increasing public debt,
the shrinkage in coal values, and a
score of attendant factors, having fol-
lowed in rapid succession, all tending
to demoralize an speculative enter-
prise. Why, the strike in Rossland
alone, which could have been averted,
cost the Le Roi shareholders at least
\$750,000, for during its continuation cop-
per dropped to disastrous prices."

"You are aware that Mr. Wright is
charged with deliberately conniving at
the falsification of balance sheets, either
by personal acquiescence or contributory
negligence?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Mackintosh.
"I have heard this, but these are ques-
tions for judicial consideration. I do
not care to be one of those prepared
to declare a man guilty and subsequent-
ly placing him before a legal tribunal
for trial."

"Are you of opinion that the various
companies were overcapitalized?" asked
the Province representative.

"Admitting this, surely the prevailing
system must bear a portion of the odium;
over-speculation and fictitious
valuation of shares were not the work
of a magic wand in the hands of one
man. The public wanted to gamble,
and they gambled under the elastic
egis of Somerset House registration;
the field was sufficiently extensive to
permit of the operations of a dozen
armies of stock-jobbers, speculators
and promoters. Of course, over-cap-
italization and manipulation of shares
is a rarity in other countries—particu-
larly the United States and Canada—
and no one ever heard of or tolerated
such a thing in British Columbia. The
fact, too, should not be lost sight of

that shareholders in the London &
Globe had already received dividends
far in excess of money originally in-
vested."

"The Province representative asked
"if the reference to the United States
and Canada was not ironical."

Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Well, seri-
ously speaking, I see nothing wrong in
object lessons. I am not a believer in
those doxy and heterodoxy to be the
other man's. The precept of British
fair play may be hackneyed, but it
nevertheless points a moral, quite
worthy of intellectual hospitality. At
all events, the province of British Co-
lumbia has no reason to join in any
hue and cry against Mr. Whitaker
Wright, nor has West Australia; for
his courage and indomitable energy
brought both these portions of the Em-
pire into mining prominence; in the
case of the former, at the time when
that industry needed friends."

"Then you are of opinion that Mr.
Wright is more sinned against than
sinning?"

Ex-Governor Mackintosh paused.

"Well, perhaps that might be mod-
ified; probably 'as much sinned against
as sinning' would be reasonable. This
is a layman's opinion, for the courts
must finally adjudicate upon the pro-
per construction. I am free to say,
however, to my mind Mr. Wright's
treatment upon reaching New York
merits unqualified censure. He arrived,
accompanied by his sister's daughter,
Miss Browne, an estimable lady, the
friend and guest of Mrs. Wright, re-
turning to her relatives in America.
Was she spared? On the contrary, the
incident presented an opportunity for
indulgence in that maudlin prurience
characteristic of a mulatto journalism;
it supplied a morsel for palates prone
to enjoy so luxurious a dainty. Even
subsequent apologies were filthy insin-
uations with a thin veneer of half-
hearted explanation. I have been a
guest at Mr. Wright's home in Surrey,
and without reserve can say that a
man more circumspect in his social
methods, more generous in his char-
ities and more devoted to his family it
would be difficult to find."

"But you will admit he was a finan-
cial plunger, taking too many chances
—is that not so?" was the closing re-
mark of The Province representative.

Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Under-
stand me; at the present juncture I am
precluded from discussing many lead-
ing questions. Mr. Wright and I had
differences, mainly of opinion on given
subjects, but this does not blind me
to what is fair and just. Mr. Wright
plunged! Well, let any unprejudiced man visit the
precincts of stoney-hearted Throg-
morton, and there find millionaires who
absorbed profits derived from and flow-
ing from his enterprises. These men
plunged, too; some of them now de-
nounce Whitaker Wright, but I doubt
if his winnings ever nearly approxi-
mated theirs. As to 'plunging and tak-
ing chances,' I always think of Squeers'
advice to his pupils: 'Subdue your ap-
petites, my dears, and you've conquer-
ed human nature.' When plungers,
speculators, investors and financial cor-
porators operating on the Bourse, the
London and New York exchanges, and
at other financial centres succeed in
subduing their abnormal appetites for
gain, then human nature will be con-
quered—but not till then."

PREPARED TO FIGHT

GREAT OUTBREAK IN MACEDONIA
PREDICTED FOR APRIL
TWENTIETH.

MASSACRES AND ENCOUNTERS
REPORTED IN VARIOUS
PLACES.

BELGRADE, Servia, April 8.—The
gendarmes had to be called out to sup-
press the rioting which took place here
yesterday as the outcome of a demon-
stration against an objectionable police
regulation, and in the result two rioters
and two gendarmes were killed and
many wounded on both sides. One
hundred and thirty arrests were made.

LONDON, April 8.—According to an
agency despatch from Constantinople
advice had been received there from
Monastir that the Macedonian revolu-
tionary committee intends to proclaim
a general insurrection in the European
provinces of Turkey about April 20th,
when there will be more than 100,000
men armed with rifles in the field.

SOFIA, April 8.—A newspaper an-
nounces that the Albanians during the
night of Saturday to Sunday last mas-
sacred the Christian inhabitants of
Okrida, where an outbreak of Bulgarians
was recently reported. A three-
days engagement between a Turkish
force accompanied by German officers
and a band of insurgents under com-
mand of the Macedonian leader Cap-
tain Stoyanoff has occurred in the
Melnik district, sixty-five miles north
of Salonica. The band suffered heavy
losses.

