

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year

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STUDENTS GO EAST

MCGILL MEN WHO WERE WORKING IN THE MINES SAY FAREWELL

THEIR PLEASANT RELATIONS WITH THE OFFICIALS AND MINERS.

The McGill University students who have spent the last six weeks in Rossland left yesterday for the east. Their mission in Rossland was to gain practical information as to mining, to be utilized later on in the course of their studies in practical science. They formed part of the McGill Summer School of Mines class that visited the Golden City in May last, and when conditions made it so that they could no longer satisfy their thirst for knowledge underground the party decided to go home.

The party that left Rossland yesterday included Ernest W. Carlyle, James G. Ross, Oliver Hall, C. M. Campbell and J. F. Robertson. Mr. Carlyle is a brother of William A. Carlyle, formerly manager of the B. A. G. properties in Rossland, and now general manager of the famous Rio Tinto in Spain. He will go to Fernie and then to his home in Woodstock, Ont., prior to returning to "Varsity." Mr. Ross is a son of Captain J. M. Ross, of Embury, Ont., and will return home after a brief visit to Fernie friends. Messrs. Hall, Roberts and Campbell have respectively from Washington, Oxford county, Ont., Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Winnipeg. They also return home for the balance of the vacation.

The McGill boys were delighted with their treatment in Rossland. One of the party remarked yesterday: "We could not have been used better, and we are exceedingly grateful for the opportunity afforded us to acquire an insight into the practical side of mining. We have seen enough to realize something more than we had formerly known as to the scope and dimensions of the mining industry. The information thus gathered will be put to use when we tackle the special course in mining engineering at the close of the regular four-year course in applied science. The management of the mines could not have done more to assist us in our quest for information, and we thoroughly appreciate this fact. The miners, too, with whom we worked as partners, went out of their way to explain the 'whys and wherefores' of all the work in which we were engaged. They worked with us exactly as if we were their regular partners as far as the labor was concerned, and went into the details with care so that we knew what we were trying to accomplish and why it was done in a certain way and not in another. All the miners we worked with followed this line and we were delighted with the practical manner in which they treated us. The Rossland miners are all right!"

On the other hand it may be stated that the McGill men made a splendid impression in Rossland. They were gentlemanly in the genuine sense of the expression. They went to work as muckers, timbermen, helpers and sorters without regard to the labor entailed and never complained, although more than one suffered severely from blistered hands during the first few days underground. They worked hard and earned the wages the company paid them as laborers. They made hosts of friends among the miners, as well as among the citizens generally, and will always be welcomed in Rossland whether as students or engineers.

PHOENIX FIRE BRIGADE

Organization Effected—Sunday at the Mines.

PHOENIX, B. C., July 17.—(Special.)—On Tuesday night a meeting of the citizens was held in the schoolhouse to organize a fire brigade. Ex-Mayor T. J. Hardy of Greenwood occupied the chair. The report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft a constitution and bylaws was received and the bylaws were adopted clause by clause. Mr. J. F. Hemenway, who has had a wide and varied experience with volunteer fire brigades, was chosen as chief and Mr. J. E. W. Thompson was appointed assistant chief. Mr. P. C. McArthur and Mr. J. E. Mills were elected secretary and treasurer respectively. The executive committee consists of the chief and Messrs. D. McMillan and T. J. Hardy and the finance committee of Messrs. A. P. Mackenzie, John Riordan and E. W. Monk. The fire apparatus ordered by the city is expected daily, and on its arrival fire drill will begin immediately.

On Sunday last a new order of affairs was instituted at the Granby company's mines, the men being given that day as a day of rest. The innovation was greatly appreciated by the men.

A large number of miners came in from Rossland on last night's train, many also going to Greenwood and Deadwood camps.

RUSSIANS IN THIBET.

They Were Worsted in Encounters With the Natives.

VICTORIA, July 17.—News has been brought here of excursions of Russians into Sze Chuan from Thibetan territory after fights with the Thibetans, in which the Russians appear to have been in danger of being worsted had they not been relieved by the good offices of Chinese officials.

Mrs. Davis was a passenger on the noon train yesterday bound for Seattle.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE

PLANS APPROVED AND READY TO BE SENT TO THE DEPARTMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AS THE ARCHITECT PLANS IT.

Rossland's new school will be a credit to the city. The plans are complete and have been approved by the board of school trustees. Copies will be made and forwarded to the department of education for the government's approval without delay, and in the meantime tenders will be called for in order that the contract may be let and the work commenced in the shortest possible time after the arrival of the telegram from the department announcing its acceptance of the plans. It is not thought possible that the department can object to the plans as drawn, as the building provided for therein is complete in every respect and in several essentials an improvement on the Central school building.

The plans to be forwarded to the department are very thorough. Eleven sketches are included in the plans, and every detail of the construction from start to finish, interior and exterior, is clearly shown, a fact that will materially assist in securing a good figure from contractors who will estimate on the structure. If little time is lost in getting under way the school could be ready for occupation by the first of the year.

It is intended to erect a two-story wooden structure, neat outwardly, plain within, but substantially constructed at every point. The building will face the east and will have a wide entrance on the west side as well. A substantial stone basement will constitute the first flat. This gives a basement 8 feet in the clear, and its utility as a rainy-day playground will be appreciated when the winter season arrives. The basement will also contain the furnaces and fresh air ducts for the ventilating system.

The principal floor of the building contains a wide hall opening front and rear and four class rooms, with cloak rooms. The class rooms are each 25x34, while the hall is 12 feet in width. These rooms are a foot narrower than the class rooms in the Central, but the difference is regarded as immaterial. The hallway is about the same size as that in the Central. The second floor contains four rooms the same size as those on the first floor, but it is not intended to use these for some time. The outside of the building will be finished complete throughout, but the upper four rooms will be left unfinished until they are required for school purposes.

The ceilings in the building will be 13 feet in the clear and the ventilation system has been used with success in a Seattle school. With the site available there seems to be no reason why the city should not secure a bright, airy school building, well heated and equally well ventilated. The school board is satisfied on these points, and their architect, John Dunlop, is now duplicating his plans for immediate use.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

RUMORED PLAN OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC TO BUILD BIG VESSELS.

VICTORIA, July 17.—(Special.)—A report is current in Oriental ports, according to one of the arrivals on the Empress yesterday, that the C. P. R. company purpose placing two large ocean greyhounds on the Pacific, in opposition to the Great Northern vessels building on the Atlantic coast and intended for service between the Sound and Vladivostok. The rumor is that the Empress fleet will be operated on the Asiatic coast, centralizing the commerce of the Orient from as far south as Hongkong and as far north as Vladivostok, at Yokohama, from where the larger and faster ships of the fleet would transfer it across the ocean.

C. W. Clifford, member for Cassiar, hopes to take a party north in a few days to visit his constituency. The premier is likely to go, possibly with members of his family, and if so the steamer Joan, of the Dunsmuir fleet, is likely to be requisitioned for the trip. The party will land at Kitimat and go up the Skeena to Hazelton, passing through the district which the government has promised a subsidy for a railroad to build through. They will return to the coast and proceed to Skagway, and thence to Atlin. Mr. Clifford hopes to get other ministers to join the party.

The Rossland Tennis club will be represented at Nelson on Saturday next by Messrs. Severs, Walker, Dewdney and Gordon. The match with the Nelson club will consist of two double events and three singles, and as the Rossland quartette is playing excellent tennis a lively game is anticipated. Last year Nelson won by the narrow margin of one event. A proposition is also on foot to take a cricket eleven over to the city by the lake for the same day, and it is likely that the match will be arranged.

FOR CHEAPER COAL

A PROPOSITION THAT MAY RESULT IN REDUCED PRICES HERE.

THE RAILWAY PEOPLE ASKED TO MAKE A CONCESSION IN RATES.

There is a possibility that Rosslanders will be able to buy coal somewhat cheaper this year than last. W. P. Tierney, of Nelson, was in the city yesterday and threw out a suggestion along this line. Mr. Tierney is on the inside of the coal proposition, for he is general sales agent for the Galt-Lethbridge coal in British Columbia. Referring to the matter, Mr. Tierney remarked: "It is early to talk about reducing the price of coal to consumers, but I may state that if we succeed in carrying through certain representations to the freight department of the C. P. R. we will be able to concede a reduction of about 50 cents per ton. A strong effort is being made to induce the transportation people to make a concession in rates into Rossland, and I think there is a reasonable outlook for their granting the more favorable rate." The Citizens will join in the hope that the coal people will secure the reduction they are after. The price of coal in Rossland has long been regarded as excessive, and the excuse given is that the transportation charges are so heavy as to necessitate the charges made. A reduction of four bits per ton would make a great saving to citizens on the gross amount of fuel used each year in the Golden City.

Mr. Tierney is also the senior member of the firm of Tierney & Co., which is doing the contract work on the C. P. R. in this division in connection with the maintenance of ways. The firm now has a crew of about 75 men at work on the approaches to the new bridge across the Columbia at Castlegar. This is not connected in any way with the track department, so the crew has not been interfered with by the existing trouble on the system. The company is opening up the approaches sufficient to admit of a temporary track being laid and the introduction of a steam shovel which will make the permanent grade. The work is well under way and the track will be in shape long before the erecting of the iron superstructure is completed. Some of the west spans of the bridge will doubtless be placed in position from this side of the river, hence the necessity of getting the grade into shape at once.

Tierney & Co. have in charge the new work on the Kootenay division, and as the company has an appropriation of more than \$100,000 for straightening alignment, filling trestles and similar work, they have been kept busy for a couple of months or more, and the program is still uncompleted. The Tierney company has a couple of hundred men employed at various points along the Kootenay and Boundary lines. Mr. Tierney spent yesterday in the city, leaving on the afternoon train for Castlegar.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Mr. Morgan Makes an Announcement of Reconstruction.

NEW YORK, July 17.—An announcement in regard to Northern Pacific reconstruction was made by J. P. Morgan in a formal letter addressed to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., E. H. Harriman and J. J. Hill, in which Mr. Morgan says he submits the names in accordance with a memorandum signed on May 31st. The composition of the board was to be left to him. He suggests that the new directors assume their duties as soon as possible. In conclusion Mr. Morgan says: "Every important interest will have its representative, who will be brought in close touch with the situation as a whole and there should be no difficulty in reaching a conclusion that will be fair and just to all concerned and in the end to the establishment of permanent harmony among the different lines. To this end I shall be glad to co-operate in such a manner as will seem desirable."

The directors of the Northern Pacific consist of 15 men and the last list given out was as follows: Edward Adams, George F. Baker, Robert Bacon, Dumont Clarke, Robert M. Galloway, Brayton Ives, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, Daniel S. Lamont, Chas. S. Mellen, Walter G. Oakman, Samuel Spencer, Chas. Steele, James Stillman and Eben B. Thomas.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Early knowledge of the terms of Mr. Morgan's letter, nominating the new members of the Northern Pacific board of directors to fill vacancies to be created, was undoubtedly the cause of the emphatic recovery in prices of stocks today.

BANISHMENT.

Guerin, the Hero of the Famous Paris Siege, Sent Away.

PARIS, July 17.—Owing to the ill-health of M. Jules Guerin, who January 4th, 1900, was sentenced by the French senate, sitting as a high court, to 10 years' confinement in a fortified place for conspiracy against the government, the government has now commuted Guerin's period of imprisonment to banishment.

Guerin was taken from his cell in jail soon after midnight by police agents, who subsequently put him on board a train following in the direction of Basle, Switzerland.

THE C. P. R. OFFENDS

CITY COUNCIL ORDERS REMOVAL OF AN OBSTRUCTING COACH TRACK.

GENERAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS AT LAST EVENING'S SESSION.

The city fathers have declared war against the C. P. R. The railroad company spoiled a city thoroughfare by constructing a coach track three feet above grade and without consulting or securing the city's permission as required by law. For this reason the council has thrown down the gauntlet and demanded that the offending track be removed forthwith.

The ultimatum from the council was issued last night at the regular session of the city council. The board of works brought in a report in which the following clause occurred: "That the city clerk notify the Canadian Pacific Railway company that as they have placed their coach track on Monte Cristo street without having received permission from the city council, that the said company be notified to remove same forthwith."

The report was carried, but the matter came in for some discussion. The objection was taken by Alderman Holt that the clause was not worded in a manner calculated to secure an amicable arrangement from the C. P. R. He did not desire to excuse the company's action in connection with the matter complained of, but he believed that toning down the wording of the clause would create better feeling and pave the way for an arrangement without trouble. The clause smacked of bulldozing and the C. P. R. was too big a corporation to be taken by the throat.

The council did not agree to changing the clause. The consensus of opinion was that the railroad company had not displayed ordinary courtesy toward the city and were not deserving of polite treatment. In drawing attention to his point of view Alderman Mackenzie, chairman of the board of works, stated that the C. P. R. had gone to work without consulting the city engineer or the council and had deliberately destroyed the usefulness of Monte Cristo street by putting down a track that was three feet above the grade of two other tracks at the same place. The result was that the street could never be utilized. The company put their men to work one night and next morning the track was completed. The board of works did not know the work was under way until it was completed, and when ratemakers raised a hitch it was too late to accomplish anything. He did not consider the language of the clause under discussion unjustified.

Alderman Chte coincided. He had as a member of the council in previous years seen other instances of the company acting in the same high-handed manner and thought it was time the council took action to assert the rights of the corporation even if it were necessary to resort to an injunction. Other aldermen agreed and the clause was carried. The balance of the board of works' report as adopted was as follows: "That the following accounts be recommended for payment: Street pay roll No. 29, \$83; Blue, Fisher & Dechamps, \$94.76; J. E. Clark, \$11.10; William McKay, \$18.40; total, \$217.26. That permission be granted the Yale-Columbia Lumber company to build a spur according to plan submitted and terms of their letter and on condition that they grade Third avenue to make a good and sufficient road crossing according to instructions from the city engineer.

The fire, water and light committee presented a report dealing with minor matters. Accounts aggregating \$660.57 were recommended for payment. The committee recommended the council to refuse the request of Second avenue residents for a rebate on account of pipe laying and that the request of Dr. Sinclair and others for water services be refused for the present. A grant of \$100 to the Sisters' hospital to cover the amount of the water taxes payable to the city was suggested. In connection with the new pipe line it was recommended that the city offer Mrs. Corbett \$25 for the right of way across her property and that expropriation proceedings be commenced at once if the offer was refused and that the city solicitor be instructed to go into the matter of completing the title to other portions of the right of way, expropriating where necessary. The report as submitted was adopted.

THE FISHERY ROW.

Charges Made by the Men—Evidence in the Rogers Case.

VANCOUVER, July 17.—(Special.)—Joseph Dunn, a fisherman of the Fraser, this morning laid an information against police officers Campbell and Johnston for boarding a patrol boat in the gulf without a search warrant, and for assault and battery. Magistrate Russell, as cannery owner, is also charged with carrying a large number of Indians and Japanese on the steamer Fraser, which is a freighter.

Roy Brown, a reporter, was on the stand for an hour and a half and refused to disclose the name of the striker who told him they were marooning Japanese in the gulf. On a threat of committal for contempt he admitted that the statement was made by Rogers.

Miss Long, daughter of Superintendent Long of the Le Roi, was somewhat improved yesterday.

WORK ON SNOWSHOE

DIRECTOR McMILLAN NOW ON HIS WAY BACK FROM LONDON.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER SHIPMENT FROM THE HOMESTAKE.

San W. Hall left yesterday for the Boundary country and will be absent from the city for several days. It is his intention to put a small crew of men at work on the King Solomon property in Copper camp, three miles from Deadwood. The King Solomon is owned by D. C. Corbin and is regarded as good enough to spend some money on.

Preparations are being made to ship another car of ore from the Homestake and the ore for the shipment is being sorted on the platform constructed for that purpose. The returns secured from the first car shipped were very satisfactory to the management.

THE SNOWSHOE.

Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Gold Copper Mines, Ltd., recently floated in London, sailed from Liverpool yesterday for the Tonic for New York en route to Rossland. On his way from the Atlantic coast Mr. McMillan will visit Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, arriving here about the first week in August. Mr. McMillan's station was eminently successful and the present programme of work at the Snowshoe properties will be carried on vigorously.

ON MORNING MOUNTAIN.

M. S. Logan, managing director of the Juno Gold Mines, operating on Morning Mountain in the Nelson camp, has returned from a trip to the mine. Work is being continued steadily on the property along the lines laid down by the company's engineer. A long shaft is being run partly along the Venus lead for the purpose of tapping the Juno vein at a distance of about 750 feet from the mouth of the workings and at a considerable depth. The tunnel is now in some 450 feet and is progressing at a good rate.

GREEN MOUNTAIN GROUP.

Having had the diamond drill work had very successful on the Green Mountain group of mineral claims at Rossland, managed by W. L. Lawry, and believing it might be used to advantage in parts of Ferry County, Washington, at Mr. Lawry's invitation we visited his group of claims and find that with the aid of the diamond drill Mr. Lawry has certainly developed one of the most promising properties ever seen in Rossland. Having found the ore below, Mr. Lawry has followed its course on the surface for more than 1,000 feet, uncovering the ore and following it down in three shafts, showing it to be continuous and well developed and a high grade ore. He certainly deserves success, and considering the results when ore has been found on the surface in this camp, I have no hesitation in saying he certainly has a valuable property—another great producer to be added to the large output of Rossland mines. In this matter it has certainly been a case of staying with it. The diamond drill is a good thing when properly handled.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES

A SHARP SKIRMISH WITH A BOER COMMANDO IN CAPE COLONY.

INVADERS STILL ROAMING OVER THE KIMBERLEY DISTRICT.

LONDON, July 17.—The South Africa casualty list issued tonight indicates that sharp fighting occurred on July 14th near Zuurvlakte, 24 miles from Aliwal North. The British lost seven killed and two officers and 17 men wounded.

LONDON, July 17.—Replying to a question in the house of commons yesterday afternoon, Secretary of War Broderick said the statement printed by the Daily News to the effect that Lord Kitchener had advised the government that it was now possible to withdraw the greater part of the infantry in South Africa, and that the government was considering the question of replacing the infantry with mounted men who would act as a police force along the railway lines, was wholly unauthorized and was absolutely inaccurate.

CAPE TOWN, July 17.—The British Column which started from Kimberley some time ago has returned to that place after successful operations in the neighboring districts. The column brought in 50 prisoners, a large number of refugees and considerable cattle. The Boer invaders are still roaming all over the upper part of these districts, in the neighborhood of Richmond.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Drowned in the Skeena—A New Gold Find.

VICTORIA, July 15.—The steamer Princess Louise, which arrived tonight, brought news of the drowning of H. E. Hall of this city in Kitsilano canyon, he having been knocked from the vessel by a capstan bar spun around by the breaking of the capstan when the river steamer was being warped through the canyon.

F. C. Tillimon, a settler on Malcolin Island, was found dead a short time ago beneath a tree he had felled.

Steamer Danube arriving tonight brought news of a gold find on Lake creek, 20 miles from the Hootalinqua, in Big Salmon district. There has been a stampede from White Horse. The police raided the O'Brien club at Dawson on July 9th, seized the gambling outfit and \$950 cash.

As the date for the closing of the tenders for the sale of the city debentures approaches, the demand for information in regard to the securities is growing. A number of applications for particulars have been received and the city clerk has charge of the matter of framing suitable replies.

TWO COMPANIES JOIN

LONDON AND RICHELIEU GROUPS IN CRAWFORD CREEK DISTRICT.

THE SILVER-LEAD REFINERY LIKELY TO BE LOCATED AT NELSON.

Henry Roy, manager of the London Consolidated and Richelieu mining companies, has returned from his vacation in Montreal after a pleasant trip covering a month or six weeks. He states that while in Montreal the exceptionally warm weather set in and that considerable suffering was caused. For most of a week the temperature was at 97 in the shade and the heat did not relax to any material degree during the nights, thus making the conditions more unendurable than would otherwise have been the case.

The amalgamation of the two companies of which Mr. Roy is manager has been completed, and the corporation is now known as the London-Richelieu company. The mineral claims owned by the two companies in the Crawford creek district have been joined, and the new concern has a number of very promising prospects, not to mention the well known Silver Hill mine, which has produced a couple of thousand tons of the highest grade silver-lead ore shipped to the Hall smelter at Nelson last season.

