

COLLINS' CASE IN COURT

Miss Nellie Lake Tells a Straightforward Story.

The Preliminary Hearing Is to Be Held Today.

The peculiar story of Miss Nellie Lake, the lady who was induced to leave her home in Truro, England, and journey to Rossland for the purpose of being joined in wedlock with W. B. E. Collins, a man who already possesses a wife and several children—six, it is said—was told in the local police court yesterday with much detail when the preliminary hearing took place before Judge Boultbee.

Mr. Abbott opened the proceedings by calling Lake to the stand. He asked her to tell what she knew of Wilfred Graham and her relations with that person up to the date of her arrival in this city. She told a very straightforward story, which fully corroborated that which has already appeared in the Miner, and went into much detail. She explained the circumstances under which she first met Graham, and admitted that they could not be construed as being strictly proper.

The cross-examination was begun by Mr. Macdonald. It developed nothing of a sensational character. Miss Lake admitted that she was rather surprised to get such letters as resulted in the first meeting with Graham, whom she now knew as Collins, but stated that she was not in the habit of receiving such letters. She declared that she knew it was rather unusual to meet a man that way, but that she thought she knew a true man when she saw one. She had never inquired very thoroughly into Graham's private history; all she knew was that he spoke at one time of having been forced into some alliance and that there was no love on either side. He always spoke as if he had been married and as if his wife were dead. He never spoke of a wife, but spoke generally of a "barrier" that existed in a general way to their happiness. After leaving he never mentioned the barrier, and she was of the opinion that it had been removed. It was on this supposition that she determined to come to Rossland. She was shown and identified a letter from herself to Graham which mentioned the "barrier," and also a letter in which she said she would come to him at Rossland. Letters were read by Mr. Macdonald showing that Miss Lake had never been directly ordered to come, but which tended to prove that she was anxious to come to Graham, while he was trying to dissuade her from her purpose. He concluded his cross-examination by asking her age, which she gave as 39 years.

Willie Boyce, the general delivery boy at the postoffice, was then called. He identified Collins as the man who received all the mail addressed to either Collins or Wilfred Graham. He never knew any such man as Graham, and he was positive that the latter never called for his mail. R. A. Laird, a reporter on the Miner staff, was the next witness called by the prosecution. He testified that Collins, whom he identified, had called at the Miner office some months ago with an article relative to the shooting of a man named Wilfred Graham in the Fish Lake country by one Donald McFall, and that two months later his paper received a letter from a lady in Truro, England, asking for particulars as to the accident. As the Miner was not in a position to supply the desired information a short paragraph was inserted in the paper asking if any of its readers could supply the particulars asked for. A few days later Collins called at the Miner office and asked to be shown the letter. On seeing it he exclaimed: "This is from Nell." He wished to carry off the letter, but was told that it was the rule of the office to retain its correspondence. Collins, however, called at the office a short time later and secured the letter from the night editor.

Probably the most important testimony adduced during the afternoon was that furnished by the examination of F. W. Bryenton, the groceryman. He testified that he had known Collins for the last two years. He knew that Collins received letters from Graham and had at one time asked where the man Graham was. He was told that he (Collins) didn't know exactly, but he lived in this vicinity. He knew that Collins had sent a copy of the paper containing the article on the shooting of Graham to a lady in England, and that Collins had seen the article asking for information of Graham, for he (Bryenton) had shown Collins the item himself. He knew that Collins received letters from McFall and Graham, and had seen Collins read letters addressed to Graham, but had thought little of the matter. He said that it was Collins himself that had sent the message to Miss Lake in Truro, England, notifying her that Graham had been killed in an accident. Collins told him that he resorted to this course to prevent Miss Lake coming out here. Bryenton could not identify the letters of Miss Lake's as being in the handwriting of Collins.

Mr. Abbott commented on the evidence given and quoted a number of authorities in support of his contention that the accused should be committed for trial. Mr. J. A. Macdonald in reply endeavored to prove that Miss Lake knew all along that Collins was a married man, and stated that the love affair was something that should never have been started. However, he said "there are no fools like those in love, especially when they are of the age of these two." He declared that the letter of January 4, upon which the present charge of forgery was based, was not fraudulent. He did not see how his client could be charged with forgery simply because he acted like a fool. He cited many laws to cover his contentions, after which he and Mr. Abbott indulged in a short argument and the case rested.

Judge Boultbee declared that he could not quite make up his mind as to the course he ought to pursue, and adjourned court until 10 o'clock today, when the second charge against Collins will be heard. It seems that the Miner was in error in stating yesterday morning that the First Baptist church had decided to take no action in connection with the membership of Collins. His resignation as church officer was accepted and he was suspended from membership pending further information.

THE PEACE TERMS THE DAILY MAIL LEARNS THAT A SERIOUS HITCH HAS OCCURRED. BRITISH REFUSE AN ARMISTICE DURING THE PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 16.—The Daily Mail in its issue of this morning says that it understands that a serious hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations in Pretoria. The Boers have refused to accept an armistice pending the negotiations. This alone is not likely to cause the Boers to withdraw from the conference, says the Daily Mail. What threatens to stop the negotiations is the fact that the government declines to place the latter Cape rebels on the same footing as the burghers with respect to amnesty, and is not inclined to withdraw the banishment proclamation. These features are regarded by the Boers as two cardinal points in the irreducible minimum of terms, which Lord Milner (the British High Commissioner in South Africa) went to Pretoria to ascertain, and in return for which the Boers agree to the loss of independence and a general surrender.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT Velvet [Rossland] Mine Railway Bill Talked Over.

The Treadgold Concessions Came Up for a Long Discussion.

(Special Correspondence.) PRESS GALLERY, OTTAWA, April 16.—The deplorable loss of Canadian life at Vliet Hart's mine still continues to occupy the largest share of public attention. As far as the return of the casualties is to hand British Columbia has a fair representation in the roll of the gallant dead and wounded. Private W. T. P. Peters of Cranbrook, and Private W. Vollath of Revelstoke, were amongst those who gave their lives on the field of battle. Privates S. M. Lisart and J. C. Graftins of Cranbrook, are dangerously wounded. Private J. Simms of Nelson, Private Hendryx of Rossland, Private Alexander Macdonald of Fort Steele, are all amongst the slightly wounded. Well might Hon. Dr. Borden, in making the announcement to the house, say that this was sad news, though it carried with it the consolation that Canadians would mainly win the reputation they had won in the South African war, rather to die on the field of battle than to surrender.

Whilst the house has been drowsing away the hours since Easter in long winded speeches that no one has listened to for many quarters, the House and the Hansard staff who are charged with reporting them, and who alone have reported them on the budget, other matters, the senate has been lively and British Columbia affairs have taken a place in the debate. The Velvet (Rossland) Mine Railway bill has been very much talked over and had a narrow squeak in the railway committee of the upper house. There was a decided opposition to the bill in many quarters, and it may be that the rumor that Sir Charles Tupper was very largely interested in the bill was the saviour that saved it from defeat. It is true that the majority of the railway committee of the senate are government supporters, but that would not lead to a bill, in which Sir Charles was interested. Whilst the members on the two sides of the house fight over political matters, yet in committee the party lines are supposed to be, and really are to a very great extent, eliminated, and the very fact that a leader of the opposite side had a financial interest in a bill would lead many to support it. The bill asks for a double charter. First, for a line from the Velvet mine to Rossland, and secondly, for a line from the mine to the United States boundary line. The distance of the first is given as seven miles, but according to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who since he took a tour through the Pacific provinces is always an authority on all things British Columbia, whilst the distance between the mine and Rossland may be seven miles, there is no knowing how far the railway would have to be taken to get round Rossland mountain. This opposition brought out the remark from Sir Charles Tupper's lawyer that the line was intended to be a feeder for the Kettle Valley line, and would connect with no Canadian line. This, of course, gave the whole proposition away. If there is one thing that endangers a bill it is for the members of the committee to get the idea that they are being used as cat-paws. This Frank admitted a lawyer who ought to have known the policy of the committee, at once showed that the real plan was not to build to Rossland at all, but to construct the line from the mine to the frontier. Now, it was this that the Boers were to run to the frontier that some years ago cost the Kettle Valley line its life, though it was revived next year and passed under protest, and immediately Senator Templeman began to ask questions as to where the ore was to be taken for the purposes of smelting. That gave Hon. James McMullen his first chance in the senate, and he opened up at once a vigorous protest against the granting of a precedent for lines to take British Columbia ores and other manufactured (natural) products out of Canada for the purposes of manufacturing them in the United States. Hon. William Gibson, who is an authority on railways, pointed out that it was absurd to charter a line of a mile and a half with a capital of \$275,000 and bonding powers of \$30,000 a mile. Finally an amendment was made by which the consent of the governor-general in council must be obtained before the company can connect with any American line, and the bill was reported to the house. It has not yet received its third reading.

THE Treadgold concessions came up for a long discussion in the afternoon of the same day when Hon. Mr. Macdonald of Victoria made a strong attack on the powers granted to the Treadgold syndicate, and candidly stated that they would prevent the development of mining claims in the Yukon. Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, did not think the concessions of the charge of 25 cents per miner's inch per hour for a water supply excessive, and held that the construction of the works would enable many claims to be worked which otherwise could not be for want of water. Sir Mackenzie Bowell editorially condemned the whole arrangement, and said that the restrictions must be greatly altered. Hon. Mr. Templeman then took up the matter and held that as a committee of the cabinet were in conversation with the objectors to the bill it would be best not to discuss it, at the same time expressing his own conviction that the charge for water at 25 cents per miner's inch per hour was excessive. The matter was brought to a climax when Hon. Mr. Ferguson of Prince Edward's Island, and who is always convinced that any act of the Liberals must be caused by the personal initiative of his satanic majesty, denounced the contract for which a copy had just been moved, and which the senate has not even seen yet, as "most dangerous," "most improvident and monstrous," and as "only equalled by that which it was proposed to give Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann."

EX-GOV. MACKINTOSH TALKS. He Is Interviewed While Sojourning in Montreal. The latest issue of the Montreal Herald received in this city contains an interview with ex-Governor Mackintosh, which is printed below: The Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, has just returned from a trip to England, where he has been engaged on a mission connected with the capitalization of some British Columbia mines, notably the Giant gold mine, a highly promising undertaking in the Rossland district. Mr. Mackintosh stated, in an interview with a Herald representative at the Windsor Hotel today, that he had completed arrangements for the floating of the Giant in the London market in the summer. The uneasiness which has been manifested towards British Columbia mining ventures is now, he says, fast disappearing, and there is less reluctance to take up promising projects and consider them on their merits. For six months, Mr. Mackintosh says, he has been in England—with the exception of a short run which he made home to Canada about Christmas—engaged almost continuously in dissipating the unfavorable impressions that had been formed with regard to British Columbia mining ventures upon insufficient knowledge of the facts. The satisfactory results obtained from the work in the Nelson and Rossland districts have helped to restore confidence, and there is a likelihood of English capital finding its way in considerable sums into the operation of promising properties. Over-speculation, he admits, did much harm, but the slate has now been cleaned, and a fresh start is being made. The Giant mine, to which Mr. Mackintosh has been devoting attention chiefly, is situated near Le Roi No. 2 mine, and is being worked for gold alone, the yield ranging from one to four ounces to the ton. Mr. Mackintosh left London two days before the news of Mr. Rhodes' death, but he says that for a fortnight the market had been prepared for it, so that while it caused a slight depression in South African securities, it caused no disturbance such as there would unquestionably have been had the public mind not been prepared for it. When the war is over there will, says Mr. Mackintosh, be enormous activity in South African mining development. Vast numbers are already arranging to go out there, and not alone those interested in mining and kindred pursuits, but capitalists who are taking up large areas of grazing lands. Mr. Rhodes' own vast estate will, Mr. Mackintosh predicts, double itself in value in the course of a year or two. The London financial atmosphere has, Mr. Mackintosh says, been purified of the Whitaker Wright nausea, and business will be done with less of the wild and reckless plunging which damaged the prospects of many promising undertakings. Mr. Mackintosh says he does not think that Lord Dufferin's death was accelerated by the disclosures which were made respecting the Whitaker Wright concern, but he thinks that great grief caused by the loss of his eldest son in South Africa, and the critical condition of another son who was wounded, probably hastened his end. The letter which Lord Dufferin wrote to Mr. Wiltken Wright before his death showed that he in no way blamed that gentleman for the unfortunate turn the financial undertakings in which they were interested took. Lord Dufferin was too sound a philosopher, said Mr. Mackintosh, to allow a matter of that kind to trouble him, for he knew that he had lived a great life in the full blaze of publicity absolutely beyond reproach, and he knew, moreover, that the British people realized this. Mr. Mackintosh leaves this afternoon for Ottawa, where he will remain for a few days before going on to Rossland.

KITCHENER'S DISPATCH. Have Taken 145 Boers, Including the Killed and Wounded. LONDON, April 15.—The following dispatch dated Pretoria, April 15th, has been received at the war office from Lord Kitchener: "Bruce Hamilton's columns arrived at the Standerton line in the night, having taken 145 Boers, including killed and wounded, during the movements from the Middleberg line." Miss Kathleen Dennison is now reported as being out of danger. The young lady is still very sick, however, and some little time will elapse ere she regains her accustomed health.

THE MINES OF THE CAMP

Output Is Being Steadily Increased Each Day.

Development Work Pushed in a Satisfactory Manner.

As the regular happenings of the camp have been chronicled by the Miner from day to day, there is little of importance to note at this time concerning the local mines. The output of the Rossland mines is being steadily increased, and the present month will probably rival all others in the volume of its production. The Le Roi shipped no less than 7238 tons during the week, an increase of 1000 tons over the preceding week, while the Le Roi No. 2 and the Rossland Great Western mines produced 1700 tons and 200 tons respectively.

THE OUTPUT. The output of ore for the week ending April 12 and for the year to date is as follows: Week Year Le Roi 7238 69,291 Le Roi No. 2 1700 15,700 Cascade 300 Bonanza 90 Velvet 250 Centre Star 3,560 Rossland G. W. 200 1,850 War Eagle 30 90

The usual development work has been carried on in all the big mines on Red Mountain, and the increased pay rolls of the camp indicate that the number of men employed is being largely increased. The pay roll of the Le Roi, which was signed on Thursday, put over \$55,000 in circulation, and the financial operations of the other mines will be proportionately larger. Some work on the Big Four mine has been performed during the week. It has, however, been largely confined to the general overhauling of the surface improvements. The shaft and tunnels are to receive attention this week.

KASLO HAPPENINGS. Tourist Association, Mining Activity and Military Matters. (Special to the Miner.) KASLO, B. C., April 16.—The tourist movement for the Kootenays is rapidly growing and will in time become a recognized medium of advertising the grand and varied scenery and other numerous attractions of this particular portion of our fair province. Lakes and rivers, rippling brooks, snow-clad mountains, Arctic glaciers, bright skies and balmy breezes are, when taken with the unrivalled opportunities for sport with rod and gun, attractions which cannot fail to call forth unstinted admiration from even the most effete of tourists, and to afford diversified pleasure to the many thousands who are unacquainted with these particular forms of nature's creations. Kaslo has been especially favored during the past few weeks by a spell of almost summer-like weather, and business generally is feeling its rejuvenating effect. The mines, our chief support, are all preparing for further development work or are adding to their shipping capacity, and the merchants are showing their choicest spring goods. In society and military circles, too, there is a marked desire to be "moving." The local company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers (No. 4) has been reorganized, and is now under the command of Capt. W. J. H. Holmes, son of Colonel Holmes, D. O. C., of Victoria, who is recruiting men to bring the corps up to its correct "fighting" strength. In regard to this matter it may be of interest to mention that Kaslo is well represented in South Africa, one of her "boys" having lately been promoted to sergeant-major in the Canadian Horse. His name is Pearson, and in a recent letter from Pretoria he was significantly described as "a fighter from hell." There are several other Kaslo boys at the front, and amongst them a Lieut. Williams, who is in command of a troop of horse and has seen much active work. We have also volunteers for the fourth contingent. Word has been received here that Lady Minto has expressed a wish that Miss McLeod, the lady superior of the Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa, pay the Kootenays a visit in the near future. Miss McLeod is expected to visit British Columbia in the interests of the order early in June, and will travel via Kaslo. The District committee of the hospital movement here are accordingly putting forth all efforts to have the necessary information and initial steps for the erection and which come to the hospital of Kaslo in readiness by the time of her arrival.

LATEST FROM LONDON. LONDON, April 12.—That the fighting continues in South Africa is shown by a casualty list given out yesterday, which contains the names of a few of the killed and wounded in the engagements which occurred at three separate points as late as the 8th and 9th of April. Preparations here continue for the dispatch of 20,000 additional troops for the winter campaign. Lord Roberts inspected the first draft of guards which will sail for South Africa next week.

SUDDEN DEATH IN NELSON. James Annot Fell Dead—Heart Disease Was Given as Cause. (Special to the Miner.) NELSON, B. C., April 15.—This evening James Annot was eating supper at the Bartlett hotel when he was suddenly taken ill. He was assisted to the open air and sat down on some lumber in the rear of the hotel, and began vomiting. Suddenly he rolled over dead. A physician said that death was the result of acute heart disease. Deceased was a native of France, 60 years of age, and a plasterer by occupation. He leaves a wife and children in Quebec and a son somewhere in California.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

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April 10, 1902. ES. DER. omical. th, a spoon- es further. perfectly, it ways light ver a waste nd eggs. always take Powder for It makes and bread. woods away from a alum baking powder ent the best baking and it is most. WEEKLY STOCK REVIEW. concluded another quiet stock exchange. The were about the same as previous. reported during the week ws: 4,500 7,000 12,000 7,500 9,500 19,000 59,500 business on the exchange given: ASKED BID 7 1/2 6 1/2 1 1/8 1 1/4 36 23 37 33 350 00 5 350 00 19 16 1 1/2 2 1/2 31 27 25 23 28 28 28 28 9 9 19 9 23 1/2 23 1/2 4 3 SALES. 2000, 2c; Giant, 10,000. Bear, 2000, 3 1/2c; Centre, 35c; Golden Crown, 1000, Pine, 500, 7 1/2c; Rambler, 87 1-2c. Total 19,000. remind you that the pain of iles, and sprains, common of active out-door life is a aching bodies by Perry killer, as a magnet draws from sand. WHITNEY & CO. Mining Brokers. Properties Bought and Sold. State regarding all stocks in Columbia and Washington Write or wire ROSSLAND, B. C. SOCKS. Buying Cascade or Bonanza te us for prices. ATTENTION GIVEN TO TOWN BUSINESS. calls bought and sold on d stocks. din-Jackson Co. Limited Liability, MINING BROKERS. Established 1895. ULLIVAN Machinery Co. SUCCESSORS TO BULLOCK MFG. CO. Diamond Drills, ck Drills, Compressors, lists, Etc. RUFF, Agent ROSSLAND, B. C.

