

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

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ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1902

Eighth Year, Number 4

QUARTER OF A MILLION \$300,000 IN DIVIDENDS FINE ORE IN THE LE ROI

Mr. Jay P. Graves Tells of Extensive Additions to Smelter Now Under Consideration--Is Working Out Plans--About Coke Supply Problem.

"With the development work accomplished and the plant in place and in operation, the Granby mines at Phoenix are capable of producing 5000 tons of ore per diem for shipment to the company's reduction works at Grand Forks. We are unable, of course, to treat anything like this tonnage with the present smelting plant, but our plans are to inaugurate a program of extensive additions that will increase the capacity up to the same standard that has been reached at the mines.

"An appropriation of approximately \$250,000 will be required to accomplish this, and considerable time will be required to work out all the plans in contemplation. We will undoubtedly make a start at a comparatively early date, however, and keep at the proposition until the end in view is attained."

"The foregoing was stated yesterday from J. P. Graves, managing director of the Granby Consolidated Company. Mr. Graves was en route from Spokane to Grand Forks and Phoenix after having returned from a lengthy trip to the east. While on the other side of the continent he attended the annual meeting of the Granby corporation at which the reports for the past year and the program for the future were gone into. No alterations were made in the personnel of the corporation's officials. Prior to returning west Mr. Graves made new contracts with the eastern firms handling the company's output.

"Our plans in connection with the extension of the company's operations are, of course, an open secret--we have contemplated this program for some time, but the matter is still an open question in a sense. I will now commence the preparations of the plans and estimates of the proposed extensions for submission to my colleagues. This will occupy time, as much detail work is entailed. I hope, however, that next summer we will be in shape to install two additional furnaces, and that the following year will see four more furnaces constructed, thus substantially increasing the capacity of the Grand Forks plant. The furnaces such as we will adopt next summer have an average aggregate capacity of 750 tons per day, and the consumption of ore per day at the smelter in 1903 will, therefore, be brought up to 2300 tons.

Shipments Not Up To Usual Standard

Owing to the fact that the Le Roi No. 2 closed down earlier in the week, and also through the cessation of shipments from the Le Roi itself for a couple of days, due to a break down of the cable on their aerial tramway, the shipments have been lower than has been the case for some time. The sudden drop in shipments, however, is something that cannot last long; in fact, an 8000 ton average a week is looked for by those in a position to know the inside of the local mining situation.

The week just passed has been devoid of anything in the way of mining matters that could be construed as worthy of notice. The crews of most of the mines have been kept up to their usual number, the Le Roi No. 2 being the only mine practically to lessen the number of its crew. At the Le Roi and Centre Star and War Eagle mines, quite a few extra men have been put to work during the past week. It is understood that more men have been added to the force now being employed at the Giant and the Velvet. Many of the men formerly employed at the Le Roi No. 2 have left town, going to the camps in Idaho and Montana, and a few of them to the Oregon mines. Most of the men have left for the Coeur d'Alenes, although quite a few have departed for California mines or the mines of New Mexico and Arizona.

The Centre Star and War Eagle mines are shipping at the rate that was predicted would be the case some weeks since. The two mines their combined output during the past few weeks has easily averaged 2000 tons a week. Last week's shipments from the two mines came within a hundred tons of averaging 4000 tons. Nothing new in either of the mines has developed during the week. Shipments from the Le Roi durtled the week were slightly curtailed owing to the fact that an unforeseen accident occurred to the aerial tramway which conveys the ore from the mines to the shipping point. This caused the loss of a day or more. During the week

This Is the Ymir Mine's Record--Reconstruction Has Been Unanimously Agreed to by Shareholders--Course Is Essential to Company's Success.

The shareholders of the Ymir mine have unanimously agreed to the reconstruction of the company, an arrangement that will make the shares assessable and provide ample funds to carry the property over the temporary deadlock in connection with its development. The statements made in connection with the meeting demonstrate that the case of the Ymir mine is an instance of circumstances combining to adversely affect a mining proposition that had not only been a splendid dividend payer, but which had a magnificent showing of ore and a bright future.

M. F. Armstrong, chairman of the company, gave an interesting outline of the history of the property in addressing the shareholders. He stated that the parent company--London & British Columbia Gold Fields--expended \$300,000 to demonstrate the value of the Ymir, and under the agreement of sale undertaken to erect a 50-stamp mill. The Ymir Mines, Ltd., was then floated, and to show its confidence in the undertaking, the parent company turned over the entire proposition in exchange for shares of the subsidiary concern, receiving not a single cent in cash. As soon as the Ymir company had taken over the mine they expended \$59,000 in machinery, development and buildings, and during the time the mine was at work it had returned to shareholders no less a sum than \$60,000 in profits. The mine being bought for shares only, it never had working capital, development work being done out of profits.

This policy worked well until it became desirable in the opinion of the management to construct the long tunnel at the 1000 foot level, thereby increasing the costs of development very materially. Last May the company found it necessary to come to the shareholders and make a proposal that they should increase the capital by 20,000 shares. This was essential, said Mr. Armstrong, for when they had got down to the fifth and sixth levels, and found the vein still stronger and carrying high values, the directors, under the advice of their engineer, took the bold course of driving a tunnel in at the 1000 foot level, instead of following down the vein and continuing their developments bit by bit. It was not only a bold step, but really the only business step to take, because they could not, without adding great additional expenditure in the way of fresh winding plant, have hoisted their ore from the lower levels, whereas by running this 1000 foot level they would be able to take their ore from the lower levels right to the door of the mill at the entrance of the 1000 foot level. Further, by making an upraise from the tenth level to meet the main Ymir shaft, they would unwater the mine, and save

Concentrator of the Blue Bird on the Ground

C. H. Moyer, representative of the Montana Gold Mining company of Spokane, a company owning and operating the well known Blue Bird mine at Deer Park, was in the city yesterday, accompanied by Levi Culp. The two left on the evening train last night for Deer Park, after spending the day looking around the different mines of the camp.

Mr. Moyer was seen yesterday afternoon at the Hoffman House and talked very interestingly on mines and mining generally. He was asked concerning the Blue Bird, a property which is now looked upon as one of the most promising of the silver-lead mines in the province. "There is very little to say about the Blue Bird mine at the present time that would prove of interest," said Mr. Moyer. "The property is in the best of shape, the ore bodies being developed along lines laid out some months ago on the occasion of the visit of the directors of the property to the mine. The ore values, as nearly as we can estimate, are improving steadily since we started drifting under the mountain and have increased in value with depth. We have succeeded in penetrating to a depth of nearly 300 feet, and with the crew now working expect to get down considerably further before the winter is far gone.

"For the past two months work of nearly every sort has been suspended, only a small force at development work being kept on. There is little use of a larger force being kept at work, because little could be done, owing to the fact that the concentrator which was being made for us in Spokane did not arrive at the time we thought it would. The plant has only arrived on the

NOT 'HOLDING' SILVER.

American Smelting Co. Has Only 15,000,000 Ounces on Hand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.--There was a report in Wall Street yesterday that the American Smelting & Refining Company had accumulated 40,000,000 ounces of silver in an endeavor to "hold the umbrella" over the silver market in somewhat the same way as the Amalgamated Copper Company did over copper before the break in prices. When this report was brought to the attention of Vice-president Sewell of the refining

Manager's Report For September Shows Profits For Month Were \$68,607--Body of \$70 Ore Found Near Surface--Large Amount of Development Work.

That the conditions now prevailing in the Le Roi mine are as favorable as one could well wish them to be is amply demonstrated by the report of Manager Mackenzie for September. His last monthly report showed the Le Roi had again made a profit for the month, this time a trifle lower than that for the month of August, which was due to a certain extent to an additional expenditure, brought about by the fact that the tonnage stoped in the mine during September was smaller and the exploration work greater than was the case the month previous.

The report shows that a great deal of development work was done during the month and that some excellent ore was uncovered. The exploration work served the purpose intended, although no new bodies of ore of any great value were uncovered in the exploration of the lower levels.

While working on the surface from a small cross vein, directly north from the main shaft, some of the highest grade ore uncovered in months was found. The vein averages about one foot in width, has a north and south strike, and dips to the east somewhat. One car of some 30 tons of this ore taken from the point above mentioned was shipped to the smelter at Northport, the average values obtained running \$70 to the ton. Since the first shipment several other lots have been sent to the smelter and the values obtained were relatively the same as in the first lot.

Manager Mackenzie's report in full showing the work done and the returns will prove of general interest. The report shows, among other things, that the profits from the ore shipped, although not as high as in previous months, was very satisfactory. The profits during the month were approximately \$68,607, of which \$7,516 was from the ore dump.

"The tonnage shipped during the month, together with its contents and gross value, was as follows: Dry tons--First class, 13,667; second class dump, 1,899; total, 15,566. Ozs. Au.--First class, 6778; second class dump, 690; total, 7468. Ores--First class, 22,145; second class dump, 953; total, 13,078. Pounds, cubic wet--First class, 580,005; second class dump, 50,722; total, 630,727. Value per ton--First class, \$15.26; second class dump, \$9.76.

"The cost of breaking and delivering the first class ore on the railroad cars was \$2.65 per ton, while the cost of development was equal to \$1.25 per ton--increases of 25c and 51c per ton respectively as compared with August. The explanation for the relatively higher expenditure is found in the facts that the tonnage stoped during September was smaller and the exploration work greater than was the case in the previous month.

"Mine Expenditure--The expenditure for the month on mine account was \$54,064. "Northport Smelter--The expenditure for the month was \$17,843. The public ores purchased during the month amounted to 5740 tons, containing 2953 ounces of gold, 6080 ounces of silver, 232,325 pounds of copper. The tonnage treated during the month was 23,661 wet tons, segregated as follows: Roasted ores.....15,234 Raw ores Le Roi.....198 Raw ores Le Roi second class.....2,537

Mr. Thompson's Successor as Manager of Mine

William Thompson is the authority for the statement that the new manager of the Le Roi No. 2 Mining company's properties in the Rossland camp will be Alexander Hill of London, who is now en route to Canada. It is understood that Mr. Hill is a son of Director Hill, who visited the Golden City last summer.

Touching on the criticism of his reports contained in the circular recently issued to the shareholders of the Le Roi No. 2, Mr. Thompson states that his reports were not reproduced as they were submitted, the directors eliminating the qualifying statements used by him in referring to the ore reserves in the mine. These estimates were based on the assumption that certain con-

Engineers of V. V. & E. R. R. to Commence Work

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., Nov. 17.--Information has been received here today that a party of Great Northern, or V. V. & E. railway engineers, will at once commence work on the route of the line from Curlew up the Kettle River valley to Midway, and thence westward, via Myers creek. Preliminary surveys have already been made, and it is understood that these engineers will at once proceed with the work of the final location of the line and cross-sectioning prior to letting the grading contracts.

Much satisfaction is finding expression here and at Midway at the prospect of an early commencement being made with the construction of this railway, which will compete with the Canadian Pacific for a share of the business for the Boundary district.

ESTIMATED PROFIT FOR MONTH.

The gross value of the first class ore shipped from the mine was \$15.26 per ton, equal to \$208,553. From this deduct smelter losses, refiners' settlement rates and interest on gold and silver values for 30 days and copper 60 days at 6 per cent, equal to \$2.61 per ton..... 35,671

172,882

Deduct cost of mining and smelting at \$8.18 per ton..... 111,796

Net estimated profit on first class ore..... \$ 61,091

The gross value of the second class dump ore shipped from the mine was \$9.76, equal to \$19,519. From this deduct smelter losses, refiners' settlement rates and interest on gold and silver values for 30 days and copper 60 days at 6 per cent, equal to \$1.56 per ton..... 3,116

\$ 16,391

Deduct cost of loading and smelting at \$4.44..... 8,875

Net estimated profit on second class ore..... \$ 7,516

The total estimated profit above amounts to \$68,607.51, being greater by nearly \$6000 than estimated in the cabled returns of the 6th inst., owing to the fact that the smelting costs proved to be lower than anticipated.

"Mining--The development work performed during September was as follows:

Level.	Feet.
300 East stope drift.....	Advance.
300 East stope raise.....	17
450 East drift.....	24
450 North vein drift.....	12
450 North vein crosscut.....	10
600 Miller East drift.....	31
800 Tregear raise.....	82
800 Tregear raise, intermediate drift.....	85
800 Main West raise.....	28
900 East drift.....	20
900 East drift, south crosscut.....	20
1050 East drift, Dunkle stope.....	12
1050 Southwest drift.....	60 1/2
1050 Tregear drift.....	21 1/2
1050 West drift, south crosscut.....	24 1/2
1200 West drift.....	44
1200 East drift, north crosscut.....	36 1/2
1200 East drift, south crosscut.....	9 1/2
1200 East drift, south crosscut.....	9 1/2
Main shaft.....	85

The Case Against John A. Manly Collapsed

Special to The Miner. GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 13.—The case against John A. Manly for alleged complicity in an alleged conspiracy to burn the Columbia Hotel...

Smelters Threatened With a Coke Famine

(Special to The Miner.) GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 15.—The coal miners' strike at Michel, B. C., has already had the effect of restricting shipments of coke to the smelters in the Boundary district...

New Pacific Cable Is Working Splendidly

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 14.—The steamer Miowera, which sailed for Australia tonight, had among her passengers the party of Boer delegates who have been visiting Canada in order to observe the agricultural methods in use here...

Encouraging Mining News From Kaslo-on-Kootenay

(Special to The Miner.) KASLO, B. C., Nov. 12.—As mentioned in a former dispatch, the Woodberry creek section appears to be coming to the fore. It is now gathered from the management of the Pontiac group of mineral claims that all arrangements have been made for the shipping of ore from that property to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson...

ROSE WILL HANG NOVEMBER 21

(Special to The Miner.) OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—The case of Rose, who murdered Cole on Upper Arrow Lake, came before the cabinet this afternoon. There is not likely to be any interference and Rose will hang on the 21st.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOAN FLOATED

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 12.—The British Columbia government has floated a loan in London of three and a half million dollars. The finance minister received a cable from London tonight announcing that the loan had been underwritten at 92 per cent.

CITY NEWS

LEAVING TOWN.—H. P. Jackson, who has been working in this camp off and on for some time, leaves this morning to accept a position in the Contact mines at Gladstone. DISMISS ACTIONS.—The Le Roi No. 2 and the Rossland Great Western have dismissed the actions brought by them during the strike against the Rossland Miners' Union...

TWO NEW FURNACES FOR THE GRANBY

(Special to The Miner.) GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 15.—J. P. Graves, general manager of the Granby Mining & Smelting Company, arrived here today from Spokane on a trip of inspection. He will also visit Phoenix where Porter brothers, contractors, have just completed the initial task of stripping the ledge on the surface of the Knob Hill preparatory to opening up new quarries.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A RAILWAY

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 15.—Application will be made at the next session of parliament for an act to incorporate as a Dominion railway the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company, to fix a point of commencement of the railway, and to enable the company to construct and operate the extension of a line from Nicola Valley, along Nicola river, to connect at or near Hope and thence to Chilliwack, with power to construct a bridge over the Fraser river.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—A great deal of interest has been aroused among the members of the Rossland Club over a second billiard tournament now in progress at the club. The starting of the second tournament was due to the fact that the members were so pleased with the success of the first one that they thought a second tournament was strictly in line.