It is expected that the company will open an active programme of work shortly in connection with their properties. One of the features of the programme will be the construction of a tramway to connect the Silver Hill mine with the Crawford creek wagon road. The distance to be covered is not great, but the benefit to be attained is very marked. At present the ore can only be taken to the wagon road economically in the winter, when rawblowing is practicable, but with the tramway the ore can be handled without regard to the season. The grade of the wagon road to Crawford Bay, 11 miles distant, is under 4 per cent, and tending can be done at very reasonable figures. If the suggested railroad to reach the shore of Kootenay on Crawford Bay is put through the cost of transportation on ores from the Silver Hill district will be still further reduced. Mr. Roy states that the construction of the tramway will probably be got under way at an early date.

A meeting of the new company will be held during the next few days for the purpose of electing the new officials.

SILVER-LEAD REFINING.

Henry Roy, who has just returned from a trip to Montreal, predicts that the refinery to handle B. C. silver-lead matte will be located at Nelson. He states that the eastern business men, in Montreal particularly, are satisfied that the proper location for the institution is in the district where the ore is produced and will not pull wires to have the institution built on the St. Lawrence. He believes also that the refinery will be constructed with the joint assistance of the C. P. R. and the Great Northern.

WORK AT ERIE.

William Davis is in the city on a brief visit from the properties of the Transvaal-Zambesi company's properties at Erie, of which he is managing director and engineer. Mr. Davis states that the development work on the group is progressing rapidly and that the outlook is excellent. Drifting on the ledge is being carried on, but a couple of months' work will probably be necessary to reach the point at which it is expected ore bodies will be encountered.

THE DUMAS.

Eugene Creteau expects to leave shortly for the Wild Horse country in the Ymir district on a trip of inspection to his property, the Dumas. It will be remembered that last season Mr. Creteau did considerable development on the Dumas, attaining a splendid showing. During the winter, when the problem of supplies was serious, work was suspended and the conditions in regard to snow are just now coming around so that operations could be resumed.

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THE STRIKE A FRAUD ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MINERS' UNION

The result of the impartial investigation of the Rossland Board of Trade into the circumstances surrounding the strike ordered by the Rossland Miners' Union is an expression of opinion that the strike was illegitimately arranged, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Union.

Dear Sir:—The interests which are involved in the present strike called by your Union are so vast and vital in their effects on this community that this Board feels that it is of the utmost importance that the position of your Union in ordering a strike should be impregnable in order to entitle it to public support and sympathy.

During the conference held today between your Executive Committee and a committee appointed of this Board, the matter of the vote taken on the question of ordering a strike was discussed. You will remember that in answer to a series of questions the reply of your Executive was that although twenty-four hours' notice of this vote was given, the vote was small, and that your resident membership was in the neighborhood of 700.

Because the ordering of this strike is of most vital and far-reaching effect on this community and because there is a very persistent and well defined feeling abroad that the majority of your own members have not favored the ordering of a strike, we desire, in the kindest way possible, to call your attention to the second section of Article One of the Constitution and By-Laws of your Union, which is as follows: "The Constitution and By-Laws of this Union shall conform to those of the Western Federation of Miners;" and to the following section in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Western Federation of Miners: "IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY LOCAL UNION TO ENTER UPON A STRIKE UNLESS ORDERED BY THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS RESIDENT MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING, which shall be decided by a secret ballot, and on the approval of the Executive Board, who shall have fifteen days' notice to consider the proposed change in working time or wages made by them to the local Union; then it shall be lawful for the members of the local Union to strike in order to maintain their rights. In this they shall be assisted by the Executive Board; provided that the Executive Board where they deem it best in the interest of a local Union may temporarily annul the fifteen day provision of this Section."

We are quite sure from the spirit which prevailed at our conference today that you only have the best interests of your Union and this community at heart and in the present trouble your anxiety is to be absolutely right before the public and to rectify any action or any error you have made inadvertently in connection with the balloting. It seems to us that the clause above quoted from the Constitution of the Western Federation of Miners was wisely framed with the object of obtaining the approval of "three-fourths of its resident members in good standing" before such a momentous decision as a strike could be given effect to by a local Union, as otherwise the fate of a Union and a whole community, with all their material interests, might be jeopardized and even wrecked by a minority, no matter how small. For instance, out of your total membership of 700, IF 12 ONLY VOTED, NINE MEN COULD DECLARE A STRIKE.

We believe that our object in writing this letter will not be misunderstood by you, as your interests are ours and we are equally anxious that no action should be taken EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ASCERTAINED WISH OF THREE-FOURTHS OF YOUR TOTAL RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP IN GOOD STANDING, AS PROVIDED BY YOUR BY-LAWS.

If on further consideration of the points we have raised in this letter, you agree with us, we trust you will take the necessary steps to set this matter right. Yours very truly, (Signed) ROSSLAND BOARD OF TRADE. H. W. C. JACKSON, Sec'y.

FREE SPEECH MUST BE SUPPRESSED

The strike is spreading. It has reached the Rossland Miner office. The Newsboys' Union has determined that its members shall not deliver the Miner to subscribers or sell it on the streets. This action has been found necessary in order that Messrs. Wilks, Woodside & Co. may win the fight in which they are engaged. It is important to them that there be no interference with their manipulation of the situation; and the Rossland Miner, because of its cursed habit of independent thought and speech, must be suppressed as far as possible.

The little newsboys are in much the same position as a majority of the miners who are walking the streets of Rossland today—they hardly know why they are on strike.

The manager of the Miner sent for the president of the Newsboys' Union and interrogated him regarding the boys' decision. Was there any special grievance against the Rossland Miner Printing & Publishing Company? No. Was there any question of unfair wages or ill-treatment? No. What was the reason, then, of the newsboys' strike? "Well," finally explained the president, "we have been told that we ought not to sell the Miner. We had a meeting, and Mr. Woodside was present, and we all voted in favor of going on strike."

This is unpleasant for the Rossland Miner, but it is part of the penalty which one pays for interference with the plans of Messrs. Wilks, Woodside & Co., and therefore inevitable. But we fear the worst punishment which is to be administered to the Rossland Miner is yet to come. Messrs. Wilks, Woodside & Co. may find it necessary to order the business men of Rossland to cease according the Rossland Miner any advertising patronage. This may not be in accordance with the ideas of fair play possessed by the management of the Miner or the business men, but who shall say that the will of Messrs. Wilks, Woodside & Co. shall not be obeyed?

It will be interesting to explain how unfairly the Rossland Miner has treated the Miners' Union. A month or so ago, some question arose in respect to the Miner's independent position as a newspaper, and the manager of the Miner sent a letter to the secretary of every union in this city. One was sent to Mr. Frank E. Woodside. The letters were all the same. The statement was made by the president and managing editor of the Rossland Miner Printing & Publishing Company that the columns of the Rossland Miner were at all times at the disposal of the members of unions to the same extent as to any other individual. An offer was made to print any statement or communication, provided it was of reasonable length, couched in decent language and signed by the author. That shows how unfair the Rossland Miner has been inclined to be towards organized labor.

But there is something more to be told yet. On the day the strike was declared, the following letter was sent to Mr. Woodside: "Rossland, B. C., July 12, 1901.

"Frank E. Woodside, Esq., Sec. Miners' Union, 'Rossland, B. C., Dear Sir:—We shall esteem it a special favor if you will furnish our reporter, who will present this to you, with a full, official statement of the position of the Miners' Union in the present strike, with a citation of the grievances which induced such action on the part of the men, for publication in the Rossland Miner. "Yours very truly, "The Rossland Miner Printing & Publishing Co., Limited. "C. A. GREGG, Manager."

That was a very unfair proposal wasn't it! No reply was received from Mr. Woodside, so the Miner carried its unfairness a step further. The statement which it asked for from Mr. Woodside appeared in the evening paper. And what did the editor of the Rossland Miner do? He seized a pair of scissors, clipped out the official statement of the Union's position, and reproduced it in his paper! By such conduct the Rossland Miner evidently carried its unfairness too far, and it must be boycotted.

We are sorry for the little newsboys who have gone on strike. They are manly little fellows. They were earning good pay and and their duties were not onerous. It would have been nice that they could have been permitted to remain at profitable employment, but newsboys must learn, as must, apparently, the people of Rossland, that there is such a combination as Wilks, Woodside & Company and that that combination comes pretty near being boss of this city.

The Rossland Miner will continue to publish as heretofore. It will print all the news all the time; and until the British flag has been lowered and the standard of James Wilks or Edward Boyce of Denver, Colorado, hoisted in its stead, continue to give expression to its views on all matters affecting the interests of the district in which it is published.

And each and every member of the Miners' Union or any other union may use its columns to the same extent as any other individual.

CROW'S NEST ROAD

WORK STOPPED THROUGH AN INJUNCTION OBTAINED BY THE C. P. R.

THE MATTER TO COME UP IN COURT AT VANCOUVER TOMORROW.

Judge Forin has issued a temporary injunction restraining the Crow's Nest Southern Railway company from entering in upon or passing through lands owned by the B. C. Southern railway, or in any way interfering with the rights of the latter company's right of way up Morrissey creek.

The injunction was served upon Manager Wilson, as agent for the Crow's Nest company on Tuesday last, says the Fort Steele Prospector, and on Wednesday upon the chief engineer of the surveying parties engaged in running the line up Morrissey creek. The final disposition of this injunction, which will be heard at Vancouver on July 17th, will be watched with great interest by the people of South-east Kootenay. A motion will be made at this hearing on the part of the B. C. Southern to have the injunction continued. At the last session of the provincial legislature the Crow's Nest Southern Railway company secured a charter to build a railway from the international boundary via the Kootenay and Elk rivers to the coal areas at Michel, Coal and Morrissey creeks, this line to connect at the boundary with a line from Jennings, Montana, on the Great Northern railway to the boundary at Tobacco Plains.

An application was also made to the Dominion parliament at its last session for a charter covering the same routes as that applied for in the Provincial house. After passing through the preliminary stage, and before its third reading in the House of Commons, the promoters withdrew the application by the consent of the House, on account of certain stringent conditions which were to be attached and which were unfavorable to the Crow's Nest company.

The Crow's Nest company having completed its arrangements for a line to the south decided to build under its provincial charter. Surveys were made and plans filed at Victoria on June 19th for a spur up Morrissey creek. At this time the C. P. R. also had an outfit in the field surveying a line up Morrissey creek, and in the race for completion of surveys and filing of plans it was thought that the C. P. R. came out behind, but according to affidavits filed, it appears that the latter company filed their plans with the minister of railways at Ottawa on June 6th, nearly two weeks ahead of the Crow's Nest company, and the C. P. R. again filed plans at Nelson on the 24th of June. Both companies commenced grading, the Crow's Nest company on the north side of Morrissey creek, the C. P. R. on the south side, the former company working on higher ground inter-

ferred with the workings of the latter company, who immediately issued its formal declaration of war, in filing an application, and securing an injunction enjoining the Crow's Nest company from passing through or entering upon lands owned by the B. C. Southern Railway company, or interfering in any way with the right of way of the B. C. Southern up Morrissey creek.

According to the Railway Act, a company crossing into a foreign country or adjoining province must secure the consent of the Dominion government, it is said that a provincial charter carries no such privileges, that roads have been constructed under a provincial charter and crossed into a foreign country is a fact, but in those cases no objections were recorded, but in this fight between the C. P. R. and the Crow's Nest Southern, "which will be a competitor of the C. P. R., the U. P. R. owning almost all the land through which the proposed line will traverse, hence it will no doubt oppose every effort on the part of the Crow's Nest Southern to build.

Work of surveying and grading on Morrissey creek has stopped, pending the result of the hearing of restraining order at Vancouver on the 17th inst.

Myers Creek Assay Office

J. P. MALINE, Proprietor. Maps of the Myers Creek District for sale, \$1.00. CHANAW, WASHINGTON.

HOTEL GRAND

THOS. GUINEAN, Prop. Newly Furnished and Equipped With All Modern Improvements. Cor. Hoard St. Spokane, Wash.

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton. W. de V. le Maistre.

Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Rossland, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Agnes mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Lake mountain.

Take notice that I, E. Pavier, F.M.C. No. B 41105, for myself and as agent for Peter Kennedy, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 31290, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this sixteenth day of May, 1901. E. PAVIER.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Republic, Democrat and Morning mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: West Fork of Big Sheep creek.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31199, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 27th day of May, 1901, A. D. F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Empire mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About two and one half miles south of the city of Rossland, on the south slope of Deer Park mountain.

Take notice that I, Thomas Scott Gilmour of Rossland B.C., acting as agent for A. D. Provand, free miner's certificate No. B 30989, and G. H. Bayne, free miner's certificate No. B 30951, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated at Rossland, B.C., this 23rd day of May, 1901. THOS. S. GILMOUR.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVE

MENTS. Notice. Minnetonka, Red Cap and U. P. mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the east side of the North Fork of Murphy creek.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Mary Annie Owens) free miner's certificate No. B 42554, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this thirteenth day of June, A. D., 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT

Notice. Big Elephant mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the summit of Lake mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for John Kahn, free miner's certificate No. B 42775), intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twenty-seventh day of June, A.D., 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Multnomah, Fairrose, Ferndale, Moss, Competitor, and Orapileg mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Near the summit of Lake mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Ernest W. Lillegren, free miner's certificate No. B 42438, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1901. KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Amen, Umattila, Bannock and Bleek-foot mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On northeastern slope of Sophie mountain.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger, of Rossland, B.C., free miner's certificate No. B 31199, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 27th day of May, 1901.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Olive and Victor mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Sullivan creek, about three miles from the Columbia river.

Take notice that I, R. Smith, free miner's certificate 31334 B, acting as agent for T. A. Cameron, free miner's certificate 31105 B, and Wm. Griffiths, free miner's certificate No. 31302 B, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 30th day of May, A.D., 1901. R. SMITH.

Read The Outlook

We are not chasing MICE with a damning needle. We are after ELEPHANTS with a broad-axe. MONGOLIAN Immigration, Railway Monopoly, Federal Injustice. If you haven't got a dollar for a year's subscription, send your address and run your face till times get better. THE OUTLOOK. Victoria, B. C.

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THE WEB

It Promised substantial business Strik Shipments are tically Stop a Tin

Rossland's ore shipments ending last night reached respectable proportions, circumstances, of 4300 period specified the Western mines were three days and the Cer Eagle for two days, except Sunday holiday. The represents only half of the total is considerable of view. The Le Roi shipment showed a good increase week's record of 1150 indicate that the mine other week or two have met standard of 5000 Le Roi No. 2 also absent from the list week, and the Josias together shipped 400 couple of weeks.

The Centre Star and each improved on last jointly produced almost. This practically cleans the mines available with the possible exception carloads that may go to the Centre Star and through with shipping at issue on the labor ranged.

The Le Roi makes to Northport, and this ability exhaust the supply. The ore reserve sufficient to run the next three months at the matter of raw material the Northport Trail concern.

A feature of the ore car sent out from the south belt now mine for the first time the event is of more than. As the strike has Homestake it is expected will continue to ship quantities. The facilities for are not as good as at the be the case later on, as the output will be limited states that the immediate future in this been definitely determined.

The Iron Mask shift of last week's record, the point where it is then remain all sum proposition is satisfactory far as the mine is cost Mask's programme will the coming week.

THE OUT

Following are the week ending July 13 date:

- Le Roi Le Roi No. 2 Centre Star War Eagle Rossland G. W. Iron Mask Homestake I. X. L. Spitzee Monte Cristo Velvet Giant Evening Star Portland

Totals Rossland Great West mines under this head: Roi No. 2, Rossland G. kle Plate and Kootenay usual development at the Miners' Union cut and brought out. Since Thursday morning been done at the mill call all the ore in shipped the record of next few days, or arranged, will be a big Iron Mask.—Work steadily at the Iron level and the ore week was from these and 500-foot levels determined with excellent Big Four.—The strike this property which scale. A contract for feet in the No. 1 tunnel another 50 feet of d 2 tunnel will be start veins are showing up Spitzee.—The mine the labor trouble announced steadily. The foot station to prep is progressing rapidly about 28 feet, and w shoot is not in sight ceedingly bright. The not figured on coming distance beyond the the discovery has nat ant surprise.

I. X. L.—The working the last week wa ing on the second an development on the ore was extracted an be shipped during t The shipment will

THE WEEK'S OUTPUT

It Promised to be Substantial but for the Strike.

Shipments are Now Practically Stopped for a Time.

Rossland's ore shipments for the week ending last night reached the very respectable proportions, considering the circumstances, of 4300 tons. During the period specified the Rossland Great Western mines were closed down for three days and the Centre Star and War Eagle for two days, excluding the usual Sunday holiday. The tonnage therefore represents only half a week's output and the total is considerable, from this point of view.

The Le Roi shipments, 1410 tons, showed a good increase over the previous week's record of 1150 tons and serve to indicate that the mine would within another week or two have reached its former standard of 5000 tons weekly. The Le Roi No. 2 also shipped after being absent from the list of shippers for a week, and the Josk and No. 1 mines together shipped 400 tons, the first in a couple of weeks.

The Centre Star and War Eagle mines each improved on last week's record and jointly produced almost 2000 tons of ore. This practically cleans up the ore at the mines available for shipment, and with the possible exception of a few odd carloads that may go forward this week, the Centre Star and War Eagle are through with shipping until the matters at issue on the labor question are arranged.

The Le Roi makes a shipment today to Northport, and this will in all probability exhaust the supply to be forwarded. The ore reserve at the smelter is sufficient to run the plant there for the next three months at full capacity and the matter of raw material will not embarrass the Northport plant as it has the Trail concern.

A feature of the week's shipments is the car sent out from the Homestake. The south belt now has a producing mine for the first time in four years, and the event is of more than passing interest. As the strike has not affected the Homestake it is expected that the mine will continue to ship ore in small quantities. The facilities for sending out ore are not as good at the mine now as will be the case later on, and for the present the output will be limited. The management states that the program for the immediate future in this respect has not been definitely determined.

The Iron Mask shipments are ahead of last week's record, but not yet up to the point where it is intended to have them remain all summer if the strike proposition is satisfactorily settled so far as the mine is concerned. The Iron Mask's programme will be known during the coming week.

THE OUTPUT.

Week.	Tons.	Year.
Le Roi	1410	106,858
Le Roi No. 2	480	20,750
Centre Star	1410	54,648
War Eagle	540	20,100
Rossland G. W.	400	8,486
Iron Mask	120	2,453
Homestake	20	20
I. X. L.	210	80
Spitzee	80	20
Monte Cristo	20	563
Velvet	52	74
Giant	74	24
Evening Star	20	20
Portland	20	20
Totals	4300	214,338

Rossland Great Western properties—mines under this heading, the Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Rossland Great Western, Nickel Plate and Kootenay, were doing the usual development and stopping when the Miners' Union called its suspension. Since Thursday morning nothing has been done at the mines, and as practically all the ore in the bins has been shipped the record of the work for the next few days, or until the trouble is arranged, will be a blank.

Iron Mask—Work has proceeded steadily at the Iron Mask. Stopping has been carried on at the 200 and 400-foot levels and the ore shipped during the week was from these points. On the 450 and 500-foot levels development was continued with excellent results.

Big Four—The strike did not affect this property which has always paid the scale. A contract for an additional 50 feet in the No. 1 tunnel has been let and another 50 feet of drifting in the No. 2 tunnel will be started tomorrow. Both veins are showing up well.

the bonanza ore for which the property has achieved a reputation. It is probable that within a short time work will be started on a shaft on the copper showing on the fourth level.

Homestake—The work at the Homestake has been along the lines followed since the completion of the shaft. Drifting along the ore has been followed, and the ore taken out in the course of this work has been raised to the surface and sorted on the platform erected for the purpose. One car of ore has already been forwarded and another is now being prepared. The immediate future programme will be along similar lines.

New St. Elmo—The development of the mine has made good progress during the week. The north drift has been advanced about 40 feet since the ore body was encountered recently, making the total distance that the north vein has been followed 284 feet. The ore is still carrying the high values which attracted considerable interest when it was struck. The south drift is in for a distance of 532 feet from the south crosscut and is still following the vein.

THE BOUNDARY OUTPUT.