RIOTS IN BELGIUM

Socialists and Liberals Seeking to Force An Issue.

General Strike Proclaimed for Monday and Wednesday.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—This exciting week ends with the lull before the storm. The coming week has already been dubbed revision week, and it promises to witness important events. A general strike has been proclaimed for Monday and Wednesday, a political crisis will be reached by the opening in the Chamber of Deputies of the discussion of the question of revision of the constitution, on which the Belgian people are now divided. The Socialists and Liberals have been seeking for a long time past to force the clerical government to an issue upon the question of the electoral law, or some modification which will necessitate a revision of the constitution. At the present time any elector can cast from 1 to 3 votes, according to his qualifications. The Socialists and Liberals assert that workmen cannot obtain more than two votes, whereas the rich get three, and, moreover, that in the rural districts voters who are under the dominating priests and who support the present government are often fraudulently given three votes instead of two to which at the most they are entitled.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The Liberal leader in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Jenson, submitted a motion for the revision of the constitution, which the government has agreed shall come before the Chamber next Wednesday. If the clerical majority consents to take the position under consideration it will be referred to a committee for examination. This will be the first gain for the revisionists, and it will undoubtedly have an immense effect in calming the country, which at the present moment is everywhere in a state of ebullition. The belief prevails in many quarters that the government will give this sop to the revisionists with the intention of throwing out the proposition when the country has been quieted. In the meanwhile, from almost every mining and industrial district comes news that large numbers of men have decided to strike Monday. Partial strikes began yesterday at Liege, Mons, Charleroi and elsewhere, and it is reported that 20,000 men are already out. There is little indication, however, that a general strike will occur in Brussels itself. The workmen's committee will meet tonight to come to a decision regarding the action to be taken in this city. The government is very anxious about the situation in the mining districts. Regiments of infantry and cavalry have been drafted to the various centres, and quarters have been prepared at many of the industrial works for detachments of troops to guard the properties. The papers report that no fewer than 17,000 old pattern rifles have been transformed into breechloaders sold to workmen and are now in their hands. This figure is probably greatly exaggerated, but there is no doubt that a large number of these weapons are in possession of the men.

Le Peuple, a Socialist paper at Brussels, is openly selling revolvers to workmen. For some time past a big advertisement has appeared in its columns daily headed "Prises for Our Readers," offering revolvers at specially low prices. One of the weapons offered described as a "Cowboy" revolver is sold for eight francs, seventy-five centimes while others, more formidable, weapons are offered at seven francs. It is said that 4000 revolvers have been sold in the past three months, which fact explains the frequency of revolver-firing at the recent disorders.

When asked if he thought the Anarchists were profiting by the opportunity afforded them by the demonstrations recently made, M. Van Der Velde said he thought not, adding that their number in Belgium was insufficient. He added that there were a few Anarchists in Liege and the other coal fields, but declared that they had little influence with the workmen. He does not believe that the explosion at the national bank Monday was perpetrated by Anarchists or revolutionists, but thinks it was merely the act of a mischief maker.

Regarding the demonstration against the king last Wednesday, M. Van Der Velde declared that it was quite unpremeditated, "nevertheless," said he, "we approve it and favor any demonstration of a peaceful character which will show the king that we want revision. It is true that cries 'vive republic' were raised, but we Socialists favor republic, though our immediate aim is the revision of the constitution."

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The soul of the Socialist movement in Belgium is M. Von Der Velde, a member of the Chamber of Deputies who is a brilliant speaker and has influence over the masses. He is tall and lithe, with a quiet manner, and his keen eyes peer through eye glasses which he invariably wears. He recently married an English woman, who is also an active Socialist and is president of the women's federation of Belgium.

A representative of the Associated Press interviewed him at the close of today's session of the Chamber. M. Van Der Velde evaded the utmost readiness to explain to the American public the situation in Belgium. "We are determined to go on now," he said, "until we have secured revision under the present unjust electoral regime. The workmen have only five hundred thousand votes out of two million, whereas under the one man one vote system we would have four hundred thousand out of one million two hundred thousand. The general strike next Monday will testify to the

strength of the Socialist party. We count one hundred thousand strikers in the mining and industrial districts, and thus there will be no strike where the textile industry is undergoing a crisis, but there will be demonstrations in favor of universal suffrage.

"The workmen of Brussels will hold a monster meeting Monday to show the government the feeling that exists here. We are urging the men to remain absolutely pacific, but minor incidents, such as have occurred, are hardly avoidable in view of the excited feeling which prevails, and the fact that the younger men are difficult of control, especially in view of the aggressive attitude of the police."

NORTH FORK COAL FIELDS.

The Boundary Will Soon Be Supplied From That Source.

(Special to the Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., April 11.—The British Columbia Coal Co., Limited, which has acquired all the coal locations on the North Fork of Kettle river, will undertake a vigorous policy of development during the coming season. As soon as the snow disappears a diamond drill plant will be installed. It is the intention of the directors to lose no time in opening up the coal measures, and ample capital will be available for the purpose. A good wagon road extends from Grand Forks to a point 35 miles from the coal fields, and it is expected that the provincial government will grant an appropriation for the completion of the road for the remainder of the distance.

The existence of coal is no longer regarded as problematical; all that remains to be done is to determine the extent and thickness of the various ledges. The directors feel confident that inside of twelve months North Fork coal will be shipped to Grand Forks by rail. Two veins, three and six feet wide respectively, have been uncovered, while the surface showings at other points on the 20,000 acres covered by the company are regarded as encouraging. With the diamond drill it is proposed to install absolute tests as to the extent and permanency of the seams which will soon be determined. Several thousand pounds of the coal were brought here on a pack train, last fall. An analysis of the Grand Forks smelter gave the following returns: Fixed carbon, 75.3 per cent; volatile matter, 22.9 per cent; ash, 3.7 per cent.

A sample sent to the government assay office, Victoria, gave this result: Fixed carbon, 73.5 per cent; volatile matter, 18.7 per cent and moisture 1.8 per cent.

From this showing alone the North Fork coal is equal in quality to the product of the Crow's Nest mines. It is of the bituminous variety and admirably adapted for making coke. If the discovery should prove as important as it is anticipated, the coal and coke from the North Fork would, under conditions being equal, be able to displace the Crow's Nest coal and coke in the Boundary as well as in a much wider area of country. The directors are mostly business men of Nelson, B. C., including Hon. J. Fred Hume, co-minister of mines; J. D. Ellis and L. Ernst. The local representative on the board is Geo. A. Fraser of this city.

A limited issue of 50,000 shares of treasury stock will shortly be placed on the market. The price will be 25 cents per share. The proceeds will be applied to development work.

FROM SLOCAN.

A Pleasant Farewell Party—Speeches, Presentation, Refreshments, Etc.

(Special to the Miner.)

SLOCAN, B. C., April 11.—Last evening there was a large and representative gathering in the Music Hall to bid farewell to G. T. Molr, C. P. R. agent, who has been transferred to Nakusp, Games, etc., occupied the former part of the evening, and then a short program was rendered, during which speeches were delivered by the local clergyman and a citizens' address was read expressing appreciation of Mr. Molr's sterling qualities. The address was accompanied by a piece of useful and handsome plate, presented by the many friends. Refreshments were served by the ladies, bringing a very successful evening to a close.

The Arlington wagon road is in very bad shape owing to the spring break-up, and it is almost impossible to bring in any ore at all. Manager Colton has expressed great satisfaction at the progress of this famous mine and the other adjoining properties are making the bond on the Transfer group has been extended two months to allow the prospective owners time to do more development work.

THREE MINING ACCIDENTS.

George Johnson Is Killed by a Premature Explosion.

(Special to the Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., April 11.—George Johnson was instantly killed while loading a deep hole for blasting a quarry in the Mother Lode on Monday. It is supposed he allowed the tamping rod to drop on powder, causing a premature explosion. Part of his head was blown off and his right arm and hand badly injured. He lived about one hour. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The young man has a brother working in another mine near Greenwood.

It is reported here that Capt. W. W. Howe, manager of the Waterloo, Camp McKinley, was killed in that mine today. It is stated that he was down in the shaft and something fell on his head, causing death. No more particulars.

The third accident case was a man brought to the Greenwood hospital from Phoenix this morning with a broken leg. Name and details unobtainable tonight.

ARTHUR PRENTICE PARDONED.

John Hart, a Logger, Instantly Killed By a Falling Tree.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, April 11.—John Hart, a logger of Chemana, was instantly killed this morning by a tree falling on him.

The deputy justice has pardoned Arthur Prentice, a young Englishman who shot a farmer in western Ontario five years ago. Prentice will be released from Kingston today.

FROM BRADSTREET'S.

British Columbia Trade Is Looking Up, Particularly in Northern Mines.

TORONTO Ont., April 11.—Bradstreet's will say of the Canadian trade: Reports as to Canadian trade deal largely with the prospective rather than the present trade. Banking transactions are, however, of enormous volume. The wholesale trade is quieter at Montreal and Toronto, the roads having broken up, but the outlook favors an active business, particularly with the west. Toronto reports American prints offered in that market, and Montreal predicts a very heavy business in shipping when navigation opens.

British Columbia trade is looking up, particularly at northern mining centres. Coal mining is active and lumber has been advanced.

In Manitoba grain shipments are heavy, jobbing trade is more active and there is heavy immigration.

Failures for the week number 25 as against 18 last week, 25 in this week ago, and 35 in 1901. Clearings aggregate \$5,502,000, an increase of 71 per cent. over last week and 87 per cent. over last year.

The following are some of the weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending April 10th, with percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Montreal	4,271,095	Increase 101.5
Toronto	19,714,136	Increase 103.6
Winnipeg	2,690,267	Increase 58.2
Halifax	1,915,438	Increase 37.4
Vancouver	87,649	Increase 5.0
Hamilton	876,040	.....
St. John	747,211	Increase 24.5
Victoria	530,850	decrease 14.1
Quebec	1,290,613	.....
Ottawa	1,931,559	.....
Total	454,502,000	.....

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

It Will Be Renewed for Another Term of Years.

BERLIN, April 11.—Regarding the conferences in Vienna of the Triple Alliance, Count Von Buelow, the German Imperial Chancellor, said that the Triple Alliance shall be renewed for another term of years. This news reached Berlin from Vienna. Count Von Buelow's interview with Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and Dr. Von Koerber, the Austrian premier, resulted in bringing Austria-Hungary into an agreement with Italy which has already given its adherence. Fresh terms of the alliance will be drawn embracing some of the concessions that Germany makes to Austria and Italy. These concessions will be reported here as Germany is really more interested in the renewal of the Triple Alliance than was indicated by the utterances of her ministers last January.

"FATHER PAT" BURIED.

Interred Beside Remains of His Wife and Child.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 11.—The funeral of the late Rev. Henry Irwin, familiarly known as "Father Pat," took place Thursday afternoon at 2:15 from Holy Trinity Cathedral. The special committee who had charge of the funeral arrangements were Venerable Archdeacon Pentreath of Columbia, Venerable Archdeacon Small of Yale, Rev. H. G. F. Clinton of St. James', Vancouver, and Rev. L. Norman Tucker of Christ church, Vancouver.

The coffin was almost buried in flowers and there was a large attendance of mourners at all the services.

After the service was over the cortege proceeded to the Church of England cemetery at Sapperton, where the body of the deceased clergyman was laid to rest alongside the remains of his wife and child.

AT MANITOBA CLUB.

Dinner Given in Honor of F. W. Thompson at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, April 11.—One of the largest dinners ever held in the Manitoba club was given last night in honor of F. W. Thompson, who is leaving shortly for Montreal, where he will continue the immense business of the Ogilvie Milling company as general manager. Chief Justice Killam occupied the chair. Major General French, Premier Ripley and His Honor Mayor Arbutnot were among those present, and the vice chairs were occupied by Hugh John Macdonald and F. W. Stobart.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Met at Halcyon Springs and Elected Officers—Committees Appointed.

(Special to the Miner.)

HALCYON HOT SPRINGS, B. C., April 12.—The Press Association organized today by the election of P. J. Dean of the Kamloops Sentinel, president; Fred Simpson, of the Cranbrook Herald, vice-president; Thomas McNaught, secretary-treasurer. These officers were among those present, and the vice chairs were occupied by Hugh John Macdonald and F. W. Stobart.

It is reported here that Capt. W. W. Howe, manager of the Waterloo, Camp McKinley, was killed in that mine today. It is stated that he was down in the shaft and something fell on his head, causing death. No more particulars.

The third accident case was a man brought to the Greenwood hospital from Phoenix this morning with a broken leg. Name and details unobtainable tonight.

ANOTHER JUDGE FOR YUKON.

Yukon Will Also Be Given Representation at Ottawa.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., April 12.—Another judge is to be given to Yukon this session. Yukon will also be given representation at Ottawa.

ANDREW D. WHITE.

Has Planned to Visit the United States in August.

BERLIN, April 12.—Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador to Germany, will return here from the Riviera April 19th, and has planned to visit the United States in August.

TALMAGE IS DEAD

Passed Away in Washington City Last Night.

Noted Divine, Lecturer and Writer—Earnest Worker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—At 7 o'clock tonight Rev. Dr. Talmage was rapidly sinking.

TALMAGE IS DEAD.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Dr. Talmage is dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the noted Presbyterian divine, died at 9 o'clock tonight at his residence in this city. It has been evident for some days that there was no hope of his recovery and the attending physician so informed the family. The patient gradually grew weaker until life passed away so quietly that even the members of the family, all of whom were watching at the bedside, hardly knew that all was over. The immediate cause of death was inflammation of the brain.

Dr. Talmage was in poor health when he started away from Washington for Mexico for a vacation and rest six weeks ago. He was then suffering from influenza and serious catarrh conditions. Since his return to Washington some time ago he has been quite ill. Until Tuesday, however, he was in his rational words uttered by him were on the day preceding the marriage of his daughter, when he said: "Of course I know you, Maud." Since then he has been unconscious.

At Dr. Talmage's bedside, besides his wife, were the members of his family: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, Chicago; Mrs. Warren G. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel Mangum, Brooklyn; Mrs. Allan E. Donnan, Richmond; Mrs. Clarence Wyckoff and Miss Talmage, Washington.

While arrangements for the funeral have not been finally completed, the family have about decided to have the body taken to the Church of the Covenant here on Tuesday, where services will be held. The body will then be conveyed to Brooklyn, where interment will be made in the family plot in Greenwood cemetery probably on Wednesday.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Talmage, Thomas De Witt, D. D.; clergyman, born near Bound Brook, N. J., January 7, 1832; educated, without graduating, in the class of 1853, University of the City of New York, and at New Brunswick Theological Seminary; pastor at Reformed Churches at Belleville, N. J., 1856-59; Syracuse, N. Y., 1859-62; Steubenville, Philadelphia, Pa., 1862-69; Central Presbyterian (since 1870 known as "Tabernacle"), Brooklyn, N. Y., 1869-94. In October, 1895, he became co-pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C. Dr. Talmage edited The Christian at Work, New York, 1873-76; The Advance, Chicago, 1877-78; Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine, and since 1890 The Christian Herald.

DR. TALMAGE AS A PREACHER.

An article on Dr. Talmage, by Dr. Louis Albert Banks of New York, appears in the current issue of The Homiletic Review. Some excerpts, which possess special interest at this time, are given below:

No man who has lived and preached during the last 40 years has been so widely read in his sermons as Dr. Talmage. The only rival he could possibly have in the race would be Mr. Spurgeon; but when we take into account the fact that for many years Dr. Talmage's sermons have been printed every week in a great syndicate of newspapers, covering all English-speaking lands and reaching millions of subscribers, it is easy to show that even Mr. Spurgeon would be a poor second in the race in the question of circulation. It is certainly the quality of a preacher who has reached the common people in such an extraordinary way.

It is peculiarly interesting in Dr. Talmage's case, from the fact that the illustrative characteristics are perhaps the most striking feature of his sermons. He is a master in the art of illustration. It is also true that no man in the last 40 years has had greater influence in revolutionizing preaching in respect to its being made entertaining and interesting than he. I think it is safe to say that in an overwhelming majority of the churches of the country it is no longer considered a crime for a sermon to be interesting, fullness is becoming a less winning characteristic in a preacher every year. Both the pupil and the pew have great reason to thank Dr. Talmage for his influence in this direction.

In preaching on, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do," this is the illustration with which he opens:

"Alexander the Great was wounded, and the doctors could not medicate his wounds, and he seemed to be dying, and in his dream the sick man saw a plant with a peculiar flower, and he dreamed that that plant was put upon his wound and that immediately it was cured. And Alexander, waking from his dream, told this to the physician; and the physician wandered

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DANDRUFF MEANS DISEASE.

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MEANS AN ABUNDANT GROWTH OF HEALTHY HAIR, AND ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FROM DANDRUFF.

Sold by Druggists..... Applied by Barbers.

