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STAL RATES.

The Miner.)
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ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 47

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION

Interesting Paper Read by Mr. Edmund B. Kirby at the Meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute at Nelson Yesterday--2 Per Cent Tax

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 11.—At the session of the Canadian Mining Institute last evening the following interesting and instructive paper on "The Influence of Government on Mining" was read by Edmund B. Kirby. As will be seen by a perusal of the paper it was a strong and well thought out denunciation of the present system of taxation. It met with general favor from the meeting, and was followed by short speeches by several gentlemen endorsing the stand taken. Following is the full text of the paper:

THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT ON MINING.

In most mining districts of the world the difficulties which we as engineers have to confront are mainly business-technical problems. Methods and economies in mining, transportation, milling and smelting, studied both from the scientific and the business side, absorb our attention.

In few cases do questions of state economics force themselves upon us, because mining is almost everywhere, a favored industry, treated by governments with fostering care and considered worthy of every sacrifice and every encouragement by the state. It is rightly recognized as the mother of industries, focusing the attention of the entire world upon each newly discovered area. Upon this all the resources of civilization in men, money and skill are poured out. Around it agriculture, stock raising and lumbering spring up; railroads appear without the aid of land grants or subsidies, manufactures and towns follow and a commonwealth is established.

Now the British Columbia mining industry is unique in the world, not only in its entire lack of state recognition and fostering, but in the fact that difficulties imposed by state economics overshadow in importance all the ordinary technical and business problems with which mining men have to deal. It affords today a curious and interesting illustration of the injury wrought by unwise government and also of the reaction of repressed mining upon commerce and other industries. These effects are emphasized by contrast with the present prosperous condition of the other provinces of the Dominion and also of the United States. It is clearly recognized by the Canadian Mining Institute that British Columbia contains one of the largest and most promising mineral areas of the Dominion. But in considering the welfare of its leading industry of what use is it to concentrate attention upon the fine points of machinery, mining methods and ore treatment if we ignore such realities as a government taxation which amounts to one-fifth of the gross value of the product and a single item of which bars the treatment of low grade ores?

The phenomenon before us presents the following features. The Rocky Mountain range has been developed from lower South America to British Columbia, yielding a practically continuous chain of productive mining districts. It is found equally productive at the two points touched of Southern British Columbia and the Yukon. The unexplored area between, some six hundred miles of which is in British Columbia, should average up as well as that already known. Concerning the development of this area I quote from a memorial of the British Columbia Mining Association of June 28, 1901: "The development of these resources begun a few years ago so auspiciously, has been brought to a practical standstill, and whereas the mountains a few years ago were swarming with prospectors, today these pioneers of the mining industry have nearly disappeared. The flow of capital into the province has been practically cut off, the metal production is at present decreasing, numbers of producing mines have closed down and those operating have, with a few exceptions, ceased to pay dividends. The working mines are struggling under heavy burdens, which are still accumulating each year. It is now frankly admitted by mining men that the industry is prostrated in many mining divisions and that its condition is rapidly becoming worse." Allowing for all the reaction from the mining boom, the association correctly ascribes the increasing paralysis to its two main causes—excessive taxation and oppressive legislation.

At present conditions are even worse than those then described. Prospecting and the development of new deposits to reduce those exhausted, have practically ceased. Of 14,326 crown granted and recorded claims held December 31st, 1901, only 73 yielded ore in excess of 100 tons total production for the year. This is about one claim out of every 2000 held.

The bulk of the tonnage was confined to a dozen or so mines, most of these operating at a loss. The increased metal statistics of \$15,000,000 for 1901 against \$11,348,000 for 1900, was due entirely to two mines, either one of which yielded dividends and one of which has announced a large increase in its debt. Moreover, the statistical figures of production are fictitious in the sense that the metals are valued theoretically by New York quotations for refined product. The true or actual values received by British Columbia industry being much less. Meanwhile the serious financial condition of the province has been clearly shown by Mr. J. Proctor in his pamphlet on "The Financial Crisis in British Columbia," and it is currently reported that the government met with failure in its recent attempt to float another loan in London. The stagnation of commerce and the present exodus of population is recognized by everyone.

It is not of interest here to go into details about the oppressive and threatening legislation which in British Columbia has so characterized the dealings of the state with its chief industry. What is of interest is the spectacle unknown elsewhere in the Dominion, or in the empire, and probably unparalleled in the world, of a mining industry trying to exist under a burden of taxation which amounts to between 20 and 30 per cent of its gross product. The gross products of British Columbia in 1901, as nearly as they are indicated by statistics, are about \$27,000,000, distributed as follows:

Industry	Probable Annual Production, Cent.
Metal mining	55.1
Coal mining	18.3
Fisheries	11.2
Lumbering	6.2
Agr'l and misc'l	9.2

Total \$27,000,000 100
Without considering an increase in the \$10,000,000 debt of approximately \$800,000 yearly, the actual taxes collected (Dominion and provincial) amount to \$2,350,000, which is 20 per cent of everything produced. This is from a population which probably does not exceed 125,000 to 150,000 whites. Through the shifting of taxation by other industries into mining, the burden on the latter probably approaches 30 per cent of its product, even when the latter is valued by the aforesaid fictitious method. In this remarkable state of affairs the fact that mining exists at all is the strongest evidence of the value of British Columbia ore deposits and of the future which awaits the industry here whenever these artificial burdens are removed.

Even if the total load permitted it, low grade ores must remain for the most part untouched on account of the so-called 2 per cent tax on the gross output of mines. This tax is only one item in the total mentioned above, but has the peculiar effect of exacting an increasing proportion of the net profits when applied to the lower grades of ore. For instance on the milling grades of Rossland it will seize anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent of the net profits. This bars Treadwells in British Columbia.

The present state of affairs is instructive not only to the mining profession, showing how unwise government can injure mining, but also to students of economics, presenting an extreme case of the blighting effect of taxation upon industry.

To the student the phenomenon is marked by the same familiar symptoms which always accompany evils caused by acts of the political organization. There is the same curious indifference and refusal to see facts as they are, the same tendency to ascribe the evils to every cause but the right one. There is the usual effort to conceal the truth from the outside world and to condemn those who boldly and clearly call for reform. There is the same old anxiety not to correct the evil but to find excuses for evading action.

WHEAT GOVERNMENT COULD DO FOR MINING.

Buckle in his "History of Civilization" briefly characterizes its progress as the abolition of bad laws. Beyond this industry requires nothing. All it wants from the state is what Diogenes asked from Alexander, "Keep out of my sunshine."

As every economist knows, the state is all powerful to injure industry or to aid it directly or indirectly by the familiar procedure of assisting one branch by robbing others for its benefit. Indirectly, however, the state can do wonders by the gradual persistent removal of laws which oppress. Few people realize the sensitiveness of industry or the narrow margin of profit by which it lives. Upon its delicate or-

ganization taxation acts literally like the hand of death. It shrinks, withers or dies at its touch. Taxation which is excessive or badly placed is worse in effect than war and pestilence. As industry declines the burden becomes heavier on the survivors, and thus the disease accelerates its own progress. Such taxation kills the goose which lays the golden eggs and the bankruptcy of the state inevitably follows.

The simple principles of modern scientific taxation are well understood. In theory, if not in practice, the world has progressed since Colbert, the famous minister of France, summarized government finance simply as "The art of plucking the goose with the least amount of squealing." In the light of modern knowledge taxes may be so laid that industry is not only uninjured, but on the contrary actually benefited by them. In this twentieth century there is no excuse for excessive taxation or for Medieval methods.

The state may, if it will, not only relieve the "Mother of Industries" from all its burdens, but it may in a less important way encourage and aid it by attending to those matters which are beyond private enterprise. Many geological surveys, studies of districts and the collection and distribution of all kinds of information valuable to the industry, are peculiarly the province of the state. It should, however, be confined to this field, the only exception being the few cases where it is necessary for the state to interfere by regulations for the distribution of mining property and for public safety. It is easy for a department of mines to maintain such close touch and cordial relations with the whole industry as to secure its effective co-operation in all its work. It should, in fact as well as theory, be its representative, its advocate and its watchful guardian.

As to the outlook for relief in British Columbia we do not delude ourselves with any illusions. The disease has gone too far. History shows clearly that in all such cases the evil forces which control the machinery of government hold out to the last against reform. No government ever reforms until it is forced to do so by the overwhelming power of popular will. The exertion of this power is always long delayed because of the apathy and blindness of the public towards economic questions, and the long time required for it to recognize the causes of its distress. It is probable that a prolonged period of depression and suffering will be necessary to educate voters and compel reform. Meanwhile only the richest and most fortunate mines will survive.

But notwithstanding the gloom of today—we mining men, looking far beyond the present, have a clear view of the future grandeur of the commonwealth of British Columbia. We know its wonderful natural resources, the character and energy of its people. We know that civilization cannot be held back. Some day there will be good government, and with this one requisite supplied will appear an era of prosperity beyond the wildest hopes. Whether its arrival will find us here or laboring in other parts of the world is not for us to recognize. We only know our present duty, which is to maintain a united front to the evils before us and steadily press the fight for reform.

MEN AT WORK ON VENUS GROUP

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 15.—A force of 50 men are now at work on the Venus group, four miles from Nelson, and terminals for a tramway from the mine to the Athabasca mill are in course of construction. The property is expected to be a steady shipper this winter.

The death occurred Sunday afternoon of Watson Ray Hunt, yard master at Nelson for the C. P. R., aged 37. The funeral takes place tomorrow at 2:31. The Nelson Roller Milling Company is being incorporated in Nelson for the manufacture of flour, the certificates to be issued in a few days. Benjamin Friel is at the head of the concern. The machinery for the mill has been shipped and foundations for the mill erected.

The local conservatives are making great preparations to welcome the leader of the opposition, Mr. Borden, who will arrive tomorrow morning at 4:30. There will be a reception at the Phair Hotel and a meeting in the evening at the opera house.

TEN FISHING SCHOONERS LOST

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Sept. 16.—The steamer Virginia Lake reached here from Labrador today. She reports the loss of ten fishing schooners with their cargoes of fish and their outfits during the last fortnight. The crews of the lost schooners were saved and brought here by the Virginia Lake.

The officers of the steamer also report the finding on Belle Isle of the remains of a woman, supposed to be Mrs. Bates of Montreal, who was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer Scotsman, which was wrecked on Belle Isle in October of 1899.

Mrs. Sanford, wife of Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., is expected home this week.

ALMOST 8,000 TONS SHIPPED

The tonnage for the Rossland camp for the week ending September 13th and for the year to date are as follows:

Week	Year
Le Roi No. 1	3180 160,821
Le Roi No. 2	1650 46,551
Centre Star	1612 9,232
War Eagle	961 3,546
Rossland G. W.	2,400
Giant	200 1,945
Cascade	300
Columbia-Kootenay	30
Bonanza	30
Velvet	60 610
Spitzee	20
White Bear	5
Totals	7663 225,350

THE HOMESTAKE HAS A MEETING

It is now settled that the Homestake mine will resume operations in the near future, before the 15th of next month at the latest.

This decision was arrived at yesterday afternoon when the principal local shareholders met to consult with the directors as to the company's policy for the immediate future. A very large number of shares were represented, and while the session was wholly informal the shareholders went on record in a manner that will serve as a guide to the directors.

It was decided to proceed forthwith with the levying of the fifth call on the stock and that mining operations would be resumed as soon as the funds thus provided were in hand. It was decided also that stockholders not meeting the assessment should be declared delinquent forthwith. The principal stockholders are willing to meet the assessment, and if it is seen that the call is met cheerfully by shareholders as a whole the date of commencing operations will be advanced. The company now has considerable funds available for the prosecution of work.

CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—The Canadian Medical Association opened its sessions here this morning with a large attendance. This morning the surgery and medical sections met and listened to a number of interesting papers. In the afternoon a general business meeting was held, when a number of new members were elected and other business transacted. An address on surgery was read by Dr. J. F. Sheppard of this city in the absence of Dr. John Stewart of Halifax, who compiled the paper. A lantern demonstration followed, in which Dr. William Corstet of Cleveland illustrated exanthemata. Afterwards the delegates were entertained at an afternoon tea by Mrs. James Ross. This evening the president delivered his annual address and this was followed by a reception.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Returned to Castle Loo Preparatory to Opening Parliament.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.—Queen Wilhelmina returned here today from Castle Loo preparatory to opening parliament tomorrow. Her majesty was welcomed by the crowds that thronged the streets along the route to the palace. The city was gallily decorated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERAL RESOURCES

Glowing Future Pictured For the Province in a Speech Delivered by Bernard Macdonald, M.P.E., at the Nelson Banquet --An Interesting Address.

Comparatively few British Columbians really realize the immeasurable mineral resources of their own province. It remains for mining men of many years experience in various countries to bring to their attention the possibilities of the country in which they reside. This has been done in admirable style by Bernard Macdonald, general manager of the Le Roi No. 2 and Rossland-Kootenay mines. The occasion was the banquet extended to the visiting English journalists at Nelson recently. Mr. Macdonald made the following decidedly interesting address:

"Speaking for the members of the Canadian Institute of Mining Engineers, we owe our thanks to the mayor and city of Nelson for taking advantage of the fortunate coincidence which brought us to this hospitable city at the time when it is being visited by this distinguished party of English journalists. When Mr. Bell, the worthy secretary of the institute, made arrangements some months ago for our meeting at this time and place, I am sure he could not have anticipated the fact that we would have the opportunity and pleasure that we are now enjoying in this association. It is evident that Mr. Bell reckoned better than he knew, and while we are here, we should take advantage of this auspicious occasion to tell our visitors something of the marvellous resources of British Columbia.

We, as mining engineers, with more or less experience in the mining regions elsewhere in the world, but, at present, for the most part, engaged in exploiting the mineral deposits of this province, know something of its comparative merits as a mineral field. Mining men and engineers who have examined and studied the formation of the Rocky mountains lying within this province and the Yukon Territory to the north, are unanimous in their belief that this section of the Rocky mountains now constitutes one of the greatest undeveloped mining fields in the world. A knowledge of this fact cannot fail to be valuable as well as interesting to the English public and you, the journalists who are present, have the opportunity of placing before your readers this information. We hope you will avail yourselves of this opportunity and that our English friends will take advantage of the information you give them.

"As you have just now completed your trip of 4000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, within the Dominion, you realize for the first time in your lives, if you have never made the trip before, the vast extent of this country and the varied and marvellous resources it contains.

INCALCULABLE POSSIBILITIES. "Through your respective papers you can tell the readers that east of the Rocky mountains you saw wealth in the growing cities, navigable rivers, immense forests and a thousand miles of wheat fields. You can tell that at the cities of this province, on the Pacific coast, from which you are now returning, you saw harbors where all the fleets in the world might anchor with safety; harbors to which the commerce of the Orient must come, and cities which are destined to rival the commercial centers of the world. You can describe the mountains and mountain scenery that dwarfs in insignificance that of the European Alps. You can describe for your readers the riotous extravagance of the natural resources already mentioned, of the Dominion in general, and this province in particular, but when you have told this, the more important half will still remain to be told. "To complete the description of the Dominion, you must point out the incalculable possibilities of the undeveloped mineral resources of this province. It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of these resources unless the attempt should be preface with some account of the mineral products of the Rocky mountains elsewhere on the continent.

"A GLANCE INTO HISTORY. "Shortly after the discovery of America, at the end of the 15th century, the Spaniards began to mine gold and silver in Bolivia, Peru, Central America and Mexico, and the flow of the precious and useful metals which followed enriched the world. History tells us that when America was discovered the total metallic money in Europe—then the world—only amounted to \$250,000,000. These were the dark ages. Any age would be dark with only \$250,000,000 of metallic money with which to do the world's business.

"Mining began at this time in the Rocky mountains within the countries discovered and dominated by the Spaniards, continued for 250 years, during which time untold billions of metallic money were added to the world's wealth. Population increased and people became more and more prosperous. Arts, sciences and inventions advanced by leaps and bounds, and commerce with hitherto unknown regions of the world was profitably carried on. Civilization advanced more rapidly than at

any previous time in the world's history, and this was due mainly to the civilizing influence of the rapidly increased stock of metallic money; nearly every penny of which was mined in the Rocky mountains and shipped to Europe.

"Then the discovery of gold in California was made. That was about 50 years ago, or about 250 years after mining had commenced in the countries named. Before the discovery of the California gold fields, it was generally believed that the precious metals only existed in that portion of the Rocky mountains found in Mexico and Central and South America. Notwithstanding this belief, however, after the discovery of gold in California, the systematic prospecting and development of that portion of the Rocky mountains which runs through the territory of the United States was begun and since that time the production of metals in this section of the Rocky mountains, originally supposed to be barren, has increased to such an extent that at present, as you all know, the United States is the greatest metal producing country in the world. The marvellous wealth of that country, where at this time the private fortunes of many of its citizens exceed the sum of money that existed in all Europe when America was discovered, is mainly due to the seemingly inexhaustible streams of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and coal that flow from that section of the Rocky mountains that was, up to 50 years ago, considered barren.

"The opportunities offered in the mining and associated industries of that country to better men's conditions and give profitable employment to their energies have drawn upon the best of the brawn and brains of the world. This energy, together with the judiciously directed investment of capital, have brought that country up to its present prosperous condition and made American mining practices recognized as the best in the world. As I have said, this increase of prosperity is mainly, if not entirely, due to the vast quantity of money metals mined from the Rocky mountains in the United States where the production goes on increasing from year to year.