The Phoenix Pioneer gives the output from Boundary mines for the week and the present year as follows:

Week.	1901.
Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and Victoria	3,916
B. C. Mine	1,245
Golden Crown	500
Winnipeg	500
Athelstan	375
Snowshoe	140
Brooklyn	60
R. Bell	140
Totals, tons	5,221
Mother Lode, Deadwood, 2,250	4,270
Other Boundary mines	500
Grand totals, tons	7,471
GRAND FORKS, July 13.—During the week ended today the Granby smelter treated 4,370 tons of ore. Total to date, 178,498 tons.	

SLIPPERY SPRINTERS

THE "DOUBLE CROSS" INVOLVED IN THE FOOT RACE OF YESTERDAY.

ELABORATELY DEvised SCHEME TO WIN A THOUSAND DOLLAR BET.

W. W. Smith, of Rossland, was defeated in a 100-yard foot race on Columbia avenue yesterday by Fred Mitchell, of Greenwood. The race was to decide a \$1000 bet, and Smith deliberately fooled Mitchell in such a manner that Harry Jones, who had been requested to judge the event, had no course other than to declare Mitchell winner. The loser won the \$1000 bet.

If the story told of the race is correct, and as the principals have left town there is no means of securing their side of the tale, the affair was one of the biggest "double crosses" ever pulled off in Rossland.

Fred Mitchell is a well known Greenwood runner. At the Grand Forks celebration he ran well, but was beaten by Billy Smith of Rossland. A few days ago a local sport wrote Mitchell stating that a Rossland man who had recently made a turn netting him several thousands in cash was prepared to bet a couple of thousand that Mitchell could beat Smith if they came together again. The writer suggested that Mitchell come over here with a wad, make a race and then let Smith win, on which the parties would divide the "sucker's" money.

Mitchell came over with a cool thousand and another local man was put up as the sucker. Mitchell's partner came along and carried a wad. The race was arranged after several days' delay and Mitchell's partner was on hand to wager his thousand on Smith. The "Sucker" was also present, and when he offered to bet his money on Mitchell, the latter's partner was ready with the Smith wad.

When the men came out to the starting point, the situation was this: Mitchell and his partner had \$1000 wagered that Smith would win the event, the understanding being that Mitchell would fall before the tape was reached and thus allow Smith to win hands down.

Smith's friends had \$1000 wagered that Mitchell would win and they knew just about where Mitchell would do his "accidental tumble" act.

Fully 1500 people witnessed the race, but not a cent was bet in the crowd as far as can be learned.

The men left the starting point near the Allan house together, Mitchell leading somewhat. Thirty yards away from the scratch Smith closed up on his opponent and about 40 yards from the scratch he gave Mitchell a shove in the middle of the back that landed him ten feet off the course with a badly scraped leg.

The foul was premeditated and could not be overlooked. The only course open to the judge was to declare Mitchell the winner on Smith's foul. This left the bet was concerned. They had wagered their money that Smith was going to win out, and the stakeholder paid over the bet to the local man who was to have been the "sucker."

The Smith coterie had "double crossed" the Greenwood layout and the latter couldn't get any sympathy, for they came here to run a "jobbed" race and were caught napping at their own game.

Food Changed to Poison.

Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the poisons from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c. at Goodeve Bros. and T. R. Morrow's.

RICH ORE FROM I. X. L. COUNCIL OF TRAIL

RETURNS FROM THE SHIPMENT SENT DOWN A FEW DAYS AGO.

SUCCESSFUL FLOTATION OF THE SNOWSHOE MINE IN LONDON.

The shipment of bonanza ore from the I. X. L. forwarded to the Northport smelter ten days ago sampled \$3665 per ton for the 17-8 tons of bonanza ore, which was the principal feature of the shipment. The balance of the 30 tons shipped was the \$40 rock ordinarily mined on the property. This is the highest grade lot of bonanza ore ever sent out from the property, although on a previous occasion some ore of a similar nature netted a trifle over \$3000 per ton.

John S. Baker, of Tacoma, is in the city today on an official visit to the I. X. L. He came in last night, and will leave this morning for the property in company with Roy H. Clarke, superintendent of the mine. Mr. Baker was elated by the results attained from the shipment of bonanza ore, and is well pleased with the outlook. Referring to the conditions existing at the I. X. L., Mr. Baker remarked:

"I believe the prospect of the property turning into a permanent mining proposition is brighter at the present time than at any time in the past. Heretofore I have not had implicit confidence in the proposition, for the reason that it was so radically different in every respect from all the other mines of the camp. Where this condition exists one is naturally somewhat dubious, and I felt this way until the work in the lower tunnel came into copper ore of very fine quality. A sample of the copper ore that we found recently may be seen in the office of the Reddin, Jackson company, and as can be seen at a glance, it is high grade. The ore carries gold along with high copper values, the whole values averaging up to the present \$3 per ton. This feature gives us confidence as to the future of the I. X. L., because copper is an indication of permanency."

"After visiting the property tomorrow," continued Mr. Baker, "we will be in a position to say something of the future development of the mine. At present the lowest level is at a point below which it is impossible to develop the vein by means of tunnels economically. Any further tunnelling would not gain enough in depth to make the work profitable, in addition to which the adits would be below the level of the railroad track and it would be necessary to haul the ore up hill to ship. We have, therefore, to resort to sinking and it is probable that a point will be selected on the best showing of the new ore, from which a prospect shaft will be sunk."

Touching on the record of the I. X. L., Mr. Baker said: "The mine has been one of the few mineral propositions that to my personal knowledge has paid from its inception. We have taken out something like \$48,000 at a cost of about \$20,000, and throughout we have spent and are spending \$3 in development for every \$1.50 spent in stoping ore, and in the start we did a great deal of dead work."

Mr. Baker spent last evening in renewing old friendships among his host of Rossland acquaintances.

THE SUNSET IN SLOCAN.

It is reported that further litigation is likely to be occasioned by a dispute in connection with the ownership of the Sunset mine in the Whitewater basin in the Slocan, says the Colonist. For the development of this property a local company was organized some years ago, but later it was found that the company did not own the Sunset property and the local shareholders entered suit against the promoters of the local company for the recovery of their money. An arrangement was ultimately arrived at, however, whereby Mr. J. M. Dunn of Minneapolis, the owner of one-half of the property, undertook to give the local shareholders some protection, and ultimately a bond on the property was given to Mr. J. C. Drewry of Rossland. One of the terms of this bond called for the payment of 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the ore shipments, from which sum it was proposed to indemnify the local shareholders in the original Sunset company. The bond on the property, however, was recently thrown up, and a dispute has now arisen between Mr. Drewry and the Dunn interest as to the percentage of the net ore shipments payable under the bond. The other half of the property was held by Mr. J. Fred Ritchie and others, and under Mr. Drewry's arrangement with this interest the percentage of payment of net proceeds was set out as 25 per cent. The threatened litigation is over this clause in the bond on the Dunn interest.

THE SNOWSHOE.

Mr. G. S. Waterlow, of the well-known London publishing house, sends the announcement that the Snowshoe mine has been at last successfully floated, although the time was exceptionally inopportune, coming as it did immediately after the collapse of the B. A. Mitchell outfit in the hole as far as the bet was concerned. They had wagered their money that Smith was going to win out, and the stakeholder paid over the bet to the local man who was to have been the "sucker."

The Smith coterie had "double crossed" the Greenwood layout and the latter couldn't get any sympathy, for they came here to run a "jobbed" race and were caught napping at their own game.

THE NEW CITY FATHERS YESTERDAY PLUNGED INTO BUSINESS.

Trail has an energetic mayor and board of aldermen. The new council performed a feat Saturday which has seldom been equalled by a like civic body as it read a first, second and third time 116 bylaws. This is a feat of which the municipal Solons and the citizens may well feel proud. With so energetic a civic government it is certain that the affairs of the municipality will be well conducted. The initial meeting of the first board of aldermen convened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Col. E. S. Topping, mayor, in the chair and Aldermen Byers, Steele, McAnally, Dawson and Furnell present.

Mayor Topping called the council to order with the following speech: "Gentlemen of the council: I must say that I think the people of Trail are to be congratulated on the council that they have chosen, and the council must be congratulated also that they have such an enterprising little city backing them. Now, gentlemen, we start the formation of the city from bedrock and we must try to see that our foundations are secure and that they will stand the test of time. We must go slow in legislation and our motto must be economy—always economy. We must start in with a debt and we will have expenses that the council following us will not have to incur, but I believe with strict economy in every line we can make both ends meet."

Alderman Byers, in replying to the mayor said the dominant feature of the speech of His Worship was economy, and as far as it lay in his power he would co-operate with him in carrying out a policy along that line, and he felt certain that the other aldermen would sustain the policy outlined by the mayor.

Mayor Topping named the following standing committees: Finance and assessment: Aldermen Byers, Steele and McAnally. Works and property: Aldermen Furnell, Dawson and Steele. Fire, Water and Light: Aldermen Binns, Furnell and Byers. Health and Relief: Aldermen McAnally, Dawson and Binns.

The committee on bylaws, which was formally appointed several days since, reported 116 bylaws. These were read for the first time at the afternoon session. They relate to the general conduct of civic officers and the salaries and duties of city clerk, city treasurer, city assessor and collector. These officials have not yet been appointed.

The citizens' committee in charge of the fire hall and apparatus turned over the fire hall and fire apparatus, which is worth about \$2,000 to the city, and the board formally took possession of it and at the same time passed a hearty vote of thanks to J. E. McCarthy, who has been chief for the past three years, for the very efficient manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the department. At the same time the hope was expressed that Mr. McCarthy would be retained as chief.

THE NEW CITY FATHERS YESTERDAY PLUNGED INTO BUSINESS.

MANY BYLAWS PASSED AND ORGANIZATION ATTENDED TO.

Trail has an energetic mayor and board of aldermen. The new council performed a feat Saturday which has seldom been equalled by a like civic body as it read a first, second and third time 116 bylaws. This is a feat of which the municipal Solons and the citizens may well feel proud. With so energetic a civic government it is certain that the affairs of the municipality will be well conducted. The initial meeting of the first board of aldermen convened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Col. E. S. Topping, mayor, in the chair and Aldermen Byers, Steele, McAnally, Dawson and Furnell present.

Mayor Topping called the council to order with the following speech: "Gentlemen of the council: I must say that I think the people of Trail are to be congratulated on the council that they have chosen, and the council must be congratulated also that they have such an enterprising little city backing them. Now, gentlemen, we start the formation of the city from bedrock and we must try to see that our foundations are secure and that they will stand the test of time. We must go slow in legislation and our motto must be economy—always economy. We must start in with a debt and we will have expenses that the council following us will not have to incur, but I believe with strict economy in every line we can make both ends meet."

Alderman Byers, in replying to the mayor said the dominant feature of the speech of His Worship was economy, and as far as it lay in his power he would co-operate with him in carrying out a policy along that line, and he felt certain that the other aldermen would sustain the policy outlined by the mayor.

Mayor Topping named the following standing committees: Finance and assessment: Aldermen Byers, Steele and McAnally. Works and property: Aldermen Furnell, Dawson and Steele. Fire, Water and Light: Aldermen Binns, Furnell and Byers. Health and Relief: Aldermen McAnally, Dawson and Binns.

The committee on bylaws, which was formally appointed several days since, reported 116 bylaws. These were read for the first time at the afternoon session. They relate to the general conduct of civic officers and the salaries and duties of city clerk, city treasurer, city assessor and collector. These officials have not yet been appointed.

The citizens' committee in charge of the fire hall and apparatus turned over the fire hall and fire apparatus, which is worth about \$2,000 to the city, and the board formally took possession of it and at the same time passed a hearty vote of thanks to J. E. McCarthy, who has been chief for the past three years, for the very efficient manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the department. At the same time the hope was expressed that Mr. McCarthy would be retained as chief.

A vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Perdue for the faithful and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of returning officer.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned till 7:30 p.m. The council reassembled at 7:30 o'clock and the bylaws were taken up and read a second time in committee of the whole with Mr. Furnell in the chair.

Mayor Topping moved that the bylaws up to and including No. 65 be considered read a second time, and the motion was adopted.

Bylaw No. 66 was discussed at length on the point of whether the standing committees should be appointed by the mayor or by a special committee. The debate was participated in by nearly all the councilmen, and it was held that the power of appointing standing committees was delegated to the mayor under the provincial law regulating municipalities. It was agreed finally to enquire what the law in the premises was before the bylaw came up for final passage, and then the second reading was concluded.

Bylaws 67 to 111 were considered read a second time, on motion. In bylaw 112 the salary of the city clerk was fixed at \$100 per annum and a motion was made to increase the remuneration to \$200, but it was voted down.

Bylaw 115 fixing the salary of the chief of police at \$900 and a constable at \$800 per annum occasioned a lively debate. On the score of economy Mayor Topping held that the city could only afford to pay the constable \$700. He did not think that \$800 was too much to pay, but held that the income of the city was too small to pay the larger sum. Aldermen Byers and Binns favored \$800 and Alderman Steele \$700. No action was taken in the way of amending the bylaw, and it was read a second time without being amended.

Bylaw 776, providing for the collection of road tax, was read a second time. The committee of the whole reported their action to the council and it was adopted.

The council went into committee of the whole for the purpose of reading for the third time the bylaws under consideration.

Provincial Constable Devitt was asked by the council to give an account of the fines and fees collected and reported that they heretofore had been light, the police court fines amounting to only about \$300 per annum, but under a municipal government the income would be larger.

Bylaws from No. 1 to No. 111 were considered read a third time on motion of Alderman Binns.

Bylaw 112, fixing the salary of the city clerk was next read and Mayor

Topping reiterated his objections to a salary of \$100 per annum for the city clerk as being too small, and this view was concurred in by Alderman Steele. They favored making the salary higher. Mr. Steele made a motion that the salary be fixed at \$150.

Mr. Byers said that if the clerk's salary was increased what was added to it must be taken from some other officer's position. He was in favor of keeping within the income of the city. Alderman Binns was opposed to increasing the amount. Mayor Topping pointed out the way in which the revenue of the city could be increased.

Mr. Byers said the intention was to add another office to that of the city clerk, and in this way the salary would be increased. In calculating the expenditures it must be remembered that there were a lot of sundries, such as police uniforms, the boarding of prisoners, printing, etc., to be provided for. The motion to increase the salary of the city clerk was finally carried by a vote of 4 to 3. The bylaw was then passed to a third reading.

Bylaw 113 defining the duties of the city treasurer was read a third time. Bylaw 114, fixing the salary of the assessor and collector was read a third time.

Bylaw 115, fixing the remuneration of the chief of police and constable was read a third time. On motion of Alderman Binns the salary of the constable was fixed at \$65 per month.

Bylaw 116 providing for a road tax was read a third time. Bylaw 117, fixing the remuneration of the chief of police and constable was read a third time. On motion of Alderman Binns the salary of the constable was fixed at \$65 per month.

Bylaw 118 providing for a road tax was read a third time. The committee of the whole then arose and reported to the council the result of their deliberations and the report was accepted.

The council then adjourned to meet on Monday next at 8 p.m.

CARPENTERS' WAGES.

The Local Union's Stand on That and Other Questions.

To Mine Operators: On November 23, 1900, the following resolutions were passed by the Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 1, Rossland. Be it resolved:

Clause 1. That eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Carried.

Clause 2. That \$3.50 per eight hours shall be the minimum wage for the same. Carried.

Clause 4. That for all overtime and Sunday work time and one-half or 65 cents per hour shall be the minimum scale. Carried.

Clause 5. That the conditions contained in the preceding clauses of the resolution take effect on March 1, 1901. Carried.

Clause 8.—That the conditions contained in these resolutions will not apply to mine operators until such time as the union will think it advisable. Carried.

At a special meeting of the Rossland Carpenters and Joiners' Union held on

July 11th the following resolution was carried unanimously. Be it resolved: That we, the Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 1, Rossland, tender our sympathy and support to the Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M., in their struggle for liberty, justice and the cause of unionism and that we come out on strike in their behalf and for the adjustment of other grievances. Carried.

You will note that the union has had this matter under consideration for the greater part of a year and now consider the time opportune that the resolutions should come into effect and therefore demand that the conditions as contained in clauses 1, 2 and 4 will apply to mine operators as well as to contractors.

We learn that the scale of wages for carpenters and joiners prevalent in the Kootenay district, with the exception of Rossland, is \$4.00 per day of nine hours; we therefore consider our demands are reasonable and just as it only brings our wage scale up to the established standard of the district.

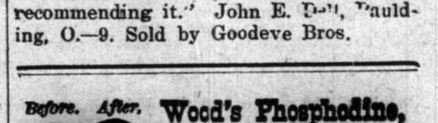
We demand the right for our walking delegate to enter your premises to solicit members among the non-union employees of the company while off duty on such premises.

We object to your putting standing ads. in papers—through employment agents—for carpenters when there are plenty of competent men seeking work. We object to your discriminating in favor of non-union men.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, Rossland Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 1, Rossland, July 15, 1901.

STOP THAT HEAD COLD IN TEN MINUTES.

Or it will develop into chronic Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catharrhal Powder stops cold in the head in 10 minutes and relieves most acute and deep seated Catarrh after one application. Cures quickly and permanently. "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catharrhal Powder with the best results. It is a great remedy and I never cease recommending it." John E. Dwyer, "Audiing, O.—9. Sold by Goodeve Bros.



Before. After. Wood's Phosphatine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of neural weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.25. One year's supply, six packages, \$7.50. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphatine is sold in Rossland by Goodeve Bros. and Rossland Trust Co.

Popularity is the proof of merit. No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as

PAY ROLL

The Finest Chew ever put on the market.

Sold Everywhere. Even the tags are valuable—Save them and write for our illustrated premium lists. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

IN The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd. NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID THEIR ASSESSMENTS UP TO NO. 6 ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT SUCH STOCK IS NOW DELINQUENT AND LIABLE TO BE DECLARED FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent charged on all arrears. THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT HAS BEEN LEVIED NO. 7, ONE-HALF CENT DUE JULY 31. The public is warned against purchasing delinquent stock. RICHARD PLERWMAN, Secretary, Rossland B.C.

Dominion Copper Company's Addition To Phoenix, B. C.

LOTS FOR SALE

We handle desirable Business and Residence Lots in all parts of the City. Conduct a General Brokerage and Insurance Business.

McArthur & Monk
Agents, Phoenix, B. C.

The Rossland Miner.

C. A. GREGG, President and Managing Editor.



THE STRIKE.

The present above all other occasions is a time for calm, dispassionate thought. We shall attempt in this article an absolutely fair presentation of the main features of the deplorable situation with which Rossland is confronted. It may be said in all truthfulness in the first place that it was with a feeling akin to relief that the announcement that a strike of the miners working in this camp had been decided upon was received by all classes yesterday morning. Anything is better than uncertainty. And now we all know the worst. The storm has burst. For upwards of three years the community has been living in dread of just such occurrences as that which has taken place.

It would be folly to attempt to disguise the fact that the situation is a very grave one. A crisis has arisen, the outcome of which will make or mar Rossland for many years. It is the duty of each individual interested to attempt to get at the facts of the case and place the blame where it belongs. Unless this is done there will be no remedy. Either one of the two parties to the controversy—the employers or the employed—is responsible for precipitating the present conflict. And it is a very grave offence which has been committed. It may spell ruin to many. It means discomfort and perhaps misery for hundreds.

It hardly requires to be stated that no one denies the right of men to quit work at any time they choose to take such action, and for any reasons which may seem sufficient to them. That is a privilege which is given to all men who dwell in lands which pretend to observe the principles of civilization. It is also not to be disputed that employers have the right to accept or reject any demands made upon them respecting conditions upon which they shall furnish employment.

With that in mind, it is important that we should inquire if there are any elements in the present crisis which tend to create the impression that there has been a perversion of those principles—that is to say, an immoral use of inalienable privileges. We think we are stating the case accurately when we say that such an impression does exist. It is undeniably true that many men who are idle today are in that position in opposition to their personal wishes. It is the conviction of many people, indeed, that a large majority of those who yesterday quit work are opposed to a strike. Not only are they opposed to the strike, but they disapprove—at least many of them do—of the method by which the strike was brought about.

This is certainly a most serious condition of affairs; and it devolves upon us to enquire why such should be the case. We think it may be taken as a certainty that the chief reason why the order to strike was obeyed was because of a fear in the minds of the men that the term "scab" would be applied to them if they refused to obey the mandate which has precipitated this deplorable conflict. Then again they undoubtedly wished to be true to the principles of unionism. Such an attitude cannot be viewed otherwise than with respect and admiration, however much we deplore the circumstances which placed them in that position.