THREE YEARS

ROCHETTE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Agony, His Appetite Strength Left Him—Similar Sufferers. I have suffered from the disease know how much has at times to entomons often vary, but I found acute pains and joints, the latter swollen. At times the pain to dress himself, and the sound aggravates the and outward application, especially through the blood, there is no medicine equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When given a fair trial never fail to cure even the most stubborn cases of rheumatism. I was a well known resident, Quebec, in an interesting reporter of L'Avanturier, and proof of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of rheumatism. "For nearly three years I was a great sufferer from the disease. The pains seemed to be every joint, and the agony was terrible. Sometimes I could not move about, and my condition was deplorable. I tried a number of remedies, but nothing helped. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and then relief came. My pains left me, my appetite became greatly strengthened, and I had taken a dozen boxes. My vigor was such that I did before the trouble had not since had an ache. I feel convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best medicine for rheumatism. My Pink Pills are sold in all lands, and their enormous popularity is their great merit. They cure all such rheumatism, sciatica, locomotor ataxia, nervous debility, partial paralysis, neuralgia, and all ailments, neuralgia, and all ailments that afflict so many men. Let any dealer present something else which he may call 'good.' See that the full name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is on the wrapper around every bottle sent direct to the Dr. J. C. Williams, 200 North Washington St., Brockville, Ont. Each box will be mailed post paid for six boxes for \$2.00.

MUST REDUCE THE TARIFF

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 14.—The imperial blue book, with the proceedings of the colonial conference, has reached here. It is plain from the speech of Chamberlain that the only way for inter-imperial trade is by free trade within the Empire. The policy has not yet gone far enough in reducing the tariff to get preference in the British markets.

GREAT SATISFACTION EXPRESSED

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 13.—Great satisfaction is expressed among all parties over Turner's cable to the government that the loan of \$5,000,000 authorized by the former session, had been underwritten at 92. The appreciative articles of the British journalists who were recently visiting here is credited with partially influencing the financial opinion in London.

WONNIEP, MAN.

WONNIEP, MAN. Nov. 14.—The Bank of British North America has just completed the purchase of 50 feet on the west side of Main street, next to the Dominion Bank. On this lot it will early next year commence the erection of a handsome brick building to cost \$1,000,000 or over. The building will be for banking purposes exclusively.

TRIED TO APPROACH QUEEN ALEXANDRA

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Sensational stories were current at Sandringham today regarding the arrest of suspicious individuals in the neighborhood of the royal residence. Late last night it was asserted two men disguised as women were intercepted by the police while on their way to the house. The facts are that two women, believed to be lunatics, who wanted to present a petition to Queen Alexandra were detained by the police.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. C. GALT BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C. E. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. E. Hamilton. Daly & Hamilton Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal. The B. C. Assay and Chemical Supply Company, Ltd. VANCOUVER, B. C. HEADQUARTERS FOR Assayers, Mining & Mill Supplies Agents in British Columbia for Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, England, F. W. Braun & Co's patent Gary furnaces, burners, etc., Wm. Abner & Co's fine balances, the Khotenwickless oil stove, the Babson new process Water Still, etc., etc. Write for descriptive circulars and get our prices.

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TARIFF REVISION.

The different sections of the Canadian manufacturers' association are busy at the present time framing suggestions for the revision of the tariff. Their recommendations are required to be handed in to the tariff committee by November 16th. Each of the large industries, such as for instance as the leather, cotton, and iron, are represented by a section in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the idea is to have each of these interests to frame a revision of the tariff, the different interests harmonizing their interests into one concrete opinion. These different sections will then hand over the revised sections to the chairman of each section. Afterwards these gentlemen will meet the tariff committee of the association, where the whole matter will be gone into. This committee will then draft a schedule of tariff revision, which will, in time, be presented to the government, the chairman of each particular interest urging the claims of the interests in which he and his fellow manufacturers are interested.

This is quite an extensive program, and we have no doubt the energetic and systematic work of the association will have weight with the government. There does not seem to be any particular section devoted to mining, from the fact that though the mining industry is in a sense a manufacturing one it is a large consumer of the machinery made in the east. Its recommendations would therefore conflict with an important section of the association. It would be well, nevertheless, for the different boards of trade in British Columbia to unite with the Mine Owners' Association, and draw up a series of recommendations on the machinery duties and other questions to be laid before the government. The eastern Manufacturers' Association will undoubtedly ask for higher duties, and the government will no doubt be pleased to have a request from British Columbia for lower duties in order to offset the demands of the eastern people.

A HINT TO MINERAL OPERATORS.

In the description of mineral properties for sale it is not uncommon to find Canadians, whether in British Columbia or New Ontario, using terms which are confusing, as well as using language and figures of an exaggerated character not justified by the facts, says the Monetary Times. This sort of thing has been rebuked more than once, and very properly. We now find that the institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, Eng., has forwarded to the commissioner of crown lands a memorandum dealing with the question of reports on "ore in sight." Considerable confusion has occurred owing to the indiscriminate use of the term "ore in sight" to indicate two separate factors in an estimate, viz., ore blocked out and exposed on three sides, and ore which may reasonably be assumed to exist, although not actually blocked out. These two factors should be kept distinct, the first being governed by fixed rules, while the latter is dependent upon individual judgment and local experience. The institute therefore holds that in making use of the term "ore in sight" an engineer should demonstrate that the ore so denominated is capable of being profitably extracted under the working conditions obtaining in the district. The council of the institute urge its members to observe this rule, and strongly advise that no ambiguity or mystery in this connection should be tolerated, as they consider that such ambiguity is an indication of dishonesty or incompetency.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

Rossland has got a fine postoffice building. The granite foundation and the pressed brick rising thereon denote solidity and beauty of architecture. Large plate glass windows, heavy doors and brass knockers with faultlessly white walls reminds the passer-by of luxury as well as beauty. But the people are getting tired of simply looking at this pile of stone and brick and mortar. We were told last spring that it would be thrown open to use by early fall; fall

came and it was stated that it would take till mid-winter to complete the inside finishings, and now we are told that we cannot expect to enter the new premises until next spring. Great bodies are said to move slow; certainly most things undertaken by the government hang fire a long time before completion. But the occupation of this new building is not the most serious matter calling for attention at this time. Rossland should be raised from its present position as a third-class office to that of a first-class. She is the third city in population and wealth in the province, and the revenue derived from business here is greater than from several places in the Dominion which enjoy the privileges of a first-class office. We are glad to note, as told in our local columns yesterday morning, that the business and political interests in Rossland are taking hold of this matter. If the Liberal Club can do anything to accomplish a change we certainly hope they will try. They may be able to pull the political latching that will open the door. The Board of Trade should take hold of the matter. Composed as it is of the leading business and professional men of the city, their voice would certainly carry great weight.

The service at present is not up to the needs and requirements of the community, nor up to the standard to which we are entitled by common usage. In this connection we reproduce the figures given in our local columns yesterday morning. A comparison was made between Owen Sound, a first-class office, and Rossland, a third-class office. Here are the figures:

Table with 2 columns: Office Name, Gross Postal Salary and Revenue, Allowance. Rows: Owen Sound, Rossland.

The people of Rossland are fully justified in urging the government to attend to this matter at once. We should not only be permitted to get into our new postoffice building within a reasonable time, but we should also enjoy the privileges of a first-class office.

THAT LOAN WAS EASY.

British Columbia's credit seems to stand well in London. According to our special from Victoria yesterday morning there was much satisfaction expressed in official circles that the loan of \$3,500,000 had been underwritten at 92. We are further told that the appreciative articles of the British journalists who were recently visiting among us is credited with partially influencing the financial opinion in London. The latter statement can probably be taken with a slight amendment. There is little doubt the loan could have as easily been obtained in New York as in London, although the rate might not have been as favorable.

British Columbia is too well known in the financial world to need seek long to negotiate so trifling a loan as \$3,500,000. There may be differences of opinion as to the need or the causes leading up to the necessity of making a loan, but there need never be fear that there will ever be trouble in making such a loan. Moneyed men understand the richness and extent of the province, and fully appreciate that it is built upon a rock. Money loaned in this instance is a safe investment, which cannot always be said of many other investments.

Notwithstanding that our credit is good it is well for people to see that the button is not pressed too often. The disposition to borrow, particularly when one's credit is good, is frequently quite tempting, but a pay-day comes after awhile, to which is added interest, so pay as you go is generally the best rule. Considering that British Columbia was promised a "business man's government," and at the end of four years the government is compelled to ask a loan of \$3,500,000, not to further any great improvement, but to meet current expenses and deficiencies, is what strikes the average citizen as somewhat peculiar. Of course the loan was authorized and the money has got to be returned, that much is settled, but the people cannot fail to see that the land-grabbers and bonus-hunters for railway schemes still lurk around the outposts, and if allowed to have their way it may be necessary for the government to saddle other debts.

FERDINAND WARD TO THE FORE.

Ferdinand Ward is heard of again. It is announced that he intends to return to New York city to live. He has passed out of the public gaze so long that many will probably stop to ask who is Ferdinand Ward? His name at one time was intimately connected with that of General Grant. The firm of Grant & Ward for a short time cut quite a figure in Wall street. General Grant, at no time a thorough-going business man, lent the use of his name and most of his fortune to the firm, trusting implicitly in Ward. As a result of Ward's financial recklessness it brought failure to the Marine Bank and left the firm of Grant & Ward owing \$14,000,000. General Grant was left with practically nothing. Generous friends, however, came to his assistance. Enfeebled in health he died a few years later. Ward was sentenced to ten years at Sing Sing prison, which sentence he completed many years ago, and has since been leading a precarious existence. Friends whom he had entertained so lavishly in the days of his wealth interceded to get him a place transcribing

records in the surrogate's office at Geneseo, New York, for which he got \$1.50 a day, the same place, by the way, where he made his first living in his youth setting type. More's the pity that he did not continue to follow this humble but useful occupation all his days. He is now but 51 years of age, and it is said has changed but little since he came out of prison.

We are not told what he intends doing when he returns to the city, but he will hardly cut as wide a swath as he did when he relied on the great name of General Grant.

THE MINING COUNTRY.

Vancouver Province: The confidence which is coming more and more to be felt by the people of Rossland, in the value of their mineral properties and the future of their camp, is infecting the people of the Old Country, and a very much greater buoyancy can be noted in the expressions given utterance to by shareholders, at the meeting of large companies, as well as in the articles in the financial papers. All this is highly gratifying to those who realize the importance of its mineral resources to British Columbia, and the desirability of its rapid development of its great mining areas as possible. As has been pointed out over and over again mining is but beginning in British Columbia, and its greatest properties are as yet undiscovered. Time will justify this assertion.

It is as well, too, that the reputation of Rossland should be re-established in a most thorough manner, with the people of the Old Country and Eastern Canada, before they are invited to go further afield. It was largely through the Rossland camp and the early hopes entertained for it that British Columbia's mineral resources were brought to the attention of outside capital. It is as well, therefore, that outside capital should perceive clearly that it was misled when it reached the conclusion that there was something inherently wrong with the properties there, and in consequence of its conclusion withdrew as far as possible from investment. Once this becomes thoroughly recognized it will have a tendency to prevent mistakes for the future, and in other parts of the country.

Despite the long periods during which the properties were shut down, in consequence of the strike, the output of the Rossland camp is already in excess of last year's output, and it is probable that by the end of December there will be a total increase of 50,000 tons. In the Bountiful country the shipments are already 100,000 tons over those of last year, and the demands upon the smelters are rapidly increasing from week to week and are crowding them, notwithstanding the large additions which during the past twelve months have been made to the capacity of the smelters both at Grand Forks and at Greenwood.

In the silver-lead country the activity during the past season was unprecedented, and the discoveries of immense bodies of zinc have added incalculable value to the richness of that country. Every portion of the Lardean district, with its immensely high grade ore, has been prospected and located, and we may expect to see many great fortunes realized from that district. Much of north-east Kootenay remains as yet even untouched by the prospector, but we know that there are all through that region, deposits of the precious metal as well as also throughout southeast Kootenay where, in addition, we have marvellous coal mines, and recently discovered deposits of iron.

The lack of communication with the Similkameen country makes it practically an unknown district, as far as its mineral resources are concerned, to the general public, but if the reports of responsible persons who have been through the country are to be credited to any reasonable degree, this will be the richest and most attractive portion of our mining domain.

ANOTHER SHORTAGE OF COKE.

The smelters are again threatened with a shortage of coke. The situation is anxious, if not strenuous. The strike at Fernie had not long been settled until another broke out at Michel, and the supply of coal from that point which supplied the Fernie coke ovens has been cut off, and the end is not yet. We know little of the cause which led to the strike. All we know is that the president of the union at Michel had been discharged by the coal company, which refused to take him back, and the union ordered the strike.

It was shown at the end of the Fernie strike that the coal miners working in the Crow's Nest region were receiving the biggest pay of any paid for like work on the continent, and this fact was thought sufficient at the time to make the men contented and industrious. But right on the heels of the Fernie strike comes the shut-down at Michel. Some of our exchanges are again talking of government ownership of coal mines, but we opine to the opinion that we will have to go a little deeper into the question than that. It will probably be found, after a fair trial, that

government ownership is not a panacea for all the ills of life. It has been suggested in certain well-informed circles that times are too good. The country, north and south, is enjoying too much prosperity. Looking back to the gloomy days from 1893 to 1897 men who were making from \$4 to \$8 a day, even if the president of a union had been discharged, would not have quit work. If the president of the miners' union at Michel was wrongfully discharged the fact should be made known; if he was acting in an officious and unwarranted manner the people would also like to know the truth, and public opinion would have great weight in settling the matter.

The people of the Kootenays, have enough to contend with now without wrestling with another strike. The strike nuisance has been the curse of the country. And this last one, coming on the eve of the time when the Boundary smelters are ready to blow in more furnaces, and consequently need more coke, is a serious blow to the well-being of the whole country. Smelter men and mining men are looking anxiously about, and hoping that the clouds will pass away.

THE SILVER-LEAD MINES.

The Sandon Mining Review does not take a hopeful view of the mining situation in the Slovan the present winter. It says even if the duties and rates on zinc are settled very little will be done in the matter until the spring. Meanwhile the majority of the mines are closed down, awaiting the rise in the price of lead and silver or something to give them encouragement to resume operations, and the district is likely to witness the dulllest winter in the history of the camp.

It is best at all times to tell the truth and face the facts heroically. That it will long continue this way we do not believe. It is not the fault of the mines, which are known to be the richest silver-lead producers in the world. The mine owners are up against a condition—a condition well known to all, and which must be removed before we can expect a renewal of mining on an extensive scale in the silver-lead districts. Something was expected, and it is still looked for, from the shipments of zinc from the Slovan, but the ore shipped by the Boston and other mines is held up at Northport by the customs officials pending instructions from Washington in regard to the duty to be paid.

As noted in these columns at the time, the mine operators of the Slovan held an informal meeting in Sandon on Wednesday of last week, and resolved to call together all those engaged in or directly interested in lead mining at Sandon, on Thursday, the 20th, and obtain from them a direct expression of opinion and see what can be done to relieve the situation. It is only by calling attention to the situation and taking the bull by the horns, so to speak, that we can expect to mend matters. We hope to hear from that meeting.

A BIG LAND SYNDICATE.