"Until a few years ago it was generally believed that the Rocky mountains ceased to be metal bearing at the international line dividing Canada from the United States. This impression, however, like that of fifty years ago concerning the Rocky mountains in the United States has been dissipated by practical and scientific explorations. "A few years ago an exodus of miners came from the south across the international boundary line into this province and demonstrated in a very practical and substantial manner by the discovery of large deposits of gold, silver, copper and lead ores, that the international boundary did not affect geological formations or mineral deposits. About the same time a similar influx of miners came into the Yukon Territory from Alaska, and discovered the phenomenal deposits of gold that have made the Klondike famous. Since the scientific explorations have led to the conviction beyond all question that the Rocky mountains whether running through South America, Mexico, United States or British Columbia are characterized by practically similar deposits of the metals mentioned.

GREATER THAN THE UNITED STATES.

"The United States contains within its territory about 1000 miles in length of the Rocky mountains, while a greater length, nearly 1300 miles of this same range of mountains lie within Canada. Of these 1300 miles of mountains a length of 800 miles by an average breadth of 500 miles or an area of 400,000 square miles lie within the province of British Columbia. This vast mountain territory, with the exception of certain comparatively small areas towards its southern boundaries may be said to be entirely unexplored. This may seem strange, since there is no geological reason why every mile of their length should not contain as much of the precious and useful metals as any corresponding length of the same range passing through the countries to the south of us. And since the geological conditions are practically the same in the Rocky mountains, no matter what countries they run through, the mineral productions should be approximately the same in equal areas of these mountains, other conditions being equal. This beautiful weather must prove to your complete satisfaction that the climatic conditions are favorable.

But what are the facts? This will be answered by the metal productions of the United States and Canada for the last calendar year:

United States—	Gold, 4,000,000 ounces.
	Silver, 60,000,000 ounces.
	Copper, 300,000 short tons.
	Lead, 270,000 short tons.

(Continued on Page 6.)

FACTS AND FIGURES

Concerning Rossland—Given For the Benefit of the English Editors and Other Visitors to the City.

The following facts and figures referring to the past, present and future of the City of Rossland as a mining camp are given for the benefit of the English editors and other visitors of recent date:

The Lilly May claim in the south belt was the first location in the district. It was recorded in the summer of 1889.

The first locations on Red Mountain were made in July, 1890, when the Centre Star, War Eagle, Idaho, Virginia, and a little later the Le Roi were recorded.

The townsite of Rossland was located as a pre-emption by Ross Thompson in 1891, but it was not until the summer of 1895 that it was crown granted and divided into blocks and lots. In the winter of '95 the first sale of lots took place, the prices ranging from \$25 to \$100. The property sold being all in what is now the business portion of the city. During the same winter the first "rush" to Rossland commenced and by April, 1894 the camp had a population of about 500.

The city was incorporated March, 1897, and at the present time has a population of about 6500, closely following the city of New Westminster for the position of the third city of the province.

The mines are supplied with electric power and light by the West Kootenay Power & Light Company from their plant at Bonington Falls, 23 miles away. The camp is supplied by electric light by the same company.

The Le Roi mine was sold to Colonel Topping of Trail in 1890, who paid \$12,500 for recording five claims for prospectors and taking the Le Roi claim for his share. Later on in '90 Topping sold an interest in the Le Roi to a Spokane syndicate, receiving \$16,000 cash, and subsequently he parted with his remaining interest to the same syndicate. In 1896 the Le Roi paid its first dividend of \$25,000, and in 1898 it was resold to British capitalists for about \$3,750,000. After paying in dividends to one Spokane syndicate \$325,000 the mine has since paid to the English owners \$250,000, but a large expenditure has been made out of the earnings in the splendid equipment of the property with modern machinery and in the acquisition of the large smelting works at Northport, seventeen miles south of Rossland. The net earnings of the Le Roi for June last were \$97,000, for July \$108,000, and for August (the manager's estimate) \$80,000.

The War Eagle group was sold to the Gooderham syndicate of Toronto in December, 1896, for \$700,000, after paying its previous owners \$187,500 in dividends. Patrick Clark purchased the property together with the Virginia claim and a two-thirds interest in the Iron Mask for \$25,000 in 1894, and the dividends paid, together with the purchase money and the cash on hand at the time of the sale in 1896 realized for the fortunate owner the sum of \$940,000. Mr. Clark and his associates sold the Virginia and their interest in the Iron Mask for \$125,000, making a total return of over \$1,065,000 on an investment of \$25,000.

The Centre Star mine was purchased by Oliver Durant and associates in 1891, and in 1897 was sold to George Gooderham of Toronto for \$2,000,000.

The Le Roi No. 2, purchased by the British America Corporation in 1898, but now owned by a separate company, has paid in dividends to date \$288,000, and in addition has been well developed and equipped with modern machinery.

The Great Western mines and the Kootenay mines recently amalgamated and owned in England, have been extensively developed and are in a position to ship when satisfactory smelter arrangements have been made.

The best of other mining properties in and immediately about Rossland camp which have been extensively developed, and many of which are equipped with machinery and from which shipments have been made, includes the Iron Mask, Giant, I. K. J., Home, White Bear, St. Elmo, Green Mountain, Spitzee, Evening Star, Crown Point (owned by the War Eagle company), Virginia, Monte Cristo, Big Four, O. K., R. E. Lee, Coxy, Gertrude and Abe Lincoln.

In 1896 the first railroad was built into Rossland from Trail by F. Aug. Helnze, of Butte, who built a smelter at Trail and obtained a contract with the Le Roi company to take 75,000 tons of ore at \$11 per ton for freight and treatment. The C. P. R. subsequently purchased both the railroad and smelting plant, and connected the former with their main line coming through the Crow's Nest Pass.

The Great Northern railway comes in from the south and obtains the ore carrying for the great smelter at Northport, besides giving the camp direct communication with the great American transcontinental lines.

Both the Canadian Pacific smelter at Trail and the Le Roi smelter at Northport have been recently overhauled and today have a capacity of treating respectively 1000 and 1600 tons of ore daily.

The output of ore from the Rossland camp to date and its value is appended and is taken from the official report of the provincial minister of mines:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Tons, Value. Rows for 1894, 1895, 1896.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Tons, Value. Rows for 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

For the current year to date the ore shipments amount to about 220,000 tons. Delay in ore shipments have been occasioned in the past by excessive taxation, labor difficulties, faulty machinery and company troubles with the railroads and smelters. It is admitted at the present time that the difficulties are being successfully overcome, and the immediate advancement of Rossland and its mines is more eagerly looked for by all those who are in close touch with events here. The rate for freight and treatment of ore at the Trail smelter has come down gradually from \$14 and \$11 per ton charged by Mr. Helnze to \$5 and \$4 per ton for ore going under \$9.50 in value. At the Northport smelter the cost of treatment per ton has recently been given at \$3.90. The price of coke at both smelters has been reduced, and the Great Northern railway has lowered its rate for ore carrying and for the transportation of matte across the continent to the eastern refineries. A minister of mines has promised a change in the taxation of the output of the mines, and there has been a steady increase in the mineral output and in the number of men employed as the summer closes.

The most important matter which the mine managers are now engaged in is the reduction of the lower grade ores of the district, of which Rossland has many thousands of tons awaiting treatment by concentration. The Centre Star-War Eagle combination has taken the lead in the matter and has acquired the plant of the Bullion Extraction works at Silica, south of the city, and has fitted these works to treat about 100 tons per day during the coming winter.

The War Eagle has paid in dividends in all \$645,250 and the Centre Star \$210,000. Mr. Blackstock, the vice-president of the War Eagle company, recently stated in Toronto that a large concentration plant would be erected in the spring by his corporation, and he added that from information received he believed that \$8 ore and ore of even a lower grade would be successfully treated in Rossland next year. Under 1000 miners are now at work in and about Rossland, and now that the difficulties mentioned have been overcome the number is being steadily increased and the weekly output from the mines is showing up in proportion. If, however, the concentration process so confidently spoken of by the mine managers generally proves even moderately successful another year will witness an exceedingly great increase in the camp's population, ore output and miners at work, and many of the lower grade properties now idle will be found in the weekly list of shipments.

The present outlook for Rossland is distinctly good, and the reasonable prospect for the future, based on the statement of competent mining men, points to a progress hardly thought possible only a short time ago by the most sanguine Rosslander.

The Golden City's assessment is a million and a half dollars, while the corporation has expended \$100,000 in providing an adequate water supply and \$30,000 on the present sewerage system.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRE. Immense Destruction in the Cascade Mountains.

(Special to The Miner.)

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 12.—The immense fire forests of the Cascades in western Washington are afire and have been burning since yesterday noon. Smoke is so dense along the coast that people have grown hysterical. At Olympia, the state capital, the sky was so overcast that at noon today the blackness of winter midnight prevailed. People were of the opinion that judgment day had come, or terrified by the remembrance of Mount Pelee; they believed that the Great Peak was about to burst forth in occupation. A Seventh Day Adventist camp meeting is in progress there, and at noon the Adventists, thinking that the day of judgment had come, slipped on their white robes to await the second coming of Christ. It is impossible yet to estimate the damage, but it may run into the millions. Scores of mills and logging camps are endangered, and heroic efforts are being made to rescue families on farms in the burning district. At Elma, 60 miles southwest of Tacoma, seven large lumber mills are in great danger of destruction. At 3 o'clock all wires to the Grays Harbor country went down, and no word can be received from Elma. Reports from Shelton at noon state that nearly all of the mills in Mason county are on fire. The town of Matlock, in that county, is in imminent danger of total destruction. Sixteen miles from Olympia the Bordeaux string of camps, in the Black Hill district, are in great danger. Forty men have gone on horseback to rescue women and children. In Tacoma a heavy darkness settled down. Boats could not pass the narrows on account of darkness on the Mill plain. Ten miles northeast of Vancouver eight farm houses were destroyed this morning, and Mrs. Henderson and her two children are missing. It is supposed they perished in the fire.

Sporting News And Comment

TENNIS

The final game in the handicap singles series of the Rossland Tennis Club's tourney was not concluded yesterday owing to darkness. The contestants were C. C. Walker, minus 30, and W. Hart-McHarg, plus 15, each taking two sets. Walker took the first set, 6-0; Hart-McHarg captured the second, 10-8; Walker winning the third, 6-4, and Hart-McHarg taking the fourth, 6-4. The final set will be played off next week.

Today only one tournament game will be played. This is in the open singles for the championship of Rossland between C. C. Walker, the present holder of the Mackintosh trophy, and W. A. Ward. The game will start at 3 o'clock sharp.

Miss Leveson will serve tea on the courts this afternoon.

ANGLING

Slocan Crossing is without doubt nearly fished out. Several of the more prominent local experts of the rod and line who pool-pooled the idea when it was broached in the sporting columns of The Miner, and who took upon themselves to whip the Kootenay river at this favorite angling resort as they had in the days of yore, returned to the city thoroughly satisfied that the report was strictly correct. Not one in the party had landed more than six fish, and only a couple of these weighed over a pound and a half. The fish were mostly rainbow trout and measured all the way from five to nine inches, but surely had no luck, and no one else has had any this season, if all the reports are correct. The biggest catch this year at any one time was 45 fish, and that was at the opening of the season.

A prominent local man on being interviewed on the subject declared that the cause of the falling off in the number of fish this year was without doubt the constant whipping of the stream by the market fishermen, one fish company alone employing a dozen men on the Kootenay river. "Of course," he remarked, "the market fishermen are not entirely to blame for the present condition of affairs, but they are to a greater extent than the anglers. The river has been fished constantly for the past eight years, not only by the market fishermen, but by the sportsmen of the world as well. The sportsmen, as a matter of fact, have done a good deal towards depleting the stream, and they must therefore bear a part at least of the responsibility for the present condition of the fishery. They have spoiled the season until the close and have, in most cases, not contented themselves with a small basket but have whipped the stream for all the fish that they could land. They surely have not done this for what sport they got out of it, but merely to gratify their inordinate desire for slaughter, or for the purpose of making a record for the biggest catch of the season. In a good many cases the fishermen landed so many trout that half of them had to be cast back into the stream. Of course I am only citing an instance of what the fishing was once. I don't think anything of the kind has happened this year, for the reason that the fishing has been so bad that the size of the catch has given up the task of the market fishermen, however, have kept at the task this year with their usual persistency and have done as much damage, if not more, than in any of the previous years. There have been constant reports circulated that the rod and line have not always been strictly followed and that some of the fishermen have resorted to the old but familiar seine and drag net. Of course nothing can be proved, as there are no wardens on any of the Kootenay streams, and the ordinary fisherman out for a day's sport has a horror of getting mixed up in any game case. This condition of affairs could be easily remedied by the posting of game wardens along the streams, as was suggested last week, whose duties would be to constantly patrol and keep a strict watch on all market fishermen especially. A limit might also be set on the number of trout that could be caught during one day and on the size as well. Laws governing the size of the fish and the number to be caught during one day have worked to perfection in a number of the States, and such laws should without doubt become a part of our present game laws. Unless a law of some sort is put through at the next session of the legislature the waters of the Kootenay river at Slocan Junction will be as dead of fish as the waters of Violin lake are at the present time. It is the hope of all sportsmen that something will be done on these lines, and done at once."

HUNTING

The hunting season in this section of the province promises to be a very poor one, judging from the reports of the various hunting parties that have tried their luck in the country in the vicinity of this city. It was expected when the season was officially opened on September 1 that this would be a banner year from a hunting stand-

point. Glowing reports came to hand of the amount of game to be had within easy halting distance of Rossland. Grouse was plentiful as near as Silica and deer and bear had been seen further on in the foothills by wandering prospectors.

The season opened, and instead of getting large bags the hunters returned to the city with empty haversacks and long tales of woe of mosquitoes without number; of ants that persisted in getting down one's neck and into one's ears; of brush too impenetrable to get through, and of other discomforts too numerous to mention. One hunter declared that he had done more work in shooting three grouse than he had done in a year, and that in future if he was banking for grouse he would wait until the restaurants were supplied before tackling the birds. Other Rossland sportsmen expressed themselves in the same manner.

Last week saw the largest number of local nimrods hit the trail than has occurred at any one time in years. In one party there were seven, composed mostly of the baseball men and people connected with sport generally. Another party was led by William Burken and was composed of three hunters. Two other parties of three and four respectively also went out, besides a number in twos and threes. They had little to show for their efforts when they returned to town. Burken had three grouse, Al. Davis and the baseball party claimed to have shot a couple, but had nothing to prove for it, while the others returned to town empty handed.

BASEBALL

What promises to be the hottest baseball game of the year takes place tomorrow when the strong Colville, Washington, team meets the Rossland on the home diamond out at the Black Bear grounds. Great interest has been aroused in the contest, as the two teams have met twice before, each taking a game. The Sunday game, therefore, will be for blood, and will probably decide the question of which is the best team. On form Rossland should win, but baseball has always been known as a most uncertain game and it would not be such a terrible surprise if the Colville aggregation should walk in at the last moment and steal the game from out of the very jaws of the locals. Such things have happened before and will happen again, and will continue to do so as long as the great game of baseball is played. Rossland, came mighty near doing a trick on the Colvilles when they were down in the Washington town last, but fate was against them. Both games played between the two nines have been the closest played during the season, and the game Sunday promises to be the best of the two previous ones. Those that miss the contest will miss something worth going miles to see.

The Rossland aggregation will be shy a couple of the Anarchists Sunday. The serious illness of Worth will leave a big gap at short, which young Al Harris will more than likely be asked to fill. His splendid work at that key-stone of the infield at Slocan City more than entitles him to a position on the team. If he can do as well here it will be a great feather in his cap. Lougheed was injured in the arm while at work in the mine yesterday and will be compelled to forego the pleasure of playing with the team. His absence will mean the placing of Holland behind the bat, and the shifting of Vaughan from left to the second cushion. Leighton will go to left, O'Hara to centre and Wilcox to right. Parker and Lewis will be kept in reserve. Parker may be called upon to pitch part of the game, but it is more than likely that he will be kept in reserve and used against the Colville nine when the Rosslands go to that burg a week from Sunday.

WORLD'S BIGGEST HARVESTER. Cuts a Thirty-Foot Swath and Completes All Processes.

What is said to be the largest automobile in the world, and the largest combined harvester as well, is now at work on a big ranch in central California, where it is being used in cutting 40,000 acres of barley.

The big machine consists of a traction engine capable of handling 75 tons, and which takes the place of 50 horses; a header of moving machine, which cuts a swath 36 feet, and a threshing machine, all complete. The threshing machine and header are run by a 30-horse power engine, entirely separate from the traction engine, save that they both get steam from the same boiler.

The apparatus moves over the ground at different speeds, according to the thickness of the crop, while all the time the header and thrasher are going at full speed, whether the grain be thick or thin. The average speed made is three and one-half miles an hour, and 100 acres a day can be threshed by the machine. The drive wheels of this monster traction engine are eight feet in diameter and have tires 48 inches wide, on which are ridges an inch and a half high.

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IT CONTAINS

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YUKON'S EXHIBIT OF VEGETABLES

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 10.—A sight that attracted great attention at the Dominion Immigration building today was an exhibit of vegetables and grains grown in the Yukon. Deputy Minister Smart has forwarded to Commissioner Smith a consignment of garden produce grown in the open air under natural conditions at Dawson, Yukon Territory. To those who imagined that the Klondike was a barren frozen waste, incapable of successfully growing agricultural productions, the exhibit will be little short of a revelation.