Insurgent bands have appeared in
several districts. One band has burned
the village of Jubrel.

SHOT HERSELF.
Former San Francisco Woman Commits
Suicide in London.

LONDON, April 8.—Mrs. Mabel Town-
send, formerly of the Alcazar theatre,
San Francisco, shot herself with a re-
volver today on the doorstep of her sis-
ter's residence. Mrs. Townsend is said
to have been suffering from religious
mania, and recently had a disagreement
with her sister, Mrs. Roe. An inquest
on the body will be held tomorrow.

Mrs. Townsend had been summoned
to appear at Marlborough police court
today to answer to a charge of alleged
assault on her brother-in-law, William
Roe, and when the case was called in
court her suicide was announced.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Morocco, April 8.—The
sultan's brother, Mulai, has been pro-
claimed sultan of Morocco by the Rif
tribe.

A ROSSLAND
COMMISSION

English Supreme Court
Orders Rossland Com-
mission.

Whitaker Wright Cases a
Plum for Local
Lawyers.

In the chancery division of the high
court of England Mr. Justice Joyce
had before him two applications by
Mr. Whitaker Wright and Mr. Hoare
(defendants) for Rossland to be taken
on commission at Rossland, arising out
of an action brought by Mr. Stevens,
a shareholder in the British America
Corporation.

Mr. Hughes, for Mr. Hoare, said the
action was brought by the plaintiff,
Mr. Stevens, a shareholder in the British
America Corporation, for damages
for loss alleged to have been sustained
by reason of untrue statements con-
tained in the prospectus and on the
faith of which he subscribed for 1500
shares. There were two heads of claim
—the company was stated to have
obtained properties and options in
British Columbia and that the prospec-
tus did not disclose all the contracts
which ought to have been disclosed.

Mr. Hughes, continuing, said one of
the issues was whether the Hon. C. H.
Mackintosh was a promoter. Another
point was on whose behalf the con-
tracts were entered into—that was to
say, whether they were contracts en-
tered into by the company or the pro-
motors, directors or trustees of the
company. Rossland, where the defend-
ant now asked his lordship to allow
evidence to be taken on commission as
pending against Mr. Whitaker Wright
in London, and no undue delay would
occur to the trial of the action. There
was a very material question here as
to whether the contracts were entered
into on behalf of the company. The
view seemed to be that they were con-
tracts entered into by the London &
Globe Corporation for the purpose of
buying properties which were subse-
quently sold by that company to the
British America Corporation. The evi-
dence of Mr. Mackintosh was very ma-
terial on that point. It was alleged
that the burden of proof was on the
plaintiff to prove that the London &
Globe did not acquire the properties. It
was proposed to send out persons to
British Columbia, but to appoint a
barrister-at-law at Rossland.

Mr. Younger, K. C., said he appeared
on a similar summons for Mr. Whit-
aker Wright. He wished to adopt the
arguments of his learned friend Mr.
Hughes, and only desired to add that
this was one of 130 similar actions now
pending against Mr. Whitaker Wright
in respect of the same prospectus. The
amount involved in the actions was
enormous. That was to say, it was
something considerably over £100,000.
Therefore it was manifest that the de-
fendants should have full notice.

Mr. Powell, K. C., for the plaintiff,
asked the court not to grant a com-
mission which would involve a con-
siderable amount of expense and delay.
His lordship had not heard the evi-
dence filed on Mr. Whitaker Wright's
application, which was long prior in
date to Mr. Hoare's, who made his ap-
plication only a few days ago. Mr.
Wright made his in January. The
plaintiff said the defendants had not
secured the properties, options or con-
cessions, and that they had not secur-
ed those things by having the docu-
ments. What did the defendants want?
If it was documents, the plaintiff would
admit them. If they said they could
not produce the originals but only
copies, plaintiff was prepared to ad-
mit them. The only stipulation was
plaintiff should put someone in the
witness box to say they had only
copies. The plaintiff was prepared to
admit a number of statements—to ad-
mit them outright. As regarded a num-
ber of documents plaintiff was prepar-
ed to admit copies of them outright. As
to whether Mr. Mackintosh was a pro-
moter of the company, that plaintiff
would leave to the jury. It was his case
that he was and that it could be proved
by the documents. In these circum-
stances he asked his lordship to say at
this stage the plaintiff ought not to be
put to the expense and trouble of a
commission.

In giving judgment, his lordship said
this was an action of considerable im-
portance. It did not appear that the
evidence of Mr. Mackintosh was mate-
rial to the defendants. In the circum-
stances he would make an order, but
reserved the question of costs.

CARNEGIE TO SPOKANE.

SPOKANE, April 8.—The local peti-
tion to Andrew Carnegie for a public
library building has been headed and
granted. The steel magnate promises
\$75,000 for the construction of a book
temple on a site to be furnished by the
city, the gift being conditioned upon
an assurance of an annual mainte-
nance appropriation of at least \$500. A
letter from John Bertram, Mr. Carneg-
ie's private secretary, containing the
offer was received yesterday by Sen-
ator George Turner, who had been com-
missioned to negotiate with the laird
of Skibo castle, but who was turned
down somewhat unceremoniously on the
occasion of presenting his credentials
at the Carnegie mansion in New York
city.