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BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

The followin tables, which show the bank clearings for the month just closed, as well as for the first quarters of 1902 and 1901—also the number of business failures during the same period—is taken from Bradstreet's. The information is specially interesting, for the reason that it shows that business conditions are improving "materially" throughout the Dominion.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR MARCH AND FIRST QUARTER, 1902 AND 1901.

Clearing Houses.	March.		Three Months.	
	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.
Montreal	79,988,859	69,580,964	230,994,500	191,335,364
Toronto	60,530,675	50,022,036	178,870,214	146,267,420
Winnipeg	10,706,959	7,839,692	35,137,961	24,621,434
Halifax	6,570,563	6,191,068	21,694,532	19,653,268
Vancouver	3,209,661	2,989,649	10,811,609	9,420,442
Hamilton	3,339,897	3,398,156	10,348,481	10,094,821
St. John, N. B.	2,814,909	2,890,405	8,967,139	8,695,632
Quebec	2,245,243	2,242,539	6,951,910	7,662,627
Victoria	4,643,326	.....	15,543,236	.....
Ottawa	7,220,915	.....	21,749,599	.....
Totals Canada	169,405,766	145,124,598	503,771,296	418,161,009

Province.	No. of Failures.	Assets.		Liabilities.		
		1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	
Canada	145	153	491,796	717,933	1,208,282	1,522,278
Ontario	145	153	491,796	717,933	1,208,282	1,522,278
Quebec	136	153	483,300	563,150	1,158,715	1,567,876
New Brunswick	11	19	38,325	69,445	78,025	126,875
Nova Scotia	21	38	44,589	99,318	99,318	156,956
Prince Edward Island	3	3	10,500	1,800	20,925	3,700
Manitoba	16	27	31,800	57,875	71,000	131,321
Northwest Territories	5	5	7,050	28,400	21,900	53,984
British Columbia	37	84	425,559	437,550	625,604	648,500
Yukon Territory	1	1	5,000	.....	10,000	.....
Totals Canada	375	432	1,542,892	1,963,471	3,283,927	4,210,989
St. Pierre et Miquelon	1	1	2,470	200	5,486	4,500
Newfoundland	2	2	200	.....	300	.....

out until he found just the kind of plant which the sick man had described, brought it to him, and the wound was healed. Well, the human race had been hurt with the greatest of all wounds, that of sin. It was the business of Christ to bring a balm for that wound—the balm of divine restoration.

Opening a sermon on the wickedness of hoarding the liquor from this text, "It is not lawful for you to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood," Talmage utters these striking sentences:

"For \$16.96 Judas Iscariot had sold Christ. Under a thrust of conscience or in disgust that he had not made a more lucrative thing out of it, he pitches the rattling shakels on the pavement. What to do with the conscience money is the question. Some say, 'Put it into the treasury.' Others say, 'It is not right to do that, because we have always had an understanding that blood money, or a revenue obtained by the sale of human life, must not be used for governmental or religious purposes.' So they decide to take the money and they choose a place to bury the paupers; picking out a rough and useless piece of ground, all covered over with the broken ware of an adjoining pottery, they set apart the first Potters' field. So you see the relation of my text when it says, 'It is not lawful for you to put them into the treasury, because it is the price of blood.'"

I have only space for one more illustration of these happy openings of striking sermons, though it would be easy to make a volume of them, they are so abundant. In the sermon on "What were you made for?" the text being, "To this end was I born," Dr. Talmage begins as follows:

"After Pilate had suicided tradition says that his body was thrown into the Tiber, and such storms ensued on and about that river that his body was taken out and thrown into the Rhone, and similar disturbances swept that river and its banks. Then the body was taken out and removed to Lausanne, and put into a deeper pool, which immediately became the center of similar atmospheric and aqueous disturbances. Through these are fanciful and false traditions, they show the exception with which the world looked upon Pilate. It was before this man when he was in full life and power that Christ was arranged as in a court of Oyer and Terminer. Pilate said to his prisoner: 'Art Thou a king, then?' And Jesus answered: 'To this end was I born.' Sure enough, although all earth and hell arose to keep him down, he is today employed, enthroned, and crowned King of earth and King of heaven. 'To this end was I born.' That is what He came for, and that is what He accomplished."

SOME HAYTIEN CITIZENS.

Sentenced to Exile They Seek Shelter at Jamaica.

PORT AU PRINCE, April 12.—Ten Haytien citizens who have been sentenced to exile and who sought shelter in various consulates here called for Kingston, Jamaica, today on the Cameron Line steamer Launberg. The party included M. Pierre, a candidate for the presidency of Hayti, M. Moore, formerly mayor of Port au Prince, and Generals Canal and Francois.

DR. WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILLS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

is caused by the uric acid crystals which the kidneys have filtered out of the blood, but which they are unable to dissolve or expel.

Dr. Walton's English Kidney Pills

are the only remedy that will dissolve the poisonous uric acid crystals and restore the diseased portions of the kidneys to sound health.

Sold by T. R. Morrow, Rossland, B. C. A. R. BREMER CO., (LIMITED), TORONTO. Sole Agents for Canada.

THE JUNEAU-D... been incorporated to construct a power light and power capital is \$1,000,000. A. B. lies a Juneau, and W... It is estimated the company pr... cost in the ne... Placer diggin... in Rodman Bay... to be only a... Rodman Bay... cannery station... to start up the... has no steam... ing the winter...

T. F. Bostwic... incorporated the... to work five... There is a 555... party. Two th... oment work h... At the Black... Warrior all o... tanks are in... of ore from... daily. The ac... total output of... Gold Gulch... been let to bui... the shaft is b... tory to install... The Packer's... claims at Ash... to an Ohio com... months. The cl... per.

The Detroit C... crease the cap... plant in Moren... tons. F. Bacter... a strike in the... about twenty-f... in a mine owned... Debbs. In a 50... 6 feet wide of... ore. The re... of a distance of 25... Near Wicklen... the Angel has o... pect into a cop... siderable propo... the dike 200 feet... out occur bodi... electric drill wi... Superintendent... Co., Minnehaha... stamp mill in... The Minnesot... Co. has increas... 000,000 to \$5,000... mines in the... near Kingman... at present at w... planned and so... chinery will so...

***** CAL *****

The Iron Mou... copper mine in... ered by fire. T... and a half ac... on certain leve... ore, where the... heavy rains ca... predicted that... quished. The... creek were dum... the surface and... colate through... timbers and sul... This did much... effect, and the... and services on... steam and smol... The extraction... and the amount... smelter at Kesw... operated freely... naces have bee... been the best... eleven vertical... operation. The... wick and the r... has not been o... It is believe... the ore bodies h... tunnels, in reg... the old-tim... Keewick has... effect of the d... has nearly all... asking; is little... population has... A large force... Dewey quartz i... tract, where it... ated by compr... constant use. T... 2700 feet, and... mountain of qu... Xreka Journal... showing no g... Through a suc... rock enough to... scoop out, and... veloped as to... thinks there is... proving as ex... Iron Mountain... at Keswick, o... duct, while th... produces princ... The opening... Thomas Quigley... Little Humbu... Gurin gthe co... to be a profit... is a very rich... never before in... bulkhead and v... Quigley will... by several goo... scoop out swa... the best rock... ing good pay f... eral feet abov... Journal.

Portland, Or... men are takin... mining ground...

Mining News of The Pacific Coast

ALASKA.

The Juneau-Douglas Electric Co. has been incorporated in Seattle, Wash., to construct and operate an electric light and power plant at Juneau.

ARIZONA.

T. F. Postwick and associates have incorporated the Bunker Hill M. Co. to work five claims near Tombstone.

The Packer group of five copper claims at Ash Peak has been bonded to an Ohio company for \$10,000 for six months.

The Detroit C. M. Co. expects to increase the capacity of the concentrating plant in Morenci from 500 tons to 800 tons.

F. Baxter of Agua Caliente reports a strike in the Eagle Trail mountains, about twenty-five miles from that place, in a mine owned by M. Cohen and R. Debbs.

Near Wickenburg since New Years the Angel has developed from a prospect into a copper-gold mine of considerable proportions.

The Minnesota & Arizona Mining Co. has increased its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000 to buy a group of mines in the Gold Basin country, near Kingman, upon which they are at present at work.

CALIFORNIA.

The Iron Mountain mine, the greatest copper mine in the state, is still bothered by fire. The fire started a year ago and has been burning more or less since then.

The extraction of ore is retarded, and the amount coming down to the smelter at Keswick is not one-quarter of that shipped when the mine was operated freely.

Keswick has felt very forcibly the effect of the dull times. Labor, which has nearly always been had for the asking, is little in demand, and the population has fallen off considerably.

The tunneling as far as completed cuts through a succession of ledges, with rock enough in sight for a lifetime. It is believed, however, that when the shaft bodies have been tapped by new tunnels, in regions remote from the fire, the old-time activity will be resumed.

The opening of a river claim by Thomas Quigley, near the junction of Little Humboldt and Klamath rivers, during the coming summer, promises to be a profitable venture, as there is a very rich channel at that point.

Portland, Or., capitalists and mining men are taking up great quantities of mining ground in the Callahans district with a view of inaugurating extensive mining operations in the near future.

According to the county assessor's returns, the gold and silver production for Nevada for 1901 was as follows: Lincoln county, \$1,096,000; Storey, \$514,000; Esmeralda, \$250,286; Elko, \$185,260; Nye, \$262,000; Washoe, \$57,000; White Pine, \$90,000; Lyon, \$37,000; Ormsby, \$45,000; Esmeralda, \$2320. Tonopah requests \$50,000 to complete, but will greatly increase Nye's figures.

NEVADA.

The new camp at Ray, twelve miles from Tonopah, has already flattened out and within a month there will not be a dozen people there. A ledge was struck that at first gave promise, and the owners began leasing 100 foot claims, as has been the case at Tonopah, but none of them had shown anything worth while, and the few men still at work there declare their intention of quitting.

There is said to be \$300,000 worth of ore in sight in the Wekedin mine, with only a beginning of development work. The Tonopah Bonanza says: Miners hunting for employment should keep away from Tonopah for a short time.

An Ogden company has bought the Shannon mine near Reno. The Shannon mine is located about sixteen miles from the Reno, on the Virginia & Truckee railroad, and it but a half mile from said road. It is a patented property, upon which about \$20,000 has been expended in development.

Another big find was made yesterday afternoon in the Wekedin mine. A four foot breast of ore was cut that contained sulphide of silver in almost a solid mass. A dollar a pound is a conservative estimate on the value of the lead.

What promises to be a season of unrivaled activity in mining properties was opened this week by the sale of the Phoenix group of mining claims to a syndicate of Boston capitalists, with a consideration of \$55,000.

The Humphrey Brothers of Crow Spring have two locations on the turquoise vein which is now attracting so much attention. The vein can be traced for 200 feet. Several rich specimens which are a half inch in thickness and three inches square have been found, which will net the owners a snug sum.

According to the Lovelock Tribune a big corporation has been formed to work Cottonwood creek copper properties, in Churchill county, and the most promising group of claims in that district have been consolidated and will be developed as one mine.

The proposed extension of the Sutro tunnel is just promulgated by a New York corporation, with C. G. Miller and S. G. Mead of New York, and W. E. Sharon, R. K. Colend, John Landers and Franklin Lewis, who have been here in San Francisco, among its directors.

The Boulder County Co. have completed the erection of their 20-stamp mill near Eldora, and will soon contract for 2000 feet of tunnel work.

Idaho Springs reports that the Newhouse tunnel closed down on the 31st, the mining companies refusing to make contracts for the working of the properties through the bore.

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OREGON.

The Oak Flat Hydraulic mines, in the Illinois district, have been bought by Pool Bros & Reynolds of Denver, Colo. The mines comprise 1200 acres of hydraulic placer ground lying in the fork of the Illinois river and Briggs creek, with a hydraulic plant and 20-mile ditch from Soldier creek.

The Golconda mine in the Cracker creek district, seven miles west of Sumpter, has been sold for \$250,000 to Pendleton people.

In the Roaring Glimet mine, near Gold Hill, has been developed a new pay lead from which, it is said, with one man panning, \$400 a day is being taken out.

UTAH.

Utah mine dividends for the first quarter of the year totaled \$1,163,500. For the corresponding period in 1901 the dividends amounted to \$855,500.

A trial of the filter presses lately installed in the Sunshine mine at Mercur, it is stated, has resulted in satisfactory demonstration of efficiency.

The Mercur M. Co. mill is gradually increasing its output and it is expected that it will soon be averaging 1200 tons per day. It has lately made 1148 tons in twenty-four hours.

MINING NOTES.

The Millie Mack mine, on Cariboo creek, British Columbia, has been leased to J. G. Reveler of Burton, B. C., and work will be resumed on the property at once.

The Millie Mack mine, on Cariboo creek, British Columbia, has been leased to J. G. Reveler of Burton, B. C., and work will be resumed on the property at once.

Arrangements are under way for the erection this season of a 200-ton smelter for the treatment of ores and rock from the lake district in Ontario near Sault Ste. Marie.

It is stated that Heinze's new company will have a capitalization of \$80,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 will be in preferred stock and \$75,000,000 in common.

As the Mines Open Up the Town Improves. The rawhidlers have quit bringing down ore from the Nettie L. Trails are in such condition that rawhiding is impossible.

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an ore shipper. They have at least 200 feet of stopping ground that has not been touched and when we consider that they have taken all their previous shipments out of a comparatively small space and that the shoot has proved itself even bigger and better with depth, a man don't have to be a mining expert to see where the big shipment is going to come from.

Rawhiding is still in progress from the Silver Cup. There has since the present owners secured the mine a new puts as much ore in sight in this mine as there was when the Horn-Payne people started to stope last fall.

Business also promises to be brisk here this summer. The electric light plant is on the ground and will be installed early in the season.

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WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS

In an article on the "Western Australian Gold Fields," in Mines and Minerals, for April, Prof. Arthur Howell describing Kalgoolie, says:

The citizens are very proud of Kalgoolie, and with good reason, as in the short space of eight years the place has grown from a rude mining camp into a town of considerable size and importance.

Owing, however, to the scarcity of water, Kalgoolie, like other towns of these gold fields, must always be an uncomfortable place to live in.

For fresh water the inhabitants are largely dependent upon the rainfall. Every building, whether a private dwelling or public office, is equipped with one or more tanks varying in capacity from 100 gallons to 1200 gallons.

The houses are roofed with corrugated iron and the water during a shower of rain is conducted through long catchments and into the tanks.

When a householder's water supply runs out and no rain falls to replenish his tank, he may buy distilled or rain water at the rate of 8s per 100 gallons from those who are able to store it in large quantities.

In these circumstances the daily tub is a luxury only of the rich and the streets are left unwatered. The full significance of this is appreciated in the summer, when rain is infrequent, and the dust, driven before high winds of almost daily occurrence, envelops the town in a cloud of pulverized ironstone.

Switching in through chimneys in the warped and desiccated woodwork of the houses, it clothes everything and everybody in a mantle of fine gravel. In the height of summer the thermometer frequently registers 108 degrees in the shade, and summer lasts from October to April.

In the winter, however, the climate is as delightful as the English spring time. But winter or summer there is never a blade of grass to be seen anywhere. The eye looks in vain for a patch of green to rest it, but of verdure there is none save the discolored leaves of jean gum trees and sporadic turfs of sad-tinted scrub.

In the thirty soil of Kalgoolie—a reddish loamy soil consisting of ironstone, gravels, and cement—nothing will grow, it is slightly or edible. For supplies of fuel and food Kalgoolie is entirely dependent upon Perth, which is about 40 miles away.

The annual rainfall around Kalgoolie and Coolgardie averages from 4 to 8 inches, but owing to the absence of an efficient system of condensation, nearly the whole of this water is lost to run waste.

Writing of Coolgardie a candid friend says: "I have seen in this town more water fall in three months than I had seen in the previous 18 months in New South Wales. Six months afterwards exemptions were being asked for, very often on the ground of scarcity of water, though millions of gallons had been let go to waste previously."

When we have a full supply it is quite cheerful, and when it runs out we sit down and wait for more." This is equally true of Kalgoolie, where no attempt is made to conserve the rain water for mining purposes.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the water supply scheme has been undertaken by the government, and is now well advanced toward completion.

It is claimed for this work that it will be the means of delivering to the gold fields of Coolgardie, Kalgoolie and the surrounding district 5,000,000 gallons per diem of fresh water, to be pumped from a storage reservoir on the Helena river, about 23 miles from Perth, and 325 miles from Coolgardie.

The bed of the Helena river at the weir site is 320 feet above sea level, and the lowest supply level from which water will be pumped is 340 feet. The main part of Coolgardie townsite is about 1400 feet, and of Kalgoolie (25 miles further eastward) about 1230 feet above sea level, and the main distributing reservoir is, therefore, about 1245 feet, and adding to this the head due to frictional resistance in the main pipe (with a liberal margin for incrustation and allowance for maximum possible loss of head, due to variation of water level at pumping station and other contingencies) the total gross lift, including friction, is 2832 feet.

The Island of Hayti. Movements of Revolutionists and Some of Their Doings.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, April 12. The revolutionary forces commanded by General Nicholas Baptiste, who captured Jacmel on the South Coast on April 5th, held that town for 24 hours and then retired to the hills, taking with them all the arms and ammunition available.

They were pursued by the government troops commanded by the minister of war, General Guillaume, and were completely defeated yesterday at Fonds Melon, near Jacmel. General Baptiste was captured and immediately shot. The revolutionists lost 12 men killed and had a number of men wounded. The government troops sustained no losses.

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HAIR, AND ABERDRUFF... Applied by Barbers... CHICAGO.

CANADA. Table with columns for 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

Liabilities. Table with columns for 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.

SENTENCE IMPOSED. Mich., April 12.—Profess... Miss Jennett's murderer, led to Jackson prison for life...

HAYTIEN CITIZENS. to Exile They Seek Shelter at Jamaica.

PRINCE, April 12.—Ten citizens who have been exiled here sailed for Jamaica, today on the Cam...