Clover 31 inches long and oats four feet eight inches high show that growth must be phenomenal during the short summer of the Arctic Circle. Rhubarb was measured 15 inches in length and four inches in circumference. Celery is exhibited 14 inches long. Cabbages are shown with a major girth of 31 inches and a smaller girth of 24. Turnips are even larger, one measuring 33 by 26 inches. Potatoes five inches long will be no discredit to even the fertile gardens of this province of the territories, but apparently the Yukon can grow them up to that size. Carrots nine inches in length, and the same in girth, and beets, 21 inches in circumference are shown. The exhibit was shipped from the gardens of Messrs. Folchart & Son, one mile east of Dawson, and arrived in splendid condition this morning. They will be shipped immediately to the state fairs about to be held at St. Paul, Grand Forks, Duluth and Watertown, S. D.

YOUNG WOMAN'S LOVE LETTERS. In Mr. Caulkins' Trunk and His Wife Found Them.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A bundle of tropical love letters, which Mrs. Douglas Wildie Caulkins of Yonkers found in her husband's trunk last week, has caused a split in the Caulkins household, a suit for abandonment and a suit for \$25,000 damages for alienation of affections against the fair author of the letters.

Caulkins is a young man well known in Yonkers. He is employed by the Brewers and Distillers' Mercantile Agency of 309 Broadway, this city. His wife was a Miss Frances Gulligan, daughter of Patrick Gulligan, a prosperous Yonkers contractor and quarryman. She is very pretty, and since the wedding, four years ago, not even the most intimate friends of the couple had the slightest suspicion of any trouble till now.

Mrs. Caulkins says there was no trouble until about three months ago, when her husband began to stay out late at night and sometimes remained away for two and three days at a time. When she asked him about his frequent absences he always said that business demanded his attention, and she was satisfied with this explanation until one day last week. Then she found a bundle of letters in a woman's handwriting in his trunk. She read the letters, of which the following is a mild sample:

My Darlingest Darling: When will I be able once more to place my arms about your neck and whisper the words of love which you know so well? Ah, hasten the day when we will be together. It fills my heart with joy and fondness every time that I hear the footfalls of my beloved one. I never knew what love was until you came into my life.

It is a fine thing to have such a good, true man as you to love me. We will get married, of course. Sometimes I have wondered if you have told me all your life. Surely you could not be married and whisper the words of love that I hear in your letters. Douglas, dearest, come to your own tootsie wootsie soon.

The young woman who wrote this letter was Miss Mabel Secor, daughter of a well-to-do dairyman of Dobbs Ferry. Miss Secor is 22 and is very pretty.

This and other letters which Mrs. Caulkins found indicated clearly that Miss Secor did not know that Caulkins was married. Mrs. Caulkins thought that the letters explained her husband's absences pretty well, and when he came home that night she sprang the letters on him and demanded an explanation. She said at first it was a harmless flirtation, but finally admitted he had been making love to Miss Secor. Mr. Caulkins says he then tried to get her to sue him for divorce, and when she refused to do so he wouldn't live with her any longer. She hasn't seen him since.

SPELLBOUND BY SONG. Effect of a Former Opera Singer's Effort in a Police Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—When thirty more or less bedraggled men lined up before Judge Fritz in the city prison this morning after a night in the tanks as punishment superimposed by law upon nature's penalty for overmuch drinking, and the usual horrid daily tale of misery and depravity was unfolded there, from a cell near came floating the strains of The Holy City, sung by a fine baritone.

Frank Alfred, once known professionally as Alfieri, a member of the Grau Opera Company, now awaiting trial for forgery, was singing. Judge Fritz stopped, amazed to listen, while the men in the tanks turned as one man to hear the music. Two or three men fell to their knees and began to pray, and none listened without some show of emotion.

The man sang with all his heart in his voice, and the wonderful music lifted and peeled through the corridors of the jail. "Jerusalem, Jerusalem, lift up thy gates and sing." The tones were jubilant, appealing. One old man prater audibly, while one younger and better looking wiped his eyes furtively and edged toward the desk behind which Judge Fritz was standing. A lad leaped suddenly against the rail and buried his head in his folded arms, sobbing deeply; those great straggling sobs which come right from the very heart of men and tear and rend as no knife ever tore. "Oh, mother, mother, come back to me," he cried. "Hosannah in the highest, hosannah to your king," rang the full-throated voice. "I can't stand this," suddenly shouted the wreck of what had once been a man. "Judge, we were brought here to be punished, not for this. It's brutal to make us suffer in this way."

"Shut up, you," cried a lad. "Let us hear it. It's heaven to me, and it's saved me, for I'll never drink another drop as long as I live." "Hosannah in the highest, hosannah forevermore." The great voice rose higher and higher in its ecstasy of melody and then stopped as suddenly as it began.

Sergeant Bidwell and the prison keepers tried in vain to get the men into line once again, but they were quite beyond police control for the time being. Judge Fritz dismissed every man in the line without a word of reprimand.

The new quarry top of the hill is proving a surprise. It is blue and green and are among the best of the camp, and as blasted out, alized with copper quarry lower down the hill, and it is the development which appears to be extensively open.

GREY WOOD'S attention. "Once Smith's case has been over, my recent discovery of ore on the owners, Witte doing some prospecting through a qu come upon quartz with copper and gold and silver. H. Shallenberg men at work on in Skylark camp Greenwood. A work and silver found is being fine by Suther who are getting as the principal shipped last month stated to have and \$50 per ton.

Advertisement for Wood's Great English Remedy, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

THE B

GRAND FOR Four members of editors now to three hours here G. L. Sage, Lon James Proudfoot Lumsden, Leeds Howe, Highland visitors were met T. W. Holland were greeted at a civic reception the aldermen and zens. At the Ya president of the Martin Burrell in ed a hearty welcome. Mr. Lumsden, ed cury, replied on expressing regret of their party had the Boundary of a new factor in had already reatry. However, party into section der of their sta be covered, and could thereby be Throughout the been wrestling problem of space space consumed surned space. I nature to state of the party had with the bundle and especially th bia. Every day province had op surprises in rego ture, fisheries and sisting forward y ection of the mines at Phoeni vined them of British Columbia and it would no truth were not The Journalists Granby smelter, very thoroughly.

THE B

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MINING FROM

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THE BRITISH EDITORS VISIT GRAND FORKS

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Sept. 10.—Four members of the party of British editors now touring Canada spent three hours here today. They were E. G. Le Sage, London Daily Telegraph; James Proudfoot, Glasgow Herald; Jas. Lumsden, Leeds Mercury, and G. M. Howe, Highland News, Inverness. The visitors were met at Robson by Mayor T. W. Holland and L. A. Manly and were greeted at the C. P. R. depot by a civic reception committee comprising the aldermen and other prominent citizens. At the Yale Hotel, E. Doherty, president of the board of trade, and Martin Barrill in brief speeches extended a hearty welcome to the journalists. Mr. Lumsden, editor of the Leeds Mercury, replied on behalf of his confreres, expressing regret that all the members of their party had been unable to visit the Boundary country, whose fame as a new factor in the copper markets had already reached the mother country. However, by dividing up their party into sections during the remainder of their stay, more ground would be covered, and the results aimed at could thereby be equally well secured. Throughout their long tour they had been wrestling with the unsolvable problem of space and time, because space consumed time and time consumed space. It afforded him great pleasure to state that every member of the party had been deeply impressed with the boundless resources of Canada, and especially those of British Columbia. Every day of their tour in the province had opened a new chapter of surprises in regard to timber, agriculture, fisheries and mineral wealth. They looked forward with pleasure to an inspection of the Granby and Snowshoe mines at Phoenix. Their trip had convinced them of the great future of British Columbia as a field for capital and it would not be their fault if the truth were not told in the English press. The journalists then drove to the Granby smelter, which they inspected very thoroughly. They were shown over

the big reduction works by H. N. Galter, assistant to the general manager. The visitors spent nearly an hour in the furnace room and power house, and their wonder increased when they saw the big converters transmitting the molten matte into blister copper. Mr. Lumsden declared that it was one of the finest sights that he had seen in his travels. Mr. Lesage, of the London Daily Telegraph, in an interview, said: "Our visit to Rossland and the Boundary country will go a long way toward enlightening the British public respecting the vast mineral resources of Southern British Columbia. We are amazed to learn of the remarkable development that has taken place in the Boundary during the short period of three years. Its progress has been simply phenomenal, and yet, I fancy, only a beginning has been made. The fact that the Boundary smelters have now an annual treating capacity of over one million tons per annum, tells its own story. One can realize what a factor this section has already become in the copper market. We will soon see your mountains of mineral, inspect the surface quarrying operations and then tell the plain unvarnished truth. The converter of the Granby and Snowshoe was informed, is now turning out blister copper 98 per cent pure at the rate of twenty million pounds per annum, and has a capacity of forty million pounds per annum. And I understand the product also contains gold and silver values which are refined in the east. This is a country of surprises, and the climax has been reached in the mining districts. Southern British Columbia, it is needless to add, has a great future, and one that will soon absorb the attention of the mining world. The self-fluxing character of your ores is indeed a novel advantage that exists in no other region." The visitors left tonight by special train for Greenwood and will spend tomorrow at Phoenix.

THE EDITORIAL PARTY VISITS PHOENIX MINES

PHOENIX, B. C., Sept. 11.—Messrs. E. G. Le Sage, London Daily Telegraph; J. Proudfoot, Glasgow Daily Herald; J. Lumsden, Leeds Mercury, and G. M. Howe, Highland News, the party of British editors now visiting British Columbia, came to Phoenix today and went over the big mines here. They were shown over the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides, also the Snowshoe mine. Afterwards a luncheon was held in the dining room at the Snowshoe, at which Mr. George S. Waterlow, of London, England, one of the directors of the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, presided. A number of local mining and smelting men were also present. Mr. Waterlow in the course of his remarks welcoming the British editors to the Phoenix district, stated that it gave him pleasure to meet these gentlemen from London and to know that at least the London press was doing something to remove the misconceptions which existed there in regard to this country. He and his friends had been working quietly in this country for three or four years. They had put their money in, and had great faith in the future. The people at home seemed to have an idea that all one had to do was to make a hole in the ground and a mine would be the result, but there was no doubt that mining on the colossal scale in which it was being carried on in this district required a very large amount of capital and a considerable amount of time to bring it to the dividend paying stage. Their visitors had that morning seen the vast quarries of ore at the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides and Snowshoe mines, and those who were interested in these mines felt certain that they would make a substantial profit notwithstanding that the ores were low grade, because in this district, so far as he knew, mining and smelting were carried on at a lower rate than in any other part of the world. He trusted that the railway companies would be liberal in meeting the requirements of the mining and smelting

industries. It was imperative that they should do this if they wished the country to succeed, and that they should do so reduce their rates as to enable the companies to return fair profits to their shareholders. He also hoped that the two per cent tax upon the mineral output would be repealed or so altered that it would be levied upon the profits and not upon the value of the gross output of the mines, less freight and treatment charges, as at present. Several other gentlemen also spoke. The representatives of the English papers stated that they had been disinclined to believe what was told them regarding the very large ore bodies of the Phoenix district, but after what they had seen that morning at the Knob Hill and Snowshoe mines they were convinced that the ore deposits in this part of the country were practically inexhaustible and that they would last for many years to come. They would make it their duty upon returning to England to inform the public of these facts and to remove many of the misconceptions which now existed. Their visit to Canada had been a very pleasant one and they predicted a great future, not only for the mining industry of British Columbia, but also for the prairie sections of Western Canada. A speech in reference to the mineral industry was also made by Dr. H. Lewis Jones of London, who proposed "The Mining Industry of British Columbia," to which Messrs. A. J. McMillan of the Snowshoe mine, W. Tolson Williams of the Granby company and Judge Williams of the Dominion Copper company responded. The C. P. R. kindly held the passenger train for half an hour to enable the visitors to complete their tour of the mines, and after being photographed alongside the train, which stopped at the Snowshoe mine, the visitors, amidst cheers, departed for Nelson en route for the east.

MINING NEWS FROM GREENWOOD

GREY WOOD, B. C., Sep. 10.—Some attention is once again being drawn to Smith's claim for a year or more has been very much neglected, by the recent discovery of a promising shoot of ore on the open Flouse claim. The owners, Witte and Jensen, have been doing some prospecting work on the claim with the result that after sinking through a quartz capping they have come upon quartz heavily mineralized with copper and also carrying values in gold and silver. H. Shallenberger has for three months at work on the Crest, situated in Skyline camp, within a mile of Greenwood. A shoot of quartz with gold and silver is being opened up. Work is being pushed on the Goldfinch by Sutherland and McLeod, who are getting out quartz with gold as the principal value in it. A car shipped last month from this claim stated to have returned between \$4,000 and \$50 per ton net to the shippers. The new quarry lately opened on the top of the hill at the Mother Lode is proving a surprise. At the surface the blue and green carbonates of copper are among the prettiest yet seen in the camp, and the ore below, so far as blasted out, is more freely mineralized with copper than in the main quarry lower down the hill. A few cars of this ore have been sent to the smelter, and it is the intention to further develop this part of the property, which appears to be well worth while extensively opening up. The output of

THE CABLE SHIP COLONIA ARRIVES

(Special to the Miner) VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 12.—The cable steamer Colonia, which reached here this morning, has on board four electricians and four cable experts and a staff of twelve. They expect to lay 7 1/2 miles of cable a hour, or 150 miles per day. The route was surveyed by the Egeria. The Colonia carries a total of 180 tons of copper. Captain Woodcock left London July 10th, and came via Singapore and Yokohama here. There are 11 000 tons of wire and supplies on board. The voyage covered 3,540 nautical miles. The Colonia will be here until Monday, when she will proceed to Bamfield creek, where she will be made laying wire. The contract is to be completed before December 1st, and a certain number of messages go over the wire before being turned over to the government December 31st. The ship's cargo is insured for five million dollars. The repair ship of 2000 tons is now building will be stationed here. The mine on the main quarry one day lately was close onto 1000 tons, which is above the average daily output at present, but it served to show what the mine is capable of producing should the smelter capacity be increased sufficiently to require the larger production.

EDITORS AT PHOENIX

Entertained at Luncheon by the Resident Directors of the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Co.—Several Interesting Addresses in Reply to Popular Toasts.

(Special to The Miner.) PHOENIX, B. C., Sept. 11.—Of the British journalists on tour through British Columbia four visited Phoenix today. These were E. G. Le Sage, London Daily Telegraph; J. Lumsden, Leeds Mercury; J. Proudfoot, Glasgow Daily Herald; and G. M. Howe, Inverness Highland News. They were met at Greenwood by Mayor G. W. Rumberger and Managing Director A. J. McMillan, the latter representing the Snowshoe Gold & Copper company, whose guests at luncheon the visitors were to be, and escorted to Phoenix. At the Granby Consolidated M. S. & P. Co.'s offices they met two of that company's officials, William Yolen Williams, mine superintendent, and George W. Wooster, treasurer. Mr. Williams piloted the party over the extensive surface workings of the Knob Hill mine and took them into its long tunnel, but time did not admit of going below to see the big stopes and the enormous areas of ore blocked out underground in the Old Ironsides and Victoria mines. At the Snowshoe mine the visitors were heavily commended by three directors of the Snowshoe company, viz., Mr. George S. Waterlow, chairman; Anthony J. McMillan, managing director, and Dr. H. Lewis Jones. Here, too, time was very limited, so only a hurried look over the surface workings and at the big quarries being opened up was taken. The firing of a round of holes having been witnessed, an adjournment was made to the mine dining hall, where an excellent luncheon was served. The room was decorated with graceful festoons in red, white and blue and 21 Union Jacks. The tables were prettily arranged with fruits and with sweet peas, petunias and other flowers grown on the mine. After the good things provided had been freely partaken of the toast of "The King" was drunk, and then the chairman, Mr. Waterlow, proposed the toast of the visiting British journalists. After again welcoming these gentlemen to Phoenix and the Snowshoe mine he said that it gave him great pleasure to meet these gentlemen from England and Scotland and to know that at last the British press was doing something to remove the misconceptions that exist in Great Britain in regard to British Columbia. He and his friends had been working quietly in this country for three or four years. They had put money into mining enterprises and had great faith in the future. Most people at home seemed to have an idea that all one had to do was to make a hole in the ground and a mine would be the result, but, on the contrary, there was no doubt that mining on the colossal scale to be being carried on in this Boundary district required a large amount of capital and a considerable time to bring it to the dividend-paying stage. Their guests had that morning seen the vast quarries of ore at Knob Hill and Snowshoe mines. Those who are interested in these properties feel certain that they will be able to make a substantial profit out of them notwithstanding that the ores are generally low grade, for the reason that in this district mining and smelting are, so far as he had been informed, carried on at a lower cost than in any other part of the world. He trusted that the railway companies would be liberal in meeting the requirements of the mining and smelting industries. It is imperative that they should do this if they wished the country to succeed, and that they should do so reduce their rates as to enable the companies to return fair profits to their shareholders. One more want was that the provincial government should repeal the undoubtedly unjust (so far as these low grade mines are affected) two per cent mineral tax. Profits should be taxed in England, not the output of the mines, as is now done here. In responding Mr. Le Sage, after paying a glowing tribute to the magnificence of the scenery that had everywhere met the eye whilst passing through British Columbia, and particularly to the beauty of the scenes on the Arrow Lakes, both from the steamer's deck and from the train whilst climbing the mountains on the way into the Boundary, said that everywhere they found such unbounded confidence in the future of the country that they had imbibed to a large extent a similar feeling. Regarding the mineral resources of the province they had been simply amazed and were much impressed with what they had that day seen. If the mountains were not actually paved with gold they certainly were teeming with mineral wealth. He had traveled much in various parts of the world and had seen many lands, but this visit to Canada had been a decided revelation to him, and he had no doubt that the publication of the impressions of the visiting journalists would result in benefit to the Dominion. Mr. Lumsden also thanked those present for the welcome accorded the representatives of the British Press, who were only a portion of the British journalistic corps now visiting the mining districts of the interior of the province. All the members of the party would have come into the Boundary had it been possible for them to do so, but they had split up into sections in order to cover the ground. The Boundary people would have to find consolation in his assurance that, from a journalistic point of view, their work would be better done as a result of this division of forces. Twenty years ago Dr. Nicholson, an eminent geologist, at one time a pupil of the late Dr. Dawson and afterwards associated with McGill University, Montreal, had in-

