

Per Year \$2.50.

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

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

RECORD— return—Shipped during month 16,830 tons of containing 4900 ozs. of gold, 23,214 silver, 526,000 pounds of copper to estimate profit, ore to be yet."

ARROW LAKES— ing 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 the blockade on the Nelson &ppard road. The work of the tal officials was materially in- thereby.

STORAGE PLANT— Bros. are preparing for the season by the commencement construction of a cold storage 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— The dispatch confirms the made recently in The Miner the Jumbo company's intention 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 ice, 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 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 is placed on wheels for the y. In the central portion of the heels alone are practicable, but ow is still deep in various rec- tions and a wheeled vehicle promptly sink to the hub- necessity of keeping one of fits in shape to reach the out- siders.

FOR FLOWERS— Smith, well known here as a er, states that the season for g flowers is almost at hand. For planting he recommends asters, nasturtiums, verbenas, petunias lilies, the latter a climber. All do excellently in Rossland and depended upon to produce bloom- ily planted and cared for. Sweet may be set out immediately, as does 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 next week. City does not possess a corner atical talent.

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

ing 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 id 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- dic medicine. I 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 e 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 ny 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:

Table with 3 columns: Item, Week, Year. Rows include Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Giant, Kootenay, Le Roi No. 2, Homestake, and Totals.

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 Siltica is operating actively, and the

report in that eminently satisfactory results are being obtained.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—The operations at the mine are principally confined to surface work. The company has in hand its program for exploiting the lower levels of the property, but will probably await the passing of the snow before undertaking the work on a large scale, inasmuch as the flow of water into the mine is heavy.

SPITZEE.—The management is securing figures for the new headworks and compressor plant, and will probably break ground for the new buildings prior to the end of the month. The English capitalists interested in the proposition are understood to be anxious to push development, in which the local management shares.

NEW ST. ELMO.—It is understood that the management of the company has placed itself in communication with local representatives with a view to determining the advisability of resuming operations at the mine. The solution of the problem of concentration is of importance to the company in view of the considerable bodies of medium grade ore blocked out in the work to date.

O. K.—No special development is reported from the property during the week. Stopping is still under way on the second level and the quality of the ore broken down is said to be excellent.

CONTACT.—The usual work has been carried ahead steadily at this Burnt Basin property. The program for the spring is in abeyance pending the settling of the wagon road question, which will likely be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to the contact company.

VELVET.—Shipments to the Le Roi smelter have been temporarily suspended pending an improvement in the condition of the wagon road to the Red Mountain railroad. Meantime stopping is being continued and the ore extracted is stored until it can be delivered to the reduction works. Development will be pushed ahead during the period when shipments are impossible.

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 206 ounces gold, 18,100 ounces copper. Net returns from smelters \$4570, or an average of 24 per cent."

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 110 (10-14) 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 Dreiburg," said the volunteer, "and to say he is 'in' scarcely conveys the proper impression of his position in the town and district; he is district commandant as well. Everything in Dreiburg 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.

WHITE BEAR TO SHIP

Interesting Report as to Shipping at Early Date.

Mill Site for the Mine Said to Have Been Surveyed.

Shipments 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 110 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.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT

SCHOOL BOARD FINDS ITS ESTIMATES CUT WITHOUT PERMISSION.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST IN RESPECT TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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.

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 in the 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.

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 the influence in the councils of the party in British Columbia to which they are entitled because of the lack of facilities for bringing about concerted 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.

The proposed meeting is announced for May 6th at Nelson, but it is not impossible that this arrangement may be altered, inasmuch as the Rossland Liberals advance the whole proposal in the way of a suggestion and nothing will be accomplished without the undivided support of the majority of the associations proposed to be incorporated in the new organization. As a development in party politics in British Columbia the proposal is, however, of special interest and importance.

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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 \$12,000, 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.

IN THE GAZETTE.

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. 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.

Cool 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.

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 ascertained 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.

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 88 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 \$4.65 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."

Both communications were turned over to the fire, water and light committee, which will meet Mr. Campbell at an early date.

NEW FIREMAN.

The vacancy in 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 instant 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.

With every confidence that your labors will be directed to the honor and advantage of the province, I leave you to your deliberations and earnestly invoke on your behalf the Divine blessing.

THE COAL LANDS.

After the opening of the house this afternoon Mr. Oliver on the motion to adjourn until Monday, attempted to bring up the Southeast Kootenay coal and petroleum lands matter. He charged the members of the government with falsifying their oaths of office and of being guilty of corruption. He was ruled out of order, although he attempted to bring the matter up on privilege afterwards.