WALTON'S ENGLISH KIDNEY PILLS... SEASE... Valton's English Kidney Pills... R. Morrow, Rossland, B. C. REMER CO. (LIMITED), TORONTO, Agents for Canada.

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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

PEACE MAY BE IN SIGHT.

As indicated by the dispatches published by The Miner the Boer leaders may have accepted the terms of peace offered by the British, and we may soon expect to hear an official announcement of the fact. It is a fact without contradiction that the conference has been held, as safe conduct through the British lines was provided for several who participated in it. We are not prepared to state the exact terms of the offers of peace, but from a synopsis sent across the wires a few days ago there is nothing in them to work any hardships on the Boer people, unless they might consider it a hardship to give up their so-called Boer Republic and recognize the authority of Great Britain. The late republic and the Orange Free State will lose their autonomy, and be governed the same as the rest of South Africa is under the English flag.

Under the terms of peace no drastic measures are to be enforced. The Boer people can return to their homes and their farms, as much assured of protection and doubly assured of remuneration for all they have for sale than ever before. The leaders, of course, must put aside the sword. They will be free to follow the even tenor of their way as the rank and file. Many will undoubtedly return to their old homes, and still others, soured and disappointed, will seek new places in which to live the remainder of their days. It is impossible for war to last any length of time in any country without leaving the sting of disappointment and hatred, and we may expect to look for much embittered feeling to show itself for years to come. Time, however, makes right all things, and under the free and beneficent rule of our form of government the Boers will in time forget the past and prosper as they never before dreamed of.

As to Mr. Kruger, he can pass the evening of life without fear of want, as he left Pretoria well supplied with this world's riches, if reports can be relied on. His government of the Boer republic was of an autocratic nature, of which he and a few others seemed to be the principal beneficiaries. It is no hardship to him and those acting with him to pursue the arts of peace. The Boer people—the rank and file—will be better off without him than with him. They will probably till the soil, and make homes and farms, instead of roaming over the veldt driving herds of cattle and living in tents and big covered wagons. Kimberley can then be provided with fruits and vegetables at home instead of by having them sent across the seas, as in times past.

The close of the war will also mark the greatest activity in mining South Africa, has ever known. The world has been the loser millions of dollars owing to the war. Most of the great mines have been closed down, and it was one of the efforts of the Boers to destroy some of them, or, in other words, to dismantle and flood them so that they could not again be worked without first going to enormous expense. The mines there have been the greatest gold producers in the world. We can expect a revival of mining activity, and the reflex cannot but be felt the world over. Thousands will flock there as in the old days, and thousands more will scatter over the land and remain to make homes.

It can safely be said that the people of all lands will rejoice to hear that peace terms have been concluded. Each side, perhaps, can justify its action. Brave and heroic deeds have been witnessed on both sides. But war leaves in its train wounds that time only can heal, and the sooner the bandages of peace can be applied the better for all concerned. We sincerely hope that our latest reports will be officially confirmed, and that peace is to come. The ploughshare will soon cover the battlefield, and war's bugle calls will give place to the lowing herd.

THE FOURTH CONTINGENT.

The fourth contingent has been asked from Canada, and already the boys are dropping into line, or, more correctly speaking, are making the fact known that they will do so as soon as the recruiting offices are opened on the 24th of this month. There is no question about the contingent being full and overflowing within a short time. The question now is, Will their services be needed in South Africa in face of the fact that peace terms have been agreed upon, or are likely to be agreed upon, between the Boer leaders and

the British generals? If the war is to continue of course the boys from Canada will go, but if not, what then?

The presence of troops will be required in South Africa for some time even if war's alarms are not heard. There will be disgruntled elements to contend with, an unsettled state of society in some parts, practically a new government to inaugurate, and the peace officers may not be able to cope with this single handed. There will also be let loose a large floating population, without command or restraint, and they must be looked after. Without pretending to do anything more than to offer a prediction, we think there will be need for the fourth contingent and that they will be sent across the water. They will be wanted to relieve those already there, who have seen hard service and probably desire to return home. The other contingents sent from Canada were all heard from. They were among the best fighters sent to the front, and we have no reason to doubt that the fourth will be filled with equally as good men, if, perchance, they do not have the same opportunity to show their prowess. It has been demonstrated that the citizen soldiery of Canada, as well as the great republic to the south of us, make the best fighters in the world. At least, the results speak for themselves.

CONQUEST OR INVASION—WHICH?

A Canadian conquest, or an American invasion, which? At any rate it is a peaceful one, and promises to be of benefit to both nations. Our dispatches yesterday called attention to the fact that American capital was seeking the Canadian Northwest for investment. One company of American capitalists are seeking sites on which to erect 60 grain elevators in Manitoba and the Northwest the coming season. It is further stated that the C. P. R. do not deny that they have had applications this year already for sites for 75 elevators. The Yankees are generally credited with being pretty keen and knowing a good thing when they see it. It is apparent to the most casual observer that the broad expanse of the west is beginning to fill up with settlers, and that a few years hence will know this portion of Canada as the greatest wheat-growing country in the world. Other sections may grow as many bushels to the acre, but no country can beat the hard wheat raised here, that makes the finest flour milled. If people wish to flock in from the other side and till the soil and make homes, and if still others wish to come and invest their money in solid improvements, why, "Barkis is willin'" and let 'em come. We are not afraid of the American invasion. It looks to us more like a Canadian conquest. They will assimilate with our people and become good Canadians.

The fact that the newcomers are provided with means sufficient to keep them until the soil yields forth the golden grain, is an encouraging announcement. It is quite apparent that it is no longer necessary for Canada to send agents abroad and bring people of foreign countries to settle among us. The nature of our soil and climate is becoming better known, and that is quite sufficient. It is not nearly all winter, with a short summer season, fit only for the peoples of the most northern latitudes to settle in, as many persons have heretofore been led to believe, but a land of fair promise and open seasons.

We in this part of the Kootenays are more immediately interested in mining, but we should not lose sight of the fact that one industry tends to advance and develop another. The farmers to the south of us are all interested in mines. A big wheat crop or a large yield of fruit means more money to invest in mines. Hundreds of mining companies have their head offices in the Palouse country and the Yakima valley, and so it will soon be in Manitoba and the Northwest when conditions have more fully adjusted themselves.

We had a mining invasion during the early days of the Rossland camp. It penetrated the Boundary country, in fact, all of the Kootenays. The early nineties found thousands of Americans prospecting all over our mountains, and many of our most famous mines were discovered and made known through them. Thousands of these old prospectors are still with us, well knowing that no country is richer in the precious metals than this. No one will gainsay that the invasion (so-called) has not resulted in great good, and that British Columbia and Canada is better off by it. It has also brought thousands of business men, whose signs still hang out on our streets, most of whom have brought their families, and we now see schools, churches, homes, gardens and all modern luxuries and conveniences where less than ten years ago was a howling wilderness. We can point to such cities as Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and scores of others with the most profound satisfaction. We are not ashamed to ask our sisters, our cousins and our aunts to drop in and see us; they can be fed on the fat of the land.

This is but the beginning. When all

the country is settled and developed what a mighty empire Canada will be! Let the invasion come.

WEALTH—POVERTY.

The New Denver Ledger remarks that "if you would be happy avoid extreme wealth or poverty." These few words contain much wisdom. They could be made the text of a sermon to come from the most eloquent pulpit. To have too much is to become surfeited; too little is to know the pangs of want. If we eat too much we suffer from indigestion; if not enough we get emaciated and thin. If we have all pleasure and idleness we become frivolous; if overworked we are dullards in time, prematurely old.

It is the happy medium in all things that leads to the most happiness as well as the healthiest growth. We should be moderate in what we eat and drink; mix our pleasures with our work, and give a helping hand to those who may be lame and need help.

But our text speaks of wealth and poverty. How are these things to be regulated and how are the standards to be applied? This is a question that has been discussed many times. Each person seems to set for himself a standard, and as there is no law to regulate it, each person must judge for himself how much wealth it takes to conduce to his happiness and how much to weigh him down. Most rich men will say that the first one thousand dollars is the hardest to make; after that, with proper management, the rest comes easy. In other words, it takes money to make other money. It is like the tools of a mechanic, they are necessary to enable him to build the structure. The fortune once begun, it piles up at such a rapid pace that the unfortunate owner, if we can so call him, soon finds his hands full, and must toil lest what he has gained will pass from him. Thus we usually see men of great wealth working harder and longer hours than the humble mechanic who carries his dinner pail. Sometimes we hear of a millionaire who transfers part of his burdens to his shoulders, but as a rule he is a much overworked man. He gets but little sympathy, however much he may deserve it.

Extreme poverty is sad to look upon, and of necessity carries in its train suffering, depression, heartaches. No one can be happy and feel the touch of hunger. The sun may shine bright, the birds sing and the flowers give forth their sweet odors, but to the man or woman with poverty staring them in the face all looks black and gloomy. There can be no doubt that all extremes should be avoided if possible. Happiness is not the only aim in life, but we should be surrounded with happiness if we would drink in all the sweetness and greatness that God intended to place within our reach.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

It looks as though the Canadian Northern would be as real and as big as the Canadian Pacific in a few years. The bill for its construction occupied the attention of the committee in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa on the 8th, and was finally approved with only a few changes. It asks powers for the construction of new lines, one from a point between Port Arthur and Fort Francis, Ont., to a point near the city of Quebec, with branches to Ottawa and Montreal, another from McCurry Station, Man., to Edmonton, and thence to the Pacific Coast near the Keena river by way of Pine River Pass; another from Swan river to a point between Edmonton to Red Deer river, and one from Hanging Hide river, Saskatchewan, to a point near the mouth of the Carram river. Power was asked to increase the capital stock from \$24,750,000 to \$35,000,000.

The Minister of Railways, Mr. Oliver, said he had no hesitation in declaring he looked with approval upon the building of a second transcontinental railway in Canada. The policy of the government was to do anything it possibly could to further the project. There were some matters to be looked into. He would not like to put a transcontinental railway in exclusive possession of the great belt of country through which it was projected. The map indicated that the Canadian Northern projected two or three parallel trunk lines in the Northwest, 80 to 100 miles apart. Whether the committee should authorize such roads before the company had shown its ability to complete its trunk lines was a question. The western members, Messrs. McCreary, Davis and Oliver, wanted the committee to prevent a combination between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern, and powers for other roads be reserved.

The third line and the fourth line were dropped. The bill was passed with the exception of the clause relating to capital. This was held over for further consideration on the suggestion of the Minister of Railways that \$35,000,000 was a pretty heavy capitalization for a new company to undertake to pay dividends upon. But the bill was practically approved.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Miner is in receipt of a circular from Provincial Librarian Schofield at Victoria, outlining a plan of promoting

the establishment and welfare of public libraries and reading rooms throughout the province. We are informed that Ontario has a flourishing association, and its members hold annually a general meeting for the discussion of topics of interest to the library profession. These discussions embrace all questions affecting library economy and management, and, by engendering an esprit de corps and in producing harmony and concerted action, result in much good. It is the desire of Mr. Schofield to establish one on the same lines in British Columbia. Regarding the objects of the association they are briefly outlined as follows:

- 1. To promote the establishment of free libraries throughout the province, and as far as possible give information to the reading public respecting the best books on important subjects of local and general interest.
2. To disseminate among librarians information respecting library management—methods of cataloguing, classification, indexing, etc.
3. To hold annual meetings for the discussion of matters pertaining to library work; such meetings to be held in the different cities of the province.
4. To obtain the co-operation of all librarians and of those interested in their efforts.
5. To promote fraternity and good feeling among library officials.

The provincial librarian would be glad to hear from anyone who may sympathize with the proposal and who may desire to assist in the formation of a library association, which, if once established, would be of inestimable benefit to the reading public and to those engaged in library work.

This is something of great interest to every community. No town, however small, but should have the nucleus of a library. The people of Rossland should certainly take hold of this matter and help the good work along. A city of 7000 inhabitants or upwards should not long let it be known that no public library exists. It is not a mere transient mining camp, with an overwhelming floating population, but is built on a solid foundation, with homes and people mostly by those who intend to remain. A public library, filled with properly selected books, should go hand in hand with other educational institutions. Good books should be within the reach of every citizen, be he rich or poor, old or young. We have so many of the well read and educated in our midst that it seems useless to urge this matter upon them. A mere intimation would seem to be sufficient, and probably it will. Let us give Mr. Schofield a helping hand.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN BOOM.

The papers of the country generally, north and south, with the exception of a few of the big dailies, are rising to expose the boom that is being engineered to gull the people in regard to Thunder Mountain. The Miner has referred to this subject heretofore. There is no doubt it was planned many months ago, and the scheme was to start it in the dead of winter, when deep snow was on the ground and the prospector could see nothing. It was about this time that the Spokane dailies published such stories of one man sampling ore from 7000 claims on Thunder Mountain and finding gold in every one. And this with big headlines and attractive borders. The sampling, if any, was probably done in Spokane in a licensed sampling room. This little story has gone the rounds of the press, and, of course, its silliness and rottenness has been exposed. Even the legitimate mining journals, that usually fill their columns with the progress of mining, have expressed themselves in no half-measured terms on this last scheme to boom a mining camp. We notice that the dailies of Spokane and a few other towns still keep up their wonderful stories, but are as mum as oysters of the past bubbles that have been punctured. Many of our readers will remember the "Spokane route to the Klondike" of a few years ago, and the disastrous results that followed. Pack train after pack train was started from Spokane for the far north, penetrating the unknown wilderness, many of them never to return. The papers in the Falls City never indulge in reminiscences of the great rush north by the "Spokane route." This time it is Thunder Mountain. Like Hamlet's madness, there is method in it. It is not done for the love or good of mankind. It is like Polonius' advice to his son, "Put money in thy purse."

As has been pointed out, Thunder Mountain is not exactly a terra incognita. The argonauts in the early sixties explored its wild depths, and located claims and mined there. They found gold, of course, but nothing to justify the wild rush that is now going on. As a matter of fact but one claim has been discovered in the district so far that justifies the belief that a mine will be developed. We refer to the Dewey. There may be others in time, and we will be glad to note the fact if it so turns out. There will be a big excitement for a time. Towns will be located and lots sold to the unwary; wildcats by the thous-

ands will be unloaded on the credulous; transportation companies, with an eye to business, will rake in the shekels, and the schemers will in a short time hie themselves to pastures new to enjoy the fruits of wealth easily gained.

The most obtuse observer can see that this whole Thunder Mountain business is the work of the transportation companies. Note the sage advice the Spokane dailies, dole out to their readers. "Take the northern route;" the "northern route is the best," with flash heads. All this is supplemented by merchants located in the little towns situated along the wagon roads and trails leading to Thunder Mountain. Hundreds of people will be lured to the region, many throwing up good situations and leaving families behind, and it is only too evident that all, or nearly all, will be grievously disappointed.

The whole country has been staked for some time, even before the boom was launched. Those little matters are generally looked after in advance. The bubble is bound to burst before the end of the summer. If any man has got the Thunder Mountain fever he had better take a good sober second thought before starting, and if he does go be prepared to take his medicine.

There are so many districts known to contain great mineral wealth, still open to those who wish to engage in legitimate mining, that it seems strange that people will be lured away from them by startling announcements made by hired agents.

James J. Hill, it is announced, has bought the controlling interest in the Granby smelter at Grand Forks; he also expects to have his railway line completed into Republic in a very short time. As the Granby smelter is the pivotal point round which nearly all the railway business in the Boundary clusters, it looks as if Mr. Hill had made a strong play to capture the carrying of ores from the Republic district to the smelter aforesaid. There may be a "red hot" time along the "hot air" line before many months. Query: What is Hill going to do with the Manly ranch?

It is safe to say that the regiment of Mounted Police will not be long in recruiting to full strength. Every man on the force will be a candidate for Africa, and fine resourceful soldiers the prairie boys will make, says the New Westminster Columbian.

CURRENT COMMENT

THE COPPER TRADE.

Renewed attention is being given to affairs in the copper trade as a result of the fight precipitated in the meeting of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Co. held yesterday afternoon at which meeting the Lewisohn interests were ousted from control of the company by the opposition. The contest of the control of the interests associated with the late Leonard Lewisohn, which meant the Amalgamated Copper interests, was sensational, and brings prominently into the copper fight men who have not so far been nearly so much in the public eye.—New York Daily News.

HEINZE'S LATEST SCHEME.

F. Aug. Heinze, who built the Trail smelter and the C. & W. railway from Trail to Rossland and from Trail to Robson, and who was a very prominent figure in the Kootenays a few years since, has since made a large fortune by his brilliant operations in copper mines and smelters in Butte and vicinity. His career has been a remarkable one. Starting a few years since as an assayer in Butte he has in about a decade acquired a fortune which is valued at many millions. He is Napoleonic in his methods, is a man of wonderful business and executive capacity, and has shown that he is able to hold his own among the bright and adroit copper kings of Butte, even where they have had many times his resources. He shines as a fighter, and when he emerges from a contest, legal or political, it is generally as a victor. Mr. Heinze is a comparatively young man yet, being under 40, and there is no telling what his wealth will be by the time he has lived another ten or fifteen years. He is a man essentially of large affairs, and his latest scheme is the organization of a gigantic copper company of which he is to be the president and leading spirit. It is stated that the company will be capitalized at \$50,000,000, of which \$40,000,000 will be common and \$10,000,000 preferred stock. The properties now grouped under his name have an annual output of between 35,000,000 and 50,000,000 pounds of copper per year. Mr. Heinze has been engaged in a contest for some time with the Amalgamated Copper company, a powerful organization in the metal market, and it is said that the new company, which he is forming, is for the purpose of making a better contest with his wealthy corporate adversary. With a strong, well equipped and wealthy organization behind him it is certain that Heinze will be a more potent factor than ever in the metal market, and even the Amalgamated had better look to its laurels.—Nelson Miner.