Now, bearing in mind that it is undoubtedly true that a great many of the men who are on strike have no special grievance, let us make an attempt to judge of the justness of the reasons which actuated the minority in determining upon a strike. In official notices sent out by the Union it is stated "This strike is in sympathy with the smelters' strike at Northport, and for \$3 per day for shovellers and car men and to adjust other grievances."

We will first deal with the question of wages, premising our remarks on this particular point with an expression of belief that men are on all occasions justified in attempting to get as high a rate of wages as they can, consistent with reason. From information at our disposal this morning, rather hurriedly gathered, but nevertheless accurate, we learn that

IN MOST OF THE MINING CAMPS IN WESTERN AMERICA THE STANDARD RATE OF WAGES PAID EMPLOYEES IN METALLIFEROUS MINES IS \$3 PER DAY. THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS HAVING FORCED THE SAME RATE OF WAGES TO BE PAID TO MUCKERS AS TO THE HIGHEST SKILLED MINERS.

IN CERTAIN PARTS OF COLORADO ALL CLASSES OF UNDERGROUND WORKERS ARE PAID \$2.50 PER DAY, AND 10 HOURS.

IN CERTAIN OTHER PORTIONS OF COLORADO THE WAGES ARE \$3 AND EIGHT HOURS.

IN CALIFORNIA, OVER A GREAT PART, THE WAGES ARE \$2.50 AND 10 HOURS.

IN BUTTE THE WAGES ARE \$3.50 FOR ALL UNDERGROUND WORKERS, AND EIGHT HOURS.

IN THE COEUR D'ALENES THE WAGES ARE \$3.50 AND 10 HOURS.

THE WAGES PAID TO THE MINERS OF ROSSLAND AVERAGE \$4.25 FOR SKILLED AND \$2.50 FOR UNSKILLED, EIGHT HOURS.

We believe those figures to be correct, and that they are calculated to induce many people to the belief that there is little ground or just cause for complaint on the score of inadequate payment to the miners of Rossland. However, that is a matter of opinion.

Now, regarding Northport. What is the situation at that point, and are the miners of Rossland justified in going on strike in sympathy?

The position of the men who are on strike at Northport is, briefly, that a determined attempt is being made to break up the union, basing this contention on an alleged utterance by Manager Kadish. The smelter management, on the other hand, contend that the only point at issue is that they shall be permitted to say whom they shall employ and whom they shall discharge at any time, without any dictation on the part of the Union. Mr. Bernard MacDonald, in a letter published in the Rossland Miner a short time ago, pointed out, over his own signature, that there was no quarrel with the union as a body, his position simply being that the company would submit to no dictation and would insist upon the discharge of 20 or 25 men who had made themselves obnoxious by their threats and agitation. He furthermore said that with the exception of those 25 or 30 men all the rest could return back to work at once. There is no dispute whatever regarding the question of wages or hours of labor. We respectfully submit that the position of the smelter management is not an unfair one.

In the foregoing we have attempted to set forth the respective positions of the two parties to the controversy on the main points in dispute; and we ask all who read these lines to attempt to arrive at a verdict as to who is in the right and who is in the wrong.

Of one thing there cannot be the least shadow of a doubt—the mine managers will not retreat from their position. They believe they are not warranted in making the concessions asked for and cite arguments in support of their position which ought to appeal to the intelligence of all fair-minded men as very convincing.

In conclusion, we may say that we have here attempted in all sincerity to lay a fair, dispassionate estimate of the situation before our readers. We have done this in the hope that they may be able to arrive at a just judg-

ment in the matter and place the blame where it belongs. We believe it to be the bounden duty of every resident in this city to take an interest in this matter. Nothing can be clearer to thoughtful minds than that a question is going to be decided which will mean either progress or stagnation for Rossland.

Tyranny has triumphed in the past; and if it triumphs again it will be a sorry day for this city and for this section of the province.

Rossland is either going to be handed over to the care and guidance of the agitator or it is not.

That is the issue.

A FRAUDULENT STRIKE

The strike ordered by the Rossland Miners' Union was fraudulently brought about.

The provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws governing actions of the Union were disregarded.

An illegitimate demand was made upon the men to quit work.

That is the finding of an impartial jury. That jury was made up of the members of the Rossland Board of Trade, which had no other purpose in view than to lend whatever aid was possible towards bringing about a fair, equitable settlement of the trouble.

The verdict is based upon indisputable evidence, as will be seen by a perusal of the letter forwarded to the executive of the Miners' Union which appears in another column.

There can no longer be the least shadow of a doubt that the strike is almost entirely due to the work of the professional agitator and not in response to the wishes of a majority of the members of the union.

A fair ballot must be taken or the union will completely alienate public support and sympathy and stand convicted before the eyes of the world as a party to a fraudulent and unjustifiable stoppage of work.

There can be no escaping that conclusion.

The executive of the Miners' Union may refuse to discuss the finding of the committee of the Board of Trade.

They may deny that there has been an exposure of illegitimate methods.

But the charge is proven up to the hilt. It is proven and supported by no less an authority than the Constitution of the Western Federation of Miners.

Which do the miners of Rossland propose to stand by—the Constitution or the Agitator?

The Constitution was either intended to be observed or it was not. If it was intended to be observed, why not observe it?

The miners who find themselves out of employment as a result of the order to strike should ascertain if the right to take such action was legitimately obtained by the executive.

Is that not a fair proposition?

A proper ballot should be insisted upon by the men themselves.

If that be refused the action of the union should be repudiated by the men and they should return to work.

They could not be called scabs if they did.

AND THEY WOULD RECEIVE THE SUPPORT AND SYMPATHY OF THE ENTIRE PEOPLE.

THE SITUATION.

It is, perhaps, true that about all that is required to be stated by a newspaper has been said regarding the various phases of the strike affecting the mines of the Rossland district. There cannot be the slightest doubt in the mind of any person who has followed the trend of events as to what are the true issues in the present controversy. During the period when the clouds which foreshadowed the coming of the storm were gathering, and since the storm burst, the Rossland Miner has been strenuously endeavoring to do its duty to the community in which it is published. It has day after day presented arguments which, it thinks, ought to appeal to the intelligence of fair-minded men. Appreciating the vital importance to Rossland and this section of the province of the outcome of the situation, it has labored unceasingly at the task of endeavoring to stimulate public sentiment up to the point where an expression of opinion would be given which might be taken as a verdict for or against either of the contestants in a controversy which imperils the future of Rossland. It did that because it was a newspaper. It did that because it believes that the weight of public opinion ought always to be directed against those responsible for the creation of a condition of affairs which affects disastrously the interests of the public. It presented the case fairly. It opened its columns to both the contending parties with equal liberality. It published the official statement of the position of the Rossland Miners' Union and it printed statements elicited from the mine managers. It did that because it was desirous of laying such facts before its readers as would permit of an impartial and just judgment being arrived at.

A body representative of the public sentiment in Rossland has made a pronouncement in the matter. That body is the Rossland Board of Trade. And the result of an impartial investigation by that body into the circumstances under which the strike was brought about is a citation of evidence that it was illegally ordered.

We think there are few who will be induced to dispute the reasonableness of the contention that the letter which contained the finding of the Rossland Board of Trade, which was sent to the executive of the Miners' Union, demands a reply from those who were responsible for ordering the strike. So far the charge that the vote was an illegal one according to the provisions of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners has not been replied to. Until a reply is made there will be excellent reason for supposing that the charge is true.

However, that is a matter for individual opinion, and particularly for the judgment of the members of the Miners' Union. We have endeavored to be absolutely fair in dealing with the controversy as far as it has proceeded. We have contended—and we contend now—that it ought to be established that the strike has been ordered in consequence of a test being made of the opinion of the members of the Miners' Union in accordance with the provisions of the constitution governing their deliberations. Until that point has been disposed of one way or the other, all other phases of the situation do not merit discussion.

It may be argued that the miners who find themselves out of employment know their own business and that we have nothing to do with anything concerning them in this matter. That argument must fall in the face of the official statement issued by the executive board of the Union which contains a clause which reads: "We ask the moral aid and support of the many diverse bodies making the general public of this city." Such an utterance is clearly an invitation to take an interest in the controversy and arrive at some judgment.

But, as we remarked in opening this article, about all has been said that requires to be said regarding the different phases of the controversy at the present juncture. The people of Rossland are in possession of the facts; and it is to the people of Rossland that the Miner owes a duty which it thinks it has honestly performed. Whatever their judgment—if the judgment be expressed—it may be awaited by the Rossland Miner with the greatest confidence that the part it has played is not dishonestly and fairly open to censure.

THE MANIPULATED VOTE.

The exposure of the fact that the miners' strike was ordered on three-fourths of the votes cast instead of three-fourths of the total membership has increased the dissatisfaction among members of the union.

Bitter complaints are made of the illegal action of the leaders and of the fact that conservative members were not given a fair notification and opportunity to vote. Over one-half the members had no chance to vote at all.

The leaders are trying to force every one into line, but indignant remarks are heard all over town, and the feeling seems to be growing. It is hoped that it will soon be strong enough to demand a new ballot on the question.

Nothing less than this will enable the leaders to clear their names from the charges of fraud and illegal action now heard in every quarter.

CANADA'S FINANCES.]

The predictions made by Finance Minister Fielding in his budget speech, with respect to the probable outcome of the financial transactions of the year which has just been closed, are likely to be verified. According to additional information which is now at hand regarding the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1900-1 the revenue on account of the consolidated fund was \$50,753,948, the ordinary expenditure \$38,574,508, and the capital expenditure \$9,556,169. This statement, however, does not contain all the moneys which were paid into the treasury in the shape of ordinary revenues during the last fiscal year, nor all the disbursements which were made. It is simply a statement of the receipts and expenditures of which the Finance Department is cognizant up to the evening of the 30th of June. Before the accounts are finally closed many thousands of dollars, received or disbursed in the last month of the year, but not reported at the Finance Department until after the issue of the interim financial statement, will be added to each side of the ledger. Between the accounts as made up on the 30th of June of each year and the accounts as they appear when the books are closed a month or two later, there is always a material difference. For example, on June 30th, 1900, the revenue was returned as \$49,034,597, but the sum was swelled by later receipts to \$51,029,994. In the same way the expenditure was given at the same date as \$34,826,401, but when all the accounts were in it proved to be \$42,975,279. The capital expenditure was also stated at \$7,799,467, but the correct sum was \$9,742,187. Taking it for granted that the ratio of increase between the financial statement as revealed on June 30th last and as disclosed when all the accounts are in will be the same last year as in the year preceding, the result will be very nearly as Mr. Fielding figured it on March 14th. The revenue on consolidated account will amount to \$52,800,000, and the expenditure to \$46,700,000, giving a surplus of \$1,600,000. Mr. Fielding's estimate was that the surplus would be about \$6,350,000. The capital expenditure still remains to be reckoned with. The Finance Minister assumed that it would be \$10,000,000 and deducting from this the surplus and sinking fund, he anticipated a slight addition of \$1,800,000 to the public debt. Mr. Fielding is probably a little under the mark in his estimate of the capital expenditure, as on June 30th it had already reached \$9,556,169. Accepting this production, however, as correct, there must be placed against the capital expenditure a surplus amounting to \$6,100,000 and sinking funds amounting to \$2,400,000, leaving the small sum of \$2,300,000 to be added to the public debt. The ordinary revenue according to the figures obtainable is \$1,701,350 ahead of last year. The expenditure also increased by \$3,784,108. Deducting the increase of expenditure, it leaves a net growth in the outlay of ordinary expenditure of \$2,047,758. The figures for the year show an increase from all the accustomed sources of revenue. Customs gives an advance of only \$35,248 over the year preceding, but the tariff reduction of 33 1-3 per cent on British imports accounts for this seemingly small showing. Excise gives the handsome increase of \$477,524; postage, \$258,686; public works, \$328,915; and miscellaneous, \$400,977.

The revenue in detail for the two years is as follows:

	Total June 30, 1900	Total June 30, 1901
Customs	\$28,102,761	\$28,137,999
Excise	9,817,121	10,234,845
Post Office	3,098,410	3,557,096
Public Works		
Inc Rys	5,173,644	5,702,459
Miscellaneous	2,842,770	2,243,747
Totals	\$49,034,597	\$50,753,948

The expenditure for the capital account was: For public works, \$5,917,635, as against \$5,328,908 for the previous twelve months; for railway subsidies, \$2,486,358, as against \$724,338; militia, \$41,186, as against \$183,419; South African contingents, \$874,571, as against \$1,372,707. The total for the year was \$9,556,169, as compared with \$7,799,467 in 1899-1900.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LETTER.

Mr. J. B. Johnson, president of the Rossland Board of Trade, has published the following letter:

July 14th, 1901.
I desire as president of the Rossland Board of Trade, to repudiate the construction placed by the Rossland Miner on the letter of this board to the secretary of the miners' union, which was published with wholly unauthorized head lines by the Miner in Sunday's issue. And I especially desire to point out that the Rossland Board of Trade has never intimated that the strike resolution was carried by fraud or by fraudulent intent, but by a misinterpretation of a clause in the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners.

Yours truly,
J. B. JOHNSON.

It was unnecessary for Mr. Johnson to "repudiate the construction placed by the Rossland Miner" on the letter which was forwarded by the board of trade to the secretary of the Miners' Union; it was also unnecessary for him to state that the letter was published with "wholly unauthorized headlines." No newspaper would on any occasion seek to evade entire responsibility for its treatment of an item of news. Surely Mr. Johnson does not require to be told that the "construction" which a newspaper chooses to put upon any circumstance or event is one entirely of its own selection! Mr. Johnson says the letter appeared with wholly unauthorized headlines. True; and will Mr. Johnson kindly inform us under what circumstance the letter could appear with authorized headlines, except as a paid advertisement? It is the duty of an editor to interpret each item of news in such a way as may appear to his mind as proper and with appropriate headings. That is all which was done in this case. The letter in question was not communicated officially to the executive of the Miners' Union through the medium of the Miner. We presume it was sent by mail and that the recipients of it will interpret its meaning from the copy which they receive in such fashion. The Rossland Miner chose to put its own interpretation upon the verdict of the committee of the Rossland Board of Trade. Surely Mr. Johnson will not take the position that it had no right to do so? Had it not the same right to do so as any private individual?

WHAT THE STRIKE ACCOMPLISHES.

We may appropriately reproduce in our editorial columns the following article, which appears in a recent issue of the Tacoma Ledger: The people of this country are in sympathy with the wage-earner, because they are all wage-earners. The proportion of them who do not strive for bread is too small to be considered. This proportion embraces, by rough classification, the tramp, who is not always to blame, and the idle rich, also often to be held blameless, having in many instances been born to money and not to brains. Eliminating these, the nation is a collection of wage-earners. Not every man toils with his hands, but there must be those who perform intellectual work far more arduous and ill required. These are wage-earners just the same, and they have in mind always the eternal principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Therefore, when they hear of a strike they believe there must have been some basis for it; some wrong to be adjusted, hardship imposed and rebelled against. Recently there has been a great strike.

It is fair to say the general public had scant knowledge of the reason for it, save the general discontent due to the spectacle of great corporations paying dividends on wind and water. The strike is over, and the public curiosity is as to what it accomplished. So far as may be judged from the outside, it accomplished nothing of good. It may have inconvenienced contractors, causing them to default on their obligations, but where did it put a dollar into the pocket of the workman? How did it lighten his burden? In what manner cheer him on his way? The plain truth is that a strike is generally a mistake, and brings nothing but evil. That it is often without good cause is shown by the circumstance that it usually occurs at a time when work is plenty and wages good. It is more apt to be an expression of mere discontent than the demand for equitable relations. Often it is stirred up by a class known as "walking delegates," thriving on turmoil, and capable of doing injury so great that the granting of some trifling concession is a poor offset. The strike just ended caused thousands of workmen to lose hundreds of thousands in wages. It caused them to expend their savings, perhaps to rely upon charity. And there was nothing gained. Suppose the employers, angered at the interruption which made their establishments idle, had refused to resume operations. The workmen would have been face to face with want. If there is a lesson in the matter, it is not to strike until there is something about which to strike.

MINES AND

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Today ends the first strike in the Rossland district since the Rossland Great V came down the hill on the next day by Eagle and Centre Streets has passed rapidly and no lack of rumors and them of the most start out exception the se have been manufactured and the only fact shadow of a doubt a strike is still in full effort to arrange matters assumption of work at the officials of the state that the smelter prosecution of the on standpoint are in go they art confident of The mine managers' statement as to them All the big mines are including the offices. Th are connected with staffs, mechanical an not interfered with. in the camp today a New St. Elmo, I. X. Homestake. The or week will approximate early days, and the month commencing w out will only repres ordinary amount di for the past two or more.

NORTHPORT

Reports were given day to the effect that at the Northport smelter a trouble was well and the plant is A Northport desper in the Spokesman-f following description A new town is b Smelter company c purchased, which ext to the city limits of Several cottages houses and three b ready been complete built About 30 n in one of the board and the men seem seemed contented Kadish said that a now working in the ment proper, which of over 200 includi by the contractors. ready will accomm when completed about for.

In parting Mr. Ka back in six months know the place." The company has a tion to the calcine strike has been in n now one of the best belonging to the com 500 feet in size a C-Hava furnaces an as many more in p tion, 20 men are en this department.

In pointing out t ments, on every h diech said: "In you would not kno ever been a strike." mill with a capacity has just been insta says that there was on hand at the roas and he estimated t 118,000 tons. Contr grading new roas make the total ca It is almost imposs of the immense amo hand in the roas acres of it. Some c as it comes from the already roasted show spectrum.

Large bins contain of tons of coke and, that there is coke smelter on almost e St. Paul and North In the blast room operation with a ca to 310 tons per day of these blast furn been repaired and ed since the strike res. Mr. Kadish more blast furnaces within the next we is on the ground, p will give the plant 4,700 tons of raw or of one of the larges country. The new c installed. The floos and many other im ing made.

MINES AND SMELTER

No New Developments Regarding the Local Strike.

Incorrect Rumors of Accidents at Northport.

Today ends the first week of the strike in the Rossland camp. One week ago this morning the men employed on the Rossland Great Western properties came down the hill and were followed on the next day by those on the War Eagle and Centre Star crews. The week has passed rapidly and there has been no lack of rumors and reports, many of them of the most startling nature. Without exception the sensational reports have been manufactured of whole cloth, and the only fact that is beyond the shadow of a doubt today is that the strike is still in full swing and that there has been no appreciable gain in the effort to arrange matters to secure a resumption of work at the mines.

NORTHPORT SITUATION.

Reports were given currency yesterday to the effect that No. 5 furnace at the Northport smelter had been blown up, and that there was trouble with other furnaces in the way of freezing, etc. Some of these reports were of the most circumstantial nature, and were generally credited. The Miner made enquiry at the offices of the company here and was told that the rumors were entirely foundationless. So far was No. 5 furnace from having been destroyed that it proved its efficiency yesterday by putting through charges to the amount of 400 tons. The company also denies the statements made by Mr. Shed in his speech at the picnic, to the effect that there is constant trouble in working the furnaces. Its own reports are that everything is running well and the plant is working satisfactorily.

A Northport despatch which appears in the Spokesman-Review gives the following description of the situation: A new town is being built by the smelter company on the site of the old town, which was destroyed by fire in 1892. Several cottages, two boarding houses and three bunk houses have already been completed, and others will be built about 30 men were at dinner in one of the boarding houses these and the men seen about the works seemed contented and satisfied. Mr. Kadisch said that about 135 men are now working in the smelter department proper, which would make a total of over 300 including those employed by the contractors. The quarters now ready will accommodate 300 men and when completed about 800 can be cared for.

In parting Mr. Kadisch said: "Come back in six months and you will not know the place." The company has made a large addition to the main building since the strike has been in progress and it is now one of the best equipped buildings belonging to the company. It is 60 by 500 feet in size and contains two O'Hara furnaces and a pug mill, with as many more in process of construction. 20 men are employed in running this department.