In reply to Mr. McBride the premier said Judge Walkem had not reported on the Curtis charges.

A large number of reports were tabled.

CONCILIATION.

It is understood from reliable sources that the labor measure which the government proposes to submit to the house will take cognizance of the influence of public sentiment rather than of compulsory measures in settling disputes. It is expected to provide, not for a standing board of conciliation, but by one appointed on the spot to deal with each difficulty as it arises. It is expected to protect the public adequately in the first place by making a tie-up by an employer, or a strike by a body of employees, illegal until the means of reconciliation provided by the act has been exhausted. Substantially penalties will be enforced against an employer violating these provisions

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 latter will then publish 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 tie-up 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 labor 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 Caselle 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 lavishly 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.

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 selecting 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, with supplementary powers provided for by 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 a 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 Wigwag 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 Hecate 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.

DEBATE ON IN HOUSE

Col. Prior's Attitude in Regard to the 2 Per Cent. Tax.

Coal Mine Troubles Likely to Extend to Union Mines.

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 victims of the riots at Salamanca last Thursday, three students, were buried at Salamanca with great solemnity. All the authorities, including the rector and professors of the university in their academic robes, attended the funeral.

PUGILISTS MATCHED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 6.—The Southern Athletic club announces that it has matched Benny Yaner and Kid Broad for a twenty round fight here the night of May 2nd.

The Elmore Process In British Columbia

(By H. Hayman Claudet, 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 mill 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.

Three hands per shift should be enough to attend to the 100 ton oil plant, say one man at \$3 and two at \$2.50 each.

Reckoning two shifts of 12 hours a day each, the labor per day treating 100 tons of ore, may be taken at \$16.00.

Power, electric \$ 0.00

Loss of oil and royalty 45.00
Adding, for supervision, repairs and depreciation 10.00
Total expenses per day of 24 hours \$76.00

This on 100 tons equals \$0.76 per ton of ore treated.

THURSDAY TEMPOR

Mr. Smith of nay and Govern

No Change After the Sess

VICTORIA, April 8.—Mr. Smith gave an interview to the press this morning with his position in the states positively the ment is practically prepared to visit the mer one on its heading the position of pendent member, b Prior has agreed to Northern proposition which Mr. Smith has easily last session, b by breaks faith with let Victoria reckon mits that he has alr ernment and receive from Col. Prior.

In regard to the S land matter, Mr. S has satisfactory assu rather see than to prospect more than to the government ha latter will not get time Mr. Smith pre ment whereby a stro obtain a lease of th them, the governme ship and enforcing tions, one of which case of a dispute, w government received the property and e till a settlement wa

Another reason for porting the admini not introduce vicious cause the next ele party lines, and the country at the pres suit in connection w ent composition of prepared to keep th power on these cond are on a more satisfi appeal to the country.

Capt. Tatlow of V notice of the followi "Has the governm reserve which coveri in Southeast Kooten If not, is it the intem sent so to do?"

"What was the ove on December 31, 1902 cash was in the t hands of agents at th rate of interest in 94 on said overdraft?"

"At what price we purchased by truste fund in January, 19 "Does the governm ing the benefits of the land grant of Oct. 15 was secured. News to South Africa in as those who went of that act and are fits therefrom?"

THE SENATOR

VICTORIA, April 8.—Senator, one day of Francisco, for Vict reached William Hea on at midnight, 85 Francisco.

TO BUILD PRO

Great Northern Wor Similkameen

VANCOUVER, Ap of Chilliwack are en very happy for the that the Great Norp any, which controls is not going to ceas of branch lines, as it veying from Port Ke contemplated may be Hope mountains to country. Undoubted purpose that the V, was secured. News other mining towns a of way has been pu places. The stateme & E. railway and th are one and the sam confirmed. The nee a line of railway v Port Keils to Penth Chilliwack and the S to Nicola. A promi employ of the comp opinion on the pos over the Hope mou was that the grade v more than two per allowing this grade so constructed as through Sumas, wi back to Chilliwack be a little too steep direct.

Work on the Clove spur of the Terminal company's system is ly, and will soon be

FATAL C

Two Men of a Steam Their

MALONE, N. Y., shovell was being w Delaware, and Huc point between Sara Placid, when a ban completely covering ing four men who a depth of five feet, erican and an Italia two other men, boti ced with difficulty, and had narrow esc

TEMPORARY SUPPORT

Mr. Smith of East Kootenay and the Prior Government.

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.

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.

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.

Capt. Tilton 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, 1902? 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?"

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.

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.

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 R. 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 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.

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 thorough 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.