It is reported that in order to facilitate the sale of the Baker street and Waterloo railway Mr. Whitaker Wright consented to voluntarily abandon a claim for over \$100,000, which might have hindered the progress of the negotiations. This amount, however, is external to the \$50,000 which was stated by the Official Receiver to be owing by the London and Globe Finance Corporation to its former managing director.—Colonial Goldfields Gazette.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION

Work Is Again Stopped on the V. V. & E. Railway.

Dunsmuir Government Is Sustained by a Vote of 19 to 15.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 15.—Another injunction was granted today to stop work on the V. V. & E. railway, the British Columbia branch of the Great Northern railway in the Boundary district. The application for the injunction was made on the grounds (1) that work on the line was not commenced until after the expiration of the charter granted to the V. V. & E. railway. (2) That the powers of the company have been delegated to an American corporation, viz., the Great Northern Railway company. (3) That the present work is not for the purpose of building the Coast to Kootenay railway, but from Cascade to Carson, as a part of the line designed to run from Republic to Marcus, a continuation of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, and instead of bringing the Republic camp ores to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, a smelter in Canada. It is intended to carry them through Canadian territory to the smelters of Northport and other United States points, and thereby frustrating the express intentions of the legislature in granting the V. V. & E. charter.

The injunction will come up for argument on May 6th, and in the meantime work must be stopped. It is only a few days since that the company recommenced work after a long wait pending another injunction, which they put a stop to by purchasing the land which they were enjoined from passing through. The present injunction was obtained by the attorney general of British Columbia and the Kettle River Railway company, which has recently opened their line between Republic and Grand Forks.

A vote of want of confidence in the Dunsmuir government, moved by the leader of the opposition, was voted down in the legislature today by a vote of 19 to 15, both sides having a member absent. A second motion of a similar tenor, based on the contract entered into between the government and the Canadian Northern railway, is being discussed tonight. It is likely that it will be defeated by an even larger majority, as two members of the opposition, Messrs. Helmcken and Hayward, are opposing it.

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor of the Miner:

Dear Sir—I have read with great interest the various accounts that have appeared in the several issues of your paper in regard to the death of my brother, the late "Father Pat." In the articles and letters published by you there has been no mention made of the great kindness and attention he received from the medical staff and other officials of the hospital department of the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, where he died. I would like his friends on your western side to know of the exceedingly kind manner in which he was treated in that institution. He had at his bedside all the comforts and the best advice that medical skill and science could produce, and they did all in their power to preserve the life in the poor man who was worn out by the toils and the hardships he endured in his devoted self-sacrifice for others.

Of all the wild yarns that have been circulated since his death, the most opprobrious was that which accused him of having changed his faith before he died; and in this connection I would ask you to let it be known that the authorities of the Hotel Dieu, of their own initiative, sent me an official contradiction of the false statement immediately after it appeared in the Montreal papers. Further, nothing could exceed the kindness and sympathy with which they have made known to me that sad details of my brother's last days on earth; and I send you this letter, sir, expressly to refute an imputation that I fear might be cast on them, and with a hope of doing justice where justice is due.

Thanking you in anticipation for inserting this, I am, sir, yours truly,

ARTHUR W. IRWIN.

Prospect, Newtown Mt. Kennedy, Ireland, March 21st, 1902.

FATHER PAT MEMORIAL

Contributions to the Fund Continue to Pour In.

- Velvet Mines—W. J. Lennan.—\$1.00.
Toronto—C. B. Murray.—\$1.00.
Kelowna—Archie McDonald.—\$1.00.
KIMBERLEY—Lestock Forbes, H. W. Drew.—\$2.00.
Nelson—A. E. Eskridge, M. McLaughlan.—\$2.00.
Grand Forks—S. R. Almond, J. A. Dinsmore (75 cents), A. C. Sutton (50 cents), P. T. McCallum, Geo. H. Hill (50 cents), M. E. Bentley, F. A. Sinclair, John Rogers, W. G. Ross, H. C. Harrington, H. G. Cayley, H. E. Woodland (50 cents), Donald McInnes, Neil McCallum, J. H. Hodson, G. A. MacLeod (50 cents), J. A. McCallum (50 cents), John McIntosh, M. Miller, J. McLaren (50 cents), M. E. Bentley, J. H. Dunlop, A. H. Watlin, R. J. Wasson, S. S. Carr, C. D. C. Rogers, G. C. McGregor (50 cents), Jas. Newby, Thos. Newby, John A. Cairns.—\$26.75.
Previously acknowledged, \$1116.20.
Total to date, \$1149.95.

THE

SUN

The Richest

One of the richest in the Slokan Cady. This \$40,000 for the still has enough many times as much as a forcing, and for production is erty is owned of Alamo, John other man from narian, April

WELLINGTON

W. G. Robb, ton mine at V this week. Hing well. Fo 15 1-2 tons t \$1592.37, being per cent lead was from a the lower lea two feet wide of permanence pended on the surface water short. The in the upper ment.—Kooten

THE

Chas. A. San company has to work the V will commence Ward Macdon received a cab 100 tons more from the Posur permanent con in zinc. Mr. S report in a Sat and father hav Northwest Mir rect. W. H. Sa ton to New D. M. or so on vances.—New

ELECTRICITY

The Byron W. don, this week for the privileg water from the The company powerful elect electricity for Sandon, Ne Silverton, Slo set the line, und making the White peo ling, and wher tion will mea and ought to New company.—New

RICH CLAIM

J. C. Hansen to look after creek. Early lers located a head of the cr menal assays set the line. Considerable time but no m tained. Mr. H cent gold exci come to be cr to be of gr are the origin placer gold th creek came. M claim to look will immedi Kootenalan, A

COOR

The Gold Bro It is too earl tainty in regar of the placers Cooper creek, of investigation ness of the d satisfactory. The av set the line. ter pan has be per for the fume and dar week, and ope the creek are Hansen of Sa in this city ha about to take of people goi day. A furthe spikes, iron, tonight's boat, gold, the resu seen in the w hardware stor the outlook is Kootenalan, A

FRAN

A Bright Outl Frank Forti have been op group of min near the head of Lardo rive year, were in supplies. The over the outl district. They their lower c important bea of the ore b showing some workings a sh or body, wh two and a clearly defin granite walls. per ton, wor of the four c

THE MINES OF THE PROVINCE

SUNSET OF CODY.

The Richest Mining Proposition in the Slovan.

One of the richest mining propositions in the Slovan today is the Sunset of Cody.

WELLINGTON LOOKING GOOD.

W. G. Robb, manager of the Wellington mine at Whitewater, was in town this week.

THE WAKEFIELD.

Chas. A. Sandiford states that a new company has been formed in England to work the Wakefield, and operations will commence in May.

RICH CLAIM ON COOPER CREEK.

J. C. Hansen came down from Sandon to look after his interests on Cooper creek.

COOPER CREEK.

The Gold Brought to Kaslo Is Very Coarse.

It is too early yet to speak with certainty in regard to the ultimate value of the placers lately discovered on Cooper creek.

FRANKLIN GROUP.

A Bright Outlook for the Lardo River Properties.

Frank Fortin and Frank Gay, who have been operating on the Cascade slope, group of mines on the Cascade slope.

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the lead was found very strong and well defined in the same formation. It is intended to prosecute work during the coming season with a good force of men.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

SANDON ORE SHIPMENTS.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

COOPER CREEK.

LARDEAU ORE SHIPMENTS.

FRANKLIN GROUP.

4,248 tons of ore having an average gross value per ton of \$143. We doubt if any other mining camp in the province can equal much less than this for value.

CARRIE NATION GROUP.

GRACE DORE NICKEL MINE.

AT THE WONDERFUL.

THE SILVERSMITH.

AT THE PAYNE MINE.

THE PAYNE MINE.

THE PAYNE MINE.

THE PAYNE MINE.

believe nothing of as great a magnitude has ever been undertaken of a similar character in the history of the camp.

MINES ABOUT YMR.

THE LEAD DELEGATION.

ANOTHER ASSASSIN.

ST PETERSBURG, April 15.—The Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguino, was shot at and fatally wounded at one o'clock this afternoon in the lobby of the ministerial offices by a man who held a pistol close to the minister's person.

THE PAYNE MINE.

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of drill has only been on the market a year, and they certainly have been successful.

MINING NOTES.

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THE WEEK'S TRADING

MARKET WAS QUIET UP TO YESTERDAY—PRICES REMAIN FIRM.

ACTIVITY IN WHITE BEAR YESTERDAY SENT SALES OVER 40,000 MARK.

After a week in which the stock market presented few if any features of interest, the closing day was remarkable, inasmuch as the sales on 'change were close to the record mark for the year.

AMERICAN BOY, CARIBOO, CENTRE STAR, CROW'S NEAR PASS COAL CO., GRANT, GRANBY CONSOLIDATED, IRON MOUNTAIN, LONE STAR, MORNING GLORY, MOUNTAIN LION, NORTH STAR, PAYNE, RAMBLER-CARIBOO (EX-DIV), REPUBLIC, SULLIVAN, TOM THUMB, WAR EAGLE CON., WHITE BEAR, WINNIPEG.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co Mining Brokers.

STOCKS

The Reddin-Jackson Co.

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

The B. C. Assay and Chemical Supply Company, Ltd.



Soft Harness EUREKA Harness Oil

OPENING OF HOT AIR LINE

First Railway Into Republic--Four Coaches Loaded.

Men from Rossland, Spokane, Nelson and Grand Forks.

(Special to the Miner.)

REPUBLIC, Wash., April 12.—The formal opening of the Kettle Valley line today passed off very successfully. There were 250 passengers on board the special train of four coaches, which left Grand Forks at 10:20 a. m. The trip only occupied three hours and a half. This is regarded as a good record, considering the newness of the road bed and a delay of nearly an hour near Ferguson. Large crowds assembled at Nelson, Wash., and Curlew, Wash., the excursionists receiving an enthusiastic reception. Many of the visitors enjoyed their first view of the Kettle Valley. The scenery is superb. The Grand Forks brass band accompanied the excursion. The guests of the railway company included prominent citizens of Spokane, Rossland, Nelson, B. C., and other cities. Grand Forks also sent a large contingent. The trip to Republic proved uneventful.

The record of construction is regarded as noteworthy, considering that the first sod was not turned until June 5th last and that the entire work was not under contract until August 1st. The latest international link, which will have a great economic effect on the development of the Boundary country and the Colville Indian reservation, situated in the State of Washington, is 42.55 miles long.

The necessity of establishing railway communication between Grand Forks and Republic had long been obvious, more especially since the failure of the various methods for treating the Republic ores at home by various adaptations of the cyanide process. The Republic and Mountain Lion mills have both been closed for nearly a year, while a third mill in its unfinished stages, stands as a monument to the folly of capitalists, who, regarding the opinion of experts, that by smelting alone could the ores of the camp yield the highest returns at the minimum of cost.

There was the further dictum of metallurgists, since confirmed by actual experiment, that ideal results could be obtained by blending the silicious ores of Republic with the sulphide ores of the Boundary. This process, they averred, would give mutually beneficial, the Boundary ores helping to flux the Republic ores, and the latter by their superior richness contributing to enrich the matte.

Hitherto the long and expensive wagon haul from Republic precluded the possibility of any but the highest grade ores Republic being treated at Grand Forks. Shipments, however, have been made from time to time, and only of picked ores averaging in some instances \$50.00 per ton. These values cannot be regarded as characteristic of Republic, which, broadly speaking, is a camp with millions of tons of low grade ore. Probably an average would be twelve dollars per ton. The Granby smelter at Grand Forks found this American ore so desirable that the project of a railway between the two points met with its hearty support; in fact the management at one time contemplated building a line, only abandoning the idea when a charter had been secured by other parties. The northern terminus is situated in the Ruckle Addition at Grand Forks, just south of the city limits. After crossing the C. P. R. track, the railway, following an air line, traverses the Kettle River valley south to the international boundary, less than four miles distant. Here it crosses the river, and passing through the village of Nelson, Wash., ascends the west bank of the river over nine miles to a point one and one half miles north of Curlew, Wash., and recrosses the Kettle river on a sixty-five foot Howe truss bridge.

Leaving the river at Curlew on its southeasterly descent from Canada, the line continues south through the wide and open valley of Curlew creek to the north end of Curlew lake. Thence following the north shore of that beautiful sheet of water, the road begins the nine mile ascent to a southwesterly direction to the summit, which is overcome through a natural pass. Two miles beyond, on the opposite slope the line taps the Tom Thumb mine before reaching the Mountain Line. Then the railway swings around the mountain from that point along Grande creek to the Morning Glory and Quip, before going north up Eureka creek and passing the San Poil, Bodie, Black Tail, Lone Pine, Silver Dollar, Knob Hill, and other well known properties.

The altitude of Republic is 1000 feet higher than Grand Forks. This elevation is overcome by a compensated minimum grade of one and one half per cent. Going north from Republic the ascending grade after the summit is passed amounts to only eight-tenths of one per cent. As the bulk of the traffic will flow in that direction the cost of operating trains on the descending grade should be moderate. From an engineering standpoint the route was admirably chosen, and great credit is due the chief engineer, John A. Manly. It is the most direct route that could be secured, and is characterized by the absence of steep grades or sharp curves; indeed, the only heavy work encountered along the

entire line was at Trout creek, near the summit, where considerable rock cutting was found to be necessary, and earth excavations, also on the north slope of the summit.

The Kettle river valley throughout the greater part of its length is practically a level plain. At Curlew, Wash., it meets the Curlew creek valley, but they are seemingly one, flanked on either side by grass covered hills or pine clad mountain peaks.

The only wooded portion of the route through the Kettle river valley extends for about eight miles south from the international line.

Midway in this forested reserve was obtained all the time that was required for bridges and culverts. Beyond Curlew and until the ascent from Curlew lake to the divide is begun, the line runs through the Curlew creek valley, which is a level plain.

The rapidity with which the construction work was pushed was due to Charles Ferguson, a veteran Spokane contractor, with an experience of over twenty years in building railways. Mr. Ferguson (Ferguson & Co.) was awarded the contract on August 1st last, and subsequently re-let considerable portions of it in small contracts, the largest not exceeding sections of four miles long. In this manner it was found that better and quicker results could be secured.

The dominating spirit of this enterprise is Tracy W. Holland, mayor of Grand Forks. Mr. Holland was the first to perceive the commercial possibilities of a railway between the American camp and the Canadian smelting center, and to its accomplishment he has devoted his time and energies with rare singleness of purpose for nearly two years.

To arrange the preliminaries was no easy task. In August, 1900, he obtained from the British Columbia legislature after a hard legislative fight, and by a majority of one vote, a charter authorizing the construction of a railway from Grand Forks to the international boundary. There was yet to be secured the authority for building the American section of the road, between the frontier and Republic. As the Colville Indian reservation is administered by the United States government, Mr. Holland found it necessary to pay half a dozen visits to Washington. On these missions he was accompanied by W. C. Morris, a bright young attorney of Republic. Mr. Morris now occupies the position of general counsel and assistant general manager.

Although the obstacles at Washington at first looked insuperable, they both resolutely stuck to the task. They had to overcome various objections, and provide guarantees that the existing rights of the Indians would be guarded, and that ample compensation for traveling Indian allotments would be paid. The seal of the interior and Indian departments for the security of its dusky wards could not have been more scrupulous.

One by one, objection after objection, was overcome, and finally the order authorizing the building of the railway was signed by R. A. Hitchcock, secretary of the interior. Every Indian claim for damages has been adjusted, and that, too, at the appraisalment of the officials of the United States government.

After the organization of the Republic and Grand Forks railway (now known as the Kettle Valley Lines), Mr. Holland became its general manager. The capital required for building the road was raised in the East, the president of the enterprise being J. E. Stratton, who holds the portfolio of provincial secretary in the Ontario cabinet.

Mr. Holland has resided in this province for five or six years. He is only thirty-three years old. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, and for a number of years was engaged in the banking business in Winnipeg. He removed to Vancouver as provincial manager of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company, and subsequently accepted the position as manager of the Grand Forks Townsite Company. Since locating in this city he has taken a deep interest in all matters affecting the interest of the city and the Boundary country generally. A few months ago he was elected mayor of Grand Forks by acclamation.

W. C. Morris, general counsel and assistant general manager, was born in Iowa, in 1870. He came further west at the age of thirteen, and subsequently worked his way through college, having completed his course at the University of the State of Washington. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and practiced his profession in Seattle before removing to Republic in 1898. Mr. Morris is regarded as one of the ablest attorneys in the west. He became associated with Mr. Holland in 1900.

The Kettle Valley Lines have entered into a contract with the mine owners of Republic for the transportation of ore to the Granby smelter in Grand Forks. According to contract, the freight and treatment rate must not exceed \$4.50 per ton. At the outset a tonnage of four hundred tons daily is expected. This amount can be easily absorbed here, as the local smelter has a daily capacity of 1500 tons, and two additional furnaces are to be installed at an early date; moreover, the ores of Republic, besides being smelted in the furnaces, can be utilized as converter linings.

Within a year the tonnage of Republic, it is believed, will reach 1000 tons daily, as the opening of the road is certain to have a stimulating effect upon development work; besides a large subsidiary tonnage has been guaranteed by various properties contiguous to the railway at several intermediate points, such as Nelson, Ladner, Mountain and Lambert Creek.

The road is splendidly equipped with rolling stock, including pressed steel ore cars and passenger coaches. An arrangement for an interchange of traffic at Grand Forks with the C. P. R. has been effected.

EDWARD H. PERKINS DEAD.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Edward H. Perkins, president of the Importers' & Traders' Bank and chairman of the clearing house committee, died today, aged 66 years.

THE GENELLE CASE

FULLER DETAILS AS TO THE FIRING OF THE TWO VESSELS.

POSSIBILITY THAT THE WATCHMAN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME.