In pointing out the great improvements on every hand Mr. Kadisch said: "It is not known that there had ever been a strike." At the crusher department, a new mill with a capacity of 75 tons per hour has just been installed. Mr. Kadisch says that there was 110,000 tons of ore on hand at the roast yards on July 1st, and he estimated the amount now at 118,000 tons. Contractor Schwelmer is grading new roast floors which will make the total capacity 200,000 tons. It is almost impossible to gain an idea of the immense amount of ore now on hand in the roast yards. There are acres of it. Some of it is dark green as it comes from the mine, other heaps already roasted show every color in the spectrum.

Huge bins contain many thousands of tons of coke and, Mr. Kadisch says, that there is coke consigned to the smelter on almost every siding between St. Paul and Northport.

In the blast room one furnace is in operation with a capacity of from 200 to 310 tons per day. There are five of these blast furnaces and all have been repaired and weak places renewed since the strike has been in progress. Mr. Kadisch states that two more blast furnaces will be started within the next week. One new blast is on the ground, and when installed, will give the plant a total capacity of 1,700 tons of raw ore per day, making it one of the largest smelters in the country. The new elevators are being installed. The floors have been paved and many other improvements are being made.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters passed between the general manager of the Rossland Great Western mines and the officers of the union:

Rossland, B. C., July 11th, 1901. Mr. Bernard MacDonald, Manager Rossland Great Western Properties, Rossland, B. C.

Dear Sir:—This Union has found it necessary in view of the determined efforts of the Corporation controlled by you to crush the sister union at Northport, Wash., and your opposition towards this Union, to call out the men at the mines controlled by you in this camp.

We also consider this a favorable time to try to get a living wage for the shovellers and carmen, and adjust other grievances now existing between this Union and your companies.

We would at all times be pleased to meet with you to discuss these questions.

We have waited for years for these companies to get in a position to pay the scale of wages paid in other camps of a lower grade of ore than Rossland, and less favorably situated.

We believe this time has arrived. Hoping for a settlement mutually agreeable to both, also that in case of a long fight, it may be a fair, clean, struggle, we are, yours respectfully, (Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD, Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

Rossland, B. C., 11th July, 1901. Messrs. The Executive Committee, Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, W. F. M., Rossland, B. C.:

Dear Sirs:—Your favor of this date, stating that your Union found it necessary to call out the men at the mines under my management, etc., has been received.

You mention a number of causes that have led up to this decision on your part, and say that there are other grievances to be adjusted. I wish you would kindly state what these are so that I may be enabled to place the whole matter before the Board of Directors of these companies for their consideration. I am, yours sincerely, BERNARD MACDONALD, General Manager.

Rossland, B. C., July 11th, 1901. Mr. Bernard MacDonald, General Manager Rossland Great Western Mines; Dear Sir:—In answer to your communication in regard to further grievances of this Union in its communication to you of this date, the other grievances we have in mind is the violation of Article 15 of the settlement of April 3rd, 1900.

This Union has since its organization enjoyed the privilege of the Secretary entering on the grounds of the mines of non-union employees as long as he did not interfere with them on duty or with the work about the mines.

We consider the revocation of this privilege by your letter of February 14th, 1901, a most serious bar to our securing new members among the non-union employees.

Also we are not prepared to consider any agreement which will allow any discrimination against any employee during this strike. We are, respectfully yours, (Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD, Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

Rossland, B. C., 12th July, 1901. Messrs. The Executive Board, Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W. F. M., Rossland, B. C.:

Gentlemen:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your later communication of the 11th inst. I will forward this with the previous one to the Directors of these companies in London.

At the present time I have nothing to reply, except to deny any violation on our part of any article in the settlement agreement drawn up in April, 1900. Yours sincerely, BERNARD MACDONALD, General Manager.

THE UNION'S STATEMENT.

Rossland, B.C., July 12, 1901. To the Citizens and Business Men of Rossland and Vivinity and to the General Public:

The business and social interests of a community are so closely interwoven that the industrial elements in dispute among the industrial elements forming the social structure, is often more disastrous to the business or non-combatant class around which the labor and capital elements revolve, than to the actual combatants themselves. Thus both labor and capital are morally obligated to strive to adjust their disputes, to protect the social structure of which they are separate parts. For this reason a careful statement of all the reasons leading up to precipitate this industrial strife at this time.

Since the agreement between the big corporations of Rossland and Rossland Miners' Union in April, 1900, this city has apparently enjoyed industrial peace; yet all who are conversant with the industrial affairs of Rossland for the past fifteen months know that there has been a secret warfare waged against this Miners' Union, which has been as nearly as destructive to the business interests of the community as an open struggle between the two industrial forces, and worse in that there is no apparent end to be seen. We have given long and careful consideration to this matter and have reached the conclusion that the foundation of the trouble rests on the fact that the nearly one-half of the employees in the mines of this community receive about 20 per cent less wages than the same class of labor in surrounding camps, many of which have a lower grade of ore and are less favorably situated than Rossland. We believe that it is to continue to enforce this unjust scale of wages that so many annoying practices have been introduced to undermine the prestige of this Miners' Union of Rossland.

First—An annoying system of espionage and blackmailing by which many of our ablest members have been compelled to seek employment in other localities, although of unquestioned ability in their trade.

Second.—By revoking a time-honored privilege of the secretary being allowed to solicit members among the non-union employees of the companies who might be off duty on the premises of the companies, a privilege guaranteed us by the last half of Article 15 of the settlement of April, 1900; thus preventing us from re-employing our ranks depleted by loss of members compelled to seek employment in other fields.

Third.—By connection with bogus employment agencies seeking to flood the overcrowded labor market with cheap foreign labor.

Finally.—By the largest corporation in this vicinity openly seeking and striving to crush a sister union at Northport, Wash.

We believe all these efforts are mainly to enforce this unjust scale of wages and to prevent all efforts towards an increase. Therefore we have fully resolved that there can be no industrial peace in Rossland and vicinity until this wage question is finally and satisfactorily settled. Then will this fair city enjoy the prosperity for which nature has so evidently intended it. For this result we ask the moral aid and support of the many diverse bodies making the general public of this city. Especially we ask your aid in maintaining order, without which we cannot succeed. There can be no permanent settlement but a just settlement, and to this end we will use all our power as an organization, and all the assistance of the Western Federation of Miners. We have right on our side and must surely win.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, W.F.M.

HOW TRAIL VIEWS IT.

The Trail Creek News in discussing the strike says:

"It is a trouble which has been hanging over Rossland for the past three years, and is simply a repetition of the agitator evil whose mission is to breed discontent and friction without regard for the business stagnation and financial distress which follows. Thus there are several hundred men in Rossland willing and anxious to work, happy and satisfied with the conditions as they existed, but compelled to join in the general strike.

"But the consequent distress is not confined to Rossland. The Trail smelter has already closed its large copper furnace and will close down the other copper furnaces in the next few days. The lead furnaces will, however, be kept in operation so long as sufficient ore can be obtained to keep the furnaces supplied.

"There was considerable disappointment felt in Trail when it was learned the strikers had prevented the loading of Le Roi ore for the Trail smelter. This ore had already been mined and was lying in the dump, and would have aided in keeping the Trail plant in operation.

"The present circumstances must appeal to the people of Trail very strongly, for here harmony and the best of feeling between employer and employee has not only created favorable business conditions but has brought prosperity to the wage earner and the merchant. There have been no disturbing elements in this community and it is to be hoped there never will be.

"The Evening World of the 11th says: 'Everyone seemed to be relieved at the news announced this morning. Organized labor in Rossland will now have ample opportunity to ascertain who are its friends and who are opposed to it.'

"If the only way the organized labor in Rossland has of finding its friends and enemies is by ordering a strike, it will not be long before its friends become its enemies, as the method of ascertaining is too expensive for both the laborer and the business man to whom he looks for support.

"Business men in this city naturally feel a little despondent, and the men who are to be laid off will not have any too good feeling towards the strikers who by their action in refusing to load ore already mined threw them out of employment."

PERSONALS

A. H. MacNeill left yesterday on a business trip to the Boundary. Homer Jones, of the Rossland Great Western office staff, left yesterday on a visit to Grand Forks.

J. L. G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott are spending a couple of weeks at Vancouver.

William McMillan left yesterday for Nanaimo.

William Morrow and H. C. Stewart left yesterday for Vancouver.

Tom Burden left yesterday for Greenwood.

Harry Brandt, city ticket agent of the Great Northern at Spokane, is in the city assisting the S. F. & N. staff during the rush of passenger business.

Charles Cott, assistant superintendent of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, was in the city yesterday on a business trip.

Among the passengers ticketed out over the Spokane Falls & Northern road yesterday were: Albert Shakespeare, to Seattle; Gus Parsons, to Salt Lake City; Miss May Wilson, to Deer Lodge, Mont.; Miss Lenora Reinhardt, to Anaconda; C. E. McEvoy, to Brandon, Man.; F. B. Costello and wife, to Huntington, Que.; Mrs. J. Ruffner, to Lewiston, Idaho; Dan Coker, to San Francisco, and T. W. Bridges, to Spokane.

A BUCKING BIKE.—Percy Wilkinson, barkeep at the Clarendon, is at the general hospital with a badly damaged headpiece. He was riding a bicycle down St. Paul street when the machine struck a stone and threw him headlong. Several painful scalp wounds were stitched by Doctors Senior and Campbell and Mr. Wilkinson is getting along nicely.

A point of interest has arisen in connection with the land in the railway addition to be utilized for the construction of the new school. When the civic deputation was in Victoria in the spring the government undertook to purchase the entire area of block 2, and fulfilled this undertaking with the exception of one lot, which the government believed was held at an abnormal figure. The council has recommended the government to complete the purchase of the block and to acquire the lot in question by expropriation if the owner asks an unreasonable price.

GROUNDS FOR SPORTS

INQUIRY INTO THE PROPOSAL TO UTILIZE THE CITY PARK.

THE QUESTION OF PREPARING GROUNDS NOW UP FOR DECISION.

Local athletes are interested in the action being taken by the city council to secure the athletic organizations ground to replace the Black Bear grounds, which are to be used for other purposes. The city has no control over the Black Bear grounds, and the action of the owners is entirely justifiable. This fact is admitted, although no one can view the passing of the park without regret. The city fathers have taken in hand the matter of securing other grounds, Mayor Lalonde having taken the initiative and directed the attention of the board of works to the necessity of moving if the city is to have any recreation grounds next year.

Major VanBuskirk, city engineer, has gone over the city park lands east of the corporation, and information has been secured with regard to the ground. With this information in hand the board of works will bring in a report at next council meeting.

It will be quite possible to secure an area of five or six acres on the park grounds south of the cemetery and within half a mile of the court house. The land best available for the purpose is on a bench overlooking the valley and with a slight slope toward the centre of the gulch. Considerable timber is standing, most of it young growth, and the cost of clearing off the timber and brush will be the most expensive feature of the reclamation of the land for park purposes. If the parties most interested in the establishment of ball grounds will take a hand in seeing this work through, the city would undoubtedly feel more inclined to go ahead with the proposition at once. Unless some action along this line is taken by the citizens it is not improbable that the council may be compelled to leave the matter over to another year and devote the available funds to other and more pressing requirements. To ensure reasonably good grounds for next year a start should be made this summer, and it is up to the citizens to indicate that the park is desired.

In addition to the ball grounds it would be possible to make a straightaway quarter-mile race track. Grades at each end could not be well avoided, but for pony races the distance would be excellent and the track might easily become a popular feature of the park. A good road to the proposed grounds can be made via the cemetery and without serious outlay.

This disposition of the council appears to be that something should be done within the next few weeks, if it is at all possible, to finance the scheme without neglecting other matters regarded as of greater importance to the community generally. The proposition comes up at next council meeting and in the meantime the details of the work will be gone into by the board of works.

CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Either Great Britain or Russia Must Back Down.

PEKIN, July 17.—The ministers of the powers now freely admit that the prospect of a conclusion of negotiations is growing darker. The situation is most serious, as the deadlock has continued for more than a month.

The meeting arranged for yesterday was postponed because it was apparent that the proceedings would be fruitless. It was at the meeting of July 11 that the ministers had something in the nature of an agreement as to the indemnity, but almost immediately a radical difference developed between Russia and Great Britain as to the details of the plan of payment. All the ministers were in accord with the scheme early in June, subject to the approval by their governments, but Great Britain disapproved the arrangement on the ground that it did not adequately protect her commercial interests.

The neutral ministers assert that either Great Britain or Russia must make material concessions before a conclusion of the agreement is possible. Meanwhile the committees of the ministers are working upon comparatively unimportant details, such as improvements in navigation, but if the financial question was settled negotiations could be closed in a day.

Li Hung Chang keeps sending strenuous requests to the ministers of the powers to present a complete plan. He represents that China is willing to accept any reasonable terms and is chiefly anxious to know definitely what the powers require, so that she may begin compliance with the terms.

The ministers regard newspaper accusations of procrastination on their part as exceedingly unjust. The government and not the ministers is responsible, the ministers say, for the deadlock.

PEKIN, July 17.—Disorder and lawlessness have greatly increased in Pekin since the policing of the city was restored to the Chinese authorities. There are nightly burglaries by the large bands of depredators, while white men in the employ of Europeans are stopped and robbed.

The German military authorities here have arranged for the withdrawal of all German troops except the permanent establishment early in August.

The transportation people had a lively day's business yesterday. A large number of men left the city. Some of these were bound for Buffalo and eastern points on pleasure trips, and the majority went to Spokane and purpose branching out from there to the various mining camps. The boundary train had a liberal quota of passengers.

CITY NEWS

AT THE BARRACKS.—A special meeting will be held in the Salvation Army barracks tonight in the shape of a "Sailors' Song Service." At the close ice cream and cake will be served. A special open air service will precede the programme at the barracks.

PAY DAY TODAY.—Rossland will have another pay day today. The Centre Star and War Eagle pay rolls for July have been completed and the men will be paid off during the day. This is communicated to the Miner for publication by the management of the properties.

BREWERS ON HAND.—In yesterday's report of the procession, which was the morning feature of the Miners' picnic programme, mention was omitted of the Brewers' organization. The organization was represented by the staff of the Lion Brewery and made an excellent showing.

GOOD DRILL.—The Rossland militia company had an excellent drill last night, the members turning out in good force and going through some useful work under the direction of Captain Forin. The recruit class is being formed and there is every prospect of a successful season among the militiamen.

MR. WILSON'S STATEMENT.—The Boundary Falls Smelter May Have a Chance to Blow In.

"If the strike recently made on the Sunset, in Deadwood camp, fills expectations it is likely that the Standard Pyritic Smelting company will start its plant at Boundary Falls, B.C.," said E. J. Wilson, manager of the company, to the Spokesman-Review. Mr. Wilson was on his way to Sakt Lake, to be gone for two weeks.

"A big body of low grade magnetite, carried in a lime gangue, has been opened on the surface of the Sunset," he continued. "It has been partly opened on the 200-foot level and work is under way to exploit it on the 300-foot level. If it holds out the mine will be in a position to give us regular tonnage. We shall need fully 300 tons a day to justify us in operating our smelter, and 400 tons, which is its maximum capacity, would be better still. With such low grade ore as these, running about \$5 to the ton, it is necessary to work the plant to its limit in order to get economy of operation.

"The smelter as it stands represents an investment of over \$100,000 by Montreal and Quebec people, who form the Standard Pyritic Smelting company. It needs a few labor saving devices, but otherwise it is ready to be blown in at any time. Up to date, however, it has not even been warmed. The trouble has been to get custom ore. The Boundary ore generally are so low grade that they will not pay two profits. A tonnage sufficient to work a smelter has not been opened by any of the mines outside of those that have close smelter connections. The development of the Sunset, however, promises to put us in position to start our plants.

"Why did we cancel our contract with the Morrison people to handle their ore? Well, the Morrison ore is a heavy sulphide, carrying about 20 per cent sulphur. It must be roasted, and it is otherwise hard to smelt. When I took over the management of the concern I decided that the terms proposed for handling Morrison ore were not favorable for us, and we dropped the project. The Morrison, however, has some good ore.

"What rate can be offered by smelters in the Boundary on custom ore? I see the Snowflake people in their prospectus say they have assurance of a \$3 rate. It was first proposed to make them a \$2.50 rate by one of the two Boundary smelters in operation, but the rate was raised. I should say that the cost of running most of the ores of the district into a 50 per cent matte is about \$2 a ton. The slag losses are very light. I understand that the Greenwood smelter is making a copper loss of only .2 or 3 per cent in the slag. For that matter, at the Great Falls smelter we ran along steadily with slag losses of 25 per cent. I understand that the Montana Ore Purchasing company at Butte, under the management of H. C. Bellinger, is making about the same losses.

Mr. Wilson, who was formally with the Omaha-Great smelter at Durango, Col., and also in New Mexico, was recently retained by the Kalso smelting corporation to look over the field at Kalso to see whether a smelter there should be profitable. The city of Kalso has offered a bonus of \$50,000 in bonds for a company that will erect and operate a 200-ton lead smelter there.

"I found that there was much lead ore in the neighborhood, and there should be no difficulty in supplying ore for a 75-ton smelter at Kalso," said Mr. Wilson. "With proper management a plant of that size should be made to pay."

J. L. WHITNEY & Co

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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

THE STOCK MARKET

SALES KEPT DOWN DURING THE WEEK BY THE STRIKE TROUBLE.

RAMBLER-CARIBOO STILL MAINTAINS ITS STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY.

The stock market has had many causes of weakness to contend with during the last week, the most prominent, of course, being the strike. The tale is briefly told by the aggregate of the dealings, which reached only 66,500 shares, an unusually small total. Considering the array of adverse circumstances, however, the reduction in the number of transactions and the weakening in prices are not so very marked.

Naturally the weakness appears most in Centre Star, which is so directly affected by the strike. On Friday last the price of that stock was 36, while yesterday it sold down to 29 1/2, but the volume of sales has been very small. Apart from the strike there appears no reason for any serious decline in the stock.

In marked contrast with Centre Star is Rambler-Cariboo, which climbed steadily during the week. Starting at 34 1/2, it made its way up to 37 3/4, and a noticeable circumstance was the size of the transactions. On Tuesday one block of 10,000 shares changed hands at 37 1/4, while yesterday one of 2,000 was sold at 37 1/2 and another of 5,000 at 37 3/4. The stock is evidently going into the hands of strong holders.

Homestake has held fairly firm, with some transactions of noticeable extent. The price has remained in the neighborhood of 13 throughout the week, and on the last day it touched that figure, 3,000 shares having sold a quarter below.

Morning Glory took a move through the week, creeping up to 4 on more than one occasion. Wonderful also attracted attention, selling up to 4 1/2. Black Tail has 'staid around 11, and Tom Thumb appeared in the dealings at 14.

On the last day Cariboo (Camp McKinney) went down a point. Previous quotations were 37 asked and 34 bid, but yesterday both prices dropped a point, although no sales were recorded.

In several stocks considerable depreciation is indicated by the quotations, although no sales were made. Iron Mask, for instance, had been quoted for several days at 24 asked and 20 bid, but yesterday's figures were 18 asked and 12 bid. Mountain Lion has been stationary for several days at 31 asked and 28 bid, but yesterday's prices were 28 asked and 20 bid.

Tamarac (Kenneth) went up two points. The stock has been quoted for several weeks at 5 asked and 2 bid, but bids of 4 were secured yesterday with no sellers.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Sales. Thursday 5,000; Friday 9,000; Saturday 15,000; Monday 5,500; Tuesday 16,000; Wednesday 16,000. Total 66,500.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. American Boy 11 1/2; Atanabasca 4 1/2; S. C. Gold Fields 3; Big Three 2 1/2; Black Tail 11 1/2; Brandon & Golden Crows 3; California 2 1/2; Canadian Gold Fields 5 1/2; Cariboo (Camp McKinney) 36 1/2; Centre Star 29 1/2; Crows Nest 28 1/2; Deer Trail No. 2 3; Dundas 20; Evening Star 4; Giant 2 1/2; Homestake (assess. paid) 13; Iron Mask (assess. paid) 18; Iron Coll. 1; J. K. L. 20; Kalso Gold Mines 25; Kalso (assess. paid) 20; King (Ore Dealers) 27; King Hill 60; Lone Pine 7 1/2; Monte Christo 3; Montreal Gold Fields 4 1/2; Morning Glory 4 1/2; Morrison 26; Mountain Lion 28; Noble Five 8 1/2; North Star (East Kootenay) 15; Sorely 15; Old Ironsides 8 1/2; Payne 19; Prince Rupert 19 1/2; Princess Maud 2; Quilp 27 1/2; Rambler-Cariboo 37; Republic 6; Rossland Bonds (S. F. & N. C.) 4; St. Elmo Consolidated 3; Sullivan 8 1/2; Tamarac (Kenneth) 5; Tom Thumb 14 1/2; Van Anda 2 1/2; Virginia 2; War Eagle Consolidated 26; Waterloo 1 1/2; White Bear 1 1/2; Whistler 4.

THURSDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 1000 at 34c., 2000 at 34 1/2c.; Homestake, 1000 at 13c.; Morning Glory, 1000 at 3 3/4c. Total, 5000.

FRIDAY'S SALES.

Homestake, 2000, 1000, 12 1/2c.; Centre Star, 1000, 36c.; Black Tail, 2000, 11 1/2c.; Wonderful, 3000, 4c. Total, 9000.

SATURDAY'S SALES.

Wonderful, 2000 at 4 1/4c., 2500 at 4 3/4c.; Centre Star, 1500 at 31c.; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000 at 35c., 2000 at 35 1/4c.; Homestake, 1000 at 13c.; Black Tail, 5000 at 11 1/2c. Total, 15,000.

MONDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 2000, 36c.; Centre Star, 1000, 12 1/2c.; Black Tail, 1000, 11c.; Tom Thumb, 1000, 14c. Total, 6,000.

TUESDAY'S SALES.

Centre Star, 1000 at 30c., 1000 at 30c.; Rambler-Cariboo, 10,000 at 37 1/4c.; Black Tail, 1,000 at 11c.; Morning Glory, 3,000 at 4c. Total, 16,000.

WEDNESDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 5000, 37 3/4c.; 2000, 37 1/2c.; Wonderful, 2500, 4 1/2c.; Centre Star, 1000, 29 1/2c.; Morning Glory, 2000, 3 3/4c.; Homestake, 2000, 1000, 12 3/4c.; 500, 13c. Total, 26,500.

CITY NEWS

FIRE AT WEST ROBSON
The Yale-Columbia's sawmill at West Robson was burned on Thursday night...

THE TRACKMEN
The trackmen's strike on this side of the river is in full swing now...

TO BUILD A HOUSE
Alderman Rolt has sold two lots on East Columbia avenue near the tennis court...

CEDAR CANYON MINES
The Cedar Canyon Gold Mines, Limited, will hold its first extraordinary meeting today in this city...

RED HOT EAST
W. K. Easing, who has just returned from a trip to Philadelphia, confirms all the reports received by him...

DIED IN CALIFORNIA
J. Sandiman, formerly connected with the Gertrude and Coxy mines in this city and who had an office in the Bank of Montreal building, is dead...

ROYAL SEND-OFF
Rev. W. T. Stackhouse severed his connection with Rossland yesterday, leaving for Winnipeg, the centre of education for the afternoon train...

THE NEW SCHOOL
John Dunlop, architect, is preparing the plans for the new school to be erected on the Derby addition...

ALIVE AND KICKING
The San Francisco Bulletin says: "George Lawler, the big heavyweight who trained Al Neill for his fight with Moffatt, was killed in Idaho last week..."

MISS O'REILLY'S PRESENT
A most enjoyable evening was spent by the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Friday, when they were entertained at the residence of Mrs. E. M. Kinnear by Miss M. G. Kinnear, the church organist...

THE FERDALE
E. W. Liljegan, of Spokane, returns home today after remaining in the city for several days on a visit of inspection to the Ferdale group on Lake mountain...

for several days on a visit of inspection to the Ferdale group on Lake mountain. It was on this property that the owner of the Big Elephant claim adjoining did considerable work and developed a promising copper showing...

DIED YESTERDAY
George Green, proprietor of the Grand Union hotel, mourns the loss of an infant son who passed away yesterday from brain trouble...

THE NEW LEADER
Miss Jean Robinson has been appointed to the position of choir leader in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in succession to Miss Gertrude O'Reilly, who left yesterday for her former home in Missouri...

MEN WANTED
An Italian interpreter representing one of the contractors engaged on the construction of the Republic road was in the city yesterday looking for 100 men to take to Republic...

WELL REPRESENTED
When the Allan line steamship Corinthian leaves her dock at Montreal on Saturday next, Rossland will be well represented on the passenger list...

IN GALA ATTIRE
The members of the city police force have received their new issue of uniforms and will wear them today for the first time...

MILITIA PARADE
The second regular drill of the Rossland company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, takes place tomorrow night at the skating rink, and these parades will be continued weekly on Wednesday evenings until further orders...

OFF TO AFRICA
F. A. Wilkin, P.L.S., of this city, left yesterday for Montreal via P. R. He sails on Saturday per the Allan line for Corinthian for Liverpool, and from England will go to South Africa...

SERIOUSLY ILL
Many friends will learn with sincere regret of the serious illness of Miss Long, daughter of John Long, superintendent of the Le Roi mine...

STOPPED THE GAMES
The police authorities closed up all the public card games in the city last night. Chief of Police Vaughan visited all the places where games were running and personally warned all the proprietors to cash in and quit...

THE RAILWAY STRIKE
State of Affairs as it Appears at Revelstoke.

The trackmen's strike still "drags its slow length along," without any apparent material change in the situation. The strikers on this division are still holding out and show no signs of surrender...

W. H. Birdsell, wife and family left yesterday for Milton, Ore.

Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes 15 cts. per package



Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes, will find this brand SUPERIOR to ALL OTHERS.

Allen & Ginter RICHMOND, Va.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGER. Her Racing Rig to be Replaced by a Stronger Outfit.

ROTHESAY, July 15.—On the last leg home of today's race the Shamrock I was helped by a rain squall which did not touch the challenger and enabled the former to close up the separating gap...

HEART TROUBLE BROUGHT ON BY EXPOSURE AND WORRY.

Capt. Geo. Crandell, of Lindsay, Tells How He Secured Release From This Most Dangerous Malady. From the Watchman, Lindsay, Ont.

"Several years ago my heart began to bother me. At first I took little notice of it, but the trouble gradually grew worse until I had to summon medical aid. I suffered much pain and at times was attacked by smothering spells which caused me great distress...

State of Affairs as it Appears at Revelstoke.

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George Preblecock and his son, R. J., left yesterday for Lead City, S.D.

TRANSPORTATION

BUFFALO EXPOSITION RATES.

The O. R. & N. will sell tickets from Spokane, Lewiston, Pendleton, all points in Palouse country, also all points on S. P. & N. to Buffalo and return at the rate of \$76 for the round trip...

Now is the time to advertise in the Rossland Miner. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, both in the city and throughout the Kootenays and Yale.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION RATES.

First and third Tuesdays of each month, June to October, inclusive, the O. R. & N. Co. will sell tickets to Buffalo, N.Y. at the rate of \$78 for the round trip...

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY SUMMER EXCURSIONS

FROM KOOTENAY COMMON POINTS PAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION, BUFFALO, \$78.00, June 18, July 2-16, August 8-20. EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, \$50.00, July 13, 14 and 15.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, \$68.50, July 2 and 3. NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, DETROIT, \$71.25, July 2 and 3.

For timetable and full information, call on or address nearest local agent. A. B. MACKENZIE, City Agent, Spokane.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE C.S.T.P.M. & O.R.Y. Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way Minneapolis and St. Paul Chicago and Milwaukee

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR "The North-Western Limited" steam heated, electric lighted, with electric berth lights, compartment sleepers, buffet library cars, and free chair cars, is absolutely the finest train in the world.

"The North-Western Line" also operates double daily trains to Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City. When you go East or South seek to be ticketed via this line. Your home agent can sell you through. For free descriptive literature write H. E. COLLINS, General Agent, Spokane.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

EFFECTIVE MAY 5th, 1907. Leave Day Train. 9:30 a.m. Spokane 7:35 p.m. 12:50 p.m. Rossland 4:10 p.m. 9:15 a.m. Nelson 7:15 p.m. H. A. JACKSON, General Passenger Agent.

SHORT LINE BETWEEN ST. PAUL-CHICAGO OMAHA-CHICAGO PORTLAND-CHICAGO

Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the "Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway." The only perfect trains in the world.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

White Star Line-Oceanic June 19 White Star Line-Teutois June 26 White Star Line-Germanic July 3 White Star Line-Cyprus July 10 White Star Line-Majestic July 17 Cunard Line-Umbria June 29 Cunard Line-Lucia July 6 Cunard Line-Servia July 13 Cunard Line-Campania July 20 American Line-St. Paul June 19 American Line-St. Louis July 26 Red Star Line-Southwark July 26 Red Star Line-Vaderland July 3 Red Star Line-Kensington July 10 Red Star Line-Zeeland July 17 Anchor Line-City of Rome June 29 Anchor Line-Astoria July 6 Anchor Line-Anchoria July 13

Cunard Line-Ultonia June 29 Cunard Line-Ivernia July 6 Cunard Line-Saxonia July 13 Dominion Line-New England July 19 Dominion Line-Commonwealth July 27 Dominion Line-New England July 27

O.R. & N. OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC

THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER. TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

Coeur d'Alene Mines, Palouse, Lewis, Walla Walla, Baker City, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek, Gold Mines, and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver.

Table with columns: Leaves Daily, Spokane Time Schedule, Arrive Daily. Includes routes like EAST MAIL, WEST MAIL, EXPRESS, and STEAMER LINES.

STEAMER LINES. San Francisco-Portland Route. STEAMSHIP SALES FROM ASTORIA DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p.m., and from Spear Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a.m., every five days.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company

OPERATING Kaslo & Soan Railway International Navigation & Trading Co. Bedlington & Nelson Railway, Kootenai Valley Railway. Effective May 5th, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

"S. International" S. "International" 6:00 a.m. Leave Nelson Arrive 9:00 p.m. 9:45 a.m. Arrive Kaslo Leave 5:30 p.m. Connecting at Pilot Bay with steamer "Kaslo" to and from Kuskonook and at Kaslo with K. & S. Ry. to and from Sandon.

BEDLINGTON & NELSON AND KOOTENAI VALLEY RAILWAYS

10:30 a.m. L'Ve Kuskonook Ar. 4:50 p.m. 1:15 p.m. Ar. Bonner's Ferry Lve. 2 p.m. Connecting at Bonner's Ferry with Great Northern both East and West bound and at Creston Junction with C. N. P. Ry.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

THE FAST LINE TO ALL POINTS DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE

Table with columns: SPOKANE TIME CARD, ARRIVE, DEPART. Lists various routes and times.

PHOENIX, July 15. given out by Engines here yesterday that we had on the Phoenix E. as well as at the Phoenix branch.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

NONE BETTER CHANGE OF TIME MAY 5th. NEW TRAINS, FAST SERVICE TWO TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN SPOKANE AND SEATTLE

No. 3 west-bound Overland Flyer arrives at Spokane at 7 a.m. leaves 7:15 arrives at Seattle at 8:00 p.m. East-bound leaves Seattle 8:00 p.m., arrives at Spokane 8:45 a.m.; leaves Spokane 9:15 a.m.

No. 13 leaves Spokane 8 p.m., arrives Seattle 8:30 a.m. No. 14 leaves Seattle 8 a.m., arrives Spokane 9:15 p.m. BONNER'S FERRY, NELSON AND KASLO, VIA KOOTENAI VALLEY LINE. No. 40 leaves Spokane 8 a.m., returning No. 41 arrives Spokane 6:15 p.m.

A MAGIST

Striking Fishes a Revolve Russ

The Fraser culty Re Clim

VANCOUVER, Ju The fishery troubles tional climax here at an attempt was mad Magistrate J. A. Rus is alleged to be one men.

For a time the g prevailed througho district. The whole duty turned out in p but though he was e by several people, h away from the pol holding court at 12 o'clock a man slipped sidewalk and with s mark about "monop pointed a revolver jumped towards the and ran away. The headed a crowd wh street in pursuit of chase took them ove the man was passi hotel, on Water stre an alleyway, and b breathless magistrat was out of sight.

Two minutes late rounded the entire w was made through buildings, but the m found. The place w with a better of the man is not k egen by several peo taken later.

The committing fo men yesterday altere this morning by th case of Rogers and charged with maroo The case was adjou evidence being taken for bail, very str refused. They will r Sunday.

Chief Hussey mad ment for publication will be maintained that people must un was determined to m would increase the m stands adequately t. It is unoffic should further troubl will be sent for ar established and ever

There is a big m ermen called for thi hall. Last night, t turned down the la by Mr. Bremner o ners. There is not bility of a settlement trouble is looked fo

THE PHOEN

WORK TO BE COM ENDS AT T TIM

PHOENIX PREPAR LABOR DAY TYO

PHOENIX, July 15. given out by Engines here yesterday that we had on the Phoenix E. as well as at the Phoenix branch.

The Phoenix bran The Masons of P granted a dispensati Lodge, which met at June 21, to work a name of King Edwar loving are the office tr, F. L. Cook; Sem Macdonald; Junior W derson; Secretary, Jo

The lodge starts with schoolhouse on Satur day of the celebrat Day of the following struck off: Advertisi V. Monnier and Joh gramme; J. F. Heme Hardy; J. E. W. Tho han, Robert Scott, G T. Lawrence, Charle Hall; transportation, W. J. Porter, W. B. James Dunbar, Jame ton, J. T. Lawrence, d decoration, V. Monn T. J. Hardy; marsha Dunbar.

The finance commi they had met with g efforts to get mety funds were assured to tion a decided succer them to hang up th offered in the northw

For further information call on H. A. JACKSON, Commercial Agent, G. N. Ry., No. 710 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash. H. P. BROWN, Agent, Rossland, B. C.

A MAGISTRATE MENACED

Striking Fisherman Drew a Revolver on Mr. Russell

The Fraser River Difficulty Reaches a Climax.

VANCOUVER, July 13.—(Special.)—The fishery troubles came to a sensational climax here at noon today, when an attempt was made to shoot Police Magistrate J. A. Russell by a man who is alleged to be one of the union fishermen.

For a time the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the downtown district. The whole police force on duty turned out in pursuit of the man, but though he was seen and recognized by several people, he succeeded in escaping. The magistrate was coming away from the police station after holding court at 12 o'clock, when suddenly a man slipped up to him on the sidewalk and with some inaudible remark about "monopolist canneryman" pointed a revolver. The magistrate jumped towards the man, who turned and ran away. Then the magistrate headed a crowd which ran up the street in pursuit of the man, and the chase took them over two blocks. As the man was passing the Terminus hotel, on Water street, he jumped into an alleyway, and by the time the breathless magistrate had arrived, he was out of sight.

Two minutes later the police surrounded the entire block and search was made through and under all the buildings, but the man could not be found. The place was searched for an hour with no better result. The name of the man is not known, but he was seen by several people, and may be taken later.

The committing of trial of the six men yesterday afternoon was succeeded this morning by the beginning of the case of Rogers and Desplane, who are charged with marooning the Japanese. The case was adjourned without any evidence being taken, and an application for bail, very strongly pressed, was refused. They will remain in jail over Sunday.

Chief Hussey made an official statement for publication today, that order will be maintained at any cost and that people must understand that. He was determined to maintain order, and would increase the force of special constables adequately to meet the demands. It is unofficially added that should further trouble occur a gunboat will be sent for and a marine patrol established and every person disarmed.

There is a big mass meeting of fishermen called for this evening in the city hall. Last night the lodge met and turned down the last proposal made by Mr. Bremner on behalf of the canners. There is not the slightest possibility of a settlement now and further trouble is looked for.

THE PHOENIX BRANCH

WORK TO BE COMMENCED ON BOTH ENDS AT THE SAME TIME.

PHOENIX PREPARING FOR GRAND LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

PHOENIX, July 15.—(Special.)—It was given out by Engineer Kennedy when here yesterday that work would be started on the Phoenix end of the V. V. & E. as well as at the Grand Forks end of the Phoenix branch of this new road. Jack Stewart of Spokane has the contract for this portion of the road.

The Masons of Phoenix have been granted a dispensation by the Grand Lodge, which met at Nelson, B.C., on June 21, to work as a lodge under the name of King Edward Lodge. The following are the officers: Worshipful Master, F. L. Cook; Senior Warden, D. W. Macdonald; Junior Warden, Alex. Henderson; Secretary, John F. Hemenway. The lodge starts with 25 members.

At the public meeting held in the schoolhouse on Saturday evening in regard to the celebration here on Labor Day the following committees were struck off: Advertising, W. H. Bambury, V. Monnier and John Riordan; program, J. E. V. Thompson, P. J. Hollihan, Robert Scott, George Mackenzie, J. T. Lawrence, Charles Schalm, E. D. Hall; transportation, G. W. Rumberger, W. J. Porter, W. B. Wilcox; parade, James Dunbar, James Barry, John Barton, J. T. Lawrence and John Riordan; decoration, V. Monnier, Bert Deutscher, T. J. Hardy; marshal of the day, James Dunbar.

The finance committee reported that they had met with great success in their efforts to get money and that enough funds were assured to make the celebration a decided success, and will enable them to hang up the largest purses ever offered in the northwest.

PHOENIX, July 15.—(Special.)—The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held last night, all the members being present. The city engineer was authorized to draw up specifications for the grading of the following streets: Knob Hill avenue, Second street, Dominion avenue and Phoenix street. Bids will be called for in a few days for the grading of these streets. The Bank of Montreal has offered to lend \$10,000 on the \$15,000 of street grading debentures issued by the city and at present unsold, although negotiations are in progress with every hope of their being disposed of in the near future. In the meantime, however, with the money which can be raised on them the city is going ahead with the street grading. The city is also going to try and get a lease for a term of years on the present football grounds and enlarge them and make them as fine athletic grounds as there are in the country.

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Ald. James Marshall returned from the Similkameen the other day from a prospecting tour. He reports things as rather quiet, only the necessary amount of assessment work being done. The prospects are, however, rather bright, as with the advent of a railroad a splendid mining country would be opened up.

William Spier, manager of the Grand Forks branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, was up over pay day helping out the local staff.

Smith Curtis, M.L.A., stopped in town for a couple of days on his way to the Similkameen.

PICTURESQUE MOYIE

A TOWN BLESSED WITH AESTHETIC AND MATERIAL ADVANTAGES.

THE GREAT ST. EUGENE MINE AND ITS WONDERFUL ORE SHOWING.

MOYIE, July 6.—(Special.)—The town of Moyie is one of the most picturesque in East Kootenay, being situated on Lake Moyie, a beautiful sheet of water. High mountains surround the lake, and furnish the most elaborate scenic setting for this gem of lakes. The latter furnishes the citizens of the town with a place where they find much recreation in the forms of boating and fishing in summer and skating and curling in winter. The town is built on a slope down the lake front and a mountain side which rises nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the lake. The town of Moyie is well built and attractively laid out, and with its scenic, aquatic and piscatorial attractions should, when East Kootenay becomes more densely populated, make a first-class summer resort to which people will flock from less favored locations.

Moyie's chief claim to distinction lies in its mines, and the place enjoys the unique distinction of having almost within the limits of the town the largest silver-lead mine in British Columbia, and some go so far as to say that there are only one or two larger mines of the same character in the world. This mine is the St. Eugene Consolidated, which is made up of 14 claims, which commence at the lake front and run up over the mountain top and down the other side for many thousands of feet. The mine has been opened by a series of 14 tunnels driven into the mountain side, and the lowest of these give a depth of 1,800 feet. The tunnels range in length from 200 to 1,600 feet. They are all drift tunnels, being driven in on the vein. Crosscuts have been run through the country rock from these tunnels, and parallel veins have been intersected. In some crosscuts only one parallel ledge has been found, in others two ledges, and in others three. The main ledge varies in width from four to twenty feet. Faces of ore fifteen feet in width are common, and this is remarkable for the class of ore found in this mine.

There is something over 5,000 feet of tunnelling. The mine has the largest galena fissure veins that have so far been found in the Kootenays.

Mr. James Cronin, the manager for the St. Eugene company, told the representative of the Miner that there was enough ore in sight to produce 500 tons a day for the next two years. This means that there are 365,000 tons in sight, and those who are acquainted with the group and have examined its ore reserves say that Mr. Cronin's estimate is a most conservative one, and consider that there is enough ore available to furnish 500 tons a day for a considerably longer period than two years. Up to date about 140,000 tons of ore has been extracted and reduced to concentrates in the concentrator on the company. The average value of the ore is 35 ounces in silver and 65 per cent lead.