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 bears 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-

sired result has been achieved, for Wm. G. McManis, 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 pioneer 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.

On 20th March a daughter was born in Greenwood to the wife of King Ross, manager at Phoenix for E. Burns & Co.

NEWS OF GREENWOOD. 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 "crik" 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.

George F. Dougherty, president of District No. 6, Western Federation of Miners, returned from Fernie yesterday. He has since received many warm congratulations on the success that attending his endeavors to bring about a settlement of the coal miners' strike.

Superintendent A. I. Goodell, of the Montreal & Boston Copper Company's smelter, is paying a brief visit to Spokane in connection with the construction work that was interrupted by the coal miners' strike and which it is now intended to hurry to completion.

The mayor has called a public meeting, to be held in the city hall tonight, to discuss a proposal to hold a celebration in Greenwood on Victoria day, May 24th.

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 bears 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.

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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Frederick Keffer, E. M., general manager of the B. C. Copper company, returned from Fernie yesterday afternoon. It is anticipated that work will be resumed at the company's Mother Lode mine before the end of next week, but this is conditional upon the receipt of advices that a supply of coal has been shipped for use at the mine. The smelter will have to remain inoperative until towards the end of the current month, by which time there should be sufficient fuel on the way in to make it safe to blow in the furnaces. Mr. Goodell, superintendent of the Montreal & Boston Copper company's smelter at Boundary Falls, has returned from Spokane, and he, too, expects to get his works in operation before the month shall close. Meanwhile construction work will be resumed to provide for an enlarged treatment capacity at this smelter.

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.

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 centre 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.

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YMIR NOTES.

The Fatal Slide — Outrage in Miners' Union Office.

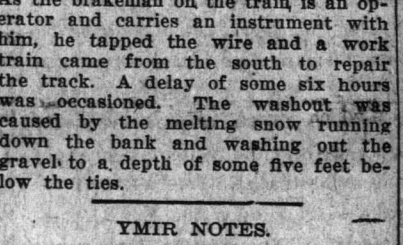
YMIR, April 2.—William Mott, employed by Contractor Julien as first cook at the Ymir Gold mines mill on the north fork of Wild Horse creek, met death suddenly on Tuesday afternoon by being buried in a land slide. The plant of the Ymir Mines is situated in a very narrow gulch, the sides of the mountain 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.

Some time during Tuesday night or early yesterday morning some miscreants broke into the miners' union building, and taking the books and documents of the union tore many of them up, scattering the pieces around the floor. It is hard to say who are the guilty parties, but it is believed that some disgruntled members of the union are at the bottom of this dirty piece of work. A reward of \$50 is offered for the location of the guilty party. The worst feature of the case is that Myles McInnis' term of office as secretary expired at midnight, and he was succeeded yesterday by W. B. McIsaac, and it is thought that some of Mr. McInnis' enemies are connected with this, in their endeavor to injure him.

There came near being a bad wreck on the Nelson & Port Sheppard railway line yesterday morning in the vicinity of Cottonwood lake, a point about 13 miles north of here. The passenger train from Nelson ran into a washout, the engine and box car safely passed over the injured track. The engineer noting the danger stopped, and left the balance of the train on the other side. As the brakeman on the train is an operator and carries an instrument with him, he tapped the wire and a work train came from the south to repair the track. A delay of some six hours was occasioned. The washout was caused by the melting snow running down the bank and washing out the gravel to a depth of some five feet below the ties.

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 & DENTRICH, Galt, Ontario.

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.

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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 heifers 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: Province/Territory and Number of Members. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Manitoba, Territories, British Columbia, and Yukon.

figures of the census to ten members, but account has been taken of the rapidity with which the 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-

poses 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.

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.

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 Nanook & 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.

Gene

George Holford, a who resides in Ka also well known in chased the Ward, R ranches on the north the river. The ranch and stocked with and cattle.

Edwards and Mor long tunnel on the B nix, driven about 10 to strike the ledge, 30 feet.

Work at the Emma continued several d pected 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.

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The ore chute struc level of the Payne has for 120 feet, showing grade all the distanc proven beyond a doub have something big in. The showing already tees several fat divid

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The Monitor mine sh high grade ore last m amount shipped from t property for some tim, only being made from tween levels 1 and 2 s time, and are only a s could be mined and sh paid to shareholders.

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REVELSTOKE AND T The C. P. R. has de a large sum of money b stock of a new depot and

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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.

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.

Cardinals 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.

REVELSTOKE AND THE LARDEAU

The C. P. R. has decided to expend a large sum of money in the construction of a new depot and shops at Revelstoke.