The gist of the letter just received is
that the application of Spokane for a
library building has been called to Mr.
Carnegie's notice anew and that it has
been passed upon favorably.

A DEATHBED OATH.

The Duke of Cumberland's Claim to the
Hanover Throne.

King Christian, having been inform-
ed of the Kaiser's own handwriting that
the emperor would like to meet the
Duke of Cumberland on neutral ground,
with a view to a reconciliation, ap-
proached his grace on the subject in a
personal interview. The Duke of Cum-
berland received the Kaiser's overtures
with the utmost indignation. In the
course of a heated argument he also
revealed the fact that he had sworn
to his father, when the old duke was
on his deathbed, that he would never
renounce his right to the kingdom of
Hanover, and in turn that he would
exact a similar oath from his eldest
son, who should also pledge himself
to require his eldest son to pass the
oath down the line of the Cumberland
progeny.

This disclosure came after King
Christian had intimated to the Duke
of Cumberland the bargain whereby his
daughter would ascend the throne of
the German Empire, and he himself re-
ceive the duchy of Brunswick. The
duke's revelation caused King Christian
to reply to the Kaiser without touching
on the Cumberland question.

Considerable comment has been
evoked throughout Denmark by the
Duke of Cumberland's decision not to
meet the Kaiser. The people approve
the decision, and regard the Kaiser's
visit as ill-timed and obtrusive, since
it will drive away the king's daughter
and son-in-law from his majesty's 56th
birthday fetes.

It is believed that one of the ob-
jects of the Kaiser's approaching visit
to the court of Denmark is to arrange
for setting the seal to the friendly
relations between Germany and Denmark
by arranging for the engagement of his
own eldest son to Princess Thyra, the
young and beautiful daughter of Crown
Prince Frederick of Denmark. The
Duke of Cumberland, who is married
to the King of Denmark's daughter,
Princess Thyra-Amelia, is the claim-
ant of the kingdom of Hanover taken
from his father by the first Emperor
William, who was also guilty of an
astounding breach of faith in appro-
priating and devoting to his own per-
sonal use the capital of the Guelph
kingdom, or private fortune of the Cum-
berland family.

Bismarck seized the fortune of the
late king of Hanover, in defiance of
treaty rights, on the ground, never
proved, that the king intended to use
it to conspire against the king of Prus-
sia. The present Kaiser's father would
have restored it, but he died before
being able to carry out his purpose, and
William finally appropriated the fund.

MORGAN WAS USED AS FOIL.

(Paris Figaro.)
One day Mme. Humbert had the idea
of 500,000 francs (\$100,000). She had
of addressing herself to Mr. X— and
wished to inspire him with confidence.
She said to him, to quote approximately:
"it is an excellent affair. Do you want
a proof? Pierpont Morgan is in the
deal. Come on Monday and take break-
fast with me at Vives Eaux. Bring with
you your check book, for it is evident
that the king of trusts is not an im-
provident or trifling man."

Mr. X— trusted her. On Monday,
therefore, he took a train and arrived
at Melun. On the platform of the
station he saw Mme. Humbert, who,
waving her handkerchief graciously, was
saying good-by to a Paris train which
had just left.

"I am very much disappointed, my
dear sir," she said. "Mr. Morgan has
just left, having been called to Paris
by a despatch. I was saying good-by to
him."

Mr. X— was a little vexed.

"But come, nevertheless," she con-
tinued, "breakfast with us at the Cha-
teau. If you want to postpone the af-
fair we will put it off till another time.
I will take you to Vives Eaux."

Mr. X— was led into a beautiful room
—the room which our friend Pierpont
Morgan had just left with his hands
and adjust his cravat. While he was
busy himself with these operations
he saw, carelessly left on the mantle-
piece, a telegram (a false telegram) ad-
dressed to "M. Morgan, Vives Eaux,"
and, in fact, calling him to Paris.

His credence was conquered. How
could he doubt a business man who
had confabs with the king of trusts?
Mr. X—, without haggling, gave his
check and today he regrets it.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

King Edward's Visit to the Pope In-
volves Serious Problems.

ROME, April 8.—The chief topic of
discussion at the Vatican continues to
be whether or not King Edward will
see the Pope. The ceremony proposed,
that the king should start from the
British embassy in much opposition, not
because he would be starting from the
residence of an ambassador ac-
credited to the quirinal, for the king
once there, say the vatican authori-
ties, it ceases to be an embassy to be-
come the house of the sovereign, but
because Cardinal Rampolla must re-
turn the royal visit for the pontiff, and
he would arrive at the house when
King Edward, having left it, had be-
come again an embassy accredited to
the king of Italy. It is suggested that
King Edward on leaving the vatican
should return to the British embassy,
followed closely by Cardinal Rampolla,
who would arrive while the king was
there. The objection against this
course is that it would create a preced-
ent. The nuncio at Lisbon has been
charged to send King Edward on the
subject.

A NIGHT IN A KING'S TOMB.