From newspapers published at the coast fuller details have been obtained concerning the burning of the two vessels which led to the arrest of Joseph Genelle in this city a week ago. It seems that the steamer Mona, which was formerly owned by the late Samuel Contractor, with an experience of over twenty years in building railways. Mr. Ferguson (Ferguson & Co.) was awarded the contract on August 1st last, and subsequently re-let considerable portions of it in small contracts, the largest not exceeding sections of four miles long. In this manner it was found that better and quicker results could be secured.

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ROSSLANDERS WIN.

Result of the Shooting Contest Held at Trail.

A party of sharpshooters, members of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, journeyed down to Trail Saturday afternoon and entered into a friendly competition with a number of the best rifle shots in the smelter town. The honors of the shoot were carried off by the Rosslanders who scored 613 points against their adversaries 531. There were nine men on each side, and each man fired 7 shots at three ranges; 200, 500 and 600 yards. Captain Devitt, of Trail, gained the highest score, 79, while Private J. W. Spring, of Rossland, followed close behind with a score of 77 points. The record made, so far as the local team is concerned, follows:

- Lieutenant Hart-McHarg...61
Sergeant Townsend...67
Corporal Smith...67
Bugler Logan...69
Private Williams...71
Private Lawe...72
Private Dickson...73
Private Dockerill...66
Private Spring...77

The Rosslanders were charmed with the treatment they received at the hands of their brothers-in-arms of Trail and they have vowed that if fort on their part shall be wanting to reciprocate the courtesies extended to them. An elaborate repast, in which green onions appear to have occupied a prominent place, judging by the powerful odor Bugler Logan and some of his comrades brought to the city, was served at the Arlington hotel after the contest.

More or less speech-making was indulged in and the usual toasts were honored. Private Williams and Dockerill are said to have distinguished themselves greatly by reason of the graceful way they responded to the toast of "The Ladies."

It is probable that a series of shooting contests will take place in the near future between representative teams of the two cities.

Charles Robertson, who was employed by Vance, Shaglund & Co., the contractors who are sinking the shaft and running the drifts on the lowest level of the Le Roi mine, as engineer, was seriously injured in the mine Friday afternoon. He had intended leaving Rossland today, and had just completed his last shift when the accident occurred. It seems that he went down to one of the lower levels to bid good-bye to some of his friends, and after shaking hands with them jumped into the bucket, which contained some steel intended for the blacksmith shop. On the bucket being drawn up towards the surface some of the steel bars moved a little, and one projected in such a manner that in the ascent it came in violent contact with a wall plate, and struck Robertson a blow which broke his leg. Dr. Kemning believes that the injured man will be able to resume work within six weeks or so.

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THE FISHING CLUB

HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE STOCKING OF VIOLIN LAKE AND OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED.

The annual meeting of the Rossland Fishing club was held yesterday afternoon at the city solicitor's office, a large attendance being on hand. Several well known local piscators were present at the meeting, among them being Judge Schofield, Judge Boutbice, F. A. Huer, G. H. Winter, J. L. G. Abbott, Dr. Kerr and W. M. Cmlife. Everything went off swimmingly, there being little to discuss except the prospects of the season in the way of fishing sport for the Rossland anglers.

There was some talk about swapping fishing yarns and things of that character, but the club with one voice deny doing anything of the sort. What was discussed was the chances of interesting the Fish Commissioner in the stocking of Violin lake and other waters within a short distance of this city.

The secretary was instructed to write to the Fish Commissioner at Ottawa requesting that steps be taken to stock the lake with black bass. It is thought that there will be little or no trouble in getting their request acted upon. The secretary was also instructed to write to the C. P. R. and try and get a special rate to members of the club, to the fishing grounds at Slocan Junction. There was some discussion about building a fishing cabin on the lake shore, but the matter was laid over and the secretary given instructions to correspond with the Nelson Fishing Club in regard to erecting a joint cabin. It was thought that some such arrangement could be made with the Nelsonites with very little trouble.

The election of officers for the ensuing year passed off smoothly. It resulted in Judge Schofield being elected president; Judge Boutbice, vice-president; J. L. G. Abbott, secretary and treasurer, and F. A. Huer and William Cmlife as an executive committee to attend to the general management of the club.

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THE BOER LEADERS

SCHALKBURGER, BOTHA, MEYER, DELAREY, STEYN AND DE WET GO TO PRETORIA.

THEY ARRIVED THERE ON A SPECIAL TRAIN FROM KLERKSDORP.

PRETORIA, April 12.—Acting President Schalkburger, Generals Louis Botha, Lucas Meyer and Delarey, Mr. Steyn and General De Wet arrived here this morning on a special train from Klerksdorp.

The Transvaal and Orange Free States delegates journeyed on separate special trains, both of which were through the delegates traveling all night. The trains arrived close together. The two parties are now lodged together here, but are quartered in separate houses.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The many friends of Miss Kathleen Dennison will be sorry to learn that she is seriously ill with pneumonia. It is said that a consultation by the doctors will take place today if there is no improvement in her condition.

Mrs. Palmer, mother of Mr. Herbert Palmer of the Bank of Montreal, arrived in the city last week from Winnipeg. Mrs. Palmer will make an extended visit in Rossland.

Mrs. Frank Eller entertained a number of lady friends at an afternoon tea on Wednesday.

Mrs. Arthur S. Goodeve was the hostess at a duplicate whist party last Monday evening.

Mrs. Richard N. Bennett entertained friends at ping pong Wednesday and Thursday evenings last week.

Mrs. Robert A. Creech leaves today for an extended visit with her parents in Victoria.

Mr. Ouimette and family after an absence of almost a year are expected to return shortly to the city. They will reside in their old home on Earl street.

Mr. and Mrs. La Duke, Mr. Eugene Croteau and Mr. Deschamps have decided to take up their residence in the city and have rented a comfortable house near Cook avenue school.

A dance was held last night at the Le Roi hotel for the purpose of testing the stability and smoothness of the new floor which has just been placed in the dining room of that hotel. Mr. Tonkin acted as host, and he was ably assisted in the performance of his duties by the lady members of his family. The dance was well attended and was thoroughly enjoyed by all the participants.

CORONATION SEATS.

Prices Have Risen by Leaps and Bounds—Lively Gamble.

LONDON, April 12.—Thanks, chiefly to the arrival of a number of Americans, the prices of seats for the coronation rose by leaps and bounds this week until today, there is a lively gamble going on. The extent of this can be gathered from the fact that two Americans early in the week paid £200 for three small windows on the Strand and resold them yesterday for £400. In Piccadilly three bay windows have gone to an American purchaser for \$50 guineas each. For a corner bay window in the same locality £100 was asked. These prices are so excessive that there is bound to be a slump later. But while the boom lasts speculators are reaping a rich harvest. Across the river in the borough from which just as good a view can be secured windows can scarcely be let at all.

PENSION FOR MRS. MCKINLEY.

Five Thousand a Year to Go to the Bereaved Widow.

LEADERS

BOTHA, MEYER, EYN AND DE PRETORIA.

THERE ON A RAIN FROM ESBORP.

12—Acting President, Generals Louis and Delarey, Mr. De Wet arrived on a special train

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NEWS AND COMMENT

to the Mines) April 11.—Biddy manager of many has been sent to have been party par-ven months and is Bishop's many friends him a monster bene-lics' pavilion on the the champions at

at, including Jeffries, the prominent sport-ity, including Harry gne, Young Mitchell, Levison, Alex Greg-Grath, have charge pop's friends through- sending in subscrip- added to the fund.

al think that pugil- and the greater the greater their ten- at which is evil. Tom is a model. Thomas New York police court answer to a charge of ily house. This is

on the Bowersy after in a Bowersy dive; Tivoli; never was in ge garden; never met fame; never was in a drank; never knew ay of 'em."

nt District Attorney not cross-examine. "I ange!" he said.

He finally held Sharkey Bernard Reich, who er cafe in Chambers is arrested with him n for trial. Lawrence of Sharkey's place, amination on April 22.

to the Miner.) April 11.—The Trail received a challenge football association to come at the Kaslo cele-4. The club will short- and endeavor to ar-

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LIVAN Machinery Co

CESSORS TO LOCK MFG. CO.

ond Drills Drills compressors, Etc.

UFF, Agent LAND, B. C.

IONAL CARDS

ART-McHARG AND SOLICITORS, al Chambers, Rossland

LT AND SOLICITOR, NG, ROSSLAND, B. C.

Q. C. C. R. Hamilton & Hamilton Solicitors, Notaries. The Bank of Montreal.

SLER & Co. MINING BROKERS DE STREET EAST. TORONTO.

ndard Stock and Mining onto Board of Trade. mbia and Washington a specialty. 's, Moreing and Neal. TE OR WIRE.

RIOTS IN BRUSSELS

Socialists Continue Their Boisterous Proceedings--Arrests.

It is Thought Authorities Are Masters of Situation.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies today was characterized by violent scenes. The premier, Count De Naeyer, referring to the deplorable events of yesterday, said: "The appeal of socialists to the population proves that it is their avowed plan to continue the struggle, even after parliament has pronounced on the revision bill. Their aim is the dethronement of power and the triumph of revolution. The government is resolved that the debate on the revision bill shall occur in spite of assertions of the Moniteur Socialiste to the contrary."

At this point of the premier's speech violent altercations, which nearly led to blows, arose among the deputies of the opposing parties. Liberals and Socialists engaged in a sharp discussion concerning the agreement concluded between them for the defence of universal suffrage, and M. De Blon, a Socialist, shouted: "We are betrayed."

After the chamber was closed members of left party and Socialists proceeded to the Maison du Peuple with the intention of persuading the people to cease their demonstrations until next week. The Maison was surrounded by the civic guard, but a meeting was permitted to be held inside. M. Vandervelder and the other speakers at the meeting advocated that the people remain calm and have confidence in the general strike next week if the government used force. As the persons who attended the meeting were dispersing, this, in spite of the precaution of permitting only a few of them to leave at one time, conflicts with the police occurred. Mounted gendarmes cleared the streets and many of the demonstrators fired their revolvers. During the course of the evening there were several outbreaks in the city. The police charged the rioters and about twenty persons were wounded and many others were arrested. All those arrested were armed with revolvers.

Demonstrations and encounters occurred at Liege, Ghent and elsewhere, the most serious being at Houdeingogries, in the coal district. During the collision between the police and strikers at that place the latter used bricksbats and firearms. The police fired upon the rioters, killing a coal miner and a young girl. Fifteen persons were wounded, including two policemen. Mounted infantry finally dispersed the mob.

Troops were being moved to the various provincial points where there are disorders. The debate on the estimates has been fixed in the chamber next Saturday. The Socialists seem to fear the government will rush the budget and prorogue the chamber before next Tuesday, the day fixed for the discussion of universal suffrage.

The civic guard is again under arms tonight and all the police posts have been doubled. BRUSSELS, April 12.—There have been no further disturbances of any kind. The majority of the civic guards who were uniformed like the soldiers and armed with rifles and bayonets, were withdrawn at one o'clock this morning.

General business in the city has been practically undisturbed by the disorder, which is almost wholly confined to the district around the Maison du Peuple. Elsewhere the streets and boulevards have their customary appearance. People are on the streets and the cafes and restaurants are busy.

So far as Brussels is concerned, it is felt that the authorities are quite masters of the situation, but should a general strike be declared and be generally followed, which is considered doubtful, a dangerous situation might arise, as the troops would be needed everywhere and could not be massed at any particular point. It developed this morning that at a cabinet council held yesterday, at which King Leopold presided, it was decided that the discussion of the suffrage question should be fixed for next Wednesday. The king appeared to favor a conciliatory attitude, but the government will oppose the introduction of universal suffrage.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP LINE. A Dividend of Four Per Cent. Was Adopted Yesterday.

LONDON, April 10.—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Cunard Steamship line yesterday a shareholder declared that after years of mismanagement the public despaired of the company, and another shareholder urged the directors to consider, in view of the steamship amalgamations now occurring, and bid for the shares at Par.

Sir William Forwood, the director of the Cunard Steamship company, declared that the shares were worth much more than par, and said that no other British steamship company stood in a sounder financial position. After much discussion the report declaring a four per cent. dividend was adopted.

HOW PANAMA WAS SAVED.

The French Man-of-War Prepared for Action.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 9.—Panama was saved from bombardment on the night of March 14th by the French cruiser Protet. News to this effect was brought here yesterday by the British steamer Colombia, which was at Panama two days after the incident. Flushed with their victory over the Lautro and other government vessels on the morning of January 20th, the insurgent steamer Padilla and two small consorts had been preparing at a port of Colombia south of the isthmus to bombard and take Panama. The cruiser Philadelphia, having withdrawn her shore battalion and moved southward, the way seemed clear for the rebels, but they failed to take cognizance of the French cruiser. Word was sent to the Protet that the insurgents contemplated a bombardment of the city, and her commander promptly caused word to be sent to the rebel leader that if such an attempt was made during his stay in the port the Protet would sink the Padilla and all other insurgent vessels that could be found. The rebel commander paid little attention to the threat, and in the darkness of the night of March 14th the Padilla and her consorts steamed up for the south, heading in for Panama with decks cleared for action. The Padilla was ready to open fire when the Protet's searchlight found her. The Protet prepared for action, and when the insurgents saw that the Frenchman was in earnest they turned and sailed out to sea without firing a shot.

CALLED HIM PET NAMES.

Commander Beehler on Familiar Terms With Emperor William.

BERLIN, April 9.—Commander Wm. H. Beehler, the United States attaché here, and Mrs. Beehler, went to Dresden yesterday. Thence the commander will pay a farewell visit to Vienna and Rome, to which cities he is also accredited as naval attaché, and will return to Berlin for his formal leave-taking.

His term was up April 1st and he applied for six months' extension, but no reply has yet been received from Washington and his recall is expected. Commander Beehler, during the past two years, has breakfasted, lunched and dined with Emperor William twenty-seven times, and has had forty-six audiences with his majesty, almost all at the emperor's initiative, who has shown an extraordinary liking for the attaché.

Emperor William on several occasions, like the Kiel regatta, and at smoking parties put his arm on Commander Beehler's shoulder and called him "Bill."

ALIENS PROHIBITED.

Hereafter They Cannot Vote at Municipal Elections.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 9.—A bill was passed by the provincial legislature this afternoon prohibiting aliens from voting at municipal elections. Heretofore in the province aliens owning real estate have been permitted to vote at all municipal elections, and in some cases their vote had quite a bearing on the result, there being many holders of real estate who have not been naturalized.

The citizens tonight decided that they would celebrate Victoria Day, May 24th, as usual. It was proposed that the celebration should be held on coronation day, but this was left to the government to observe.

The redistribution bill, increasing the number of members in the legislature to 42, was passed by the legislature tonight.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

Archdeacon of York Elected Bishop of Diocese of Keewatin.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 9.—At a meeting of the House of Bishops, held at the Bishops Court today, the venerable Archdeacon of York, Joseph Lofthouse, was unanimously elected bishop of the Anglican diocese of Keewatin.

This diocese was formerly included in that of Rupert's Land, but the requirements of this territory has increased rapidly in the past few years. It is announced here that the contract for building the new wheat elevator of 3,000,000 capacity for the C. P. R. at Fort William has been awarded to C. H. Hargill of Minneapolis. The elevator will be of concrete and the contract must be completed for this year's crop.

SOCIALISTS OF BRUSSELS.

Smash Windows of Churches and Fire Revolvers.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—Midnight—At the Socialist meeting held in front of the Mansion du Peuple this evening the Socialist deputies Defnet and Delbaste advised the workmen present to be prepared for a general strike next Tuesday. After the meeting they paraded the streets of the city, smashing the windows of churches and cafes, firing revolvers and singing revolutionary songs. There were several collisions with the police and civic guards who were forced to use their bayonets on the rioters. Several of the latter were injured and others were arrested, but on the whole the riot today was milder than those of yesterday. Every window in the residence of Senator Count De Merode has been smashed. Rioting has also occurred at Ghent and Liege, where meetings in favor of a general strike have been held.

LONDON, April 11.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail says in a dispatch that the Reservists were called out in consequence of riots arrived here yesterday, singing revolutionary airs. At the station they were met by the Socialists, who distributed red leaflets to them, in which it was said that the Socialist workmen were confident that the militia would not fire on Socialists if they were commanded to do so.

CURTIS THUMPS HIS DESK.

Walkem Sent For the Deputy Sheriff to Remove Curtis.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 9.—The commission becomes noisier as it progresses. Curtis, in disputing with the commissioner this morning, thumped his desk, and Walkem sent for the deputy sheriff to remove Curtis. The latter said he would not take back a word, but apologized for thumping his desk. The judge said he thereby saved his neck. Both Curtis and Dunsmuir got excited, snaking their fists at one another. Curtis refused to show that the B. & N. was losing from \$14,000 to \$20,000 a year, and only showed a profit in 1899, when the balance in favor of the revenue account was \$399,000. Dunsmuir said he had put up \$650,000 in the last few years to meet losses. Dunsmuir said the Wellington collector never paid a dividend. The collector would likely benefit by the construction of the Canada Northern.

Going down stairs after the inquiry Dunsmuir said he would have to hit Curtis in the face, for he couldn't help it.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

Drove a Nail Through His Head—Happened in Oklahoma.

WELLINGTON, Kas., April 9.—In Grant county, Oklahoma, Mrs. Beagle, a Bohemian, is reported to have killed her husband by driving a nail into his head. People, a farmer, went home drunk, beat his wife, and after ordering her to get supper went to sleep, with his head leaning against a pine table. When supper was ready the woman tried to awaken him, but failed. Fearing he would beat her again, she drove a nail through from the other side of the partition into the man's head, killing him. She made no attempt to escape.

OIL WELLS SOLD.

English Syndicate the Purchaser—Will Buy Others.

PETROLEA, April 9.—J. D. and R. D. Noble of this place have sold their oil wells to an English syndicate, known as the Canadian Oil Fields Syndicate, Limited. The company will purchase a large number of wells and do considerable drilling.

MINES SHUT DOWN.

Those at Sudbury Are Closed—1200 Men Thrown Out.