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.

EAST-KOOTENAY.

Constable Henderson has been appointed sanitary inspector for Michel.

The C. P. R. has three gangs of men at work in the Loop doing improvements to the road.

A new bridge is being erected in place of the old one across Michel creek.

The Crow's Nest mines have been in continuous operation for the last eight days.

Mud slides on the Crow's Nest railway have seriously retarded the running of passenger trains.

Foss & McDonald, contractors, have moved their outfit and men to Michel preparatory to starting work on the contract for levelling the site for 250 new coke ovens. The work will necessitate the removal of 14,000 yards of rock, and under favorable conditions will be completed within four months.

The contractors will have in that the rock quarry is already opened, which will mean a big saving in time and money.

The Fernie Lumber company has commenced operations again. During the lay-off of the company gathered together at immense pile of logs.

The condition of the Coal Creek mines is such that shipments are being made already in small quantities but it will be some time before the mines are in good shape. The high line of No. 2 is the only place now workable. The lower levels of No. 2 were never fully repaired since the explosion, and this work will be continued as rapidly as possible.

No. 1 is in good shape and will be shipping out coal by the end of the week. In No. 3 a long delay will follow before it is in good shape. The company was making successful efforts to keep it pumped during the strike but owing to the interference of the mob the pumps were stopped and became frozen up. It is estimated that it will take three to four weeks to pump it out and get it in working trim. This to the company means a loss of from twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars, and injures the men by cutting a large number off employment. One of the first things attended to at the mines was the clearing away of ice which had accumulated on the tracks. There is no difficulty in securing plenty of men. Up to Thursday evening 360 men had filed applications.

Cranbrook Lacrosse club has organized. R. E. Beattie has been appointed as delegate for the club at the annual meeting of the Crow's Nest league.

Some hundreds of feet of breakwater is being built along the creek east of Cranbrook to prevent the high water from doing damage in case of flood.

McVittie Bros., of Cranbrook, were up the Elk river last week doing survey work for some of the ranchers. All the land on the west side of Elk river from the government bridge to a point eight miles is now taken up.

Dave Griffith, one of the pioneers of East Kootenay, says that there is less snow in the mountains this year than usual, notwithstanding the unusual depth in the valleys. Persons who have made trips into the mountains recently say that he is right.

The warm weather of the past week has caused the snow to disappear. It is all gone from the valley in the vicinity of Fort Steele, but from appearances the snow on the mountains is from six to ten feet deep. The Kootenay river is slowly rising.

The Thompson Placer Mining company, composed of Fort Steele men, has started work on its placer property on Wild Horse creek. The company for the past month has been engaged in putting in flumes and repairing water ditch. The pipes to convey water to the giants are in position. Work will be rushed on an extensive scale during the coming summer.

The Chinese companies operating on Wild Horse creek have about completed preparatory arrangements for the resumption of work. Operations will commence in about ten days.

The Nip and Tuck company has put in a bed-rock flume, expended a large sum in ditches and flumes, and is now in condition for operations as soon as the water is turned into the big ditch.

THE OKANAGAN.

The creamery at Armstrong started operations for the season last week, with excellent prospects for a successful business in sight.

A lacrosse club has been organized at Vernon.

Carpenters are now at work framing timbers for the Nickel Plate stamp mill and a big force of men will be put to work shortly building the flume that is to bring water to the mill from Twenty Mile creek. Gillman's sawmill is cutting the 200,000 feet of lumber that will be necessary for the flume, and W. A. McLean has taken the contract of hauling it from the sawmill to the stamp mill.

Reports from Nicola state that the cattlemen in that district have suffered heavy losses this spring through bad weather and lack of feed. In the Vernon district no losses have occurred, though the hay supply is now getting rather low. Spring is here at last, however, and the danger is practically over for this year.

A fire at Kelowna last week resulted in the following losses: H. W. Rayner, fire, \$500; insured for \$2000. Lawson & Rowlands, stock, \$14,000; insurance, \$8000. P. J. Clement, building, \$1000; stock, \$750; insurance, \$1250; W. Hunter, stock, \$1000; no insurance. C. Shaylor, household effects, \$1000; no insurance.

General Invitation to Compete for King Edward's Cup.

LONDON, April 7.—The life-saving society to which King Edward recently presented a handsome cup for international competition has despatched invitations to the leading amateur associations of the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia, and the colonies to send representatives to compete in a series of three swimming races for the cup. These are to be held in London on July 10th and July 11th. The country representatives of which make the best score in all the contests will hold the cup for a year.