THE WOODS ARE FULL OF PARTY LEADERS

VANCOUVER, Sept. 11.—A quick run over half a dozen British Columbia cities is the description of the tour of the leader Borden and his retinue from the east. After the hastiest of visits to Victoria on Monday the chief-visit of the conservative party arrived in Vancouver Tuesday morning. The usual handshaking program having been gone through at the wharf and hotel, the usual drive around Stanley park being put on the program, Mr. Borden fell fit for the evening meeting in the opera house. One day was all that he could spare to Vancouver and New Westminster. Other dates are Revelstoke, Sept. 12th and 13th, convention days; Rossland, Sept. 15th; Nelson, Sept. 16th. At present it is not known whether Mr. Borden will yield to the desire of Greenwood and Grand Forks Tories who have asked him to visit them. The tour of the leader was arranged by the local Tories particularly that he might take part in the important convention at Revelstoke on Friday and Saturday, when will be decided the important matter of how to run the next provincial general election. Although a great number of Tories, especially those in the Kootenays, are desirous of seeing party lines introduced there are a number of others, who may be said to be headed by Mr. Carter-Cotton of this city, who are strongly opposed to the proposal. Mr. Carter-Cotton has set forth his views and the opinions of those for whom he speaks, in admirable language. "Mr. Borden," says he, "will find among us a strong breezy provincial (using that word in its strict sense as connected with the political divisions of the Dominion) sentiment, flavored though it may be with conservative or liberal es-

sences to suit individual palates." Again he says to Mr. Borden: "The people of British Columbia do not swallow every doctrine because it is branded conservative, nor eschew every tenet because it has a liberal label." That is pretty straight language from one leading conservative to the head of the party. It is well known in the city that Mr. Carter-Cotton's opinions do not commend themselves to the local heads of the Tory clan. He straightaway says, "It is not in the interest of British Columbia that the old party lines of the east should be too marked or that every voter in the province should wear the livery of one or other party." While Mr. Carter-Cotton may be said to be the head of the anti-party line Tories, the woods appear to be full of would-be leaders who would like to head the other side. Mr. Charles Wilson used to be the head, but some months ago there was talk of "Dewdney Dick"—Mr. Richard McBride, M. L. A.—being given the position. Political quibblings in Victoria and Vancouver are now slating Col. Prior, the latest addition to the cabinet and the legislature, for the post. The friends of the gallant colonel will, it is said, make a big effort at Revelstoke to have their man selected and it is announced that at a meeting of the party a night or two ago, Col. Prior stated that he would bend all his energies towards bringing about a conservative government in this province. Whether that can be styled a peculiar attitude to take toward the liberal members of the cabinet in which he is minister of mines, remains for the gallant colonel to say. The position of Mr. McBride is being discussed. Some of his party say he favors party lines, others remark, nay, nay. Richard, like Brer Rabbit, lays low till Friday.

THE LAYING OF THE TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 11.—The Wilkapa has returned from the West Coast with her party of officials having business in connection with the laying of the Pacific cable. The party included R. E. Peak, consulting engineer of the Pacific board; Mr. Whittick, assistant electrician, and J. Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. Telegraphs. An inspection of the preparations at Bamfield Creek for the laying of the cable was made by these gentlemen. Here the necessary building for the station have been erected. After a short examination of the station the party have returned to Victoria, to await the arrival of the cable steamer Colonia, which is hourly expected. The Colonia will, as soon as possible after arriving, proceed to Bamfield Creek and commence the work of cable laying, starting from that point and proceeding to Panning Island, where the Angia will meet her with the other end of the line. A few days now will complete the telegraph line across Vancouver Island. With this line completed telegraphic communication will be had direct with the Bamfield Creek station, and may be kept up with the Colonia during her cable-laying trip across the Pacific.

which then had only a prospect shaft down 100 feet with one 25 foot drift. Now there are at least three miles of underground workings in the Granby company's mines at Phoenix, and it had been variously estimated that at the present producing capacity of 1500 to 1600 tons a day there is sufficient ore in sight to last anywhere from 12 to 140 years. The compressor plant now being installed on these mines he understood to be the largest on any one property in the Dominion—a 60-horsepower plant that will be driven by electricity and after this shall be in operation it will be just as easy for the Granby mines to maintain a daily output of 5000 tons a day as it now is for them to produce 1600 tons. And what can be done here can also be done in other mines. Money is needed, though, to develop such big properties, and the visiting journalists might make it plain through the British press that there are in British Columbia men having legitimate mining properties and ready to do business on the square and not desirous of deceiving investors by selling them "wild cats." He regretted sincerely that lack of time had prevented their going underground, since in the Old Ironsides and adjoining Victoria mine they would have seen stopes that will compare favorably with anything of the kind on the American continent; stopes on the 300 foot level where the ore body is fully 400 feet across. Ore is now being mined here at a depth of 700 feet below the highest point on the surface, at which he had that morning shown them ore. Further, the diamond drill had proved that the ore continued down 1000 feet, so that they knew they had ore to a vertical depth of 1700 feet below that highest point just mentioned. They would, therefore, find no difficulty in agreeing with him that there would be plenty of ore left for their grandchildren to mine. Mayor Rumberger proposed the health of the chairman, Mr. Waterlow, said, in responding, that his attention had first been drawn to Canada during a game of golf with a Canadian. He afterwards got interested in the country, visited it, liked it, and advised friends to do the same. To him Canada was by no means "Our Lady of the Snows," but, in the appropriate words of Lady Aberdeen, "Our Lady of the Sunshine." By this time it was important that the C. P. R. train, which had already been kept back at the mine half an hour to suit the convenience of the visitors, with the kind permission of the railway company's representative, should leave, so, after a group photograph had been taken the British journalists left, singing "Auld Lang Syne" as the train steamed away.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Lightfoot mineral claim, situate in Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: Adjoining the Sailor Boys, about one-half mile north of the international boundary line, east of the Northport road. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting for Thomas M. Edmondson, free miner's certificate No. B 5688, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim. Under further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 6th day of August, A. D. 1902. N. F. TOWNSEND.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ABBOTT & HART-McHARG BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Rossland. A. C. GALT BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C. T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton. Daly & Hamilton Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal. The B. C. Assay and Chemical Supply Company, Ltd. VANCOUVER, B. C. HEADQUARTERS FOR Assayers, Mining & Mill Supplies Agents in British Columbia for Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, England, F. W. Burn & Co.'s patent Cary furnaces, brams, etc., Wm. Ainsworth & Co.'s fine balances, the Khotal wireless oil stove, the Ralston new process Water Still, etc., etc. Write for descriptive circulars and get our prices. A. E. OSLER & Co. STOCK AND MINING BROKERS 35 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO. Members Standard Board and Mining Exchange. Members Toronto Stock of Trade. British Columbia and Washington mining stocks a specialty. Codes: Clough's, Manning and Neal. WRITE OR WIRE.

Miner... attention... copies for application... 75c... 60c... \$3.25... 6.25... 10.25... \$1.50... 2.50... made no provision of herself and her... speaking for his... himself at the... a number of Miss... full of love, but... evidently has a sin... not be seen at his... yesterday, but a... him, said that Mrs... were baseless and... end himself at the... rled to serve a war... Thursday. He... down from Yonkers... and sent him to 309... Caulkins. The officer... that Caulkins was in... the criminal courts... warrant counter... police magistrate... to arrest Caulkins... and disappeared, and... the warrant since... ND BY BONG... Opera Singer's Ef... Police Court... CO, Sept. 10.—When... bedraggled men... Judge Fritz in the city... after a night in... ishment superimposed... re's penalty for over... and the usual horrid... and depravity was... from a cell near came... of the Holy City, ar... once known profes... a member of the... company, now awaiti... was singing. Judge... amazed, to listen... turned as one man to... Two or three men fell... and began to pray, and... without some show of... with all his heart in... the wonderful music lift... through the corridors of... Jerusalem, lift up thy... be jubilant, appealing... ed audibly, while one... ter looking wiped his... and edged toward the... nch Judge Fritz was... eaned suddenly against... urled his head in his... hing deeply; the great... which come right from... men came to their feet... and rend their robes... "Oh, mother, back to me," he cried... the highest, hosannah... the full-toned voice... this," suddenly shout... what had once been a... he was brought here to... er in this way. "It's... you," cried a lad, "let... heaven to me, and let's... I'll never drink another... I live." the highest, hosannah... rose higher and high... of melody and then... ally as it began... well and the prison keep... to get the men into... , but they were quite... control for the time be... dismissed every man... out a word of reprimand... Wood's Phosphoride... The Great English Remedy... sold and recommended by all... agents in Canada. Only reli... medicine discovered. Six... boxes guaranteed to cure all... fevers, all effects of abuse... Worry. Excessive use of To... pills, \$1.50. One with pleas... delivered free to any address... Company, Windsor, Ont... line is sold in Rossland... and Rossland Drug Co.

RICH PLACER CLAIMS

Minng Up the North Fork of the Salmon River—Great Showings in Copper, Gold and Silver—Much Activity Manifested—Future Looks Bright.

(Special Correspondence.)

ERIE, B. C., Sept. 13.—It is not in a play upon words when I say that Erie is enjoying an era of prosperity. The surrounding mountains are full of most promising mines and prospects, and the river bed of the North Fork of the Salmon River, that passes through the town, is giving forth the shining gold in liberal quantities, and the people wear the air of contentment and confidence. Erie is beautifully situated. It nestles in a broad pass in the mountains, near the dividing line which separates two noble mountain streams that have their origin, one passing to the east and emptying into the Columbia river, the other flowing in the opposite direction and finally emptying its flood into the Pend d'Oreille River. The first is Beaver Creek, the other the Salmon River. Near the town of Erie is a beautiful lake about a mile in extent, with meadow-like shores, which many suppose has two outlets—one of Beaver Creek, which empties into the Columbia River five miles below Trail, the other the Salmon River, above mentioned, but such is not the case. Beaver Creek, it is true, has its origin near by, and the waters of the lake could be easily diverted by a ditch and made to run that way, by damming the outlet, which finds its way into the Salmon River. It was one of the schemes of Mr. Heinze to cause the waters of the North Fork of the Salmon River to pass into this lake, and then connect the lake with Beaver Creek, and with the combined water power to generate electricity near the Columbia River for the use of Rossland and the great mines located therein. He even went so far as to secure the water rights from the government, but it was seen that Bonington Falls was the place really intended by nature for the erection of such a plant, the benefits from which the people of Rossland and Trail have enjoyed for several years. At Erie the North Fork of the Salmon River comes down through a deep canyon from the north, and soon empties its flood into the main Salmon River. It is with this stream and the country adjacent that I wish more particularly to deal at this time. An excellent wagon road is graded on the east side as far as the Second Relief mine, some 12 miles above Erie, and is one of the famous mines of the district, and is generally looked upon as a great proposition. About 25 men are employed at this time.

THE COPPER FARM.

Six miles above Erie, on Craig mountain, is the Copper Farm group of claims, consisting of the Homestake and the Halles. They were discovered and located in 1896 by Joe Benard, an old-time prospector of this region. Two shifts have been employed here constantly for the past year until recently. One shift at this writing is doing the work. There is a compressor plant and a large boarding house connected with the mine, and everything bears the marks of activity and progress. Tunnel No. 1 is in 220 feet, and No. 2 tunnel has penetrated the bowels of the mountain 530 feet. It is in the latter tunnel that work is now in progress. The product from this tunnel is mostly low grade copper ore, carrying small values in gold and silver. Considerable high grade ore has been met, but it is estimated that it will be necessary to go 150 feet farther to tap the main ledge. It is claimed for all the rock on this mountain that it is self-fluxing, which will add greatly to the cheapness of treatment. On the dump of the Copper Farm is a large quantity of ore that will pay to ship if the experiments now in progress at Silica prove to be a success, and there is also much that will pay to ship even now.

THE DORA.

The Dora, owned by Bert Porter, adjoins the Copper Farm on the north, carrying the same lead. Open cuts and tunnels every 100 feet extend the full length of the claim, which is 1400 feet long, thus seemingly to thoroughly prospect it. The rock is heavily mineralized with copper.

DRUM LUMMON.

The same vein is continuous through the Copper Farm into the Drum Lummon, owned by P. Burns, the well known meat king of the Kootenays. On this claim is exposed the most remarkable surface showing in all probability ever seen in the Nelson Mining Division. In speaking of surface showings, it would be well to state that so far as my observation extends there is very little to be seen in the form of outcrops. The mountain sides are steep and covered with dense vegetation, which has to be removed to expose the mineralized rock. It is hard prospecting and much scratching has to be done to find the ledge. On the Drum Lummon no extensive work has been done, but the beholder cannot but be struck with the extraordinary showing of copper. Mr. Burns undoubtedly has the making of a mine in this property. Alexander Sharp, mining engineer for P. Burns, came into camp while I was there to examine the above property, and says that he is more than delighted with the showing Mr. Burns has on the Drum Lummon, and that work will be commenced on it in a few days. He was also struck with the showing on the Copper Farm. This, coming from such high authority and from Mr. Burns' trusted expert, speaks louder than words of the value of this property.

THE KANE CLAIM.

Another fine showing on Craig mountain is a claim owned by James Kane, about 1500 feet north of the Drum Lummon. A tunnel has been run about 75 feet and a shaft sunk on the lead has brought to the surface some fine ore carrying copper values. On the dump was also a large quantity of low grade ore that will probably some day find its way to the mill. I consider that Mr. Kane is the possessor of a valuable property. The claim is crown grant.

BELLE-ROSA GROUP.

On Jupiter mountain, south 2000 feet from the Copper Farm, is the Belle-Rosa group of claims, consisting of the Belle, the Ross, the Florence and the Bully Boy. The mouth of the tunnel was looked at the time of my visit, and so I missed a treat of examining the inside workings of a rich and undoubtedly valuable property. The shed, however, is filled with high grade copper ore, mixed with quartz, that is a delight to look upon. On the waste dump was also a quantity of low-grade ore. I am informed that there is a rich pay chute at this point, surrounded by a large body of low-grade ore, all of it self-fluxing, certainly rendering this property one of the most promising in this region. This group of claims is owned by three men—Goyette, Quinlan and Coryell. In 1896 they refused \$100,000 for the Belle-Rosa group. At another time in the same year they refused \$90,000, and at another time they were offered \$100,000 by other parties.

KATIE D. GREEN GROUP.

Following up Jupiter Mountain, and adjoining the Belle-Rosa, we come to the Katie D. Green group of claims, consisting of the Jupiter, the London, the Hamilton, the Last Chance, the Ingersoll and the Katie D. Green. Here the conditions change, speaking of the ore, which carries gold, silver and lead. On the Jupiter dump was some of the richest silver-lead ore to be found anywhere. It composed in fineness and appearance with the silver-lead ore of the rich Slocan. These claims are located near the crest of the mountain, and the view from there is inspiring. George H. Green of Rossland, who is the owner of the majority of the stock in the above group of claims, is placing the control with a strong eastern company, and a large force of miners will be put to work by the 1st of October, and will work continuously, thus in a short time adding to the many shipping properties in the Ym district.

OTHER PROPERTIES.

On the east side of the North Fork of the Salmon, six miles above the Copper Farm, is the Second Relief, which is a gold proposition. This is a well known property and is working full handed. I regret that I could not find time to go there. The Water claim adjoins the Second Relief, and is owned by S. T. Myers, an old resident of Rossland. On Donaldson Mountain, adjoining Craig mountain on the north, between which pours the West Fork of the Salmon River, there are some wonderful copper showings. A few of the principal claims are the Idaho, the Barton, the Ontario, the Maud S., the W. J. Bryan, the Rockford and the Courtland.

GREEN CITY.

At the foot of Craig mountain, at a point that was formerly known as Craigtown, a waste has been surveyed and platted known as Green City. The narrow canyon at this point widens into a beautiful flat for a mile or so along the course of the river, making an ideal site for a town. Being in touch with all the rich mines and prospects in the immediate vicinity it would seem to have a future of more than ordinary import. We all know what the mines have done for Butte, for Rossland and many other places, and no one need be surprised if like conditions do not attach to Green City in the not distant future.

PLACER MINING.

Great interest is attaching here in the placer mining going on along the North Fork of the Salmon River. From Erie for at least four miles above the river is wing-dammed almost the entire distance, gangs of men busily engaged in taking out, or preparing to take out, the glittering gold. I speak advisedly, as I visited many of the placer claims and saw plenty of flake gold. At the El Dorado lease Messrs. Foote and Roney have just commenced to wash gravel and cement, and say they are making a little more than wages. One of them washed a pan of dirt for me, taken from the first layer of cement, and the result was gold worth at least 15 cents. In looking through their sluices every little crack was filled with fine gold, while the riffles, of course, caught and held all that failed of lodgment above. It was a sight that filled the heart of an old California placer miner with delight. None of the workings have yet reached bedrock, so it is hard to tell what is in store for the gold hunters. The gold found at this time lies among the cement, of which there seems to be from two to three layers mixed with the gravel, the lower level producing more gold than the upper level. The clay being sticky has caught the gold as it came from above, the greater portion, presumably, settling on the bedrock. Peterson brothers are credited with owning and working the richest ground yet found, although they did a great deal of work last season, and have more to show for their labor. There are many rumors afloat of what they are making per day to the man, but the most conservative and reliable estimate that I

could arrive at placed the output at from \$8 to \$12 to the man. That is not bad considering the crude methods employed, and what may be looked for when bedrock is reached.