Writing in the Housekeeper of some
of the many odd places in which she
has slept during her travels around the
world, Jessie Ackerman says: "While
travelling in that most interesting sec-
tion of India, Cashmere, I heard of a
wonderful tomb of some ancient king,
and was urged not to leave the country
without seeing it. It was about a day's
journey from where I was stopping,
and I started on the trip one morning
in a government cart (British) with a
native guide, who also acted as inter-
preter, and a coolie driver. Expecting
to return that night, I took neither bed-
ding nor baggage. Winter was just
setting in, and men looked wise as we
started that morning, predicting all
kinds of unpleasant weather. The road
was abandoned during the winter be-
cause it led over a great waste, and no
provision was made for travellers. Fif-
teen miles from our destination an ac-
cident befell our horse. Darkness was
fast gathering. The only possible refuge
was the king's tomb which had started
to see, so we decided that the only
thing to do was to walk the distance.
I have always been fond of walking,
but I cannot truthfully say that I en-
joyed that fifteen mile tramp through
the cold and darkness.

"Reaching the tomb at last, we decid-
ed that it would be best for me to take
up my quarters within the tomb, the
guide remaining with me, while the cool-
ie walked to a village some miles fur-
ther on in search of another horse. It
was dark beyond description inside the
tomb, and when the footsteps of the
coolie could no longer be heard every-
thing seemed to be a vast, dark, and
sound save one died away on the still-
ness of the night. I made my way cau-
tiously to the farther corner, groping
along against the wall of the tomb,
thinking to take what comfort could be
had from so miserable a situation.

"No sooner had I settled for the night
than I heard the most weird, unearthly
sound that ever pierced human ears.
The uncanny place had suddenly taken
on the atmosphere of life. There was a
sound of rushing of wings that froze
the blood in my veins. My heart seemed
to have stopped beating. Suddenly I
discovered what it was. A horde of hor-
rid bats had awakened from their leth-
argy and simultaneously started on a
tour of investigation. Bats are ugly
creatures. I would rather have sixteen
babies all clutch my hair at the same
time than surrender my locks to one
sportive bat, especially of the Indian
variety. Their wings and shrieks be-
came a rhythm to which my tired senses
kept time until blessed slumber came and
the morning brought a pair of fresh
horses and a coolie laden with breakfast
for two."

CURIOSITIES OF SOUND.

In very high or mountainous regions
sounds become diminished in loudness,
so that a conversation cannot be car-
ried on in an ordinary tone of voice.
In mines or in a diving bell, the re-
verse of this is the case. Speech be-
comes so startling that it must be
carried on in whispers to be at all en-
durable to the ear. Sounds of all kinds
become musical if the vibrations of air
are uniform and rapid enough, says
the Baltimore American. It is said
that the puffs of an engine would make
a tremendous organ peal of music if
they could be made to attain the
rapidity of fifty or sixty a second.

Everything in nature has its keynote,
as it were, and attuned to one particu-
lar musical sound. This fact can be
very easily verified in everyday life.
Stand near an open piano and speak
in an ordinary tone; while speaking you
will suddenly hear a string within
reverberate to your voice. The tick
of a watch, the sound of every human
voice, the bark of a dog, the mew of a

cat, the noise of a wagon, the roll of
thunder, the fall of rain, the running
of water, in fact, everything about us
can easily be placed by an attentive
ear on its proper musical note—one of
the sounds of the scale. This is a most
interesting experiment and easily veri-
fied.

It is said that the ear can distinguish
eleven octaves of sound, but as a rule
those made by quick, short vibrations
are more easily conveyed. For in-
stance, the whirr of a locust makes
more distinct impression than the sigh-
ing of the wind through the trees. A
whirlwind in its approach is noiseless;
it is only when it strikes some obstacle
that the volume of sound becomes ter-
rific to us. Then we receive the sec-
ondary shorter waves from the de-
struction of the obstacle.

Tyndall says all friction is rhythmic.
Flames are notoriously sensitive to
sound. They will bend and flicker, and
even respond with a leap of quivering
light to a high, shrill sound. This is
another interesting experiment. If we
use a glass tube with a small jet of
gas, by lowering or raising it to certain
points, we can cause it to shriek out
shrilly or to answer sympathetically to
its own keynote, when sung or spoken
by the voice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

GAMBLING IN IRELAND.

A subject on which great stress is
laid by Cardinal Logue and Dr. Walsh
is that of the extent to which gambling
and betting have increased among the
people. Dr. Walsh says that these
ruminous practices are strengthening
their hold upon vast numbers of the
people, even upon many of the com-
paratively poor; while Cardinal Logue
declares that the evil is spreading with
fearful rapidity and lamentable conse-
quences among all classes. He declares
advisedly that it is an incentive to im-
temperance and that it leads to "tru-
m, moral and physical, often, too, ir-
retrievable." Now that this evil has
spread among the poor it threatens,
says his eminence, wholesale demoral-
ization. Referring to the system of
backing horses, he says it has become a
moral plague, fatal and widespread in
its ravages. "Things have come to
such a pass," he adds, "that even poor
workers, male and female, who can
hardly earn enough to keep body and
soul together, deprive themselves of the
most necessary nourishment in order
to send their shillings to swell the
profits of some English bookmaker.
Fathers leave their children poorly clad,
and more poorly nourished, in order to
indulge their passion for gambling.
There are two causes which, in the
cardinal's opinion, tend to spread the
system—the existence of betting agen-
cies in most of the small towns and
the public press, which, he fears, is re-
sponsible for most of the evil.