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 resumed by the end of the week. The company's smelter, which has 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 driven, 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 letter view 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.

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.

INDUSTRIAL WARFARE.

Strikes in the States in Various Lines of Business.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A general strike has been called of the machinists, blacksmiths, pattern-makers, electricians and pipe fitters in the Deering harvester works at Irondale. They quit in protest against the signing of a contract insuring them in case of accident, but releasing the company from paying damages. The men also demanded a nine-hour day and 12 per cent increase in wages.

CHICAGO, April 7.—One thousand furniture packers in down town wholesale and retail establishments struck today for a nine-hour day and \$2.70 as a minimum scale. The packers submitted demands several weeks ago and were offered the nine-hour day and a minimum wage of \$2.

MAHONY CITY, April 7.—Drivers at the Maple Hill colliery of the Reading company struck today because they were refused 15 minutes to stable the mules and 1400 mine workers, men and boys, are idle. It is the company's largest colliery.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 7.—Eight hundred striking employees of the Luke Fidler colliery resumed work today, having agreed to work nine hours on Saturday until the matter can be definitely settled through arbitration. The Enterprise colliery resumed also under similar conditions.

NEW YORK, April 7.—At the request of the local committee of the international building and structural iron workers' union, a conference was held today between a committee representing the union and the local committee of the national association of manufacturers and creators of iron and steel work. Measures for settling the strike and fixing the wage scale for the next year were discussed, and afterwards it was said that the local union had practically determined to ignore President Buchanan and that the first step had been taken in the direction of a settlement of the strike on terms to be agreed upon by the local workmen and employers. Another meeting will be held in a few days.

JUSTICE WAS SWIFT.

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.

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.

THE STOCK MARKET

There has been a slight gain in prices on the average during the week, though some stocks have shown a downward tendency. War Eagle sold at 12 cents on the opening day, and yesterday the selling price was 12 1/2. At the close of last week Centre Star was quoted at 29 and 28 1/2; yesterday the quotations were 30 and 29 1/2, 1000 shares being sold at the bid price. Payne has crept up a little, but with only one sale, at 17. Rambler-Cariboo has remained steady at 28. White Bear sold at 3 3/4 and 3 7/8. Cariboo McKinney has been rather weak, selling at 12 3/4. There has been very little change in Giant and American Boy, which were amongst the most active of the list.

Stock	Asked	Bid
American Boy	4 1/2	4 1/4
Ban Hur	5 1/2	5 1/4
Black Tail	5 1/2	5 1/4
Bonanza	40	39
Canadian Gold Fields	4 1/2	4 1/4
Cariboo McK (ex-div.)	14	13 1/2
Centre Star	30	29 1/2
Fairview	6	4 1/2
Fisher Maiden	4	3 1/2
Giant	23 1/2	23
Granby Consolidated	\$5.50	\$4.50
Lone Pine	3	2 1/2
Morning Glory	1 1/2	1
Mountain Lion	12 1/2	12 1/4
North Star (E. K.)	12 1/2	10 1/2
Payne	18 1/2	17
Quilly	29	27 1/2
Rambler-Cariboo	28	27
Republic	5 1/2	4 1/2
San Pol	8	6
Sullivan	4 1/2	4 1/4
Tom Thumb	6 1/4	4
War Eagle Con.	14	13
Waterloo (Ass. paid)	5	4
White Bear	3 1/2	3 1/4

SALES.

Fisher Maiden, 1000, 3 1/2-c; Giant, 3000, 2 1/2-c; Payne, 500, 17 1/2-c; Republic, 1500, 6-c; Sullivan, 2000, 3 7/8-c; War Eagle, 1000, 12-c. Total, 9000.

Cariboo McKinney, 1500, 13-c; Giant, 1000, 2 1/2-c; Morning Glory, 500, 11-4c; Payne, 1000, 17-c; American Boy, 2000, 4 1/2-c. Total, 6000.

War Eagle, 500, 12 1/2-c; Cariboo McKinney, 4000, 13-c; White Bear, 1000, 3 7/8-c; American Boy, 2000, 4 1/2-c. Total, 12,000.

White Bear, 4000, 3 7/8-c; Humming Bird, 2000, 18-c; 2000, 17 1/2-c; American Boy, 1000, 4 1/2-c; Republic, 2000, 5 1/4-c. Total, 11,000.

Giant, 2000, 2 1/2-c; Cariboo McKinney, 1000, 12 1/2-c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 28-c; White Bear, 2500, 3 3/4-c. Total, 6500.