TORONTO, April 9.—The Canadian Copper company's mines at Sudbury have been closed down, throwing 1200 men out of employment. The shut-down is indefinite.

MORE SETTLERS.

They Number 250, With 16 Carloads of Effects.

TORONTO, April 9.—Two hundred and fifty settlers, with sixteen carloads of effects, left Toronto for Manitoba and the Northwest. The settlers, who were of a good class, were drawn from the Toronto district.

NEWS FROM MANILA.

Editors in Hot Water—Eber C. Smith Is There, You Know.

MANILA, April 10.—Excitement prevails here on account of the arrest of the editor and proprietor of the Freedom, a local publication, who is charged with seditious in publishing recently an article from an American periodical in which the editor of Freedom agreed and added remarks of his own, censuring the United States commission's rule, and saying that when it started in July last every paper in the city upheld it, since which time they had all dropped by the wayside, as they would not support arbitrary government, especially when evidences of carpet-bagging and rumors of graft were too thick to be pleasant.

The main charges were that in many cases the Filipino office-holders are rascals, and that the commission has exalted to the highest positions Filipinos who are notoriously corrupt. The editors of the Volcan have also been arrested on a suit of the government for demanding the removal of a judge who recently tried Senor Valdez, the editor of a local Spanish paper, who was fined 4000 pesos for libeling members of the commission, and who is now trying the editor of Freedom under the seditious law.

CHARLES YERKES.

New Company to Carry Out Yerkes' Electric Concessions.

LONDON, April 10.—This, said Charles Yerkes to a representative of the Associated Press today, is a grand finish of six months' work. Mr. Yerkes referred to the arrangements completed by which Speyer Brothers of London and Speyer & Co. of New York, and the Old Colony Trust company of Boston form a new company with £5,000,000 capital, for the purpose of carrying out Mr. Yerkes' electric underground concessions in London. The Associated Press learns that the new underground Electric Railway company, as it is called, will increase its capital to £15,000,000. Mr. Yerkes will be chairman, but the Speyers and the Old Colony Trust company will have a controlling interest. They will name the directors, who will be all English except Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Abbott of the Old Colony Trust company. The capital will be privately subscribed in London and New York.

PRICE OF MEAT HIGH.

Due to Prohibition of Canadian and Argentine Cattle.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The rise in the price of meat here is attributed more to the prohibition of Canadian and Argentine cattle than to the importations of the American beef combination. During the first quarter of this year more than 8000 fewer cattle were imported through Liverpool than during the corresponding period of 1901, and the South American dead meat trade has failed to compensate for this shortage.

KRITZINGER ACQUITTED.

Charges Against Him Dismissed—No Evidence to Sustain Them.

GRAFFERIN, Cape Colony, April 9.—The trial of Commandant Kritzinger of the Boer army by a British court martial on the charge of having committed four murders, besides others, whose execution was pronounced from South Africa, March 8th, lasted two days. No evidence was obtained to connect the prisoner with the shooting of natives, and one scout, who had been captured by Kritzinger, testified that he was well treated and that a South African dead meat dealer had disappeared.

DARK FOR THE BOERS.

The Bulk Afraid of Banishment, Otherwise Would Surrender.

PRETORIA, April 9.—The British authorities are making preparations for a great series of "drives" for the removal of reinforcements. The general outlook for the Boers is said to be most disheartening. It is thought here that the bulk of the Boers are only awaiting a promise that they will not be banished to come in and surrender.

DR. TALMAGE.

Patient Unconscious and His Condition Is Very Grave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The prevailing symptoms in Dr. Talmage's case have been aggravated by congestion of the brain. A consultation of physicians today determined that he now exists. The patient has been unconscious most of the day and his present condition is very grave.

THE MANLY RANCH.

It Passes Into the Hands of the Great Northern Railway.

(Special to the Miner.) GRAND FORKS, B. C., April 10.—As a result of a deal, which was closed here today, the injunction proceedings instituted in the supreme court to restrain the Great Northern railway from crossing the ranch of John A. Manly, five miles below this city, have been dropped. The land in question is vested in the Yale Hotel company, whose directors adopted a resolution agreeing to dispose of the tract, comprising one thousand acres, the purchaser being the railway company, and the compensation \$50,000. After the papers had been signed by the contracting parties the purchase money was deposited in the Eastern Townships bank here to the credit of the vendor. All obstacles to the immediate extension of the road into Republic have now been removed. Two weeks will probably be occupied in excavating a cut on the Manly property. The settlement just effected dispenses of one of the knottiest problems ever encountered by J. J. Hill. After the Yale Hotel company had obtained an interim injunction, restraining the railway from crossing the petitioners' lands, counsel for the Great Northern appealed to the full court on a technicality and on which they were not sustained, the court ordering the case back to the trial judge for hearing on the merits. Injunction was pending when the settlement above outlined was reached. Meantime the Grand Forks Board of Trade, having taken up the matter and having adopted resolutions, Charles Cumings, chairman of the railway committee of the board, proceeded to St. Paul. As a result of his interviews with President Hill several weeks ago, Mr. Cumings returned to Grand Forks with authority to negotiate a settlement. The papers were signed in his presence this afternoon. Speculation already is ripe respecting the use Mr. Hill will make of the ranch.

NEWS FROM TRAIL.

Ferry Company Has Decided Not to Use Old Boat.

TRAIL, B. C., April 10.—The Trail Ferry Company has decided not to utilize the old ferry boat, but has let a contract for a new one. The work is being done by J. W. McAllister, an experienced boat builder, who is under contract to have it completed in three weeks. The Vernon & Nelson Telephone company intend to improve the local service by installing a metallic system, in place of the present one. The change is contemplated some time next month. G. C. Hodge, of Nelson, district manager, and E. M. Quirk, of Rossland, local managers, were in the city this week looking over the situation.

DUNSMUIR GOVERNMENT.

Want of Confidence Voted Down—18 to 16.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 10.—The vote of want of confidence in the Dunsmuir government was voted down this afternoon on a vote of 18 to 16. The two government supporters were absent. Habeas corpus proceedings have been instituted to obtain the release of Joseph Gendle, arrested on a telephone call from Dawson charging him with procuring the burning of the river steamers Glenora and Mona. The new river steamer for the Hudson Bay company for service on the Stikine river was launched today.

VICTORIA NEWS.

Concert for Wives of Men Lost on Condon Netted \$600.

(Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., April 10.—The vote of censure on the government failed to hold a seat in North Victoria, was defeated by 18 to 16, Kidd and Oliver not voting.

THE TRAIL SMELTER.

No Negotiations Whatever for Purchase of Smelter Plant.

TRAIL, B. C., April 10.—Many rumors have been current lately in connection with the Trail smelter. Concerning the Trail Creek News has made most careful inquiry, as a result of which we are justified in stating positively that there have been no negotiations whatever for the purchase of the smelter by the War Eagle or any other company, and no changes in the management of staff are contemplated. Improvements have been constantly in progress, and full operations are dependent only on regular shipments of ore.

SHE KNEW GOETHE.

Mrs. Kasten, Aged 89, Died in Berlin Yesterday.

BERLIN, April 10.—Mrs. Kasten, who knew the German poet Goethe, died yesterday evening at the age of 89. When Mrs. Kasten was a girl in her mother, to carry flowers to Goethe upon the anniversaries of his birthday. She remembered the handsome and kind old man as he thanked the children and treated them to cakes and wine. Goethe died in 1832.

WILLIAM CRAIG DROWNED.

DUNCHURCH, Ont., April 10.—William Craig, mill owner, was drowned today while looking after a boom of logs in White Stone lake. He leaves a widow and 10 children.

A plain question: Do you really get the only Painkiller—Ferry Davis—killed when you ask for it? Better be sure than sorry. It has not, in 60 years, failed to stop looseness and pain in the bowels.

THEIR LAST TRIBUTE

CECIL RHODES' MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON—KING EDWARD REPRESENTED.

A LARGE GATHERING OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN VARIOUS CALLINGS.

LONDON, April 10.—At Cecil Rhodes' memorial service today King Edward was represented by General Godfrey Clerk, his majesty's groom in waiting, and Sir Wynn-Carrington represented the Prince of Wales. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador; J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, the Duke of Abercorn, chairman of the British Chartered South African company, Earl Gray, a director of the British South African company, Lord Knutsford, a former secretary of state for the colonies, Lord Roberts, the Duke of Fife, Lord Tweedmouth, William St. John Broderick, the secretaries of state for war, Robert Asquith, formerly home secretary, Lord James, at one time attorney-general, A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, Lord Halsbury, the lord high chancellor, and members of the cabinet and the nobility, Lady Sarah Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Stead, General Booth, of the Salvation army, the vice-chancellor of Oxford and the dean of Oriel college, representing the university and the lord mayor, the sheriffs of London, the corporation of London and all colonial agents in general paid their last tribute to the dead.

BURIAL AT BULUWAYO.

BULUWAYO, Matabeland, April 10.—Today, amid an immense throng of soldiers, civilians and natives, the body of Cecil Rhodes was committed to its rock tomb in the Matappo Hills. His coffin was shrouded in a Union Jack and the wreath sent by Queen Alexandra was laid upon it as it was lowered into the grave. The funeral party started from Fuller's hotel early in the morning. The procession was five miles long as it wound through the hills and gorges. Every sort of conveyance was made use of. Some were on foot. When the procession was a mile from the grave everybody dismounted and concluded the journey on foot. Twelve oxen hauled the coffin to the almost inaccessible summit of the kopje, where the chiefs Shombli, Faku and Umgula and 2000 natives had assembled to witness the Christian burial rites, which they afterwards supplemented in their own fashion by the sacrifice of 15 oxen to the shade of the great dead chief.

Thousands of persons congregated around the wind-swept hill. The grave was encircled by six boulders. The interment was extremely impressive. The dead march echoed through the hills and the natives stood like statues. Tears were in the eyes of many on-lookers. The Bishop of Mashonaland, who conducted the burial service, said: "I consecrate this place forever, for here he thought, lived and died for the empire."

When the coffin was lowered into the tomb, chiseled in the solid rock, all those present sang "Old Hundred" and "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er." The remainder of the funeral service was chanted and the band played the "Dead March in Saul."

The tomb was covered with wreaths. At the close of the ceremony those present slowly inspected the spot where Mr. Rhodes lies buried and threw flowers upon his grave.

TO COMPETE AT KIEL.

American Yacht Will Be Sent Abroad in a Steamer.

NEW YORK, April 10.—There has been one prompt response from a New York yacht club member to the invitation of German yachting authorities to send boats to Kiel and race them there during the coming regatta. This member has purchased the well known Herschhoff 36-footer Oiseau and will send it across the ocean on a steamer within a fortnight. The Oiseau was built in 1899 for J. Rogers Maxwell, and won many victories. Slight alterations are being made in her hull plan, that she may not suffer any extreme penalties under the German rule, but these changes will soon be completed.

BORDERING ON MUTINY.

Militia Are Marching Through the Streets Singing the "Marseillaise."

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Brussels says the troops called out in connection with the riots are in a state bordering on mutiny. Many of the militia responded to the call to the colors, but are marching through the streets singing the "Marseillaise." Great excitement prevails in the industrial districts. Several militiamen who have been arrested for insubordination and the regulars are confined in their barracks. Ball cartridges have been issued to the troops.

ANOTHER TOUGH GANG.

Five of the Sheriff's Party Killed—Two Wounded.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 10.—A telephone message from Jonesboro, Tenn., says that in an attempt today to arrest Jim Wright, wanted in Hancock county on the charge of murder in Scott county, Pa., five of the sheriff's posse were killed and two were wounded by Wright's party. Wright was wounded and captured. All of his adherents got away.

Labor and Business Outlook

The most unusual incident of the daily news at any time between the middle of 1900 and the beginning of 1902 was the mention by mail and telegraph of the voluntary advancing of wages by firms and corporations engaged in manufacturing. Since the beginning of the present year these announcements, while less frequent than formerly, are not so unusual as to attract attention or excite surprise. That labor has shared fairly and equably in the present general prosperity is shown by the fact that the present level of wages averages higher than at any time in the history of the country. It begins to be observable, however, that while we hear from time to time of advances of 5 to 10 per cent. in wages, such advances are less spontaneous than former, and are the outward expression of an increasing friction between employer and the trade unions. In a number of instances demands for higher wages or shorter hours, or both, not warranted by the profits of manufacturing even under the present favorable conditions, are being pressed by the unions and resisted by employers, who realize that any increase in labor costs over present standards would be a heavier handicap than their business would carry. In some instances these demands have been held in abeyance, strikes to enforce them being menaced but not yet declared. In other strikes they have been in progress. With well filled treasuries and summer at hand the unions feel strong and combative, and there is reason to believe that most of the recent labor troubles have represented less the dissatisfaction of the wage earners with present conditions than the fear of the union leaders that satisfaction among the membership is subversive of the influence of those who live by organizing trouble. These familiar facts suggest some general reflections of equal interest to wage earners and employers.

Those old enough in years and business experience to remember the beginning, development and ending of the periods of general business activity and national prosperity since, say, 1860, will find in the increasing resistance to the progressive demands of the labor unions the most ominous sign yet discovered that the conditions are beginning to be operative which are distinctly unfavorable to a confident prognosis of the business outlook. It is true that nothing has thus far happened which constitutes a specific menace of imminent reaction, but many influences are shaping which are capable of producing this result, and that labor is getting ready to go all in its power to check industrial and commercial development and block the wheels of progress is the conviction of most of those who are willing to look the facts squarely in the face. The idea seems to have taken possession of the representative men of the trade unions that so eager are employers in all lines to avoid any interruption of their profitable activity that they will agree to any demands when the alternative is a strike. Perhaps this view is to a great extent correct; if so, the danger is emphasized that the demands will be gradually pushed to a point where the alternative of the strike is preferable to the consequences of concession, and when this condition is reached it will require no prophetic foresight to predict the rapidity of the decline from activity and prosperity to dullness and depression. The first evidence of the collapse of business "boom" for a long period as the memory of living men will carry has been found in the increasing friction between wage earners and employers and the growing disposition of the unions to apply an increasing pressure of coercion to attain impossible advantages.

Why this should be so is not difficult of comprehension. When business is obviously depressed and employment relatively scarce in proportion to the number of those seeking it the attitude of organized labor is that of resistance to whatever conditions are in the air, the cheapening of production, circumstances stronger than human will gradually and inevitably force such adjustments in the relation of cost to selling prices that manufacturing can go on. At such times wages reach a relatively low average level. Such strikes as occur under these conditions are ill advised and foredoomed to failure, and the longer depression lasts the more quiet the trade unions become. The man who can get a job and hold it is generally content to let well enough alone, and neither his own resources nor those of his union will permit him to maintain such a quarrel with his daily bread that he is likely to lose it. When a favorable reaction sets in the employer, less probably from impulses of abstract generosity and pure altruism than from considerations of sound business judgment, looks over his pay rolls and considers where he can make advances which will anticipate the proper and reasonable demands of his men for such betterment of their condition as will give them the share of the general benefit which belongs to them, and perhaps a little more. The result is that wages are advanced, tentatively at first, and then along the line, as fast and as far as the conditions permit. It is perfectly true that in such circumstances, with orders piling up and the outlook favorable for continued activity and profit, the manufacturer has a tangible reason for wishing to make his labor contented and satisfied. A strike would be very costly and extremely inconvenient. He does all he can in reason to avoid any pretext for it, and usually feels that he has an obligation to those who work for him which requires that he should be just at all times and liberal when he can be. For the moment labor is satisfied. Wages are advancing, employment abundant for all who can render useful services and the immediate outlook full of promise. This goes along for a few months when the stormy petrel begins to make their appearance. To the unwilling concessions of employers are superadded the insistent and often unreasonable demands of the unions, ex-

pressing neither the real desire nor the actual needs of labor, but rather voicing the discontent which prosperity tends to foster even more than depression.

Labor is not wise in noting the signs of the times, and it has a short memory. Hence we find it the rule that when the industries are in position to be most seriously and lastingly injured by the pressing of unreasonable demands, the unions, plithoric of purse and strong in membership, find themselves in a position to make the maximum of trouble for all who have dealings with them and develop the disposition to exercise this power to their own undoing. The disposition to do this exists at the moment, and but for the fact that the great economic changes of the past three years have restricted the sphere of dangerous activity of the professional trouble makers, it might be confidently predicted that the national prosperity would terminate when the impetus of the moment was exhausted. Fortunately for all in interest, the great industrial consolidations have placed several of the more important manufacturing industries beyond the reach of union control, made the competent and industrious workmen employed by them less dependent than ever before upon an organization for protection, and placed the employer practically beyond the reach of the harassing and destructive competition which forced him to curtail his manufacturing costs whenever his territory was invaded or his trade threatened. The hold of the professional organizer upon the workman in the industries which have crystallized into a few strong and harmonious mergers is steadily growing weaker. Not only is the wage earner without grievances to warrant him in rebelling, but the threat of the strike is no longer alarming to those against whom it is directed. To make a strike successful demands able leadership and vastly greater resources than the union can command. Hence we find the storm centres of the labor agitation gradually narrowed to the trades in which consolidations are impossible, and in which the man is a larger factor in the equation than the machine. These are the consuming industries, and it needs no argument to show that when through causes which affect them unfavorably the consumption of the crude products of the great consolidations is checked the wheels will turn more slowly and general prosperity will suffer decline.