W. F. Egan, Rock Island, Ill., and Judge Utl. Chicago, held a conference last week with Hon. E. J. Davis with reference to the plan of the former, representing an American syndicate, to secure 3,000,000 acres in New Ontario on a colonization plan, involving 10,000 or more settlers. The meeting was a renewal of negotiations which had been suspended some time ago. No definite result has yet been reached.

Why should not the government deal directly with the settler. It seems out of place to allow an American syndicate of speculators to buy 3,000,000 acres of land at a nominal price, and they in turn dole it out in small parcels at a big advance in price. The lands of the people should be kept out of the hands of speculators, and particularly foreign speculators. We have a broad domain, but people are seeking our confines as never before, and our lands should be kept for the actual settler. It may possibly be said with truth that this American syndicate will send people to settle on and cultivate the 3,000,000 acres they seek, but it is none the less bought for speculative purposes, and the land will probably be settled on the colony plan. The colony plan is not always the best. If the present plan prevails over the individual settler the lands of the Dominion will in time be covered with colonies of all sects and denominations, leading by themselves and being slow assimilation. We already have a colony of Doukhobors, others of Galicians, Mormons, etc., and it will not be surprising to hear of American colonies. While we do not fear an "American invasion" (so-called), we think it for the best interests of the Dominion that the unoccupied lands belonging to the government should be held in reserve for the actual tiller of the soil, who should be dealt with directly, not through any middleman or immigration agent.

Posterity also has some claim on us. A wise statesmanship will look into the future. Our children and children's children have claim to recognition and thought. We may not be able to leave them much money or goods or jewels, but they should not be shut out from obtaining a share of God's footstool, which can be given them if it is not now all foolishly frittered away. We should profit from what we see all around us. Forty or fifty years hence

Canada will have no land to sell, much less give away. And when that time comes it will be a sad day if the lands are held by a few men, instead of being distributed in small holdings among the masses.

This American syndicate may get the 3,000,000 acres of land they seek, and probably will, but we see nothing in the transaction to cause Canadians to rejoice. It would be a difficult matter for a syndicate of Canadian capitalists to invade Uncle Sam's domains and secure 3,000,000 acres of land in one body. It was easy at one time, but the people and the authorities are waking up to the realization that their landed heritage has been given away, and people from abroad are not wanted as badly as in former times. The transcontinental lines have been given millions of acres of land, more than enough to pay for their railways, and the poor man must buy of them at the price they ask. Here is an object lesson for the statesmen of Canada to look at—if we have any statesmen—but the disposition is manifest to encourage American syndicates to buy big blocks of land and to bonus any project for a railway with both lands and money.

The attention of the world is being called to Canada as never before, and people will be flocking here in sufficient numbers to make the increase of population healthy and desirable without resorting to boom or hot-air methods to get them to come. More people will probably come next season than did the past summer, and the land-speculator, of course, will be much in evidence. As long as the American speculator can buy land in 3,000,000 acre blocks he will be with us—till he can sell it again at a big advance. Then he will return home with his profits. He is not to blame. It should not be possible for him to buy land of the government in million-acre blocks.

The discussion on the approaching referendum vote in Ontario is beginning to warm up. The editor of the Presbyterian is evidently a clergyman who is capable of righteous anger, as the following from last week's issue of that paper would indicate: "Apropos of the referendum, does any one take the president of the W. C. T. U. seriously? She seems by her conduct to take herself seriously, but so wild and injudicious was her address at the Toronto convention last week, and so utterly untruthful, not to say libelous, has been some of her writing and speaking during the past year, that it is difficult to find serious justification for her course. Some one should tell her that the ninth commandment is in force and that there is a law in Canada against slander. She may not approve of the referendum, but her insinuation, made more than once during the present year, that the editor of this paper was hounded by the liquor traffic or by the government to advocate the referendum, and her insolent references to prominent ministers in last week's speech is quite another story."

An excellent article appears in the Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury from the pen of Mr. Lumsden, who was with the party of visiting journalists last summer. In strange but refreshing contrast to most articles of the kind, it does not contain one line of misinformation. He talks of the absence of British machinery in our mines. We lament the absence of British machinery in our British Columbia mines much less than we do the comparative absence of Canadian machinery. British machinery does not compete with American machinery, and we believe cannot. One of the main reasons for this is the standardization of parts adopted by American factories. Does an important piece of machinery break? You telegraph a letter of the alphabet and a numeral to the factory, and in six or seven days renewal is possible. There is no reason, however, that Canadian machinery should not drive American machinery from the British Columbia market and eventually it will.

"In the light of the recent events," says the Manitoba Liberal, "we would probably be as well off without the Douks." And it continues: "Now that the movement of population is Canada-wards, it is essential that care be taken in the admittance of settlers." "It is not necessary," it says, "to procure the low grade Europeans, of the class that are useless as agriculturists." And it concludes: "Let us now be content to go a little slow in point of the numbers we secure, as it is not necessary to try to keep pace with the thrush to the States which took place in the earlier days. Quality rather than quantity is desired, as we are certain to get the latter in any event, and in future all efforts made to secure settlers for Canada should be put forth among the Britons, the United States, the Germans, Icelanders, and perhaps one or two other of the European countries."

At Guelph, Ontario, farm labor seems to be scarce. One man, who undertook a contract of 450 acres of sugar beets for the Berlin factory, was in sore straits to gather the crop. A beet-pulling bee was suggested by friends, which suggestion was acted on Tuesday of last week, when the mayor of the city, a contingent of aldermen, lawyers, bankers and other citizens, went well prepared for such an expedition, clearing about 70 acres

before night. The beet-raiser still has 150 acres to gather, and it is hinted that it may be necessary to hold another bee. Other bees are being arranged to help out several farmers in the same neighborhood. This is the right spirit.

From the weekly returns of ore shipments as published by The Miner it is gratifying to note the record the Rossland mines are making this year. And it is of particular interest to note the rapid increase of the output of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines since these two producers re-entered the list of active shippers. Both of these mines commenced shipping about September 1st, prior to which date but very little ore was mined for shipment. The public can appreciate the importance of this increased output, and can best realize what a large and steady production from these two properties would mean to the camp when it is stated that the mineral tax upon their output for the quarter ended September 30th, practically only one month's shipment, amounted to \$1540.84 paid by the War Eagle and \$1681.77 paid by the Centre Star company.

The Victoria Colonist takes the Hon. A. G. Blair to task because he made some statements accounting for the dulness in mining in British Columbia. The Colonist advises Mr. Blair to stop accounting for something that does not exist. This ostrich style of the Colonist may be satisfactory to the booster but cannot possibly be of service to the province. However, the coast journal's ignorance of the present condition of affairs in the silver-lead districts may be excused on the ground that it is published at some distance from the affected section. This excuse cannot be made for some interior journals.

In the fiscal year that ended with June of this year, the Dominion government paid in bounty on the production of pig iron, puddled bars and steel ingots, \$791,000. The total claimed was \$947,361, but a portion of this is hung up pending the decision of the exchequer court and some awaiting further information. The total production of iron and steel upon which bounty was claimed was 418,039 tons, made up as follows: Pig iron, 341,654 tons, value \$741,009; iron bars, 694 tons, value \$30,549; steel ingots, 64,401 tons, value \$188,802.

A tariff is the creature of the legislature to which it owes its birth, says a well known writer. Its primary purpose is to raise a revenue; and when its secondary purpose is to shelter young manufactures the hope has always hitherto been indulged that the time would come when the shelter suitable for infancy would not be needed in vigorous old age. The wisest advocates of protection are those who, claiming for it the privilege of infancy admit that it costs something while it lasts, and who promise future reimbursement in the advantages which a country reaps from solidly established manufactures.

Cable reports of Emperor William's visit to England would indicate that he has become very popular in the United Kingdom. The Englishman has the admirable faculty of being able to forget disagreeable incidents. The German Emperor's celebrated message to Kruger does not appear to ruffle the English people now. It gave Oom Paul a whole lot of confidence for a number of years, however, and started him on the warpath, with the result that thousands of lives were sacrificed and two republics extinguished. The Kaiser's cable was not meant to benefit England, even if later events leading from it have added considerable territory to the Empire.

While the price of copper bothers mine owners in British Columbia to a certain extent, still none of the mines have been compelled to close down; quite the contrary new properties in the Boundary are being opened. Butte, however, is feeling the loss heavily. The low price of copper has added to the uncertainty caused by the endless litigation in which the big properties are plunged, and the results are that Butte is duller now than it has been for many a day. The great copper mines of northern Michigan are being affected by the slump.

Only one Canadian was on the list of King Edward's birthday honors. Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, was named as one of the new privy councillors. Sir Richard has been a striking figure in Canadian politics for almost forty years, having been elected to the parliament of Old Canada in 1883 for Lennox and Addington, and has had a seat in the house ever since, with the exception of a short period in 1878 and during 1885.

The Midway Dispatch reports that a rich strike has been made at the 1500 foot level of the Waterloo mine. While running a new drift a ledge of high grade ore, four feet in width was encountered, which promises to be the most valuable discovery ever made on the property.

The Olla Copper Mining & Smelting Company is again advertising largely in the columns of the New York World. The World says that the Olla company is "one of the most remarkable commercial romances of this country."

M'KEIL

Another C Now

Word was received yesterday to the effect that the court of Canada had given judgment in the case of M'Keil v. the plaintiff, whereby the plaintiff is to enter company in the This constitute tale of litigation with much interest the facts are that an employe of Larry M'Keilvey by an accident, had several hundred breaking of the cage in the entered suit against a jury sitting in house. The late Chief presiding over the declined to enter awarded. An appeal plaintiff to the fact, and the matter referred Judge to give justice still refused, and the judgment adverse interests. This was the supreme court just made the foregoing. The for the plaintiff Mr. MacNeill orally before the tawa. Daly & the mining comp

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Robert Adams, International seve practically out of weeks, predicts handled Adams' wounded man was At present he is in fact, has even establishment with although they we the doctor's order. The recovery of time is looked upon by those who saw subsequently that but one chance in pulling through ever, declares the al one, and points notably men shot the battlefield, who recover within t wounded.

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An event of co in connection with lic schools is ta in the shape of a David Wilson, B educational dep had been located at Nelson for a which time he h schools through Boundary. Prior was identified w the coast district son has been ac tional work w the past 17 years has witnessed t tem from small of one of the partments in the British Columbi educationalist, a long experience i on all matters tion in the prov in Rossland a labors will be c to the superint Mr. Wilson was held after he h short inspec school and aske matters and the in the education Kootenay distric

"The schools of generally speaking had," in his opin able progress a during the past of the young, at were constantly the case in Br school houses. Where the elites school building, ed, and in severa ing added to by hanment of high

McKELVEY WINS IN OTTAWA A Public Library Is Launched at Last

Another Chapter in Interesting Local Litigation-- Now an Appeal Likely--City Enters Appeal to Full Court--Other Legal News.

Word was received by telegraph yesterday to the effect that the supreme court of Canada now sitting in Ottawa had given judgment in the long-standing case of McKelvey vs. Le Roi company, whereby the court allows the plaintiff's appeal and gives leave for plaintiff to enter judgment against the company in the sum of \$3000.

This constituted another chapter in a tale of litigation that has been followed with much interest in Rossland. Briefly the facts are that some 18 months since an employee of the Le Roi mine named Larry McKelvey was seriously injured by an accident in which he was dropped several hundred feet through the breaking of the cable used in hoisting the cage in the main shaft. McKelvey entered suit against the company in the sum of \$5000 and was awarded \$3000 by a jury sitting in the Rossland court house.

The late Chief Justice McCall was presiding over the sittings, and he declined to enter up the judgment as awarded. An appeal was taken by the plaintiff to the full court of the province, and the full court ordered the matter referred back to the presiding judge to give judgment. The late chief justice still refused to enter up judgment, and the full court then gave a judgment adverse to the plaintiff's interests. This was appealed in turn to the supreme court of Canada, which has just made the award specified in the foregoing. The case has been fought for the plaintiff by MacNeill & Deacon, Mr. MacNeill conducting the case personally before the supreme court at Ottawa. Daly & Hamilton represented the mining company and Mr. Daly ap-

peared in the company's behalf at Ottawa.

It is intimated that the action will not be taken to the next court of recourse, which is the Privy Council of England. The litigation has been costly and will probably establish precedents on several nice points of law.

AN APPEAL IS TAKEN.
J. L. G. Abbott, as city solicitor, has given notice of appeal by the municipality in the action of Centre Star Mining company vs. Corporation of the City of Rossland, the much-debated water rights cases in which the mining company recently secured a favorable decision before Chief Justice Hunter. The appeal is entered for a hearing before the full court of the province on January 6th, and some time will be occupied in the interim in the preparation of the appeal books in the issue. A. C. Galt will represent the mining company in the action.

Charles R. Hamilton, A. C. Galt and J. A. Macdonald are the Rossland barristers now at the coast in attendance on the sittings of the full court. Illness of one of the judges has delayed the transaction of business somewhat, and it is probable that the list of Rossland cases will not be concluded until the end of the week.

Robert Adams Almost Fully Recovered

Robert Adams, who was shot at the International several weeks ago, is now practically out of danger. Within two weeks, predicts Dr. Coulthard, who has handled Adams' case throughout, the wounded man will be as well as ever. At present he is able to get around; in fact, has even taken trips around the establishment within the last few days, although they were done in violation of the doctor's orders.

The recovery of Adams in so short a time is looked upon as a remarkable fact by those who saw the shooting and who subsequently thought that Adams had but one chance in a hundred of ultimate recovery. Dr. Coulthard, however, declares the case not an exceptional one, and points out several other cases, notably men shot through the lungs on the battlefield, who have been known to recover within three days after being wounded.

"Adams' wound," declared Dr. Coulthard, "was as nearly clear-cut as it was possible to be, although the bullet being of an older pattern than the modern rifle bullet, did more damage to the organs than would necessarily be the case with a wounded man during a battle by one of the latest Mauser bullets. The bullet fired by Willis was of a lead variety and was fired from a 41 calibre revolver. In passing through the body it naturally expanded, leaving an ugly wound in its trail. However, as the lungs and liver are usually the healthiest organs in the body, Adams' recovery was not what one would necessarily call fatal."

Inspector of Schools Visits Local Institutions

An event of considerable importance in connection with the Rossland public schools is taking place this week in the shape of a detailed inspection by David Wilson, B. A., inspector for the educational department. Mr. Wilson has been located in his official capacity at Nelson for a year or more, during which time he has had charge of the schools throughout the Kootenay and Boundary. Prior to coming inland he was identified with the department in the coast districts. In fact, Mr. Wilson has been actively engaged in educational work within the province for the past 17 years, during which time he has witnessed the growth of the system from small dimensions to the position of one of the most important departments in the interior economy of British Columbia. He is an eminent educationalist, and by reason of his long experience is quoted as an authority on all matters pertaining to education in the province. Mr. Wilson will be in Rossland several days conducting the inspection, and the result of his labors will be compiled in his report to the superintendent of education.

Mr. Wilson was seen yesterday at his hotel after he had returned from a short inspection of the Cook Avenue school and asked about local school matters and the conditions prevailing in the educational line throughout the Kootenay district.

"At present there are seven high schools in what we would call the inland district of British Columbia, and the erection of others in the spring and summer may be looked for with almost a certainty. Several of the Boundary towns are putting up new school buildings, while at Revelstoke a very nice appearing eight-room building for school purposes is almost finished. The conditions in the local schools are progressing well. The children taking up the lines of study appear to be as bright as one would expect them to be; in fact, they are doing as well as the children in other parts of the district. Of course, the success of the present educational system in vogue in this city and the facilities for educating the young could be improved upon, but he replied that he was not in a position at the present to go into the question, but that he thought that the best way to improve the present system would be by the establishment of a working system of libraries, such as is in vogue in the major part of the schools in the States, and which has been adopted in Nelson, Grand Forks and other small cities of British Columbia. He thought that with a small outlay a fair collection of works could be gathered that would be of inestimable benefit to the scholar and to the teacher as well.

It is thought that Mr. Wilson's suggestions will be brought up at the next meeting of the board of school trustees, when they may or may not be acted upon.

H. E. T. Haultain, M. E., of Nelson, is in the city today.

Rossland is to have a public library. After a couple of years the premises at the fire hall, constructed for public library purposes, is to be put to the use for which it was intended, and the announcement will doubtless be received with pleasure by citizens generally.

The initiative in the matter has been taken by the members of the Sons of St. George, and the city fathers have approved of the proposition as an experiment. The proposal is that the fraternity, which is non-sectarian, will be permitted to open reading rooms forthwith in the library hall, and it is intimated that this reading room will be a starter for a public library. Steps will be taken to obtain books for circulation and various plans for adding to the number of volumes thus obtainable for distribution are under consideration. It is believed that with an organization such as the Sons of St. George interesting itself actively in the library, little difficulty will be found in augmenting the books on the library shelves to such an extent that in a comparatively short time the library will have assumed substantial proportions.

In consideration for their services in inaugurating the free reading room the council will permit the fraternity to utilize the library hall bi-monthly for lodge purposes, these evenings being the first and third Friday nights of each month. It is understood that the rent which the organization will thus have to be devoted, with some additional sums to be provided by the fraternity or others, to the furnishing of the apartments and to the purchase of periodicals. A further understanding is that the premises shall be known as the public library and that such books as are placed therein from time to time will be the property of the corporation, to be utilized in maintaining the library thus launched at any time the fraternity may decide to drop out of the proposition.

The Sons of St. George is seeking in the matter to advance the fraternal and charitable objects that form a prominent feature of its constitution, and this motive was duly appreciated by the aldermen when the subject was broached. Rev. Charles W. Hedley, M. A., rector of St. George's church, and Arthur S. Goodale represented the society at the city council meeting last night, briefly outlining the proposal referred to in the foregoing. The city fathers decided after some discussion that the offer of the society should be accepted under the terms of an agreement safeguarding the corporation's interests in all respects.

Rossland For the Bonspiel of 1903

Rossland curlers are looking forward with more than ordinary interest to the forthcoming annual meeting of the Kootenay Curling association by reason of the fact that a strong effort will be made to bring the annual association bonspiel to the Golden City this season. It is believed that in this effort the local devotees of the "stone and besom" will have the support of most of the clubs represented in the organization, Rossland's reputation for hospitality to visiting curlers being fresh in the minds of all.

The members of the Rossland Curling club are anxious to entertain the bonspiel rink and it is felt that this city affords exceptional advantages for the holding of the red letter in the Kootenay curlers' calendar. The skating rink here accommodates six rinks of curlers at one time, and the management of the rink is most complaisant in the matter of giving the rink up entirely to the curlers during the bonspiel, a feature that appeals to all lovers of good play. Moreover, the hotel accommodation, all things considered, is better in Rossland than elsewhere. In Nelson the hotels are easily as good as any in the Kootenays, but

the best means of securing relief from existing drawbacks to the prosperity of one of the Kootenays' most important industries. Much interest has been taken in the question among the lead miners of Sandon.

The Nelson board of trade also proposed to go into the matter further, as will be seen from the appended circular which has been widely circulated:

"The Nelson board of trade, understanding that no steps have as yet been taken towards bringing together those directly or indirectly connected with the lead industry, have decided to be held all interested to a conference, to be held in the board of trade rooms, Nelson, B. C. The first session will be held on November 24, at 4 p. m., and such further sittings as may be deemed necessary will be arranged for. The object of the conference is to consult with our member, W. A. Gallier, H. C. M. P., as to the best ways and means the government may adopt to assist in the development of the lead mining and kindred industries. Will you endeavor to be present and also kindly communicate this general invitation to any gentleman of your acquaintance who may not be known by name to the committee. A large and representative gathering is looked for, and it is hoped that you will come prepared to express your views on the subject; several gentlemen intimately connected with the lead mining industry having already promised to address the meeting."

Rapid Reconstruction At Rossland Sawmill

The sawmill firm of Blue & Deschamps has lost no time in replacing the mill destroyed on October 28, and rapid progress has been made with the installation of the new plant.

Over 30 men have been employed continuously at the mill since the fire. The usual logging operations have been continued and a portion of the crew has been employed at this work, while the balance have been engaged in reconstruction. Already the new mill is completed. It occupies the same ground as the burned premises and the dimensions are practically identical. As a precaution against a repetition of fires from the same origin the boiler room has been located farther from the main building.

Immediately after the fire the firm placed orders for machinery to replace that destroyed, and the first installment has been delivered. A sixty-

horse power boiler is among the new apparatus, and this will be moved to the millsite today. An eight-horse team will be used to move the heavy boiler, and a wagon will be utilized to the millsite in the neighborhood of the old millsite at Ferndale. North of this point sleighs will be employed. The No. 1 engine at the mill has been repaired and the firm is now awaiting the arrival of the balance of its new plant to resume milling. They expect that all the machinery will be delivered in Rossland by the first of next week and that the mill will be in operation again on or about December 1.

J. Stephen Deschamps, under whose personal supervision the reconstruction has been carried on, is the authority for the statement that the firm's net loss as the result of the recent conflagration is in the neighborhood of \$6000.

CITY NEWS

BOUGHT REAL ESTATE.
The Spokesman-Review states that Francis J. Walker, formerly of Rossland and now of Spokane, has just completed a deal there whereby he becomes the owner of a Main avenue business block, the consideration being \$42,000.

INVITATION DANCE.
The Knights of Pythias lodge in this city have completed all arrangements for the dance which they intend giving at Miners' Union hall on Thursday evening, November 27. The dance will be strictly an invitation affair.

MINING MAN HERE.
H. E. T. Haultain, M. E., a well known mining man of Nelson, who has been in the city for the past two days attending to business matters, left last night for the Queen City. Mr. Haultain, while here, looked over certain mining matters that required his attention.

EAGLES' MEETING.
The meeting of the Eagles the other night was well attended. Several matters of interest to members of the order came up for discussion, besides the fixing of a date for the nomination of officers, which occurs at the next meeting of the lodge, on Monday night, November 24.

REPEATS STORY.
Yesterday's Spokesman-Review repeats the story published in The Miner some weeks ago to the effect that Hector McRae, formerly of the Golden City, is now occupying an important commercial position in St. Louis, Mo., with a fat salary, all of which was acquired in a romantic manner.

READY FOR FROST.
Manager Spring, of the skating rink, states that everything is in readiness at the rink for the first frost. A Williams is in charge of the ice again this year and actually had ice on the 9th inst. and for several days thereafter. Now the ground is thoroughly soaked and contains sufficient frost to form an excellent basis for a permanent coat of ice. Under these circumstances the advent of a few degrees of frost will see the inauguration of skating.

AFTER MANY DAYS.
Four hydrants ordered by the municipality from an eastern manufacturer in Ontario during May last, were delivered here yesterday. The manufacturing plant was crowded with work and desired to cancel the order, but their request was refused by Major VanBuseck, who insisted that the order should be filled at the quotations made earlier in the season. One of the new hydrants has been placed at the corner of Second avenue and Queen street.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

Granby Mines, Phoenix.....	4,775
Snashohe, Phoenix.....	1,089
Mother Lode, Deadwood.....	4,768
Sunset, Deadwood.....	600
B. C. Mine, Summit.....	630
Emma, Summit.....	480
Total tons.....	12,333

—Phoenix Pioneer, November 15.

THE STOCK MARKET

American Boy.....	4 1/4	4 1/4
Ben Hur.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Black Tall.....	7 1/2	4 1/2
Butte & Boston.....	2 1/2	1 1/2
Canadian Gold Fields.....	3 1/2	3
Cariboo, McKinney.....	21	20
Centre Star.....	37	35
Dardanelles.....	2 1/2	2
Deer Trail No. 2.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Fairview.....	5 1/4	4 1/2
Fisher Maiden.....	3	2 1/2
Giant.....	3 1/2	3
Gold Ledge.....	1	1 1/2
Granby Consolidated.....	\$375	\$340
Homestake (As. paid).....	3 1/2	2 1/2
Iron Peak (As. paid).....	4	2 1/2
Jim Blaine.....	4	2 1/2
Lone Pine.....	3	2 1/2
Mountain Lion.....	12 1/2	10 1/2
Morning Glory.....	1 1/2	1
North Star (E. K.).....	15 1/2	12
Payne.....	11 1/2	9 1/2
Princess Maud.....	1	2 1/2
Quill.....	38	24
Rambler-Cariboo.....	98	33 1/2
Republic.....	7 1/2	7
San Pol.....	17	15
St. Elmo Con.....	2	1
Sullivan.....	5	4
Tom Thumb.....	7	5 1/2
War Eagle Con.....	19	15
Waterloo (As. paid).....	3 1/2	2 1/2
White Bear (As. paid).....	3	2 1/2
Wonderful.....	2 1/2	2

SALLES.
Sullivan, 500, 41-2c; Cariboo, McKinney, 2000, 2000, 1000, 20c; 2000, 20 1-2c; Centre Star, 1000, 35 1-2c; 1500, 1000, 38c; 1500, 35 3-4c; Giant, 2000, 31-4c; Homestake, 1000, 31-4c; Mountain Lion, 500, 11 1-2c; 500, 11c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 37c. Total, 15,500.

TORPEDO BOAT MOCCASIN.
CUTCHOQUE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The submarine torpedo boat Moccasin made a successful submerged run of two miles today. She fired a torpedo at the end of the run at an imaginary warship. She came to the surface for observation three times.

DIDN'T GET A SHOT.
SMEDE'S, Miss., Nov. 18.—President Roosevelt arrived at Smede's at 3 o'clock. He did not get a shot today. He leaves this evening for Memphis.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SMELTER CITY

TRAIL, B. C., Nov. 14.—The city council have taken effective measures to prevent the inroads of outside merchants who swoop down on Trail just at payday. Heretofore some Rossland merchants, particularly, have been in the habit of shipping down two or three cases of merchandise, renting a store for a day or two and after making a clean sweep, return to Rossland. Hereafter it will cost them \$550 for this kind of enterprise.

To make the measure effective the city council has amended the by-law to read as follows: "No transient trader or other person who occupies premises in the municipality, for temporary periods, shall offer goods or merchandise of any description for sale by auction or in any manner, without having first obtained a license or given security for a license, in the sum of \$250."

Placer mining along the Pend d'Oreille is attracting considerable attention, and three companies are now at work from Fifteen-Mile to the mouth of the Salmon. A. E. Churches, who has lived on the river for some time, says they will not clean up until spring. A few years ago Mr. Churches took out \$400 in thirty days.

The city will enforce the statute labor, or road tax, on and after November 1st. Every citizen who pays no other tax or license must contribute his \$2 road tax. Failure or neglect to pay carries with it a penalty of \$100.

Dave Tolson, son of Mrs. King of Rossland, has taken a position at the Trail smelter.

Mr. Wood, a lay reader of Rossland, will conduct the services in St. Andrew's church Sunday evening.

VANDERBILT IS A SPORT.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—W. K. Vanderbilt comes ninth on the list of winners on the French turf for 1902. His winnings amount to \$53,139.

JOHN TRUCK ELECTROCUTED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—John Truck was electrocuted this morning for the murder of Frank Miller in the town of Virgil on the night of March 14, 1899.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co Mining Brokers.

Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding all stocks in British Columbia and Washington. Write or wire. Columbia Ave. ROSSLAND, B. C.

Cascade and Referendum

We have special bargains in the above stocks. We give special attention to OUT OF TOWN BUSINESS.

The REDDIN-JACKSON Co. Limited Liability.

Members Rossland and Spokane Stock Exchanges. 303 Rookery B'ldg. 127 E. Columbia A. Spokane, Wash. Rossland, B. C. Established 1895.

R. A. O. HOBBS Mining and Real Estate Broker

Member Rossland Stock Exchange. Correspondence Solicited. Cable Address: "Eobbes". 20 East Columbia Ave., Rossland, B. C.

A. E. OSLER & Co. STOCK AND MINING BROKERS

25 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO. Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchanges. Members Toronto Board of Trade. British Columbia and Washington mining stocks a specialty. Codes: Clough's, Moving and Neal. WRITE OR WIRE.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF KOOTENAY, HOLDEN AT FORT STEELE -IN PROBATE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, 1902, it was ordered by J. A. Forth, Esq., Judge of the said court, that James Ferguson Armstrong, official administrator of the county of Kootenay, be administrator of all and singular the estate of Hugh O'Hara of Rossland, minor, deceased, intestate.

Every person indebted to the said deceased is required to make payment forthwith to the undersigned.

Every person having in possession effects belonging to the deceased is required forthwith to notify the undersigned.

Every creditor, or other person, having any claim upon or interest in the distribution of the personal estate of the said deceased is required within thirty days of this date to send by registered letter, addressed to the undersigned, his name and address and the full particulars of his claim or interest, and a statement of his account, and the nature of the security (if any) held by him.

After the expiration of the said thirty days the administrator will proceed with the distribution of the estate having regard to those claims only of which he shall have had notice. Dated at Fort Steele this 10th day of November, 1902. JAMES FERGUSON ARMSTRONG, Official Administrator, Fort Steele, B. C.

District That Has Developed During Past Year

J. J. Hearndon, who may be remembered as one of the old-timers, and who at one time was interested in several of what were then looked upon as extremely likely properties, arrived in the city yesterday from Atlin district, where he has been for the past few years. Hearndon has several properties and claims around Atlin which he thinks will become good paying properties in course of time, and it is for the purpose of interesting capital that he is on his present trip south. He leaves today en route for Chicago and New York.

Mr. Hearndon was seen yesterday by a Miner representative and asked about the Atlin district and the conditions of the mines and mining in that section of the country.

"The conditions now prevailing," he declared, "were extremely satisfactory, although the report circulated some time last year that the district was one in which none but capitalists could hope to make their fortunes has done incalculable harm. Many of the prospectors who first visited the section are said to be making course no fortunes are being built up within a single week as was one time the case. Systematic working of the placer claims along the creeks of the district are paying well and are gradually paving the way for future mining development. Most of the work being done in the district is hydraulic, although quartz mining is being attempted in some sections. Many of the properties which, three years ago, were looked upon as being valueless have since been restaked and are making good returns.

"During the present year over \$500,000 has been paid in royalties. In addition to the above there has been a heavy output upon which no royalty whatever has been paid. There is scarcely 1000 men in the district, but from the above one can gather that the output for this year has been extremely high. The best

paying properties so far have proven to be hydraulic mines on some of the creeks around the city of Atlin. On McGee creek over \$40,000 has been taken out, on Boulder creek \$40,000, and on Pine creek in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

"These are the three principal creeks being worked at the present time, the miners finding the bed of the streams very profitable for placer mining. Claims have been staked along the banks of many of the streams, which show signs of proving good property when attention is turned from the hydraulic process to that of quartz mining. In many cases the miners working on these streams have gone down some twenty or thirty feet, obtaining fair results.

"Plants of considerable magnitude are being established in various sections, and a great future is predicted. On many of the creeks the owners of claims are putting in hoisting plants ranging from twelve-horse power up. Plants on the surrounding mountains are also being erected, and active mining operations on an extended scale are to be commenced early in the coming spring or summer."

Mr. Hearndon declares the future of the district as a quartz producer is fairly assured, as there are evidences on almost every hand of ore that will pay mining as soon as capital gets in. Quartz properties have been located on Munroe mountain, on Pine creek, Rock of Ages mountain and Yellow Jacket mountain. Other claims on the above named are showing up well, development work being done to a limited extent.

The claims owned by Mr. Hearndon are along Spruce creek and McGee creek, and are said to be excellent claims by those who have seen them. Two of them are placer claims and are being worked at the present time by hydraulic sluicing, while the other is a quartz claim, that may make an extremely valuable holding in the course of time.

Question of Drill Hall Is Again Taken Up

The question whether the No. 1 Company, Rocky Mountain Rangers would eventually get their much talked about drill hall, a matter that has been in abeyance during the past four or five months, was again taken up by those most interested in the proposition, namely, the members of the company itself. An active effort will be made within the next few days to arouse local interest in the matter and eventually to bring it once again before the attention of the federal authorities. It is to local interest in the affair, more than to anything else, that the company relies in bringing the army proposition to a focus. It is thought that if the citizens of the Golden City took a little more interest in the matter, it would not be long before Rossland would be in the same boat as Nelson and other Kootenay cities, who already have their armory drill hall, or who will have them shortly as soon as the properties have been donated and the money voted by the federal government.

It is the intention of the local company to apply personally to W. A. Gallinger, M. P., or bring it so far to his attention that it will be brought up again at the forthcoming session of the parliament. It is understood that Mr. Gallinger is heartily in favor of seeing Rossland

get its much wanted drill hall. The company has the site and everything that is required by the government. The armory drill hall was advocated by Colonel Holmes, D. O. C., when he was here last, who declared that he hoped to see the local company drill in their own armory, or have one, at any rate, when he paid the Golden City another visit. The reason Rossland had not been favored in the matter of a drill hall, was due to a great extent to the fault of the government, but he looked forward to seeing Rossland have its drill hall, and at an early date.

The head of the local company will probably bring the matter up before the attention of the Liberal Association in this city at the next meeting of that body. Many members of the Liberal Association look with favor on the drill hall, and would like to see the company get it if such a thing is possible, and in this case, it is looked upon as possible.

Captain Hart-McGill did a great deal of corresponding during the time he was commanding the company in an effort to bring the drill hall to a head, but how far he got is not definitely known. His work, however, in the matter has proven of inestimable service to the company, as it has called attention to the fact that their armory is still non-existent.

Interesting Lecture by Salvation Army Leader

Ensign Andrews, one of the best known leaders of the Salvation Army in Western Canada, arrived in the city yesterday on the noon train and last night gave an interesting lecture at the Army barracks before a representative audience. The ensign upon his arrival here received a letter from the headquarters of the Army in Canada, naming Toronto, announcing the fact that he had been promoted from the rank of ensign to that of adjutant. This came as a welcome surprise and testified the fact that his work in the interests of the Army in the west had met with the approval of those who have charge of the work.

Adjutant Andrews has been working in the interests of the Army for a number of years, being stationed off and on in various sections of the country. During the past few years he has had charge of the work in the west, traveling around the country giving illustrated lectures on subjects that were of general interest at the time, and of the purpose of aiding the work of the Army rescue homes, colonization farms and other projects. His field covers all the country through Montana, Washington and British Columbia, with headquarters at Spokane.

Since his last visit to this section several months ago the new adjutant has been over his route thoroughly. Several weeks since he started again on a tour of the province, commencing at Victoria and working eastward. The subject chosen for his stereotypical views is the work of the Salvation Army during the Boer war, and it was met with greater success than any of the previous subjects treated. In Victoria and Vancouver the lecture went so well that some people suggested that it be repeated.

The new adjutant spoke well of the conditions of British Columbia as seen through a car window and as viewed from a constant intercourse with people throughout the district. He thought that the province at the present time is going ahead splendidly and that conditions are improving. Business in some of the towns has become livelier than one would naturally expect, but

the coming of snow has put a damper on quite a few of the interior towns. In Revelstoke, where new buildings are being erected, practically everything was quiet, although the adjutant declares that he was greeted by one of the largest audiences for a small town that he ever addressed. Vancouver, however, is the town that the adjutant thinks will come to the fore before long; in fact, he predicts that it will be one of the best cities on the coast in the near future.

The pictures exhibited proved to be the best in their line ever seen in this city and were thoroughly enjoyed by those present at the Army barracks. Several of the pictures, most of them, in fact, presented the pathetic side of the Boer war in a new light. Over 90 views were shown, the life of the Salvation Army man in service and his work in the heart of a battlefield being extremely realistic. One of the views showed a Salvation man carrying a wounded comrade from the field of battle on his back, while another was shown carrying a wounded Boer woman, whom he had found in the trenches. The pictures were all true to life. Several of the well known battles fought during the war were shown, notably the battle of Paardeburg and the siege of Ladysmith.

The adjutant leaves this morning for Spokane, having completed his tour of the province.

SUBMARINE BOATS.
Trial Trips on Peonico Bay Were Entirely Successful.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 15.—The trials of the submarine boat Moccasin and Adder on Peonico bay today were entirely successful. The Moccasin's speed submerged for eight runs of half a mile each was 7.28 knots. The Adder 10 miles awash at 7.8 knots, and the Moccasin the same distance, light, at 8.5 knots.

C. E. Percy Hughes, a commercial man of Kidderminster, England, was in the city yesterday.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICE

Active Effort Being Made by Local Citizens to Have New Postoffice Made a First Class Office--
Reasons Advanced For Action.

Although the time for the local postoffice to move into its new building is recognized to be as far off as ever, due to the fact that not an atom of work has been done towards putting in the various fixings and no likelihood of any being done for some time to come, yet the proposition of moving into the building is as far as the front as ever. The local postoffice officials recognize the fact that it will be quite a while before they can occupy the building they should have been occupying months ago.

The cause for the delay in putting in the interior fixings and arrangements is thought to be due to the fact that the contract for the work is in the hands of the man who has the contract for the new Nelson postoffice, and who is at the present time busy trying to complete his Nelson job before tackling the Rossland postoffice. This may or may not be true, but the fact remains that the work on the building has not progressed one iota for several months, and whether or not the local postoffice will be able to occupy the building in February, as stated a couple of months ago, is something that the future will tell.

Although the work on the building is practically at a standstill an active effort is being made in the city by some of the prominent citizens to have the local postoffice changed to a government office instead of a third class country office, which it now is. If the postoffice in this city is changed to a government office—and there is no reason why Rosslanders will have a better mail service; a service that will not only be thoroughly efficient in every detail, but a painstaking and rapid one as well.

A government office would mean many things that the present one does not. Among other things, it will mean that there will be no letting out of employees in the amount of mail handled or when times were pressing, as all the employees, from the postmaster down to the last clerk, would be under the employ of the postoffice department. An employee in the local postoffice, should it be made into a first class government office, would have to come directly through the member for this riding, who at the present time is W. A. Gallinger, M. P.

When employees are let out, which is often the case in a great many of the so-called country offices, a subsequent reorganization of the office is almost sure to occur, with a consequent drop in the efficiency of the service to the public. This would hardly be the case were the office a first class government one, as the employees would be on hand constantly and could not be discharged or let out without a charge of some sort being preferred against them. This in itself would mean, or should mean, an excellent service.

Another thing about the government office part of the scheme is the fact that should the postmaster deem it necessary that he have more clerks all he has to do is to apply to the postoffice department for them and they will be supplied. This would make it possible for the local postoffice to keep the general delivery open constantly, or until

there was no need of the office being kept open. A good many people cannot reach the office in time to get their eastern mail at night, and this would be a considerable boon to them. It would also benefit quite a few others around town and would help the business men indirectly to a certain extent.

There are three classes of postoffices, divided by order of the postoffice department, and of these three classes it is thought that the local postoffice will be placed in the second class should it be moved into the new building in due course. The three classes are divided somewhat as follows:

Class one are government offices from which all revenue derived from postal transactions, including sale of stamps, issuing of postal notes and money orders and box rents are sent to the department. All postoffice employees are, in this class, recommended for positions by the member of the riding and salaries are fixed and paid in cheques by the postoffice department.

Class two are also government offices, but differ from class one in salaries, etc. The postmaster is allowed commissions on the different postal transactions, also a commission on boxes rented, salaries and sometimes allowances for forwarding matter and for fuel and light. In this case the postmaster hires his own assistants and fixes the salaries.

Class three, such as our local postoffice, compares very much with class two, inasmuch as the postmaster is allowed commissions on the different postal transactions, allowances for salaries, fuel and light, and also for rent, as it is not a government building, and hires his own assistants and fixes their salaries.

To show that Rossland is amply justified in putting forth its claim for a first class office, the revenues and allowances of the city postoffice, as compared with the revenues of the postoffice of Owen Sound, Ont., a first class office, are here given. The figures for Rossland are for 1900, while those of Owen Sound are for 1901:

	Gross Postal Salary and Revenue	Allowance
Owen Sound...	\$13,018.51	\$4,077.63
Rossland...	13,068.17	3,226.56

With practically the same amount of business, if not somewhat greater, and with a larger forwarding business, for which the local department is allowed nothing, although Nelson gets \$500 for the same work, the citizens of this city cannot see why Rossland is not entitled to a government office and why it is not placed in the same category as the Owen Sound city and several other towns that are doing less business than Rossland and yet are government offices. The position is one that should be remedied and Rossland given the recognition that the work of the local postoffice fully entitles it to claim.

The proposition will be brought up at the next meeting of the Liberal Association in this city, and an attempt made to get that body interested in the matter. Another attempt will also be made to bring the attention of W. A. Gallinger, M. P., to Rossland's position and to have him, if possible bring it up before the next sitting of parliament.

Hockey Men Soon to Organize For Winter

Now that the curling club has got down to work, elected officers and paved the way for the opening of what is predicted will be a successful season, those interested anxiously and indirectly in the great game of hockey have determined to look around, hold a meeting and organize a club here that will uphold the honor of Rossland like the clubs of the past have done.

A meeting was called the other day for tonight at the fire hall for the purpose of organizing a team, but by whom the meeting was called is a question a few people in the city would like to find out. All day yesterday those interested in the game, and who have formed part of previous years' teams, have been inquiring around town about the meeting, but so far no one has been found who will admit to having called the meeting, and the matter and the meeting has not been called by the Victoria Club, so the question is still an open one.

At the meeting tonight, for it is almost positive that it will take place, those at the head of the movement will probably come forward and make their proposition. It is thought that the meeting has been called to organize a Rossland hockey club. At any rate, the question ought to be solved tonight.

The hockey element are looking ahead to the time when a general meeting will be held, and will shortly hold a meeting, although the exact date is not known yet, but it will probably be early next week. The bankers are thinking of organizing a team, and they think that they will have a combination in the field that will be hard to beat. They are already out to play a game with the militia team, which will be organized shortly. Next week, therefore, should be a busy one among hockey enthusiasts.

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May Build New Hall For Lodge Purposes

Many matters of considerable interest are cropping up at the present time among those interested in fraternal matters or matters connected with the various lodges of this city. The lodges of this city, and there are more here, numerically, than in a city twice its size is supposed to have been thinking of either building their own hall or else have an owner of the property put up a building which could be used as a commercial building and a lodge meeting hall as well.

The commercial part of the building would naturally be on the first floor, while the hall for the use of the lodge or lodges would either be on the second or third floor, depending, of course, on the height of the building erected.

The corner of First avenue and Spokane street, several of the lodges, notably the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias, have been thinking of either building their own hall or else have an owner of the property put up a building which could be used as a commercial building and a lodge meeting hall as well.

The commercial part of the building would naturally be on the first floor, while the hall for the use of the lodge or lodges would either be on the second or third floor, depending, of course, on the height of the building erected.

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for any of the lodges of the city to secure a good number of members to attend regularly.

Since the fire destroyed that portion of the city, represented by First avenue and Spokane street, several of the lodges, notably the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias, have been thinking of either building their own hall or else have an owner of the property put up a building which could be used as a commercial building and a lodge meeting hall as well.

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Rossland Dramatic Club Holds a Meeting

The amateur thespians of this city after having basked in the mists of obscurity for these many months, emerged yesterday, when the regular annual meeting and election of officers of the Rossland Dramatic Club occurred. The meeting was held in the offices of W. J. Nelson, and was a representative one, the room being nearly filled by the younger gentlemen and ladies of the city. These present expressed themselves as being very well pleased that another effort was being made to bring off some amateur theatricals during the winter.

When W. J. Nelson took the chair there were present several ladies and gentlemen, among them being Miss Strappell, W. H. G. Phipps, Jackson Rigby and Harold Ellis. They were immediately elected to membership. Besides the above named elected to membership, the names of nine others were presented. These will be voted on by the committee and probably elected to membership at the next meeting of the club, which will occur next Wednesday afternoon.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the club: President, J. L. G. Abbott; vice-president, A. B. Barker; secretary-treasurer, C. C. Walker; director and stage manager, W. J. Nelson. Mrs. T. B. Linton, W. H. G. Phipps, Harold Ellis and Jackson Rigby were named as an executive committee.

The selection of the first play to be produced by the club was the cause of much discussion. It was finally decided to leave the selection of the play to a committee of three. At the present time the club has under consideration the production of two plays, one of the plays, "A Marriage of Convenience," is a comedy drama that has had a successful run, and it is thought it will make quite a hit here. The other is a comedy drama on a military order, entitled "Heroes," that is looked upon as a favorable piece. Both plays have ten characters and are equally divided in male and female roles, and are most favorable for production by amateurs, as they are all set in practically the same scene, that of today.

The provincial tour which has been such a success in the past will again be one of the features of the club this year. It is intended to make all the Boundary towns, commencing, of course, with Nelson and working into the Boundary country. The work of the company on the tour last year met with the approval of all who witnessed the performances.

The club proposes to give the proceeds of the first production to the Father Pat memorial fund to aid in the erection of the Father Pat memorial fountain next spring. The members feel that an entertainment could not be given in a more profitable way, and one more calculated to draw out a large and appreciative audience.

Annual Election Is Held in Spokane

The annual election of officers and directors of the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad occurred the other day at the Great Northern office in Spokane. The meeting was a very quiet one, nothing being brought before the stockholders or directors outside of routine matters and the reading of a few reports bearing on the present conditions of the road.

The meeting was made remarkable by the number of well known railroad men present. After the routine business had been disposed of the stockholders and officers took up the principal business before them, that of electing officers and directors for the ensuing year. As a result the following officers were elected: President, Lewis J. Hill of St. Paul; vice-president, A. A. Kennedy of Spokane; secretary, H. M. Thomas of Spokane; treasurer, W. Sawyer of St. Paul; directors, Will H. Thompson of Seattle, Fred H. Mason and Thomas G. Thompson of Spokane and Fred B. Ward of St. Paul.

After the election of the Spokane Falls & Northern had been finished, the annual meeting of the Columbia & Red Mountain road, the branch of the Spokane, which really runs from Northport to this city, was held. Practically the same board of officers were named, with the possible exception of two men, one in the directors and the other an officer. L. W. Hill and F. E. Ward are the names of the directors. Will H. Thompson was elected president of the road.

Reports were made by various officers of the corporation on matters concerning the road, after which the meeting adjourned.

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21st Anniversary American Federation of Labor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—"Resolved, That we declare our unflinching fealty to the trade labor movement of our country, devoting our best efforts to the uplifting of the wage earners of the country, giving them hope and encouragement, and appealing to them to unite with organized workers so that the fraternity of man of the world may be achieved at the earliest possible date."

This is the message sent out by the American Federation of Labor on the 21st anniversary of its birth to the laboring men throughout the world. The last session of the day was within a few minutes of the close when Delegate Andrew Fursteth said that November 15, 1881, was the 21st anniversary birthday of the American Federation of Labor, and gave a short sketch of its history and its aims.

Later in the day there were two animated debates, the first over the resolution declaring against the ship subsidy bill, and the second over that declaring against the construction of the Isthmian canal.

The committee on resolutions reported favorably on the motion declaring against the subsidy bill, and the convention was to adopt the report when W. J. Gilthorpe of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers & Iron Ship Builders, took the floor to speak in its favor. He declared that the American marine report of the resolutions committee be not concurred in.

When he took his seat a storm broke loose. President Gompers gave the floor to James O. Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, who delivered a vehement address, declaring that no greater combination existed in the United States than of the great ship yards, and that union labor

had no more relentless foe than Andrew Fursteth of the Seamen's Union. He spoke at great length against Mr. Gilthorpe's attitude.

On the final vote the resolution was adopted.

The resolution declaring against the Nicaragua or Panama canal came next, and on this the resolutions committee reported adversely a motion to adopt the report was made at once. After much discussion the matter was laid upon the table.

Among the other resolutions reported and upon which action was taken are the following:

Protesting against the forcible return of seamen deserting from or violating a contract to labor on a private vessel, adopted.

Revoking the charter of the local union of roofers in Boston unless it affiliates with the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association (a number of unions not given), adopted.

This comprised the work of the forenoon and an adjournment was taken until Monday.

This resolution, among others, was adopted:

For the calling of a convention comprising delegates from the central bodies in all cities over 50,000 inhabitants to consider the conditions and evils peculiar to large cities which may be oppressive to the laboring people, the best interests of the proletariat to be the first consideration. The conventions to be under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. The local bodies must affiliate with the state federation.

The executive council held a protracted meeting tonight to consider the differences between the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers. A report will be made later to the convention.

times on the proposition and may be induced to put up a structure next spring. Glazan was also approached on the matter, but he had already contracted for the building now erected and he could not see his way clear to change the plans in order to put on an extra story. It is to be hoped that such a structure, one that can be reached without traveling from the heart of the city, will be erected shortly. It is almost certain that such a building will be erected next spring, or possibly next summer, and when it is built it will be so constructed as to provide ample room for all societies that desire to rent the hall for their meeting nights.

HUGH MURRAY'S DEATH.
A Well Known Public Official of Bruce County.

UNDERWOOD, Nov. 15.—An old and much respected resident of Bruce county passed away at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, last evening in the person of Hugh Murray of this village. Mr. Murray was born in Toronto ten days ago to have an operation performed, but after arriving there was taken suddenly worse, and in consultation Dr. Chambers and Mr. Cameron, surgeon, decided the op-

eration would be useless. Mr. Murray was born in Dornoch, Scotland, in 1833, and came to Canada in the early fifties. He first engaged in the dry goods business in St. Thomas and afterwards in Galt, subsequently moving to Bruce county, where he had been clerk and postmaster for over 30 years. He had been a lifelong supporter of liberal government and had always been identified with liberalism in Bruce county. He is survived by Mrs. Murray, a daughter and eight sons.

BOLIVIAN EXPEDITION.
To Proceed Against Brazilian Revolutionists in Acre.

LAPAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 15.—Preparations are actively proceeding for the departure of the Bolivian expedition against the Brazilian revolutionists in Acre. A detachment of sappers will set out today to open up the roads and make arrangements for the passage of the rivers.

The government is opposed to President Pando going in command of the expedition, which would involve a prolonged absence from the capital.

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THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION

Great Interest Being Taken in Its Proceedings--John Mitchell on the Stand--Under a Heavy Cross-Examination Fire--Large Array of Talent

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 13.—The anthracite coal strike commission today began the hearing of testimony by which it will determine whether or not the workmen are receiving fair and just wages for their labor and whether their conditions can be improved.

The star witness for the miners was President John Mitchell. He took the stand in the forenoon, and when the commission adjourned at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was still under the fire of the cross-examination of David W. Wilcox, general counsel of the Delaware & Hudson company. It was a trying day for the miners' leader, but he seemed to stand the test well.

The commission's session is being held in the room of the Pennsylvania superior court, which is now sitting in Philadelphia. Ranged around three tables in front of the seven commissioners who occupied the judges' benches were thirty lawyers, twenty-four of whom are looking after the interests of the mine owners.

Besides President Mitchell of the miners' union the mine owners were represented by Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago as chief counsel, with five assistants. The court room at both sessions was packed almost to suffocation, and scores of persons were unable to get in. Only one of the heads of the large coal companies, Charles Thomas of the Erie, was present. There were among the spectators a large number of superintendents and district mine superintendents.

Grouped about Mr. Mitchell were District Presidents Nichols, Duffy and Fahy, the three district secretaries, the three national members and members of three district executive boards of the anthracite region.

Judge Gray, as chairman of the commission, was the only spokesman for the commission. He asked several questions, and near the close of the session queried Mr. Mitchell as to whether his organization approved the act of withdrawing or denying the necessities of life to those who had offended the organization, and he replied: "I should say emphatically no."

During the day Mr. Wilcox asked Mr. Mitchell many questions as to the policies of the union, the method of calling strikes, the ability of the union to maintain discipline and prevent the members of the union from violating the law, and also as to the liability of the union for breaking contracts. It was apparent to many of those present who understood the situation that Mr. Wilcox's object was to attempt to prove by Mr. Mitchell's own testimony that the contentions of the companies that the miners' union was an irresponsible organization and that its agreement, therefore, could not be safely entered into was well founded.

Attorney Wilcox followed this up by reading from Mr. Mitchell's testimony before the industrial commission, in which the miners' president outlined the policy of the miners' union and the condition of the miners' occupation at that time. This took about one hour's time. After finishing reading the testimony Mr. Wilcox questioned Mr. Mitchell regarding the strike of 1900, and he asked how the strike was inaugurated, how many men were affected and how many were members of the union.

Following this Mr. Wilcox took up the method of dealing with non-union men. During the hearing the statement was brought out for the first time since the strike was inaugurated that the union had disbursed \$1,500,000 among strikers.

One of the questions which came up before the commission was the advisability of hearing counsel on behalf of the non-union men who remained at work during the strike. Attorney John T. Lenahan, one of the attorneys for the non-unionists, asked the commission what his status was before the arbitrators. Judge Gray informed him that that must be taken under consideration, and that an answer would possibly be given him tomorrow.

Mr. Mitchell, before taking the witness stand in the forenoon presented the miners' side of the case in a hundred word statement. It took him 40 minutes to read his address, and he was listened to by the commissioners and the operators with the closest attention.

It is understood that Mitchell will be on the stand all day tomorrow and possibly longer. It is the intention of the miners to next call on Rev. Peter Roberts of Mahanoy City, who has a knowledge of anthracite mining and who is the author of a book on the subject.

The subject of boycotting occupied the attention of the commission during the last half hour of the session. Judge Gray, with some impatience, took the witness in hand. Said he: "There is no question about the right of a man to deal with whom he pleases. What the commission would like to know is absolutely whether your organization or you, as their representative, approve of using the boycott as a weapon to the extent outlined in the resolution read by you."

That where, what you call a 'scab' laborer is in question all persons who furnish the necessities of life are warned to refrain from furnishing such necessities to the so-called 'scab' laborers or their families to the gain of the members of your union."

"I should say, Mr. Chairman," responded Mr. Mitchell, "that the union has not sanctioned any such action on the part of its members."

Judge Gray, "Do you encourage it?" "Mr. Mitchell, "They do not. There are times during great excitement, such as prevails in a strike, that members and local unions in mass meetings and justified in advising their friends and brother members not to purchase from a storekeeper who supplies goods to a non-union man."

"That is not the question," said Judge Gray. "What we would like to know

is whether you justify the attempted withdrawal from those who have offended you of the necessities of life of things men live on, and which are therefore their life."

"I should say emphatically no," replied Mr. Mitchell.

The commission at 4 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow morning, with Mr. Mitchell still on the stand.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 15.—President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, occupied the witness stand throughout both sessions of the coal strike commission today.

David Wilcox, general counsel for the Delaware & Hudson company, and Wayne MacVeigh of Philadelphia, who is representing the Pennsylvania Coal & Hillside & Iron Company, were the principal questioners.

Mr. MacVeigh questioned Mr. Mitchell on the demand for an increase in wages, the demand for a shorter work-day, and the weighing of coal by the ton of 2240 pounds, and then took up the demand of the men for trade agreements, which practically means recognition of the union. He asked Mr. Mitchell what sort of a contract he would draw up, and the latter replied he would favor an agreement as outlined in his suggestions to the commission yesterday.

After going over the demands of the miners, Mr. MacVeigh took up the conditions existing in and about the collieries of the companies he represented, and tried to show that the conditions spoken of by Mr. Mitchell were not borne out by the investigation. The constitution of the United Mine Workers of America was also taken up by the lawyer, and he and Mr. Mitchell several times sparred for points regarding the references contained in it to an eight-hour day. To the direct question as to whether he, as president of the union, had a right to curtail the hours of employment each day of the miners, Mr. Mitchell said he thought he had.

During Mr. Mitchell's examination by Mr. Wilcox the fact was brought out that if the increase in wages was granted it would increase the expenses of the companies about \$12,000,000 a year. In regard to child labor, Mr. Mitchell said he was in favor of a state law which would make the minimum age of a boy to go to work at the collieries 14 years instead of 12.

It is possible Mitchell may occupy the witness box for several days next week. The commission adjourned each day with Mr. Mitchell still on the stand.

TO DISCUSS BETROTHAL MATTERS

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—One of the objects of Emperor William's visit to King Edward was to discuss the betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William and Princess Alice of Albany, who is a charming girl of nineteen years of age. The Duchess of Albany went to England on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and proceeded to Sandringham with the emperor.

Princess Alice and the crown prince are second cousins and are described as mutually sympathetic. She has been quite Prussianized by having lived in Germany the greater part of the last three years with her mother, and has been under the close observation from time to time of the emperor and empress. A dynastic alliance such as this is on the political side regarded as bringing Great Britain and Germany closer together.

Princess Alice's brother, the young Prince of Coburg, is a thorough little German. He is now in the military school near Potsdam.

GUELPH. Merchants Swindled With Forged Checks—Moving to Calgary.

GUELPH, Nov. 15.—A confidence man struck the city on Saturday. His method of operation was to go into the stores when they were busy in the evening, buy some small articles and present a check in payment. These checks were drawn on the Dominion Bank and the Teachers' Bank, and purported to have been signed by the James Goldie company and Reid & Ross, the carriage men. The culprit is described as a short, stout man, with dark hair and moustache, wearing a dark grey overcoat and a soft black felt hat. His age appeared to be about 35. So far as is known the merchants who were fleeced are D. R. Rowan, William McLaren & Co., R. Neill, W. C. Goetz, J. and A. McHardy, Tyson Bros., Scroggie Bros., Harding Bros., Sauer Bros., for sums ranging from \$10 to \$16.50. Some of the checks were taken in by the tellers without question.

J. E. Bull, manager of the Bell Telephone company at Guelph for the past three years, has been transferred to the Northwest Territories, with headquarters at Calgary, where he will oversee the Rocky mountains and other advantageous sites for telephone poles. He and his family leave tomorrow.

WENT AGROUND. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The steamer Lucania, which went aground in Gedney Channel this morning, was cleared shortly after 5 p. m. and started up the bay.

BRITAIN'S NAVY TO BE IMPROVED

LONDON, Nov. 13.—As a result apparently of agitation by Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Berosford and others regarding the lack of "up-to-dateness" in the British navy, the admiralty has announced that the battleships Agamemnon, Ajax, and Edgar; the turret ships Heate, Clatton, Cyclops, Sydra and Gorgon; the torpedo ram Polyphemus, the frigates Nettle, the cruisers Heroine and Hyacinthe and some smaller vessels are for sale. They will be dropped from the navy list immediately.

MASCAGNI RESUMES TOUR.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, resumed his tour this afternoon with a concert in Symphony Hall.

\$25,000 For a Seat in the Stock Exchange

MONTREAL, Nov. 15.—Messrs. Simpson, Garland & Co., stock brokers of this city, paid \$25,000 for a seat on the Montreal stock exchange yesterday. This is the highest price ever paid for a seat in the Dominion, while New York is the only place that leads Montreal.

PICKERING, Nov. 15.—R. D. Benson, a trackman, was run down and killed by a fast express train here last evening.

KINCARDINE, Nov. 15.—Harry Ross, 21 years of age, fell into a grain chute

A Diamond Thief in Clutches of the Law

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Poughkeepsie police arrested today Vent Gildersleve, employed as a handy man at Vassar College, for robbing the rooms of students. There have been a series of robberies at the college that have baffled detection. Two weeks ago E. S. Atwater reported to the police that his daughter had been robbed of two valuable rings, one a nine-diamond cluster and the other three pearls. Chief McCabe gave a description to all jewelers and pawn brokers. In this way, when Gildersleve pawned a watch and one of the stolen rings the police were notified. When searched a thousand dollar sapphire and a diamond ring belonging to Miss Williams of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Atwater's nine-diamond ring were found in his pockets. The jewelry recovered is valued at \$2000.

YALE DEFEATS PRINCETON IN FOOTBALL

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Yale today defeated Princeton in their annual football game by 12 to 5. All the scoring was done in the first half. Yale twice placed the ball over the tiger's goal line, and DeWitt, for Princeton, dropped a beautiful field goal from Yale's 35-yard line.

The score does not adequately show Yale's superiority over Princeton. Princeton was outclassed at all points of the game except in the kicking department. Here DeWitt easily held the honors, but his beautiful punting was minimized by the very clever work of the Yale back field. No matter who caught DeWitt's sky-scraping spirals the ball was invariably brought back from 10 to 20 yards by a dodging, wriggling blue-legged player.

The game was one of the fiercest ever witnessed on a football gridiron, yet it was free from unnecessary roughness. The Yale men played like fiends and the Princeton players were but a trifle less reckless.

The largest crowd that ever witnessed a football contest in this city gathered on old Nassau field today. As early as 12 o'clock the crowd began moving toward the pivotal point, and long before the teams appeared on the gridiron standing room was at a premium. Seats had been erected at both ends of the field in anticipation of a record-breaking crowd, and the wisdom of the project was apparent. It is estimated that about 18,000 people were within the big amphitheatre.

MISERABLE NIGHTS. What to Do When Baby Is Fretful and Sleepless.

It is wrong to take up a wakeful baby from the cradle and walk it up and down the floor all night. It demoralizes the infant and enslaves the parents. Baby does not cry for the fun of the thing; it cries because it is not well—generally because its stomach is sour, its little bowels congested, its skin hot and feverish. Relieve it, and it will sleep all night, every night growing stronger in proportion. Just what mothers need is told in a letter from Mrs. E. J. Flanders, Marbleton, Que., who says: "I cannot say too much in favor of Baby's Own Tablets. They have worked like a charm with my baby, who was very restless at night, but Baby's Own Tablets soon brought quiet sleep and rest. I shall never be without a box while I have a baby." Baby's Own Tablets cure all minor ailments of little ones, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. They are sold at 25 cents a box by all dealers, or you can get them by mail, post paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

HIGH-PRICED POSTAGE STAMPS

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—The provincial health officer has been advised that three families in Erimdale township, Peel county, and two in Elgin county have the smallpox.

The Evening Telegram's London cable says: "The Morning Post, in regard to the complaint that the Canadian northwest is being Americanized, says that little attention will be paid in England to these complaints until Canada establishes a western immigration for its own benefit, instead of systematically exporting her young men to the United States."

A Canadian twelve-penny, 1851, black lightly cancelled postage stamp sold in London yesterday for 47s, and a New Brunswick twelve-penny, Mauve, of the same year, brought 41s.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

Rubino, an Italian Anarchist, Attempts to Shoot King Leopold—Does Not Regret His Act—Would Kill Any Monarch -- Monarchs Are Tyrants

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—Three shots were fired at the king of the Belgians this morning as his majesty was proceeding to the cathedral to attend a tedeum in memory of the late Queen Marie Henriette. No one was hurt.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—That Rubino intended to assassinate King Leopold seemed fully established this evening by the prisoner's confession to the police. The latter at first denied all the reports to the effect that the revolver contained ball cartridges or that Rubino was connected with anarchism, but he finally admitted that the prisoner had confessed that he intended to shoot King Leopold and that he held anarchistic beliefs.

The self-confessed would-be regicide is a small, bald-headed man, with a heavy black moustache. He maintained a perfect calm during the interrogation by the police. He informed the police that he came from London, where he went on a futile search for work.

There he obtained a sustenance from the Italian embassy, and was temporarily engaged to watch anarchists. He was dismissed, however, as the embassy officials discovered that he sympathized with the anarchists. It was then that he bought a revolver and 50 cartridges and came to Brussels. Failing to find work, Rubino said he "determined to act," and went to the cathedral with the intention of shooting the king, but as already stated he did not fire. Then he proceeded to the Rue Royale, where he awaited the cortege. The royal carriage

containing the king passed before he was able to draw his revolver, hence the shots only hit the carriage following. In Rubino's pockets were found picture post cards bearing portraits of King Leopold, Prince Albert and Princess Elizabeth. The prisoner said he procured the cards so as to recognize the members of the royal family, and expressed the hope that others would be more successful than himself. He also said that he did not regret his act, and that he would have fired at any monarch; at the king of Italy is readily as at the king of the Belgians, because monarchs are tyrants who cause the misery of their peoples. Finally he declared he hated socialists, because they were friends of the police, and asserted that he had no accomplices.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—The police tonight are engaged in scouring the anarchist reserves here on a search for possible accomplices of Rubino. One arrest has already been made of a noted Belgian anarchist named Chapelle. Many other arrests will probably follow. Several persons who were near King Rubino when he fired the revolver asserted that he was accompanied by another man, who escaped among the crowd. It is thought possible that this party was an accomplice, who carried off the revolver which the police have not yet found.

Rubino, who has a wife and child in London, continues to assert a profound indifference as to his fate, which cannot be death, since capital punishment has been abolished in Belgium.

A BODY OF 800 TROOPS LANDED

COLON, Nov. 15.—The Harrison Line steamer Inventor arrived here this morning and landed a further body of 800 troops from Sabinilla. This force will be sent out this evening. The government has now more than 5000 soldiers on the railroad line between this city and Panama.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—Reports received here of a concentration of General Herrera's troops in the province of Chiriqui are confirmed. Bad sanitary conditions prevail here and at Colon.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION. Death and Destruction in a Pennsylvania Town—Four Killed.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 13.—Four workmen were killed and a large number severely injured late this afternoon by the explosion of a boiler at the American iron and steel works in this city.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 13.—The explosion of a large boiler in a scrap puddle furnace at the west works of the American iron and steel manufacturing plant today caused the death of four workmen. Forty others were more or less seriously injured. The calamity is the worst that ever occurred in Lebanon. The boiler exploded without warning and in an instant the entire place was black with death-dealing debris. The wreck and ruin of the mine in the immediate vicinity of the puddle furnace was complete.

Thousands of persons were attracted to the scene, and weeping women and children crowded about the place, making frantic efforts to obtain tidings of their loved ones. The excitement was intense. Physicians were ordered from every quarter of the city.

Ambulances and other vehicles were hurried into service. The offices of the works were converted into a hospital, and a corps from the Good Samaritan hospital were brought to the place. Into his temporary hospital the maimed and scalded were carried and given attention. Some have their eyes burned out, others their hands blown off. It is impossible to learn the names of the injured. Many of them, it is believed, cannot live through the night. It is feared that a great deal will be materially increased when the ruins of the mine puddle furnaces are explored. The exploded boiler was hurled high into the air and passed over the offices, burying itself in the bank south of Quittambert creek several hundred yards away. No information can be secured at this temporary hospital or at the works. The place has been closed and workmen are removing the debris.

LEBANON, Pa., Nov. 13.—It is not known whether the explosion was due to defects in the boiler or not. The boiler, which was of one hundred horse-power, broke apart in half, one part sailing through the machinery and woodwork of the mill. The roof collapsed and the flames from the puddle furnaces under the wrecked boiler set fire to the debris. The fire force of the company, however, extinguished the flames in a few minutes.

THE PRINCE OF SIAM. GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Nov. 15.—The special train of the Crown Prince of Siam left Grand Canyon late today and will arrive at San Diego at 3 p. m. tomorrow. The party made a trip to the bottom of the canyon on horseback today. The party will cut short the visit to the points in Southern California so as to have a longer time in San Francisco. They will arrive at San Francisco next Friday.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—A new move was made in the slugger case tonight by the issuance of a warrant charging George L. Perry, the negro, with the murder of Agnes McPhoe in Somerville on the night of October 3. Perry is held at the Cambridge jail for a hearing next Tuesday on the charge of the murder of Clara Morton in Waverley.

HISTORIC HOUSE. Old Home of the Poet Bryant Destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Scores of men and women, whose names are familiar in society, strove in vain today to save from the flames the old home of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, at Roelyston, L. I. All the furnishings of the house, including rare paintings and the original library of the poet, were saved, but the house and some valuable contents were destroyed.

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Rubino, who has a wife and child in London, continues to assert a profound indifference as to his fate, which cannot be death, since capital punishment has been abolished in Belgium.

MARCONI MAKING WIRELESS TESTS

HALIFAX, Nov. 13.—Marconi began tests at Table Head this morning between his land station and the cruiser "Carlo Alberto." He will gradually increase the distance until the attempt is made to connect with Poldhu, Cornwall.

SAILED WITH THREE WARSHIPS. President Castro of Venezuela Recaptured Town of Coro.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 15.—President Castro and First Lieutenant Leopoldo Baptista sailed yesterday morning for Puerto Cabello with three warships and a force of 1500 men to reoccupy the town of Coro, situated about three miles northwest of Caracas, which has been in the possession of the revolutionists. A battle between the rival forces took place today and lasted five hours, with the result that the government troops captured the town. The revolutionists, numbering about 850, have escaped in the direction of Sabanita, closely pursued by Baptista's troops.

ONTARIO FARMERS. Past Season Has Been the Best With Them For Years.

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—The November statement of the Ontario department of agriculture states that the past season has been on the whole the best season which the farmers of the province have had for many years.

James L. Scarth, commissioner of the Scotch Ontario & Manitoba Land company, died last night of paralysis. He was a well known financier.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE FOR CANADA

ROME, Nov. 15.—The appointment of an apostolic delegate in Canada to succeed Archbishop Falconi, made papal delegate to the United States, has been announced. Monk Zalowski, who was designated for the position, said the cold climate of Canada would be bad for his health, which was injured by his residence of ten years in India.

The most likely candidate is now said to be Mong. Sbarretti, who is in Washington awaiting a new appointment. Archbishop Chapelle warmly supports Mong. Sbarretti.

EASTERN FOOTBALL. Cambridge—Harvard, 17; Dartmouth, 6. Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 0; Indians, 5. Ithaca—Cornell, 28; Lafayette, 0. Annapolis—Bucknell, 23; Navy, 0. West Point—West Point, 46; Syracuse, 0.

Chicago—Michigan, 21; Chicago, 0. Chicago—Northwestern, 10; Beloit, 0. Providence—Brown, 11; Springfield, 0. Bangor—University of Maine, 11; Bowdoin, 0. New Haven—Harvard Freshmen, 22; Yale Freshmen, 10. Williamstown—Williams, 28; Wesleyan, 5. Minneapolis—Minnesota, 11; Wisconsin, 0.

Newfolk—Georgetown, 12; North Carolina, 5. Medford, Mass.—Tufts, 11; Holy Cross, 5. Bethlehem—Lehigh, 0; Dickinson College, 10. New York—Columbus, 0; Amherst, 23.

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Nov. 15.—Prepara- tion for the libyan expedition revolutionists in of sappers will up the roads and for the passage of

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THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION AN ANARCHISTIC CONFESSION

Mr. Mitchell Still on the Witness Stand--He Is Taken in Hand by Attorney Ross--A Little Sarcasm Is Indulged in by Both the Sides

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—President Mitchell, for the fourth successive day, occupied the witness stand during the two sessions of the strike commission, and was cross-examined by three attorneys for as many companies, while a considerable amount of information for the enlightenment of the commissioners was brought out. The day was a rather quiet one compared with those which have preceded it. The arbitrators are getting restless in consequence of the long cross-examination, which apparently does not bring out the facts as quickly as the commission would like to have them presented. Several times during the course of today's session Chairman Gray reminded the attorneys of the commission that the cross-examination be limited to new features of those questions that have already been gone over.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—Another large crowd was in attendance at the superior court room today when the anthracite arbitration commission began its fourth day's sitting. President Mitchell, who has been in the witness stand since last Friday, resumed it and his cross-examination by Wayne MacVeagh, for the Erie company, was resumed.

It was the general opinion of the attorneys today that some arrangement will have to be made to shorten the inquiry. At the present rate of progress it will take many weeks to hear both sides of the controversy. If counsel takes no action it is likely the commission will. The commissioners recognize that President Mitchell is the most important witness the miners have, and they are loath to have matters hurried while he is on the stand. He being the representative of the union, his opinions are looked upon as official and also as reflecting the policy of the organization.

WHERE MITCHELL DUG COAL.

When the afternoon session began Mr. Ross examined Mr. Mitchell at great length on mining around and about Illinois, where Mr. Mitchell dug coal for a dozen years. Mr. Ross passed to the hours worked by miners, in the course of a long line of questions. Mr. Mitchell said that the breakers were worked 7, 8 and 9 hours. He then took the question of increase in wages. The witness stood by the resolutions he gave in his preliminary statement of the miners. The commissioners today, for the first time, entered into the discussion with the lawyers and disputed points from time to time.

Mr. MacVeagh, who began his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell on Saturday concluded at 11 o'clock today. He attempted to break down the miners' resolutions for asking for a yearly agreement with the companies on hours of labor, wages and other conditions, which, if formed, would be a recognition of the union. Mr. MacVeagh's principal aim throughout his questioning of Mr. Mitchell was to show that the Mine Workers' Union, because of alleged acts of violence and the use of the boycott by its members, proved itself unfit to be a party to a contract. Mr. Mitchell would not admit or even assume for the sake of illustrating points, that a reign of terror existed in the anthracite fields during the last six months.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION.

The recognition of the union is looked upon as the most important question before the commission, and it is quite evident from the trend of the proceedings thus far that the companies will oppose it to their utmost.

Francis J. Gowan, for the Lehigh Valley, and W. W. Ross for the Delaware, questioned Mr. Mitchell regarding the conditions existing at the collieries of the companies they represent. Mr. Mitchell's answers, as a rule, differed very little from those given in his preliminary statement to the commission for improved conditions for the mine-workers.

The large crowds which have been waiting in the court-room in the preceding days of the hearings were in evidence. Neither is there a falling off of the attendance of attorneys, of whom there were almost two scores present at each session.

MR. ROSS WANTS TO KNOW.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. Ross, "has not your organization stopped the miners from working on the days the breakers were idle?"

Mr. Mitchell admitted that in this district the rule is that the men shall not prepare coal on idle days. "This," he said, "was for the purpose of preventing favoritism."

"Do any of these epithets and slurs," inquired Mr. Ross, "you have made regarding the horrible condition of the miners apply to our company?"

"Will you tell particularly what slurs you refer to?" Mr. Mitchell asked. Getting no direct answer Mr. Mitchell, with some spirit, repeated his query, saying: "I should like you to refer specifically to what you mean by slurs. I don't recall having used language of that character."

Mr. Ross did not take any notice of Mr. Mitchell's remark, but instead took up the line of his examination.

"You have spoken of the existence of favoritism for one thing," Mr. Ross said, "and you referred to the excessive system of docking. Do they exist in our mines?"

"That is my information," was the reply.

In reply to another question by Mr. Ross, Mr. Mitchell declared that the rule of the local unions not to prepare coal when the breakers were idle did not have for its object the restriction of the output.

"If these miners had been permitted to work," asked Mr. Ross, "on these idle days the output would have been

greater, wouldn't it?"

"I do not know whether your company wanted more coal than the miners produced or not."

"We have wanted for several years all the coal we could get. We have never been able really to supply our orders."

"That information," Mr. Mitchell answered, "is different from what I usually get from the men you represent, because they said their sales were limited entirely by the competition of bituminous coal."

"We are not discussing competition at present," Mr. Ross remarked. "During this era of prosperity we worked all the mines we could to advantage."

"I say," said Mr. Mitchell, further answering the question, "that information is contrary to the statements made by the presidents of your company."

The social features of the coal fields was taken up, and Mr. Mitchell said he could not see any other reason in child labor than that the families required the money to live on, the exception being where the parents may be inhuman. He then reiterated his former statement that the minimum wages should be \$600 a year.

A LITTLE SARCASTIC.

"We might want to go to the seashore," said he, speaking with a little sarcasm, and he added in the same vein that the company had some employees who had visited Philadelphia once in 24 years, thereby having an important event in their lives to relate to their grandchildren.

At this point Mr. Ross took occasion to call attention to the fact that this company owned 234 houses which were rented to the miners on an average of \$5 per month. "So you see," remarked Mr. Ross, "we haven't very many houses for the number of employees, upward of 12,000."

"You charge enough for the ones you do have," was Mr. Mitchell's dry response, which caused merriment among the miners in the court room. After securing an expression from the miners' president that the company had to give to stockholders 25 per cent on their capital stock, Mr. Ross inquired if he was not correct.

"I think the earnings were that," said Mr. Mitchell. "There are a good many methods of putting profits away in a railroad," he added.

Replying to further inquiries Mr. Mitchell said there had been very few failures of coal companies in the anthracite or bituminous fields, although Mr. Ross contended that from an investment standpoint it was regarded as a hazardous business.

Giving as a reason for the miners preferring to be paid by weight rather than by measure, Mr. Mitchell said that persons buying coal wanted it weighed as do sellers of coal.

"What benefit is there," asked Mr. Ross, "to the miner being paid by the ton instead of the car?"

Mr. Mitchell said that there had been general discontent among the miners because of disagreements arising from the docking, not only for impurities but on account of the topping.

"You do not know," said Mr. Ross, "that it is necessary to discipline a man?"

"Is that the reason," Mr. Mitchell asked, "for impurities, or because their car did not have enough in it?"

He insisted that he knew of instances where docking amounted to three or four per cent, although Mr. Ross had stated that it was eight-tenths of a cent. Mr. Mitchell then referred to the increase of the size without an increase in wages, and said this was another ground for complaint, because it represented a decrease in a miner's earnings.

Answering Judge Gray, Mr. Mitchell admitted that about ten per cent of the total production of anthracite coal was put on the weight basis.

At 4 o'clock the commission adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow, Mr. Mitchell still being on the stand.

DEATH OF GEO. R. MAXWELL.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 18.—George R. Maxwell, member of the Dominion parliament for Burrard, died at his residence in this city tonight after a lengthy illness. Deceased, who was a liberal in politics, was returned as the first member for Burrard in 1896, and was re-elected at the last general election.

DUNSMUIR'S APPEAL.

Supreme Court Upholds It Against Decision of Local Courts. (Special to The Miner.)

Mrs. Lena Doxheimer of New York Related Story of Alleged Anarchist Plottings Against the Life of President Roosevelt--Sanity Questioned

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Lena Doxheimer, who says that until she became a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Hoboken two years ago she was associated with an anarchist society of that place, and her sanity is questioned, is reported to have related to the Mothers' Club and the pastor of her church a story of alleged anarchist plotting against the life of President Roosevelt.

According to Mrs. Doxheimer there have been in the last 14 months three persons assigned to the task of removing the president, one of these, a Frenchman named Melov, whom she says she persuaded to return to Paris, where he was killed by a street car.

She professes to believe that he put himself in the way of death in order to spare his relative the humiliation of regarding him as a suicide.

Next, according to Mrs. Doxheimer,

the assassin's task was assigned to a man named Mueller, living in this city, who a few months later died of poison self-administered.

The last of the three designated for the murderous work, Mrs. Doxheimer tells, was a Mrs. Schroeder of Harlem, who also ended her life by means of poison.

Mrs. Doxheimer asserts that among the plotters were several millionaires. Her conception of what constitutes a millionaire is indicated by her statement that these men "owned houses."

Mrs. Doxheimer says that recently she has been under the suspicion of her former anarchist associates and that they had followed her and her husband about from place to place so that they were required the protection of detectives.

The Rev. Charles L. Meade, Mrs. Doxheimer's pastor, will make no statement regarding the so-called confession.

The Premier Refuses To Show His Hand

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 14.—In spite of the persistent rumors which have been afloat regarding pending changes in the British Columbia cabinet, it may be stated with certainty that the complexion of affairs has not materially altered in the past fortnight. The premier's promise to Hon. W. C. Wells that no changes would take place until the return of that gentleman from Ottawa is being faithfully kept, in spite of the anxiety of some politicians to hurry matters and to force the premier's hand.

Messrs. Mann and Greenhields, who are still at the capital, are keeping their movements dark, and the progress they are making with Mackenzie is a profound secret. It is, nevertheless, a fact that one of the accomplishments upon which Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir has set his mind, before quitting public life, is the carrying out of an arrangement with Mackenzie & Mann similar, in as far as the route to be followed at least is concerned, to that submitted to a house last session. Repeatedly, during the last sitting of the house, in corridor and lobby, the premier gave expression to this purpose, and among railway men his acquirement of the entire holdings of the E. and N. and the Wellington collieries is regarded as for the purpose of clearing the way for any negotiations he may wish to conduct with Mackenzie & Mann for the sale of the E. and N.

The assistance of co-owners with Mr. Dunsmuir prevented his free action a few months ago, as the correspondence with General Hubbard of New York attests.

With Mr. Dunsmuir as sole owner the sale of that line, if not as an integral part of the Mackenzie & Mann system, at least as a southern feeder to it, would be easily accomplished and the government placed in a position of freedom which they did not occupy last session.

Meanwhile the struggle for supremacy between Messrs. Prior and Eberts goes merrily on, and the premier most often feels like chatting the old refrain, "How happy could I be with either. 'Were 't'other fair charmer away."

The attorney-general has given the premier an assurance that not only can he control the government side of the banner, but that he can attract to his banner the bulk of the opposition as well. He has drafted a cabinet, almost every member of which, he claims, would bring support, outside of his own vote to the administration to which he belonged. These, with the members whom Mr. Dunsmuir himself influences, if not controls, would insure a government sufficiently strong to live out the statutory existence of this parliament and consummate the railway scheme upon which Mr. Dunsmuir has set his heart.

The slate which has been drawn up would seem to bear out Mr. Eberts' contention, if he can count on all the ministers named. It contemplates Mr. Eberts himself as premier and James as attorney-general, Richard McBride as minister of mines, Denis Murphy as chief commissioner of lands and works, Richard Green as provincial secretary, Captain Tadlow as finance minister.

Of the ministers named the present attorney-general believes that he could hold the support of Price Ellison and C. W. Clifford. Mr. McInnes would bring in the support of James Stables and possibly Hugh Gilmour of Vancouver. James Garden of Vancouver would likely lend support to an administration of which his colleague, Captain Tadlow, was a member, while the accession of Mr. McBride and his wife, Mrs. Green, would influence very largely Messrs. Fulton, Taylor and possibly one or two others of the opposition party.

Added to these would be the members who are closer to Mr. Dunsmuir than to anyone else in the house. This list would include Messrs. Foster, Hall, Mounce, Dickie, Hayward, Hunter and Houston. It will be seen that the aggregate gives a following of over 20 in a house of 38, thus insuring an ample majority for the conduct of public business and for carrying out governmental policy.

The reorganization would involve dropping two of the present ministers, namely, Hon. J. D. Prentice, chief of finance, and Hon. W. C. Wells, minister

commissioner of lands and works. The defection of Colonel Prior is also counted upon, but whether his retirement from a portfolio would be into private life or into open hostility is one of the questions which is worrying the cabinet makers. With Prior, Helmcken, Oliver, Martin, Gifford, Hawthornthwaite, Wells, Prentice, Curtis et al in opposition and the members named on the premier's benches the climax of farce comedy in the politics of this province will be reached.

Will such a state of affairs come about? It certainly looks like it at the present moment, and the carrying out of the program will be facilitated by conditions which will be obvious to the student of political affairs in British Columbia. By it the premier secures the carrying out of a scheme upon which he has set his heart. Several eager politicians who have longed for the sweets of office will be gratified, and some of them, knowing that their chances of re-election are extremely problematical in any event, will not be slow to embrace the opportunity of two years of power and patronage. In a province like British Columbia, where the path of the politician is beset with an unusual proportion of uncertainties, the practical politician lets no opportunities for emolument pass him.

The straight party men on both sides of politics view the contingency with more or less complacency because of their fear of a general provincial election at the present time. Conservatives and liberals alike know their ranks are hopelessly divided and that to bring on an election now would only emphasize breaches which they trust to time for healing. They also recognize that matters have reached a point in this province where the little credit is likely to come to even the best man in public life who would undertake to shear the barnacles off of the civil service and inaugurate a policy of vigor, retrenchment and reform. Hence a diffidence at undertaking the job is manifest in both parties.

The new arrangement, too, would do away with the anomaly of a very small minority in the house holding the balance of power—a feature which is anything but satisfactory.

PETITION OF ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

MANILA, Nov. 18.—In a public hearing today the United States commission considered the petition of the English syndicate which operates the Manila-Davao railway for a franchise, permitting it to construct a branch from Guiguito to Cabanatuan. The commission favored most of the features of the petition.

The company asked for the admission, free of duty, of 50,000 tons of rice, and the commission informed the petitioners that congress alone had the power to make such a concession. The commission has not acted on the petition. It expects that some American corporations will seek the franchise.

The United States commission has, with a slight amendment, passed the coast-wise shipping act, permitting foreign vessels to engage in the coast-wise trade until 1904.

A body of ladrones recently attacked and defeated a detachment of sixteen of the constabulary at Dolores island. The latter made a desperate resistance, and fought until their ammunition was exhausted. The constabulary lost three men killed and had eight wounded.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The pope signed a brief this afternoon appointing Mgr. Sbarretti apostolic delegate in Canada.

FOR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The directors of the American Automobile Association are agitating for a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

METAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Copper, weak, 11.50@11.65. Lead, quiet, 4 1/8. LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lead, £10 16s 7d.

Granby Mines Will Ship 1,500 Tons of Ore Per Day

(Special to The Miner.)

PHOENIX, B. C., Nov. 17.—William Tolen Williams, superintendent of the Granby mines, states that he is preparing to begin the shipment of 1500 tons of ore per day from this camp before the end of this week. This will be double the present rate, which is 750 tons daily, and will be the first time for about five months that the Granby mines have shipped at this phenomenal, for this country, rate. The increase is due to the fact that the Granby smelter management will be able to blow in all summer on account of shortage of coke, which began when the strike of the Fernie coal miners was inaugurated last May. After the strike the water in the North Fork of Kettle river, whence the smelter derives its power,

was so low that but two furnaces and the two converters, which also handle the matte from the other two Bountary smelters, could be operated. This latter difficulty is now being obviated by the use of the power from Cascade, the completion of all the details of which will be made, it is expected, this week. This will afford the Granby company all the power needed at the smelter as well as the mines here for operating the new 60-drill compressor and the large ore crusher recently installed. As the Granby mines have some 450 men on the payrolls here last May and June, when 1500 tons of ore was being sent down to the smelter daily, it is expected that at least this number will again be required to get out the requisite tonnage, or about 200 more men than the company now employs.

Supreme Court Decisions--Rose Resigned to Die

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Nov. 17.—A special from Ottawa today gives decisions rendered by the supreme court in three Kootenay suits.

Polson vs. Beaman, an appeal to prevent the use of a plan made by defendant; dismissed with costs.

Van Norman vs. McNaught, regarding partnership rights in the Hampton group, of which seizure had been made by sheriff; appeal dismissed with costs.

Oppenheimer vs. Brackman-Ker Milling company; appeal of plaintiffs allowed with costs.

In the county court today Hovort vs. Quinlan, a suit regarding money alleged to have been loaned to defendant, the case was dismissed.

Miller vs. Kwong Wing Chong. Plaintiff sued for \$1000 damages for injuries received in falling down a staircase in Catholic.

defendant's store. Case dismissed.

George vs. Wallace-Miller company; suit for money owed. Counter claim of goods urged by defendants. Claim allowed, counter dismissed.

McAndrews vs. O'Laughlin, a suit regarding accounts; referred to registrar, and will come up in chambers next Monday.

Henry Rose, the condemned murderer of Charles Cole near Nakusp last spring, still maintains his superb nerve and protests his entire innocence of the charge. He states that he is perfectly resigned to his fate. Radcliffe, the official executioner, is expected to reach Nelson this evening. The scaffold, which is in the goal yard between the two buildings, has been prepared and everything is ready for the execution, which is to take place Friday morning at 8 o'clock. The prisoner is a Roman Catholic.

Mining News of Interest From Kaslo-on-Kootenay

(Special to The Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., Nov. 15.—A rich strike of ore is reported from the Rio mine, situated in the Rambler basin at McGulgan.

Further information as to the proposed development of the Ork mine on the South Fork of Kaslo river have come to hand. There is talk of a tram line to Kaslo city from the property, which will not only benefit the mine but also prove of great advantage in opening up the other promising properties of the gulch. Water power is being developed for the purpose of running the plant of a concentrator, which will shortly be installed.

The English Brothers have shipped another car of ore from their claims in Woodberry creek district, and the ore is proving to hold its high values, going 505 silver and 20 lead. More will follow when raw-hiding commences.

The Highlander mine in the Ainsworth section is treating 100 tons of concentrates daily and has increased the working force within the last week.

A representative from the American Smelting & Refining company has been visiting Kaslo and vicinity during the last few days, and has been busy obtaining information as to the production and output of the Slocan mines.

In the Slocan proper there is very little change in the situation. Most of the mines are steadily working a small force of men and the Slocan Star has a special gang on for the purpose of breaking zinc, in anticipation of shipping as soon as the settlement as to rate and tariff is arrived at.

The Blue Bird are stopping and sacking ore in order to make trial shipments of the new strike. The Reco is now steadily shipping again and has increased the working force to about 25 men.

STRIKE AT MICHEL IS SETTLED

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 18.—A private despatch from Michel, B. C., received here today announces that the strike of the coal miners of the Crow's Nest Coal company at that point has been settled and that the miners have resumed work.

PROSPECTS ARE DARKER THAN EVER

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The governor of the Windward Islands has sent a dispatch to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in which he says the prospects of the inhabitants of the island of St. Vincent are blacker than they have ever been. He believes that Georgetown will have to be abandoned, while it is doubtful if any part of the island is out of danger of La Soufriere.

ON AFGHAN FRONTIER.

PESHAWUR, India, Nov. 18.—The British expedition to put down the uprising of the Waziri tribesmen of the Afghan frontier is meeting with a determined opposition. Colonel Tonnochy, in command of the fourth column, has been mortally wounded in an engagement with the insurgents, and Major Beresford, the next in command, has asked for more troops.

AFTER A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Molineux So Declares in Her Own Handwriting. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 18.—Mrs. Molineux today gave out in her own handwriting the following statement: "It is true I am at Sioux Falls for the purpose of instituting divorce proceedings. I have no plans except that I shall be a resident here for the next six months."

CHOLERA IN JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 18.—Several towns have been decimated by the epidemic of cholera and the authorities are taking flight. People in stricken districts are in a sad plight and relief is needed everywhere.

SEEKING CHARTER FOR A RAILWAY

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 18.—The Star's London cable says: The prospectus is expected tomorrow of the new Canadian company recently registered here with a capital of \$100,000 in order to acquire from Charles Carpenter of Gaspe the charter for the Atlantic, Quebec & Western railway. The object is to build a railway from Gaspe to a point north of Canapscual, where a junction will be effected with the Intercolonial.

Preliminary notices of the press make a great flourish about the railway as a fast mail route, and dwell upon the difficulties of the St. Lawrence navigation and the commercial loss thereby.

The new British Columbia three per cent loan of \$721,000, which was issued at 92, is believed to be unsuccessful. The stock is now purchased at a small discount, while new Natal three per cent is dearer at 11 1/2 premium. It is feared over-borrowing of the colonies will spoil the British markets again, just when they are recovering from the last long spell of over-borrowing.

The new Canadian Pacific Railway company's steamer for the Vancouver-Victoria service was launched on the Clyde today, Mrs. Archer Baker, wife of the Canadian Pacific's general manager, performed the ceremony.

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