"It is very discouraging," writes
Cardinal Logue, "to find leading jour-
nals, which have a high and holy mis-
sion of enlightening, elevating and
guiding public opinion in accordance
with upright principles, devoting pages
of their space to sporting news, and
even providing the public with the ser-
vice of professional tipsters." His emi-
nence draws a pitiful picture of the
scenes that take place at the doors of
the news agents' shops in the evenings,
when crowds of half-starved children
wait for the evening journals to tell
their parents what has become of the
shillings which should have bought food
to nourish their poor emaciated bodies.
"This department of journalism," he
adds, "may swell the dividends of their
proprietors, but, unfortunately, it also
tends to swell the miseries of the poor
and to reduce the rich to poverty.—
Dublin Correspondence London Daily
News.



A GOOD many million acres will be planted
one crop and another the next few weeks.
The man who is careful about his seeds is the man
who will get the biggest results. If you want to
make a success of your year's work, insist on getting

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McMILLAN BROS.
MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENTS
ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA
CABLES: "KENMAC" ROSSLAND. Bankers: Bank of British North America,
Rossland B. C. and London, Eng.
Cable Codes—Morsing & Neal, Bedford McNeill. Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B. C.

any snowfall during the
heavy in disastrous floods
"Not likely," some say.
The Kootenays
ence with high water in
year the level of the
ers rose to a point, prev-
ered and since unpar-
possibility of a repetition
ence would excite grave
hearts of those who live
along the lakes and rivers
water caused damage
to.

1894 was occasioned by
followed by a hurricane.
throughout the Rockies
ings had been excessive,
and lakes rose to un-
At Kaslo the lower half
was under water, and at
siderable section adjacent
was partially submerged.
water was also high, and
said to have caused con-
siderable damage. The
also, however. On top of
came a hurricane which
lake and blew down the
erged buildings, causing
off into the raging water
reak up. There was one
McGregor perishing in
hurricane missed Nel-
down Cottonwood creek
ing Littleton. In all
slices throughout the
the force of the gale was

is asserted that the snow-
thern sections is even less
pecially that in the Rock-
the upper stretches of
rivers and lakes. Under
ces the heavy snowfall
a counts for nothing,
only danger from floods
an extremely mild sea-
length to cause the
more rapidly than the
handle the flow. Indica-
point to this, however, and
likely. In any event
much of a "top-of-the-
to be in any danger.

OF FOUN SMELTER.

gments of Republic Ore
Going Over.

Transfer arrived on Fri-
five cars of ore, says a
eleven from the Lone
d one from the Zala M.
at Republic in Washing-
is ore came over the C.
pouver, and the transfer
ed over by the steamship
Pine ore is highly sil-
oid finely disseminated
the quartz, and carrying
in silver, some of
osed to be in telluride
ore, which is shipped by
the Bank of Montreal at
a rich quartz with high
silver values, the cop-
in carbonyl. The
of ore from the Marble
Texada island is due on
kenzie.

en such a rush of ore in
ars that two of the loco-
Lenora-Mt. Slicker Cop-
have been kept busy, and
detrack has been occu-
days, however, the di-
the smelter to take
and the copper track to
passing between the as-
waterfront will then be
handling of ore in cars
The company have de-
40-ton yard locomotive
his will relieve the con-
the ore bins on the
empted as fast as they
with Comstock, Yreka
ore.

with the transfer barge,
ing over another load of
d will then remove the
first shipment, and from
will make regular trips
with Republic ore.

RICH LARDEAU.

Claims That Show Great
of Richness.

Griffith and A. E. Fowler
Lardeau, are in the city,
stated with some of the
operatives in the district.

of the Ethel group, in
with is interested, he re-
tainer reporter last night
has shipped three cars of
this winter. The aver-
put was 200 oza. in silver
percentage of copper and
it is being run, and the
t shortly and expose the
to a depth of 250 feet.
ays that 3000 tons of ore
from Trout Lake as soon
R. steamboat Victoria is
don.

of the Cromwell mine,
of the lower workings of
opened by next Novem-
500-foot crosscut will tap
pth of 700 feet. The vein
and there are five
rop. The ore has been
gh grade of the Lardeau

Cotton Root Compound
is sold in Rossland by
the Rossland Drug Co.

THE NEXT GALA DAY

WILL THE NEXT CELEBRATION BE ON VICTORIA OR DOMINION DAY? OBJECTIONS TO DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION IN ROSSLAND.

The time is opportune for steps to be taken in connection with the next celebration in Rossland. Something ought to be done to settle the date of the demonstration, and arrive at a definite understanding, although it may not be necessary for actual work to be started, even if a gala day at an early date is determined upon.

Most citizens are aware that there is deposited in the Band of Montreal celebration in Rossland, to quote the terms on which the deposit is made. Under this arrangement it would seem as if the demonstration must take place on Dominion Day next or in 1904, else the funds on deposit cannot be utilized.

Trail has always celebrated on July 1, and the date has in a sense been reserved by the Smelter City. Trail people have always patronized Rossland's gala days, and they feel that the Golden City would be doing them an injustice to cut in on their annual holiday. Moreover, an opposition celebration would be weakened by the number of Trail people who would stay at home for their own sports and the number of Rossland people who would prefer taking the day out of the city even if a program was put on locally.

Nelson will celebrate on Dominion Day as usual this year, and will make an effort to secure Rossland's new lacrosse club for the sports there. It is possible also that the local militia may go to Nelson, while the Queen City is certain to draw a greater or less extent from Boundary points, if none of the three Boundary towns get up a demonstration on their own account. It is probable that Grand Forks, with its fine racetrack, will not lose the opportunity to attract outsiders.

Altogether it would seem as if a Rossland demonstration would be very much of a local affair, and that ill-feeling might be engendered, all of which is undesirable. In some quarters it is thought that Victoria Day—May 24—should be celebrated locally and that the present juncture is opportune to have the day recognized as a Rossland holiday for all time. This year the holiday falls on Sunday and will probably be observed on the following Monday or the 25th inst.

The point in issue is one of attention, and it is desirable that a settlement should be reached soon, because, if it is decided to celebrate on Victoria Day, something should be done forthwith to start the ball rolling.

WORK AT COLLIERIES. Statement Regarding Coke by General Manager Tonkin.

J. H. Tonkin, manager of the Crow's Nest collieries, was in Nelson yesterday. He stated that while at the mines the men were being put to work as fast as rooms could be found for them yet it would be a week or ten days before everything would be in working order again. At the time of the commencement of the strike the company had a large amount of coke which had not been placed on the cars.

ARTISTS RUN DRILLS IN PERIL AT SEA

BRILLIANT ENTERTAINERS TRY THEIR HANDS IN LE ROI DEEPS. SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE AND DAINY VIOLINIST DONNED "DIGGING CLOTHES."

Miss Jessie MacLachlan and Miss Dean, the talented artists who entertained a crowded house at the opera house on Saturday evening, had an interesting experience on Sunday that will keep the recollection of their visit to Rossland fresh in their memories for many years. The two ladies with Mr. Buchanan, pianist, were guests of R. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Le Roi mine, for several hours during the afternoon. The party went over the head-towns and then dropped 900 feet into the bowels of the earth, where they were shown the actual operations in the workings.

Clad in rough "digging hats" and wearing outer garments hurriedly assembled for the occasion, the famous Scottish nightingale and clever Canadian violinist threaded their way through the tortuous tunnels illuminated only by the flickering candles carried by the party. The culminating event was when the ladies operated a big machine drill at the breast of the Black Bear cross-cut, following the movements of the big apparatus with the keenest interest and manifesting the splendid confidence that marks their stage presence. On leaving the mine the party were presented with samples of 80 ore from the Peyton tunnel.

Miss MacLachlan, Miss Dean and Mr. Buchanan left on Sunday evening for Nelson, followed by the hearty good wishes of the friends won here during their short sojourn. A return visit will be awaited with interest. The St. Andrew's Society provided a rich treat for Rosslanders in securing Miss MacLachlan and her company, and their efforts were rewarded by a large and appreciative audience that assembled on Saturday night. Miss MacLachlan, it was unanimously agreed, thoroughly demonstrated her claim to the proud title of "the Queen of Scottish song," while Miss Dean's performances were genuinely meritorious, and evoked continual applause.

TO PERFORM AGAIN

ROSSLAND MINSTRELS TO ENTERTAIN IN THIS CITY ON VICTORIA DAY. W. J. NELSON AND JOHN E. HOOPER IN CHARGE OF THE AFFAIR.

Rossland's next offering in the line of amateur theatricals is to be minstrelsy. The local minstrels have been reorganized under excellent auspices and the first steps have been taken in the direction of producing an entertainment that is expected to establish a new record in this line. Last night the minstrels met and completed the initial arrangements for a performance. W. J. Nelson is president, John E. Hooper takes the responsible post of musical director and Harold M. Ellis officiates as secretary. Under these auspices the minstrel show should be excellent, surpassing anything of the kind ever attempted locally, particularly as the talent available is much better than usual.

Tomorrow night an organization meeting takes place on the main floor of the Grand Union hotel at 3 o'clock, to which everyone interested in minstrelsy and willing to participate in the forthcoming entertainment is cordially invited to come. The club particularly desires to secure bones and tambourines and clog dancers. Anyone proficient in these lines will be greeted with the glad hand. Parties having sons to submit to the musical director are invited to bring words and music along.

The entertainment will eventuate on May 24—Victoria Day. The interval allows ample time for rehearsals. The forthcoming production will be along different lines than those ordinarily followed locally. It is proposed to open with a twenty-minute curtain raiser, followed by the first part of the minstrel show with a chorus of thirty to forty, and to conclude with another good feature. The exact program has not been drafted, but something new and first class is promised, and the calibre of the people interested is such as to afford a guarantee that the undertaking will be fruitful.

THE DUTCH STRIKE

Rotterdam, April 7.—A meeting of three thousand dock laborers last night resolved to make common cause with the striking railroad men, but it was also decided that orders should be preserved, to give the government no excuse for the adoption of harsh measures. A hundred men were told off to act as pickets, with instructions not to use violence. The workmen employed in the building trades threaten to join the strike.

THE HAGUE, April 7.—The bakers here have decided to cease work in compliance with the proclamation of the workmen's committee. The gas workers, however, refuse to join in the strike. AMSTERDAM, April 7.—A number of employees of the Netherlands railroad returned to work, enabling the continuation of the restricted service. All the trains carry military escorts. Any employees who do not return to work by noon will be dismissed.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. J. D. M., Berlin, Ont.—The Novelty mine is closed down at this juncture. All assurance has been given, however, that the company has funds to resume operations when deemed advisable and that the next few weeks will see the property re-opened.

VANCOUVER, April 4.—The week has been pregnant with lumber news. The provincial government has thrown a bolt into the camp of independent loggers by announcing that henceforth all those taking out special licenses for timber lands must first have the lands surveyed. Under former conditions any logger who could raise \$100 could secure a mile of timber for a year and dispose of it long before the year was up at a profit. Now the extra expense of surveying will prevent these licenses from being taken out in many instances.

THE N. W. T. TRADE. The British Columbia shingle and lumber manufacturers have received alleged statements of Mr. McNicol, general manager of the C. P. R., to the effect that the C. P. R. are giving special rates to Manitoba loggers and the Northwest and financially assisting them. Also that special freight rates were given to Interior B. C. lumbermen to points in Manitoba and the Northwest. They deny these statements in toto and state that the cause of the supply of lumber not being equal to the demand in the Canadian Territories is because the C. P. R. has not been able to supply cars. It is only fair to say that Mr. McNicol denies having made the statements.

AUSTRALIAN LUMBER. A number of local lumbermen have formed a syndicate to secure a tract of hardwood timber in Australia covering fifty square miles for the purpose of manufacturing hardwood lumber and shipping it to America. J. W. Smith of Australia is at the head of the enterprise.

"KNOCK-DOWN" HOUSES. Houses in the "knock-down" for the Northwest is the latest improvement in the local lumber trade. The Hastings mills have now on hand an order for forty of these houses and preparations are being made to go into it extensively. The plan of building in sections a small settlers' house, marking the sections and sending the house in pieces to a mushroom town, was long ago adopted in many of the western states but is a new one for British Columbia. The houses are intended for the Northwest Territories and in the order for forty houses there are no less than eight different designs.

LOGGERS AND MILL MEN. All attempts of the loggers and mill men to decide to jointly ask for certain amendments to the act governing the requirement of timber have failed. The mill men met this week and decided not to consent to the draft agreement proposed by the loggers. As previously published, the loggers desired to have the special license made transferable, and to have their life made 15 years instead of one year. The mill men refused on the ground that it would tie up all the timber in British Columbia to introduce such legislation, as speculators would come from the States and timber would be bartered like horse flesh, and, if necessary, held for 15 years. The clause in the agreement, which has caused so much consternation among the loggers, reads as follows: "Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of section 50 of the land act, that no special licenses to cut timber on crown lands will be granted or renewed until after the applicants have had the lands surveyed by a duly qualified land surveyor to the satisfaction of the lands and works department. Signed, W. C. Wells, commissioner of lands and works, Victoria, B. C., 26th of March, 1908."

SUCCESSFUL PROCESS. The Elmore Method Does Well on Welsh Ore. In a letter to Mr. H. H. Claret of this city, manager of the Canadian Elmore company, Mr. H. Johnson Wright, referring to the "Elmore Oil Process" as worked at St. David's mine, Bouthdu, North Wales, England, seems very well satisfied with the success of the six-unit plant which he has been operating at that mine. He says: "I have the greatest pleasure in stating that I consider the Elmore Oil process a most perfect success in every way, and the results which I got at the St. David's mine, Bouthdu, were excellent."

SHINGLES ADVANCE. The advance of ten cents per thousand in the price of shingles, which took effect on April 1, will not be felt locally, as it is intended to apply only to the territory lying east of the Rocky Mountains, the locality whence proceeds the cry that British Columbia lumbermen have combined to put the price up without justification. The price of shingles laid down in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba is now \$2.65 per thousand. Under the price scale about to be placed in effect the price will be \$2.75. Locally shingles are selling at \$2.25 per thousand.

SHINGLE MANUFACTURERS claim that within the past six or seven years the cost of production has increased fully 150 per cent, and the selling price has been advanced but 35 per cent. They state that the cost of timber and labor has increased 150 per cent in the aggregate. Even the provincial government is reported to be considering the advisability of raising the revenue accruing from the taxation of the various lumbering interests.

TILLMAN'S CASE. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 7.—The grand jury today returned a true bill against James H. Tillman, former lieutenant governor, charging him with the murder of Editor N. G. Gonzales last January.

CITY NEWS

EN TOUR.—Dr. Marshall of Vancouver is in the city for a few days. He is manager of the Prince mine on Vancouver Island, which is being operated in the interests of Scotch capitalists. He will visit the Rossland mines.

BROOCH OF TARA.—It may interest lady readers to learn that the brooch worn by Jessie MacLachlan is a reproduction of the famous brooch of Tara, reckoned one of the finest specimens of Celtic art known, and was presented to her by the Scotsmen of Toronto last year.

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Rossland Ratepayers' Association held its regular weekly meeting in the postoffice block last evening. There was a large attendance, but little business was transacted. The association now has a total membership of 68.

LOST THEIR PAY.—Judge Henderson, of Vancouver, has handed down a decision to the effect that members of the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees who left the Canadian Pacific employ without giving notice, are not entitled to recover the wages due them. Similar actions are being brought in this district.

GIANT RESUMES.—Work has been resumed at the Giant mine, being the first fruits of the Fern strike, which commenced on the 15th inst. The mine smelter is in operation and the Trail smelter is soon as the wagon road is in condition for teaming. Meantime the usual development work will be pursued.

ON THE TRAILS.—John Kirkup, government agent, has a small force of men at work on the Trail road. Steps are being taken to prevent the heavy flow of surface water from destroying the roadbed. No appropriation has been made as yet for the annual repairs to the trails in this vicinity, but as the work is never done before June no plans are disarranged.

A GREAT PROPERTY.—Dr. Milloy of this city, and his associates have struck a bonanza in the I. X. L., a Lardeau property that has always been considered of genuine merit. The No. 1 upper tunnel is in ore that runs 452 in gold. The No. 2 tunnel is in 150 feet, which allows 75 feet of stoping ground of excellent ore. Dr. Milloy will shortly leave for the Lardeau to personally inspect his mine.

STILL SLIPPING.—The landslide on Washington street south appears to be making a little ground continually, although the movement is not perceptible to the eye. A section crew is kept on the railroad track almost continuously. The flood on the upper part of the street is running less rapidly, and an effort is now being made to reach the break in the old government conduit near the Hoffman House to repair the damaged section and put an end to the flooding of Columbia avenue cellars.

FOR TRAVELLERS.—The following information for return ticket holders has just been received at the city passenger office of the C. P. R. Return tickets are now good by the following lines and services: Allan line, Montreal to Liverpool; Allan State line, Glasgow to New York; Cunard line, Liverpool to New York and Boston. Therefore passengers holding return trip tickets by the Cunard line should be advised of exchanging their tickets at turning via the Allan line, or vice versa. It is stated that in the event of there being any difference in rates, amount of such difference will be refunded to passengers on presentation of tickets for exchange.

SAID FAREWELL.—The Laurel Hill whist club last evening gave a farewell party in honor of Miss Annie Oiding, who leaves for Nova Scotia on Thursday. Cards and dancing afforded enjoyment, and lunch was not the least pleasant feature of the evening. The guests were: Messrs. George Melior, H. Genshorox, A. Johnston, William Berthwick and C. A. Coffin; Mrs. T. A. Berry; Misses Marjorie Coffin, Bissell, Oding, Inches and Crowley; Messrs. B. McBain, Charles Smith, Bogard, Pasco, Harper, Jackson, Lynch, Sharp, McMillan and Morrison. The evening was very pleasantly spent.

AMONG THE MINERS

Per Year THE CENTRE STAR RECORD OF THE INDUSTRY

The aggregate of the Rossland camp date now runs into century mark being week's tonnage. The advance over the juncture last year, Rof's production is short of the total run up to the same date. The indications of camp's output steady of last year's record. It was during the year of 1907 that the mine substantially increased its production. The output of at least minimum standard of shipment production will forge did scale.

The principal developments in the local mining Centre Star mine in the mine with the general manager in the Le Roi the level continues to while the management made any statement initial confirmation seems to be little of the ore is now practically broken in the 1050 level and included in the from the property. The crews employ the present time and the tendency a strength of the ore most noticeable in the 1050 level. Most 100 men are resumption of sections at the Centre Eagle mines should increasing the crew date, while the adding to its outlook in this respect be unusually bright.

Last week's ore substantially in advance week's record. The about 500 tons milled week, while War Eagle's come some 700 tons great mines' production of Le Roi's for the week.

Shipments from for the week ending the year to date are Le Roi..... Centre Star..... War Eagle..... Giant..... Velvet..... Kootenay..... Le Roi Min..... Homestake..... Totals.....

AMONG THE MINERS. LE ROI.—The at mine are naturally at the present time. The new ore body is being opened up entire breast of the product is being made as it is broken, and made that the ore in the neighborhood of the 1350-foot level is operating, and the has been turned to Bear ground.

KOOTENAY.—Op have been continued out the week. Beyond in the crew there is in the plan of ore in the stopes a bodies for extraction. Eventually it is management to of with the same of preparing the product. CENTRE STAR.—The mine have of week along conveyer somewhat by the ore body on the 600 level of this incident lined, with the ore by the general manager being in the level of the Le Roi pumped therefrom.

WAR EAGLE.—Of work has been in common with mine is commenced class ore to the resumption of mining of this, this as yet. WHITE BEAR.—been carried along developments of the level of the mine.

PARIS, April 7.—The renewal of the Dreyfus discussion in the chamber of deputies drew a large crowd to the house today. The galleries were packed and there was much excitement on the floor. The debate was evidently arousing great bitterness. M. Jaures renewed his criticism, begun yesterday, of the methods adopted to convict Dreyfus, asserting that after the Colonel Henry incident, the war office adopted the plan of using the incriminating letters, which was falsely ascribed to Emperor William. During the speech there were continuous interruptions and much disorder.

Fred Sharp, a well known Rossland and Lardeau mining man, is in the city from Trout Lake for a few days. Mrs. E. A. Alimstrom returned yesterday from a pleasant trip to Northport.