To what extent the conservative and destructive forces now at work will neutralize one another and produce a condition of measurably stable equilibrium cannot be definitely determined at the moment. There is reason to believe, however, that the extension of the principle of union among employers will oppose to the influences set in motion by the professional labor agitators a new and formidable obstacle to the carrying out of their plans for wrecking the industrial prosperity of the country. The most significant fact in this connection is the change in the views of labor as to the effect of industrial consolidations upon the interests of the wage earner. The Labor Commissioner of Minnesota lately sent out to representative wage earners in the several trades personally addressed letters asking for their views as to the effect on labor of the great mergers and consolidations of competing industrial plants. The consensus of opinion thus called out is to the effect that they are of immediate and permanent benefit to the wage earner, since they increase the demand for labor, steady wages at a high average level by eliminating the causes which had previously caused them to fluctuate through a wide range, and afford the skillful and industrious mechanic substantial protection against ill advised and misdirected efforts to involve him in disputes which are without adequate basis in real grievances. Dealing with strong and responsible boards of directors to study all questions from a national rather than local viewpoint, and who are both able and willing to carry out any agreements with labor into which they may enter, the unions find it easier than formerly to secure satisfactory schedules and rules, and have less need of recourse to the alternative of the strike to accomplish all that is practicable of attainment. This is encouraging. It shows that labor is getting in touch with the advanced thought of time, and that it is beginning to recognize substantial advantages in what at first it distrusted and viewed with suspicion. It now seems to be seen to what extent the influence of the great mergers will be felt in the trades which do not admit or organization. The questions this suggests can be answered better half a year hence than is possible at the moment.—The Iron Age.

RICHARD BIRKS, AGED 96.
The Oldest Active Business Man in the Dominion.
MONTREAL, Que., April 14.—Richard Birks, probably the oldest active business man in the Dominion, died today, aged 96. He had been in the retail drug business in Montreal for fifty-six years.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN.
James Crawford Is Dead—Was in Front at Fenian Troubles.
LONDON, Ont., April 14.—James Crawford, ex-sergeant of London police, is dead of convulsions. He was a Crimean veteran and was in the front during the Fenian troubles of 1866.

BOTH VERY TIRED.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—Billy Ryan of Syracuse, N. Y., and Billy Maynard of New York fought one of the fastest six-round fights seen in this city for a long time at the Washington Sporting Club tonight. Both were very tired. The honors were even.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSED

Statement Put Forth by Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Nationalists Received Preference of Chancellor Ironically.

LONDON, April 14.—A statement showing the revenue and expenditure presented in the house of commons today by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at the opening budget announcement showed a total ordinary expenditure for 1902-3, estimated at £128,150,000, with war charges amounting to £45,450,000, making a grand total of £173,600,000, which is £13,983,000 below the total of 1901-2.

LONDON, April 14.—One of the first results of the budget announced was that considerable sums of money changed hands at Lloyds, where for weeks past risks have been accepted against the various commodities upon which it seemed likely that the chancellor of the exchequer might impose a tax. The premiums demanded on sugar, grain and income risks were 50 guineas per cent. each and many policies were written. On the other hand big chances were taken. Timber paid a premium of 40 guineas per cent. Each. None of the last mentioned commodities came under the announced taxation.

LONDON, April 14.—Not for many years has Great Britain's fiscal program been awaited with such interest as that of this year and there is no doubt that all the proposals contained in it will be adopted. It is equally certain that none of these proposals will meet with the unanimous approval of either side of the house.

More important, perhaps, than the curious forms of new taxation is the general scheme made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, that the government had acceded to the Boer demand concerning the restocking.

LONDON, April 14.—The cost of the war for three years was £165,031,000, but in addition to the hope of repayment from the wealth of the Transvaal there was their share of the Chinese indemnity, which was a very valuable asset and would probably be devoted to a reduction of the war debt.

The Nationalist members received the reference of the chancellor ironically.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.
After touching on various details, the chancellor turned to the prospects of the future. He estimated the expenditure for the coming year at £174,600,000. The revenue of the year, including taxation was £147,785,000, leaving a deficit of £26,815,000. This would be increased by £18,500,000 by gratuity to the troops and bringing the soldiers home, the maintenance of the African constabulary and the cost of the International sugar convention, etc., making a gross deficit of upwards of £45,000,000.

War was a costly thing to wage and a costly thing to terminate. After the war was over there would be the great expenses of relief and settlement of the colonies and the restocking of the farms. The government had decided that peace was made, parliament would be generous and loan money for restocking the farms, not only of those who fought on the British side, but of those who had been honest enemies and whom they now hoped to make friends, and for the restocking of the farms. The government had decided that peace was made, parliament would be generous and loan money for restocking the farms, not only of those who fought on the British side, but of those who had been honest enemies and whom they now hoped to make friends, and for the restocking of the farms.

The chancellor of the exchequer proposed to suspend the sinking fund, reducing the deficit by £4,500,000 and to increase by a penny in the pound, the income tax, yielding £2,000,000 increase. From July 1st there would be a penny in the pound on the total dividend including dividend warrants and checks, yielding £500,000.

After mentioning that he did not propose to interfere with beer, wine, tea and sugar, the chancellor said he must select for indirect taxation an item which was desirable to the general consumption, the taxation of which would not unduly press any class.

The ordinary expenditure of the country, quite apart from the war, was greatly increasing and in view of the evergrowing expenditures for armies and navies in other countries he thought it desirable to frame some scheme of taxation under which when peace returns there would be no difficulty in settling the country's financial system on a basis equitable alike to all the tax payers of the country.

He was of the opinion that the repeal by the late Mr. Lowe of import duties on wheat had not realized the expectations formed at the time. The effect of a duty of 3 pence per 100 weight on wheat would mean but a very small fraction of a farthing's increase in the price of the loaf, and the competition for the staple of food. He thought it desirable to raise the price of wheat such a ground would probably find such action not to his advantage. The chancellor denied that the registration of duties on grain and flour violated the principles of free trade or would increase the cost of food. He thought the duty had been recklessly abandoned and declared the remission did not reduce the price of food. He therefore proposed an import duty of three pence per hundred weight on all grain, with a correlative duty of five pence per hundred weight on flour and meal. The total yield of this duty was estimated at £2,650,000, bringing the total estimate of the revenue from the new taxation to £5,150,000. Of the balance

of the deficit, the chancellor proposed to borrow £22,000,000 and to fill the rest by drafts on the exchequer. He feared that the duty on grain would arouse prejudices, strong and deep, and that the cry of taxing the food of the people would once more be raised, but he was convinced that by no other form of indirect taxation could so much money be any possibility be found with so little effect on articles on which it was imposed and with so little injury to the trade and commerce of the country.

The chancellor of the exchequer was loudly cheered by the occupants of the ministerial benches as he concluded.

SIR W. VERNON HARCOURT.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) was the next speaker. He corroborated the view expressed by the chancellor of the exchequer that the duty on wheat would meet with strong objections. This taxation of the people's food, he said, would bring home to the people the lesson of war. Wheat was a thing of necessity and he was opposed to a return to the old fallacies of protection. It was, Sir William declared, the most objectionable proposal by far made to the country in many years. This session for the expansion of territory and the annexation of independent countries involved ruinous expenditures, which, he believed, would have to be defrayed exclusively by the British taxpayers as the security of the Transvaal would not in any way meet the demand for the expansion of territory made in the Rand had not been decided by the mines but by projectors selling worthless mines to the ignorant and credulous.

At a late hour tonight the Associated Press learns on excellent authority that the principal provision of the budget, namely, the treasury loan of £22,000,000, upon which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was remarkably reticent, has a serious bearing upon the peace question. There appears to be a very strong belief in the cabinet that, owing to the expected early termination of the war, these £22,000,000 will never be paid. What the effect of the budget gets to the committee stage the peace negotiations will probably have reached such shape that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be able to announce a diminution of today's estimate. In any case, this loan will probably be called up only in small installments.

The failure to explain this important point is taken in the house of commons to indicate that the government has strong hopes of a speedy issue of the negotiations now progressing at Pretoria between the Boer leaders, although it wishes to impress the world with the general scheme of the budget. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in particular, with his ability and determination to push the war to a finish, should the British terms of peace be refused.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is seldom dramatic, but when he referred today to the government's intention to restock the Boer farms as well as the colonial farms his voice rose to an eloquent pitch. His gesture, he spoke in praise of the valor of the Boers and expressed his hopes for subsequent friendship between Briton and the Boer he took the house with him, and the cheers, especially from the opposition, prevented the speaker from continuing his speech. He was interrupted during this pause the chancellor of the exchequer turned towards Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, who sat pale and motionless and palpably too pleased at this official recantation of his "unconditional surrender" formula.

OTHER OPINIONS HELD.
The opinions gathered by the Associated Press in interviews with members of the house of commons indicated the existence of a considerable divergence of ideas with regard to the new taxation which, although comparatively unimportant in the revenue it will yield, affects important economic principles which have hitherto been held rather secure by certain schools of English politicians.

Sir Charles Dilke voiced the opinion of many of these when he said: "The budget is a reversion to the protectionist principles, and although only trivially so I shall oppose it on these grounds."

John Redmond said: "I can only speak from the Irish point of view. We regard the whole thing as a war tax and Ireland has never approved of the war. We shall naturally fight it for that reason. The protection of Irish agriculture has been a good thing, but the duty on our own corn is too small to do us any good. Indeed, it will merely raise the price of cheap meals imported from America and largely made by the Irish peasantry, besides making bread dearer. I think it quite likely that these duties may affect the American millers, by the differences between the duty on raw and manufactured corn may perhaps give the English miller a chance to grind himself, whereas, heretofore, he has imported American flour."

One of the disadvantages appreciated on all sides is the small amount Sir Michael Hicks-Beach raises by direct taxation and the huge loan, admitting that he has to raise the whole loan of £22,000,000, which he had left to posterity.

John Burns was particularly vehement in speaking of the budget to a representative of the Associated Press: "It is a cowardly budget," he declared, "and it is a disgrace to the country. The very poor the cost of agrarianizing the adventurous rich. It taxes the industrious producer at home for the prodigal speculator abroad."

Asked if he thought that American flour would be affected by the new taxes, Mr. Burns said he was inclined to believe that Minneapolis and other large milling centers would find it much harder to get trade in England, "but that does not matter," said Mr. Burns, "you deserve to be chastised for the Philippines."

Henry Norman voiced the opinion of the Imperialists when he said: "You cannot call it protection. It is a tariff for revenue only and America will have no cause for retaliation. But it is irritating without being compensating. Of course it will pass. If the government told its supporters to eat their hearts out they would be so without a murmur. The regulation concerning checks is a slavish imitation of the American action during the Spanish American war."

Outside of the house of commons the income tax and the increase in the amount of stamps to be placed on checks have created the most comment. The "man in the street" is generally very angry over these issues.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cause doctors' bills many times this.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

When outfitting for camp always take Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for good health and good food. It makes the finest flapjacks, biscuits and bread.

Never go into the woods away from a doctor with a cheap alum baking powder in the outfit. You want the best baking powder in the world—and it is most economical in the end.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

STOCKS IN LONDON.

Name of Company	Pd Up per Share	Divd. 1901	M'k Up Price Mar. 10	M'k Up Price Mar. 27	Price Mar. 27	Price Mar. 27	Price Mar. 27
Alaska Goldfields	1/4	—	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.76	0.76
Alaska Syndicate	1	—	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
Alum Mining	1	—	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
British America Corporation	1	—	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
B. C. Development Association	1	—	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10
British Columbia Enterprise	1	—	1.37	1.00	1.14	1.00	1.00
Consolidated Mines Selection	1	—	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
Dominion M., D. & A.	1	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
Enterprise	1	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
Giant	1	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
Kodan	1	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
Klondyke Bonanza	1	0.10	0.76	0.50	0.59	0.50	0.50
Do. Govt. Concess (Priority)	1	—	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76
Kodan	1	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
Le Roi	1	—	3.12	3.12	3.15	3.15	3.15
New Goldfields of B. C.	5	5 p c	3.11	3.40	4.00	4.76	4.63
London & B. C. Goldfields	1	—	1.37	1.00	1.14	1.00	1.00
McDonald's Bonanza (preferred)	1	0.10	0.76	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
New Goldfields of B. C.	1	0.10	0.76	0.10	0.76	0.76	0.76
Queen Bee Proprietary	1	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
Rossland Great Western	5	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
Velvet	1	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
White Star	1	—	0.76	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.16
Ymir	1	0.40	2.13	1.13	1.13	2.13	2.13
Stratton's Indep. (Colorado)	1	0.23	0.10	0.94	0.10	0.94	0.10

A LARGE PRICE PAID

SPEAKS WELL FOR THE RICH
LARDEAU DISTRICT—CONSIDERATION \$600,000.

PROPERTY TWO YEARS AGO HAD NOT PRODUCED A POUND OF ORE.

We dare say that the records of B. C. mining do not offer any more encouraging reading than the simple history of the Truine mine up to date. This property was purchased by David and Andrew Ferguson from the original locator, F. Apicost, in 1900, being at the time little more than a mere prospect. Since then in two seasons \$53,870 worth of ore has been shipped from the mine and two weeks ago it was turned over to the Metropolitan Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, the purchase price being the very large sum of \$600,000 in cash and shares.

The Truine group consists of five claims, the Truine, Enterprise, Silver Chief, Kamloops and Revenge, situated south of the Silver Cup mountain, nine miles from Ferguson, at the headwaters of a tributary of the south fork of the Lardeau, now known as Truine creek. Two tunnels have been driven on the property and ore has been encountered from the grass roots. The chutes are of exceptional size carrying galena, carbonates and zinc blende, the carbonates being of extraordinary richness. The galena carries antimonial silver. The values are very high in gold, silver and lead. Ore shipments to the Truine smelter made December 18th, 1901, netted \$16,274.38.

The property was first operated under a lease by the Lade Bros. and Gunn Bros. of Ferguson, and subsequently when their lease ran out the owners, the Ferguson Bros., operated it themselves. It is now the property of the Metropolitan Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, a Minneapolis syndicate, who have other considerable holdings in the Lardeau, under the management of C. W. McCrossan. The new owners intend to work the mine on a large scale as soon as the snow goes off. A smelter within 1500 feet of the mine and an aerial tramway to carry the ore down to the smelter are contemplated in the immediate future.

The Lardeau Smelting and Refining Company, a sister corporation, intend putting in Vulcan smelters at Goldfields and Trout Lake City, together with the one now ready for operation in Ferguson.

The Eagle realizes that the Truine is a property which is destined to do great things for its owners and for this camp. Under careful management it will pay big dividends and that is what counts in mining. The Ferguson Bros. are to be congratulated on

THE YMIR GOLD MINES.
The following circular was issued in London March 21st by The Ymir Gold Mines Company: "As several shareholders are making inquiries as to the present position of the works now proceeding at the mine, I am instructed to send you the following latest information received from Mr. Fowler. Cable dispatched on March 19th to Mr. Fowler: 'Owing to delay through not yet cutting into lode at level No. 10 shareholders are becoming uneasy. Is there any unfavorable feature? What was width value at No. 7 station when crosscut from?' Cable received from Mr. Fowler in reply on 21st March: 'In reference to your cable dated 19th—there is no reason to be anxious. No unfavorable feature. Level No. 7—crosscut making good progress. Do not know the value (or) what is the total width of as yet.' In a letter dated the 13th February and received on the 20th inst., Mr. Fowler stated, with regard to the lode at the lowest point crosscut, via No. 5 level: 'At No. 5 level the car sample assays, on account of the presence of the dyke, are low, viz., 0.17 ounces gold, but against this hand samples have given 1.32 ounces gold and 7.20 ounces silver. The station and crosscut here show the vein 19 feet wide, including the usual lean or barren streak on the hanging wall, but the balance is well mineralized. In the same letter he stated, with regard to cutting the lode at the No. 10 level: 'This tunnel should strike the vein about the middle of March, but it is quite possible that the ore chute may have pitched somewhat to the east, and thus deprive us of as full a knowledge of the conditions at this depth as we would like for some time, and moreover, the end of the current year will have come probably before the regular traffic of the mine will follow the tunnel.' The following cablegram was received from Mr. Fowler on 22nd inst.: 'Have cut the vein by the deep tunnel this morning. Close against the footwall barren looking quartz, following which five feet looking well close against the hanging wall. Result of assays will follow; have not yet received.' The following cablegram was received from British Columbia on 24th inst.: 'Fowler has just returned—Level No. 10 is now in quartz 10 feet, of very low value. Present appearances most encouraging; better than expected in the west end close against the hanging wall.'

NEVER IS TIME more precious than when some member of the family is attacked by colic, dysentery or any bowel trouble. The doctor is distant, but if Perry Davis' Painkiller is near all danger is soon ended.

Per Y THE YEAR

TO DATE THE MINES

MAGNIFICENT

BY R

The output week ending lower than for the aggregate. The case dull and a put is that year to date of thousand mark. The 1 out quite as the case dull and this red somewhat. Eagle and Co as yet shipping is exceedingly standpoint of interest to rejoin the st 20-ton car have the week.

Le Roi ...
Le Roi No. 2 ...
Cascade ...
Bonanza ...
Velvet ...
Centre Star ...
Rossland G. ...
War Eagle ...
Spitee ...

Nothing of ed in connect the big Le Roi mine lower levels in the output is high standard mines no alte connection was development, say being steadily creased figure the weekly In the Nickle mines develop pursued, the pling list regu

The principl Star and Wa about the pro the lower le This is being shipments of nine cars development a smelter with ore bins.

At the Spitt been started the south of was run for a 28th February alongto the feet. On Sa taken out in ment was shle At the Abe Green Mounta work is being Work is also a Big Four pro

THE Le Roi monthly report 28th February Rol mine cre tons of ore (gross value) 6,111,488 or \$122,223, or \$61.12, 12,461.71, or \$6,853, or 36 p 600,240 pound \$75,030, or \$31. Total gross Average value Mine expen for the mon \$68,658.75. T delivering ov month was sh ing all mine that charged surface impr Northport at the smel 119,839.02. T will give de smelter dur contents:

Le Roi Mi 18,784,284; or silver, 12,461,600. Public On ounces gold, 4,852.16; pu Totals—Dr gold, 8,012.37 pounds copp The tonn month was 18,709 tons; tons; raw c tons; concn 918 tons—23 shipped dur matte, valu the month— shipped for a value per duct freight ton, \$112,765. diture char \$68,428. Est mated estim total mining—T tained a de low the 10 west drift foot from