Centre Star, 500, 500, 29 1/2-c; War Eagle, 1000, 13 1/2-c; Morning Glory, 3500, 1-c; Cariboo McKinney, 1000, 13 3/4-c. Total, 6500.

White Bear, 4000, 3 7/8-c; Humming Bird, 2000, 18-c; 2000, 17 1/2-c; American Boy, 1000, 4 1/2-c; Republic, 2000, 5 1/4-c. Total, 11,000.

Giant, 2000, 2 1/2-c; Cariboo McKinney, 1000, 12 1/2-c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 28-c; White Bear, 2500, 3 3/4-c. Total, 6500.

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON BONANZA

No Treasury Shares of the Bonanza Gold Mines of Rossland, Limited, will be sold under.

40 Cts.
FROM NOW ON

If you have not already invested you should order at once as they will be selling at ONE DOLLAR by August. We can sell you Bonanza on the installment plan if you prefer it. Write today for particulars.

All Western Stocks Bought and Sold at Western Prices

Jackson & Co.

Mine and Investment BROKERS

P. O. Box 498. Rossland, B. C.

MINING INVESTMENTS

There is a revival in the mining business throughout the Northwest and more money is

April 9, 1908
FLOODS COME?
 LIKELY THAT PRES-
 REASON WILL SEE
 DAMAGE.
 OF 1894 AND THE
 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, with reference to properties in British Columbia purchased by Whitaker Wright, formerly managing director of the London & Globe Finance Corporation, a Vancouver Province representative called upon that gentleman.

"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 of this, even the possibility of my being called upon to give evidence as to Mr. Wright's mining operations in this province debar me from discussing any question appertaining thereto."

"I suppose you have seen newspaper estimates that the losses through Wright's flotations amounted to \$100,000,000?" was asked.
 "One hundred million oddities," Mr. Mackintosh laughingly exclaimed. "My estimate is that the limit might be one-fourth of that—the remainder apocryphal. Statements based upon prejudiced calculations are one thing; those made by an official receiver, quite another. Shrinkage in values, amounting, in one day, to many millions, is not unknown both to American and Canadian share markets. I would be sorry to assert, because of this, that all directors, managers and representatives, were a gang of rascals!"

"Might I ask if you were a shareholder in the London and Globe and Standard companies?"
 "In neither," answered from the directorate of the British America Corporation 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 impressed 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, as well as his visit to Victoria during the war."

The ex-governor continued: "Lord Dufferin's health was very indifferent; his business in fact being conducted through his solicitor; the Spanish-American war was beginning, stock markets being somewhat depressed thereby. A year later the London & Globe returned; Lord Dufferin had been well, but was able to come over to London 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 unexpected 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 necessary to bear up against these crushing visitations of Providence. Even justice, fairness would suggest as almost inhuman, the intimation that Mr. Whitaker Wright was responsible for the noble Marquis' tribulations, more particularly in the light of a declaration to the contrary over the latter's own signature. I speak without prejudice; like every Canadian, I nourished patriotic respect for the distinguished gentleman 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 regarding her majesty's health, the Spanish-American war, the South African war, the steadily increasing public debt, the shrinkage in consol values, and a score of attendant factors, having followed in rapid succession, all tending to demoralize any speculative enterprises. Why, the strike in Rossland alone, which could have been averted, cost the Le Roi shareholders at least \$750,000, for during its continuation copper 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 questions for judicial consideration. I do not care to be one of those prepared to declare a man guilty and subsequently 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 elasticegis 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-capitalization and manipulation of shares is a rarity in other countries—particularly 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 invested."

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

Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Well, seriously speaking, I see nothing wrong in object lessons. I am not a believer in those doxy claims orthodox to be their 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 Columbia 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 Empire 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 modified; probably 'as much sinned against as sinning' would be reasonable. This is a layman's opinion, for the courts must finally adjudicate upon the proper 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, returning 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 insinuations 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 charities and more devoted to his family it would be difficult to find."

"But you will admit he was a financial plunger, taking too many chances—is that not so?" was the closing remark of The Province representative.
 Mr. Mackintosh replied: "Understand me; at the present juncture I am precluded from discussing many leading 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 Throgmorton, and there find millionaires who absorbed profits derived from and flowing from his enterprises. These men plunged, too; some of them now denounce Whitaker Wright, but I doubt if his winnings ever nearly approximated theirs. As to 'plunging and taking chances,' I always think of Squeers' advice to his pupils: 'Subdue your appetites, my dears, and you've conquered human nature.' When plungers, speculators, investors and financial corporations 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 conquered—but not till then."

A ROSSLAND COMMISSION

English Supreme Court
 Orders Rossland Commission.