The mine has an excellent equipment of machinery and buildings. The concentrator has a capacity of from 400 to 450 tons of ore per day of 24 hours; the larger or smaller quantity of mineral in the ore accounting for the difference in the quantity put through. When there is considerable lead in the ore 400 tons only are concentrated, while if there is an excess of gangue the larger quantity is treated. The concentrator was constructed under the direction of Mr. Gus King, its present superintendent, who is a specialist of repute in the concentrating of ore. The mill has done the work it was designed for well from the day it was started, and this shows that Mr. King is a master of his business. Besides the concentrator there is a 17-drill air compressor, which supplies the power for the power drills.

The property is well supplied with tramways. One aerial tram 3,900 feet in length leads from the top of the St. Eugene claim, on the top of the mountain, direct to the mill. Then there is a surface gravity tram 800 feet in length leading from the Moyie claim to a connection with a track in the tunnel of the Lake Shore. From here the ore is taken by a mule tram to the mill, a distance of 2,000 feet. Everything about the mine and mill is conveniently arranged, and wherever possible labor-saving devices have been put in to save cost in handling of the output, and the results attained in this direction reveal that those in charge of the St. Eugene are first-class miners and millmen.

The mill was completed in April, 1900, and since then has concentrated 140,000 tons of ore, but has been shut down owing to the low price of lead for a considerable portion of the time.

The development of the properties which compose the group has been in progress since 1893. The sum of \$400,000 has been expended in development and \$150,000 on equipment, making a total of \$550,000 spent on opening the property and providing it with machinery. Mr. James Cronin is the manager, Charles Biesel superintendent of the mine, and Mr. Gus King superintendent of the concentrator.

Mr. James Cronin, the manager, was the first man to stake ground on St. Eugene mountain. He took up the Peter and the St. Eugene on June 20th, 1893. A week later the Moyie and the Queen of the Hills were located by Mr. Hogg and associates. The Lake Shore was taken up by Mr. Charles Farrell and others. These are among the more important properties of the Moyie mineral belt. These several claims were operated separately till November, 1900, when the St. Eugene Consolidated company was formed and the properties mentioned and others were taken over by it, making one of the most valuable groups in

the Kootenays. The output, which consists of 1,000 tons of concentrates per day, is now being shipped for treatment to Hamburg and Antwerp. The company only receives \$1.00 per 100 pounds for the lead, and, while a profit can be made and dividends earned at even this low price, it is felt that a loss is being sustained by the stockholders in operating the mine while the price of lead is so low. Owing to the immense reserves of ore the output could be increased if necessary to two, three or even four times what it is at present, but it is not deemed politic to do so, and it is even within the range of probabilities that the output may be lessened, as it is manifest that the owners of mines producing large quantities of lead must cut the output down in order that there may be an advance in the price of that metal. Last year it is claimed that the production of lead in Canada and the United States was some 60,000 tons in excess of the consumption, and it is therefore manifest that a halt must be called to overproduction or the price will fall still lower. Cut down the production for a few months, however, and the price of the metal will soon soar to the old figure.

The more sensible mine owners see that the true inwardness of the situation is that over production is the cause of the low price and that in order to remedy the condition the production must be cut down to a point where the consumption will equal the production.

There are a number of other valuable properties in the vicinity of Moyie, and one of these is under bond to an American syndicate for \$250,000. Moyie, as will be seen from the foregoing, has a future of no small importance before it. It will, like every other mining camp in British Columbia, have its occasional periods of depression, but that it will be long as a place of considerable importance is the certainty. The low price of lead should not last long, and when it reaches about \$4.00 or \$4.70 per hundred pounds the town should be more prosperous than ever.

PHOENIX IMPROVEMENTS.

Streets to Be Put in Shape—The Month's Pay Roll.

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THE FRASER FIGHT

THIRTY-SIX JAPANESE SAID TO BE MAROONED BY THE STRIKERS.

TWO MORE OF THE WHITE FISHERMEN TAKEN UNDER ARREST.

VICTORIA, July 12.—(Special.)—Two policemen went out in a Jap boat last night, concealed under blankets. The boat was stopped by a white patrol, and a negro and a Chilian boarded it, leveling revolvers, while four other men in their boat did the same. One stamped on the face of one of the officers and both these jumped up and covered the strikers, arresting the six.

It is said that 36 of the Japs have been marooned on an unknown island by the strikers. The steamer Defiance has brought down seven who were put ashore on Bowen island by the strikers. One Jap seems to have been drowned in Wednesday's fight, and the net of two white men was cut up and the white men laid out. A white patrol boat is going out this evening.

Frank Rogers and Joe Desplane, two of the best known strikers, were arrested this morning following with marooning.

The Times' Ottawa special says that the Oriental commission will report in favor of the exclusion of Chinese and the imposition of a restriction on Japs.

Hundreds of Opinions agree upon the fact that Pain-Killer has alleviated more pain than any one medicine. Unequalled for diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

Charles E. Heard and family returned yesterday from a pleasant trip to St. Thomas, Ont.

Fred Menary, a popular member of the Nelson Typographical Union, is in the city on a visit.

ON THE KEREMEOS

GOOD WEATHER FINDS THE MINERS BUSY AT ASSESSMENT WORK.

SMELTER FOR THE NICKEL PLATE-KEREMEOS COPPER MINES.

OLALLA, July 9.—Owing to the spots on the sun, probably, we have, up to the present, been treated to all kinds of weather in this section, but chiefly the kind that is classed as "deucedly uncomfortable." Wind, rain and chilliness have been prevalent in this valley of Keremeos, which in ordinary summers is looked upon as a bit of tropical territory squeezed in amongst the mountain ranges of British Columbia. But now that the days are beginning to become perceptibly shorter, and Old Sol is hastening away on his southern route, the hot wave has at last struck us, and our winter clothing has to be cast aside for something lighter.

Up on the summit, at the headwaters of the Keremeos, 20-Mile and other creeks, it was a case of "winter lingering in the lap of spring" right down to the 4th of July, on which day several inches of snow fell, while icicles six inches long were hanging from the eaves of the log cabins in most of the mining camps up there. But let us hope that it is all over now. The hot weather has come with a burst, and, if it stays, the snow yet lying on the summit will soon be rushing past this town in the shape of aqua pura in Keremeos, Cedar and Olalla creeks.

Considerable mining operations are being carried out on Green, Red, Dividend and Riordan mountains, all these camps being within sight of the famous Nickel Plate mine, in Camp Hedley, which mine is now valued in the tidy little sum of two million dollars, and where they are about to erect a smelter for the reduction of their very high-grade ore.

On Red mountain, about six miles east of the Nickel Plate, the Keremeos Copper Mines are working seven men, under the management of R. W. Northey, formerly of Rossland. They started work early in June, and, in spite of the unpropitious weather which prevailed all through that month, they got up two substantial cabins and have also done good work on the company's claims. The work has shown up an immense body of ore just where it was expected, and if its richness can be judged by its looks it is surely of a shipping grade. Assays will be made as soon as the assessments on all the company's claims are completed, and work will be carried on all winter on the claims that will give the best results with the least expense.

The company has plenty of money in the treasury and will introduce machinery as soon as it can be used to advantage. Assays from the outcroppings last year gave very good values in both gold and copper, but with depth it is believed that values will be more than doubled. At least, this will be the case if the same conditions obtain here that has been the experience on other claims in the vicinity.

The Keremeos Copper Mines is the first company to work in the Red mountain section, with which may be coupled Riordan and Independence mountains, as all three are adjoining. Splendid wood and water facilities are to be found on the company's property, and only a railway is needed to make it one of the most accessible and advantageously worked mining camps of the province.

On the Shamrock and Billy Goat, two claims on Riordan mountain, this year's assessment work has disclosed a magnificent body of copper ore. It must go high in that mineral, as the native copper can be seen by the naked eye, studying the rock all over like lacquered work. Last year's work on the Shamrock brought out some good ore, assaying as high as 9 per cent copper and \$6 in gold, but this new discovery beats anything yet found in the camp in the line of copper ore.

The ledges of Riordan mountain run straight to the properties of the Keremeos Copper Mines on Red mountain, the valley dividing them being less than 1,000 feet wide at the bottom. There is no doubt that the Red mountain properties will carry high copper values, even if the Shamrock ledge does not continue its richness outside of its own boundaries.

On the south side of Riordan mountain the Grand View, owned by Hodgson and McKinnon, has a very large body of ore exposed, carrying good copper values.

There are so many claims with immense showings of copper ore in the vicinity of Riordan and Red mountains that it will be impossible to mention half of them in this letter. In my next communication I will endeavor to find room for a more comprehensive report on the many claims that are being opened up by their enterprising owners in the various camps at the headwaters of Keremeos creek, now known under the general term—"The Summit Camp."

Divided and Green mountains are both covered with good mineral claims, where the assessment work has in almost every instance shown up very large bodies of ore whose chief values are in copper.

On Northey mountain the Cinabar, Midnight Star and Lalla Rookh are three claims which will probably turn out to be the three biggest things in the district. The whole mountain seems to be a vast lump of mineral. If the ore is of shipping grade there is a fortune in each of these three claims.

Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed."

Unfailing for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by Goodvee Bros. and T. R. Morrow. Price 25c.

THE STORY OF THE BALLOT

Each day is bringing new facts to light as to the methods by which the agitators forced their plans upon an unwilling majority. The results of the balloting on July 4th as announced to the general meeting on July 10th are now known everywhere, and are as follows:

Ballots for strike	258
Ballots against strike	82
Spoiled ballots	4
Total ballots	344

Excluding the spoiled ballots, the total was 340 and three-fourths of this is 255. Votes for the strike were 258, or three in excess of this 255.

When the meeting was called for the evening of July 3rd to decide whether to call a ballot on the strike question no notice was given as to what the meeting was for.

At the meeting the business was railroaded through in approved style by the men in charge.

The spirit of the constitution, as is the case with every trades union, calls for every deliberation and care to ascertain the will of the majority before deciding so momentous a question as a strike.

Instead of carrying out this spirit, the methods of ward politics prevailed. The very next day, a holiday, was chosen for balloting. It was known that many members, and especially those with families, who are the most conservative class, would be away for a day's outing and would start in the morning before they could learn of the result of the meeting or that a strike was under consideration. During July 4th no attempt was made to properly notify the conservative element that balloting was in progress. Many never heard of it in time to vote. On the other hand the saloons were scoured all day to rake in the rabid and unemployed element.

Out of a total membership, which the executive committee stated before the Board of Trade was 700, only 344 votes were cast, and every care was taken that all men known to favor a strike should be gathered in and voted.

The agitators were in entire charge of the registration, the balloting and the counting of the ballots. They had for months announced their determination to bring on a strike and now had everything in their own power. Not a single man representing the conservative element was present to check their operations.

No one was there to inquire about the proceedings or even how those four ballots came to be spoiled.

Then the result was announced—three in excess of a three-fourths majority of those voting. So the strike was declared. And this in the face of the constitution of the Western Federation of Miners, which reads as follows:

"IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY LOCAL UNION TO ENTER UPON A STRIKE UNLESS ORDERED BY THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS RESIDENT MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING."

With 258 votes 700 union members, to say nothing of the 500 or 600 other men peacefully working on the hill, were called out for a long and disastrous labor contest.

What are constitutions and bylaws for save to protect the majority from the reckless acts of a few men? How much will members of an organization stand of this sort of thing? Are men to be called scabs who protest against such methods, who demand simple honesty and legality in the conduct of their own union?

Can any organization succeed which consents to a violation of its own honor? Who are the most loyal members, those who meekly submit to this wrong, or those who manfully stand out for straight methods and demand a new ballot on the question?

THE FRASER WARFARE

Rifles were Fired, but No Great Damage was Done.

Japanese Said to be Marooned on a Gulf Island.

VICTORIA, July 11.—(Special.)—The first shots in the fishermen's strike on the Fraser river were fired last night, and no one was injured. Twenty-five patrol boats, all armed, went out to stop the Japs who were fishing. The union officials issued instructions to their men not to shoot unless some of their party were first injured.

The night was very stormy and most of the Japs had gone in. Half a dozen Jap boats were overhauled by the union patrol and in all cases the gear and rifles of the Japs were thrown overboard, and their boats either sunk or turned adrift. The Japs were all armed.

In one case the Japs fired at the union patrol, the shots going over their heads. The patrol boat awaited reinforcements and then took the Japs in to their boats. Twenty Japs in all were marooned in a secret cove known only to a few fishermen on a small island between Vancouver and Nanaimo. There they will be kept until the fishing season is over. Other Japs will be likewise marooned, so long as the place can be hidden from the authorities.

It is thought that the occupants of two Jap boats were drowned during the gale last night.

At Stevenson the Japs are talking of joining the strike, and last night joined with Indians in saving canoes and gear, which were badly damaged.

This morning six men were arrested at Elburne for intimidation. They were all foreigners. They fired shots at Japs, and one shot was fired in an effort to escape which they made after their arrest.

Chief of Provincial Police Hussey of Victoria, swore in nearly a hundred special constables last night, in case of a fight between the Japs and the others, which is threatened. The police are also going to search the Japs' boats for concealed firearms, which they are known to carry.

The Dominion Rifle Association council at Ottawa has decided that no man is eligible after this for the Biele year who has been across twice in the previous four years.

Lord Lamington, for five years governor of Queensland, with his wife and five children and suite, arrived on the Aorangi this morning en route for London.

THE SALMON SITUATION.

No Acts of Violence Reported Yesterday.

VANCOUVER, July 15.—(Special.) There were few developments in the fishermen's strike situation today. All the Japanese, numbering twelve hundred, were out last night, but were not molested. There was nothing doing at all along the gulf, and no further violence can be attempted on either side. The case against Frank Rogers was going on all this morning and will last until tomorrow. The evidence today was that of the Japanese, who told of what happened in the boats on Wednesday night and of how they had been marooned on Bowen Island. A later witness will be a reporter, who is to be examined on certain conversations alleged to have taken place between him and Rogers.

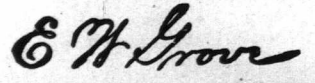
The canners today say that they will take on all the white fishermen who apply at the rate already published.

The steamers Coquitlam and Princess Louise arrived today from northern B. C. ports. News was brought that about twenty fish to the boat are being caught on the Skeena and Rivers Inlet and there are prospects of a good season.

FOUL BREATH, CATARRH, HEADACHE.

Are Banished by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—It Relieves in 10 Minutes.

F. A. Bottom, druggist, Cookshire, Que., says: "For 20 years I suffered from catarrh. My breath was very offensive even to myself. I tried everything which promised me a cure. In almost all instances, I had to proclaim them no good at all. I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I got relief instantly after the first application. It cured me and I am free from all the effects of it." 10. For sale by Goodvee Bros.



This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

FROM THE OUTSIDE CAMPS

THE SIMILKAMEN

Chas. Powell and Angus Stewart returned from an extended trip to Rooble River yesterday. They brought with them some of the richest quartz yet discovered in the district. The rock is heavily veined with copper glance, and carries a little tellurium. On the Brunswick claim which they own, the vein is over 16 inches wide, while on the Wood property adjoining the Brunswick, there is two feet of the same quality of ore. Rooble River district produces the highest grade ore found in the Similkamien, a small shipment sent out over the Hope trail last fall returning over \$700 per ton. On Friday Ezekiel E. Wheeler has a veritable bonanza in the Gladstone claim, new work just completed having added enormously to the value of the property. The large open cut 30 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, was deepened fully 10 feet more, and 15 tons of high grade bonanza ore piled on the dump. The work done has exposed about 100 tons of ore, which will run close to 20 per cent, copper. As the ledge is 10 feet wide, and gaining strength rapidly with depth, Mr. Wheeler has every reason to feel satisfied with his property. He refused to consider the offer of a \$100,000 working bond on the property, as he and his associates intend developing it without outside assistance. He leaves for Concoully, Wash., where he has the management of one of the best mines in the district.

Messrs. Rogers, Gallinger, Silverthorne and Osen, returned from the Lucky Silverthorne claim yesterday. It adjoins the Gladstone and is owned by the Monte Mira Mining Company, of which Mr. Rogers is President. The last work done broke into a body of rich chalcopyrite, with a seam of bornite on the foot wall. The ore is certainly the best of the kind found, being solid even a few feet from the surface. "We are more than satisfied with our property" said Mr. Rogers, "and we intend doing 100 feet of work on the claim this fall, as soon as we complete the work on the Moonshiner property near Granite." Similkamien Star.

THE BOUNDARY

The R. Bell, Summit camp, shipped three cars of ore to the Granby smelter this week. J. L. Parker, superintendent of the Dominion Copper company, has a force of men sampling the Emma, in Summit camp, owned by McKenzie & Mann and W. T. Smith.

Some of the finest ore yet found in this camp is said to have been discovered by the recent diamond drill work on the Idaho. The drill is now down over 300 feet. Both sinking and raising are being prosecuted on the Rawhide by Contractor Gillis in the main shaft. Some day work is also being done on this property by the Dominion Copper company.

Negotiations are in progress for a deal on the Oro Denoro, and it is expected that this property will open up again in a short time. It is said that ore can be shipped from the surface of this mine at a profit. It is reported that John Dorsey has about finished negotiations for the sale of the Blue Bell mine, in Summit camp, to a syndicate of wealthy Milwaukee men. Mr. Dorsey is still in the east, and definite information is expected shortly.

At the Lake claim, in Skylark camp, about two and a half miles from Phoenix, the new machinery is nearly all installed. The cable was put in yesterday, and in a few days everything will be ready for the resuming of systematic development.

Last week Barclay Bonthron and Dalzell Gordon Smith, of Vancouver, arrived in town, and have looked over the Monarch and Tamarack claims, adjoining the Rawhide. Mr. Bonthron is the representative of the Earl Syndicate, Limited, an organization of English capitalists, owning these claims and others in the province. It is expected that development on these well known properties will be inaugurated at no distant date.

Thursday the two skips for the Brooklyn and Steward arrived and the former is now being put in place. The Brooklyn skip will hold two tons and that for the Steward one ton of ore. They are the first skips to be used in the camp. Tuesday the new 20-horse power hoist was put in use at the Brooklyn, and the work of erecting the new galloway frame, some 60 feet high, is well started. About the first of August the entire work of putting in the new machinery at the Brooklyn should be finished. For the time being, until connections are made from the south drift of the Brooklyn, work on the Idaho has been suspended.—Phoenix Pioneer.

Last Sunday a halt had to be called in hoisting ore at the Mother Lode mine, all the ore bins and available cars having been filled and, owing to there was no locomotive to haul the ore to the smelter. Since then work has been going on as usual and ore has been coming to the smelter daily. It is intended to in future shut down the mine every Sunday, if practicable, so that the men may have one day's rest out of seven.

H. H. Wilcox has started the "boom" process again on Rock Creek and shareholders in the Rock Creek Consolidated Placer company are again hopeful that their expectations will be realized. The management have now got down to business in good earnest and if they do not make a success of the venture it will not be for want of trying to do so. The prospects are now more encouraging than under the earlier "happy-go-lucky" arrangement. The Blue Bell, in Summit camp, is idle pending the making of arrange-

ments for payment of the wages of the men who have been employed on the claim. A telegram has been received in Greenwood from John Dorsey, who is in the east, to the effect that the Blue Bell has been sold.

A car of ore was shipped from the No. 7 mine, Central camp, to the British Columbia Copper company's smelter, at Greenwood, early this week. This is the first ore sent out from the mine since the machinery was installed and, too, the first ore hauled to the railway by R. F. Coates under his contract for hauling. It is intended to send down six or seven carloads per week.

W. T. Smith is reported to have given an option on the Republic group, in Smith's camp, near Boundary Falls, to an English syndicate, consequently he has suspended work on the claims. The tunnel C. Scott Galloway has for some time past been having driven on his Strathmore claim, in Providence camp, a short distance from Greenwood, is now in more than 200 feet.

A new slope has been opened at the B. C. mine, near Ehoit, between the 325 and 250-foot levels, thus giving 75 feet of vertical ore. The diamond drill is still at work prospecting. The working force at this mine has been increased, numbering now about 100.

Gilbert Mahon, manager of the Jewel mine, in Long Lake camp, is expected back from England, and may arrive any day. He was in Montreal last week. Work at the mine is in progress under the direction of W. Rowe, who has some 30 men employed there.

There are 15 men at work on the Rathmullen group, in Summit camp. There are about a dozen claims in this group, but so far only one or two of them have had any development to speak of done on them.—Greenwood Miner.

THE SLOCAN

It is expected that the Hewitt tramway will be completed today and ore shipments commenced from that mine on Monday. W. McIntosh, who has the contract for the hauling of the ore from the foot of the tramway to the dock, has added another four-horse team to his outfit and will be able to bring down a carload every two days. At the mine there is now some 400 tons of ore sacked and a large amount of ore broken in the mine ready for sacking, besides a large amount of ore broken out, so that the management will be kept busy to handle it. There is more than enough ore in sight in this mine that the management will be able to send out no less than three carloads a week all summer and then have 2000 tons blocked out to send down next winter and this visible supply of ore is being added to daily.

A strike of rich ore has lately been made on the Alert claim at the head of Eight-Mile creek in the Silver Band Basin. This property is owned by C. Kneebone, C. McNichol and G. Thorburn and is a dry gold-silver proposition that gives assay values ranging from \$135 to \$1400. The vein is from one to three feet wide and lies in a granite formation with strike north and south and dips west into the mountain. Three short tunnels have been driven on the vein and a force of men are now engaged in developing the late strike. This is another property that the Red Mountain wagon road, if ever built, would furnish the means of transportation for.

The owners of the Ruby group, lying near the Bousin mine, are preparing a shipment of their ore. The Ruby vein produces a high grade dry silver ore and there has been considerable work done upon this property. The Arlington is the only shipper on the Lake this week, sending out 40 tons.—Silvertonian.

Slocan and Slocan City shipments for the past week were: Slocan Star, 45 tons; American Boy, 40; Arlington, 40; Enterprise, 20; total, 145 tons. The total for the year to date is 12,094 tons. About 700 miners are working in the Slocan. There should be 7,000.—New Denver Ledger.

The Slocan Star is at present employing a force of 120 men and to a Tribune reporter Mr. Bruce White gave an unqualified denial to the reports being persistently circulated that the company contemplated shutting down. The entire output of the Slocan Star goes to the smelter at San Francisco, and there is no restriction upon the amount of the property's output. The ore is sold to the San Francisco smelter upon the London quotation for lead, and at no time has the Star experienced any difficulty in marketing its product. As to the present outlook in the Slocan Mr. White said that he fully expected to see a number of the Slocan producers resume work within the next couple of months. Within this period the 1600 feet tunnel on the Last Chance property should have reached the ledge, and the general opinion was that when this was accomplished the Last Chance would resume work upon an extensive scale. The Payne was also working in a small way, and experiments were now being made in the milling of Payne concentrating ore in the Noble Five concentrator. A concentrator for the Payne was also being considered.

AINSWORTH

The owners of the Highlander mine have increased their force of men in the long tunnel, and the manner in which the property is developing is exceeding the predictions of the most sanguine in the camp, although it is generally understood that the owners knew just what to expect from their explorations with the diamond drill last summer. Drifting upon the mammoth ledge is now being pushed ahead steadily and when this is completed according to the present programme outlined the owners of the Highlander will have easily the biggest mine in British Columbia. The success

met with in the development of the Highlander will also lead to the resumption of work upon a number of other properties in the camp which was sadly in need of a revival, having experienced one reverse after another until many were inclined to give up.—Tribune.

NORTH EAST KOOTENAY

Mica has been brought in from time to time by parties who have come from that part of this district living between Beaver and the Big Bend, and fair specimens have been exhibited in this town very often, but it remained for Mr. C. P. Price, better known as "Kid," to bring a piece to open the eyes of Goldenites, and which, if shown in any of the moneyed circles of the east, would bring a fortune. "Kid" has been trapping and prospecting the wicket for the past few years and has traced the mica for some distance in this district for the purpose of finally selecting the point on which he has now located. Accompanied by Chas. Hatch, he left in the middle of June for the north carrying with him powder and steel with which to open up the ledge, but on unpacking his supplies no caps were forthcoming, and no work could be done. Having to return, Price dug out a detached block of the mica which had rotted away from the main ledge and was lying with them as proof of what they had found. It was this rotten piece that created so much excitement, and it well might, as it shows a clear surface when split of 23x15 inches. Price left the sample in Recorder Long's specimen case, where it has been duly admired by local mining men. Mr. G. B. McDermot, Dr. Taylor and Miss Long are also interested in this proposition, and we learn it is the intention of some New York gentlemen to secure machinery for splitting the mica into sheets and so be in a position to ship to the finished product. The location of the claims is in the Big Bend, two miles from the river, and directly opposite the mouth of Wood river. The mineral is found in a dike of quartz and is, as the loose specimen indicates, in large pieces. At points where the quartz has been exposed to the weather there is a good showing, and the mineral can be traced for a distance of 200 yards on the surface. Price brought in some specimens of tin that have been found in an assay, but those who are in a position to pronounce on the value, say that the ledge is high grade. North East Kootenay will soon be recognized as the banner division of the far-famed Kootenays.—Golden Era.

In consequence of the lateness of the season and the depth of snow upon the high mountains, the Outcrop would suggest that the government allow an extension of time for the performance of an assessment work to show up the mica. Many claim owners cannot possibly get up their work in time. In 1897 for similar reasons the gold commissioners throughout the province were allowed to extend the time for a period of 60 days, from the 17th of July for the completion of assessment work where they had caused to believe the claims were inaccessible. Therefore, we claim that prospectors should again be allowed this advantage.

P. Stratford and partners went up the south fork of Toby creek on Sunday to commence work on the Jeneau group. They will cut a good trail of several miles to the group, and intend doing sufficient work to show up the ledge property. Last season they traced the ledge for about 3,000 feet and uncovered two feet of clean ore. It is stated that there are several parties anxious to get hold of this group.

Prof. Robinson and his men came down from Jumbo creek last week, where they have already accomplished 27 feet of work. They will go up the hill shortly to start work on the Leora, upon which has been found the greatest copper discovery in East Kootenay. The work done with a pick uncovered a good foot of solid chalcopyrite ore. A peculiar feature of this rich ore is that at the grass roots there is absolutely no copper stains to be found on the ledge, which carries 32 per cent copper values. While there is only one foot of ore uncovered the indications are that it is much wider. To prove the width of the vein, a crosscut tunnel is to be run which will cut the ledge at a depth of 30 feet and drain off the water.—Canterbury Outcrop.

During the last month large beds of hematite iron ore have been discovered and located on Bull river. The records at the government office show that 19 claims have been recorded. The locators have been prospecting the claims and have shown up a large strong vein of at least 50 feet in width, having a depth as far as known of over 1000 feet. Three other veins nearly as large as the big vein have also been prospected. It is said that the ore is of a superior character, an analysis showing that the ore contains 55 to 60 per cent iron, 2 per cent manganese, phosphorus a trace, sulphur trace, and about 28 per cent carbon. The fact, as the analysis shows, that the iron ore contains but a small amount of phosphorus and sulphur and other foreign substances in very small quantities indicates that the ore is of a superior quality. Large bodies of iron have been discovered at or near Kitchener in the southwestern portion of the district. Some 20 claims have been located by means of a diamond drill, and it is reported that there is a vast amount of a superior ore located by the drill. Iron in large quantities is known to exist on Wild Horse creek, an assay from a property now located went as high as 60 per cent iron.

A 30-day option has been taken by Eastern Canadian parties on the Grace Dore property. The consideration is \$30,000. An expert has examined the property, and if his report proves satisfactory the deal will be closed. The Grace Dore is situated on Wild Horse creek about four miles from Fort Steele. It is a nickel proposition, and the ore is said to run as high as 14 per cent nickel. Development work consists of a tunnel now in 75 feet showing a vein of nickel ore in width carrying galena and gold in eight feet wide. Another lead four feet in width, carrying galena and gold, has been uncovered.—Fort Steele Prospector.

M. J. Halpin has returned from his two claims, the Emerald and Phoenix, on the upper St. Marys, where he has been working for the past few weeks. He is feeling very enthusiastic over the outlook, and says that there is no longer any question as to the richness of that part of the country. He brought down some fine samples of copper ore, that give every evidence of a big body of ore. He has three ledges on each of his claims, and they are of good size. The assays he has secured show 25.5 per cent copper, with about \$3 in silver and a few cents in gold. He is on his tunnel about 30 feet, and says that the showing grew better as depth was added. He left yesterday for Nelson. He expects to interest some parties in the property, and return to do extensive development this winter.—Cranbrook Herald.

A cablegram from the company's representative at Nelson, published in London, says: "Mine car sample, level No. 4, west of the dyke—Sample assays gold \$35 (£7), silver \$5 (£1) per ton of 2,000 lbs. Reopened width of 15 feet. The average width of the vein is greater." The official returns from the June run at the Ymir show that 80 stamps run 27 days of nine hours, with estimated profit on operating of \$25,000. This brings the total net profit made during the first five months of 1901 up to over \$108,500, or an average of over \$2,170 per month. Out of this total a dividend of \$48,000 has already been paid and a second one of a similar amount is payable in a few days.

It has always been maintained hitherto by the company's engineer that outside of the big shoot now being worked, the Ymir vein did not seem to contain any body of pay ore. Such a body has now been discovered, however, on a claim owned by the Ymir company, lying northwest of the present workings. The ore is reported to be exactly similar to that of the first shoot and of much the same average value. A force of men has already been put to work to exploit this new discovery, which forms an important addition to the already large assets of the company.

Preparations are now being made for the installation of the large cyanide plant at the Ymir. Such a plant covers a large area of ground, and the building which is to contain the mill will be 300 feet long and require half a million feet of lumber, for which a contract is now being let for this timber, which is to be cut at the company's own sawmill.

There are some good prospects in the vicinity of this place, and with the advent of a railway big things are expected from them. Four miles from Selkirk is the town-site of Dawson, but up to this time no one seems to be attracted by the magic name, and it remains without inhabitants. There is considerable sign of railway building such as tie-cutting and clearing right-of-way from this point down the river, and the voices of the sons of Italy are heard on every side.

From Dawson it is twelve miles to the crossing of the Lardo river. The stream being too rapid for a boat an enterprising Frenchman overcame the difficulty by placing a wire cable across and making the ends fast to the trees. He then placed two pulleys on the cable and fastened a plank to the platform, on which he ferries, or shoots, people from one side to the other. Courage almost failed me when I looked at the boiling stream and then at the rickety contrivance, and several minutes passed before I found myself with four others seated on the plank, and you can depend on it, hanging on for dear life. Our ferryman gave a yell of warning and we shot to the centre of the stream and stopped. He then smilingly informed us that to again reach shore every one must stand on the plank and pull on the cable, and after fifteen minutes of hard work we again set foot on terra firma.

Ten miles from the ferry to Duncan City is the distance we were told (and I think it's every foot of it). Duncan City, our destination, is situated on Duncan lake, and has at different times thought itself on the verge of railway communication, but the C. P. R. going to within two miles of it without coming to the town has cast a damper on its ambitions for some time to come. If one could only live on scenery this would be a place to grow fat in. There are some fine properties from 15 to 50 miles up the river from the town, but without a railway it is impossible to do anything with them. No doubt some time in the future this promising section will be adding its quota to the wealth of the province. OBSERVER.

THE DISCOVERER REPORTS THREE SEAMS, AVERAGING FOUR FEET.

GRAND FORKS, July 16.—(Special.)—Joseph Wiseman, a prospector who was outfitted by Geo. A. Fraser and R. R. Gilpin of this city, has returned from the upper reaches of the Kettle river, bringing with him a sackful of bituminous coal. He reports that he discovered three seams of coal, averaging four feet in width, on the west bank of the river at a point about 60 miles north of Grand Forks.

Samples tested in a blacksmith's forge and analyzed at the Granby smelter were pronounced to be genuine. Wiseman located in all 1920 acres for his principals and himself. He did not do any development work, the samples brought here having been taken from the surface.

Wiseman, it appears, found the coal a year ago but failed to stake it, and when he revisited the upper north fork of the Kettle river he was unable to find the seams, as the country is a howling and trackless wilderness. However he was more successful on the second trip. Geo. A. Fraser and Wiseman leave here tomorrow for the discovery and will return with a packtrain of coal after doing a little development work. If the coal should prove to be there in abundance its effects on the industrial development of the Boundary country cannot be over-estimated. The discovery has created no little excitement here.

IN THE LARDEAU COUNTRY. Notes of a Trip From Thompson's Landing to Duncan.

THOMPSON'S LANDING, July 12.—Thompson's Landing is situated at the head of the northeast arm of Arrow lake, and is the gateway city of the Fish Creek mining country, which is the present time by its wonderfully rich ledges of free milling ore. The town is well situated, being on a high gradual slope from the lake, and where the highest water will not affect it. There are two fairly good hotels and a general store, a livery stable and a blacksmith shop at this point, and it is rapidly growing.

From Thompson's Landing to Trout Lake is twelve miles of very good mountain road and well kept; in fact quite a contrast to the roads in Rossland in early days. Trout Lake City is the largest town we have seen in the district, and is well situated on the upper end of Trout lake, but in high water the people are sometimes forced to use the boats on their streets instead of cars. But we were assured that this seldom occurs.

Leaving Trout Lake City we boarded a gasoline launch for Selkirk, the new town at the lower end of the lake. This place will be the terminus of the railway building from Lardo City up the Duncan and Lardo rivers. The town-site is now being cleared and preparations being made to place it on the market.

There are some good prospects in the vicinity of this place, and with the advent of a railway big things are expected from them. Four miles from Selkirk is the town-site of Dawson, but up to this time no one seems to be attracted by the magic name, and it remains without inhabitants. There is considerable sign of railway building such as tie-cutting and clearing right-of-way from this point down the river, and the voices of the sons of Italy are heard on every side.

From Dawson it is twelve miles to the crossing of the Lardo river. The stream being too rapid for a boat an enterprising Frenchman overcame the difficulty by placing a wire cable across and making the ends fast to the trees. He then placed two pulleys on the cable and fastened a plank to the platform, on which he ferries, or shoots, people from one side to the other. Courage almost failed me when I looked at the boiling stream and then at the rickety contrivance, and several minutes passed before I found myself with four others seated on the plank, and you can depend on it, hanging on for dear life. Our ferryman gave a yell of warning and we shot to the centre of the stream and stopped. He then smilingly informed us that to again reach shore every one must stand on the plank and pull on the cable, and after fifteen minutes of hard work we again set foot on terra firma.

Ten miles from the ferry to Duncan City is the distance we were told (and I think it's every foot of it). Duncan City, our destination, is situated on Duncan lake, and has at different times thought itself on the verge of railway communication, but the C. P. R. going to within two miles of it without coming to the town has cast a damper on its ambitions for some time to come. If one could only live on scenery this would be a place to grow fat in. There are some fine properties from 15 to 50 miles up the river from the town, but without a railway it is impossible to do anything with them. No doubt some time in the future this promising section will be adding its quota to the wealth of the province. OBSERVER.

THE DISCOVERER REPORTS THREE SEAMS, AVERAGING FOUR FEET.

GRAND FORKS, July 16.—(Special.)—Joseph Wiseman, a prospector who was outfitted by Geo. A. Fraser and R. R. Gilpin of this city, has returned from the upper reaches of the Kettle river, bringing with him a sackful of bituminous coal. He reports that he discovered three seams of coal, averaging four feet in width, on the west bank of the river at a point about 60 miles north of Grand Forks.

Samples tested in a blacksmith's forge and analyzed at the Granby smelter were pronounced to be genuine. Wiseman located in all 1920 acres for his principals and himself. He did not do any development work, the samples brought here having been taken from the surface.

Wiseman, it appears, found the coal a year ago but failed to stake it, and when he revisited the upper north fork of the Kettle river he was unable to find the seams, as the country is a howling and trackless wilderness. However he was more successful on the second trip. Geo. A. Fraser and Wiseman leave here tomorrow for the discovery and will return with a packtrain of coal after doing a little development work. If the coal should prove to be there in abundance its effects on the industrial development of the Boundary country cannot be over-estimated. The discovery has created no little excitement here.

IN THE LARDEAU COUNTRY. Notes of a Trip From Thompson's Landing to Duncan.

AN IMPORTANT FIND ALIEN LABOR LAW

BITUMINOUS COAL ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE KETTLE RIVER.

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CHARGE THAT IT HAS BEEN BROKEN ON BEHALF OF THE C. P. R.

PLANS FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE ROYAL PARTY TO VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, July 16.—(Special.)—P. J. Graham, secretary of the Trackmen's Union at Revelstoke, is here to interview the attorney-general relative to taking action against those who have broken the alien labor act in engaging aliens under contract. He says the part of the road most seriously affected is between Revelstoke and Laggan. Where there were 65 men there are now 13. It requires twelve hours to traverse a section formerly covered in 2-1/2 hours. He says the company is attempting to intimidate union men, he himself having been ordered off the platform at Revelstoke. If the road bed between Revelstoke and Laggan is allowed to continue as at present it will be impossible to engage enough men to put it in an adequate condition for winter purposes. Graham has an affidavit from T. H. Mercer, one of the men engaged as a bridge carpenter at Fortland, who says he was hired by Colousky, agent of the C. P. R., and told if questioned to say he was hired in Vancouver.

Word has been received from Skeena that a site has been selected for the Dominion government salmon hatchery at Takelso on the Skeena, commonly known as Trout lake. The site was selected by Hans Holmosen and G. Morton. The following packs are reported from the camerias: A. B. C., 2,700 cases; P. Herman, 2,000; Skeena Packing company, 2,000; Aberdeen, 1,300; North Pacific, 1,000; Carlisle, 900.

The Governor-General has wired Governor Joly that the C. P. R. have offered the Empress of India to carry the Duke of Cornwall and party from Vancouver to Victoria. Lord Minto thinks the arrangement very suitable.

THE FISHERY TROUBLE. Renewed Efforts to Effect a Compromise on the Fraser.

VANCOUVER, July 16.—(Special.)—There is a movement on foot today for the settlement of the fishermen's strike on the basis of a compromise for 12 1/2 cents to the end of July and 10 cents thereafter. There is nothing doing on the river, and the run of fish is small. The six men charged with molesting the Japanese came before Justice Martin this morning and bail was refused. Rogers' trial is still going on.

G. R. Maxwell, M.P., says that if the provincial government, for political reasons, insists on establishing its provincial assay office in Vancouver, the Dominion will withdraw theirs and establish it at Dawson. Maxwell has opposed the provincial office on the first, but now says that if it is kept up the Dominion office now being arranged in Vancouver will not be maintained here. Vancouver is in the unique position of having too many assay offices.

DROWNED AT BANFF. The Fate of a Wealthy and Eccentric English Visitor.

VANCOUVER, July 16.—Word has been received of the finding at Banff of the dead body of D. D. Dick, a wealthy and eccentric Englishman. He was accidentally drowned. Mr. Dick had been staying at the Banff hotel, and it was not an unusual thing for him to remain away for several days. On Sunday, July 7th, he wandered off to the river, where he was found. He was estimated to be worth \$2,000,000.

GLOBE CIRCLERS. Le Matin and Chicago-American Parties on the Empress Yesterday.

VICTORIA, July 6.—There were two parties of globe-circlers on the Empress of India which arrived today. Mrs. LeMatin and Stegler, representing Le Matin of Paris, and C. C. Fitzmorris and S. M. Williams, representing the Chicago-American, arrived. The latter couple were taken from the Empress in the Straits by a tug and rushed to Seattle, where they arrived at 4:45 and left there for Chicago at 7:50 p.m.

THE WATERLOO MINE. Shareholders at Greenwood Consider the Situation.

GREENWOOD, July 16.—(Special.)—About 20 shareholders of the Waterloo Mining company held an informal meeting in Mr. Vedder's office, Greenwood, to talk over the situation to see if some plan could not be adopted to put the company on a working basis. It was the general opinion of those present that the only method to be adopted was the assessment plan.

Mr. Vedder was appointed to act as temporary secretary, with a view of correspondence with the Spokane and other shareholders. About 200,000 shares were represented, and it was the opinion of those present that as many more could be found in this part of British Columbia. Miners and shareholders in this country are all agreed that with good management and \$15,000 in the treasury the mine could be put in shape to pay handsome profits.

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F. W. Hayes, presi

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They left here today

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