

**FEBRUARY**







HARDSHIPS AND THE DOWAGER ENDED IN A TRAGEDY

Details of the Mishap to Receives and Talks to A Woman's Strange In- Marines in Crossing Samar. the Ladies of Foreign Legations. fatuation for a Des- perate Prisoner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—General Chaffee has cabled to the war department a report of the march of Major Waller and his marines across Samar. It is the first full account of the march and tells a tale of terrible suffering and hardship.

The war department is advised of the trip of Major Waller, four officers and 50 men of the Marine corps and 36 native bearers with four days' rations, who started the last week of December from Lanang on the east coast of Samar to cross the island to Bazy, about 35 miles distant.

Porter was to build rafts, but the wood would not float. The second day after separating from Waller Porter moved toward Lanang, arriving January 11th with two men, and all exhausted physically and mentally.

It has been reckoned that in the deposit of clay in which the city of Philadelphia stands there is enough of the metal to gild the fronts of all the buildings in the place.

OUTLOOK IN AUSTRALIA. The latest advices from the Commonwealth indicate that the year 1901, notwithstanding the prevalence of the drought, has been moderately prosperous.

SENT EAST.—The remains of the late Peter B. Holcomb, who was killed in the War Eagle shaft last week, will be shipped today to his former home in Lambertville, New Jersey.

TRANSPORTATION

THE PIONEER LIMITED. "As Others See Us."

"Nothing richer has ever been produced by any railroad." —S. Paul Pioneer Press. "The 'best thing' the railroad world can produce.

THE PIONEER LIMITED stands today perfect in construction, gorgeous in finish and the acme of luxury and comfort." —Minneapolis Tribune.

TOURIST SLEEPING CAR SERVICE. Effective January 1st. The Canadian Pacific railway will operate Tourist Sleeping Cars on following schedule: Every Friday for St. Paul, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, etc.

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

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

SHORT LINE BETWEEN ST. PAUL-CHICAGO OMAHA-CHICAGO MINNESOTA-CHICAGO. Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

UNDERMINED BUILDINGS. Underground London is no doubt a very convenient, picturesque, and when properly confined in tubes, safe enough place.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY. The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points.

CONNECTS AT ROSSLAND WITH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY FOR BOUNDARY CREEK POINTS. Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic. Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Nelson.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited OPERATING KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

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

KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMERS. Kaslo-Nelson route—Steamer KASLO Time Table No. 4. In effect Sunday November 10th, 1901.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. The SHORTEST, QUICKEST AND BEST To ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK.

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O. R. & N. OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC. THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

TWO TRAINS DAILY SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE. Coast d'Alene Mines, Poulson, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek Gold Mines and all points East and South.

STEAMSHIP LINES. San Francisco-Portland Route. STRAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:30 p. m., and from Spear Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a. m., every five days.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE. To Alaska, Hawaii, China, Japan and Australia. Prepaid tickets from all points at lowest rates.

Atlantic S. S. Lines. (From St. John.) Allan Line-Tunisian Jan. 18 Allan Line-Corinthian Jan. 25 Allain Line-Parisian Feb. 1

Atlantic S. S. Lines. (From Portland.) Dominion Line-Dominion Feb. 1 Dominion Line-Vancouver Feb. 2

Atlantic S. S. Lines. (From New York.) Cunard Line-Ethiopia Jan. 18 Cunard Line-Ivonia Jan. 25

Atlantic S. S. Lines. (From Boston.) Cunard Line-Uttonia Jan. 25 Cunard Line-Sylvania Feb. 8

Atlantic S. S. Lines. (From St. John.) Allan Line-Tunisian Jan. 18 Allan Line-Corinthian Jan. 25

DEAD IN

PETER B. HOLCOMB

FATAL ACCIDENT

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DEAD IN THE SHAFT THE CIVIC FINANCES MONEY FOR SCHOOLS THE POLICE FORCE THE BAPTIST CHURCH INCIDENTS IN

GERMANY

A Very Grave Question Concerning Prince Henry's Visit.

American Control of German Steamships Not Relished.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Prince Henry of Prussia will not officially arrive in America until he has walked across the Thirty-fourth street pier at New York, ascended the Hohenzollern's gangway and the Imperial standard is hoisted.

Various suggestions have been cabled from Washington as to where and how the prince shall be transferred from the Kron Prinz Wilhelm to the yacht. Prince Henry has decided that it will be most convenient for the steamship to dock on one side of the pier and the Hohenzollern on the other.

The U. S. ambassador, Andrew D. White, the secretary of the U. S. embassy, John B. Jackson, and all the other members of the embassy will assemble at the railroad station tomorrow to bid an official farewell to Prince Henry, who will leave Berlin at 9 a. m. for Kiel.

The U. S. naval attaché, Commander W. H. Beecher, will see the prince off at Bremerhaven. Every berth on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm has been taken, a thing previously unknown at this time of the year.

A German version of Jerome K. Jerome's "Miss Hobbs" was produced at the royal theatre yesterday evening. The audience enjoyed the play, but the critics predict that it will not draw long.

The American colony here will celebrate St. Valentine's day by giving a minstrel show, the first to be witnessed in Germany. It is for the benefit of the American Girls' club, of which Mrs. White, wife of the U. S. ambassador, is president.

It points out the difficulty of the government's buying the companies outright, as it would involve the acquisition of property at ports all over the world, which might lead to complications.

He says however that as a result of his inquiries he does not believe Americans have bought much German steamship stock.

Christian Science promoted by Mrs. Seals and other American women has been a lively press topic this week, the city authorities have prohibited meetings of the newly organized German society, on the general ground that physiological treatment of disease does not deserve the municipality's endorsement.

The Reichstag tariff committees votes this week are regarded as making the bill's fate more uncertain than ever.

Frank Sears, one of Grand Forks' oldest real estate and mining brokers, is at the Allan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—James J. Kennedy met Bob Fitzsimmons here today and offered him terms for a fight with J. J. Jeffries for the championship of the world. These terms suit Jeffries will also agree to them, inasmuch as William Delaney, Jeffries' manager, had been sounded by Kennedy as to what the conditions would be should the matter be definitely object is to have the men fight before a club in San Francisco in which he is interested. Jeffries will arrive in this city tomorrow from New England.

REV. J. BURTT MORGAN TO COMMENCE HIS PASORATE THIS MORNING.

THE REV. GENTLEMAN'S CAREER AS A TEACHER AND A CLERGYMAN.

(From Sunday morning's paper.) Rev. J. Burr Morgan, B. A., will assume the pastorate of the Rossland Baptist church this morning, bringing to the work a strong personality and pulpital ability in a marked degree. He is 35 years of age and Canadian by birth, having been born in Fredericton, N. B.

His education was obtained in the collegiate school of Fredericton, under the tuition of Dr. George R. Parkin, the well known educationist who is now at the head of the Upper Canada college. On matriculation Mr. Morgan entered Acadia university, graduating in the class of '87 with first-class honors in mathematics and metaphysics. His oration on behalf of the graduating class was considered to be the first among the many delivered on the occasion.

He then took a position on the staff of the Baptist college at Woodstock, Ontario, as professor of junior mathematics and superintendent of the preparatory class; at this time the subject of this sketch was 20 years of age.

On November 23, 1894, Mr. Morgan was ordained into the ministry of the Baptist church, and has labored steadily in the ministerial field since. His first charge was at Jacksonville, N. B.

Before coming west Mr. Morgan was pastor at Aylesford, N. S., for a number of years, the town being the thriving centre of the famous Annapolis Valley. On assuming the pastorate of Aylesford Mr. Morgan found the church heavily involved financially, and otherwise in an undesirable condition. Before the close of his pastorate a new church erected stands out, outside of the city, in the maritime provinces.

Mr. Morgan has taken an active part in the various denominational undertakings of the Baptist church, particularly along educational lines in the church institution at Wolfville, N. S. He has been for several years and now is a member of the senate of Acadia university.

In addition, the new pastor of Rossland's Baptist church has been closely identified with the Baptist Young People's Union in the churches with which he has been identified, and in the work at large. For several years he was chairman of the transportation committee of the International Union, in this capacity organized and took large delegations to the Buffalo convention in 1898 and to the Richmond, Va., gathering in 1899.

Mr. Morgan was a member of the committee which organized the first National Baptist Convention of Canada, at Winnipeg in 1900. He was transportation leader from the east, brought a strong delegation to the convention, and afterwards brought the same party to the west, this being his first introduction to the Pacific slope. In December, 1900, Mr. Morgan assumed charge of the Nelson Baptist church. The church was young and small in membership, and the recent exodus of population due to the unusually quiet period in Nelson reduced the strength of the church to a point where it became impossible for the congregation to maintain a pastor with a family.

Under these circumstances Mr. Morgan tendered his resignation as pastor on December 1, but it was not accepted. Later, on January 1, he pressed the matter of resigning, and the congregation reluctantly acquiesced. On learning of this the Rossland church extended an invitation to Mr. Morgan, which he accepted last week.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Baptists of Rossland have been extremely fortunate in the choice of a successor to the former pastor. Mr. Morgan is a young man of exceptional ability and possessing the energy and vim that appeals to the western mind in every walk of life. The Miner predicts a successful pastorate for Rev. J. Burr Morgan, B. A.

MAY FIGHT JEFFRIES.

A Proposition Yesterday Submitted to Bob Fitzsimmons.

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JOHN S. INGRAM APPOINTED TO THE POSITION OF CHIEF CONSTABLE.

GEORGE T. BRADSHAW MADE SERGEANT AND K. PRINGLE PATROLMAN.

Rossland's police force has been completely reorganized. As constituted today the force is as follows: John S. Ingram, chief constable. George T. Bradshaw, sergeant. Kenneth Pringle, patrolman (temporary).

Yesterday afternoon the resignation of Frank Vaughan from the post of chief constable was accepted, and the services of Nell McPhee, sergeant, and Donald McDonald, jailer, were dispensed with. Patrolman Bradshaw was advanced to the post of sergeant, and Kenneth Pringle was taken on as patrolman. The latter appointment is not made permanently as yet.

John S. Ingram took charge of the police force at midnight. The citizens are too familiar with the new chief's ability as a police officer to doubt for an instant that the city will be thoroughly and impartially policed during his regime. Chief Ingram knows his duty thoroughly and will administer the office fairly and impartially. The same treatment of every class of the community will be the platform of the police authorities.

Sergeant Bradshaw is the only member of the old force to be retained under the new organization. He is known to the citizens generally as an officer who has passed through a trying period with his reputation untarnished and his promotion to the post of sergeant is a tribute to the unswerving performance of duty irrespective of all interests and elements.

The new sergeant possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications of a peace officer, and his appointment is creditable to the commissioners.

Mr. Pringle, patrolman on probation, has had considerable experience of constabulary work and should make an excellent officer. He possesses the intelligence and physique to prove a valuable addition to the force.

The changes in the police force will doubtless come as a surprise to many citizens who have not followed the trend of events closely during the past six months. The Miner does not propose to discuss the changes further, beyond stating that the commissioners had ample justification for their desire to improve the local police system by sweeping changes.

THE JURY'S VERDICT

PETER B. HOLCOMB'S DEATH DUE TO SOME UNEXPLAINED ACCIDENT.

NO BLAME TO BE ATTACHED TO MINE MANAGEMENT OR EMPLOYEES.

Peter B. Holcomb came to his death in the shaft of the War Eagle mine by accident, and no blame can be attached to the mine management or any of its employees for the fatality. This is the verdict of the coroner's jury which went into the case and heard all the evidence that could be produced to throw light upon the manner in which the fatal accident occurred.

Yesterday the following citizens were empaneled as a jury by Dr. Reddick, the coroner: Frederick Bauer, foreman, Iver E. Almstrom, Frank D. Fortin, Fred Rutherford, Herman L. Nicholson and Joseph E. Lancaster. Sergeant Bradshaw, of the police department, acted as clerk of the court.

The inquest convened at the city hall during the afternoon and proceeded to the mortuary at Lockhart & Jordan's establishment, where the body was inspected. The court then went to the War Eagle mine and were taken to the points in the shaft where the body was discovered, and where some of the deceased man's belongings were found, demonstrating the location in which he was working shortly before the fatality.

Evidence was taken in the office of the War Eagle company, where Dr. Reddick held court for the convenience of the employees of the mine, who would have lost considerable time in coming down town. Superintendent Davis, Foreman Tippitt, Electrician McVicar and others were called before the jury to give information. The evidence all went to show that while the exact cause of the fatality could not be established, there was no reason to doubt that the deceased had taken the usual precautions and that his death was not therefore caused by the negligence of anyone.

The opinion was expressed that he had fallen down the shaft through a mis-step or other means of which no one will ever learn. After the proceedings on the hill an adjournment was taken till last night, when the jury brought in its verdict at the city hall.

SUBMARINE BOAT.

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ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR AS REVISED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SCALE OF TEACHERS' SALARIES REDUCED FROM THAT PROPOSED.

The question of school teachers' salaries was finally settled at the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. Some increases are granted, and several of the increases are of a more substantial nature than was deemed wise by at least one of the board, but the aggregate is substantially reduced from the original estimate and yesterday's proceedings will relieve the ratepayers of several hundreds of dollars in taxes during the present year.

The scale arrived at for the teachers as finally adopted was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Former Scale, New Scale. Lists salaries for Principal Taggart, Principal Tait, Principal McTavish, Mr. Bruce, Miss Agnew, Miss Blair, Mr. Elley, Miss Renwick, Miss Grant, Miss Harding, Miss Walker, Miss Taylor, Miss Shrapnel, Marshall, Janitor, White, Janitor.

The aggregate estimated expenditure for teachers' and janitors' salaries as originally contemplated was \$12,615. Under the amended estimate this is reduced to \$11,960.

In addition the estimates for the ensuing year call for an appropriation of \$2000 for fuel and miscellaneous expenses and \$415 for insurance, although it should be borne in mind that the outlay for insurance covers a period of three years from date.

The sum asked by the trustees for the city is therefore \$14,375, less the amount of the government grant, which is placed at \$8500, leaving the sum to be raised by taxation \$5875.

The trustees will also ask the council to consider the matter of making further grants under the head of school maintenance. This outlay would have its cost met by the school act, which does not allow the trustees to make a peremptory demand under the heading of extraordinary expenditure, as is the case with ordinary school outlay. However, the board would like to have placed at their disposal \$2000 for fitting up four additional rooms at the Cook avenue school which may be required before the end of the year.

At one stage of the proceedings there was some crossing between the trustees. Trustee Grigor in discussing the increases in salaries stated that in his opinion the board would be justified in demanding the resignations of half the teachers on the strength of the ground of inefficiency. Chairman McCraney was strongly of the opinion that Trustee Grigor had no right to say anything of the kind when he did not do anything about the matter.

Trustee Grigor had gone into the schools with the other trustees and seen a dozen teachers at work on one occasion, which did not give him anything like the information to justify the statement made.

Before adjournment Trustee Galt stated that all the insurance on the school buildings is being paid out of the school fund. Of this amount \$12,000 was in non-Tariff companies at \$2.50 per hundred, on which a further reduction might be secured, while the balance was in Tariff companies at 2.12 1/2%. By resolution of Trustees Grigor and Mrs. Chisholm the action taken by Trustee Galt was approved by the board.

YERKES DISAPPOINTED.

Metropolitan Company's Property Not to be Handed Over.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—No portion of the Metropolitan company's property shall be handed over to Mr. Yerkes and his associates as the price of union with the District railway, was the burden of the directors' statement at the meeting of the Metropolitan Railway company. The anticipated split in favor of handing over the control of the road to Mr. Yerkes did not occur.

The chairman said shareholders representing £1,500,000 of stock wanted the company to hand over £13,000,000 of capital to the Yerkes traction company. "The railways must work friendly," said the chairman, "but the District asked overmuch and gave over little." The Metropolitan calculated that it could supply its own electricity, thus saving £100,000 a year on the Yerkes proposition.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Belgian Government Asks for Their Termination.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Writing from Brussels, the correspondent of the Standard says that the international sugar conference has been charged by the Belgian government to frame a new treaty abolishing all kinds of sugar bounties and installing a permanent international commission empowered to inflict fines not exceeding 500,000 francs on the governments offending against this treaty.

TRUSTEES, MAYOR AND ALDERMEN HOLD AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE.

THE QUESTION OF KEEPING EXPENDITURE WITHIN THE REVENUE.

A joint meeting of school trustees and members of the city council took place yesterday afternoon at the city hall. The members of the two important civic bodies concluded it was best in the interests of the community generally that they should meet and discuss such matters as were of common interest prior to taking final steps respecting their fiscal policies during the year, hence the conference. The trustees have in their hands the expenditure of a large sum of money for school purposes, and they wished to know exactly where the city stood in regard to its finances, on the ground that a thorough knowledge of existing conditions would be of value to them in the financing of their own department of the corporation's business. In attendance were Trustees McCraney, Galt, Grigor and Mrs. Chisholm, Mayor Clute, Aldermen MacKenzie, Daniel, Armstrong and Embleton. The meeting was informal, there being no chairman.

As it was the trustee board that sought the information, much of the session was devoted to figures and facts relating to the city's financial standing. It was demonstrated conclusively that the strictest economy was essential for the ensuing year, and that the city council would have an extremely trying problem to finance the city smoothly. It was demonstrated that even without the schools to support the council would have found difficulty in putting the city through on the same basis of revenue as last year, and that it was proposed to bring both ends together by proposed to curtail in every possible direction. An estimate was given as to the year's expenditure and the statement made that a saving of something over \$4,000 was to be made by lopping off the outlay in certain departments. The full text of this policy of curtailment will be made public, in all probability, at next council meeting.

Such was the condition of affairs before the council reached the point where it could take up the school finances. Under the Municipal Charter Act the levy for school purposes is restricted to two mills, and such a levy would only net the city \$3,000 under the most favorable circumstances. This leaves the council in the position of being compelled to supplement the levy for school purposes out of the levy for general purposes, which is restricted to 15 mills, and all of which is already appropriated, largely in fixed expenditure. Thus it was pointed out that in bringing their expenditure for schools to the lowest possible point at the present juncture, the trustees would only assist the council in solving the knotty problem of finances. It was shown that the curtailments to be effected by the council would not give the council more money to expend in other quarters, but would simply reduce the probable deficit by the amount of the sums saved to the treasury.

Inevitably the question of teachers' salaries came into the discussion, and so far as the council was concerned, it was explicitly stated that the aldermen looked at this question solely from the point of expediency. One and all realized that in several instances the salaries paid teachers were not all that could be desired, and on all sides the hope was expressed that in some way something could be done to more adequately remunerate the teachers for their services. At the same time the hope was expressed that the board might at this juncture, when the city council was lopping off all assistants and otherwise curtailing the expenditure in every department, find hands in a policy of retrenchment that would enable the city to conduct its business for the year on a substantial financial basis.

The conference was of a most friendly nature. The officials present met on a common basis—the interests of their constituents, and the plain statement of all the circumstances which each board has to meet will undoubtedly be of material assistance to the trustees and aldermen in the important trusts committed to their care. The school board holds its regular meeting this afternoon.

A VISITING MASON.

Pleasant Banquet in Honor of William R. Tonkin, of Butte.

The following Nobles of the Mystic Shrine were given a banquet at the War Eagle hotel Thursday night by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tonkin, in honor of Mr. Tonkin's brother, William R. Tonkin, who is visiting him from Butte, Montana. His Worship Mayor Clute, George A. Mitchell, A. G. Larsen, Wm. Harp, Sam W. Hall, Keith Lackey, Chas. V. Jenkins, I. B. Kenty, John Dunlop, Henry Martin, and N. A. Burritt as toastmaster.

Mr. Tonkin's reputation as a caterer and a host is too well known to require any comment. In fact the whole family shine strongly in that respect. It was one of the most enjoyable events of its kind ever held in the city. The speeches after the repast were particularly interesting.

William R. Tonkin attended the Paris exposition and visited the passion play at Oberammergau. He is an unusually well informed Mason and has held some of the most important offices in the craft in Montana. In his remarks last evening his blending of his Masonic opinions with his observations of the life of Christ as pictured by the passion play was most interesting, and every member present vied with the other in expressions of approval and admiration.

Mr. Tonkin leaves for his home today and carries the best wishes of a host of friends made during his short sojourn in the city.

PETER B. HOLCOMB MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE WAR EAGLE.

THE EXACT CAUSE OF THE FATALITY NOT YET MADE KNOWN.

Peter B. Holcomb was accidentally killed at the War Eagle mine yesterday afternoon. The cause of the accident has not been established, but the impression is that Holcomb fell down the shaft while at work, crushing his skull on the timbers where the body lodged. An inquest will be held today to establish the facts as far as possible.

The fatality was discovered at 1:30 o'clock when Foreman Tippitt descended the shaft with Electrician McVicar. Mr. Tippitt was standing near the edge of the skip and was suddenly startled by coming in contact with Holcomb's body, which was wedged against the timbers at a point about 50 feet above the station on the 400-foot level. An investigation was immediately made, but it was discovered that life had fled, and the body was taken to the surface, whence it was removed to Lockhart & Jordan's mortuary.

The deceased man had worked at the Centre Star and War Eagle for the past two months, or since the mines resumed operations. He was termed a rope-man, and his duties were to attend to the cable in the shaft of both mines, together with the rollers used as guides, which require more or less constant oiling. This took him into the shaft frequently, but an arrangement existed whereby he controlled the skip and had it stopped when performing any duty in a dangerous position. Yesterday no notice was served on the engineer to shut down the skip, and it is believed that Holcomb fell from some point above the spot where his body was discovered, and that his skull was fractured by the fall. Today's inquest will probably shed some light on the fatality. Dr. Reddick, the coroner, was notified and decided that an official inquest was necessary.

The late Peter B. Holcomb was about 35 years of age, and unmarried, so far as is known here. He was a native of Lambertville, New Jersey, and friends there have been communicated with. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, identified with the lodge at Lone Pine, Nebraska. The officers of the fraternity have taken steps to notify the Nebraska brethren and will take charge of the funeral arrangements if the remains are interred in Rossland. Holcomb came to Rossland a couple of months ago, and was regarded by the mine management as a thoroughly experienced and competent man for his special work. He was industrious and popular among his fellow workmen. An investigation of his papers showed that he possessed mining interests in Alaska.

COMMUNICATIONS

FATHER PAT'S MEMORY.

To the Editor—I have read with the deepest interest your articles on the death of our late lamented and beloved "Father Pat."

During my residence in Rossland of about 18 months I had the honor of being closely in touch with the late Rev. gentleman, during which time I had frequently confidential talks with him, and I trust that it will not be a breach of confidence to state that the matter which lay nearest his heart was his church and its teachings. So, therefore, I would respectfully suggest that the members of St. George's church hushen on the good work which the late Rev. gentleman commenced, viz. to erect a suitable and substantial building for public worship for the use of the aforesaid body, and that a memorial window be put into said building during the course of erection. Also, as the late Rev. gentleman was essentially a missionary priest, I would suggest that a mission church be built to his memory somewhere in the Kootenays, where the late Rev. gentleman was labored so assiduously and the results of his labor are felt. I would also suggest that the present structure used for public worship by the members of St. George's be left in its present position and be preserved for at least 20 years, for the building is at least a true monument of the late Rev. gentleman's hard and practical work, since it caused him no little thought and labor to erect a building in Rossland's pioneer days.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the late Rev. gentleman started his church in a room in the International hotel, and at all times before commencing service he himself cleaned out the room and prepared it for the worship of Almighty God.

D. N. HAMMOND, Grand Forks, Jan. 30.

ONE WAS KILLED.

Two Men Had a Fatal Fight Over a Game of Cards.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 1.—Details were received here today of a fatal shooting affray at the mining town of Keystone, W. Va., last night, which Daniel Harmon and Dr. E. J. Daniels were engaged in a game of cards when a dispute arose and the shooting quickly followed. After the smoke had cleared away it was found that Harmon had been shot and instantly killed. Both were popular. Harmon, who leaves a wife and children, recently sold some coal lands, by which deal he is said to have cleared up \$150,000.

Charles Coit, assistant superintendent of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, is in the city this morning.

Vertical text on the left side of the page, including "ON", "DAN", "OREGON", "MOUNT LINE", "PACIFIC", "EAST VIA SALES", "DAILY", "QUICKEST ROUTE", "Palouse, Lewis", "City Mines, Portland", "Creek Gold Mines", "and South. Only line", "and Denver.", "Palouse and other", "Time Schedule", "Arrives", "Daily", "Nov. 3, 1901", "For Coeur d'Alene", "Farmington, Garfield", "Pullman", "Dayton, Walla Walla", "Baker", "all points for", "except Sunday", "From all", "AST, Baker City", "Walla Walla", "Walla Walla", "Pomeroy", "Pullman", "Garfield Farming", "near d'Alene", "6:15 p.m.", "For Farmington", "Colfax, Pullman", "Lewisville, Walla", "Portland, San Fran", "City and all", "From all points", "Baker City, San", "Portland, Colfax", "and Farmington", "9:50 a.m.", "ER LINES.", "to-Portland Route.", "LOS FROM AINSWORTH", "8:00 p.m., and from Spwan", "and Co., at 11:00 a.m., every", "day.", "Alaska Line.", "to Hong Kong calling at", "Shanghai, taking freight", "via Vladivostok", "and Portland.", "River Route.", "Riparian and Lewiston leave", "Monday at 5:40 a.m.", "and return Friday, except Mond", "day.", "Lewiston every Sunday at 5:30", "and Rapid (stage of water per", "centage).", "and further information", "apply to", "S. P. and N. System or at O.", "430 Riverside Avenue, Spo", "kan, Wash.", "DAMES, General Agent.", "Portland, Oregon.", "DIANIC RY.", "SCENIC ROUTE.", "ECT LINE.", "West.", "VANCOUVER,", "VICTORIA,", "SEATTLE,", "PORTLAND,", "K. SAN FRANCISCO.", "St. Paul, Chicago and", "U. S. points.", "LEEPER SERVICE.", "EAST:", "toke Wednesday, Fri", "ction Monday, Thurs", "day Landing Friday for", "to Montreal, Boston.", "WEST:", "toke Monday, Wednes", "for Vancouver, Seattle,", "SHIP SERVICE", "wall, China, Japan and", "Australia.", "OOKINGS TO EUROPE", "Atlantic Lines.", "ets from all points at", "B. MACKENZIE,", "C. P. A. Rossland,", "Nelson. E. J. Coyle,", "A. G. P. A. Vancouver.", "C. S. Lines", "om St. John.", "anishan Jan. 13", "rthman Jan. 25", "rian Jan. 25", "om Portland", "Dominion Feb. 1", "ancouver Feb. 22", "om New York.", "Etruria Jan. 18", "lyrvnia Jan. 25", "Lucania Feb. 1", "Umbria Feb. 8", "ne-Teutonica Jan. 15", "Germanic Jan. 22", "ne-Oceanic Feb. 5", "St. Louis Jan. 15", "Philadelphia Jan. 22", "St. Paul Jan. 20", "Friesland Jan. 15", "Southwark Jan. 22", "Vaderland Jan. 29", "Anchorage Jan. 25", "Furness Jan. 25", "Astoria Feb. 22", "From Boston.", "Utah Jan. 25", "Sylvania Feb. 8", "anged to and from all", "ts. For rates tickets and", "apply to C. P. R. depot", "B. MACKENZIE,", "nt Agt. Rossland B. C.", "mings, Gen. S. B. Agent.



Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED, ROSSELLAND, B.C.

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LONDON OFFICE:

C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.

TORONTO OFFICE:

CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, LTD., 53 Yonge St.

SPOKANE OFFICE:

ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room First National Bank Building.

EASTERN AGENT:

EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

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

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The personnel of the new board of police and license commissioners has been announced. In the gentlemen chosen by the provincial government to act in the capacities mentioned, Rossland has an assurance that her best welfare will be carefully looked after. Possessed of large property interests in the city, Commissioners Clute, Hamilton and Walker can be depended upon to further every movement aiming at the advancement of Rossland's best interests. The charge has been made that we are now going to have what is known as a "wide-open" town. If we correctly interpret the phrase, a "wide-open" town means a locality where crime and criminals of all sorts are the paramount factors in the community. Does anybody suppose for a moment that such a condition of affairs would be tolerated in Rossland? No; but there is a wide difference between a "wide-open" town and a tolerant town. We think we are stating the case correctly when we say that the new board of police commissioners is made up of men who are likely to exhibit sufficient broadmindedness as to arrange that Rossland shall be a tolerant town. In other words, their official acts will provide equal liberties to all classes in the community. Such an assurance ought to be welcomed by everybody. We doubt if there is a mining camp on the continent of America which is more orderly and law-abiding. The major portion of the men who are employed in the mines are disposed to have a "good time" when they feel like it; and that they will have it at all hazards is a matter of history. So we say if the new police commissioners approach a discussion of this phase of their duties in a tolerant mood—as we believe they will—they will be acting in the very best interests of the city of Rossland. It was anticipated that the Municipal Labor League and its supporters would express disapproval of any official acts of His Worship Mayor Clute and his colleagues, so we are not at all surprised that in some quarters dissatisfaction should be expressed in the choice of the government in the matter of the selection of police and license commissioners. As Bismarck remarked, "You cannot have an omelette without breaking eggs;" and so it would appear that we cannot have good times in Rossland without treading upon the corns of certain wise gentlemen who assume in their vanity and egotism that everything is wrong which is done without their being consulted in the matter.

SETTLERS FROM THE STATES.

An eastern exchange remarks: "Canada is apparently 'found out' as a field for settlement. Americans are coming into the west in large numbers, and migration from this source is likely to increase every year. As the United States becomes more densely populated, the overflow will naturally be into Canada. They are farmers well acquainted with western methods of agriculture, and generally men of means, who will require no government aid and very little guidance. There is also a strong movement towards northern Ontario. It has been found that the land improves in quality as progress is made northward, and there is a large region in which the celebrated No. 1 hard wheat can be grown. The land is virtually as good as prairie for the settler, for the timber, when cut, can be sold at a price which will amply repay the labor of cutting. The building of the railway to the head of Lake Temiskaming will, of course, be an immense boon to the settlers, and it will also give easy access to the beautiful Lake Temagami, which is sure to become a point of attraction for tourists. When the railway is built it will not be very long before the great inland sea to the north is reached. A railway to James Bay has been talked of for many years, and it seems likely to be accomplished gradually and naturally, through the progress of settlement. In the development of this northern region Toronto and this portion of Ontario has a special interest. The peninsula bounded by Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario ought to be kept in close touch with northern Ontario, so as to obtain its full share of benefit of the growth of that region." According to a dispatch published yesterday, British Columbia is to profit to some extent from the over-

flow of Americans into Canada. The immigration of over a hundred families intending to settle upon land in this province may be the beginning of a considerable influx. There are plenty of opportunities in the agricultural line to be found on this side of the border for which no parallel can now be found in the states, and it would seem natural that wide-awake people should try to seize them.

COMMENDABLE PROMPTITUDE.

The new board of license and police commissioners has displayed commendable promptitude in arranging for certain necessary changes on the police force. The retirement of Chief Vaughan and the installation in his stead of Mr. Ingram will meet with the approval of a vast majority of the citizens. Chief Ingram is a man whom the citizens can depend upon to do his duty on all occasions, and there will be little disposition to dispute that the choice of the new board of police commissioners has been a wise one.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXPENDITURE.

The wisdom of curtailing expenditure on our schools until our city finances are in better shape, is forcibly illustrated by the state of affairs in Toronto, which prides itself upon being the centre of the educational system of Ontario. Under the caption "Loaded With Debt" the Globe publishes the following letter from S. Alfred Jones, the new chairman of the Toronto public school board, to Mayor Howland:

"I desire to inform you of the condition in which I find certain matters on assuming my duties as chairman of the Toronto public school board. The board is at present indebted in considerable sums of money to its teachers, and to the workmen, contractors and merchants who have rendered services and delivered goods. Complete estimates were furnished the council early last year, giving all details as required by statute. Of the amount asked from the city by these estimates, the sum of \$69,000 still remains unpaid, being the amount withheld by last year's council. The public school board is now being threatened with actions at law at the suit of some of its creditors. I desire to notify you of this fact, in order that this year's council may accept, with its eyes open, the responsibility of putting the board's creditors and the ratepayers to the great expense which these various lawsuits will entail. As you are aware, the school board can offer no defense whatever to these actions. This means not only that the ratepayers will be called upon to meet the costs attendant upon each individual lawsuit, but also the expense of the subsequent levy necessary to payment. To any of the members of the council who take pleasure in making comparisons, the fact may not be devoid of interest that the Toronto public school board is a body which has, during the past year, kept its expenditure within its estimates. I trust and believe that this matter will receive the early and earnest consideration of the council. The necessity for prompt action is obvious."

The school system in British Columbia is similar to that of Ontario. Our school trustees have the same power of fixing expenditures and requiring the city to defray them. Any extravagance on the part of the trustees at the present juncture would probably result in bringing about the same state of affairs as exists today in Toronto, namely, liabilities incurred by the board of trustees on behalf of the city, but repudiated, or at all events, left unpaid by the city. Of course the liability to pay such estimates continues to exist, but it would be poor satisfaction to an unpaid teacher (for instance) to have to bring action against the trustees or the city, and wait several months before the claim could be enforced.

THE MISSING CONDOR.

There is unhappily but too much reason for the fear that the sloop of war Condor has gone down, with 160 officers and men on board. Very strong evidence of a disaster is furnished by the finding of the boat on the west coast of Vancouver Island that has been almost positively identified as belonging to the missing war vessel. A despatch from Vancouver yesterday pointed out a small chance for hope in the story of the flagship Repulse, which was missing for weeks after encountering a fierce storm on the Pacific in 1874, but afterwards turned up safe. The weak point here is that the number of vessels plying on the Pacific has been very greatly increased since 1874, and it would seem almost impossible that some one of this great fleet should not sight the Condor if she is drifting helpless and report the matter ashore. On the other hand, it would be somewhat remarkable if only one boat should be found of all the wreckage that must result from the foundering of a vessel of that class. But making due allowance for all the favorable circumstances, it must be regretfully concluded that the weight of evidence is against the theory that the Condor is still afloat and drifting. If events should prove differently the rejoicing for the safety of the vessel and her people will be great in proportion to the depression now caused by her disappearance from view. The despondency on her account is increased by the general opinion among those who

are in a position to judge that she was not built so as to be seaworthy. The Victoria Colonist touching upon this point offers the following remarks: "Everyone yet hopes that the Condor will yet be heard from, but the anxiety concerning her fate is very great. To criticize the admiralty is an unusual thing in this part of the world, but when a landsman is told what sort of a ship the Condor is, he feels like calling the building of such a craft and sending her to sea, loaded with valuable lives, a crime against the nation. The low freeboard and high bulwarks of the Condor were an invitation to disaster, and surely it ought to be possible to avoid the construction of such vessels. Ships of the Condor class are meant for the high seas. If that is not their purpose, there is no excuse for them. They should therefore be built so as to reduce the chances of disaster to a minimum. Experienced seamen say that if a heavy sea boarded the Condor she would retain so much water within her bulwarks that she could not rise to the next sea that came. It is also said that her sister ship went out to sea and was never heard of again. It has been stated that the Condor's captain declared that she was not a safe ship. If these things are true, what possible justification can be pleaded for putting sailors aboard such a vessel and sending them abroad?"

TEMPERANCE EXPERIMENTS.

The question of securing temperance reform by means of prohibitive legislation is a more or less live one in various parts of Canada. In Great Britain a reform movement has been launched on different lines and is attracting public attention in a considerable degree. The people engaged in it, many of whom are prominent in various ways, are associated under the name of the People's Refreshment House Association. The society was organized in 1896, and is composed of eminent philanthropists and Christian people, with the Bishop of Chester as president. A writer in The Boston Transcript, who describes the working of the system, takes as an example a saloon that the society is about to open in London. He says:

"This drinking place will be managed by a man who will have no interest whatever in pushing the sale of alcoholic beverages, but who will have a direct pecuniary interest in getting people to take non-alcoholic drinks, because, upon the latter, in addition to his fixed salary, he will get a generous commission. He will also have an inducement to push the sale of food, for this department of the business will be entirely his own venture, and to his own private purse will accrue all that can be made out of it. This slum public has hitherto been uncleanly. It has been a place where filthy language could be heard, and where the landlord would have every incentive to encourage excess, and to break the law which forbids the selling of liquor to children and drunkards. But, under the People's Refreshment House Association, all these features will be changed. The occasional unexpected visit of an inspector will ensure scrupulous cleanliness, and also that the atmosphere is kept as pure as possible morally, and that none of the restrictive features of the license laws are broken. Tea, coffee and cocoa will be obtainable at all hours, and these, with other temperance beverages, will be kept to the front. Always, too, there will be cool water on the counter for public service without cost. All the same this house, like the others managed by this reform association, will keep in stock every kind of liquor and beer, and the manager and his barmaids will serve the same to all comers of proper age who do not give evidence of inebriety. They will be obliged to do this, just as other publicans are, by the provisions of their license."

Another and more recent temperance organization operating on similar lines is the Public House Trust Company. The aims of this do not differ from those of the older society, and its plans of operation will be the same. But the People's Association, while doing good enough work on a limited scale, shows no signs of organic multiplication; whereas the Public House Trust will inspire and direct the movement from London; the management and local propaganda will be in the counties and large towns. It is hoped that before long every county and borough will have its own Public House Trust Company. Twenty of these are already formed and getting ready for work, though the new movement is scarcely a year old.

The distinguished men who are going in for this new reform are not temperance men in the Canadian sense. Not one of them is a total abstainer, and none would have anything to do with temperance movements of the ordinary kind. But the public house, as it is, they believe to be a curse. It is run for personal gain, when it ought to run in the interests of the public. It is a mere drinking bar, and they want to convert it into a respect-

able place of refreshment, giving as good a chance to non-intoxicants as to intoxicants, and associating drinking more generally with eating. The inspiring leader of the Public House Trust movement is Earl Grey, and with him are associated, in addition to those already named, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of Rochester, Earl Stamford, Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic church in England, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Stanhope, Lord Goschen, Lord Avebury, known to the philanthropic world as Sir John Lubbock, the Marquis of Ripon and many other equally distinguished. The results of these English experiments will be watched with a good deal of interest in more than one country.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, the general manager, B. E. Walker, gave his usual review of the business conditions of the country. Such reviews by Mr. Clouston of the Bank of Montreal and Mr. Walker are naturally and correctly accepted by the public as authoritative. As to the general situation, Mr. Walker said: "If, however, without further comment, we were to say that the past six months had witnessed a very satisfactory extension of the prosperity of the previous year, we might, perhaps be regarded as having sufficiently covered the situation. Indeed, what is most generally noticeable is that throughout Canada and the United States, whatever may be in store for us in the comparatively near future, there is little sign as yet of a check in our prosperity. It is not as if there were no eddies in the current of business affairs. Local checks of a quite serious nature are frequently occurring in one part or the other of North America, but they do not so easily 'as in the past affect the general result. The wheat crop may fall as it did a year ago in Manitoba; the corn crop in the United States may shrink as it has this year to the enormous extent of six or seven hundred million bushels, and the oat crop may shrink one hundred and fifty million bushels; there may be incipient panics in Wall Street, which only very strong men are able to quell; there may be collapses of even gigantic speculations; entire mining areas may disappoint the most confident expectations; particular kinds of trading and of manufacturing may experience reverses, and so on; but the total result of the energies of the people shows a distinct progress. This happy state of affairs will some day be altered. We are glad to notice, however, that there is much less speculative spirit in many communities, and more care is being exercised in making investments. In view of our good crops and the great volume of goods being sold, this is perhaps what is mainly necessary at the moment."

Dealing with British Columbia more particularly, Mr. Walker offered some very interesting remarks, saying: "Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of some kinds of mining and the effect of this on other trades, the general outcome of the year to British Columbia has been good. The catch of salmon, as expected, was very large, and although prices are disappointing, the result as a whole has been the distribution of money for labor on a greatly increased scale, the liquidation of many debts, and the addition of much wealth to the province. There seems to be no reason why, if this industry is carried on by men with adequate capital and experience, it should not be a great source of wealth for all time to come, and for this reason its importance can scarcely be over-estimated. It has, perhaps, been too easy in the past to borrow money for salmon canning, but lenders are beginning to recognize that, as in other trades, success comes in proportion to the results of a precise knowledge of the conditions which surround the business. Labor is one of the great elements in salmon canning, and it is to be hoped that if the government or individual politicians interfere, it will be with a view to protecting an industry which, because of the shortness of the season, is peculiarly at the mercy of the striker. The lumber industry is prosperous where the prairie and other markets to the east can be reached, unprofitable in most of the mining districts and unsatisfactory in the foreign trade. It has, in our opinion, nevertheless, a great future. It may have to wait a further depletion of eastern forests, but in any event the growth of the Pacific Coast provinces and of the Asiatic trade will assure its ultimate success as a leading industry. The growth of coal mining and coke making is quite satisfactory, and already the payroll of the Nanaimo and Crow's Nest collieries are foundation-stones in the industrial structure of British Columbia, although but the promise of what they may reasonably hope to be in the near future. In other branches of mining there is little of a satisfactory nature to be said. We must, however, distinguish clearly between mining ventures which have failed because the necessary ore does not exist and other enterprises where lack of present success is due to conditions which are not likely to be permanent. There is no doubt but

that for repeated labor troubles, high freight and smelter charges, the low prices of silver and lead, and the recent fall in copper, the mining industries of British Columbia would be in a flourishing condition instead of the reverse. The market prices must, of course, take their natural way, but it is not to be deplored that an industry in which success is in any event difficult, should be hampered by legislation regarding labor, which can only result in destroying the power to employ labor? We can but hope that the legislators of British Columbia will gradually learn how unwise it is to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. In the coast cities and towns the collections have been good, building operations are on an increasing but healthy scale, and while there have been some failures, they are related to an unsound state of trade and credit which is gradually passing away."

It may be too much to hope that Mr. Walker's advice will prevail with the legislators of British Columbia, present and to come, but at any rate it leaves them no excuse in the way of ignorance of the financial expert's view of past foolishness.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Bernard McEvoy has put into shape for publication in book form the delightful series of letters contributed by him to the Mail and Empire during his recent extended trip through Western Canada, in the course of which he visited Rossland. The volume is entitled "From the Great Lakes to the Wide West." William Briggs has the work in hand, and will issue it in his best style, illustrated plentifully with picturesque scenes—new plates from recent photographs—along the route across continent. Mr. McEvoy writes with the easy, sprightly style of the practiced journalist; he possesses the eye of a keen observer, and the faculty, rare enough, and therefore all the more to be valued, of giving things their proper proportion. As might be expected, the touch of the poet is frequently in evidence, especially in the many exquisite passages descriptive of the scenery witnessed en route. A vein of light humor runs through all the chapters, greatly enhancing the reader's enjoyment. Certainly no volume since Principal Grant's "Ocean to Ocean" was published gives anything like so engaging a picture of Canadian travel. Its value can scarcely be over-rated as a capable estimate and description of Canada's great Western heritage.

The total miles of railway now operated for traffic in the world are estimated at 484,348. Of these about one-third are owned by the governments of the countries in which they are located. Germany owns at least nine-tenths of hers; Austria-Hungary nearly one-half, and Russia two-thirds of her outfit. Italy owns nearly all of hers, and leases to private companies. France is stated to come into possession of hers about the middle of this century, but has been considering the propriety of getting them sooner. The various Australasian communities control nearly all of their railroads and the same is true of India. The United States and the other countries of North and South America, which represent now over half the mileage of the world, are almost the only governments of importance that do not have some direct interest in their railroads, except Great Britain.

There is naturally keen speculation in the east over the purchase of the Canadian Atlantic railway on account of the Vanderbilts. Many at once conjectured that the road was acquired with the idea of making it a link in a through road across the continent, and although Dr. Webb entered a polite denial that theory is still strongly held. The Ottawa Citizen thus interprets the results of a precise knowledge of the conditions which surround the business. Labor is one of the great elements in salmon canning, and it is to be hoped that if the government or individual politicians interfere, it will be with a view to protecting an industry which, because of the shortness of the season, is peculiarly at the mercy of the striker. The lumber industry is prosperous where the prairie and other markets to the east can be reached, unprofitable in most of the mining districts and unsatisfactory in the foreign trade. It has, in our opinion, nevertheless, a great future. It may have to wait a further depletion of eastern forests, but in any event the growth of the Pacific Coast provinces and of the Asiatic trade will assure its ultimate success as a leading industry. The growth of coal mining and coke making is quite satisfactory, and already the payroll of the Nanaimo and Crow's Nest collieries are foundation-stones in the industrial structure of British Columbia, although but the promise of what they may reasonably hope to be in the near future. In other branches of mining there is little of a satisfactory nature to be said. We must, however, distinguish clearly between mining ventures which have failed because the necessary ore does not exist and other enterprises where lack of present success is due to conditions which are not likely to be permanent. There is no doubt but

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misrepresented Mr. Chamberlain's utterances.

Northport Republican: To have the black belt lifted against Western Federation men the Rossland Miners' Union consented to declare the strike at an end as far as the Le Roi was concerned. This was the only concession extended to the Western Federation of Miners. They have gained absolutely nothing by striking but an equal chance with other men to seek employment. Up to the late election at Rossland the Miners' union was as fully determined as the Northport men to hold out indefinitely or until the mine managers should "get down on their knees" and beg them to return, but that election decided the matter and brought the hot heads to their senses. Before the election they thought the people were afraid to oppose them, but the ballot proved who were in the wrong and their only alternative was to "throw up the sponge."

If the X-ray treatment has really cured five cases of cancer, of which four were recurrent and one primary, as Dr. Charles Warren Allen says in the last number of the Medical Record, it will be the greatest therapeutic discovery of the century. But the article does not make it quite plain that the so-called cures are permanent. It will be interesting to follow this development, the logic of which appears to rest on the destructive influence of light rays upon all bacteria. It is an interesting theory to apply to many other things, and if it be finally demonstrated as sound, the application to the prevention as well as cure of germ diseases by floods of light will be in order.

According to the statistics kept during the past two years in New York State the chance that a passenger will be killed on a railway journey is only one in seven million. During 1901 in that State one passenger was killed for each 5,119,313 carried, and one injured for each 218,424 carried. In 1900 one passenger was killed for each 9,230,764 carried, and one injured for each 447,552 carried. This will be reassuring to people who travel by rail. The figures for New York State for 1901, however, show that 250 railway employes were killed and 766 injured. This seems high, and suggests that there ought surely to be ways and means of making more secure the lives of the men who handle trains.

Wm. E. Curtis, writing to the Chicago Record, says: "A business man of Philadelphia told me that Mr. Wannamaker's profits from his Philadelphia store last year were over \$1,750,000, and that those from his New York establishment will run close to that figure. The New York store has paid a profit from the very day it opened, although two firms which occupied the establishment since A. T. Stewart's death have failed. The reason for Mr. Wannamaker's great success, both in New York and Philadelphia, is his skillful and extensive advertising. It has been his rule to confine his advertising to newspapers and magazines."

It is not enough to deprive officers on active service in South Africa of their pianos and cooking ranges. Bennett Burleigh says that the buck wagons that are bed rooms and saloons on wheels are to be put under the ban, and so are the Cape carts that carried the officers' excellent midday lunches, with napery, crystalware, wines, tables and chairs. These changes are timely, if only to suppress disagreeable insinuations as to the complacent way in which some officers regard the lengthening out of hostilities. Active service has many material advantages, even without a system of field luxuries.

An interesting three-cornered contest is on in the district of Lisgar, Manitoba, for the seat in the commons, made vacant by the voiding of the election of R. L. Richardson. It is well known that Mr. Richardson, as a result of his parliamentary experience, came to the conclusion that the Liberal leaders in power were not carrying out the policy which they laid down when in opposition. He claims that the party has left him, and that he keeps to the lines of the true Liberalism. He is again asking the electors of Lisgar to elect him as an independent. There are also straight Liberal and Conservative candidates in the field, and the result of the contest appears very uncertain. If Mr. Richardson is re-elected the outcome will hardly be comforting for the government.

The war secretary, Mr. Broderick, in introducing a supplemental war estimate of £6,000,000 in the House of commons said this brought the total of the cost of the war for the fiscal year up to £65,071,000. On January 1, Mr. Broderick said, there were still 217,800 British troops in South Africa. The expenses of the war had now been reduced to about £4,500,000 per month. The patient British taxpayer will go on at a still more rapid rate.

Having disposed of the contest for the house of commons seat, Victorians are now turning their attention to the vacancy in the legislature. Victoria is getting a big share of the election excitement, but perhaps the rest of the province will not seriously object to that.

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IN EASTERN CANADA

A Beet Sugar Factory to be Established at Whitby.

Andrew Carnegie Makes Another Free Library Gift.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—Col. Tilton has received a despatch stating that American riflemen will send a team to Ottawa next year to endeavor to recapture the Palma trophy on the Rockcliffe rifle range.

Dr. McEachern, who has been for many years chief veterinary surgeon of the Dominion, has resigned, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, ex-M. P. for Macdonald, Manitoba, has been appointed in his place.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30.—At today's session of the synd of Montreal Archbishop Bond stated that on account of his age and increasing physical infirmity he felt compelled to ask for the appointment of a coadjutor bishop.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—Hon. George W. Ross has accepted the invitation of the colonial office to attend the King's coronation in June.

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., Jan. 30.—Andrew Carnegie has offered Smith's Falls \$10,000 for the erection of a library. The acceptance of the offer was made possible by C. B. Frost and F. T. Frost offering another \$10,000 in 20 annual payments of \$500 each towards the \$10,000 required annually as required by Mr. Carnegie for maintenance.

TORONTO, Jan. 30.—The Evening Telegram London cable says Lord Strathcona, owing to the condition of his health, has declined to accept the Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Jan. 30.—George Gale & Sons' bed and mattress factory at Waterville, Que., was burned to the ground this morning. Loss \$75,000 with insurance of little more than half. One hundred and twenty-five men are left idle.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 30.—Action was taken here last night towards forming a company with a capital of \$500,000 for the erection of a beet sugar factory. American capitalists are prepared to furnish most of the money required.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—The customs revenue for the seven months ending today was \$18,353,878, compared with \$18,674,146 for the same time last year, making an increase of \$1,679,736. For the month of January alone the increase was nearly half a million dollars. The figures are \$2,489,186, as against \$2,061,095 for the same month last year.

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WINNIPEG, Jan. 31.—Manitoba land sales continue to increase in spite of the increase of 30 cents an acre in the price recently made. Most of the sales are made to settlers.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 31.—J. M. Toombs of Carman was nominated today to contest Lisgar in the Conservative interest against Richardson, Independent, and Stewart, Liberal.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 31.—The Canadian Pacific land sales for the month of Jan. 1902, just closed were 100,846 acres for \$347,761. Sales for the same month last year were 27,928 acres for \$86,752.

TORONTO, Feb. 3.—The new steamship Montreal was launched at the Berthel shipyard here today for the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company. She is the largest paddle wheel boat in Canadian waters, being 340 feet long, and is to be placed in the Montreal-Quebec service.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—A very slight shock of earthquake was felt here about 8 o'clock this morning. It was also felt at several points in the Eastern Townships.

ed the severity of the Lenten regulations. This year the Archbishop orders that the rules be restored in full.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 3.—Mr. John Hepburn, locator of the rich quartz conglomerates on the Indian river, Yukon, the discovery of which was briefly reported in despatches from the coast last week, was in Winnipeg today en route to Montreal, New York and London, England, where he will enlist capital for the development of his properties. Mr. Hepburn is enthusiastic over the new finds, and says one of his claims will yield \$64,000,000 in gold and that enough conglomerate is in sight to keep 20,000 stamps at work for 100 years.

Hugh Armstrong was selected tonight by Portage la Prairie Conservatives to contest the seat for the legislature made vacant by the death of William Garland, Conservative. The Liberals will probably allow the election to go by default.

Walter Gordon, the alleged White-water murderer, came before Magistrate Baker at the police court this morning. Mr. H. M. Howell and Mr. Mathers appeared for the defendant and Mr. George Patterson, deputy attorney general, for the crown. The charge against him is in the usual wording for an indictment for murder, and reads that "On July 21, near White-water, in the municipality of Morton, in the county of York, the said Walter Gordon did kill and murder one Charles J. Davy, and at the same place on August 11, did kill and murder one Jacob Smith."

Mr. Mathers, on behalf of accused, asked that the preliminary hearing be taken in Winnipeg by Magistrate Baker. This Mr. Patterson objected to, and Mr. Baker remanded the case to Boisjourn on February 11th, where the case will be heard by Magistrate William Gordon. A report is in circulation tonight that Gordon has confessed to the double crime.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 4.—Benjamin Mighton, of Rathwell, was killed this afternoon while driving to the village with grain. He had evidently fallen from his wagon, a wheel of which passed over his neck, breaking it. The body was found shortly afterwards by a neighbor.

Hon. Mr. Rogers announces that Mr. W. H. Hastings has resigned the position of district registrar of land titles at Boissevain and will resume his duties as Conservative organizer for the province.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—F. R. Merritt of St. Catharines was today elected president of the Imperial bank in succession to the late H. S. Howland. D. R. Wilkie in addition to being general manager, becomes vice-president.

The council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy this morning discussed a request from British Columbia that the diploma of that province be recognized in Ontario. It is likely that the request will be granted.

A special cable dispatch from London to the Globe says Mr. Chamberlain will meet the deputation which desires government assistance in removing the Welsh settlement in Patagonia to Canada.

It was stated today that the Ross government would submit the Manitoba prohibition act to the electors of Ontario, simply saying: Here is the act which has been favorably passed upon by the Privy Council. It is for you to say whether it shall be placed on the statute books or not. It is said that the government will insist upon at least a three-fifths vote in favor of the act.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—An interesting case will come up in a few days for decision in court. Rev. John J. Jones died leaving an estate of \$85,000. A short time after his decease his widow gave birth to a son, who died within six hours after his birth. The relatives of Jones claim that the child was still-born. If they can prove this fact, the money will go to them. If they cannot it will go to the widow as the heir of her son.

IT HAS SAVED THOUSANDS FROM THE GRAVE.

Paine's Celery Compound

THE GREAT DISEASE BANISHER IS NOW RECOMMENDED BY VIRTUOUS PHYSICIANS AND ITS VIRTUES EXTOLLED BY PROMINENT CLERGYMEN.

Sickly children, weary women, and tired, broken down men find in Paine's Celery Compound health, strength and happiness. For all the diseases which are really the result of weakened nerves, such as dyspepsia, headache, sleeplessness, rheumatism and kidney and liver troubles, Paine's Celery Compound is the only remedy that absolutely cures. It has done more good for humanity than any other medical discovery of the past 50 years, and well deserves the hearty and grateful praise of the thousands whom it has snatched from the jaws of death.

Rev. John S. Michaud, Bishop of Burlington, Vt., one of the most prominent priests of the Roman Catholic Church in America, writes as follows: "I have been asked why I recommend Paine's Celery Compound, and I desire to put on record frankly my reasons for this endorsement, hoping that my words may inspire those readers who need health and strength with faith to try Paine's Celery Compound and prove to themselves its worth."

"At the Fanny Allen Hospital, an institution in which are deeply interested, Paine's Celery Compound has been used successfully. The Sisters of Mercy at Mount St. Mary's Academy on Mansfield Ave. rely upon Paine's Celery Compound as a tonic and strengthener. In my own household one of the domestics has taken Paine's Celery Compound for liver trouble of long standing, and says: 'It has done more good than any other medicine.' Several priests have spoken to me in praise of this remedy, and I believe it has the confidence of my associates. Even did I not know from personal observation of the worth of Paine's Celery Compound, I should feel like praising it for the simple reason that it is prepared by the Wells & Richardson Co., a firm whose members I have known for nearly a quarter of a century, and in whom I have perfect confidence."

A COSTLY GUN PLAY

THE GUILTY MAN HAD TO PAY A FINE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

NEXT OFFENDER WILL GO TO JAIL WITHOUT OPTION OF A FINE.

The average resident of Rossland has no necessity to pack a gun about his clothes, and the practice is likely to lead to trouble. The police officials are convinced of this fact, and have determined to put an end to the practice. In future the carrying of weapons will be a costly luxury. Yesterday James Shilback paid \$100 into the city treasury for the privilege of exhibiting a revolver, and the next person convicted of the offence will go to jail without a chance to purchase his liberty at any price.

Shilback drew a gun on Saturday night. He was intoxicated, it is claimed, but this only aggravated his offence, for the average man cannot be trusted with a revolver if he is overstocked with "red eye." The police learned of the episode and promptly placed Mr. Shilback in limbo. His case was disposed of at yesterday's session of the police court.

Judge Boulbee was especially severe in his comments on the gun carrying practice. "There is too much of this thing altogether," remarked his worship, after passing sentence on Shilback. "I am determined to put an end to it once for all, and have decided that the next man convicted in this court of carrying a dangerous weapon will be sentenced to a term in the provincial jail at Nelson without the option of a fine."

This stand on the part of the authorities should have its effect. Under the present police administration citizens will be protected in every sense of the word without favor to any element. All will be treated alike, and guns must go.

THE WORK OF TRAMPS.

Chinese Market Gardeners Bound, Gagged and Robbed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 1.—Ten Chinese market gardeners on the Duwamish river, near Van Asselt, were bound and gagged by a crowd of tramps, who looted their cabin in a search for money Thursday evening. The robbers secured a small sum after a good deal of the matter was reported to the police. Together with the sheriff's office they are investigating it. It is in the opinion of the officers, the work of a gang of tramps who have been giving similar trouble between this city and Tacoma for some time.

After securing the money and watching the tramps depart, leaving the victims bound and gagged. The next morning a ranchman discovered and released them and brought the news to this city.

FROM QUEBEC TO PRETORIA

After attaining the proud position as premier mining camp of the Dominion, Rossland is now reaching out for honors in the literary world. The new book on the Briar Press in Toronto, today is "From Quebec to Pretoria" with the Royal Canadian Regiment," by W. Hart-McHarg of this city, and it is promised that the publication will be heartily received throughout Canada.

"From Quebec to Pretoria" with the Royal Canadian Regiment," has been written mainly for the purpose of preserving a correct record of the doings of the Royal Canadian Regiment while on active service in South Africa and will naturally meet with the favor of hundreds of Canadians who have personally served with the corps and who have had relatives or acquaintances serving the empire in the ranks of the First Canadian contingent. Of course every reader of the Miner knows that Mr. McHarg served as a sergeant with the corps throughout the entire campaign, and that after his return to Rossland he accurately outlined the general terms in the Rocky Mountain Rangers. His active service record places him in the position of a man telling the story at first hand, while his opportunity of perusing General Lord Roberts' official reports, together with those of other general officers commanding, enables him to accurately outline the general movements in which the Royal Canadian contingent participated. The plan of campaign which cleared the western border and enabled Lord Roberts to make a triumphant entry first into Bloemfontein and then into Pretoria is graphically recounted, especially the parts dealing with the great fight at Paardeberg, where the Royal Canadians so greatly distinguished themselves, and the other engagements in which the regiment was specifically engaged.

The volume is to be published in cloth, with eight plans of engagements. These include a map on which is shown the route followed by the men in their famous thousand mile march, and sketches of Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Israel's Poot, Thabanchin, Hout Nek, Zand River and Doornkop (Johannesburg) form interesting adjuncts to the reading matter.

In the appendices are included a nominal roll of the officers, itemized lists of the killed, wounded and those who died of disease, and the battle honors of the three regiments (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, King's Shropshire Light Infantry and Gordon Highlanders) with which the Royal Canadian contingent was brigaded. The book opens with a couple of short chapters on the causes which led up to the war and is altogether a complete and well written story of an interesting and stirring chapter in Canadian contemporary history.

The appearance of "From Quebec to Pretoria" will be awaited with keen interest in Rossland where the author is so well and favorably known.

MESSAGE FROM FATHER PAT

A new country is in fancying ourselves Memorial services for Rev. Henry Irwin, M. A., "Father Pat," were held in St. George's on Sunday. In the morning the rector referred feelingly to his life and character, pointing out especially his prevailing characteristic of unselfishness and large hearted service to others.

"The virtues which Christ commended above all others—pharisaism, hypocrisy, contempt of others, hardness of heart, were as far as possible removed from him; while the virtues which Christ exalted most of all were his to a remarkable degree, especially that charity which covers a multitude of sins; though as "Father Pat" himself said, 'What Christ loves of charity to cover what Christ covers in each one of us.'

In the evening extracts from some of "Father Pat's" sermon notes, were read in the pocket of an old cassock, were read as his message to his former congregation. The prevailing topics were brotherhood and the reality of the other world, teachings which were borne out remarkably by his life.

A few extracts are reproduced, which speak for themselves, though their full force is missed without the context. "I am on the Good Samaritans.—A hated Samaritan became his foe's keeper and brother, for all are children in the Father's home. Unheard of, unrequited, unrequited, novelty! What it must have carried with it to those who heard it first! How little do we dream what it is to be in the old days of Christendom! Is it true that brothers clasp the hand of brothers, stepping fearless through the night? or do we keep the other hand free in case of danger? It makes one rather afraid of the glad hand, having a follow on with a mailed fist. So says the sceptic as he looks along the roads of human life and sees so many wounded lying by the wayside, with never a hand to help them among the many passersby. But Christ has not lost His power, nor man either. No! a brother's hand is known by its grip to be the most powerful force left us on earth, but the reason of it is only found in the eternal truth behind it, that man is again nearing through Christ what once he was. His power is the live healthy force it always was to prove that man is his brother's keeper."

"Thy touch has still its ancient power, No word from Thee can fruitless fall, For we that solemn evening hour, And in Thy mercy heal us all."

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

"You don't know your friends; your real friends are often forgotten in your crowd of acquaintances. It takes more than a mere liking to make friendship, and friendship is nothing to what brotherhood is."

"Unlike, different as could be made, brothers are always one in heart. What would we do without them? When all else has gone by and left us—there is the brother who never forsakes, never forgets, and the old home and the 'Father's House.'"

"Brothers! What endless secrets are hid in this religion of brotherhood—our elder brother's brotherhood! Man never forsaken, never forgotten, going home, home with them all again home in the Father's house, saved by a brother's hand, saved by a brother's prayer, saved for home. Saved by a stranger's hand, saved by an unknown prayer—but saved. Though the recovery be slow it is never doubtful—for the care is infallible, the touch of a brother's hand."

On service of others—"It is easy to suggest ways and means to others for their sakes. Only be honest enough to gauge your whole life by your little acts of charity. Charity covers a multitude of sins, but all we can do will never be enough to cover what Christ covers for each one of us. 'Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow.' But only in Him. Not in our own merits or in any else's. For Jesus sake let us do something for others—something that will bear the light of eternity upon it. For His sake, all for Him and none for self."

Speaking of the other world and its beings—"Nothing less than the knowledge of the Resurrection can satisfy the human mind. What of the night? Is the question of old, and is still to my mind. There is no peace till you've found the answer and proved it. Moralizing philosophers have their places, but in preaching the Gospel of Christ you have facts only to deal with. The Creed may look simple, yet behind every truth there lies a great vista, a stretch of country that the soul has to travel in life to make the truth its own. The facts of Christ's life are our landmarks in our life. And then there is the last article of our Creed, to which all leads up—the land of everlasting life—a new country. What a subtle delight there is in exploring a new land, off the trails and beaten paths. It is only surpassed by the joy found in the new land to which Christ points us. You find yourself there too. That is the secret of it, and there find all those gone before you, . . . Dark and tollsome and rocky the trail in places. That only helps to prove the joy which is set before each one of us—the joy which lights up every prayer and every act of worship with the new light of another day. The land which was once very far off has been brought near by the blood of Christ—so near to us that we know how to listen for the music of Heaven—even sometimes to hear it clearly as we pass over the line."

In the unity of faith and forms of worship—He speaks of our frontier land with its gods many and lords many and then: "The march of ages has brought us civilization, but civilization is not Christ. Christians are a race apart and all one. Spire of our own watchtowers, our own shilletheas, we are yet one, we could be set together eye to eye, the one only object of worship and life, the God of our Fathers. Our danger in

outside the older laws and tried rules of life. As if God had changed! We may find ourselves changed, but here worship the God you worshipped in days gone by in staid temples, whose aged grandeur seemed to speak to you of the everlasting changelessness of the God of all history. This is the danger of a new country, yet the very danger braces us for a purer, simpler, loftier sense of the homage due to the God of the everlasting hills. This is nature's message to man, her witness to an ever present God. In the silence of these mountains we can hear over all the still small voice that overpowers all and evokes that awe which we may call superstition, but which we know is the most sacred of all our holiest of holies—the actual presence of God. The details of worship alone are of little weight, but accept the larger truth, and every little detail is inspired with but one thought—the one God, and this the house of God, the gate of Heaven."

Psalm 27—"Seek ye my face." "Thy face Lord will I seek." He tells of face—the fascination of a face lying not in beauty of feature or complexion, but in the soul which animates it. "The only glimpse we are given of the beauty of a soul." And he compares faces—the pure face of a child and the debauched face of a drunkard, and then tells how we may find the face of God everywhere if we will—in the faces of his people and in the face of nature reflecting the character of God. And this will be our joy—the finding of a pearl of great price—the good and true and beautiful—and finding it for others, uplifting and not debasing all that is best in life. And this vision of the face of God is the ultimate goal of man. "Thine eyes shall behold the King in His beauty." "And I shall see my pilot face to face. When I have crossed the bar."

In conclusion the rector said: "You will all wish, all who can, to take your part in the memorial raised here to perpetuate the remembrance of him who so unselfishly spent his life for others. But what a memorial of him and his work it would be for all eternity, if that broad brotherly spirit could but find a growing echo in all our hearts. So we leave him in his own words, 'Safe in the Father's home, in the land of angels and with God, nearer than we are to the light, with a prayer that he may rest in peace after the storms and trials of life,' with a glad welcome from those whom he has 'loved long since and loved awhile.'"

British Immigration.

The Hon. J. A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, who has done much towards improving emigration agencies in this country, is now in London accompanied by Mr. W. J. White, who is the chief Canadian emigration agent in the United States. Although last year the tide of emigration to Canada ran strong, at the same time a number of British emigrants of a very desirable class stopped in the States, and it is towards obviating this occurrence as much as possible that Mr. Smart is now over here. The great Canadian harvest and the prosperity which accompanied it should prove attractive to the agricultural class who find an ever-increasing struggle for existence in this country. It cannot be too widely known that Manitoba and the Northwest offer greater advantages than any of the great grain producing districts in the States, and so well is this realized that an ever-increasing number of American farmers find their way into the Northwest Territories each year.

Today the path of the emigrant is made smooth, the cost of transportation is low, and, on arriving at a Canadian port, government officials meet the vessel and give every possible assistance to the new colonists. They are able to obtain the most reliable advice as to the best locality for their means and experience, land is given them, and everything is made easy, and in the course of a few years, with harvests such as they have been enjoying, the struggling agriculturist who found it impossible to make two ends meet in the old country, will find himself a prosperous and well-to-do settler. We hope in a future issue to give a detailed account of the reorganized department of emigration in the Canadian government office.

The arrangements for a representative Canadian exhibition at the Royal Exchange of London appear to be taking practical shape. Unfortunately the exhibit will not be for longer than two months, but for that privilege, Canadians must apparently be grateful, if, as we understand, 5,300 feet, or about half the available space in the building has been reserved for the products of the Dominion. The object lesson taught by the late Glasgow exhibition has evidently impressed the Canadian government, but the energetic efforts which are being made to give prominence to Canadian industries seem in no small measure to emanate from the Minister of Agriculture, who, like the late Mr. Dobell, never loses an opportunity of securing prominence for Canadian interests. We may add that displays are also to be made during the coming summer at Wolverhampton and Cork, where exhibitions are now in course of preparation.—B. C. Review, London.

A SONG THAT COMES IN SILENCE.

There is an antique song, a quaint old tune, Hidden within my heart, divinely sweet; The theme is of a delicate conceit, Vague and mysterious as some northern rune.

A sound that Donizetti in his June Might still have found tender yet incomplete. A strain that spirits might alone repeat, Of larks invisible that haunt the moon.

Where'er its magic melody I hear, Now hushed with peace, now tremulous with dread, I picture to my soul a face once dear; Its graceful rhythm seems a fawn-like tread, Past signs return and gentle ghosts appear.

O wondrous song! art thou that voice now dead? —Baltimore Sun.

HEROISM OF FATHER PAT

When the chill hand of winter has to a certain extent relaxed in the mountains, the season of snow and mud slides commences. Those who have traveled up and down the C. P. R. from Donald to Kamloops during the early spring fully realize the danger, with its inherent spice of adventure, that those employed on a mountain railway rather enjoy than fear. And it is of this time of the year, in the spring of 1887, I will tell a story, only one of many, showing the fearlessness and manhood of him whom thousands in the province were proud to call friend—"Father Pat."

The spring of the Jubilee year was marked by more than an ordinary number of snow slides, and everyone on the eastern slope of the Rockies particularly, had more than enough to do. Offices, roundhouses and freight sheds were emptied, and all hands were more than tired of shovelling snow. There had been a pretty big slide just west of Bear creek which after some 18 hours of hard work was only half removed, when, without a minute's notice, down rushed another along the east side, clearing the slope of the mountain side, partly by the cutting. A large gang of Italians were working at the west end, and a run was made for safety. But three were too late. When their fellow workmen returned nothing was seen but another immense mound of snow, yet all knew that somewhere underneath it were three human lives slowly flickering away to be quenched with the last spasm of suffocation. Many went to work and the snow flew as it rarely flies even under the pressure of "clearing the road." It took an hour to liberate the three, but a spark of life still remained.

The Italians, unaccustomed to the effects of physical exhaustion, gave their fellows up for lost, and gathered round them with many expressions of sorrow. A few of the more religious took their rosaries, and kneeling beside the track, commenced telling their beads and praying for the departing souls of their countrymen.

But "Father Pat" was near, as always at the scene of trouble. He had been detained by the slide, coming from the west, and knew the only chance to save the three was to get them as soon as possible to the hospital at Donald. The slide intervened, he did not know for what distance, as the fresh snow might have piled up at the eastern end also. But he did know that over that slide was an engine and that once on it a half hour's run would carry those "degs" to medical assistance.

He believed in the gospel of action, getting on hoisted on his shoulders, he started across the slide. It was only some 300 yards, but every yard was in danger. Another slide might come down at any time, perhaps of mud, when his chance for life would be very slim, if not an impossibility. But with his athletic frame and a life in danger "Father Pat" was capable of almost anything. It took him half an hour to get the first one over, when he at the other end, recognizing his form, went out to meet him. His burden was soon relieved, and many volunteered to go back with him, but he refused any assistance with a cheery "That's all right, boys, I'll pack 'em over, sure enough."

Three times he went across that slide loaded with his living burden, and three times the yard engine came to Donald with a half dead, exhausted Italian, coming back twice to find another waiting. "Father Pat" went on with the last one, tired out but happy, and almost everyone in the now dismantled railroad town went out to meet the engine at the hospital. Nothing much was said, but when a subscription came round for church funds the boys all dived pretty deep for it.

"Father Pat" has gone, Donald has ceased to exist. His church even has been torn down and re-erected at Golder, but none of us who knew him then will ever forget the role-played by this remarkable man who truly followed the Christlike precept of "going about doing good."

Many more yarns might be told of our friend now in the great beyond, and I trust that some competent hand will raise in the realm of literature an endearing monument to him whose life was devoted to true religion without petty distinctions of creed.—Colonist.

Newfoundland's Contribution.

The Ancient Colony has given a contribution to the Empire that is worthy of more than a passing reference. Unable from circumstances to despatch a contingent to South Africa, the colony has acquiesced in a request made by the Imperial government, as a contribution to Imperial interests, of a value that, perhaps, only the people of Newfoundland can really estimate. For another year—we must hope the last—has the Newfoundland government consented to the renewal of the modus vivendi between Great Britain and France, in regard to the French shore question. It is not difficult to understand that the Imperial government desires to postpone negotiations with France on this matter until it has brought the war in South Africa to a conclusion. But there has been a strong expression of public opinion in Newfoundland that the ten-year agreement with France should not be continued after the close of 1901. Now, under present circumstances and at the request of the Colonial office, Newfoundland has withdrawn her opposition to a renewal of the agreement rather than embarrass the Imperial government. This action by the people of Britain's oldest colony will be appreciated throughout the Empire, and furnishes another of the many proofs that the war has called forth of the unity of the people of the Empire, whether their homes are in the Northern or the Southern hemisphere, and in the oldest or the youngest of British communities.—News-Advertiser.



# CITY NEWS

**BANDON'S SENIORS**—The secretary of the carnival committee was notified last night that Sandon would send its senior team to compete with the other seven in the hockey tournament. Repleting from other clubs are expected within the next day or two.

**LARGER QUARTERS**—The Rossland Warehouse and Transfer company has occupied the premises recently vacated by the Bank of Commerce, adjoining the company's old office. In the new quarters the company has one of the most commodious and attractive offices in Rossland.

**OFTEN LATE**—The presence of ice on the Arrow Lakes is interfering with the Canadian Pacific service. The boats making connection with the main line are delayed nightly, and the evening train has been from one to two hours late every night for the past week.

**SOME DELAY**—Some delay has been encountered with respect to the completion of the changes at the Trail smelter, and the lead and copper furnaces are not likely to blow in at least until the end of next week. The new sampler is installed and other important features in the program of changes are under way.

**CONTRACT LET**—The contract for sinking the shaft and driving the drifts in the Le Roi is reported to have been let to Messrs. Vance, Skugland & Co. for the sum of \$10,000. The work is to be started within the next two or three days, and will probably take not less than three months for its completion.

**THE REFINERY**—The Canadian Smelting Works at Trail is losing no time in putting its refinery proposition into effect. The preliminary steps in connection with the building operations are well under way, and interest has been added to the proposition by the arrival at Trail of Inventor Eetz, whose system of refining is to be incorporated in the new works.

**CREMATED**—The remains of the late J. Roderick Robertson were cremated in New York yesterday, in accordance with instructions contained in the deceased's will. The crews at the Ymir and Enterprise mines and the office staffs of the parent and subsidiary companies ceased work for the day out of respect to the memory of the late general manager.

**BADLY BURNED**—Fireman Dan McDonald, whose cottage behind the fire hall was gutted on Wednesday, is more seriously burned than was at first realized. His hands and face are in terrible shape, and he is suffering great pain, more so than on the day of the fire. It will be some days before he can do active duty with the brigade. McDonald's injuries were the result of his determined effort to extinguish the flames single-handed.

**BRIGHT PROSPECT**—The management of the Bonanza mine have received a bright report from Superintendent Hanson, who is in charge of the St. Thomas mountain mine. Mr. Hanson advises the company that he has a large quantity of carefully sorted ore on the dumps ready for shipment, and that the reserve of ore ready for shipment is substantially in advance of the daily shipments. The upraise is now in a fine body of high grade ore.

**WILL ENTER**—The announcement of the Twenty-fourth of May race meet in Rossland has already borne fruit. Ed. Griffin, a well known racing man, has been selected to bring his string of eight gallopers to Rossland for the meeting, and solicits further information relative to the program. Griffin campaigned his bang-tails through Washington and Oregon last season and did well. He is also a prominent figure at the frequent meetings in the Territories.

**CHIEF VAUGHAN RETIRES**—The Miner is informed by Frank Vaughan, chief of police, that he will today tender his resignation to the board of police commissioners. Chief Vaughan will thus sever his connection with the force after almost a year's service during which time the city has passed through a period calculated to test the capabilities of peace officers. In many respects the retiring chief has given the city splendid service, the very fact that few serious breaches of the peace have occurred during the past seven months being especially commendable. In addition he has kept the revenues of the police department in a most satisfactory condition. If Chief Vaughan decides to remove from Rossland after winding up his connection with the police force he will carry with him the hearty good will of a wide circle of friends.

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH**—The annual meeting of St. Andrew's church was held Wednesday evening. The reports from the various departments were all of an encouraging character. After paying all current expenses, and a considerable amount of floating indebtedness, the treasurer's report showed a balance of \$99 on hand. In view of the financial depression through which Rossland has been passing for the last six months of the year, this is considered an excellent thing. The choir, the Ladies' Association, the Young Ladies' Guild, the envelope secretary and by votes of thanks services during the three additional sessions, making the persons stand as follows:

for the present year: J. H. Robinson, W. Morton, W. M. Wood, Dr. Reddick, T. S. Gilmour, James Anderson, J. B. Johnson, Wm. McQueen, Dr. Kerr, B. Barker, P. B. McDonald, Dr. Coulthard.

**APPOINTED**—Thomas Parker, of this city, has been appointed by the Dominion government to act as assistant inspector of weights and measures for the province of British Columbia. Mr. Parker's new duties will take him to all parts of the mainland annually. The appointment will be gratifying to Rosslanders who are familiar with Mr. Parker's sterling qualities of character and his valuable services to the Golden City.

**TRAIL GUN PLAY**—An exciting gun play took place at Trail the other night, when two Austrians became involved in a row at the Victoria house. The men were Frank Finder and Frank Hoffer, and Finder had an arsenal of weapons about him. When disarmed, he promptly drew another gun and swore to take Hoffer's life. Both men were locked up in the cells over night. Next day Finder was assessed \$50 for carrying weapons and Hoffer paid \$20 for disorderly conduct.

**THE THIRD CHIMNEY**—About two o'clock this morning the fire brigade had their third run of the night to a chimney blaze. The cause was up on the hill, but some excited person turned in an alarm from box 35, giving the firemen an unnecessarily long trip.

**BLAZING CHIMNEY**—The fire department was called out shortly after 8 o'clock last night to the residence of John Morrish, Cook avenue and Spokane street. The trouble was caused by a chimney fire, which was extinguished without turning on the water.

**ANOTHER ALARM**—The fire department was called out shortly before 10 o'clock last night for a blazing chimney at the corner of Spokane street and First avenue. No damage was caused. In view of the unusually hot fires consequent on the severe cold weather, the absence of chimney fires up to the present time has been very marked.

**SUCCESS ASSURED**—The success of the hockey tournament in connection with the Winter Carnival is practically assured. Word was received yesterday from Nelson that two teams, senior and junior, would enter from that police and it is almost settled that Phoenix will send its fast seven, which will close up in the finals unless reports are misleading. The Grand Forks boys have the matter under consideration, but their experience with Phoenix was so unsatisfactory that the hockey men have about thrown up the sponge for this winter.

**BENEFIT BALL**—The friends of Hugh Glenross, who sustained painful injuries while engaged in logging a few days since, have organized a benefit ball, which will be held at the Miners' Union hall on the 11th inst. Glenross' injuries are of such a nature as will incapacitate him from earning his own livelihood for many months, and those who patronize the entertainment on his behalf will enjoy themselves and accomplish a commendable object at the same time. Gaham's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion.

**BROWN AND FREEMAN**—Morton Freeman, who lost to Dude Lewis on a foul last Wednesday night at the International, and Geo. W. Brown, the Rossland Cyclone, signed articles for a 20 round go yesterday, to take place on February 18th in this city for the brown receipts and a side bet of \$50. Brown issued his challenge at the rink last Wednesday night to meet the winner of the Lewis-Freeman bout. Brown deserves a great deal of credit for having met all comers since he first made his appearance in the ring, and has the proud distinction of having never lost a match nor listened to the "dreamy count of time." Freeman is an older ring man, with a creditable string of victories, having met such men as Bobby Dobs, the Black Pearl, and numerous others. Should Brown defeat Freeman in this match he will, by right, claim the colored middle-weight championship of the Northwest and stand ready to defend it against all comers. Brown is young, strong as an ox, and with the proper handling and care should give a good account of himself with some of the best of them.

**AMATEUR SKATERS**—Results of the Speed Contests at Verona Lake Meeting.  
NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The finals in the skating championship at Verona Lake, given under the auspices of the National Amateur Skating Association of the United States and the Amateur Skating Association of Canada, took place this afternoon. The attendance was smaller than on Friday and the ice in much poorer condition. There were many soft and lumpy spots, and much ice was covered with water. Wood and Sinnirud, of the Verona Lake Skating club, divided the honors. The latter captured the half and ten miles, while the former captured the mile and three miles. Many believe that H. Taylor of Buffalo would have beaten the Swede in the ten mile event had he not fallen in the eighth mile. Summary:  
Half mile, final heat, won by S. Sinnirud, Verona Lake, S. C.; A. B. Piliak, Montreal, second; G. Bellefeuille, Montreal, third. Time 1:28 1/5.  
One mile, final heat won by M. Woods, Verona Lake, S. C.; F. R. Sager, New York, A. C., second; G. Bellefeuille, Montreal, third. Time 3:07 1/5.  
Three miles, M. Woods, first; P. Sinnirud, second; W. Coldwell, Montreal, third. Time 10:18 4/5.  
Ten mile, P. Sinnirud, first; M. Wood, second; F. R. Sager, third. Time 37:04 1/5.

**STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.**  
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

## FOR THE MEMORIAL

MANY SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY IN FROM FRIENDS OF "FATHER PAT." MANIFESTATION OF INTEREST BY PEOPLE IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

Subscription lists for the "Father Pat" memorial were placed in the hands of the members of the general committee yesterday, and no time was lost in putting the lists in circulation. The results attained in the first day were eminently satisfactory, and are a good augury of the cordial reception that will be tendered the proposition. In the short time in which the idea has been before the people of Rossland several hundred dollars has been subscribed. It is difficult to ascertain the exact amount already pledged at this time, for the reason that the lists are in the hands of a score of persons. One member of the committee unaided secured more than \$100 yesterday, and the amounts secured by several other committeemen were in the same vicinity.

Outside of the city the idea has been most favorably received. Intelligence is to hand from Nelson that a substantial contribution may be expected from the city by the latter. A joint committee will probably be formed there to participate in the proposition.

Among the kind things that have been said of the memorial idea probably none have approached the following from the Nelson Miner. The article is from the pen of Colonel Jack Egan, the veteran newspaper man, who speaks of the late "Father Pat" from the standpoint of a warm personal friend who understood the deceased clergyman's motives thoroughly and loved the man. Colonel Egan says:

**MONUMENT FOR "FATHER PAT."**  
The citizens of Rossland have decided to erect a memorial in honor of the late Rev. Henry Irwin. The subscriptions to the memorial fund have been limited to \$1, the idea in thus making the sum which each subscriber will give small is that if Rev. Irwin had the directing of the gathering of the fund for the memorial he would resent any deprivation that would inflict the least hardship on individuals for his sake. The keynote of his admirable character was unselfishness, of which he was the embodiment in every fibre of his being. Some men have a lust for money, others for power, or for fame, but he had a lust for doing good and in this only did he indulge himself. His humanity was so broad that it embraced all races and creeds, as his only desire was to know that his help was needed and that there was suffering that he could ease, naked that he could clothe, hungry that he could feed, bereaved that he could console.

At the same time he was entirely unaffected and there was no self-glorification in what he did, and his chief regret was that he could not give more and do more, even when he deprived himself of almost the necessities of life for the sake of others. The people understood him from the highest to the lowest and their regard went beyond liking him—they loved him as a brother. His charity was like that of a Magdalen who resided several years ago in one of the coast cities. One bitter cold night a poor wretch, homeless, penniless and dying, knocked at her door, saying that every other door was closed to him and craved permission to shelter his cold, feeble body from the pitiless storm. He was taken in and warmed and cared for, but it was his last night on earth, and towards the grey hours of the morning he died with no hand but that of the woman to soothe his last moments. The reporters of the papers on learning of the death came and asked the woman who he was, where he was born, what was his name, and the Magdalen replied: "I did not inquire into his genealogy. The man was cold, weak and dying and I did not care what his name was. He needed help and I gave it to him. I took him in and cared for him, and that's all there is to it."

Father Pat never inquired into the genealogy of those he assisted. He will live in the memory of those who knew him as long as they live, but it is proper that those of the future should know that amid the misty mounlains of a man who followed as close as he could the teachings of his Master, so that some of them, mayhap, will be induced to follow his good example, and, therefore, the idea of the people of Rossland in rearing some sort of a monument to his memory is a commendable one.

**BURIED BY COKE.**  
Fatal Accident at the Carnegie Works at Thompson, Pa.

**PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.**—Three men employed by the Carnegie Company at Thompson, Pa., were, it is thought, fatally injured by a fall of coke which they, with many others, were loading on the cars. The heavy snow on the pile of fuel caused it to give way, burying them under many tons of coke, where they remained for 10 minutes before being rescued. All the others escaped.

**Cook's Cotton Root Compound**  
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies can get your druggists, or Cook's Cotton Root Compound, as well as Mixtures, pills and ointments, at all drug stores. Price, No. 1, 50 cents. No. 2, 75 cents. No. 3, 1.00 per box. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Beware of cheap imitations. Sold by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

## A RAILWAY CHANGE FOR THE CARNIVAL

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC TO ESTABLISH AN AGENCY DOWN TOWN. THE DATES ARE FINALLY ARRANGED FOR FEBRUARY 21ST AND 22ND. A PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME DRAWN UP BY THE CARNIVAL COMMITTEE.

The Winter Carnival takes place in Rossland on February 20, 21 and 22, and the committee is losing no time in getting down to details. Last night a largely attended meeting of the committee took place and excellent progress was made with the arrangements for the celebration. The principal feature of the meeting was the adoption of a provisional programme of sports. This is subject to alteration, but in the main represents what citizens and visitors may expect to see during the two days of the carnival. The programme begins with a masquerade at the skating rink on the evening of Thursday, February 20. On Friday there will be three hockey matches, two between senior clubs and the other between junior clubs. On Saturday three ski races and two ski jumping contests are billed, and two horse races, a dog race and four snowshoe races, together with a series of five skating races and the final matches of the junior and senior hockey championships. The programme of the hockey contests cannot, of course, be fully decided upon at this time, but after canvassing the situation the committee concluded that probably not more than four senior hockey teams and three junior sevens would enter the tournament. Should this prove correct the hockey section of the programme can be carried out as proposed. The committee expects that the winter sports exhibitions of the popular sport this year, as reports indicate that Phoenix and Nelson in particular have unusually fast teams, while a strong effort will doubtless be made by the local men to bring the senior championship back to the Golden City. It is presumed that Nelson and Sandon will be the only outside points to send junior teams.

The location of a freight office in the city especially designed to deal with matters of importance connected with the company's local business is a move which will be received with satisfaction by business men generally. Heretofore it has been necessary to transact much of this business by telephone with the agent at the station, and the latter's time has been engrossed with the operating department to such an extent that delays occasionally ensued, all of which will be obviated under the new arrangement. The advantage of having a bureau of information relating to all freight matters located in the business centre of the city will be realized at a glance.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. A. S. Gordon gave a party on Tuesday night, when the evening was devoted to duplicate whist. The prizes were captured by Mrs. Davis and Mrs. J. E. Johnston.

Miss Ida Marshall gave a small afternoon tea on Thursday.

Mrs. T. Mayne Daly entertained the Euchre club on Thursday evening at her home on Georgia street. As was expected, the members spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

Mrs. John G. Moody, of Butte street, entertained a party of young people at a pleasant progressive high tea on Thursday evening.

Mrs. C. S. L. Mackintosh was the hostess at afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. Morrish on Friday.

Miss Watson, of Pincher, Alberta, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. McQueen, Le Roi avenue east.

Among the visitors to the city last week was Mrs. A. B. W. Hodges, wife of Superintendent Hodges of the Grand Forks smelter at Grand Forks. Mrs. Hodges was the guest of Mrs. Robert Egan, corner Le Roi avenue and Earl street. She left for home accompanied by Mrs. Keller on Saturday morning.

The next dance of the Entre Nous club takes place on Friday next, after which the club meetings will be discontinued until after Lent.

Mrs. Albert Klockmann gave a pleasant dinner to a number of the ladies and gentlemen who have participated in amateur theatricals lately. Covers were laid for ten, and an enjoyable literary evening was spent.

**ON THE ISTHMUS.**  
Government Troops and Rebels Contending for Mastery.

**PANAMA, Feb. 1.**—The Colombian government fleet returned here last night. The commander reports that the government forces held Agua Dulce, but that General Castro is endeavoring to get in touch with General Herrera, the revolutionary commander. Three messengers were landed and communicated to General Castro orders from Civil Governor Arango.

General Herrera has sent notices to the agents of the steamship companies, saying that having domain over the Pacific Coast of the Isthmus, he will not allow the transportation of arms or soldiers for the government, and will prevent such transportation by force if necessary. Serious complications are possible, but the governor informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the action of Gen. Herrera has no importance.

G. Negro was ticketed to New York over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday. He is bound for Italy.

## The Colonial

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**CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS**  
Notice.  
Gigantic mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Dominion mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, agent for Charles Dundee, Esq., Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 56068, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this Sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1902.  
KENNETH L. BURNET.

**CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS**  
Notice.  
Duke mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for the Allan G. White estate, F. M. C. No. B. 55907, and Nicholas Reuter, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 42994, 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.

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Agent for the Company.

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To Edna Landsberg and E. G. Parker, or any person or persons to whom they may have assigned their interests in the Violet mineral claim, situated on the west side of the Dewdney trail, on the west side of the Northport wagon road, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay and located the 30th day of July, A. D. 1898, and recorded at Rossland, B. C., on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1898.

You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended in assessment work for the year ending August 10th, A. D. 1901, on the said Violet mineral claim the sum of \$102.50, in accordance with the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within ninety days from the first publication of this notice you fail to contribute your share of the above expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under Section 4 of the Mineral Act, Amendment Act 1900.

Dated at Ymir, B. C., this 13th day of November, 1901.  
SPENCER SANDERSON.

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton  
W. de V. Le Maistre  
Daly, Hamilton & Le Maistre  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.  
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ROSSLAND, B. C.



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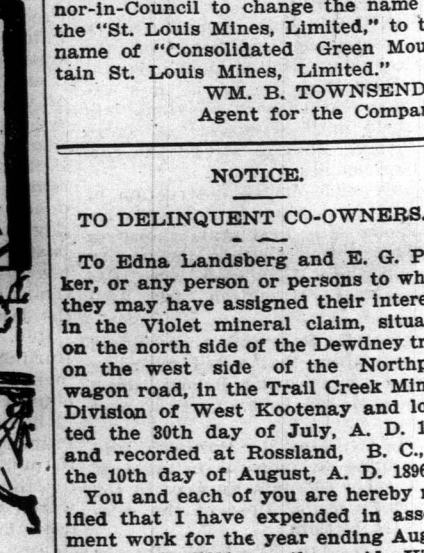
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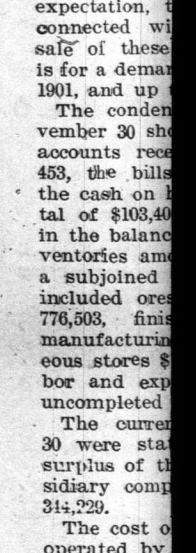
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NOTICE

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Q. C. C. R. Hamilton.

de V. le Maistre

Hamilton & le Maistre

Solicitors, Notaries.

of the Bank of Montreal.

# CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY

## A Colonel and Eight Men Killed in a Fight With Boers.

## Scene of Great Disorder in the Belgian Chamber.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The war office's casualty list issued tonight shows that a hitherto unreported engagement at Abraham's Kraal, near Koffyfontein, Orange River Colony, January 28th, Col. L. E. Du Moulin, of the Sussex regiment, and eight men were killed and seven men wounded.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Le Temps today prints a dispatch from The Hague in which the correspondent says he learns from a trustworthy source that the recent journey of the Dutch premier, Dr. Kuyper, to England prepared the ground for peace negotiations in regard to South Africa, which were begun with the consent of the British government. He adds that the most recent step taken by Holland was supported by some of the other governments. The correspondent of the Associated Press was informed in official quarters today that so far as is known here, Holland's action was quite spontaneous. France was not consulted, and is not aware of the terms of the Dutch note.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30.—The chamber of deputies here was the scene of a free fight today between the Socialist and Catholic factions. The trouble grew out of a proposal to prosecute M. Smeets, a Socialist, for a recent revolutionary speech. The disorder began in the galleries, which were eventually cleared by force. Thereafter the uproar was continued on the floor. The Socialists advanced in a body against the benches of the Catholics, shouting taunts and epithets. The deputies finally engaged in the fight, and the sitting was suspended, but when the session was resumed the disturbances re-commenced and prevented the transaction of business.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The story originating in Vienna that Germany would buy the Philippines from the United States and that the visit of Prince Henry preceded the announcement of this sale, is pronounced by German officials to be absurd.

## THE STEEL TRUST.

Report to the Shareholders Shows a Prosperous Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A preliminary report covering the operations of the United States Steel corporation since it came into existence 10 months ago, was made to the stockholders yesterday. It was a fore-runner to the more extended resume to be submitted at the annual general meeting on February 17, and was designed to familiarize the shareholders with the financial status of the company and the trade situation and the trade market where it buys and sells.

The condensed balance sheet for November 30 showed that on that day the accounts receivable aggregated \$45,206,453, the bills receivable \$2,821,463, and the cash on hand \$55,315,527, a grand total of \$103,406,444. In the list of assets in the balance sheet was a credit of inventories amounting to \$95,903,997, and a subjoined tabulation showed that it included ores on hand valued at \$34,776,593, finished products \$15,322,646, manufacturing supplies and miscellaneous stores \$12,170,161, and materials, labor and expense locked up in current uncompleted bridge contracts \$9,286,341.

The current liabilities on November 30 were stated at \$30,209,030, and the surplus of the corporation and the subsidiary companies was placed at \$174,315,229.

The cost of the properties owned and operated by the several federated companies was given at \$1,437,494,862.

## CHANCE FOR SHAMROCK.

A Novel Proposition Submitted to Sir Thomas Lipton.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., has submitted a novel proposition to Sir Thomas Lipton, designed to further test the merits of Shamrock II and Columbia in a competition, and to similarly try out yachts challenging and defending the America Cup. The plan as outlined in a letter forwarded yesterday to Sir Thomas, provides for an exchange of crews and a race for a cup which Mr. Post offered to donate, to be known as the yachtman's cup.

Mr. Post offered Sir Thomas \$10,000 for a charter of Shamrock II.

# DEAL FOR SMELTER OWNERS OF SUNSET MINE MAY PURCHASE THE STANDARD

## THE MINE NOW IN A POSITION TO MAKE STEADY SHIPMENTS OF ORE.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Jan. 30.—J. N. Greenshields, K. C., of Montreal, a director of the Montreal and Boston Copper company, owning the Sunset mine in Deadwood camp, has arrived from the east for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of the pyritic smelter at Boundary Falls. The smelter plant is being examined on his behalf by H. C. Bellinger, an expert of Butte, Montana. The Sunset mine is now on a basis to ship 400 tons of ore daily.

## KLONDIKE ORE STORY.

Mr. Hepburn Thinks He Has Much Gold in Sight.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 30.—J. Hepburn left for London yesterday to enlist capital in what he declares to be the greatest mining discovery the world has ever known—the rich conglomerates of Indian river, 25 miles from Dawson. Miners who have worked in the South African gold fields were attracted to Indian river by the similarity to the rich banked deposits of the Rand. They carried their investigations further to the neighboring benches and discovered that the escarpments of the Indian river valley were composed of immense masses of conglomerates identical with yielded so many millions of treasure in South Africa. A superficial prospect of the deposits satisfied the miners that they were gold bearing, and subsequent examination at various points revealed the fact that the stuff carried from \$1 to \$200 to the ton.

## COAL MINERS KILLED

## TERRIBLY FATAL DUST EXPLOSION IN THE HONDO MINE, IN MEXICO.

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## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

At all the great centres of manufacturing industry in Germany special attention is given in the elementary technical schools to each separate branch; while in agricultural or mining districts the training connected with these pursuits is made prominent, as a matter of course. Workshops are attached where apprentices and even masters' assistants can improve their practical knowledge of the various handicrafts; and girls' schools are provided to teach sewing, knitting, dressmaking, millinery, laundry and dairy work, cooking, fruit preserving, as well as orthography, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, etc.

## HOLLAND'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Writing from The Hague, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the reply of Great Britain to the Dutch proposal concerning peace in South Africa is a polite refusal of the request that permission be granted for a commission in South Africa. The lack of any authorization by the Boers has proved fatal, says the correspondent, but the door of negotiation is not wholly closed, since Great Britain's reply reaffirms the willingness of the country to accede to any authorized proposal to the conclusion of peace.

A despatch from Brussels, published this morning in the Daily Telegraph, says that Mr. Kruger presided at a meeting held at his residence in Utrecht last Friday of all the Boer delegates in Europe, when several expressed themselves as favorable to accepting the advice of Queen Wilhelmina and the government of The Netherlands to abandon their claim to independence, but that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds were still obdurate.

## Catarrah Taint.

## MORE LIVES ARE BLIGHTED BY CATARRH THAN BY ALL OTHER DISEASES.

If there is a hint of Catarrah Taint apply Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder without delay. It will save you suffering, heal you quickly whether you have been a slave one month or fifty years. It relieves cold in the head and catarrh headache in ten minutes. The Hon. D. Mills, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, endorses it. 21. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

# THE FATE OF THE CONDOR

## Naval Officers Feel Certain About the Boat Found.

## A Ray of Hope from the Story of the Flagship Repulse.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 31.—A naval official at Esquimalt who was interviewed this evening regarding the marks on the boat found on the west coast, says there can be no mistake. She is positively one of the Condor's boats. The officer stated that on the stem of all British warships' boats may be found the date of construction and length of the craft, and the initial of the dockyard where the ship was built.

These all appear on the boat found off Asthouse. The "S. H." undoubtedly represent Sheerness, where the Condor was built. The figures "98" show the date of construction (the year in which the Condor was launched), while the Roman characters "XIV" give the length of the boat. These facts, together with the brass letter "C" and the broad arrow, an unmistakable government symbol, are links in a chain of evidence which clearly point to the identity of the boat washed ashore.

The arrival of the cruisers Grant and Egeha from the west coast is being eagerly awaited for. They may bring some evidence of the fate of the warship. News comes from Nanaimo tonight that Capt. Ross of the San Mateo says that on his last trip from Nanaimo to San Francisco he sighted a boat in the straits of Fuca which answered the description of the Condor's boats. The story was waterlogged and the name in it, there was no name on it, nor was there anything in it. Capt. Ross says that the boat was strongly built and had a broad beam, similar to those of a man of war.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 31.—The anxiety felt for the safety of the missing sloop of war Condor has caused the story of the supposed loss of Admiral Cochrane's flagship Repulse, in 1874, to be revived, as the chief incidents are almost identical with those of the Condor's voyage so far as it is known.

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# THE EFFORT FOR PEACE

## Not Much Hope of Success for the Offer of Holland.

## Great Britain's Reply to be Published on Monday.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British reply to the Dutch note in regard to bringing about peace in South Africa was dispatched yesterday to The Hague. Consequently the meeting of the British cabinet today had nothing to do with the terms of the note, the contents of which are strictly secret, as the first publication of the text is intended to be made in parliament on Monday, February 3rd. The Associated Press has reason to believe, however, that its original summary of the Dutch communication was correct, with this addition, that the Dutch suggested that Vessels, Wolmarans and Fischer, the Boer delegates now in Europe, be permitted to go to South Africa in an endeavor to persuade the burghers in the field to surrender.

Great Britain's reply is not in the nature of a direct negative, though it is not unlikely that it will have that effect for while Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, probably leaves a loophole for further suggestions, he doubts the ability of the Boer delegates to control their fellow countrymen, and there seems little likelihood that the Dutch government can secure guarantees in regard to the powers of the Boer delegates satisfactory enough to induce Great Britain to accede to the original request.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Daily News, giving the alleged genesis of the proposal from the government of The Netherlands on the subject of the South African war, says that from the first Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, stated that he would take no part in either arbitration or mediation and accepted the view that he would have to bring pressure to bear on the Boer delegates to persuade them to abandon their demand for independence. He explained his position to an English visitor, who went to urge him to action. This visitor afterward communicated to Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, and to Lord Lansdowne, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Kuyper's views and his offer to become a "friendly negotiator."

Mr. Chamberlain courteously replied that he was interested in the proposal, but could not entertain any overtures unless they were made directly by the Boers themselves. The reply of Lord Lansdowne intimated that he had sent the proposal to Lord Salisbury, the premier, and there the matter had remained until Dr. Kuyper visited London.

The Brussels correspondent of the Standard declares that the peace initiative on the part of Holland was decided upon at the personal instigation of Queen Wilhelmina in a cabinet council at which she presided. The correspondent says that Mr. Kruger was informally and confidentially acquainted with this proposed step, but declared he could not charge the Dutch government with any mission of peace as long as Great Britain rejected the idea of Boer independence. A bluebook issued tonight gives details of an extensive plan proposed by Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, for handling the question of native labor in the mining regions. Lord Milner proposes to abolish hoggery and rigidly to control the liquor traffic among the blacks. He admits this latter to be a tremendous undertaking, but says: "While I realize the difficulties, I also feel that we are bound by hook or crook to overcome them. The whole credit of the administration is at stake. I am confident that His Majesty's government will support our view that no carrying out a policy which, if successful, means a momentous triumph for civilization in this part of the world."

## RIVER NAVIGATION.

## A Big Scheme Broached by the Pan-American Congress.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—The Pan-American conference has approved an important resolution looking to the improvement of fluvial communication of South America.

The purpose is to afford a navigable route from the Orinoco to the Plate through the heart of the continent. It is agreed by the delegates of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Paraguay, Colombia and Ecuador that a conference shall be held in Rio De Janeiro within a year to further the project.

## NOVA SCOTIANS KILLED.

## Fatal Explosion of Dynamite at the Marsh Colliery.

HAIFAX, N. S., Jan. 31.—An explosion of dynamite at the Marsh colliery at Thornburn killed three men and demolished the structure. The dead are: J. W. Sutherland, resident manager; Walter Sutherland, underground foreman; John Wilkes, overground foreman.

## THE PRINCE AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Mayor Harrison today appointed a committee of 200 to look after the welfare and entertainment of Prince Henry during the latter's visit to Chicago.

# A READY REVOLVER

## IT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR A MURDER AND SUICIDE IN BOSTON.

## A DOUBLE TRAGEDY ARISING FROM A VERY TRIVIAL QUARREL.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—Driven to desperation by insulting language of a man whom he had met for the first time this afternoon in the barroom of the Shakespearean Inn, John Bonnette shot and instantly killed Geo. McGibbon and then took his own life. Late in the afternoon a dozen men were standing about the bar of the inn on Beach street. Bonnette had ordered a glass of ale, and noticing the glass had not been properly rinsed spoke to the bartender about it, but the latter did not notice the remark.

McGibbon overheard it and remarked with a sneer: "You'd better go to the Parker House if you're not satisfied here." This led to an exchange of words and blows, during which one of the men invited the other outside to settle the matter. Once upon the sidewalk the men exchanged revolvers until Bonnette whipped a revolver from his pocket, fired at McGibbon full in the face and the latter fell dead on the sidewalk.

## WEAVERS' STRIKE.

## Six Thousand Persons Thrown out of Work at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1.—A strike of double loom weavers at the Riverside mills of the American Woolen company today following a strike of the Weybossett mills weavers some time ago, caused the issuance of orders to close all the mills of the company in Providence and vicinity until further notice. The general shutdown throws 6,000 persons out of work. The strike at the Riverside and Weybossett mills was caused by dissatisfaction over the two loom system.

## INDUSTRIAL CONSOLIDATION.

## Remarkable Record of 1899 Surpassed by Millions.

Industrial consolidation last year has made a new record, surpassing by more than \$12,000,000 the remarkable record made in 1899, a year which will long be remembered for combinations of all kinds. According to tables published by the Journal of Commerce, the purely industrial consolidations in 1901 had a total of stocks and bonds amounting to \$2,374,776,000, while the increases in the stocks and bonds of concerns already organized amounted to \$231,200,000. The total for 1900 was only \$945,195,000, which showed a natural decline from the record of 1899 in view of the great slump in the value of numerous new securities. The figures for 1901 do not represent the proprietary companies formed among railroads, such as the Northern Securities Company, with a capitalization of \$400,000,000; street railroad and lighting companies, or consolidations of banking interests. If these were considered, the figures would be increased enormously. It is estimated that the industrial consolidations of the country, of which the United States Steel Corporation may be taken as a type, now reach a total of \$6,500,000,000.

If any proof were needed of the overwhelming movement toward combination, it is found in these figures. The movement is as impossible to stay as the tides of the ocean. All that can be done is to see that the new power which has been put into the hands of the officers of these companies is not used to the detriment of the people. The agitation in respect to publicity opens the way to what seems the most promising manner of regulating combinations. But it is worth noting that the figures for last year show that another form of regulation is ever present, though it may not always be so powerful as publicity. This is the competition which consolidation develops. An illustration to the point is found in connection with the organization of the United States Steel Corporation. The formation of this giant concern threw several rich men out of positions which they held with constituent companies, and their energies were at once turned to forming new companies, some of which are already in operation. Still another form of competition is found in the formation of new consolidations to compete with those already existing, while another is the enlargement of the interests of established combinations, such as the entrance of the American Ice company into the coal business. Such checks as these are not to be sneered at, as they create wholesome competition on a large scale.

Public confidence in industrial securities should depend upon the conservatism with which such concerns are conducted, which means, in effect, the regular payment of interest and dividends out of surplus earnings.—Buffalo Express.

## TWO HUNDRED FROZEN.

## Japanese Soldiers on the March Caught in a Blizzard.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 1.—Details of the loss of about 200 Japanese soldiers, who were frozen to death, have been received here. It seems that a command of 210 men, practicing winter marching, were caught in a blizzard on the northern end of the island of Honshu and lost their road. Only one corporal is known to have escaped. It is feared that all the others are dead.

There has been much talk about Pny-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly. 25c. Of all dealers: Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

# THE REMOUNT SCANDAL

## Contractors Allowed to Pocket Great Amount of Money.

## Report of Inquiry Committee Discussed in the House.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Broderick's presentation of the supplementary army estimate in the house of commons today furnished Sir John Blundell Maple, Conservative, with an opportunity to refer to yesterday's report of the committee appointed to inquire into the purchase of horses for the British army. He asserted that his original statements were true. Sir John submitted letters to show that certain officers were mixed up in the horse swindles at Budapest and Vienna, and he asserted that the evidence before the committee revealed a gross scandal.

Mr. Hobhouse, member of the inquiry committee, defended the officers, but declared that the investigations revealed glaring shortcomings in the remount department. On one contract for horses, amounting to £111,000 the profit amounted to £44,000. Assuming that a similar percentage of profit was made on the £18,000,000 spent in remounts, the war office had bestowed on the contractors a profit totalling £8,000,000. The remount department was clearly inefficient, and the officer at the head of it ought to be dismissed.

## THE HANOVERIAN HORSES.

The cream colored Hanoverians that will draw the state coach on the day that parliament opens are essentially pagan animals. They take their place in processions and on solemn occasions, and are thus always noticeable and noticed. Popularly regarded as "made in Germany" though when they were truly Hanoverian Hanover was part of England, they are none the less dear to the Londoner. It is strange how the popular imagination takes hold of the horse and his color. That white charger of the great Napoleon is not less memorably associated with his memory than the grey redpoller and the three-corned hat. We know "Copenhagen" almost as well the duke, Boulanger, returning from the review, endeared himself to the class who yielded him their short-lived devotion by an equestrian appearance to which his war horse largely contributed.

In times of peace these things, happily, matter less. I at red has long been the English color, as black has been the Prussian. The Kaiser uses black horses, and King Edward buys, through a team of six black horses will be a feature in next year's procession. But the creams are the popular favorites, and are this year more likely to be seen, talked of, and admired than have fallen to their lot during the last quarter of the last century. They were so little in evidence in the last reign that there attached to them something of the magnificence that in the popular mind always collects round the popular known. It was supposed they were very spirited, and very large. As a fact, they are little more than ponies, and of a most amiable and docile nature. We shall see them again and again before the year ends, and may safely predict for them a growing popularity.

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WILD STORMS ARE RAGING

Europe and Eastern America Suffer From Bad Weather.

Many Vessels Are Wrecked and Sailors' Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The recent gales have been succeeded by heavy snow-storms in western Europe and the shipping along the coast of Spain has suffered considerable damage.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The heaviest snow-storm of the winter commenced here early yesterday afternoon and continued until dark, covering the streets of the city to a depth of several inches.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Reports of damage caused by the wind and snow storms on the continent and in Great Britain continue to be received.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The gale which has been sweeping the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey for more than 24 hours and continues with unabated force tonight, has brought death and disaster to sailors and their craft.

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blocked, and no mails have been received from surrounding places. Eastbound through trains on the New York Central and West Shore roads are behind. No trains are running on the Little Falls and Dodgeville railway.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—The provinces of Ontario and Quebec are held up by the biggest snow storm and blizzard of years. Railway traffic is generally suspended. The few trains being operated are hours behind time.

COPPER KEEPS UP. Price Advanced Quite Sharply on New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Copper is still the star feature in the metal trade. Prices were advanced about three-fourths of a cent, and it was said that no considerable quantity could be obtained for less than 13 cents for forward delivery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—There was an excited copper market yesterday. At the metal exchange lots of from 100,000 to 2,000,000 pounds were bid for and offered, but no large sales were officially reported.

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MATTE FOR GRANBY

THE VAN ANDA SMELTER SENDS ITS PRODUCT TO THE CONVERTER.

INCREASING OUTPUT OF THE MINES IN BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

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CITY NEWS

MADE MONEY.—The city sanitary department's receipts in excess of expenditure are steadily growing.

INSPECTOR HERE.—David Wilson, inspector of schools for the district, is in the city. A special session of the school board will be held this evening for the purpose of meeting the official. The conference will be private.

LEFT ROSSLAND.—Frank Vaughan, ex-chief of the police force, left last night for Vancouver, where he will reside for the immediate future. Mr. Vaughan spent yesterday in bidding his acquaintances farewell and in receiving many good wishes for his future prosperity.

FAIR HOCKEYISTS.—The Rossland girls' hockey club has been organized and is practicing regularly at the skating rink. Eldon S. H. Winn, captain of the Vics., is coaching the fair hockeyists, who are developing considerable skill in the popular winter sport.

INAUGURATED.—Rev. J. Burt Morgan, B. A., inaugurated his pastorate of the Baptist church on Sunday, preaching morning and evening. Mr. Morgan proved to be all that was expected of him, an earnest pulpit orator with the style and energy that appeals to western congregations.

NEW CLASS OPEN.—The Kootenay avenue school will be re-opened this morning for the accommodation of the primary class, comprising the 50 pupils who were crowded out of the Central school. Miss Strapnell, who has just arrived from the coast, will be in charge of the class, and the building has been refitted to serve the purpose.

SHIPS TOODAY.—The Le Roi resumes shipments today, and the ore is to be sent out in considerably larger quantities than has been the rule heretofore. The minimum shipments for the future will be 25 cars per diem, and as the new steel dumps have a minimum capacity of 35 tons, this will entail a substantial increase in the output.

NO EXTRA FEE.—The ladies in charge of the St. George's church entertainment to be held in the opera house on Monday evening have decided that no extra charge will be made for the reserving of seats. All the expense to patrons will therefore be the price of 50 cents for tickets. It has also been decided that a dance will be held after the program is finished.

WEDDED.—There was a pretty wedding at the residence of Mr. H. B. Jones, St. Paul street, yesterday, 3rd inst., when Ray Caldwell, of this city, and Miss Anna Zedler, of Nelson, were made man and wife by Rev. Dr. Robinson, pastor of St. Andrew's church. Only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. The happy couple proceeded to their future home at Elko today.

IN THE OPERA HOUSE.—The entertainment to be given under the auspices of St. George's church on Monday evening next is to take place in the opera house. Further notice is to be given of the program. An error in regard to the price of tickets appeared in the first notice. The general price of tickets is 50 cents, but those who wish to reserve seats can do so at Rolls' drug store for 25 cents extra.

SOME CHANGES.—Her Kirchner has severed his connection with the International music hall after struggling manfully for several months to place the theatrical venture on a profitable basis. The circumstances were apparently not propitious, for Mr. Kirchner was compelled to relinquish the task on Saturday night. On behalf of the ex-manager it may be stated that since he took charge of the International he and his family have labored continuously, practically without salaries beyond expenses. The theatre will run as usual for the present.

METAL PRICES.—The quotations on the markets of the world yesterday on the metals in which Rossland is particularly interested were as follows: Copper, electrolytic, 127-8; silver, 55-14; lead, (London), 111 10s. There is a slight drop in copper, but the market is decidedly more stable and producers are looking confidently for a rise at an early date. Lead is several points stronger, and nothing is in sight to indicate that the course of the market will be other than upward. Silver is stationary.

THE CHINAMAN'S DAY.—There is joy in Chinatown, for Thursday is the Chinese New Year's day. The celestials are already making preparations for the annual event and when the red letter day arrives it is to be celebrated with all the pomp and pageantry of a Chinese festival. The streets are lined with hundreds of lanterns and the air is filled with the sound of drums and gongs. The Chinese are in the mood of festivity, and the streets are thronged with people. The Chinese New Year is a time of joy and celebration, and the people are looking forward to it with anticipation.

MONTREAL MAYORALTY.—MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—Mr. Cochrane was elected Montreal Mayor today defeating Mr. Wilson-Smith by about 1,000 majority. The election was stubbornly contested on both sides.

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the white man's "joy-producer," are not displayed so prominently, but they are never out of reach. As usual the Chinese stores on the Bond Avenue will be the centre of the celebration and the usual quota of white people will probably visit the celestials during the day.

MADE MONEY.—The city sanitary department's receipts in excess of expenditure are steadily growing. At last night's council meeting, Inspector Long reported that for January he had taken in \$318.75 and expended \$236.80, leaving a balance of \$81.95. It is expected that during the year the sanitary department will earn net profits of \$800 to \$1000.

KNOTTY POINTS.—The finance committee of the city council has two problems of importance to solve between this and next meeting of the council. One of these is as to financing the school board, whose estimates for the year are now in hand. The other question is the application for a grant by the Winter Carnival committee. The committee asks \$150, and the request is modest.

CAN'T DO IT.—Since the first of the year applications have been received by the city council from the city band and Graham's orchestra asking permission to use the library at the fire hall for practice purposes. The matter was handed over to the fire, water and light committee, and at last night's meeting the committee recommended that the requests be refused on the ground that the library was required for the exclusive use of the fire department at the present time. The recommendation was adopted.

SMELTER ALMOST READY.—The Miner is informed that the new crusher at the Trail smelter will be in shape to operate within the next few days, and that the smelter will be prepared to accept gold-copper ores for treatment on the 11th inst. It is understood locally that the exact date of the resumption of shipments by the War Eagle and Centre Star mines rested with the smelter, and as this is now definitely known it may be taken for granted that the ore will start moving to the smelter within a few days of the date mentioned.

HOCKEY AT THE CARNIVAL.—The carnival committee has received word that the Lethbridge, Alta., hockey teams desire to enter for the hockey contest, but in view of the heavy expense involved it is unlikely that it will appear on the scene. The tournament may therefore be expected to be left to the Nelson, Sandon, Phoenix and Rossland teams, and as each of these will be exceptionally strong, the spectators are assured of a more than usually interesting exposition of the great winter game.

AMONG CURLERS.—The curlers are taking full advantage of the admirable weather for the pastime, and the rink building is the scene of exciting matches daily. Among these was the contest between the McQueen and Gray rinks, which was among the closest of the season. The players were: Nelson, Bruce, McMillan and McQueen, skip; Lynch, Robinson, Milloy and Gray, skip. After the first six ends the rinks were within a point of each other constantly, but in the eleventh the McQueen rink scored a four and won out by 13 to 8. It took three hours to finish the match.

HOME AGAIN.—Alfred L. Ruff, son of E. W. Ruff, local representative of the Sullivan mining machinery company, has returned from a three months' sojourn at Claremont, New Hampshire, whither he went to enter the company's manufacturing plant for the purpose of acquiring mechanical knowledge regarding the Sullivan drill and other mining machinery manufactured by the well known company. Mr. Ruff donned the machinist's apron and took up the study of the machines from a practical standpoint. At their Claremont plant the Sullivan company employs 500 men, and the experience gained will be very valuable.

TO THE COAST.—Rossland lost one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens last night, when William James Whiteside, barrister, etc. left for New Westminster, where he will be identified in practice with Anlay Morrison, K. C. M. P. Mr. Whiteside has resided in Rossland for six years and is therefore entitled to be classed among the pioneers of the Golden City. During this period he has enjoyed an extensive legal practice and has been successful in many of his movements. A wide circle of friends will join the Miner in extending to Mr. Whiteside hearty good wishes for his future success and happiness on the coast.

MASONS COMING.—The regular monthly meeting of Rossland Preceptory, Knights Templar, A. F. & M. U., on Saturday next will be enhanced by the presence of a delegation of the brethren from Nelson, including Mayor Fletcher and other well known members of the Preceptory resident in the city by the lake. The meeting was to have taken place earlier, but was postponed on account of the sudden death of the late Brother J. Roderick Robertson. The only drawback to the approaching reunion of the Preceptory is the recollection that at the last gathering of a similar nature the late Mr. Robertson was in attendance and was the life of the social exercises following the business session of the fraternity.

A. E. OSLER & CO. STOCK AND MINING BROKERS. 35 ADELAIDE STREET EAST. TORONTO.

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THE STOCK MARKET

A SMALLER VOLUME OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN THE LAST WEEK.

MOST STOCKS FAIRLY FIRM, BUT WITH REACTIONS IN SOME CASES.

Business was not quite so brisk during the past week on the local exchange, though some of the days showed a good volume of trading. Generally prices were fairly firm, though with slight reactions in some cases.

The strongest stock on the list for the week was Cariboo McKinney. The announcement of the dividend and the statement made at the annual meeting had a bracing effect on the price, which on Wednesday went to 34, or about 20 cents above the lowest figure reached.

Rambler-Cariboo has changed very little during the week, though the last day saw a slight decline in the sale, prices being 32 and 31 for small lots. There appears to be no reason to fear any substantial falling off, since the lead price is somewhat stronger and silver is holding firm.

Centre Star fell off to 41-1-2 on the last day of the week, or about 3 cents from its highest point. The transactions in the stock for the past few days have been light.

Winnipeg is also weaker, selling down to 4 and 3-3-4 on the exchange. Payne, on the other hand, is strong, the sale price yesterday being 31, or about 16 cents above the lowest point reached.

War Eagle was fairly strong through the week, chiefly on account of the Toronto demand. Black Tail is also firm, holding the advance recently made. Other Republic stocks keep up fairly well.

The following shows the daily sales for the week:

Table with 2 columns: Day (Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday) and Amount (14,500, 12,500, 5,500, 3,000, 7,500, 16,000). Total: 59,000.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Abe Lincoln, American Boy, Athabasca, B. C. Gold Fields, Big Three, Black Tail, Canadian