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 contained 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 prospectus 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 contracts were entered into—that was to say, whether they were contracts entered into by the company or the promoters, directors or trustees of the company. Rossland, where the defendant now asked his lordship to allow evidence to be taken on commission as being necessary for 15 days from 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 contracts entered into by the London & Globe Corporation for the purpose of buying properties which were subsequently sold by that company to the British America Corporation. The evidence of Mr. Mackintosh was very material 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. Whitaker 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 defendants should have full notice.

Mr. Powell, K. C., for the plaintiff, asked the court not to grant a commission which would involve a considerable amount of expense and delay. His Lordship had not heard the evidence filed on Mr. Whitaker Wright's application, which was long prior in date to Mr. Hoare's, who made his application only a few days ago. Mr. Wright made his in January. The plaintiff said the defendants had not secured the properties, options or contracts, and that they had not secured those things by having the documents. 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 admit them. The only stipulation was that the plaintiff should put someone in the witness box to say that they had only copies. The plaintiff was prepared to admit a number of statements—to admit them outright. As regarded a number of documents plaintiff was prepared to admit copies of them outright. As to whether Mr. Mackintosh was a promoter 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 circumstances 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 importance. It did not appear that the evidence of Mr. Mackintosh was material to the defendants. In the circumstances he would make an order, but reserved the question of costs.

CARNEGIE TO SPOKANE.
 SPOKANE, April 8.—The local petition to Anderson 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 maintenance appropriation of at least \$500. A letter from John Bertram, Mr. Carnegie's private secretary, containing the findings was received yesterday by Senator George Turner, who had been commissioned 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 informed 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, approached his grace on the subject in a personal interview. The Duke of Cumberland 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 receive 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 festivities.

It is believed that one of the objects 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 claimant 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 appropriating and devoting to his own personal use the capital of the Guelph fund, or private fortune of the Cumberland 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 Prussia. 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 need of 500,000 francs (\$100,000). She had the idea 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 breakfast with me at Vives Eaux. Bring with you your check book, for it is evident that the king of trusts is not an imprudent 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 continued, "breakfast with us at the Chateau. If you want to postpone the affair 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 busying himself with these operations he saw, carelessly left on the mantelpiece, a telegram (a false telegram) addressed 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 Involves Serious Problems.
 ROME, April 6.—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, because he would be starting from the residence of an ambassador accredited to the quirkinal, for the king once there, say the vatican authorities, it ceases to be an embassy to become the house of the sovereign, but because Cardinal Rampolla must return the royal visit for the pontiff, and he would arrive at the house when King Edward, having left it, had become 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 precedent. The nuncio at Lisbon has been charged to send King Edward on the subject.

ILLNESS IN LOWELL.

LOWELL, Mass., April 6.—The second week of illness for over 16,000 textile operatives in six of the mills here began today and no change in the situation is expected. It was expected that the Hamilton mills would open, but Agent Moulton declined to discuss the matter. Some cloth rooms are still being operated. The amount of unfinished goods on hand is not very large and will furnish employment for only a few days. Officers of the Booth, Mass., Tremont and Suffolk say their factories will shut down altogether during the coming week.

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 section 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 interpreter, and a coolie driver. Expecting to return that night, I took neither bedding 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 because it led over a great waste, and no provision was made for travellers. Fifteen miles from our destination an accident 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 enjoyed that fifteen mile tramp through the cold and darkness.

"Reaching the tomb at last, we decided that it would be best for me to take up my quarters within the tomb, the guide remaining with me, while the coolie walked to a village some miles further 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 sound save one died away on the stillness of the night. I made my way cautiously 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 horrid bats had awakened from their lethargy 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 became 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 carried on in an ordinary tone of voice. In mines or in a diving bell, the reverse of this is the case. Speech becomes so startling that it must be carried on in whispers to be at all endurable 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 particular 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 verified.

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 instance, the whirr of a locust makes more distinct impression than the sighing 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 terrific to us. Then we receive the secondary shorter waves from the destruction 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 ruinous practices are strengthening their hold upon vast numbers of the people, even upon many of the comparatively poor; while Cardinal Logue declares that the evil is spreading with fearful rapidity and lamentable consequences among all classes. He declares advisedly that it is an incentive to intemperance and that it leads to "ruin, moral and physical, often, too, irretrievable." Now that this evil has spread among the poor it threatens, says his eminence, wholesale demoralization. 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 agencies in most of the small towns and the public press, which, he fears, is responsible for most of the evil.