I might add that this stream has been worked for placer gold for many years, but never to the extent and with the interest as at this time. Two men last week threw up good situations yielding \$3.50 a day each to mine below Erie. Others can be met along the river with pan and shovel in hand looking for a favorable location.

As to the origin of this loose gold. I had a long talk with Mr. Jones, an old-time California placer miner, a man of intelligence and experience, and I put the question to him for his opinion as to the origin of this gold. In California it was easy to trace the river gold to the tree-milling quartz ledges everywhere found in the mountains. But here it is different. There are no auriferous ledges carrying gold. Everything is base and must be smelted. It is true on Arlington Mountain is some free-milling rock, but not enough to cause the flow of gold found in the bed of this stream. The Second Relief has a small quantity of free-milling rock, but it soon turns to base. It is the theory of all that the gold comes from the big cement dykes above, deposited there during the glacial period. These dykes can be readily seen from almost any elevated position, and form an interesting study to the duffer after the mysticities in trout.

TROUT FISHING.

The North Fork of the Salmon River is a famous trout stream. I am not going to tell any fish yarns, but the disciple of Isaac Walton can here catch a string of speckled beauties in a few hours. The boarding house at the Copper Farm had them on the supply at almost every meal, and the supply was sufficient so that no one need be backward about taking his fill. Master Clarence Dixon, a ten-year-old lad, from August 4 to September 4, caught 685 trout, weighing 82 1-2 pounds. I take the boy's figures as he marked them on the calendar each day. There were nine men working in this mine at the time, and they were all fish-eaters. This is but a brief resume of what I really saw, but it must be retouched at some other time.

THE DUTY ON MINING SUPPLIES

If the mine owners of the Slocan permit the smaller interests to get a tariff placed on lead, they will have to weaken their chances of having the tariff cut down on mining machinery and supplies.

The mining industry in Canada does not want more protection; it wants less. No tariff can build up the lead mining industry as long as there is a surplus to ship. The lead miners will always get the foreign price for all they produce, and the foreign price is a free trade price. The only way to encourage the mining industry is to take the duty off mining supplies and thus put the production of lead on the free trade basis. By the present arrangement the British Columbia mines are fined and salted to build up a lot of artificial industries that are too costly to stand on their own feet. Powder costs 15 cents a pound in Sandon and 8 1-2 cents in the Coeur d'Alenes, Ralls cost \$22 in Chicago, but Slocan miners pay \$55 a ton for them. There is no duty on rail-road steel, although there are rail factories in Canada. Nevertheless there is a duty of 35 per cent on mine rails, notwithstanding that there is none made in Canada. Solder candles pay a duty of 25 per cent, which makes them cost \$4.68 a box laid down here. There are no Canadian candles sold in the Slocan. Ore sacks pay a duty of 25 per cent. Ninety per cent of the sacks used in this camp come direct from Calcutta. The biggest sack company in Canada was offered an order for 20,000 sacks by a Slocan mine last fall. The company was ready to accept the order if they could have a year to fill it. So it goes all down the line.

The cost of mining is run up at least 20 per cent just to satisfy an old eastern superstition that this is protecting home industry. One good mine pays more wages, and more taxes, adds more to the wealth of the country and is a surer source of income than a dozen sack factories, or powder works or candle shops. Imagine the stupidity of taxing the miners 7 1-2 cents a pound on all the powder they use in order to protect home industry. It is safe to say that there are not twenty men in the whole Dominion employed in the production of mining explosives; yet the whole mining industry is taxed on the theory that such taxation builds up the country. And to make matters worse the greater part of the powder used in mining is imported, notwithstanding the duty. The same is true of all other supplies.

Now the smelters have joined in a crusade to get a tariff placed on lead, and newspapers and boards of trade all over the country are helping them out. This tariff cannot possibly benefit the mining industry and will certainly injure it. And if the tariff is levied on lead the granger members will be perfectly consistent and justified in refusing to cut down the tariff on articles used in the production of lead ore—Sandon Paystreak.

SHARP PRACTICE ALLEGED.

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The Toronto General Trust company, executors of the estate of the late Hugh Ryan, who were recently awarded the winding up order against the Tobiique Gypsum company of Victoria, N. B., on a claim of \$2000, this morning obtained an order for an examination of the sheriff of Victoria county, who, it is charged, ignored the winding up order and sold the assets on the execution by John Dunn, secretary of the company.

THE BURDEN OF AN UNJUST TARIFF

What a Leading Nelson Merchant Says About the Tariff.

Nelson News: At the closing session of the Canadian mining institute on Friday afternoon reference was made by two of the speakers to the dearth of assayers' supplies in Canada as compared with the cost of the same articles in the United States. W. Thompson of Rossland in speaking of this said:

"In Nelson you have here a most enterprising merchant, W. T. Teetzel, who carries an enormous stock of assayers' supplies. Until lately we were compelled to buy everything in this line outside. But ask Mr. Teetzel how much he has to pay in duties to get them in, as to how much difference it makes in the price, as to what, if he was carrying on business in Northport, he could buy for as compared with what he pays here? That is certainly a tax paid by the mines if I know anything about it."

When seen by a reporter of The Daily News Mr. Teetzel said:

"I certainly think that the present tariff on assayers' supplies is unjust and unfair. At present our supplies of different things used by assayers, both at the mines and smelters, only crucibles, lithards and bone-ash are admitted free. There is a great quantity of these articles used, but it forms a very small percentage or fraction of what is needed by the assayers. Outside of the articles mentioned everything else is taxed from 20 to 30 per cent. It is not the charge on any one article, but the multitude of charges on comparatively low priced supplies that totals so high. On scorifiers, for instance, the duty is 20 per cent and on test lead 30 per cent. On the fine balancing scales used extensively there is a duty of 30 per cent, and as the first cost of these is from \$100 to \$300, it can readily be seen how the cost mounts up. Where the injustice comes in is that none of these supplies are manufactured in Canada, but all have to be imported. Even if they were manufactured in the east the freight rates would bring their prices up to a prohibitive figure, but as it is it amounts to a direct tax on the mines. All this bears far more heavily on the low grade than on the high grade mines. When the value of the metals in the rock is but small it means that the very greatest care must be used in assaying, and that frequently the tests must be repeated and the results checked over. For example, the Rossland and the Boundary mines use perhaps three or four times as much supplies of this nature, in proportion, as the high grade mines of the Slocan. In the ores of the Rossland camp the quantity of gold and copper present is of course very small, and to ascertain accurately what it is requires every precaution possible.

"All this may appear insignificant, judged by the output of a mine, but it is one of the items that adds to the cost of extracting the values in a mine. If it ended at the mine even it would not be so bad, but another branch of the industry that requires a large amount of these supplies is the smelting. The smelters all have to pay the extra amount on their assay supplies entailed by the duties, which, of course, adds to the cost of treatment of ores. As mentioned before, it is on the low grade propositions that these duties bear so heavily, and as these are the backbone of the country, as far as rendering employment to a large number of men is concerned, it would seem that in the interests of the country generally something should be done to alter the present state of affairs. British Columbia does not get all her assayers' and chemical supplies from the United States. The chemical glass-ware and the bulk of the crucibles come from England, as it has been found that the crucibles from the latter country stand the heat better than those manufactured in the States. On some of these lines the duties charged by Canada are not half as high as what is imposed by the American tariff, but the American mine and smelter operators have the choice of paying the duty or purchasing home-made goods. In Canada there is no such choice, and in the present situation of things not much likelihood of their being unless the mining industry advances more rapidly than it is doing now. There are a large number of indirect charges against the mining industry that bear very heavily upon it, and the duties on assay supplies is but one of them. As the duties mentioned are not protecting, or likely to protect, any home industry, and are assisting to hamper seriously the one producing industry of the Kootenays, I certainly believe a hard fight should be made to have them arranged more sensibly and equitably. IF THE MINES OF THE KOOTENAYS WERE ALL COMPELLED TO CLOSE DOWN THERE UNDOUBTEDLY WOULD NOT BE ANYTHING LEFT FOR ANY OF US TO DO BUT TO WALK OUT. The whole thing should, however, be considered in as broad a sense as possible. It is very rarely that one single unjust tax, rate or anything else is responsible for a condition of things like the present. The two per cent tax, for instance, is not so much, but is one of the items that contribute to the total. As far as my business is concerned, I could hardly as big and varied a stock of assayers' goods and supplies in Northport, or any other American town, with just 30 per cent less capital than I require here."

MR. BORDEN AT NELSON.

Reception at Phair Hotel and Speeches in the Evening.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 16.—R. L. Borden and party arrived this morning from Rossland, and were met at the station by a deputation of about 50 of the conservatives of the city. In the afternoon a reception was held at the Phair Hotel, which was largely attended. Visits were paid to the smelter and other points of interest about the city. In the evening a public meeting was held in the opera house, at which Mr. Borden and several of his party delivered addresses.

The first snow of the season was seen this morning on the higher peaks within view from the city.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT

TOKYO, Sept. 13.—His Highness Prince Tsai Cheng was invested, through Lord Chamberlain, Tokudajui at 10 p. m. yesterday, with the first order of merit, accompanied by the Grand Cordon of Paulown Imperials. The Chinese prince made a present to his majesty, the emperor, on Wednesday of three beautiful flower vases of Chinese manufacture.

The Jiji Shimpo reports that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. have accepted the offer of Dal San Ginko to sell the Osaka harbor works loan bonds in London to the amount of 3,500,000 yen at 98 yen per 100 face values. It is stipulated that in case of all the bonds not sold within three months the remainder are to be taken up by Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. at 98 yen. The foreign firm yesterday received instructions from London to conclude a contract on this basis, and therefore the contract will be signed in a few days. The issue price of the bonds is certainly high, as they are now quoted at 98 yen. Even taking off 5 yen to be paid to Samuel Samuel & Co. for commission and other charges 98 yen will come into the hands of the municipal authorities. It is agreed that the price for 8,500,000 yen bonds at 98 yen is to be paid in London immediately on the signing of the contract, and therefore the money will arrive in Japan in the course of this month.

It is reported that as to the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Korean emperor's accession on October 25th Sir Claude Macdonald and Mr. Wanger will represent Great Britain and Russia respectively. Austria and Italy are also to be represented by special envoys. The United States and France will not, however, dispatch their representatives.

The minister of finance announced the issue of treasury bills to the amount of 10,000,000 yen on the 15th Sept., the date of redemption being March 12th, 1902. The rate of discount is to be fixed by means of competition, the preference being given to the lower rate. The applications for subscriptions were to be sent to the Tokyo office of the Bank of Japan or its branches at Nagoya, Osaka and Kyoto on or before the 31st inst.

In view of the fact that a Japanese merchant, Nakashima, has been taken off his native ship by pirates near Mokpo, Korea, the Japanese warship Chikushi arrived in port on the 21st of August to make official inquiry. The construction of a public hall at Osaka, which is now being built in Nakanoshima park as a part of the city's work in connection with the International Exhibition of 1902, is rapidly progressing, says the Kobe Chronicle, and it is expected that it will be completed before the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition.

Field Marshal Prince Komatsu, who returned to Tokyo on August 21st from his tour to London, had a long audience with his majesty the emperor. Those who accompanied his highness in the recent journey, including Baron Sanonmya, Marquis Nakayawa, Lieutenant Colonel Shiba, were received at the same time by the emperor.

THE STOCK MARKET

Business was quieter on the stock exchange yesterday and sales were light as compared with the record of the past fortnight or more. There was no special change in quotations, beyond a slight disposition to weakness in respect to several stocks that have been in demand for some days.

Table with columns: Asked, Bid, American Boy, Canadian Gold Fields, Cariboo McKinney, etc.

SALES.

Centre Star, 1000, 40c; 500, 39 1-4c; 1000, 39 1-2c; Cariboo McKinney, 500, 22c; 2000, 22 1-2c; 2000, 22 3-4c; Lone Pine, 3000, 4c; North Star, 1000, 19c; 500, 18 1-2c; Payne, 500, 15c. Total, 12,000.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co Mining Brokers.

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

LATE NEWS FROM THE SMELTER CITY

TRAIL, B. C., Sept. 11.—Although regular ore shipments averaging 400 tons daily are being received at the smelter, much inconvenience is being experienced through a shortage of coke. The robust heaps are growing and are rapidly accumulating, but coke is not coming in fast enough or with sufficient regularity to justify the blowing in of the copper furnaces. Two furnaces are in readiness to start, but will not be blown in until an adequate and regular supply of coke is received.

Archibald Donaldson, night foreman at the Trail smelter, and Miss Annie McKenzie Harkness, one of Trail's popular young ladies, were united in marriage Wednesday at Rossland. The ceremony was witnessed by only a few intimate friends and was followed by an elaborate wedding breakfast. Miss Adeline Hanel, of Spokane, was the bridesmaid and Archibald McGregor, of this city, was best man. The bride and bridesmaid were both handsomely gowned and the bride carried a beautiful bunch of orange blossoms. After the ceremony the party was driven to Trail.

George White, lessee of the Trail ferry, has a force of men at work on each side of the river constructing new and permanent approaches. The new roads will extend over the rocks along the river banks, affording an easy grade, and several of the largest boulders are being blown out. With the river rapidly falling, it has been impossible to maintain a road, as the water drops fully 30 feet from extreme high to low water. The new road is now passable, but in a day or two will be materially improved.

W. A. Jackson, C. P. R. conductor, has again taken up his home in Trail and is in charge of the ore train between the mines and Smelter Junction. A forest fire has been raging on the west side of Lookout mountain for the past few days, just above the ranch of J. W. Muir. It is feared it will reach a valuable tract of timber which was recently purchased by a syndicate of Trail men.

The English editors stopped on the way to Nelson and had a hurried glimpse of the smelter and the new refinery. They were met at Smelter Junction by a number of citizens and were escorted through the works by Superintendent LaBarthe and D. W. Moore, who explained the methods of the new electrolytic process. Senator Templeman and Aulay Morrison were also of the party.

Miss Mabel Coleman has been elected a teacher in the Trail public schools, to succeed Miss Gerude Macfarlane, who recently resigned.

Mr. and Mrs. Strachan and Miss Mabel Coleman have returned from Victoria, where they have been enjoying an extended visit.

Mrs. J. D. Anderson has returned to Spokane, where she will remain for several weeks.

Miss Cross, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Welch, has returned to her home in Dayton, Wash.

Fred, oldest son of Fred Stranger, C. P. R. conductor, is dangerously ill. J. R. Widener is receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son.

TRAIL, B. C., Sept. 13.—Fred, the nine year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Stranger, died last evening of what is supposed to have been blood poisoning. The funeral took place this afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Stephenson officiating.

Arthur Holgate, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kingston, died today at 1 o'clock, aged 1 year 6 months.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Campbell, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. James R. McDougall, have returned to their home in Kansas.

Percey Dumkyrie, one of Trail's earliest residents, is seriously ill.

A number of Trail conservatives will visit Rossland Monday night to hear the Hon. R. L. Borden.

Harry White and David McLeod have returned from a week's hunting trip.

Mrs. George Stewart has returned from Spokane, accompanied by her mother, who will make a visit here.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson, pastor of the Methodist church, will occupy the Methodist pulpit at Nelson tomorrow.

Miss Kate McDougall has gone to Rossland, where she will enter the high school.

John F. Miller has returned from an extended visit to the coast cities.

Mrs. D. H. Chapman and daughter, Myrtle, are home from Grand Forks.

R. A. O. HOBBS

Mining and Real Estate Broker. Member Rossland Stock Exchange. Correspondence Solicited. Cable Address: "Hobbs". 30 East Columbia Ave., Rossland, B. C.

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ON TAXES

Columbia, which is not even open sesame?" at a recurring solutions pro that any an would neces- aspects of the that would take solution would. This mat- last day or two Thompson, M. the discussions at Canadian Mining banquet tendered both instances the same line as at the insti- and are well all interested in Kootenay's first

am surprised to ed up and make only thing to oe m is the direc with Mr. Kirby ed from 20 to 30 draw compar- country. In Brit- ore powder there per pound. A n fuse and capa and every mortar two-inch pipe and ed to 30 per cent. All must pay duty. Shants must com- Nelson you have merchant, W. res an enormous plies. Until lately y buy everything ask Mr. Teetzel pay in duties to as to what, if he ss in Northport, as compared with

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CANA- FRONTIER

—The Daily Ex- rning that Colonel as returned to Eng- spected, on behalf forces on the Can- tier. Colonel Town- to the Express, tifications all along tunately incident, to forts are well to Colonel Town- Express says: war between Great States the Yan- arch over the fron- dle before anything assist them."

SURROUNDED.

B., Sept. 16.—The ed the Bank of New Florenceville, now Nelson, Maine, are otives.

DISPATCH.

B., Sept. 16.—The ed the Bank of New Florenceville Sun- by the sheriff's of- Maine, Sunday night, ap of words, but it ill be captured.

Are Off To Visit Silver Lead Camps

The English editors have come and gone. They were well looked after during their brief sojourn in the Golden City and left with reiterated testimonials to their hospitable reception and treatment and the excellent impression formed of the Golden City and its mineral resources.

Large profits in the form of dividends was not unusual or surprising. He was disposed to believe that the stage was now about reached when the profits made in mining in the Rossland camp would be utilized for dividends, and this is what would attract the attention of British investors to the Rossland camp.

The Forthcoming Miners' Excursion

The miners' excursion on the 18th instant will be a red letter day in the history of Rossland. Briefly the affair will be a run on the Arrow lakes as far as Deer Park, where a big program of sports will be run off.

On Monday evening to perfect details of the trip. Upon Mr. Thompson's return all details will be made known and the rates, etc., announced.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERAL RESOURCES

Canada—Gold, 1,200,000 ounces. Silver, 5,000,000 ounces. Copper, 12,000 tons. Lead, 20,000 tons.

TO ADOPT PARTY LINES. Convention at Revelstoke Gets Down to Business.

(Special to The Miner.) REVELSTOKE, B. C., Sept. 12.—The conservative convention opened its first session at 10 a. m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

ANOTHER REPORT.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Sept. 12.—The liberal-conservative convention opened this morning in Selkirk Hall. Richard McBride, M. P., was in the chair, and there were 100 delegates present.

WANT DYNAMITE PUT IN SAFETY

Steps are being taken to compel the White Bear Mining Company to place its powder magazine in a locality where there can be no possible danger of an explosion.

No danger is now apprehended from the forest fire raging in the neighborhood of the property, as the fire has gone over the ridge, which acts as a shelter for the mine buildings and surrounding residences.

Notice was served on the representative of the company yesterday that the powder must be removed. The fire limits by-law of the corporation admits of only fifty pounds being stored within the city limits.

AMATEUR ACTORS WILL REORGANIZE

Amateur theatricals are to be revived in Rossland at an early date. The ladies and gentlemen identified with the enterprises in this direction last year are again moving in the matter and the reorganization of the Rossland Amateur Dramatic Club will be taken up within a week or two.

The statement is made that when the club is reorganized it will have the assistance of an exceptionally talented and experienced lady whose ability in the dramatic line will do much toward improving the class of theatrical attractions offered by the amateurs during the season.

In respect to amateur theatricals Rossland has been fortunate. The excellence attained by the local amateurs has been really remarkable, and the present season should show further advances toward perfection.

The forthcoming season of amateur theatricals will be awaited with keen interest. Immediately after the club is reorganized the members will proceed to select the bill with which they will open the season on and rehearsals will be got under way.

Senator Templeman Pleased With Rossland

Hon. Senator Templeman left last evening for Nelson and the Slokan, accompanied by Aulay Morrison, M. P., who is his travelling companion on the present tour through the Kootenays.

Senator Templeman in past political fights. The senator was warmly congratulated on his succession to the cabinet. Senator Templeman won many new friends by his genial demeanor, and scores of Rosslanders will follow his ministerial career with stimulated interest by reason of coming in personal contact with him.

THE GIANT MINE HAS RICH ORE

The London Financial Times of August 26th contains the following reports from British Columbia mines: Giant Mines (B. C.)—Cable received from Rossland: "Shipments last week, 130 tons. The width of the ore in the mine is 20 feet. Value is \$18. Have struck a rich ore body; average width is 5 feet; average value \$22. Showing a marked improvement."

ROAD WAS IN BAD CONDITION

The repairs to the St. Thomas Mountain wagon road have been completed, and James Kirkup, who occupied the post of superintendent of construction, has returned to the city having paid off the twenty men employed by him during the 61 days occupied by the work.

WHAT IS DOING IN REPUBLIC CAMP

George Pfunder, of Rossland and Spokane, is in the city for a few days arranging some business here prior to departing for Republic camp, where he will be identified with a Republic property. Mr. Pfunder will have the oversight of the work to be done on the extension of the Tom-Tom property by an eastern corporation.

Commenting upon the condition of affairs in Republic, Mr. Pfunder states that the commencement of shipping from several properties and the resumption of work on others has created a much better feeling in the camp and the prospect is better than has been the case for some time.

Ore from Republic will be shipped to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, the B. C. smelter at Greenwood, the Standard at Everett, Wash. Mr. Pfunder states that the highly alluvial nature of the Republic ores will make it difficult to secure an outlet for large tonnage at the present time, but he is satisfied that the experiments in reduction now under way will result in the evolution of a process best suited to the reduction of ores.

Boundary smelters are giving Republic ores a 45 rate for freight and treatment and Everett's rate is \$6, the difference being accounted for by the longer haul.

A SERIOUS WRECK NEAR MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13.—A Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger train, southbound, was thrown from the track near here today by spreading of the rails. An unknown man riding on the blind baggage was killed. Engineer L. W. Rodgers was fatally injured and four other employees less seriously hurt. The passengers were uninjured.

The Water Supply Is Now Abundant

Rossland is now removed from the list of points where a water famine is to be feared at any stage of the summer or dry seasons. This has been attained through adding the water from Rook creek to the original supply from Stoney creek. The additional supply has been turned in, as stated a day or two since in The Miner, and is being used regularly. The effect is immediately noticeable upon the pressure at various points throughout the city, and was demonstrated yesterday when a section of the powerful pressure at the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street.

By the results attained—there was not a single leak in the entire length of the box, and consequently the flume delivers all the water entering it. The flume has yet to be covered and certain finishing touches remain to be made to the main portion. Pending the completion of this work the water from Rook creek is only being turned on at night. During the day time the flume is permitted to run dry to enable the construction crew to proceed with the work remaining unfinished. Sufficient water comes through each night to fill the dam at Stoney creek and the reservoirs lower down full to overflowing and to demonstrate that when the water runs all day there will be no further necessity for exercising care in conserving water as has been the rule in the present and previous dry seasons.

THE PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON. OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—The president had as his guests at luncheon today Postmaster General Payne, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, and Col. and Mrs. Arthur Lee. Col. Lee is a member of the house of parliament, and was formerly the military attaché of the British embassy in this country, and in that capacity was present at the battle of Santiago.



Advertisement for 'Sunshine' Furnace. Text: 'Cold Outside, but Comfortable Inside. No matter what the weather is outside, mild, below zero, or piercing cold winds—your home will always be snug and cozy with a comfortable, healthful heat, if you have a "Sunshine" Furnace. The draughts respond so promptly to our specially constructed "Sunshine" dampers that the fire can be regulated to the exact necessity of the weather—no danger of your house being too warm in mild weather and chilly on cold days. The "Sunshine" costs less and gives more heat from a minimum amount of coal than any other good furnace. It is sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for descriptive booklet. McClary's. Makers of the "Famous Active" Range and "Cornwall" Steel Range. London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B. HUNTER BROS., Agents.

PERCE

Liberal... Reve... Decid... Wils... REVELSTOKE... The liberal-conservative convention resumed its sitting today, the delegates, Lindmark's saw Mr. Borden was of the proceeding... port of the resolution handed in, and, as the platform party in printing are the claret... "That the pollsters of provincial ownership and development of as laid down in October, 1899, be firm.

EMPE

BERLIN, Sept. 14, in saying that Wood today, a specially interested He admired the courage, power and majesty added. Seth Low's administration because he thought commercial would be well said he was White, the United States was leaving the most cordial fe

LEADER

(Special) VANCOUVER... Borden and his busy. But W the day that them. Leaving morning they Salmonopolis, a town has sockeye catching was taken that is partly the capital of country, was v ception everyw After saying a the leader con river to New good meeting v Mr. Borden's his presence o the demand fo is being stron A policy of a he, such as w would be ben mining industr asked that the protected that down and the not be checke other side of that all industr of the lead min be carried on should have th population an result? Regarding i corporations M with no uncer ter asked him: Canada?" He understand wh be made. I ho R. nor any co say that wher P. R. point on country anothe

PERCENTAGE ON NET PROFITS

Liberal-Conservative Convention at Revelstoke Adopts a Platform and Decides on Party Lines -- Charles Wilson to Be Leader of the Party.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Sept. 12.—The Liberal-conservative convention resumed its sittings at 10 o'clock today, the delegates having visited Mr. Lindmark's sawmill between 9 and 10. Mr. Borden was an attentive spectator of the proceedings throughout. The report of the resolutions committee was handed in, and, as amended, was adopted as the platform of the conservative party in provincial affairs. Following are the clauses of the platform:

"That the policy of the party in matters of provincial roads and trails, ownership and control of railways, and development of agricultural resources, as laid down in the platform adopted October, 1899, be and is hereby reaffirmed.

"That to encourage the mining industry, the taxation of metalliferous mines should be on a basis of a percentage on net profits.

"That the government ownership of telephone systems should be brought about as a first step in the acquisition of public utilities.

"That a portion of every coal area hereafter to be disposed of should be reserved from sale or lease, so that state owned mines may be easily possible if their operation becomes necessary or advisable.

"That in pulp land leases provision should be made for reforesting and that steps should be taken for the general preservation of forests by guarding against wasteful destruction of timber.

"That the legislature and the government of the province should persevere in an effort to secure the exclusion of Asiatic labor.

"That the matter of better terms in the way of subsidy and appropriation for the province should be vigorously pressed upon the Dominion government.

"That the silver-lead industries of the province be fostered and encouraged by the imposition of increased customs duties on lead and lead products imported into Canada, and that conservative members of the Dominion house be urged to support any motion introduced for such purpose.

"That as industrial disputes almost invariably result in great loss and injury both to the parties directly con-

cerned and to the public, legislation should be passed to provide means for an amicable adjustment of such disputes between employers and employees."

The clauses referred to in the old platform are the following:

"To actively aid in the construction of trails throughout the undeveloped portions of the province and building of provincial trunk roads of public necessity.

"To adopt the principle of government ownership of railways in so far as the circumstances of the province will admit, and adoption of the principle that no bonus should be granted to any railway company which does not give the government of the province control of rates over lines bonused, together with options of purchase.

"To actively assist by state aid in development of agricultural resources of the province.

"The question of introducing party lines at the next general election was taken up. The following resolution was presented and carried. C. A. Semlin, from Ashcroft, dissenting, as instructed: That, in the opinion of this convention, the stability of government and beneficial legislation can best be secured by the introduction of party politics in local elections, and that such a policy be adopted.

Charles Wilson, K. C., having tendered his resignation as leader, some argument was advanced that the question of leadership be left to the candidates of the party who received seats in the house. Occasion was taken by Colonel Prior, R. McBride and F. Carter Cotton to declare their personal position. After a full discussion it was settled that the leadership should be determined by the convention.

WILSON TO BE LEADER.

It was unanimously decided, amidst a scene of great enthusiasm, that the resignation of Mr. Wilson should not be accepted. The convention was then addressed by Mr. Wilson, and on the invitation of the president, Mr. Borden said a few words, felicitating the delegates upon the eloquence, enthusiasm and unity which prevailed. The evening session was taken up with matters of construction and organization.

EMPEROR WILLIAM VERY AFFABLE TO AMERICANS

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Emperor William, in saying good bye to Major General Young and Brigadier General Wood today, remarked that he was specially interested in three Americans. He admired President Roosevelt unmeasurably. He admired his versatility, courage, power for hard work and insight into the needs of his country. His majesty added that he watched Mayor Seth Low's administration of New York, because he thought it important to the commercial world that New York City should be well governed. The emperor said he was very sorry Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, was leaving his court. He had the most cordial feeling for him personally.

ly, because of the man and for his services in fostering the United States. General Corbin had an opportunity to present President Roosevelt's message about the St. Louis exhibition, and Emperor William replied that he would see that Germany had a good representation. "I will send you a large party," he added pleasantly. His majesty sent some personal messages to President Roosevelt through Major General Corbin, and asked to be remembered especially to Miss Alice, as he called Miss Roosevelt.

The emperor conversed with each of the Americans and told them how much he had enjoyed their visit.

LEADER BORDEN AT VANCOUVER

(Special to The Miner.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 12.—Since their arrival in British Columbia Leader Borden and his party have been very busy. But Wednesday was perhaps the day that demanded most from them. Leaving Vancouver early in the morning they went to Steveston, or Salmonopolis, as it is called. The fishing town has just seen the end of the sockeye catching season, but Mr. Borden was taken through one cannery that is partly working. Then Ladner, the capital of the rich Delta farming country, was visited. Mr. Borden's reception everywhere was most cordial. After saying an revoir to the farmers the leader continued up the Fraser river to New Westminster, where a good meeting was held in the evening.

Mr. Borden has taken advantage of his presence on the coast to refer to the demand for a duty on lead which is being strongly urged in Kootenay. A policy of adequate protection, said he, such as the conservatives favor would be beneficial to the great lead mining industry. Is it not right, he asked that the industry should be so protected that it will not be crushed down and that its development will not be checked by any trust on the other side of the line? Is it not right that all industries which are the growth of the lead mines of the province should be carried on here and that the people should have the benefit of the increased population and business which would result?

Regarding his position towards great corporations Mr. Borden has been heard with no uncertain sound. An interrupter asked him: "Does the C. P. R. own Canada?" He answered: "I do not understand why such an inquiry should be made. I hold no brief for the C. P. R. nor any corporation, and I wish to say that when the interests of the C. P. R. point one way and those of the country another, the conservative party Pacific

will know right well which path to take. So long as I have the position I now hold no corporation will control the principles or policy of the party. I want that thoroughly understood by the people and by all corporations."

While at New Westminster a grand reception was given by the Orangemen of the coast to E. F. Clark and Grand Master Sproule. It was the most noteworthy affair of the kind that has ever been held on the coast. The ex-mayor of Toronto has become quite popular since his arrival here. The audiences like his breezy manner, and he handles local subjects like mining and lumbering. He is strongly in favor of a policy of protection for the lead mines.

It is hoped by December 1 to have the Pacific cable from Vancouver to Australia in operation and that "all red nerve of empire" about which colonial statesmen talk so much will be in use before the Americans start real operations on their work of connecting the two sides of the great ocean. The steamer Colonia, which is to lay the cable to Fanning Island from Bamfield Creek, has 3500 miles of wire on board. It is recalled that the ocean stretch from here to that island is the longest that has ever been attempted to be spanned by a single cable. The cable buildings which are being erected at Bamfield Creek will be models of their kind. They will stand on a high knoll commanding a splendid view of the deceiving Pacific. The large three-story building in which the staff will work would be an ornament to any city, and its construction shows that the cable people have not the detestable idea that "anything will do for Barkley Sound." A billiard room is to be provided for the operators. Chinese will do the menial work around the station and will have special quarters of course. The manager will have a residence apart from the staff. There is plenty of fresh water to be obtained from a lake nearby, and a pipe line is already being stretched to the tower and reservoir which will be part of the equipment of the station. As this cable is to be an all-British means of communication from Vancouver to Australia all the cable stations will be placed on empire territory—not a yard of foreign soil will be occupied anywhere in the country another, the conservative party Pacific

HON. R. P. ROBLIN IS SERIOUSLY ILL

WINNIPEG, Sept. 11.—J. O. Hickman passed through here today from London to Dawson. He expects to make the trip in three days.

Dr. Vrooman, M. P., Lindsay, Ont., is in the city, returning from a western tour.

Hon. R. P. Roblin is seriously ill at his residence.

Hudson Bay Company officials state that wood buffalo are being slaughtered in the woods north of Edmonton. This is the last wild herd in America, numbering 150, and the law against shooting them is very strict. Heads sell from \$150 to \$350.

It was not a very busy day at the Methodist general conference, but some business was transacted of importance. The delegates to the fraternal conference were selected. Rev. Dr. Sutherland to the British and Irish unanimously; Rev. W. Dodson, of Windsor, N. S., to the United States Methodist Episcopal, and Rev. D. Sparling, Winnipeg, to the Methodist Episcopal church south.

The committee on discipline reported and rejected a memorial requesting that probationers be given permission to administer sacrament and baptism. The conference adopted this report. There will be no session tomorrow, as the delegates will be taken on a special train to Brandon to see the wheat fields of southern Manitoba, the guests of Mr. J. T. Gordon, M. P. P., South Winnipeg. The start will be made at 7 o'clock and return at 9:30 p. m.

SIR ROBT. BOND IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12.—Mr. Raikes, British charge of embassy, who just arrived in Washington, has made an appointment with Mr. Adee, the acting secretary of state, to receive Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland premier, who is now in Washington. Although Sir Robert has not disguised his purpose of taking steps to ascertain what can be done toward the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty arrangement between Newfoundland and the United States, asserting that he is acting in accordance with an understanding with Lord Lansdowne, the object of his mission to Washington is not officially known to the state department, and he will be received as would any other distinguished person. It is improbable that Mr. Adee will be prepared to enter into any engagement with his caller upon this important subject in the absence of definite instructions from the executive.

NEWFOUNDLAND TRAVEL.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting this morning on the errand of Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, says there is no reason to doubt that he will succeed in arranging reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States.

"Sir Robert evidently believes that such a treaty would be preferable to absorption by Canada," says the paper. "We doubt whether he is right, and we believe that union with Canada is Newfoundland's destiny. The experiment which Sir Robert is making at any rate is one that will be watched with equal interest and alarm."

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY REPORT

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Of Canadian trade Bradstreet's says: Fall trade, aided by crop movements, exportations and reduced railroad rates, is expanding largely and a very cheerful tone is manifested. Montreal reports more spirit in fall buying. Retail merchants are sending in liberal orders for fall and winter goods, and manufacturers are busy on cotton goods. Jobbers display willingness to order for next spring. Shipping activity is increasing and money is hardening.

Toronto reports demand stimulated by the industrial exposition. House sales by jobbers are large. The crops are turning out better than was expected. Trade is expected to expand largely. Collections are good and failures few. Money is firmer. A fair jobbing trade is reported at Victoria and Vancouver. Buying for the mining centres is good. Trade with the Klondike is stimulated by the approaching close of navigation. Trade is more active at Winnipeg, following the quiet induced by unfavorable weather. Collections are only fair, but will improve. Failures for the week number 18, as against 14 last week and 16 a year ago.

Clearings for the week aggregate \$55,984,919, a gain of 30 per cent over last week and of 23 per cent over last year.

MANITOBA WHEAT BEING MARKETED

WINNIPEG, Sept. 12.—Warm weather blessed the harvesters and the tall end of the harvesting today, and predictions are for a continued bright season during the remainder of the month. Reports come of large quantities of blunder twine owing to heavy growth. Yields of 30 and 35 bushels to the acre are frequently reported. Scarcity of help for threshers is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. Some 108,000 bushels of wheat were marketed Thursday, 10,500 being for Deloraine. There is a marked improvement in the method of handling cars this year, and it looks as if the railroad companies have a good grasp of the situation. Col. Davidson, of Duluth, whose company has 1,200,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan, believes the end of the season will see 25,000 new settlers in western Canada. Nine varieties of Manitoba apples are on exhibition at Immigration Hall from north of Morden, where 1000 trees of hardy varieties are set out. Apples will be sent to United States and London agencies.

Lord Dundonald will visit the city early in October.

Burglars forced an entrance into the Hanbury Lumber Co.'s office, Brandon, dynamiting a small safe and securing \$100.

MINING MEN ARE IN SESSION

(Special to The Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 11.—The Canadian Mining Institute held its first session here yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There was a large attendance of prominent local mining men and the interest manifested in the proceedings was very marked.

Samuel S. Fowler, M. E., general manager of the London & B. C. Gold Fields, presided at yesterday's session. The program for the afternoon included the presentation of papers by Bernard Macdonald, M. E., and William Thompson, M. E., both of Rossland. A resolution providing for the organization of a provincial branch of the institute was carried. At the evening session papers were read by Mr. Fowler and Edmund B. Kirby, general manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland.

Mr. Kirby's paper dealt with the attitude of the provincial government toward the mining industry, and the sentiments conveyed therein evoked rounds of applause. A series of strong speeches followed, the discussion lasting until a late hour.

Today's program is that the members of the institute are to accompany the English Journalists, now enroute in the Kootenays, to Ymir, where the plant and workings of the Ymir mine will be inspected. Tonight the members of the institute will attend the banquet given by the citizens. Accordingly the sessions of the institute are adjourned until tomorrow.

Owing to the interest taken in the proceedings it was necessary to extend the sittings of the institute to Friday, when two sessions will be held.

GREAT INCREASE IN CRIME.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The report of the commissioners of prisons published today shows an unprecedented increase in crime in the United Kingdom. There were 17,163 more persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year ending March 31, 1901, than in the previous year. The commissioners find it impossible to assign a special cause for the increase.

METHODIST DELEGATES AT BRANDON

WINNIPEG, Sept. 12.—The bishop of St. Hyacinthe has gone to Crooked Lake to visit the convent of St. Joseph. He visited Loretto convent a few days ago.

The Methodist conference delegates, some four hundred in number, were the guests of Mr. J. T. Gordon in a trip to Brandon and through southern Manitoba grain fields. Luncheon was served in the Methodist church by the ladies and a welcome speech made by Mayor Fraser. Several of the delegates also made addresses. The return trip was made in quick order, arriving here at 9:30.

Mr. Garlick, of Hamons, Moosomin district, was thrown from his carriage and killed. He was 50 years of age.

REGIMENT FOR DUTY AT HALIFAX

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13.—The Emperor of India, due here Tuesday, has aboard 126 non-commissioned officers and men from B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, from Singapore. Most of these are time-expired and reserve men who served with the pom pom section of the China field force. They will be here till about the last week in September, when they will proceed to Halifax, and thence home on the Aurorian, which sails from Liverpool for Halifax September 20th with 800 of the Fifth Battalion of the Royal Garrison Regiment for duty at Halifax from Aldershot. The Singapore troops will be joined here by a number of time-expired engineers and artillery from Esquimaux.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The Tarrant foundry, located on Indiana street, was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss \$75,000, principally in patterns and molds.

THE COKE PROBLEM SOLVABLE

Easy Method Whereby Abundance of Coke for Boundary, Kootenay and Northport Smelters Will Be Available--Will Railways Help Industry?

John H. Mackenzie, general manager of the Le Roi and the Northport smelters, has returned to the city after spending several days at Fernie inquiring into the coke supply question. He has concluded that under certain conditions the problem of coke supply is comparatively easy of immediate solution and that there is no danger of further labor trouble in connection with the properties of the Crow's Nest Coal Company.

While in the coal fields Mr. Mackenzie looked into the question of fuel supply in detail. He ascertained that negotiations are now under way to bring coal from the Morrissey mines to Fernie to be treated in the coke ovens at the latter point. This business would originate on the Crow's Nest Southern road, and more than half the haul will be over Canadian Pacific lines. The consent of the Canadian Pacific is therefore necessary, and it is this point which is in process of solution at the present juncture. If the Canadian Pacific enters into the arrangement the physical conditions are such as to permit of a supply of coke much in excess of the requirements of Kootenay smelters being produced almost at once. If the Canadian Pacific declines to countenance the proposals the coke supply will be meagre for some time and the effect indirectly on the Rossland camp may be serious.

Briefly, the situation in respect to the coke supply as outlined by Mr. Mackenzie is as follows:

The Crow's Nest Coal Company controls workings at Fernie, Michel and Morrissey. At Michel there are 212 coke ovens now operating to their aggregate capacity. At Fernie there are 224 ovens, of which only 160 are in full blast. The coal at Fernie is mined from three workings, numbered 1, 2, and 3. No. 1 pit is in good condition and the coal now being treated in the coke ovens is obtained from this pit; No. 2 pit is in fair order, but will not produce extensively for another thirty days, while No. 3, where the effect of the recent explosion was the most in evidence, is in very bad condition, and produces no coal. With the output of the Fernie pits thus restricted it is impossible for the company to produce sufficient coal to keep its entire battery of coke ovens running. The ovens are there and if coal can be brought to them nothing prevents their utilization. At Morrissey there are no coke ovens at all, but the mines are producing large quantities of coal. The Crow's Nest Coal Company, therefore, has only sufficient coal at hand to operate 338 of its coke ovens out of a total of 536 ovens available, the reason for this being that the "dark" ovens are located at Fernie, while the coal to keep them running is at Morrissey. The ovens now blown in produce 430 tons of coke per diem, while the possible production of the entire equipment of ovens is 67 tons of coke daily. If the coal company is enabled to secure a rate for the transportation of coking coal from Morrissey, where it has an ample tonnage now unused, to Fernie, where it has 164 coke ovens lying idle for want of coal to blow in with, their output of coke will immediately be raised to the maximum tonnage of 670 tons daily. Approximately the requirements of the Kootenay smelters is 580 tons daily, making it evident that if the coal company is thus able to keep all its coke ovens in operation it will have over 300 tons of coke daily wherewith to supply the demand outside of the Kootenays, of which the Northport smelter, with a consumption of 200 tons of coke daily,

is the principal factor. The Northport smelter is so closely identified with Rossland that it may be regarded as a British Columbia enterprise. If the smelter closes for want of coke Rossland will be affected to the probable extent of having one of its principal mines closed down until conditions right themselves, as they will in the natural order of things. In the meantime the interests of the city would undoubtedly suffer to a serious extent.

The transportation situation is that the new branch of the Great Northern system, known as the Crow's Nest Southern road, is now completed into the Morrissey mines with the exception of a bridge crossing the Elk river at the intersection of the Elk river and Morrissey creek, at which point is located the new town of Morrissey. From the mines to the new town is a distance of five miles, and this haul is exclusively Great Northern. From Morrissey to Fernie is eleven miles, and this haul is exclusively Canadian Pacific, although the Great Northern has a charter to build into Fernie. It is desired now to induce the Canadian Pacific to make a rate for hauling Morrissey coal to the Fernie coke ovens, and negotiations to this effect are now under way. The uncompleted bridge will be finished in ten days and the Great Northern will then be running its trains into the Morrissey mines, but without coke ovens this does not relieve the stringency in respect to the Northport smelter's coke supply, although this will be the case eventually when coke ovens are erected at the Morrissey mines. The crib work, constituting the first step toward the construction of the ovens, is under way and contracts are to be let at once for the stone work. It will be May next, however, before the Morrissey ovens are turning out coke.

There is a disposition to regard the Northport smelter as exclusively a foreign institution regardless of the fact that the mines shipping to the plant are located in the premier mining city of the Kootenays, and that the interests of mines and smelters are interwoven in such a manner as to make it impossible to separate them in considering matters relating to the interior economy of either branch of the industry.

While in Fernie Mr. Mackenzie met J. H. Tonkin, the new general manager of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, and was greatly impressed with that gentleman's grasp of the coal mining industry in all its details. Referring to the technical side of the coke producing branch of the industry, Mr. Mackenzie ascertained that one and six-tenths tons of coal are required to manufacture a ton of coke, that the charge of the individual ovens was six tons and that 74 hours was consumed in the process of converting coal into coke. "There will be no labor trouble at Fernie for a long period," is Mr. Mackenzie's estimate of the situation at that particular, after careful inquiry into the feeling of the various communities. Under the new management the miners are supplied with all the care they require to move the coal broken down in the stopes and in other particulars their operations are so expedited as to largely enhance their earning powers. Where men were only able to produce four to five tons of coal daily they are able to produce nine tons or thereabouts and their remuneration is largely increased as a result. This practical amount to a considerable increase in wages, and the men are well satisfied with the conditions.

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KILLED IN AN AUTO-MOBILE ACCIDENT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—Mrs. William M. Stewart, wife of the senator United States senator from Nevada, was killed today at Alameda, Cal. Mrs. Stewart was riding in an automobile with Henry Foot and a young man named Taylor. Through an accident the machine ran into a telegraph pole. Mrs. Stewart was thrown against the pole with great force and was seriously injured that death soon followed. Her home was at Washington, D. C.

GIVES YOUNG HUSBAND \$250,000.

64-Year-Old Boston Woman Marries a San Francisco Fencing Master.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The dispatch from San Francisco concerning the 64-year-old Boston widow who married G. H. Moxey, a 26-year-old professor of fencing, and has given him \$250,000, has stirred up many relatives in this city. The woman, whose maiden name was Gage H. Phillips, is a sister of D. K. and L. H. Phillips of this city, and they are under the impression that she is not in her right mind. For some years she was under the care of Dr. Channing in a Brooklyn sanitarium for nervous trouble.

Twelve years ago she was divorced from H. F. Hawkes in California, where he now is. By her marriage she had a daughter, and the husband of this young woman, H. L. Mandeville, has brought an action to have his mother-in-law declared incompetent.

Mrs. Moxey's gifts consist of a ranch in California worth \$30,000 and a block on Summer street, Boston, valued at over \$200,000. This last was her portion in the division of property left by Eben Phillips of this city, who died intestate.

AMERICA CUP RACE NEXT AUGUST

GLASGOW, Sept. 13.—Sir Thomas Lipton has yielded to strong representations regarding the advisability of earlier races for the America cup than usual, and he has decided, after consultation with William Fife, the designer of Shamrock III, to name August, expressing a preference for the end of that month, when he hopes for steadier winds and less chance of fiascos.

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DELIGHTED WITH GOLDEN CITY

Conservative Leaders' Pleasant Sojourn in Rossland--An Interesting Meeting at the Opera House -- Opposition Leader On Timely Topics

The leaders of the conservative party in Canada have visited the Golden City and gone again, leaving behind them an impression of bright, energetic politicians filled with the esprit de corps of confidence in the future of that party and glowing with pride in a record which they maintain is untarnished.

Such was the party of conservative leaders that spent the last day or so in Rossland, and their visit was enjoyed by citizens generally irrespective of party affiliations.

Robert Laird Borden and his colleagues arrived in Rossland on Sunday evening and were accorded a hearty welcome by the delegates to the conservative convention, who had been traveling companions on the trip down the Arrow lakes, and by citizens who had assembled at the depot on the arrival of the train. The party are touring in their own cars, and include the following distinguished conservatives: R. L. Borden, K. C., M. P., Halifax, N. S., and Mrs. Borden; A. Powell, K. C., ex-M. P., and Mrs. Powell; A. A. Lefuray, M. P., Prince Edward Island; A. C. Bell, M. P., Pictou, N. S.; Edward F. Clarke, M. P., West Toronto; W. B. Northrop, K. C., M. P., East Hastings, and Mrs. Northrop; Richard Blain, M. P., Peel, W. H. Bennett, M. P., East Simcoe; O. B. Simonds, M. P., East Lambton; James Clancy, M. P., Bothwell; Major George W. Fowler, M. P., Sussex, N. B., and Dr. Sproule, M. P., East Gray, accompanied the party to Rossland, but went to Greenwood yesterday morning and addressed a meeting there last night.

Part of yesterday was spent by the conservative leaders in visiting the principal mines. At the Le Roi the party was personally conducted by John H. Mackenzie, M. E., general manager, William Joseph, M. E., and the honors at the Tom and Nickel Plate and C. Vernon Jenkins and Carl Davidson looked after the visitors at the War Eagle and Centre Star mines. In this way the visitors were enabled to obtain a comprehensive idea of the magnitude of the mining industry in the Rossland camp, and their impressions were expressed in superlatives. One and all agreed that the inspection of the mines had been a revelation, and that they would be enabled to discharge their duties on the floor of the house infinitely better for the glimpse they had secured of Canada's premier mining camp.

The latter portion of yesterday afternoon was devoted to a reception in the parlors of the Hotel Allan. In the course of the afternoon many citizens were presented to Mr. Borden and his colleagues, and all were impressed by the kindly and affable bearing of the conservative leader. The function was substantially brightened by the presence of Mrs. Borden, whose charmingly gracious manner won her a host of friends.

The evening was devoted to the public meeting at the opera house. This was attended by ladies and gentlemen in sufficient numbers to fill the building and proved to be of an interesting nature.

On the platform were the members of the visiting party, with several Trill and Rossland conservatives. Arthur S. Gooder presided, and His Worship Mayor Clute was present in his official capacity as a tribute to the presence of the conservative leaders. The opening of the proceedings was brief but cordial. Mr. Gooder introduced Mr. Borden and his colleagues in a flattering reference to their capabilities as leaders of the old party and exponents of the doctrine of the national policy. The chair then presented A. A. Lefuray, M. P. for Prince Edward Island, as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr. Lefuray is the most interesting member of the party in one particular. He has the distinction of being the youngest man ever attaining parliamentary honors in Canada and is the youngest sitting member of the present house of commons.

Mr. Lefuray's address dealt with the questions of transportation, immigration and fiscal policy on somewhat a comprehensive question as the greatest problem of the day, so far as the territory of Canada west of the great lakes was concerned. The country in question was growing and expanding by leaps and bounds and would stand much expenditure, but this would be along lines that would conserve to the producer the benefit accruing as the result of increased facilities. In this connection he drew a comparison between the record of liberals and conservatives in respect to the expenditure of money on public works embraced under the head of transportation; the comparison being decidedly favorable to the party whose interests he advocated. Tarts advocated the spending of millions, said Mr. Lefuray, but his principle was to spend nothing unless there was an absolute guarantee that the producer would reap the profits. On the subject of immigration the member from Prince Edward Island remained that Canada did not want the Galicians, Dutchmen and scum of European countries to secure whom the liberal administration has expended millions. This element, he said, was not of us; they were of the lowest class of humanity, worshippers of beasts and workers of women. The principle to be adopted in encouraging immigration should be directed toward placing on the vast agricultural lands of the west the people of eastern provinces, who spoke the same tongue and lived the same lives as Canadians generally, and he believed that had the Dominion government spent the money wasted in Europe in encouraging this class to

come west the results would have been infinitely better from every point of view. Directing his attention to fiscal policy, Mr. Lefuray lauded the manner in which the liberal administration had retained the principles of this policy and described the administration as a party of adventurers when they attained power, and a party that had remained adventurers ever since. He concluded with an appeal to young men speaking as the youngest member of parliament, in which he asked their support on behalf of the party that had passed through so many years with an untarnished record and a stable policy.

THE LEADER SPEAKS.

Robert Laird Borden, M. P., leader of the opposition at Ottawa, was received with enthusiastic applause and a hearty round of cheers. He spoke for the best part of an hour, impressing all with his cultivated, earnest manner, modest demeanor, considering the exalted position in the councils of the party which he occupies, and his unassailable confidence in the past, present and future of the liberal-conservative party. Mr. Borden opened with a courteous reference to the presence in the audience of many ladies, and proceeded to detail the steps whereby he had been elevated to the leadership of the party. Touching on the position of the conservative party in the Dominion today, Mr. Borden directed attention to the fact that in Ontario the party had a majority in the house of commons of 20, while in Quebec, where the situation was often regarded as hopeless at first glance, it was a matter of history that the conservative party polled 100,000 of the 180,000 votes cast in the last federal election. In the last Quebec bye-election the conservative candidate had been returned to power by the combined influence of the federal and provincial administrations, while in Ontario, as would doubtless be known to all, the conditions were such as to augur success at an early date for his friend Mr. Whitney and the provincial conservative party. These facts Mr. Borden accepted as evidence that the party was in excellent shape with brilliant prospects ahead.

Referring to his visit to British Columbia, Mr. Borden remarked that he was impressed beyond measure with the vast mining resources of the country, which he felt had only been touched on the outskirts as yet. As he did not profess to understand the mining industry it was difficult for him to go into details with respect to it, but it was his firm determination to master the subject eventually. He was informed that the lead mining industry was suffering, that there was a necessity for a tariff that would protect lead producers against the importation of lead products, especially in view of the heavy duty levied on mining machinery and supplies of every description used in the production of the Canadian lead. It was his opinion that the mining industry of British Columbia should be assisted to some extent, as was done with excellent results in the case of the eastern iron and steel industry, and he felt quite safe in presenting the record of the conservative party as one affording British Columbians a guarantee of such readjustments of the tariff and other encouragement as would properly foster and stimulate the mining industry. It must be borne in mind that lead mining formed the foundation for a series of sister industries--smelting, refining, corrodng, etc., whereas the lead miner now exported his product in a raw state, leaving the remaining processes to be finished on a foreign soil and by foreign labor. The policy of his party was to encourage the establishment of industries from the production of raw material to that of the finished article at home by Canadian labor and with Canadian capital. He felt that this could be accomplished.

Since coming into the province, Mr. Borden said, he and his colleagues had heard much of the Chinese immigration question, but he believed that if the pledges given by the liberal party in 1896 had been fulfilled there would not now be any room for a difference of opinion on the issue. At that time Sir Wilfrid Laurier had wired to a Vancouver man a message which in effect was that Chinese immigration was not a question in the east and that the views of liberals in the west would prevail with him. These views had been expressed but they had not been carried out. Why? The principal features of the Natal Act in respect to Orientals had been incorporated in a bill passed by the legislature of British Columbia but the bill thus adopted had been promptly disallowed by the liberal administration. The reason alleged for this action was on Imperial grounds, but this was not consistent in view of the information imparted to him by an excellent authority that the Natal Act was framed on lines detailed by the Imperial government and of a similar nature fact that legislation of a similar nature had been passed in Australia, Tasmania and other colonies without being subjected to the Imperial veto. The policy of the conservative party in dealing with this question would be to give effect to the wishes of the people of British Columbia--regardless of the province--and if the residents of that province should pronounce themselves, in which event his party would have regard to their voices.

Mr. Borden then referred to the complaint from British Columbia that the province was not given justice in respect to the distribution of public monies on a basis with the amount contributed spent the money wasted in Europe in encouraging this class to

Europe in encouraging this class to

quer. His answer to this was that British Columbia could not expect justice in this particular when public funds were being wasted so lavishly in other parts of the province.

Concluding, he appealed for the cultivation of the Canadian national spirit. If the Dominion is to attain the position of the greatest nation in the Empire it was essential that the provinces should be more closely linked in national sentiment. The motto in this regard should be Canada for Canadians at home and Canada for the Empire abroad. Continued applause evidenced the favorable impression created by Mr. Borden in his address.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The other speaker was followed by one of his most valued lieutenants, W. H. Bennett, M. P., East Simcoe. Mr. Bennett's remarks were entirely along conventional lines, dealing with the aims and policy of the conservative party and the shortcomings of the liberal administration in forcible and effective style. Mr. Bennett won many friends by his common sense manner of dealing with political questions from a business standpoint.

E. F. Clarke, M. P., West Toronto, was the last speaker. He opened by criticizing the statement that the conservative party was languishing, and created a ripple of laughter by his thrusts of sarcasm at the writer of the objectionable paragraph. Dealing with matters of importance, Mr. Clarke first went on record as opposed to Oriental immigration. He asked why that British Columbia having sent a government supporter to Ottawa pledged to secure remedial legislation on this question nothing had been accomplished despite the pronouncements of the people. Concluding his reference to this point, he described it as degrading to white labor to bring in Orientals. Touching on the alien labor legislation, Mr. Clarke expressed his gratification on learning that local labor troubles were settled for the present at least; together with the hope that there would be no recurrence of the difficulty for many years. He had dealt with labor for 35 years without being compelled to recognize any divergence of opinion so wide that it could not be settled amicably. The alien labor law was placed on the statute books in 1897 by the unanimous vote of the house. The stringent laws on the same subject enforced by the United States. Personally he didn't believe in such legislation, and sincerely hoped that the time was not far distant when the United States would remove its alien labor practice and thus permit the Canadian laborer to be as free as the American laborer. He felt that the Canadian laborer should be economically and speedily put into effect. The mine owner should have facilities for establishing his innocence of any offence under the law with the utmost celerity and the worker should have the opportunity of evoking the law quickly and without great expense. In respect to the alien labor act, the speaker had asked for protection and received a gold brick at the hands of the liberal government. However, such legislation ought never to be passed save under such exceptional circumstances as existed in regard to the relations of Canada and the United States and he hoped that matters would so shape themselves as permit of the law being wiped out of existence at an early date.

This concluded the addresses, and the meeting closed formally with the National Anthem and more plaudits for Mr. Borden. An informal reception was held, at which those present were afforded another opportunity of meeting Mr. Borden and his colleagues.

The conservative leaders leave this morning on the regular train for New York. Their visit to the Golden City has been an event of much more than ordinary interest, and has been heartily enjoyed by the community as a whole.

SENATOR TEMPLEMAN.

Much Pleased With the Appearance of Things at Kaslo. (Special to The Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., Sept. 13.--The Hon. Senator Templeman has been visiting the city for the last couple of days and expresses himself as delighted with the general surroundings of Kaslo. He took a trip up the lake yesterday morning to Lardo and back on tomorrow to Nanaimo. He thinks that the Slokan has undoubtedly a great future before it, and what impresses him the most is the enormous amount of work that is even now being carried on in the Kootenays.

The following is the tonnage of ore shipped through Kaslo for the week ending Sept. 13: American Boy to Nelson, 84 tons; Sunset to Trail, 20 tons; Rambler to Frisco, 119 tons; Antoinette, 20 tons; Bismarck to Nelson, 20 tons; Whitewater mines to Nelson, 43 tons.

FIRE NEAR GRAND FORKS.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Sept. 15.--The sawmill of B. Lequime & Co., situated at Smelter Lake, several miles from this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday. A large number of volunteer firemen from Grand Forks, headed by Mayor Holland, hastened to the scene with the hose team and fire engine and it was the flames also consumed from 150,000 to 200,000 feet of lumber, a loaded C. P. R. freight car and 300,000 lbs. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the mill, as usual, was not in operation Sunday. The night watchman, who was asleep in the engine room, had a narrow escape. The loss is estimated at between \$10,000 and \$12,000. No insurance.

CABLE STEAMER COLONIA.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 15.--The cable steamer Colonia will remain here till Wednesday taking on supplies. The Victoria Sealing Association are considering the advisability of making the home port of part of the fleet in Hakodate, Japan, so that outfitting for the Japanese cruise will be cheaper.

ROSSLANDERS EX-PERT WITH RIFLES

The members of the Rossland Military Rifle Association are to be congratulated upon their splendid showing in the annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association. The local men took fourteenth place in the list as compared with twenty-eighth place last year.

The merit of this performance will be realized by those familiar with the conditions, and for the benefit of Miner readers not familiar with the situation it may be said that the Dominion Rifle Association is an organization operating under the patronage of the militia department and to all intents and purposes a government institution. Teams from every military unit in the Dominion, or almost so, enter the competition annually and the firing is carried on under a system perfected after years of practice. The Canadian militia contains something like 100 units, and as many militia regiments are falling to enter the competition do not reduce the number of competing teams from an average of one for each corps. In fact there are usually from 100 to 150 teams firing in the annual matches.

When it is considered that the Rossland team took fourteenth place against all the military organizations of the Dominion, most of them having decidedly better facilities for shooting than are afforded by the tricky Rossland ranges, it will be seen that their performance is not only extremely creditable to the members of the team, but an advertisement of no small importance to the Golden City. The Miner extends its best wishes to the officers and men of No. 1 Company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, stationed at Rossland. The scores of the first fifteen teams competing are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Points, and Rifle units. 1-48 D. C. O. Rifles, Ottawa... 3703; 2-13th Regiment, Hamilton... 3655; 3-6th D. C. O. Rifles, New West... 3657; 4-77th Regiment, Durban... 3573; 5-12th Regiment, Hamilton... 3568; 6-43rd D. C. O. Rifles, Ottawa... 3564; 7-57th Regiment, Peterboro... 3548; 8-G. G. F. G., Ottawa... 3513; 9-90th Regiment, Winnipeg... 3339; 10-7th Fusiliers, London... 3333; 11-7th Field Battery, Virgil, Ont... 3324; 12-8th Regiment, Quebec... 3310; 13-48rd D. C. O. Rifles, Ottawa... 3310; 14-No. 1 Company, B. M. R. Rossland, B. C... 3266; 15-57th Regiment, Peterboro... 3268.

PRINTER MENARY BACK FROM WAR

The latest arrival from the ranks of Canadians fighting in South Africa is Trooper Jack Menary, who abandoned a machine in the Miner office last winter to don the uniform of the Canadian Mounted Rifles under orders for active service.

Trooper Menary reached Rossland last night after spending some weeks at his old home in Orangeville, Ont. He was accorded a hearty welcome by his friends in the Miner office and by his fellow-workmen in the printing trade. Menary has come through an arduous campaign in a rough country without a scratch or a day's illness. He enjoyed the novel experience of soldiering under a foreign sun, and testifies that he does not regret his term of service as a soldier of the king.

At Hart's river Menary went through the most strenuous experience of his sojourn in Africa. It was here that a couple of British columns were surrounded by a strong force of Boers and unmercifully shelled for three hours, losing heavily in killed and wounded. Some six hundred Canadians were in the beleaguered British force, and their experience was extremely trying. At various other skirmishes Trooper Menary's squadron was engaged but he was always fortunate enough to escape unharmed.

Asked as to the prospects of the men who remained behind in Africa on the strength of reports as to the probable prosperity of the country, Menary says he has no doubt many of the soldiers will do well. He believes that Canada affords better inducements in almost every walk of life than does South Africa.

Menary is a taxpayer and property owner in Rossland and will remain here some time looking after his local interests.

PAY DAY--A total of \$48,500 was distributed in wages among the miners of the Rossland camp on Monday. Of this sum the Le Roi No. 2 and Rossland Kootenay mines contributed \$28,000 and the War Eagle and Centre Star \$20,500.

COMMITTED--Lyle, the man charged with the theft of a watch, ring and chain came before Judge Boutbee in the police court yesterday and was committed for trial. The accused was represented by J. Stillwell Clute and W. Hart-McHarg appeared for the crown.

VELVET ORE GOOD--The London Financial Times of August 29 contains the following report: "Velvet Rossland Mine--The manager cables that he resumed shipments of ore on the 4th inst. The first returns received from the smelter are stated as follows: Eighty-five tons yielded 109 ounces gold, 71 ounces silver, 13,227 pounds copper, wet assay; net proceeds per ton, \$241.41, or an average of \$28.71 (£5 14s 9d) per ton."

Miss Vivian, who has visited Rossland friends for several months, leaves this evening via the Canadian Pacific for Toronto.

Alleged Insurance Swindler Victimizes Miners

A case bearing all the earmarks of a swindle on no small scale has come to light in Rossland. Yesterday morning several miners came into the office of J. B. Johnson & Co. to ask for insurance policies on which they had paid premiums of \$10 to \$20. The firm knew nothing of the matter at all, and the result of the prompt inquiry set on foot reveals an evident swindle, whereby Rossland miners have been swindled to the tune of \$500 or \$600.

For several weeks a man traveling under the name of J. E. Harper has been selling accident insurance policies on Red Mountain, his operations being particularly extensive among the men working in the Le Roi mine. He purported to represent the Fidelity Mutual Aid Association of 303 California street, San Francisco, and his proposition was to guarantee the payment of \$10 weekly to policy holders injured while carrying policies in the Fidelity. For this protection an initiation fee of \$5 was collected and monthly dues of \$1.50 levied. Harper's game was to secure the \$5 and as many monthly payments as he could induce the insurers to pay with. In all cases one-quarter's dues, amounting to \$4.50, were insisted upon. This made the minimum payments in any one case \$9.50, while many of those who took the insurance paid a year's dues in advance, making their total loss \$23. The proposition was an extremely good one from the miners' point of view, inasmuch as it afforded

them protection at prices substantially below the rates ordinarily charged for such risks.

Harper's scheme was to secure from each man insured an order on the employing mining company for the amount of initiation and monthly fees. On the reverse of this order was a receipt signed by Harper for the amount. Harper took the orders to the companies, secured the cash and skipped. He informed the insurers that it would take a little time to have the policies made out in the head office at Frisco, but that the lot would be in Rossland ready for delivery about September 15. The statement was also made that J. B. Johnson & Co. were representatives here for the company and that the policies would be forwarded to this firm and delivered to the proper parties on presentation of the receipts issued by Harper. Mr. Johnson was out of the city for a few days, but on his return was faced by several parties who presented insurance receipts and demanded policies. Mr. Johnson could only inform them that he never employed any such man as Harper, that he had never heard of any such company as the Fidelity Mutual Aid Association, and that all the men who had done business with Harper had undoubtedly been the victims of a sharper.

The statement is made that 30 or 40 men have been thus victimized, and that the total amount covered by the operations of Harper will run from \$500 to \$600.

WATER FAMINE IS TO SETTLE THE ANCIENT HISTORY FOUNTAIN QUESTION

The passage of Rossland's water famine was marked yesterday by the serving of notices upon citizens that lawn sprinkling might be resumed and continued in moderation. It is desirable that there should be no wanton waste of city water, not because the supply is not ample, but because of the fact that one of the storage tanks leaks somewhat and this lower sprinkling will draw in hard to keep full. It goes without saying, however, that there must be an abundance of water or else the authorities would not permit the resumption of sprinkling at this juncture when the country generally is burning up with drought.

Seventeen men are now at work on the new flume. Two inch boards are placed on the top of the box and over this is spread a layer of earth and rubble sufficiently thick to obviate any danger of forest fires destroying the woodwork. The city is thus protected against loss. As the flume is laid on the ground for its entire distance there are, no trestles to be burnt out. The flume passes through virgin forest and were it not protected in this way there would be a constant menace from bush fires.

The work of completing the flume is not making as rapid progress as was the case when the woodwork was being put into position. This is accounted for by the fact that the water is now turned on for the first time, twenty-four hours instead of in the night. With the water running through the men cannot work as rapidly, but it is regarded as safer to keep the stream going down constantly. Thorough measurements have been made of the amount of water passing through the flume, and while Major Van Buskirk has not worked out the number of gallons, he states that over a million gallons daily is coming down the conduit. There is a serious loss of water between the end of the flume and the Stoney creek dam, and it is inevitable that another mile of flume must be constructed to bridge this space next summer.

Citizens who have examined the surroundings are delighted with the work and the quantity of additional water now available for city purposes.

WANTS DAMAGES.

Arrested and Held on Insufficient Evidence. YOKOHAMA, Sept. 15.--Via Victoria, B. C., Sept. 16.--An Englishman calling himself Dr. D. G. Murphy was arrested by the water police yesterday on board the steamer Doric when she was about to leave the harbor. His arrest is said to have been erroneously made in connection with a theft committed in Nagasaki, in which many valuable jewels were stolen. The man arrived here from Nagasaki and had been staying at Wright's hotel, Murphy, after his arrest, was brought to the local court for examination, but later he was released on the ground of insufficient evidence. In the meantime the Doric had sailed and the man is investigating his claims for damages.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Many Papers Read by Delegates in Attendance. MONTREAL, Sept. 16.--The Dominion Dental Association began its convention here today. At the morning sessions papers were read by Dr. S. W. McIlmness, Brandon, Man.; Dr. F. A. Gooden, St. John, N. B.; Dr. F. Woodbury, Halifax; Dr. J. S. Baginall, Charlottetown; P. E. I.; Dr. Stevenson, Montreal; Dr. W. Cowan, Regina, N. W. T.; Dr. Nash, Victoria, B. C., and Dr. Wilcott, Toronto, Ont.

M. SARAFOFF RELEASED.

VIENNA, Sept. 16.--A dispatch from Belgrade, Servia, announces that M. Sarafoff, the former president of the Macedonia Committee, who was arrested there yesterday after having been in hiding for some time past, was released today after a magisterial examination.

TO SETTLE THE FOUNTAIN QUESTION

The committees in charge of the "Father Pat" memorial fountain is now about ready to proceed with active measures toward putting their ideas into effect. The design for the fountain has been submitted to the committee and accepted; specifications for the work have been completed and placed in the hands of the committee and all that remains to be done is to call for tenders and see that the construction is proceeded with before snow flies to interfere with operations.

John J. Honeyman, late of Rossland and now of Vancouver, prepared the plans and specifications for the fountain, devoting his services gratuitously to the enterprise. An effort is now being made to prevail upon the Canadian Pacific to transport the marble required for the fountain from the quarries at Kaslo to Rossland free of charge to the committee, whose funds are somewhat limited. As the quantity of material thus required is not large the company will probably agree to the proposition.

The fountain will be attractive in appearance and decidedly ornamental in design. Its utility is undoubted and when completed it will be a beauty spot on Columbia avenue.

STORY OF THE SEA.

Seven of Crew of British Steamer Bewick Picked Up. LONDON, Sept. 16.--The mate and seven of the crew of the British steamer Bewick, which was on her way to Stockholm with coal, have arrived at Boston, England, in a trawler, which picked them up September 14th in an open boat in the North Sea. The report is current that the Bewick's cargo shifted during a gale and that the steamer went on her beam ends. The captain and ten men remained aboard the steamer. The trawler, which brought the mate and his seven companions to Boston, saw no trace of the disabled steamer.

100,000 ACRES OF LAND SOLD

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 16.--Hon. George E. Foster, ex-minister of finance, arrived in Winnipeg from the east today. In conversation he said his trip to the west was purely of a business character and that, for the present, he was not interested directly in politics. He is going as far as the coast, and expects to spend about six weeks in the west altogether.

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MUNICIPALITIES CONVENTION.

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Per Ye LE R More T Wor

The report of Le Roi mine...

The tonnage in July of first second class 167,170.2. The \$17.67 per ton material went...

The report from Le Roi mine...

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WINNIPEG, boards of m church opene eral Superint The annual of \$306,429. A basis was year of \$94,000 the missions. year, except gets an advan

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