

SEPTEMBER

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1901

MURDERED BY BOERS

Two Unarmed British Scouts Shot in Cold Blood.

De Wet Threatens to Repeat the Operation Wholesale.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Colonial office published tonight a despatch from the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Walter Hely Hutchinson, received September 1st, announcing that the Boers on August 29th captured two unarmed British scouts near Haar Kloof and shot them in cold blood.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—DeWet has issued a proclamation, says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Capetown, "that he will shoot all British troops found in the Orange River Colony after September 15th."

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3.—It is reported that Commandant Myburg has issued an order directing that all armed colonials captured after September 15th are to be shot.

SOUTH AMERICAN FUSS.

The United States Government Explains Its Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It is ascertained that on August 24th, during Secretary Hay's recent visit to Washington, a telegraphic message was sent to the U. S. ministers at Caracas and Bogota, desiring them to inform the foreign secretaries of Venezuela and Colombia of the distress with which the president had heard of the likelihood of a disturbance of relations between those two republics. Averting to the possibility of the influence of the United States being exerted to compose the pending questions, the ministers were directed to say that while the relations of this government with both nations are equally intimate and friendly, and every opportunity is taken to show the good will we bear them, any offer of the president's kindly offices to arrange any difficulties which may exist between Colombia and Venezuela would be ineffective without the consent of both.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

Coal Miners Complain of Violated Agreements.

WILKESBARE, Pa., Sept. 3.—President John Mitchell and District President T. D. Nicholls, Thomas Duffy and John Frahey will go to New York some day this week to confer with the presidents of the coal carrying roads relative to the settlement of the grievances complained of at the Hazelton convention last week.

THE ROBBERS' BOOTY.

People Warned Against Taking Stolen Bank Bills.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 3.—Banks in Texas are in receipt of a communication from the treasury department notifying them that bills of two Montana banks to the amount of \$300,000 are in circulation lacking the signature of presidents and cashiers. The bills were stolen in the recent train robbery on the Great Northern railway while in transit from Washington to the banks. The bills are in denominations of tens and twenties, \$200,000 of the former, and \$100,000 of the latter. The public is warned not to accept the bills of these denominations of the Montana banks lacking the signature of the president and cashier.

A HIGH-BRED COULP.

Twenty-one Thousand Dollars the Modest Price Paid.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A number of yearlings, the property of Charles Fleischman's sons, were sold at auction yesterday at Sheephead bay. J. Fleischman paid the price of \$21,000 for the Halma-Miss Lulu colt. The brown colt by Ornament, Judith, the property of William Field, of Lexington, was sold to T. F. Walsh for \$1,000.

FILIPINOS IN OFFICE.

Native Members of the Commission Go Into Service.

MANILA, Sept. 2.—There were appropriate ceremonies at the inauguration of Dr. Pardo de Tavera and Benito Legarda as members of the Philippine commission. Jose E. Luzariga, the third Filipino member, was to have taken the oath of office at the same time but was unable to do so owing to illness.

PHOENIX FESTIVITY COMBINES IN PLENTY

THE PAYROLL CITY'S CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY A SUCCESS.

A WELL ARRANGED PROGRAMME EFFICIENTLY DISPOSED OF.

PHOENIX, Sept. 3.—Phoenix, the Payroll City, held its first annual Labor Day celebration yesterday, and it was a decided success. The numerous events on the programme were run off with promptness, and there was not the delay so noticeable in the general run of these affairs. The several committees in charge of the different events did their work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At a quarter past nine all the labor organizations met at the Miners' Union hall, and under the grand marshal of the day, P. J. Holohan, they formed in line and marched to the depot to meet the excursion train from Cascade, Grand Forks, Eholt, Greenwood and Midway. Immediately after the arrival of the train the drilling contests came off on the Dominion Copper company's flat, near the old skating rink.

In the heavyweight contest William Ross and John McLeod were the only entries, but as there was a light weight contest, the winners of which, if they drilled a deeper hole than the winners of the heavyweight contest did, were to take the first money in both contests, this made Ross and McLeod get in and drill. They drilled 43 inches in good hard granite. The lightweight contest was won by Henderson and Cox with 36 5-8 inches, Riley and Alex. McLeod second with 33 3-4 inches.

The boys' heavyweight contest under 16 was won by Furlong and Martin of Rossland, who drilled 14 1-4 inches. Hackett and Ross of Phoenix second with 9 1-2 inches. The lightweight contest, boys under 16, was won by Guist, Jost and De Muth, Rossland, with a hole 12 5-8 inches deep, the second pair being Loney and Nurse, Republic, Wash., 11 5-8 inches.

After lunch the foot races came off on Old Ironsides avenue, and resulted as follows: One hundred yards open—1st, Jack Lynch; 2nd, Fred Mitchell. Time, 24 seconds. Two hundred yards open—1st, Fred Mitchell; 2nd, Jack Lynch. Time, 54 seconds. One hundred and twenty yards hurdle race—1st, Jack Lynch; 2nd, Fred Mitchell. Time, 18 seconds.

Boys' race under 16—1st, Jack McLaren; 2nd, Jack Pierce. Girls' race under 16—1st, Ethel McLaren; 2nd, Agnes Peirce.

At 3 o'clock the horse races came off on Dominion avenue and were rather on show. The one-fourth mile dash was won by Dr. Averill's Black Bird by two lengths. L. A. Manly's Yellow Girl second. Holland's Ginger third. In odd, Jack Holland's Ginger third. The three-eighths mile dash the order of the horses was slightly reversed, Yellow Girl winning quite handsily, with Black Bird second and Ginger third. The saddle horse race, 1-4 mile dash, was won by Joe Gillis' Brownie, Harry McQuaid's Square Face being second and Charlie Sears' Bingo third.

At 5 p. m. the single hand drilling contest took place in front of the Brooklyn hotel, Dominion avenue, when Eric Stevenson won first money with 13 1-4 inches, Miss Burns second with 12 1-2 inches. Time, 10 minutes and 3-4 inch steel used.

The event of the evening, a 20-round contest for a purse of \$500 between Dal Hawkins, ex-lightweight champion, and Martin Denny, champion lightweight of Australia, took place in the skating rink. The officials were, John Neilson; Oxy; official timekeeper, John Dean; Hawkins had behind him, Danny Dean, Tommy Hogan and Eddie Funk, while Harold Smith and Fred Clark did the needful for Denny.

At 10:25 p. m. Hawkins made his appearance, closely followed by Denny, each man being greeted with cheers from his supporters. Referee Oxy started the men off in good shape after having warned them. The first round was tame, both men fiddling a good deal, and hardly a blow being struck. In the second they raised up a bit, seemingly getting warmed up a bit. The third getting lively, and honors up to this stage were easy. In the fourth round Hawkins started in to make things hot and he chased his man all over the ring. Denny at this time seemed distressed, and acted on the defensive, being knocked down once and taking the eighth round to get up. In the fifth round Hawkins rushed his man and knocked him down four times, each time Denny taking the full time limit to recover. Denny was plainly groggy, and it was seen he could not hold out another round. The going saved him from a knockout. It took Hawkins just two minutes in the sixth round to put Denny in the land of nod, Denny being put out by right-hander on the jaw.

There was a fair crowd in attendance, but not as large as the management would have liked. The contest was the fastest and best ever seen in the Boundary country. The visitors from outside points for the day numbered close on to 1,500.

ENGAGED IN A RIOT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Two hundred negroes and whites engaged in a riot at a merry-go-round in this city tonight.

Henry Malle, white, was fatally shot by Henry Miller, colored, and Wallace Pickett was shot in the head. He may recover. The trouble started by John Noel, manager of the merry-go-round, attempting to put children off.

COMBINES IN PLENTY

A Great Consolidation of Coal Companies to be Effected.

Electric Railway and Light Concerns of Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.—The Post tomorrow will say: "All the bituminous coal mining companies of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, West Virginia and Kentucky are to be consolidated into one great corporation by the J. P. Morgan syndicate. The enormous proportions of this corporation can hardly be realized. The fact that the Pittsburgh coal company, with its capital of \$91,000,000 and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company, with its capital of \$69,000,000, are to be included in the great consolidation, brings the matter strongly before Pittsburgh coal operators."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The North American tomorrow will print a story to the effect that a union of all the electric railway and electric light companies owned by Philadelphia capitalists is now under way. This combination will involve over \$100,000,000 and includes the old as well as the new rail transit companies recently chartered in this state.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

The Peculiar Case of a Philadelphia Woman.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Mary Josephine Eastwick of Philadelphia was arraigned in the Guildhall police court yesterday charged with having forged a railway certificate of the value of £100,000. Sensational. The case lasted throughout the day. The defendant was accommodated with a chair and sat the whole time listlessly in the dock. The public prosecutor said the defendant had been residing in England for 18 months and was believed to be an American of wealth. She had been living with persons said to be her father and sister, at the Metropole, and living generally through England and living generally in the most expensive manner. Latterly she had removed to Hampstead for the benefit of her health.

The charge was that she had bought five shares of Canadian Pacific railway stock and had altered the number on the certificate to 1,000, also erasing the name of the holder and substituting her own. This altered certificate was then used to obtain a loan of £100,000 from the bank. Miss Eastwick is connected with prominent Philadelphia people.

ANOTHER LYNCHING.

This Negro Was Shot Before Being Burned.

TROY, Ala., Sept. 3.—Bill Fournery, alias Bill Hurd, a negro charged with assaulting Miss Wilson at Chestnut Grove, was shot and his body burned by a mob near the scene of his crime today. Miss Wilson, who is 16 or 17 years of age, and the little daughter of Dr. Carroll, about 12 years of age, were on their way to school at Chestnut Grove, just across the line in Coffee county, when they were overtaken by the negro. He seized Miss Wilson and the little girl ran off. As she did so the little girl ran off. As she did so the little girl ran off. As she did so the little girl ran off.

IS IT RUSSIA?

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Matin announces that it has received from a source alleged to be authoritative, in Constantinople, information to the effect that the sultan relying upon the assurance of a great power that France will not proceed to force, will refuse any concession in the Constant affair.

SAWMILLS BURNED.

A Michigan Firm Meets With a Considerable Loss.

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 3.—Fire today completely destroyed the sawmills of the Armstrong, Thillman Co. here. Loss \$100,000, partly insured. In addition to the buildings burned the entire summer's cut of hardwood, pine and shed lumber was destroyed.

THE INDEPENDENCE.

Lawson's Yacht Likely to Be Dismantled Soon.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Independence practically went out of commission this afternoon after she had raced over a course in Massachusetts Bay and beat on a fleet of fishermen 10 miles on the 25-mile course. It is believed she will be drydocked for dismantling next week.

GUNS AT NORTHPORT

SHOTS EXCHANGED BY DEPUTY SHERIFF and DEPUTY MARSHAL.

TROUBLE ARISES OUT OF ARRIVAL OF WORKERS FOR THE SMELTER.

Guns were in evidence at Northport on Monday, the trouble arising out of the arrival of a party of about 60 men from Joplin, Mo., to work in the smelter. The Spokesman-Review correspondent gives substantially the following account of the affair:

Deputy United States Marshal Guiton and a number of smelter guards came down to escort the new men to the plant. Some words were passed between the new men and the strikers, and one of the latter hit a striker, falling him to the sidewalk. A number of his friends jumped to the rescue and Guiton drew his revolver and held them off. The party then proceeded to the works.

During the afternoon Justice Marshall issued a warrant for Guiton's arrest on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Deputy Sheriff Anderson went to the smelter and arrested Guiton and brought him down town. At the corner of Third and Summit avenue the trouble began.

According to the statement of an eye-witness, Anderson ordered Guiton to give up his revolver and the latter refused, saying he wished to defend himself if attacked.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

Anderson then shot over Guiton's head. Guiton turned and tried to take Anderson's gun with his left hand, at the same time pulling his own with his right. It looked to me as if Anderson tried to shoot again and his gun would have gone off, but he did not.

THE CHINESE DELAY

An Explanation of the Treatment of the Protocol.

Prince Chun's Embassy to the Emperor of Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A cablegram received today at the state department from Special Commissioner Rockhill at Peking explains partly the delay at the Chinese capital in securing the final signatures to the protocol. Mr. Rockhill says that the Chinese plenipotentiaries received the expected edict authorizing them to sign the agreement in behalf of the Chinese government on August 28th. They were instructed to delay final signature, however, until they should receive another edict touching the discontinuance of civil service examinations in some of the Chinese cities where the Boxer movement had found its principal strength. One of the penalties imposed by the foreign ministers upon the Chinese government was the discontinuance of these examinations, which are dear to the better class of Chinese, where the Boxers were particularly offensive. The Chinese are finding it no easy matter to discriminate in the selection of places where the penalty is to be imposed.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—It is said in official circles that the interview between Emperor William and Prince Chun must occur tomorrow or Thursday, as his majesty goes to the manoeuvres on Friday. The correctness of the report that Emperor William removed all hindrances to Prince Chun's coming to Berlin by telegraphing his willingness to receive him is admitted in official circles. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Baron Von Richthofen, the foreign secretary, will assist Emperor William at the reception of the Chinese envoy. Count Von Buelow will not be present. Koenig, the new Chinese minister here, will act as interpreter. No other Chinamen will be present. Prince Chun will lodge at the Hotel de Ville for two days at the palace of the emperor at Potsdam. He will then come to Berlin, where the Chinese legation rented an adjoining place for him.

GRAND FORKS NEWS.

The Sunset Mine—Granby Smelter Heard of Abroad.

GRAND FORKS, Sept. 3.—It is understood that the management of the Sunset mine in Deadwood camp has contracted to ship 1,000 tons of ore to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson, B. C. Managing Director Munro is authority for the statement that the ore in sight above the 200-foot level exceeds half a million tons.

The driving rod of the C. P. R. passenger express from Rossland on Saturday evening was smashed by coming into contact with a huge rock which had rolled onto the track. The passengers received a shaking up and quite a scare. The accident occurred on a down-hill grade near Cascade. The disabled engine managed to reach here early Sunday morning, and the remainder of the run to Midway was abandoned.

The fame of the Granby smelter is spreading. A. B. W. Hodges, the superintendent, has received a letter from the United States Mining Commission at Salt Lake City, asking for details of the methods adopted in sampling and treating ores at the Grand Forks plant. Byrne Brothers will resume work shortly on the May Queen and Layover group on Hardy Mountain, where they have already uncovered a fine showing of gold-copper ore.

R. Cavston, the Similkameen cattle king, is here on business. The Alabama group, near Nelson, Wash., has arranged to ship ore to the Granby smelter.

A large number of citizens attended the Labor Day celebrations at Greenwood and Phoenix.

C. D. Raud, the well known real estate operator, has decided to locate here. Jay P. Graves is expected here next week.

A. B. W. Hodges, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Keller and J. M. Holland, all of Grand Forks, are enjoying a trip to Halcyon Hot Springs.

SHAMROCK'S SPIN.

Travelling Fast With a Light Wind on Her Beam.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Shamrock II returned to her moorings at 6:30 o'clock after a successful trial spin lasting three and one-half hours. At no time did the strength of the wind exceed five knots, and yet the yacht with the wind abeam travelled at fully a nine-knot rate at times.

KOCH'S THEORY.

The King Appoints a Commission to Investigate.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—King Edward has appointed a commission to investigate Prof. Koch's tuberculosis theory.

"THREW ME DOWN"

MR. EDWIN DURANT TELLS A TALE OF WOE ABOUT THE SULLIVAN.

A NICE BANQUET TO COLONEL RIDDPATH PROTESTED AGAINST.

A gentleman called up the Spokesman-Review from Rossland last night, says the Spokesman-Review of Sunday, and sent the following message over the phone:

"This is Edwin Durant. They are giving a nice banquet to Colonel W. M. Riddpath here tonight and will send him home tomorrow. Governor Mackintosh and Hector McEac are the hosts. 'Riddpath threw me down. I went to London and sold the Sullivan group for \$750,000, but the colonel threw me down."

"There was \$100,000 in it for me and \$100,000 for the colonel, and \$100,000 is well, one hates to lose it; and the colonel threw me down."

"Be sure and tell in the paper about the banquet. I'm sore at the colonel. Because he threw me down. Of course I can not kill him, but he threw me down. But he's such a good fellow one can not get mad at him. Well, good bye, old chap, I'll see you Tuesday."

And the phone was hung up. Inquiry of the telephone operator disclosed the fact that the speaker was Edwin Durant, formerly of the British America corporation.

On Monday the Spokesman-Review had the following on the same subject: With reference to the proposed alleged deal by Edwin Durant of Rossland in connection with Colonel W. M. Riddpath for the sale of the mine, Mr. Layton said:

"Some time ago I was informed that an English syndicate had made an offer to buy out the company at 25 cents per share. This offer came, as I understand it, through some man in the British America corporation. I do not even know who he was. The offer was never considered at a directors' meeting and practically no attention was paid to it." Senator Turner declined to discuss the alleged Durant deal.

THE CLEVELAND FLOOD.

Many Houses on the East Side Are Beyond Repair.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Instead of a great sea of muddy water, the citizens of a large share of the east side of the city gazed today upon tumbled piles of wreckage and ruin and long rows of filth and dirt piled on streets, sidewalks and doorways. On every hand the marks of the terrible destructive flood could be seen. A mass of almost indescribable stuff now lies in various places behind the East End district. All idea of rebuilding buildings will be halted away and the ground prepared for new houses.

The houses on Winnetette Court stood the force of the water remarkably well, and the foundations are damaged but little. The ruin inside the houses is probably heavier than in any other part of the district that was flooded. Carpets and furniture and great pieces of plastering falling from the walls tell the story.

The persons living on Deering street, who were thankful to escape with their lives on improvised rafts and boats Sunday morning, went to their homes during the early hours of this morning to look upon a strange scene of destruction and almost desolation. The damage to this one small section alone will reach \$40,000.

FIVE TO THREE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.—The yachting wager of \$400,000 between Walter Kingsley, representing an English syndicate, and a number of Pittsburghers was closed at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The money was placed in the hands of a prominent financier of this city, who desires his name not to be made public. The Pittsburghers allow the odds of 5 to 3 against Shamrock.

THE MOUNTAIN CON.

A New Chute of Ore That Seems to Promise Well.

Where one party makes a failure another makes a success, and this ancient proverb has been demonstrated in the Mountain Con. Some 15 months ago Mr. Warner leased this claim, when he assiduously set to work and opened it up, shipping a few cars of ore. Shortly after Mr. Warner bonded the property to an English company for \$20,000 and a large cash payment was paid down. Mr. Graham, their representative here last summer, dispersed \$10,000 in such a useless manner that ended in his recall, and he was replaced by an expert in the person of Mr. Reihle. Mr. Reihle, after driving a 200-foot drift on the lead, decided on behalf of the company to throw up the bond. All they had to show for the money expended was two or three tons of ore. Mr. Warner has sent up a few men to prosecute work on his own account, and has uncovered in the company's drift a chute of ore 75 feet long and from 5 inches to 3 feet carbonates and galena, which he is now shipping. This chute of ore assays exceptionally well, giving 286.6 oz. of silver and 54.46 per cent lead, or \$145.50 to the ton net.—Sandon Mining Review.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. G. Lambert have returned from a two months' trip to the east, in the course of which they took in the Buffalo exposition.

THEIR FIXED POLICY

No Possible Doubt as to the Intentions of the Board of Directors of the Le Roi Company.

Mr. MacDonald Offers to Wager \$2,500 That Thursday's Cablegram Regarding This Was True.

A representative of the Miner called on Mr. Bernard MacDonald last evening to enquire as to the situation. Mr. MacDonald said he had received a cable from London yesterday, confirming the one received on Thursday. Yesterday's cablegram reads:

"Only one new director appointed. Policy regarding strike approved. You remain in charge."

Mr. MacDonald said: "I think it is advisable to embrace the earliest opportunity of apprising the public of the fixed policy of the company. This policy must now be recognized. This policy was declared by the old board and is now re-affirmed by the new. Since the shareholders' policy with regard to the strike has been made known through two directors, each fully endorsing the decision of the other, nobody need be any longer deceived with the fake rumors diligently circulated in Rossland."

"It is to be hoped that the miners will no longer be deceived by the misrepresentations of discredited politicians. However, that is their own business, and if they are satisfied to continue to be deceived by fake cables and unfilled promises, it is their own fault or their own desire."

"The mines have now opened up and shipments have commenced. There is steady employment for 1200 to 1400 men in the camp, at the best wages paid in any camp in the Rocky mountain region. I would like to see the old employees lose no time in securing their places before they are filled with others."

When asked as to Governor Mackintosh's statement appearing in the Spokanese-Review of yesterday's date to the effect that he had information by cable that the statement made, that the new directors endorsed the strike policy, was untrue, Mr. MacDonald said: "I hereby offer to place in any bank in Rossland \$2,500 as a wager with Governor Mackintosh, or any of his friends, that the cable appearing in yesterday's Miner is true and was received as stated."

FIRE DEPARTMENT

PRaise FROM A VISITOR WHO IS HIGH IN INSURANCE CIRCLES.

A NEED OF GREATER CLEANLINESS IN THE CITY POINT-ED TO.

Charles R. Gilbert, secretary of the Mainland Fire Underwriters' Association, is a hearty admirer of the Rossland fire department, and is quite willing to permit his opinion to be published. As Mr. Gilbert is in several respects the most important insurance man in the province, his views carry weight and will be of general interest.

In conversation with a representative of the Miner, Mr. Gilbert said: "A brigade such as the Rossland department is largely what the chief makes it, and the city is to be congratulated on possessing a fire fighter of the experience and ability of Chief Guthrie. I regard him as one of the most efficient men in this direction that I have ever met. While I have been in Rossland on several occasions it has not been my lot to witness the department at work, but I have seen the places where they have done wonders and know that they must have the ability. The department is well disciplined and well provided with apparatus. The municipal authorities have acted with excellent judgment in first securing an exceptionally good chief for the department, next in giving him all that he has asked for in the matter of appliances, and third, in leaving the chief with a free hand to administer the matters arising in connection with his particular department. In some instances the council manifests a disposition to interfere with the chief of a brigade and council has avoided this, and they are to be commended for their policy. The chief of a fire brigade is as much an expert in his line as the city engineer is in that department, and cannot be hampered or held down without substantially interfering with the efficiency of the brigade under his command. The central fire hall is most desirable to the city. It is sanitary and comfortable for the men and horses, and well adapted to the end for which it was erected. An advantage of owning such premises is that the members of the brigade are satisfied with their surroundings and are less likely to continual changes, thus retaining experienced and tried men. Regarding the men of the department I would like to say that they are hard worked. This is not apparent on the surface when one sees the firemen about the city in uniforms, but while it is true that during seven-eighths of the time they are not occupied, their work in the remaining one-eighth is extremely trying and difficult, not to mention the element of danger that is always at hand."

Referring to the question of rates, Mr. Gilbert stated that there was nothing in sight at the present time that would tend to increase the rate charged in Rossland, and that a diminution in the schedule might be expected as brick blocks and heavy firewalls took the place of the present woodwork. This change will be gradually effected under the provisions of the local building law.

Asked if he was quite satisfied with the result of his inspection of the city, Mr. Gilbert stated that he was with one exception. Enlarging of the city is permitted to accumulate in a manner that becomes a menace to the buildings in the vicinity. There is no excuse for this, because there are numerous instances of examples towns similar to Rossland and examples of care and cleanliness. Accumulations of rubbish are always regarded as hazardous, and I believe in this respect. The attitude of the civic authorities has been lax to the point, and I do not expect any further cause for complaint. The Rossland council has always manifested

willfulness and anxiety to do all in its power to reduce the danger of losses by fires, in fact the aldermen have been particularly pleasant in this respect."

On Thursday night Mr. Gilbert was taken for a drive on the hose wagon drawn by the biggest and strongest team at the fire hall. One of the features of the drive was a gallop down Columbia avenue, in which the coast insurance man had all he could do to cling to the seat. It is safe to predict that the Underwriters' Association will never complain of lack of speed on the part of the Rossland department so long as Mr. Gilbert is present to tell them how fast he travelled Thursday evening.

willfulness and anxiety to do all in its power to reduce the danger of losses by fires, in fact the aldermen have been particularly pleasant in this respect."

On Thursday night Mr. Gilbert was taken for a drive on the hose wagon drawn by the biggest and strongest team at the fire hall. One of the features of the drive was a gallop down Columbia avenue, in which the coast insurance man had all he could do to cling to the seat. It is safe to predict that the Underwriters' Association will never complain of lack of speed on the part of the Rossland department so long as Mr. Gilbert is present to tell them how fast he travelled Thursday evening.

COMMUNICATIONS

REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE OF CANADA.

To the Editor: As the question of representation in the senate of Canada is considerably discussed both by the press and on the street, I think it not out of place for me, who have been a contemporary of the time of the adoption of Confederation, and I think you will pardon me that having lived an active Liberal political life during all these years and having been unfortunately a defeated candidate in the Liberal interests under the leadership of the late Hon. Geo. Brown at the first general election on the adoption of Confederation, I can claim to be conversant with conditions as then obtained and in respect to the British North America Act, for under the then new written constitution I was most active and did my share in carrying it into effect.

It is not necessary for me to go back prior to Confederation and relate the steps which led up to the adoption by the provinces of upper and lower Canada and the provinces Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, suffice to say that the British North America Act was passed by the representation in the senate of the provinces of the united provinces of upper and lower Canada and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which it is clearly stipulated in that Act as finally passed, 1st. That the representation of Canada should be as follows: 65 members from the province of Quebec, which number shall remain permanent until otherwise the parliament of Canada shall see fit to change it by humble address to the sovereign. That the representation of Quebec shall be for all time according to population in proportion to Quebec the pivot province. The representation from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall likewise be according to population in proportion to the Quebec representation in the commons, Quebec being the pivot province. It was also clearly set forth in the British North America Act that the representation from Ontario in the senate should be 24, that the representation of Quebec in the senate should be 24, and the representation from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be 24, namely 12 from Nova Scotia and 12 from New Brunswick. Thus, any one can see, ends literally the British North America Act so far as representation in the senate and house of commons is concerned. It is never-theless stipulated by the British North America Act that the administration of the day may take upon itself the power on public policy to meet and negotiate with other provinces that may wish to enter into the union without the British North America Act, and such province or provinces can be admitted on the terms agreed upon by the respective parties, so that when British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island entered Confederation they entered the union respectively on the conditions the Dominion and respective provinces agreed upon, and in nearly every case the conditions were adopted after long and tedious discussions and after many interviews and adjournments of a tentative nature before being finally adopted. So it can be seen that the adoption of the facts those who are contented that the British North America Act must be amended by the Imperial parliament before British Columbia can se-

curate justice by increased representation in the senate and that from the interior and great industrial centres of the province. It is directly stated in the Act of Union of British Columbia entering Confederation that British Columbia shall be represented in the house of commons by six members, and she shall be represented in the senate by three senators, and this condition continue only until her increase of population increased representation in both houses. Since Confederation upon the principles of public policy the then administration of the Dominion of Canada, upon agreed terms, admitted Prince Edward Island into the union with four senators and six members of the house of commons. All this was done without resorting to the Imperial parliament to amend the British North America Act. On public policy Manitoba was admitted into the union on terms agreed upon, giving two senators and three members in the house of commons, and that two without appearing before the Imperial parliament for a change in the British North America Act. On the principle of public policy the administration of the day at Ottawa twice since that representation in the senate from the province of Manitoba without asking the consent of the Imperial parliament to change the British North America Act.

By order in council and public policy the then administration at Ottawa without seeking the consent of the Imperial parliament gave to the Northwest Territories (which are not provinces and have not responsible government) two representatives in the senate and four members in the house of commons. It is therefore clear that the British North America Act is not a barrier to the admission of the province of British Columbia in order that British Columbia should secure a proper representation in the senate, and it is regrettable that any citizen of the province of British Columbia should be found casting stones in the way of those whose efforts have been to secure proper representation in the upper house and secure thereby the greater influence of the mining and industrial interests of the interior of this province.

A. C. SINCLAIR.

THE MATTERHORN.

It Has Claimed a Long List of Victims of Foolhardiness.

The deplorable disaster which occurred on the Italian side of the Matterhorn—the most famous and most fatal peak of the world—will make many of us who do not climb moralize on the perils and foolhardiness of reckless mountaineering. The arduous philosopher, so innocent of the delights of the sporting life, will deliver his sermon in almost exultant warning; but the fascination of achieving a sensational feat will always be too strong for the man whose spirit is egging him on to attempt the difficult and dangerous, not because the task is perilous, but because it is the sportsman's glory to accomplish it.

And so the Matterhorn, like the North Pole, will periodically record its casualty lists of men who sacrifice their lives in obedience to an ineradicable spirit in the human race.

The simplest ascent of the Matterhorn is on the line of the Zermatt ridge. I do not say this because I have made the ascent from the Swiss side myself, a friend, who dearly loved the playground of Europe, and who, also, was now dead, myself, and a guide once got to the Half-way Hut, just below the celebrated ridge, but we were caught in a snowstorm, and in consequence did not see the sunrise from the summit, for even a Whymper couldn't induce a guide to make the attempt through freshly fallen snow.

Mr. Whymper himself was once caught in a storm. His guide was none other than Jean Carrel, and the mountain expedition in August, 1860, and he reached the hut on the south side on a cloudless day. A storm came on, and continued for 36 hours. The hut was left at 9 in the morning, and the descent for 14 hours. Carrel was just succeeded in bringing Whymper to a place of comparative safety when he set down affrighted English mountaineers, as Mr. C. E. Matthews says, never forget such services, and ample provision was made for the widow and children of the man who had fallen, not without glory, in the front line of battle.

One has only to spend a few days at the Zermatt hotel on Tuesday to learn how simple the ascent has now become. With the hotel telescope I remember picking out more than 20 roped human beings crawling along the ridge before breakfast one morning.

The exact line of the ascent taken by the unhappy tourists on Tuesday was not yet apparent. The guide was Leonard Carrel. There was one notorious passage, involving the negotiation of a narrow ledge with little or no handhold, and still known as Carrel's ledge. Mr. C. T. Dent ten years ago said it had only been traversed twice, and ought never to be traversed again, because the joining traversed again, because the joining cliff is now made comparatively easy by fixed ropes and ladders.

We do not yet know exactly what happened recently to allow those who were asked to get separated from the survivors. Did the rope break? There is, at any rate, always this to be said, that if by the Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

THE MATTERHORN.

It Has Claimed a Long List of Victims of Foolhardiness.

The deplorable disaster which occurred on the Italian side of the Matterhorn—the most famous and most fatal peak of the world—will make many of us who do not climb moralize on the perils and foolhardiness of reckless mountaineering. The arduous philosopher, so innocent of the delights of the sporting life, will deliver his sermon in almost exultant warning; but the fascination of achieving a sensational feat will always be too strong for the man whose spirit is egging him on to attempt the difficult and dangerous, not because the task is perilous, but because it is the sportsman's glory to accomplish it.

And so the Matterhorn, like the North Pole, will periodically record its casualty lists of men who sacrifice their lives in obedience to an ineradicable spirit in the human race.

The simplest ascent of the Matterhorn is on the line of the Zermatt ridge. I do not say this because I have made the ascent from the Swiss side myself, a friend, who dearly loved the playground of Europe, and who, also, was now dead, myself, and a guide once got to the Half-way Hut, just below the celebrated ridge, but we were caught in a snowstorm, and in consequence did not see the sunrise from the summit, for even a Whymper couldn't induce a guide to make the attempt through freshly fallen snow.

Mr. Whymper himself was once caught in a storm. His guide was none other than Jean Carrel, and the mountain expedition in August, 1860, and he reached the hut on the south side on a cloudless day. A storm came on, and continued for 36 hours. The hut was left at 9 in the morning, and the descent for 14 hours. Carrel was just succeeded in bringing Whymper to a place of comparative safety when he set down affrighted English mountaineers, as Mr. C. E. Matthews says, never forget such services, and ample provision was made for the widow and children of the man who had fallen, not without glory, in the front line of battle.

One has only to spend a few days at the Zermatt hotel on Tuesday to learn how simple the ascent has now become. With the hotel telescope I remember picking out more than 20 roped human beings crawling along the ridge before breakfast one morning.

The exact line of the ascent taken by the unhappy tourists on Tuesday was not yet apparent. The guide was Leonard Carrel. There was one notorious passage, involving the negotiation of a narrow ledge with little or no handhold, and still known as Carrel's ledge. Mr. C. T. Dent ten years ago said it had only been traversed twice, and ought never to be traversed again, because the joining traversed again, because the joining cliff is now made comparatively easy by fixed ropes and ladders.

We do not yet know exactly what happened recently to allow those who were asked to get separated from the survivors. Did the rope break? There is, at any rate, always this to be said, that if by the Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

THE MATTERHORN.

It Has Claimed a Long List of Victims of Foolhardiness.

The deplorable disaster which occurred on the Italian side of the Matterhorn—the most famous and most fatal peak of the world—will make many of us who do not climb moralize on the perils and foolhardiness of reckless mountaineering. The arduous philosopher, so innocent of the delights of the sporting life, will deliver his sermon in almost exultant warning; but the fascination of achieving a sensational feat will always be too strong for the man whose spirit is egging him on to attempt the difficult and dangerous, not because the task is perilous, but because it is the sportsman's glory to accomplish it.

And so the Matterhorn, like the North Pole, will periodically record its casualty lists of men who sacrifice their lives in obedience to an ineradicable spirit in the human race.

The simplest ascent of the Matterhorn is on the line of the Zermatt ridge. I do not say this because I have made the ascent from the Swiss side myself, a friend, who dearly loved the playground of Europe, and who, also, was now dead, myself, and a guide once got to the Half-way Hut, just below the celebrated ridge, but we were caught in a snowstorm, and in consequence did not see the sunrise from the summit, for even a Whymper couldn't induce a guide to make the attempt through freshly fallen snow.

Mr. Whymper himself was once caught in a storm. His guide was none other than Jean Carrel, and the mountain expedition in August, 1860, and he reached the hut on the south side on a cloudless day. A storm came on, and continued for 36 hours. The hut was left at 9 in the morning, and the descent for 14 hours. Carrel was just succeeded in bringing Whymper to a place of comparative safety when he set down affrighted English mountaineers, as Mr. C. E. Matthews says, never forget such services, and ample provision was made for the widow and children of the man who had fallen, not without glory, in the front line of battle.

One has only to spend a few days at the Zermatt hotel on Tuesday to learn how simple the ascent has now become. With the hotel telescope I remember picking out more than 20 roped human beings crawling along the ridge before breakfast one morning.

The exact line of the ascent taken by the unhappy tourists on Tuesday was not yet apparent. The guide was Leonard Carrel. There was one notorious passage, involving the negotiation of a narrow ledge with little or no handhold, and still known as Carrel's ledge. Mr. C. T. Dent ten years ago said it had only been traversed twice, and ought never to be traversed again, because the joining traversed again, because the joining cliff is now made comparatively easy by fixed ropes and ladders.

We do not yet know exactly what happened recently to allow those who were asked to get separated from the survivors. Did the rope break? There is, at any rate, always this to be said, that if by the Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

THE MATTERHORN.

It Has Claimed a Long List of Victims of Foolhardiness.

The deplorable disaster which occurred on the Italian side of the Matterhorn—the most famous and most fatal peak of the world—will make many of us who do not climb moralize on the perils and foolhardiness of reckless mountaineering. The arduous philosopher, so innocent of the delights of the sporting life, will deliver his sermon in almost exultant warning; but the fascination of achieving a sensational feat will always be too strong for the man whose spirit is egging him on to attempt the difficult and dangerous, not because the task is perilous, but because it is the sportsman's glory to accomplish it.

And so the Matterhorn, like the North Pole, will periodically record its casualty lists of men who sacrifice their lives in obedience to an ineradicable spirit in the human race.

The simplest ascent of the Matterhorn is on the line of the Zermatt ridge. I do not say this because I have made the ascent from the Swiss side myself, a friend, who dearly loved the playground of Europe, and who, also, was now dead, myself, and a guide once got to the Half-way Hut, just below the celebrated ridge, but we were caught in a snowstorm, and in consequence did not see the sunrise from the summit, for even a Whymper couldn't induce a guide to make the attempt through freshly fallen snow.

Mr. Whymper himself was once caught in a storm. His guide was none other than Jean Carrel, and the mountain expedition in August, 1860, and he reached the hut on the south side on a cloudless day. A storm came on, and continued for 36 hours. The hut was left at 9 in the morning, and the descent for 14 hours. Carrel was just succeeded in bringing Whymper to a place of comparative safety when he set down affrighted English mountaineers, as Mr. C. E. Matthews says, never forget such services, and ample provision was made for the widow and children of the man who had fallen, not without glory, in the front line of battle.

One has only to spend a few days at the Zermatt hotel on Tuesday to learn how simple the ascent has now become. With the hotel telescope I remember picking out more than 20 roped human beings crawling along the ridge before breakfast one morning.

The exact line of the ascent taken by the unhappy tourists on Tuesday was not yet apparent. The guide was Leonard Carrel. There was one notorious passage, involving the negotiation of a narrow ledge with little or no handhold, and still known as Carrel's ledge. Mr. C. T. Dent ten years ago said it had only been traversed twice, and ought never to be traversed again, because the joining traversed again, because the joining cliff is now made comparatively easy by fixed ropes and ladders.

We do not yet know exactly what happened recently to allow those who were asked to get separated from the survivors. Did the rope break? There is, at any rate, always this to be said, that if by the Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

THE MATTERHORN.

It Has Claimed a Long List of Victims of Foolhardiness.

The deplorable disaster which occurred on the Italian side of the Matterhorn—the most famous and most fatal peak of the world—will make many of us who do not climb moralize on the perils and foolhardiness of reckless mountaineering. The arduous philosopher, so innocent of the delights of the sporting life, will deliver his sermon in almost exultant warning; but the fascination of achieving a sensational feat will always be too strong for the man whose spirit is egging him on to attempt the difficult and dangerous, not because the task is perilous, but because it is the sportsman's glory to accomplish it.

And so the Matterhorn, like the North Pole, will periodically record its casualty lists of men who sacrifice their lives in obedience to an ineradicable spirit in the human race.

The simplest ascent of the Matterhorn is on the line of the Zermatt ridge. I do not say this because I have made the ascent from the Swiss side myself, a friend, who dearly loved the playground of Europe, and who, also, was now dead, myself, and a guide once got to the Half-way Hut, just below the celebrated ridge, but we were caught in a snowstorm, and in consequence did not see the sunrise from the summit, for even a Whymper couldn't induce a guide to make the attempt through freshly fallen snow.

Mr. Whymper himself was once caught in a storm. His guide was none other than Jean Carrel, and the mountain expedition in August, 1860, and he reached the hut on the south side on a cloudless day. A storm came on, and continued for 36 hours. The hut was left at 9 in the morning, and the descent for 14 hours. Carrel was just succeeded in bringing Whymper to a place of comparative safety when he set down affrighted English mountaineers, as Mr. C. E. Matthews says, never forget such services, and ample provision was made for the widow and children of the man who had fallen, not without glory, in the front line of battle.

One has only to spend a few days at the Zermatt hotel on Tuesday to learn how simple the ascent has now become. With the hotel telescope I remember picking out more than 20 roped human beings crawling along the ridge before breakfast one morning.

The exact line of the ascent taken by the unhappy tourists on Tuesday was not yet apparent. The guide was Leonard Carrel. There was one notorious passage, involving the negotiation of a narrow ledge with little or no handhold, and still known as Carrel's ledge. Mr. C. T. Dent ten years ago said it had only been traversed twice, and ought never to be traversed again, because the joining traversed again, because the joining cliff is now made comparatively easy by fixed ropes and ladders.

We do not yet know exactly what happened recently to allow those who were asked to get separated from the survivors. Did the rope break? There is, at any rate, always this to be said, that if by the Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

THE MATTERHORN.

It Has Claimed a Long List of Victims of Foolhardiness.

The deplorable disaster which occurred on the Italian side of the Matterhorn—the most famous and most fatal peak of the world—will make many of us who do not climb moralize on the perils and foolhardiness of reckless mountaineering. The arduous philosopher, so innocent of the delights of the sporting life, will deliver his sermon in almost exultant warning; but the fascination of achieving a sensational feat will always be too strong for the man whose spirit is egging him on to attempt the difficult and dangerous, not because the task is perilous, but because it is the sportsman's glory to accomplish it.

And so the Matterhorn, like the North Pole, will periodically record its casualty lists of men who sacrifice their lives in obedience to an ineradicable spirit in the human race.

The simplest ascent of the Matterhorn is on the line of the Zermatt ridge. I do not say this because I have made the ascent from the Swiss side myself, a friend, who dearly loved the playground of Europe, and who, also, was now dead, myself, and a guide once got to the Half-way Hut, just below the celebrated ridge, but we were caught in a snowstorm, and in consequence did not see the sunrise from the summit, for even a Whymper couldn't induce a guide to make the attempt through freshly fallen snow.

Mr. Whymper himself was once caught in a storm. His guide was none other than Jean Carrel, and the mountain expedition in August, 1860, and he reached the hut on the south side on a cloudless day. A storm came on, and continued for 36 hours. The hut was left at 9 in the morning, and the descent for 14 hours. Carrel was just succeeded in bringing Whymper to a place of comparative safety when he set down affrighted English mountaineers, as Mr. C. E. Matthews says, never forget such services, and ample provision was made for the widow and children of the man who had fallen, not without glory, in the front line of battle.

One has only to spend a few days at the Zermatt hotel on Tuesday to learn how simple the ascent has now become. With the hotel telescope I remember picking out more than 20 roped human beings crawling along the ridge before breakfast one morning.

The exact line of the ascent taken by the unhappy tourists on Tuesday was not yet apparent. The guide was Leonard Carrel. There was one notorious passage, involving the negotiation of a narrow ledge with little or no handhold, and still known as Carrel's ledge. Mr. C. T. Dent ten years ago said it had only been traversed twice, and ought never to be traversed again, because the joining traversed again, because the joining cliff is now made comparatively easy by fixed ropes and ladders.

We do not yet know exactly what happened recently to allow those who were asked to get separated from the survivors. Did the rope break? There is, at any rate, always this to be said, that if by the Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

THE MATTERHORN.

It Has Claimed a Long List of Victims of Foolhardiness.

The deplorable disaster which occurred on the Italian side of the Matterhorn—the most famous and most fatal peak of the world—will make many of us who do not climb moralize on the perils and foolhardiness of reckless mountaineering. The arduous philosopher, so innocent of the delights of the sporting life, will deliver his sermon in almost exultant warning; but the fascination of achieving a sensational feat will always be too strong for the man whose spirit is egging him on to attempt the difficult and dangerous, not because the task is perilous, but because it is the sportsman's glory to accomplish it.

And so the Matterhorn, like the North Pole, will periodically record its casualty lists of men who sacrifice their lives in obedience to an ineradicable spirit in the human race.

The simplest ascent of the Matterhorn is on the line of the Zermatt ridge. I do not say this because I have made the ascent from the Swiss side myself, a friend, who dearly loved the playground of Europe, and who, also, was now dead, myself, and a guide once got to the Half-way Hut, just below the celebrated ridge, but we were caught in a snowstorm, and in consequence did not see the sunrise from the summit, for even a Whymper couldn't induce a guide to make the attempt through freshly fallen snow.

Mr. Whymper himself was once caught in a storm. His guide was none other than Jean Carrel, and the mountain expedition in August, 1860, and he reached the hut on the south side on a cloudless day. A storm came on, and continued for 36 hours. The hut was left at 9 in the morning, and the descent for 14 hours. Carrel was just succeeded in bringing Whymper to a place of comparative safety when he set down affrighted English mountaineers, as Mr. C. E. Matthews says, never forget such services, and ample provision was made for the widow and children of the man who had fallen, not without glory, in the front line of battle.

One has only to spend a few days at the Zermatt hotel on Tuesday to learn how simple the ascent has now become. With the hotel telescope I remember picking out more than 20 roped human beings crawling along the ridge before breakfast one morning.

The exact line of the ascent taken by the unhappy tourists on Tuesday was not yet apparent. The guide was Leonard Carrel. There was one notorious passage, involving the negotiation of a narrow ledge with little or no handhold, and still known as Carrel's ledge. Mr. C. T. Dent ten years ago said it had only been traversed twice, and ought never to be traversed again, because the joining traversed again, because the joining cliff is now made comparatively easy by fixed ropes and ladders.

We do not yet know exactly what happened recently to allow those who were asked to get separated from the survivors. Did the rope break? There is, at any rate, always this to be said, that if by the Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

THE MATTERHORN.

It Has Claimed a Long List of Victims of Foolhardiness.

The deplorable disaster which occurred on the Italian side of the Matterhorn—the most famous and most fatal peak of the world—will make many of us who do not climb moralize on the perils and foolhardiness of reckless mountaineering. The arduous philosopher, so innocent of the delights of the sporting life, will deliver his sermon in almost exultant warning; but the fascination of achieving a sensational feat will always be too strong for the man whose spirit is egging him on to attempt the difficult and dangerous, not because the task is perilous, but because it is the sportsman's glory to accomplish it.

And so the Matterhorn, like the North Pole, will periodically record its casualty lists of men who sacrifice their lives in obedience to an ineradicable spirit in the human race.

The simplest ascent of the Matterhorn is on the line of the Zermatt ridge. I do not say this because I have made the ascent from the Swiss side myself, a friend, who dearly loved the playground of Europe, and who, also, was now dead, myself, and a guide once got to the Half-way Hut, just below the celebrated ridge, but we were caught in a snowstorm, and in consequence did not see the sunrise from the summit, for even a Whymper couldn't induce a guide to make the attempt through freshly fallen snow.

Mr. Whymper himself was once caught in a storm. His guide was none other than Jean Carrel, and the mountain expedition in August, 1860, and he reached the hut on the south side on a cloudless day. A storm came on, and continued for 36 hours. The hut was left at 9 in the morning, and the descent for 14 hours. Carrel was just succeeded in bringing Whymper to a place of comparative safety when he set down affrighted English mountaineers, as Mr. C. E. Matthews says, never forget such services, and ample provision was made for the widow and children of the man who had fallen, not without glory, in the front line of battle.

One has only to spend a few days at the Zermatt hotel on Tuesday to learn how simple the ascent has now become. With the hotel telescope I remember picking out more than 20 roped human beings crawling along the ridge before breakfast one morning.

The exact line of the ascent taken by the unhappy tourists on Tuesday was not yet apparent. The guide was Leonard Carrel. There was one notorious passage, involving the negotiation of a narrow ledge with little or no handhold, and still known as Carrel's ledge. Mr. C. T. Dent ten years ago said it had only been traversed twice, and ought never to be traversed again, because the joining traversed again, because the joining cliff is now made comparatively easy by fixed ropes and ladders.

We do not yet know exactly what happened recently to allow those who were asked to get separated from the survivors. Did the rope break? There is, at any rate, always this to be said, that if by the Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

20 YEARS OF VILE CATARRH

Wonderful Testimony to the Curative Powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Charles O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from throat and nasal catarrh for many years, during which time my head has been bopping up, and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost if not entirely cured me. 50 cents—1. Sold by Goodeve Bros."

William Browne and wife returned to the city yesterday.

ORISHAW, WASHINGTON.

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton

W. deV. le Maistre

Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.

Solicitors to the Bank of Montreal.

Rossland, B. C.

TRANSPORTATION

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

C. ST. P. M. & O. R.

Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way

Minneapolis and St. Paul

TO

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 Limited" also operates double daily trains to Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City.

When you go East or South ask to be ticketed via this line. Your home agent can sell you through. For free descriptive literature write

H. E. COLLINS, General Agent, Spokane.

SHORT LINE BETWEEN ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE "PIONEER LIMITED" TRAINS OF THE "CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY."

"The only perfect trains in the world."

You will find it desirable to ride on those trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets.

For further information, pamphlets, etc., ask any Ticket Agent or

R. L. FORD, C. J. EDDY, Pass. Agent, General Agent, Spokane.

SHORT LINE BETWEEN ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE "PIONEER LIMITED" TRAINS OF THE "CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY."

"The only perfect trains in the world."

You will find it desirable to ride on those trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets.

For further information, pamphlets, etc., ask any Ticket Agent or

R. L. FORD, C. J. EDDY, Pass. Agent, General Agent, Spokane.

KOOTENAY RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY

Limited

OPERATING

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and the Southern States.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901.

Leave Day Train Arrive

9:00 a.m. Spokane 7:30 p.m.

12:25 p.m. Rossland 4:10 p.m.

10:10 a.m. Nelson 6:05 p.m.

H. P. BROWN, H. JACKSON, G. F. & P. A. Agents, Rossland, B.C. No. 710 Riverside Ave. Spokane, Wash.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

8:30 a.m. leave Kaslo. arrive 4:00 p.m. 10:55 a.m. arrive Sandon. leave 1:45 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO.

Nelson-Kaslo Route.

KASLO-LARDO-ARGENTA ROUTE

5:20 p.m. I've .. Nelson .. ar. 11:00 a.m. 9:10 p.m. ar. .. Kaslo .. I've 7:00 a.m.

Connecting at Five Mile Point with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, etc.

Steamer from Nelson leaves K. R. & N. wharf, foot of Third street, for Lardo, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 p.m., returning the same evening.

Tickets sold to all points in United States and Canada via Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

MYERS CREEK ASSAY OFFICE

J. F. BLAINE, Proprietor.

Maps of the Myers Creek District for sale, \$1.00.

ORISHAW, WASHINGTON.

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton

W. deV. le Maistre

Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.

Solicitors to the Bank of Montreal.

Rossland, B. C.

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 MINES, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINES and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver.

Steamship tickets to Puget and other foreign countries.

Leaves Spokane Time Schedule Arrives Daily

7:45 a.m. FAST MAIL—For Coeur d'Alene, Farmington, Gardiner, Walsburg, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City and all points for the EAST.

FAST MAIL—From all points EAST, Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Walsburg, Pomeroy, Moscow, Pullman, Colfax, Garfield Farmington and Coeur d'Alene.

4:30 p.m. EXPRESS—For Farmington, Gardiner, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST.

EXPRESS—From all points EAST, Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Gardiner and Farmington.

9:15 a.m.

STEAMER LINES.

San Francisco-Portland Route.

STEAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, PORTLAND, AT 5:30 P. M., and from Spence Street Wharf, San Francisco, AT 11:00 A. M., every five days.

Portland-Anchorage Route.

For Yokohama and Hong Kong calling at Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, taking freight via Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

Monthly sailings from Portland.

Snake River Route.

Steamers between Riparia and Lewiston leave Riparia daily except Monday at 2:00 p. m. returning leave Lewiston daily, except Monday at 7:00 a. m.

Steamer Leaves Lewiston every Sunday at 5:30 p. m. for Wild Goose Bay (stage of water per sailing).

For through tickets and further information apply to any agent, F. & N. System or at O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 430 Riverside avenue, Spokane Wash.

H. M. ADAMS, General Agent A. L. CRAIG, Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

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.

Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific railway for Boundary creek points.

Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic.

Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901.

Leave Day Train Arrive

9:00 a.m. Spokane 7:30 p.m.

12:25 p.m. Rossland 4:10 p.m.

10:10 a.m. Nelson 6:05 p.m.

H. P. BROWN, H. JACKSON, G. F. & P. A. Agents, Rossland, B.C. No. 710 Riverside Ave. Spokane, Wash.

THURSDAY September 5, 1901

THE TIE-UP WAS SHORT

Engineers and Pumpmen Called Out of the Mines.

Operations Were Suspended for Only Two Hours.

The men employed as engineers and pumpmen at the Rossland Great Western mines quit work yesterday morning, and the mines were closed down for two hours until arrangements were made to have other engineers and qualified operatives take the deserted posts.

It is said that several of the engineers thus leaving work have been with the companies for several years without losing a working day. They had no grievance except sympathy with a lost cause, and left work knowing that they were literally stepping out of lucrative situations to make room for other men, yet doing so of their own free will.

The engineers have been at work ever since the mines closed down, and the fact that the union called them out yesterday is regarded by citizens as one of the worst signs of weakness the union has yet manifested. On the start, when the union believed that there was no probability of their demands being successfully refused, they were only too willing to have the engineers remain at work so that when the managers capitulated and threw up the sponge the miners would not have a tedious wait while the mines were being pumped out.

When the "boys" won the fight they didn't want to be kept waiting for the spoils. The scheme did not work out just as was anticipated. In fact after it was realized on Thursday that the agitators were checkmated and the battle lost, the "boys" thought it about time to find their big guns. Accordingly the engineers were ordered out and obeyed. The idea was, presumably, that the mines would promptly fill up and it would be impossible for them to operate under any conditions. The big gun proved to be a toy pistol, however, for two hours later the engines and pumps were working merrily and the work in the mines was proceeding smoothly. The only result attained was that a number of old and tried employes of the company sacrificed the most sought for posts about the workings to tie up the plant for two hours. This is a somewhat empty victory for the agitators.

Every hour that the mining companies are delayed in getting the work in their hands under way with full crews is 60 minutes more to the period that must elapse before the big pay roll is re-established, and the men who wanted to flood the mines and thereby prevent anyone from working where they refused to work themselves are qualifying for medals as citizens who are seeking to promote the interests of the community in a rather remarkable fashion.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Output for the Week—New Shippers Appear.

Following is the output of the Boundary mines for the week and the year to date:

Table with columns for Mine Name, Output for Week, and Output for Year to Date. Includes mines like Old Ironsides, Knob Hill, and Mother Lode.

Grand totals 4,208 237,251. The Shay engine took out 20 cars of ore from Phoenix last night—over 900 tons.

The Mother Lode has not shipped a ton of ore this week; but will resume after Labor Day. Much of the ore from Central camp the No. 7 mine is sending out an average of 10 tons of ore daily to the Greenwood smelter.

The Snowshoe is on the shipping list this week, having sent out three cars of ore to the Greenwood smelter.

The south drift from the 250-foot level of the Brooklyn, which has been following the ore body, is now in 1,000 feet.

Another winze has been started in the Knob Hill tunnel, about 300 feet beyond the first winze. It is now down about 25 feet.

The stock in the Morrison Mines, Ltd. upon which unpaid assessments are due, will be sold by the company at Greenwood on September 3. There are said to be many thousand shares delinquent.

This week the Sunset mine, Deadwood camp, has sent out shipment of 250 tons of ore to the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson.

Preparation for regular shipments are being made.—Phoenix Pioneer.

DON'T THROW THEM AWAY

It is just like throwing away money when you throw away the Snow Shoe TAGS CHEWING TOBACCO. PAY THEM AND YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF HANDSOME PRESENTS.

CHANGE ON THE HILL

THE SIGHT OF SMOKE AND THE SOUND OF MACHINERY WELCOMED.

WORK IS FAIRLY COMMENCED AND WILL GO STEADILY ALONG.

The dense cloud of smoke curling upward from the tall smoke stack at the Black Bear compressor yesterday announced to the residents of Rossland that the activity predicted for the big Red mountain mines was anything but a newspaper story. If further evidence was necessary, the rattle of the ore dumped from the head-works was confirmation enough.

The fact that the union called them out yesterday is regarded by citizens as one of the worst signs of weakness the union has yet manifested. On the start, when the union believed that there was no probability of their demands being successfully refused, they were only too willing to have the engineers remain at work so that when the managers capitulated and threw up the sponge the miners would not have a tedious wait while the mines were being pumped out.

Throughout the city yesterday the feeling of relief excited by the developments of Thursday was accentuated. Business men cast off the air of depression that they had worn for several weeks as the result of constantly dwindling trading and the rapid growth of "hard times" conditions. A sentiment of hopefulness grateful to the mind of the merchant replaced the depression, and the business element is now looking forward to a lively autumn and winter business as a natural outcome of the restored pay roll.

It is felt that the days of the agitator in Rossland are numbered. This opinion was expressed by scores of citizens on the streets yesterday and was only half-heartedly opposed by many men who are outwardly identified with the strikers. There is a class among the union men of Rossland, and it is growing in numbers daily, that are tired and disgusted with the manner in which the agitators are conducting the campaign.

The arch-conspirators have promised great things and utterly failed to perform a tithe of their undertakings. It becomes more apparent to many former union sympathizers that the cause of coercion is hopelessly doomed, and these men, knowing that they are assured of steady work at big wages, are safe to desert the sinking ship at the first excuse. That this condition of things actually exists can be readily ascertained by any citizen who will take the trouble to cultivate the confidence of any of their acquaintances among the miners outside of the lock, and who would rather see the city of Rossland blotted off the map than to abate one jot from their position of obstructionists.

Drills at work. Machine drills were operated on Red mountain yesterday for the first time in several weeks, and the hill re-echoed the sound of dumping ore skips.

At the Spitzee the centre of operations has been transferred to the 100 foot level, where the crosscut has been started on the west side of the drift. The ore shipped was similar in character to the previous lot sent out. The result of the work west of the shaft is being awaited with keen interest, particularly as the surface showings indicated that the ore body might be expected to be at its best on the opposite side of the shaft, which the work up to the present has been performed.

Reports of consistent progress are to be had from the Green Mountain, New St. Elmo and Big Four properties.

had enough of uncertainty and depression, and the apparent indications that the period of deserted mines and silent power houses has been numbered with the events of history give keen satisfaction to the resident and property owner who realizes that his holdings have once more gained a commercial value of which they have been robbed by the machinations of the inner circle of agitators.

AT ONONDAGA MINE. Water Enough Secured to Supply Half the Mill.

Anthony Will has returned from the Onondaga mines. He states that the task of conserving the water of Iron creek to furnish a supply for milling purposes has been under way for a week or more, and that the effort has been partially successful at least. Sufficient water is in-sight to operate one battery of five stamps, and this half of the mill will probably be started today or tomorrow.

THE MOTHER LODE. Professor Blochberger returned yesterday from the Ymir district, where he did the annual assessment work on the Mother Lode claim. He states that the property is looking exceptionally well.

LAST SMALL WEEK

OUTPUT OF THE MINES WAS AGAIN OF VERY MEAGRE DIMENSIONS.

IT MAY BE DEPENDENT ON NOW TO GROW STEADILY LARGER.

The output of the Rossland camp for the past week can again be expressed in three figures, but citizens who follow the tonnage figures closely as indicating the prosperity or otherwise of the camp will be glad to learn that this week's figures will be nearer the normal production than has been the case for a full month. Further than this, the output will jump by leaps and bounds with each succeeding week until the former standard is achieved once more.

The Iron Mask is in the appended list with nine cars of ore, aggregating 180 tons. The announcement of the Iron Mask's shutdown is conveyed in another column.

The Spitzee rejoined the shipping list, sending out a 30-ton car during the week.

THE OUTPUT. The output for the week ending August 21st and for the year to date is as follows:

Table with columns for Mine Name, Output for Week, and Output for Year to Date. Includes mines like Le Roi, Centre Star, and Iron Mask.

Operations in the various working properties went on without incident out of the ordinary. In the Rossland Great Western properties work was resumed on Thursday, and the usual operations are progressing nicely. Stopping and hoisting have been recommenced, and as the crew grows the development will be taken up at the point where it was discontinued. Since work was started there has only been one trifling delay.

At the Spitzee the centre of operations has been transferred to the 100 foot level, where the crosscut has been started on the west side of the drift. The ore shipped was similar in character to the previous lot sent out. The result of the work west of the shaft is being awaited with keen interest, particularly as the surface showings indicated that the ore body might be expected to be at its best on the opposite side of the shaft, which the work up to the present has been performed.

Reports of consistent progress are to be had from the Green Mountain, New St. Elmo and Big Four properties.

NO ANSWER GIVEN

WESTERN FEDERATION IGNORES THE BOARD OF TRADE LETTER.

THE CORRESPONDENCE AS IT HAS PASSED UP TO THE PRESENT.

The following correspondence is reproduced as showing the position of one phase of the strike question. The letters give their own explanation. To the Editor:—The Rossland board of trade begs to enclose herewith copy of a letter received from the secretary of the Rossland Miners' Union to the board of trade and also copy of a letter written by the Rossland board of trade to the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. The latter was written in consequence of the want of reply from the union here to the board of trade's letter of the 12th July to them and the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners here has followed the same course and taken no notice whatever of the letter of the Rossland board of trade to them, dated the 8th August.

Rossland, B. C., July 12th, 1901. W. E. Woodside, Esq., Secretary Miners' Union, Rossland, B. C.

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 24 hours' notice of the vote was given, the vote was small, and that your resident membership was in the neighborhood of 700. You also informed us that the strike was ordered on a vote of slightly over 75 per cent of the members who voted, (not 75 per cent of the total resident membership in good standing) your construction of the Constitution being that that was all that was required.

Because the ordering of this strike is of the 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."

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 balancing.

It seems to us that the clause above quoted from the Constitution of Miners was framed with the object of obtaining the approval of "three-fourths" of the 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, would be 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 wishes of three-fourths of your total resident membership in good standing, as provided by your by-laws.

ROSSLAND MINERS' UNION, NO. 38, WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS. Rossland, B. C., July 13th, 1901. Mr. W. E. Woodside, Secretary Rossland Board of Trade, Rossland, B. C.: Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date, in which you explain at considerable length the construction your honorable body is pleased to place upon Article 5, Section One of the Constitution of the Western Federation of Miners. The executive board of this union has instructed me to say that, owing to the fact that several matters of importance are now engaging their attention, they will be unable to take your communication into consideration this afternoon.

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

The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY: STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID NO. 6 AND 7 CALLS 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 AND ALL STOCK ON WHICH THE FIRST FIVE CALLS WERE UNPAID 20th JULY HAVE BEEN FORFEITED. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent will be charged on all arrears. THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN LEVIED: NO. 8 ONE-HALF CENT DUE AUGUST 31, NO. 9 ONE-HALF CENT DUE SEPTEMBER 30. The public is warned against purchasing stock that has been forfeited. RICHARD PLEWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B.C.

Advertisement for Dominion Copper Company's Addition To Phoenix, B. C. LOTS FOR SALE. McArthur & Monk Agents, Phoenix, B. C.

and that you may expect a reply at the earliest possible convenient moment. I have the honor to be, faithfully yours, (Signed) FRANK WOODSIDE, Secretary Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, W. F. M.

Meers, the Executive Board, Western Federation of Miners, Denver Colo.: Gentlemen:—We enclose herewith a copy of a letter written to the secretary of the Rossland Miners' Union by this board on July 12th last, and a copy of a letter promising a reply thereto. The promised reply has never been received, and inasmuch as this board considers the question therein raised to be of the utmost importance to the well-being of this community, for the reason that if the interpretation put on your Constitution by the local executive is correct, there would be no security in the future felt by any community in which your organization obtained a foothold, as a strike could be at any time brought about by a small minority of the members of the local branch in opposition to the wishes of the vast majority, and without any justification whatever.

Therefore, the board trusts that you will take immediate steps to let it be known that the strike existing here was ordered contrary to the rules governing your organization, and thus make it clear to your members that they are at liberty to return to work without violating the rules of the Western Federation of Miners. We should feel obliged if you would reply to this letter at your earliest convenience. Yours very truly, (Signed) ROSSLAND BOARD OF TRADE, H. W. C. JACKSON, Sec'y.

CASSIAR WAKING UP. Good Outlook for Old Camp—The Fur Trade.

A Skagway correspondent writes: "George Coutts, the census enumerator who took the census of the Upper Cassiar district, left on this morning's train for Adlin to hand in his report to Commissioner of Census J. W. McFarlane. Mr. Coutts has no authority to tell how many people there are in the Cassiar district before it is officially published in the government report. He says, however, that there are many more inhabitants in that vast expanse of wilderness than he had imagined. "He left Adlin on May 4th, and followed the line of the telegraph with a dog team 230 miles to Telegraph creek. From here he went 25 miles further to McDame's creek at the head of the Dease river to McDame's landing. There are many more Indians in the country than there are whites, and a number of Chinese. Most of the latter are old men who have remained in the district for thirty years and have made good money in mining. They don't wear queues, speaking good English and seem perfectly satisfied with their surroundings. When at Glenora Mr. Coutts met an employee of the Chinese government who had come to disinter the bones of all dead Chinese in the district for shipment to China. While the great

fortunes that were taken out of the Cassiar in the old days have denuded the district of its value as a pick and shovel field the miners of the Cassiar maintain that the whole country is rich with pay for hydraulic workings. All the stores, excepting at Glenora, are in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Co. The fur trade of the district only amounts to about \$30,000 now. The trapping is about all done by the Indians and only three white trappers were seen in the country. The transportation of freight into the country, aside from the Hudson's Bay pack train, is confined to bateaux on the rivers and lakes, packing on the backs of Indians and dog sledging in the winter. The Thibet Creek Mining company, at the head of Dease lake, is the only hydraulic proposition in the district. This is their first working season and no cleanups have been made so far. They are running two nozzles, having the stamp of their prospecting and it is said that their prospecting promises excellent pay. The drawback to the Cassiar which stands most in the way of progress is the concession made to the Cassiar Central railway, which may reserve four miles along wherever its roadbed may be located. There is much good agricultural land in the district, but people are afraid to take it up lest their holdings fall within the company's reserve."

WENT A BEGGING. No Taker Appeared for the Offered Wager of \$2,500.

A marked check for \$2,500 went looking for a taker on Columbia avenue yesterday morning. It was in the hands of Mr. Bernard MacDonald and bore the stamp of the Bank of Montreal to the effect that it was good. In that shape it was just as valuable as a roll of currency for the same amount, but no one seemed to want it. Mr. MacDonald had stated to a representative of the Miner for publication in this newspaper that a certain thing was the case. Ex-Governor MacIntosh had stated that he had reliable information by cable that what Mr. MacDonald had stated was absolutely false. This brought the matter down to a point where a fact was in dispute, and one of the two parties to the dispute must be wrong and a liar. Mr. MacDonald wrote out a check for \$2,500, brought it down town with him yesterday morning and did everything in his power to find some one who was willing to wager that his statement was not absolutely correct. Mr. MacDonald found, what others have had occasion to note, that some people have a faculty of making statements that they are not prepared to back up for a dollar. The check had to go back to the bank, for no one could be found with the courage or rather the confidence to back the other end of the argument.

A sprained ankle is not an uncommon accident. Pain-Killer relieves and cures almost as if by magic. The great household remedy. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c and 50c.

THE STOCK MARKET LABOR YET SCARCE

A SMALL WEEK'S BUSINESS, WITH BUT FEW CHANGES IN PRICES.

RAMBLER-CARIBOO AND CENTRE STAR ARE HOLDING UP WELL.

The sales on the local stock exchange during the past week aggregated only 38,500 shares.

Table with 2 columns: Day (Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday) and Amount (9,000, 3,500, 7,500, 11,000, 7,500)

Table of stock prices for various companies like American Boy, B. C. Gold, etc.

THURSDAY'S SALES. Rambler-Cariboo, 2000, 48 1/2c; 1000, 49c; Sullivan, 1000, 150c; Centre Star, 1000, 38c; Princess Maude, 2000, 1 1/2c; Cariboo (Camp McKinney), 500, 24c.

FRIDAY'S SALES. Sales were as follows: Centre Star, 1000, at 38c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, at 48c; Winnipeg, 1,500, at 3c. Total sales, 3,500 shares.

SATURDAY'S SALES. American Boy, 1000, 9 1/2c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 48 3/4c; Centre Star, 500, 32 3/4c; Morning Glory, 4000, 3c; Winnipeg, 1000, 21 1/2c. Total sales, 7,500 shares.

TUESDAY'S SALES. Rambler-Cariboo, 2000 at 49c, 1000 at 49 1/2c; Centre Star, 1000 at 32 1/2c; Sullivan, 500 at 1 1/4c; Cariboo (Camp McKinney), 1000 at 24c; Morning Glory, 1000 at 3c. Total, 11,000.

WEDNESDAY'S SALES. Rambler-Cariboo, 2000 at 50c; Winnipeg, 1000 at 3 1/4c; Iron Mask, 500 at 18c; Centre Star, 1000 at 3 1/2c; Sullivan, 1000 at 11c; Deer Trail, 2000 at 3c. Total, 7,500.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co

Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding all stocks in British Columbia and Washington.

THE REDDIN-JACKSON CO.

LIMITED LIABILITY ESTABLISHED MAY 1895 MINING AND INVESTMENT BROKERS. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

KILLED IN TYROL.

The Archdeacon of Norfolk, a Victim of Mountain Climbing.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—News has reached London that the venerable William Pelham archdeacon of Norfolk, has been killed in the Tyrol.

It is reported that Sir Louis Davies, when he gets to the supreme court, will be succeeded at the department of marine and fisheries by Hon. Dr. Boyd.

develop before the next session. Andrew Leslie, of Greenwood, the well known mining man, was in the city over night en route to the east.

RAILWAY BUILDING IN THE KETTLE VALLEY MUCH RETARDED.

HAWKINS AND KOOLGARDIE SMITH TO MEET IN THE RING.

GRAND FORKS, Sept. 4.—(Special.) Dal Hawkins of San Francisco, champion lightweight of the Pacific coast, and Koolgardie Smith tonight signed articles for a twenty-round glove contest here on the 21st inst.

B. Lequime, of Midway, B.C., has contracted to supply the Republic & Grand Forks railway with two million feet of lumber.

The new government wagon road across the north fork of Kettle river near Eagle City, eight miles north of Grand Forks, has been completed.

Now that the amalgamation of Grand Forks and Columbia has been effected, C. D. Rand, formerly a well known Vancouver and Spokane real estate operator, has accepted the management of the Grand Forks Townsite company.

Construction on the V. V. & E. and Republic & Grand Forks railways is being rushed, although a great deal of the proposed trail has already been completed.

THE TRADES UNIONS

COMMOION AT THE BRITISH CONGRESS OVER EM-PLOYERS' SUITS.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES BROUGHT BY A RAILWAY COMPANY.

SWANSEA, Wales, Sept. 4.—A commotion was caused at yesterday's session of the Trades Union Congress here by the action of some employers endeavoring to recover damages under the House of Lords decision of July 2nd, from labor organizations for picketing by their members.

THE RIFLEMEN. Rossland Team Beaten at Nelson by a Few Points.

The team of Rossland military rifle-men was defeated at Nelson by a few points.

The scores were: Nelson. —Yards— 200 400 600

A. Carrie 31 31 32-95 J. McKenzie 32 31 24-87 N. T. McLeod 27 33 23-87 D. O. Lewis 25 29 31-85 H. A. Langford 25 26 29-80

Mrs J. P. McCuddy left yesterday for Baker City, Or.

W. Jackson, Hogg, city freight agent for the C. P. R., returned yesterday from Nelson where he has been in the head office for the past month.

THE LONDON DIRECTORATE FIRM

The following dispatch, which is self-explanatory, was received in Rossland, yesterday:

London, August 29th, 1901.

Bernard MacDonald, Manager, Rossland, B. C.

New Board of Directors fully endorse your policy with regard to strike.

Le ROI MINING COMPANY, Limited.

ALIEN LABOR LAW

TRIAL OF THE CHARGE REFERRED AGAINST CON-TRACTOR GEISER.

EVIDENCE OF STEVENSON, THE WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The trial of the charge against A. Geiser for a breach of the Alien Labor law was resumed at the police court yesterday and evidence partially heard.

The prosecution was conducted by A. H. MacNeill, K.C., and Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K.C., appeared for the defence.

In opening Mr. Geiser pleaded not guilty to the charge. Counsel for prosecution put in evidence the section dealing with the offence and a document bearing the name of His Honor Judge Foran giving permission to action against defendant.

Counsel for the defence entered an objection to the procedure, on the ground that the leave to bring the action was granted generally, while under sub-section 5 of section 3 it must be specific.

Under the term of Mr. Thomas' bond, the consideration for the group is placed at \$11,000, payable in twelve months.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

A considerable body of ore has been encountered on the Avon group in Burnt Basin, where assessment work has been under way for a considerable period.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

ABOUT NEW ZEALAND

A DESCRIPTION OF LABOR CONDITIONS AS THEY ACTUALLY ARE.

THE ARBITRATION LAW CAUSES A STATE OF SERIOUS UNREST.

The following is an editorial article, dealing with industrial conditions in New Zealand, which appeared in the New Zealand Herald of Wednesday, April 24th, 1901:

We hope that full consideration will be given to the remarks of Mr. John Ross on the restrictive labor laws of the colony. These remarks, reported in the Herald of Monday, should attract attention not only in the colony, but in Australia and Great Britain.

It will be noted that Staff-Sergt. Harp distinguished himself by making a "possible" that is the highest possible score at the 200-yard range.

Team total 578 J. A. Richardson 25 24 94-73 No. 1 Co. R. M. R., Rossland. 29 24 10-72

Lieut. Hart-McHarg 29 31 90-90 Staff-Sergt. Harp 35 29 26-89 Pte. Anthony 28 27 23-88 Corp. Smith 27 23 28-77 Sergt. Townsend 25 26 26-76 Bugler Logan 24 26 26-76 Sergt. Webb 27 17 24-68

Team total 582 Majority for Nelson 16 points. It will be noted that Staff-Sergt. Harp distinguished himself by making a "possible" that is the highest possible score at the 200-yard range.

CLAIMS PURCHASED

A DEAL INVOLVING PROPERTIES AT ST. THOMAS MOUNTAIN.

NEW DISCOVERY OF ORE IN THE BURNT BASIN DISTRICT.

A mining deal was closed here yesterday by which E. W. Thomas, a Philadelphia mining operator, secured a working bond on a promising group of St. Thomas mountain claims.

The present owners of the group are Steve Brallo, superintendent of the Cascade mine, and Steve Barbara, a well known prospector.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

The bond requires work to be continued at an early date and to be continued until an aggregate of 200 feet of development is accomplished.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health

Another mining deal was the city yesterday, indicating that well posted mining operators had been secured.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

Two Dollars a

CLAIMS ARE B

THE ALICE GROUP, CASCADE, TAKEN THOMAS.

OPTION REQUIRES A SU

AMOUNT OF WOF

BE DONE.

Another mining deal was the city yesterday, indicating that well posted mining operators had been secured.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The option taken by the similar in nature to the Messrs. Brallo and Barri the previous day.

The S. CARSLY Co., Limited

Montreal's Greatest Store. August, 1901.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE FOR FALL and WINTER CATALOGUE

JUST PUBLISHED. Containing 272 pages descriptive matter fully illustrated. SENT TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA POST FREE.

By our perfected system of shopping by mail we bring to the very threshold of our out-of-town friends the same advantages and facilities that they would have by going through our store.

Thousands upon Thousands of Families NOW DO THEIR SHOPPING BY MAIL

Who a few years ago never thought of such a thing—they find it pays—why not you? Just send us a trial order, you'll soon learn how simple and economical it is to do your shopping by mail.

SEND A TRIAL ORDER AND YOU'LL BE CONVINCED. The S. CARSLY Co., Ltd. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.