"It is very discouraging," writes Cardinal Logue, "to find leading journals, which have a high and holy mission 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 service of professional tipsters." His eminence 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.

any snowfall during the heavy rain, the level of the water rose to a point previously and since unparal- possibility of a repetition ence would excite grave ears of those who live along the lakes and rivers water caused damage.

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

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

OFFON SMELTER.

Agreements of Republic Ore Going Over.

Transfer arrived on Fri- tive 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. ouver, and the Transfer ed over by the steamship Pine ore is highly sil- id finely disseminated the quartz, and carrying is in silver, some of sed 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 ore of ore from the Marble Texada island is due on kenzie. en such a rush of ore in 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 ore 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 emptied 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 parties in the district. of the Ethel group, in th is interested, he re- liner 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. says that 3000 tons of ore from Trout Lake as soon R. steamboat Victoria is ton.

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

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

PREPARED TO FIGHT

GREAT OUTBREAK IN MACEDONIA PREDICTED FOR APRIL TWENTIETH.

MASSACRES AND ENCOUNTERS REPORTED IN VARIOUS PLACES.

BELGRADE, Servia, April 6.—The gendarmes had to be called out to suppress the rioting which took place here yesterday as the outcome of a demonstration 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 6.—According to an agency despatch from Constantinople, advices had been received there from Monastir that the Macedonian revolutionary 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 6.—A newspaper announces that the Albanians during the night of Saturday to Sunday last massacred 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 command of the Macedonian leader Captain 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 6.—Mrs. Mabel Townsend, formerly of the Alcazar theatre, San Francisco, shot herself with a revolver today on the doorstep of her sister'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 6.—The sultan's brother, Mulai, has been proclaimed sultan of Morocco by the Rif tribe.



A GOOD many million acres will be planted to 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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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.

Most citizens are aware that there is deposited in the Band of Montreal celebration in Rossland.

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.

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.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, April 7.—The secretary of state has selected as counsel for the United States before the Alaskan boundary commission Judge Jacob M. Dickinson of Chicago.

H. E. Graeber, of Philadelphia, left yesterday with Eugene Croteau for the Cascade mine. Mr. Graeber will make an examination of the property in the interests of Pennsylvania people.

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.

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.

When the party were presented with samples of \$60 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.

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.

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.

THE DUTCH STRIKE. Dock Laborers and Bakers Going Out in Sympathy.

ROTTERDAM, April 7.—A meeting of three thousand dock laborers last night resolved to make common cause with the striking railroad men.

THE HAGUE, April 7.—The bakers here have decided to cease work in compliance with the proclamation of the workmen's committee.

AMSTERDAM, April 7.—A number of employees of the Netherlands railroad returned to work, enabling the continuation of the restricted service.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

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.

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.

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.

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.

KALISPELL, Mont., April 7.—A wreck occurred at Jennings yesterday, when the coach of Superintendent Kennedy of the Great Northern was derailed on the sidetrack.

THE SPRING FEELING. Weariness, Lassitude and a Desire to Avoid Exertion. There are few people who have not experienced the spring feeling.

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.

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.

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.

GIANT RESUMES.—Work has been resumed at the Giant mine, being the first fruits of the Fern strike.

ON THE TRAILS.—John Kirkup, government agent, has a small force of men at work on the Trail road.

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.

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.

FOR TRAVELLERS.—The following information for return ticket holders has just been received at the city passenger office of the C. F. R.

SAID FAREWELL.—The Laurel Hill whist club last evening gave a farewell party in honor of Miss Annie Olding, who leaves for Nova Scotia on Thursday.

FINE HOUNDS.—William Donnithorne, a well known miner, is the temporary owner of the handsomest pair of greyhounds ever brought into Rossland.

DREYFUS AGAIN. Great Bitterness Aroused in the French Chamber. PARIS, April 7.—The renewal of the Dreyfus discussion in the chamber of deputies drew a large crowd to the house today.

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.

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.

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Rossland Ratepayers' Association held its regular weekly meeting in the postoffice block last evening.

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.

THE AGGREGATE OF THE ROSSLAND CAMP.—The aggregate of the Rossland camp date now runs into century mark being week's tonnage.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5.—The shipments from the week ending April 5 are as follows:

LE ROI..... Centre Star..... War Eagle..... Giant..... Velvet..... Kootenay..... The Rol Min..... Homestake..... Totals.....

AMONG THE LE ROI.—The affluents are naturally at the present time. The new ore body is being opened up extensively.

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 out developments of the level of the Le...



Per Year THE CENTRE STAR RECORD OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Rossland's O For 1903 000 T

Among the M Record of Industry

Shipments from for the week ending the year to date are: