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PREMIER OF ENGLAND

A. J. Balfour Greeted as England's Premier — The Change Has Been Effected With Little Dislocation to Business — Mr. Chamberlain

LONDON, July 14.—A. J. Balfour was today formally greeted as Great Britain's premier, and the new regime began its work. The momentous change was marked by only one really dramatic incident, namely, the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from his post of chancellor of the exchequer. Yet this outward show in English history is by no means representative of the disturbance which the sudden transition created among the undercurrents of political life. It is safe to say that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is only the first of several whose names have figured largely before the public in the last century and who will disappear from the political arena. Nothing absolutely definite is yet settled, but the unionist party expects shortly to hear of the resignations of Earl Halsbury, lord high chancellor; James of Hereford, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Earl Cadogan, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

HICKS-BEACH'S SUCCESSOR.
For Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's place Rt. Hon. William Hanbury, now president of the board of agriculture, is the favorite. In the reconstruction, which may not be completed for some time to come, Mr. Balfour, much to the delight of the unionists, will remain the leader of the house of commons and first lord of the treasury, with Mr. Chamberlain still in command of the colonies, as his first lieutenant. Earl Hanbury, on account of his age, fulfilling promises by retiring. Sir E. H. Carson, now solicitor general, becomes attorney general, and probably Charles Alfred Cripps, attorney general to the Prince of Wales, succeeding to the solicitor generalship.

YOUNG CHAMBERLAIN MAY RISE.
On one point the members of the house of commons, which throughout the day animatedly discussed, was that Austin Chamberlain, financial secretary to the treasury, would be promoted, a major consideration being his likely to succeed Mr. Hanbury. Friends of Mr. Balfour also said he was certain to require the advice in cabinet councils of his friend

George Wyndham, now chief secretary for Ireland. There is no little gossip concerning some change in the position of Lord George Hamilton, now secretary of state for India, one well known member of the house of commons saying he had heard that Lord George Hamilton was among those who would throw up their portfolios.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMONS.
Perhaps never had a change in premiership been effected with so little dislocation of business, either public or private, as accompanied the transfer of the seals of office from Lord Salisbury to A. J. Balfour. The occurrence had no effect whatever on the stock exchange. The only other change in the cabinet thus far announced is the chancellor of the exchequer, though others are foreshadowed. The public showed little interest in the meeting of Mr. Balfour's followers, which was summoned for noon. The new premier, when he entered the conference room of the foreign office, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Londonderry and others, received quite an ovation. When Mr. Balfour rose to address the meeting all again stood up and cheered the new chief. Mr. Balfour referred to the loss of the services of the chief, who for nearly 50 years had been engaged in active political life. No one, he said, would begrudge him his well earned repose, though his loss was irreparable.

SPEECH TO CABINET.
"I do not flatter myself," said the premier, "that the gap he has left can be filled. But the place he has left must be occupied, and it is because the king desires me to do my best that I take that position that I have asked you to meet me today. I have accepted a great task and heavy responsibility, certainly not from overweening belief in my own capacity, but because I am sure, or at least have every reason to believe, that in attempting to carry on this work I will have the most important qualification any one can have, namely, that regard and confidence of those with whom he works."

TO BREAK THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Sun reporter was informed yesterday by a man in a position to know the facts that should the Indianapolis convention of soft coal miners decide next Thursday not to order a general strike, but instead should authorize a general assessment in aid of the anthracite strikers—as most of those interested believe will now be done—steps will at once be taken by the operators to break up the strike with as little delay as possible.

The anthracite operators will set about this, it was learned, by opening and operating as many mines as they can easily handle with the force at their disposal. If necessary they will combine forces to operate important mines as are necessary.

A representative of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, who was asked about this proposed plan, said to the reporter: "The miners are doing nothing and we are doing nothing until after the convention. It is possible that a general strike of bituminous miners may be ordered, but this is very improbable. In case such an improbable thing happens and the order is obeyed the industries of the whole country will soon be tied up and something will have to be done."

"In that case we cannot get our own men to work we will then start mining with any men we can get and will test the constitutionality of the law by which miners must be licensed by inspectors appointed by their own union before they are allowed to go to work."

"It is more likely, however, that the convention will simply endorse the strike, assess its members and appeal to other branches of organized labor for contributions to keep the anthracite strike going. In that case we will open collieries with our own men as fast as we can put them at work."

"It may be necessary for several companies to get together to open a new coal colliery if any single company cannot get miners enough to work it. In such a case that will be done. We will protect the men who do go to work. If the strikers interfere with the men and there is rioting the militia will be called out and I think that will soon end the strike."

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ANOTHER YELLOW WILL SUCCEED WU

PEKIN, July 14.—New ministers to Russia, France and Italy have been named. The selections for these posts show that the dowager empress continues to regard the diplomatic service as unimportant. None of the appointees is higher than the blue ribbon rank, and none has held any important office. All of them except Liang-Chen Tung are unknown to the foreign community. Liang-Chen Tung's appointment pleases the Americans here. The newly appointed diplomat was educated in America. He is a graduate of Yale university, and is able, dignified and honest. He is the first of the body of students sent to America in the seventies to receive recognition befitting their accomplishments; the Chinese officials having disliked them because of their progressive views.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister at Washington, was not surprised to hear of the appointment of a successor to himself, as he has been expecting an announcement of this character for some time. He has received notice that his services will be required in another capacity, and for this reason has been prepared to hear the naming of his successor at any time.

Chen was one of the four parties of Chinese boys who were sent to the United States about twenty years ago for the purpose of completing their education. Last year when China dispatched a special mission to Germany to make formal apology for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, Chen was a member of the party. He has been a member of the party.

Minister Wu has not been officially advised of his successor.

MONT PEELEE CAUSES ANOTHER GREAT SCARE

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, July 10.—The inhabitants of Fort de France were panic-stricken at 9:40 o'clock last night by a violent eruption of Mont Pelee. Many of them fled in all directions with little or no clothing. The rumbling continued until 9:30 this morning.

In the first half hour the black heavens were dotted with scintillant lightning points. This phenomenon had not been noticed in the previous eruptions. These gradually took on length and appeared serpent-like and the flashes grew larger and spread over a greater area every minute.

Black clouds then covered the heavens and heavy rains followed. The rumblings began again later on and were accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning.

It is reported that a tidal wave lowered the sea level by a metre.

Telegraphic communication was closed for the time and the operators became panic-stricken when the lightning began to play about the wires. Several of the lines were broken.

Dr. Anderson and Dr. Flett of the English Scientific Commission and an American government photographer, who were on a sloop between St. Pierre and Carbet during the eruption, arrived here this morning from St. Pierre. The sloop on which they traveled was covered with ashes, and stones the size of walnuts. They were off St. Pierre when the eruption occurred, the mountain emitting clouds of smoke that resembled gigantic cauliflower.

Later on an immense black cloud swept over the ruins of St. Pierre. This was followed by an incandescent avalanche, which swept down the mountain side and expended its force seaward.

The phenomenon was accompanied by vivid electric discharges, while all around ashes and stones were raining. When the cloud swooped seaward in

the direction of the sloop the crew of an vessel cried aloud in fright and the captain prayed for Divine assistance.

Dr. Anderson and Flett and the photographer turned to and helped the crew in sailing the sloop along the coast.

When morning broke it was seen that everything ashore was again under a pall of ashes, while steam was shooting upward from the mouths of the rivers. The side of the mountain was covered with ashes, boulders and other volcanic material.

The inhabitants of Carbet, who recently returned to that village, are again deserting it.

An official bulletin was published here on Tuesday, containing a statement signed by M. Lacroix, a scientist who was sent out by the French government to study Mount Pelee. He said that the activity of the volcano was decreasing, and the conditions prevailing led to the supposition that no new eruption would occur. He also gave other optimistic opinions.

Last night's eruption, which so closely followed the issuing of the bulletin, has caused the people to scoff at the opinions of the scientists so far as they deal with the vagaries of Mont Pelee. It will be recalled that shortly before the eruption that swept St. Pierre out of existence an official statement based on scientific deductions was issued, declaring that there was no danger of a destructive outbreak.

PARIS, July 10.—A despatch from Fort de France says that there was a fierce eruption of Mont Pelee between 11:30 and midnight last night. The telegraph wires and instruments were damaged, the inhabitants were panic-stricken, expecting to share the fate of the people of St. Pierre.

The scientific mission now at Gaudeloupe has been asked to return to Martinique.

MR ADOLPH SCHMIDT ON STAND FOR HOURS

BERLIN, July 14.—Adolph Schmidt (former managing director of the Treberth Rock Nung) grain drying company, whose collapse brought about the failure of the Leipziger Bank about a year ago for 200,000,000 marks (\$50,000,000) dominated the court at Leipzig today which is trying the bank directors. Schmidt, who was searched and examined for hours, dealt with the accounts of the Treberth Rock Nung Co. with an air of openness and almost injured innocence. His nimble mind had an answer ready for every question. He said, among other things, that his confidence in the ultimate success of his

wood alcohol distilling invention was based during the critical period before the collapse of the bank on an agreement with his American competitors getting into effect on New Year's day, 1902, under which he was to have control of the international market.

JOHN MITCHELL SAYS MAY ASK FOR AID

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, discussed the condition of the international longshoremen's association which began its eleventh annual convention here today. Mr. Mitchell said of the coal strike:

"If the time does not soon come when we succeed we will have to ask for assistance."

"Failure to attain success would mean a severe strike to unionism. We must do all in our power to achieve success in this great strike. I want a union which knows how to fight and will fight to the end. But there is no one who will try to avoid difficulties more than I will. Do you think that I am now asking you to come to our aid? I am not asking it now, but when we do ask we hope that the longshoremen will come to our assistance. You have grown to be a mighty power, and I hope that you will not only control the lake ports but every seaport of the country."

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113th ANNIVERSARY OF CAPTURE OF BASTILLE

PARIS, July 14.—The Parisians today celebrated the 113th anniversary of the capture of the Bastille in the customary manner, favored by fine weather. The annual demonstration of the League of Patriots took place before the Strasbourg statue and Joan of Arc statue and on the pedestal where they laid wreaths. It passed off peacefully. Throughout the afternoon the streets

were enlivened by martial music from regiments marching to the Bois de Boulogne, where the entire garrison of Paris was assembled by 1 o'clock. After lunch and a rest the troops were marshaled on the Longchamps racecourse. The stands there were already filled to their utmost capacity, while 100,000 other spectators occupied all other points of vantage.

RUSH OF SETTLERS.

Arranging For Exhibit of Canadian Products in Western States. (Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., July 14.—The Ottawa Times special says: Will J. White, of the immigration department, who returned to the capital today from a tour of the Western States, says that all through that country he found the liveliest interest in the King's illness, and among all classes an expressed desire for his recovery.

Mr. White says there is every sign of another rush of settlers in the fall. Something depends upon the grain crop in our west.

FAVORS ANOTHER CONTINGENT.

TORONTO, Ont., July 14.—Colonel H. M. Pellatt, who commanded the Canadian coronation contingent, returned to this city yesterday. In an interview he expressed the opinion that another contingent should be sent from the Dominion to take part in the coronation ceremonies next month. He says all the other colonial troops sent to take part in the coronation set for June 26th have been allowed to remain in London and will take part in next month's ceremonies.

The funeral of the five firemen who were killed at the disastrous conflagration Thursday took place from St. James Cathedral to Mount Pleasant cemetery yesterday afternoon and was the most largely attended in the city's history. Over one hundred thousand people lined Yonge street to pay the last respect to the dead men. Eight carriage loads of flowers in the form of wreaths and mottoes, followed the five hearses containing their remains.

GALE SHAKES THINGS

Spokane and the Inland Empire in the Grasp of a Lively Blow From the Coast—Blows 48 Miles an Hour—Does Much Damage

From the Spokesman-Review of last evening we learn of the effects of the storm of yesterday morning in the Falls City:

For half an hour last evening, about 9 o'clock, Spokane was in the grasp of one of the liveliest windstorms that have shaken up things here in years. The gale came in from the west, but it blew in all sorts of directions, and it upset things all over the city.

About 50 per cent of the telephones were put out of business, and Manager C. W. Reynolds said last night that he will have a crew of 50 "trouble" men out today making repairs. All the long distance phone lines were down. Telegraph lines both east and west also collapsed.

"At 9:05 this evening," said Weather Observer Stewart, "the wind attained a velocity of 48 miles an hour. This makes the fourth time in 21 years that the wind has attained that velocity, and never has it attained greater velocity since the opening of the weather bureau office in February, 1881. It is possible, of course, that this record may be broken before morning."

CAME FROM THE COAST.
"A storm of great energy was off the coast and moving inland this afternoon. The local barometer fell quite low during the day, and then rose more suddenly than ever I have seen a barometer rise before. There was no marked change in the temperature. The highest temperature during the day was 57."

"The telegraph wires to Portland went down about 6 o'clock, and at 9:30 I have received no further reports. Therefore no weather forecasts can be made at this hour."

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.
During the short time that the heavy wind prevailed much damage was wrought, and the fact that no one was seriously injured is remarkable. During the storm's greatest activity the crash of falling porches and windows and the clamor of tin roofs made the din deafening. The most serious accident, which as a time when anyone was on the stairway would have probably resulted fatally, was the blowing in of the big skylight in the Empire State building. The light was directly over the stairs, which down their seven flights were completely covered with great blocks of broken glass. About 20 square feet of the skylight fell through.

SIAM'S CROWN PRINCE COMING TO AMERICA
NEW YORK, July 14.—It is learned that the crown prince of Siam will visit the United States in the same simple manner that he has visited King Edward and the continental rulers, accompanied only by his brother, the next in succession to the crown prince, and two aides-de-camp, officers in the Siamese army.

The crown prince is in his twenty-second year, and for more than eight years has lived in England, speaking and writing the language. He has been educated at Oxford, is president of the Cosmopolitan Club, of that university, and is most simple and unaffected in his manner. He is said to be thoroughly imbued with the western civilization, as is also his father, the king of Siam. He will call on the president as secretary of state officially, either in Washington or such other place as the American authorities may desire.

Another dangerous accident was the blowing off of a large part of the top of a clothing store at 426 Riverside avenue. The building is a one story brick, with a top piece about 12 feet high of frame and canvas utilized as a sign. The whole superstructure crashed to the sidewalk, narrowly missing those in front.

WATCHMAN'S TOWER GOES OVER.
The Northern Pacific watchman's tower at Stevens street and Railroad avenue was blown over, but no one was hurt. Among the windows which collapsed was the big plate glass window in Krum & Braley's drug store at Riverside avenue and Post street. The front window of Cohn Bros' house furnishing store on Monroe street, near Riverside avenue, was also caved in.

A front window was blown out of Wilson's marble shop on Stevens street, near Sprague avenue. The grocery store of Turney & Chandler on Front avenue, near Bernard street, suffered the loss of a window, while the entire window, sash and all was blown in at the Free Silver Exchange saloon at the corner of Main avenue and Stevens street. Three windows were blown out of the Zeigler building and several in the Rookery were broken by the flapping of the awnings. Another was broken out in the Symons building at the corner of Sprague avenue and Howard street. These are only a small part of the number of accidents that occurred in different parts of the city, as on the hill and the North Side the wind had full sweep.

TALL TOWER TREMBLED.
The scene from the tower of the Spokesman-Review building while the storm was at its height was one weird in the extreme. Great swirling clouds of dust swept through the city's streets, obscuring the electric lights and giving a ghostly haze to the big buildings on every side. The river could but dimly be seen through the gray gloom and the noise of the falls was drowned in the roar of the wind, which made the tall tower vibrate as from an earthquake shock.

On all sides the deserted streets could be dimly seen, though here and there an unfortunate pedestrian appeared like a gray-coated manikin hurrying along in the half shelter of the buildings. To the west black clouds covered the heavens, while to the south the moon shone steadily through a misty cloud of dust.

WILL CONTEST FOR AMERICA'S CUP IN 1903

LONDON, July 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton's arrangements for challenging again for the America's cup will be practically completed in a couple of months. The plans for a working model of the challenger are finished and safe at the Fairlie yard. Draughtsmen are now preparing the working drawings and the officers of Shamrock

III are already engaged. There has been strong pressure on Sir Thomas recently by influential shareholders of his company to induce him to abandon the idea of challenging in 1903 and to devote himself to improving the affairs of Lipton Limited, but thus far he has shown no indications of abandoning his personal desire to contest for the America's cup in 1903.

PORTLAND AND JENNIE SAFE.

Both Steamers Arrive at Nome, the Steamer Towing the Latter.

Messrs. Masterson and Gillespie are from San Francisco and have been prospecting in Siberia. They say the country is rich enough, but there is no use of men going there unless they can get concessions from the Russian government.

FATAL ACCIDENT.
ST. JOHN, N. B., July 14.—Mrs. Charles McCracken, 50 years old, fell over the sea wall at Courtyard Bay Saturday night and died from her injuries last night.

DED

the marksmen aggregate, after the 800 point

cores made by and last match

| | |
|-----|-------|
| 300 | Total |
| 82 | 89 |
| 30 | 86 |
| 29 | 85 |
| 25 | 83 |
| 25 | 83 |
| 21 | 83 |
| 25 | 78 |
| 24 | 73 |
| 21 | 73 |
| 14 | 68 |
| | 806 |

| | |
|----|-----|
| 28 | 72 |
| 19 | 72 |
| 18 | 71 |
| 20 | 68 |
| 22 | 65 |
| 11 | 61 |
| 19 | 60 |
| 16 | 54 |
| 9 | 50 |
| 15 | 15 |
| | 628 |

OUR SHOOT.

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| First Class | 92 |
| Second Class | 85 |
| Third Class | 84.75 |
| Fourth Class | 83.25 |
| Fifth Class | 83 |
| Sixth Class | 83 |
| Seventh Class | 82.25 |
| Eighth Class | 77 |

SLAND

the road will be ore. and Forteach have development work this ery and returned to the representatives who desire to ge. The ledge, acy, is traceable for 400 feet across the ed to extend much ut 8 feet deep and has been run across ore is solid for the he quantity of ore showing, as will be

Roberts ore have ous points, Roy H. Roseland, found 22 ton valued at \$4.40, specular hematite; found 52.2 per cent the precious metals; and 50 per cent iron er metals. The per is stated to be with- lled by the smelt- the ore should be xing purposes. Rep- ore than one smelter visit the property at

OME LASKA

improvement upon the elsewhere for perform- sence of work. Treadwell mills the all of whom are white ively small, only some aged. The ease with es of ore are quarried apparent disparity age and the strength

ant and profitable trip Williams was surpris- learn of the suspen- at the Granby mines ge of fuel supplies for At the time of his g of this nature was the unfortunate suc- s leading to inactivity ccasions Mr. Williams is only natural under-

ANDERSON DEAD.

led, the Leader of the illion in 1885 nt, July 8.—John Hen- years ago was the off- of the Canadian gov- Northwest, and who el, the leader of the re- is dead as the result of

L MARKETS.

July 8.—Bar silver, 7.—King Edward will be August 11th and

THE ANTHRACITE MINE CONDITIONS

A statement has been issued by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, which purports to be a plea for the Pennsylvania anthracite miners. The value of this plea is badly damaged by its being issued after the miners have been on strike for six weeks, but like all Mr. Mitchell's published utterances, the present statement is written in good English, and shows considerable cleverness in evading dangerous admissions. It is doubtless intended to influence people who know nothing of anthracite mining nor of conditions at the mines, yet we shall review it at some length, believing that the truth will not suffer by repetition.

"For more than 25 years the anthracite coal mining workers have chafed and groaned under the most intolerable and inhuman conditions of employment imaginable. Their average annual earnings have been less than those of any other class of workmen in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that their work is more hazardous and the cost of living greater than in any other important American industry," says Mr. Mitchell. This is mere rhetoric and misrepresentation. It is inconceivable that men who came to the mines freely and were free to go at any time should work under inhuman conditions, and it is well known that there has been for many years an excess of labor at the mines. The men have stayed because, when the mines were working, they could make better wages than they could hope to get in any other field open to them. No one can visit the mines in the anthracite region without being impressed by the fact that the miners look well fed and decently clad; their wives and children are rosy and healthy. The great majority of families at the beginning of the strike were living in simple comfort. When the strike began a considerable percentage of the foreign-born went to Europe with the avowed purpose of returning when the strike was over. Such men can scarcely be considered as working under intolerable conditions.

The total number of men employed about the anthracite mines in 1901 was 147,651, but to say that they are employed never to exceed 200 days in any one year, and receive as compensation for their services an average of \$1.42 for a ten-hour workday, thus earning annually less than \$300, is to talk nonsense. In the first place, one of the reasons why the breakers averaged but 197 days a year was because officials of organized labor were actively seeking the seeds of discontent among the men, urging them to strike for all manner of trivial causes. The Delaware & Hudson Company alone reports 123 such strikes during 1901. Mr. Mitchell knows very well that the breakers could have averaged over 197 days just as well as not; the fact is not true that men employed never work over 200 days a year. The records of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines show the average number of days that the mines are in operation, but there are many employees who work practically the year round, including firemen, ashmen, pumpmen, fitters, stable bosses and fire bosses; there are also other men, such as carpenters, timbermen, brattice men, track layers and certain miners, who may work on days when the breaker is idle.

Mr. Mitchell takes the sum of money he thinks is paid out daily by the coal mining companies, divides it by 147,000, gets \$1.48 as his result, and says this is the average pay of a mine employe. In doing this he includes breaker boys who get from 45c. to \$1 per day, surface laborers, including superannuated old men at light work, who get \$1 to \$1.50 per day, and boys employed underground.

Mr. Mitchell's statement that the average earnings of anthracite miners have been less than those of any other class of workmen in the United States is not in accordance with fact. Company miners about Wilkesbarre, where Mr. Mitchell has his headquarters, make from \$2 to \$2.50 per day, and miners working on contract frequently make as high as \$100 a month and work less than four hours a day; mine laborers, often men newly arrived from Austria, Hungary, Italy or Russia, get \$1.50 to \$1.75. Surface laborers are paid as much about the mines as on railroads.

The records of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Industry show many times paying far less than the anthracite miners receive to say nothing of farm labor.

Mr. Mitchell complains of the hazardous nature of anthracite mining. The percentage of accidents is certainly greater than it should be, and greater than in European mines. This is partly because of the inherent carelessness of the average miner, partly because the mines in this country are not under such rigid control by the state as those in France, Germany and England, and partly because labor organizations such as Mr. Mitchell's do not try to promote higher standards of work among their members. If a workman is discharged for carelessness or insubordination, the Union insists on his reinstatement, and if the mine superintendent puts a higher value upon life and property than on the behalf of the Union, the result is a strike. Men connected with the United Mine Workers in the summer of 1890 took an active part in a strike that tied up a large mine near Wilkesbarre for several weeks. The mine is one of the most fertile in the United States. The miners struck simply because the company insisted that they should use, to protect their lives and the company's property, an improved type of safety lamp.

It is true that in the settlement of the 1900 strike a reduction in the price of powder was included in the 10 per cent advance in wages. This was distinctly understood at the time, and was accepted as satisfactory by the representatives of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Mitchell perhaps does not know that the largest coal mining company in the Schuylkill region virtually granted

a great deal of it. These companies do not always represent the full strength of the anti-strike element, yet a majority of the men chosen by these lodges as delegates to the Hazelton convention were not in favor of an immediate strike. The convention, however, voted for a suspension of work. What influenced the delegates? Mr. Mitchell knows; the public which is paying part of the expense of this strike does not. Rumors have been heard of a net-work of intrigue and trickery, of influences discreditable to Mr. Mitchell and his associates, of happenings that reflect on Mr. Mitchell's honesty and the integrity of his professed motives. What answered the Hazelton convention?—Engineering and Mining Journal.

They men an increase in wages of 16 per cent, in which the price of powder was not figured. Mr. Mitchell says that the cost of living "according to reliable commercial agencies," has increased from 30 per cent to 40 per cent, and that the purchasing power of the miners' wages is less now than before the strike of 1900. This is nonsense. According to Dun, the increase in the necessities of life, particularly foodstuffs, since 1900, has been less than 5 per cent. For our own part, we have no hesitation in saying that, taking everything into consideration, the average miner could get more by a month's work at the time this strike was declared than at any time during the past 30 years.

Mr. Mitchell attempts to defend the easily verified facts regarding the restrictions that his union has put upon labor at the mines, and the resulting decrease in efficiency of mine employes, by saying that from 1890 to 1900 the average output per man employed was 2.15 tons per day, while during 1901 it was 2.36. This statement is as misleading as some of Mr. Mitchell's other so-called facts, for it entirely ignores all the economies in mining and preparing anthracite with a resulting increase in tonnage per employe that have developed in the last ten years.

Small breakers producing 400 to 500 tons of prepared coal daily are out of date; they are being replaced by breakers with an output of 2500 tons or more, taking coal from several mine openings; pumping plants below ground are larger; power plants use improved boilers with fuel economizers; conveyors or lines are used for handling material; mechanical slate pickers for separating coal and slate are being introduced; in fact, the tendency of the past ten years has been to increase in every way the output of coal per man. Yet what do the returns of the Bureau of Mines show?

| Year | Production | Miners | Average tonnage worked per man per day |
|------|------------|--------|--|
| 1891 | 43,575,180 | 30,522 | 21.3 |
| 1897 | 46,947,354 | 36,382 | 21.5 |
| 1898 | 47,145,174 | 36,377 | 21.5 |
| 1899 | 54,094,224 | 36,421 | 21.9 |
| 1900 | 51,217,218 | 36,332 | 21.6 |
| 1901 | 59,905,951 | 37,304 | 21.7 |

The increased output per miner up to 1898 shows how successful the companies were in developing economies underground, and also the effect of the increased output by washers. The steady decline since the United Mine Workers started to organize the anthracite miners in 1898 is also shown; 1899 and 1901 were years of record-breaking production, but Mr. Mitchell's organization did not help. The miners got a 10 per cent increase in wages in 1900; their average efficiency in 1901 was 6.3 per cent less than in 1898.

The published statement of Mr. E. B. Thomas gives the falling off in work per man of the Delaware & Hudson Company's employes as 12 per cent. This statement, based on exact returns, is undoubtedly nearer the truth than the results given in the above table, since the statistics of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mines, while admirable in many ways, are not compiled with the same care shown in keeping the accounts of a private corporation.

Mr. Mitchell's statement that the operators advanced the market price of coal more than \$1 per ton since the strike began also shows his ignorance of the facts. Coal is selling at retail at New York harbor points today for \$4 a ton above its price in May, but this advance has not gone to the companies that produced the coal. It has gone to retailers, jobbers and speculators. The regular price of egg, stove and nut sizes at New York harbor shipping ports today is \$4.20 per ton. It was \$4.10 in May. It is true that no coal can now be had at the figures named, but this is simply because the union that Mr. Mitchell represents has for over a month been successful by threats, violence and every manner of persecution, in keeping all miners idle who might care to get out coal. The producing companies have practically no coal for sale, and have not had for several weeks, but it is safe to say that if they were to start shipping coal to tide-water tomorrow, they would dispose of it to their regular customers at the regular price.

In regard to Mr. Mitchell's talk about the enormous profits extorted from the public by these discounts, as shown by the selling price of coal last year, it may be said that, in the first place, there is no anthracite trust, in the sense in which that word is ordinarily used, and in the second place, the higher average prices have been partly due to the desire of the operators to distribute production throughout the year. Prices were fixed at a figure which, while slightly higher than that prevailing during the years of depression from 1893 to 1899, can hardly be considered extortionate (the basis being \$4.50 for free-burning white ash coal, f. o. b. New York harbor shipping ports), with discounts to spring and summer buyers. The average prices were higher, because the companies adhered to these discounts. In the past buyers have usually neglected the market during spring and summer, the result being that shipments from the mine were necessarily light, and mine employes frequently for four or five months in the year worked but five or six days a month. Whatever uninformed writers in the daily press may say, there is no doubt but that the new plan of selling coal at certain prices for the current month's delivery will provide the men at the mines with steadier work than they ever had before.

Mr. Mitchell undertakes to show that the mining companies are making enormous profits by citing the testimony of a large individual operator in the Lehigh region. Such testimony is altogether irrelevant. It is a well known fact that some of the individual operators have made money and have made

the United Mine Workers did not always represent the full strength of the anti-strike element, yet a majority of the men chosen by these lodges as delegates to the Hazelton convention were not in favor of an immediate strike. The convention, however, voted for a suspension of work. What influenced the delegates? Mr. Mitchell knows; the public which is paying part of the expense of this strike does not. Rumors have been heard of a net-work of intrigue and trickery, of influences discreditable to Mr. Mitchell and his associates, of happenings that reflect on Mr. Mitchell's honesty and the integrity of his professed motives. What answered the Hazelton convention?—Engineering and Mining Journal.

SUFFERS FROM ELMORETIS.
Dazzling Prospects Affects One Rossland Business Man.

That the application of the Elmore process of concentration will work a revolution in the Rossland camp is now admitted, and already citizens are venturing predictions as to the magnitude which Rossland will attain to in the halcyon days to come.

One business man has burst into rhyme on the subject, and his effort is reproduced herewith. The signature to the effusion is an acrostic conveying the author's name in a simple but ingenious manner. How many readers of the Miner will solve this problem of authorship?

PYRITES OF HOPE.
Maud Muller on a summer's day,
Was shoveling a path, through the snow
That lay
In sickening thuds of unpaid bills,
O'er the low grade properties in Kootenai hills.

There strode a stranger to the door,
With the "Elmore process" for treating ore.
After feeding on a menu of country rock,
The machine dealt a ream of market-able stock.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
Maud side-stepped and ducked, to look
At him;
Then leading her left, she grabbed her grip
And giving him the wink, prepared to skip.

"Oh, where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to Rossland, sir," she said.
"Say: Come with me and bring your own
Machinery, for I'll furnish the water and kerosene."
Two souls with but a single thought,
In untaxed twilight, they came and they brought
To you and me, that we needed the most;
Bread for our butter and tea for our toast.

"'Twas the night before Christmas,"
In June coming next;
The mines all were working—the "knockers" perplexed
And as an evidence complete of our final redemption,
There were twelve thousand souls on
Ross T's—pre-emption.

MORE-EL.
Then tell me not, in mournful blubbers,
Life is but a bob-tail flush;
We'll not be walking on our uppers;
Nit; with all those soles, we'll walk on plush.

UNPOLISHED WE.
IN THE CZAR'S REALM.
Lutheran Clergymen of Finland Deprived of Their Stipends.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—By order of the Russian authorities seven Lutheran clergymen of Borge, Finland, have had their stipends suspended for refusing to read in their respective churches the ukase relating to military conscription in Finland.

METAL MARKETS.
LONDON, July 9.—Lead £11 6s 9d.
NEW YORK, July 9.—Bar silver, 62 7-8.

METAL MARKETS.
NEW YORK, July 10.—Lead quiet.
NEW YORK, July 10.—Bar silver 63 1-4.

"Johnny," said his father, "you have disobeyed your mother again. Come out with me to the barn."
Johnny complied.
There was a woodshed on the premises, but the stern parent preferred the barn.
He bent his disobedient boy across his knee and proceeded to punish him in the ordinary method.
"Oh, that hurts!" screamed Johnny.
"I know it, my son," replied his father.
"It hurts you (whack!) a great deal worse (whack!) than it hurts me (whack! whack!) and I'm glad it does!" (whack! whack! whack!)

METAL MARKETS.
LONDON, July 9.—The London newspapers naturally express their elation this morning that the final heats at Henley will be fought out solely between British competitors, but they sympathize and admire the sportsmanlike qualities of the crew of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, and C. S. Titus of the Union Boat Club of New York.

The Daily Chronicle regards the defeat of Titus yesterday as so unexpected that there must be some reason as to his ill health to explain it.

The Daily Telegraph says the Canadians covered themselves with glory, even in defeat, and regards Kelley of Oxford as the best sculler ever seen at Henley. This paper says Titus was too easily beaten for his defeat to be explained by anything but want of pace.

According to the Sportsman, Titus would not like to meet Kelley again, although he considers it time an English amateur oarsman should try for honors in American waters.

HENLEY, July 10.—The final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, Third Trinity, Cambridge beat the Leander Rowing Club.

HENLEY, July 10.—Unsettled weather.

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SECOND DAY AT HENLEY.
Argonauts Are Beaten By a Length and a Quarter.

BULLETINS.
HENLEY, July 9.—In the fourth heat for the grand challenge cup the Leander Rowing club beat the London Rowing club by a length. Time, 7 minutes 28 seconds.

In the fifth heat for the grand challenge cup Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat the Argonaut Rowing club of Toronto by a length and a quarter. Time, 7 minutes 11 seconds.

In the third heat for the Thames challenge cup Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Trinity Dublin by a quarter of a length. Time, 7 minutes 28 seconds.

HENLEY, July 9.—In spite of a dull, threatening morning, exceptionally large crowds assembled here today to witness the second day's racing of the Henley regatta.

HENLEY, July 9.—In the fourth heat for the Thames challenge cup the Royal School of Mines Boat club beat the Thames Rowing club by three-fourths of a length. Time, 7 minutes 42 seconds.

In the second heat for the silver goblets of the Hon. C. Craven and J. W. Knight, the London Rowing club easily beat a pair of the Reading Rowing club, Time, 9 minutes 11 seconds.

In the third heat for the ladies' challenge plate, Eton beat Christ Church, Oxford, easily. Time, 7 minutes 2 seconds.

In the eighth heat of the diamond sculls, F. S. Kelly, Balliol College, Oxford, beat C. S. Titus, Union Boat Club, New York. Kelley won easily. Time, 8 minutes 39 seconds.

In the fourth heat for the ladies' challenge plate the University College, Oxford, beat the Radley school by two lengths. Time, 7 minutes 38 seconds.

In the ninth heat for the diamond sculls, R. B. Smith, Leander, beat J. Berrisford, Kensington Rowing club, easily. Time, 8 minutes 58 seconds.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press Titus said that Kelley won fairly and squarely and that he had no complaint to make. He said he could not get rowing until he had cleared Temple Island, and that there a strong wind almost stopped him. "There is no denying the fact," said Titus, "that Kelley gradually dropped me and when I tried to spurt the wind took everything out of me."

Titus regrets that he was drawn against Scholtes the first day of the races and that he was obliged to row with such a flyer as Kelley today. He says he intends to leave his boat in London and to row again at Henley next year.

THE COPPER HANDBOOK
1902 EDITION.

The new 1902 edition treats of copper from all standpoints—Historical, Technical, Statistical and Descriptive. It is divided into ten chapters, as follows:

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- II. Chemistry and Mineralogy.
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- IX. American Copper Mines.
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The work is an octavo volume of 422 pages, set in brevier type. It is the only volume printed in any language treating of the entire subject of copper, with descriptions of all principal mines, some 700 properties being listed, the descriptions ranging from a few lines to a dozen pages for each, according to importance.

The price of the Copper Handbook is \$3 in full morocco, and \$2 in buckram binding, prepaid to any address in the world. It will be returned within 30 days, if the purchaser is dissatisfied, for any reason whatsoever, and price paid will be refunded. Address the publisher,

HORACE J. STEVENS,
35, Postoffice Block, Houghton, Michigan, U. S. A.

er somewhat marred the spectacular features of the closing day of the regatta, but it in no way diminished the attendance. Besides the thousands temporarily domiciled in town on the houseboats visitors arrived in large numbers throughout the morning, and when the racing began at 10 o'clock the enclosure, club, lawns and river were packed by immense crowds. Most of the colonial premiers and a number of Indian princes were guests of the regatta's officials. A strong, steady wind off the Bucks shore made the water decidedly rough, and gave a full length of advantage to the crews fortunate enough to draw that station.

The racing opened with the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, in which, after a good race, Leander succumbed to the Cambridge crew, which yesterday defeated the Argonauts of Toronto. The Third Trinity had all the disadvantage of the Berks station, but they got off first and at Frawley Court, which was reached in 3 minutes 29 seconds, were two lengths ahead. At the mile post, reached in 5 minutes 25 seconds, the Leanders spurted splendidly, but though they drew up a little they could never overhaul their opponents, and lost the trophy which they had held for the past four years. Today's time was the worst in six years.

In the final diamond sculls, F. S. Kelly, Balliol College, Oxford, repeated his surprise yesterday by gaining an unexpected victory over R. B. Berrisford-Smith, Leander. The latter had the favored station and led for a whole mile, but the Oxonian gradually wore him down. At Frawley Court, which was reached in 4 minutes 14 seconds, Smith was a quarter of a length to the good, but by the time the mile post was reached Kelley was even, and being able to keep up his forcing tactics gradually drew clear and ultimately won easily.

HENLEY, July 10.—In the final heat for the Wyfold challenge cup the Burton Rowing club beat the Kingston Rowing club by two and one-half lengths. Time, 7 minutes 43 seconds.

The Thames challenge cup issue was never doubtful, but the visitors' cup was a splendid race, with a good finish. Bad steering led Balliol College, Oxford, the race. The boats led alternately and Jesus College, Cambridge, went ahead near the winning post and finished less than a third of a length in front.

The day's sports closed with the final for the silver goblets, which proved an easy victory for the Cambridge pair, who won by 10 lengths.

FAMOUS WRBNN BROTHERS.
NEW YORK, July 12.—The famous Wrens brothers won their way through the lawn tennis tournament on the course of the Country Club of Westchester today.

GREENWOOD, B. C.—The B. C. Copper smelter, which has been in operation since the 15th, and the whole completed and opened. A cruiser has been found all the timber within a mile of the SHIPMENTS Greenwood to be Shipped From: From: GREENWOOD, B. C. Johnson, manager of company's smelter Nelson today. He states advice from the manager, Frederic Greenwood for Fern that the Crow's Nest pany resumed today coke to Greenwood. ered probable that local smelter will before the close of The B. C. Copper between thirty and on its Mother Lode, been retained for right along, only on lions having been op when the failure of cessitated the close smelter. CANNERS ON Have Posted Prices Slight Increase (Special to) VICTORIA, B. C. ners on the Fraser or prices for the utimatum in reply and the latter can they like. It is a their former sliding of the lowest price Half cents, supposin 600,000 cases, an tu per fish if the pack a number of boats v the highest catch be ater and 45 at Ladri CUSTOMS Third Furnace of Grand Forks GRAND FORKS, customs revenue col fiscal year ended 447, and the inland for the same period The third furnac smelter, which ha amount of the coo operations today.

(Special to the) VANCOUVER, July gel, who seems to be same, has escaped a Westminster asylum a letter to the press He has been hiding would have starved to gen for the wild berries pen life in his body. hose whom he consid the asylum wrongfull tors say he is not fit The man is evident his way to Rossland track, but there is M will be captured here week. His communio is a curious document lowng extracts are: "On June 30 I got and went to the saw worked in April as demanded my pay, w behind when arreste escape from the asylu the manager, told m received instructions fr ter, the superintendent not to give me the m money extracts are t where the agent, Cha to the government ag minister or to Dr. M also received legal ad I told him that if t John Kirkup of Rossli missioner, was, my pointed when I was from there on Septe money money Kirkup hin, however, that I now and would rat sonally, as I had to r in the safe at the as to leave the \$34.75 in no shoes and no pen What shall an honest a state of affairs? I to Mr. Heaps and he I went at once on t home (meaning Ros

ENORM TH

(Special to the) VICTORIA, B. C. were obtained today deal recently made Steel company by 150 square miles of Sound and will at o construction of a big dition to timber the 20,000 horse power fa where there is a 15-0 will mean the expend of dollars, of which connection with har power and starting the terms of the ag pany starts work 15th, and the whole completed and open A cruiser has been finds all the timber within a mile of the SHIPMENTS Greenwood to be Shipped From: From: GREENWOOD, B. C. Johnson, manager of company's smelter Nelson today. He states advice from the manager, Frederic Greenwood for Fern that the Crow's Nest pany resumed today coke to Greenwood. ered probable that local smelter will before the close of The B. C. Copper between thirty and on its Mother Lode, been retained for right along, only on lions having been op when the failure of cessitated the close smelter. CANNERS ON Have Posted Prices Slight Increase (Special to) VICTORIA, B. C. ners on the Fraser or prices for the utimatum in reply and the latter can they like. It is a their former sliding of the lowest price Half cents, supposin 600,000 cases, an tu per fish if the pack a number of boats v the highest catch be ater and 45 at Ladri CUSTOMS Third Furnace of Grand Forks GRAND FORKS, customs revenue col fiscal year ended 447, and the inland for the same period The third furnac smelter, which ha amount of the coo operations today.

THE ANTICS OF JOSEPH VOGEL

(Special to the Miner.)

VANCOUVER, July 10.—Joseph Vogel, who seems to be undoubtedly insane, has escaped again from New Westminister asylum and has written a letter to the press dated from Yale. He has been hiding in the woods and would have staved to death had it not been for the wild berries which have just sprouted in his body. He is not against those whom he considers put him into the asylum wrongfully, though the doctors say he is not fit to be at large.

The man is evidently trying to work his way to Rossland along the railway track, but there is little doubt that he will be captured before the end of the week. His communication to the press is a curious document. From it the following extracts are made:

"On June 30 I got again to Ruskin and went to the sawmill in which I worked in April and May. There I demanded my pay, which I had to leave behind when arrested after my first escape from the asylum. E. H. Heaps, the manager, told me that he had received instructions from Dr. Manchester, the superintendent of the asylum, not to give me the money but to pay it to my agent, Charles G. Major, or to the government agent at New Westminister or to Dr. Manchester. He had also received legal advice to that effect. I told him that if that was the case John Kirkup of Rossland, the gold commissioner, was my agent duly appointed when I was sent to Nelson from there on September 19, 1901. I asked him to be so kind as to send the money to Mr. Kirkup for me. I told him, however, that I needed the money now and would rather have it personally, as I had to leave \$11.15 behind in the safe at the asylum. But I had to leave the \$34.75 at Ruskin and have no shoes and no pens and no coat. What shall an honest man do in such a state of affairs? I put the question to Mr. Heaps and he gave me \$5. Then I went at once on my way towards some (meaning Rossland, no doubt), but how in the name of God shall I get there?"

"The \$5 I used for a pair of shoes and a pair of overalls, and I am still without a coat. Then I was told by Dr. Mason that I will be taken back to the asylum by Dr. Manchester whenever he could catch me, for the next six months; and he also said he would notify every justice of the peace or constable to catch me and have me taken back. So I have to take my chance to get where I want to go. Sometimes I have not had anything to eat for two days and if it had not been for the wild berries I should have starved before this."

"I was not raised for a vagabond; I am used to hard work, and if I cannot get it what shall I do?"

"I would like you to know that I am an expert millwright, well known all over this western country—in Montana, Idaho, Washington and the eastern part of British Columbia. All over that district I am known as an industrious, honest man who always paid 100 cents on every dollar contracted for. I have spent 23 years in the west and the last eight in Rossland, where I have got valuable city property worth at least \$5000, which brings in an income of from \$70 to \$100 a month. I also own one mining property which is worth at least \$40,000 and is crown granted. I also have a share in two other mining properties which show up well, besides having 50 acres of land which I bought from the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company two years ago."

"The mining property is situated near the Homestake mine in Rossland, and I found the ore body in quality and quantity. It was after that that I was declared insane. I helped to make Rossland what it is. I worked at Fort Steele when it was called White Horse. I got declared insane and was sent to Medical Lake asylum, where I stayed for three months, when the board of directors was not insane and I was discharged. I want to bring suit against the state of Washington after I get home to Rossland. I am a citizen of British Columbia."

ENORMOUS DEAL OF THE TACOMA STEEL CO.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10.—Details were obtained today of the enormous deal recently made by the Tacoma Steel company by which they obtain 150 square miles of timber at Quatsino Sound and will at once commence the construction of a big pulp mill. In addition to timber the company get a 20,000 horse power fall on Marble creek, where there is a 75-foot fall. The deal will mean the expenditure of a million of dollars, of which \$350,000 will be in connection with harnessing the water power and starting the mills. Under the terms of the agreement the company starts work before September 15th, and the whole works must be completed and in operation before 1904. A cruiser has been up the coast and finds all the timber to be obtained within a mile of the shore, there being

over 300 miles of coast line on Quatsino sound. The timber will be hauled out by cable to the coast. Cruisers who have been along the coast find spruce all along the streams, unlimited in balsam, hemlock on the higher ridges and cedar in the low-lying places. The lease is for 21 years and open to renewal. The Victorians who sell hold 40 per cent of the stock. No shares will be placed on the market, as the company has funds ready to proceed. Markets will be obtained in Japan, China and Australia. The first capacity will be 75 tons daily, and the ultimate capacity will be 150 tons. Henry Hewitt is at the head of the steel company. He has pulp mills at Everett, but the supply of timber for pulp has so deteriorated that only a third-class article can be produced. At Quatsino the very finest article can be made, as the timber is so excellent.

SHIPMENTS OF COKE.

Greenwood to be Supplied Once More From Fernie.

(Special to the Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., July 12.—Paul Johnson, manager of the B. C. Copper company's smelter here returned from Nelson today. He states that he received advices from the company's general manager, Frederic Keffer, who left Greenwood for Fernie last Wednesday, that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company resumed today the shipment of coke to Greenwood. It is now considered probable that the furnaces at the local smelter will be blown in again before the close of the current month. The B. C. Copper company still have between thirty and forty men at work on its Mother Lode mine, these having been retained for development work right along, only one producing operation having been stopped at the mine when the failure of the coke supply necessitated the closing down of the smelter.

CANNERS ON THE FRASER.

Have Posted Prices for the Season—Slight Increase on Former Scale.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10.—The canners on the Fraser posted today a set of prices for the season, being their ultimatum in reply to the fishermen, and the latter can accept it or not as they like. It is a slight increase on their former sliding scale, the proposal of the lowest price being ten and a half cents, supposing the pack is over 600,000 cases, and up to twenty cents per fish if the pack is only 200,000. Quite a number of boats were out last night, the highest catch being 200 at Westminister and 45 at Ladner.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Third Furnace of Granby Smelter at Grand Forks Has Resumed.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., July 12.—The customs revenue collected here for the fiscal year ended June 30th was \$67,447, and the inland revenue collections for the same period amounted to \$10,000. The third furnace of the Granby smelter, which had closed down on account of the coke famine, resumed operations today.

ABOUT BLOODHOUNDS.

Bloodhounds are sometimes useful in the chase. A pair in Indiana were in full cry after a criminal, and to show they were not bluffing, caught up with him, having been permitted to run un-leashed. The criminal said "good doggies," patted their heads a few times, and sold them to the next farmer on his route, thus being enabled to continue his way blithely.—Tacoma Ledger.

LAND GRABBING.

One of the inevitable evils resulting from the flow of immigration into the Northwest will be the acquisition of large tracts of land for speculative purposes. This evil is already making itself felt. We hear of large "deals" in land being made in the districts which are in process of settlement. In Eastern Assinibola 70,000 acres of fertile land were acquired by one speculator. An American syndicate has, it is reported, bought 1,100,000 acres of the best wheat growing land in Assinibola and Saskatchewan. At this rate even the vast territory of our virgin west will soon be grabbed, and the settlers will be at the mercy of the land sharks, individual and corporate.

The speculation in land should be sternly and systematically discouraged. The land should be reserved for the settler who will use it, and kept out of the hands of the speculator, whose sole interest in it is the power he has acquired for making a fat profit out of the settler.

It would scarcely be expedient to limit the size of the holdings which any person or company can acquire, for farming on a very large scale is carried on in the west. But it would not be difficult to render land grabbing by speculators an unprofitable business, and that without injury to legitimate agricultural enterprise. It could be done by imposing a small tax on the site value of land. Such a measure would result in direct benefit to the settler and discouragement to the speculator.—Hamilton Herald.

A JOCKEY INJURED.

Mathew McCaren of Ottawa Was Thrown and Rendered Unconscious.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 12.—Two running horses entered for the Geneva meeting of the Mohawk Valley circuit collided while working out today and Mathew McCaren of Ottawa, Ont., one of the jockeys, was thrown heavily and rendered unconscious. It is feared he has concussion of the brain.

GREENWOOD HAPPENINGS.

James Walsh, a Miner Who Had His Leg Broken, Is Out Again.

(Special to the Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., July 8.—James Walsh, a miner who had one of his legs broken when returning from the Victoria Day celebration on May 24th, is now sufficiently recovered to allow of his leaving the hospital and getting about on crutches.

W. G. H. Belt, local manager of the Bank of British North America, has returned from a three weeks' vacation trip, spent in the West Fork and Okanagan districts, and lately at Halcyon and Rossland.

A baseball match, married vs. single, was played on the Greenwood ball grounds yesterday afternoon. The married men were captained by Alderman D. A. Bannerman and the single by W. M. Law. The nature of the play may be gathered from the record of the scoring, the married men having made 55 runs and the single men 44. The losers had to pay for a barrel of beer from the Elkhorn brewery, and all hands drank to success to baseball and an early repetition of such an enjoyable afternoon's pastime.

There was a large congregation at St. Jude's Church of England last night, when the rector, Rev. W. A. Robins, M. A., officiated for the last time prior to his departure tomorrow on a three months' trip to England.

GREENWOOD, B. C., July 9.—The three-year-old son of C. Jensen, engineer at the B. C. Copper Company's smelter, narrowly escaped drowning in Boundary creek this evening. The little one was at a children's birthday party at the home of his uncle, C. T. Sorensen, master mechanic at the smelter, and was, with other children, playing at the rear of the house, which almost abuts on the creek, when he fell in the water. Though the creek is not nearly so high now as for the past three months, still it is running a strong current of icy cold water, which carried the child down about 150 yards before he could be rescued. When taken out of the water the child was cold, apparently lifeless, but measures were promptly taken to restore animation until the arrival of Dr. Oppenheimer, who continued them with successful results, the child now being sufficiently recovered to talk to those about him.

GREENWOOD HAPPENINGS.

Something About the Coke Situation in the Boundary.

(Special to the Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., July 10.—Martin Anderson, general foreman at the B. C. Copper company's smelter, left yesterday for New York en route to his native land, Sweden, where he will spend a short holiday among relatives and friends. Quite a number of the smelter boys assembled at the railway station to give him a hearty send-off. G. H. Winter, of the Bank of British North America, is returning to Rossland this afternoon after nearly a month's stay in Greenwood relieving the manager of the bank's local branch, Frederic Keffer, M. E., general manager for the B. C. Copper company, went out on yesterday's train with the intention of proceeding to Fernie to endeavor to ascertain there what the outlook is for a resumption of coke shipments to his company's smelter. There are still a few men employed at the company's Mother Lode mine, but these will have to be discharged if the shipment of coke to Greenwood be not soon resumed.

It is stated that yesterday's shipment of seven cars of ore from the Snowshoe mine, near Phoenix, to the smelter at Boundary Falls was the last that the smelter can take until its coke supply shall be replenished. The Snowshoe and Sunset, the latter owned by the same party as the smelter, have been the only two copper mines shipping ore lately, and now these two will not be able to ship until the coke situation shall have been altered for the better.

PETITION CIRCULATED.

On Behalf of William McAdams, Editor of the Paystreak.

(Special to the Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., July 10.—A petition is being circulated in Sandon by Tom Brown, the government deputy mining recorder, on behalf of William McAdams, editor of the Paystreak, who was cited to appear before the supreme court of British Columbia for contempt, but as he failed to appear proceedings are now in progress to compel him to obey the mandate of the court. The petition, which is being circulated by a government official of the department of mines is being somewhat commented upon, but several people have already signed the petition.

William Henderson of Victoria, Dominion inspector of public works, visited Kaslo this week and inspected the new armory there.

W. G. Johnson of Vancouver is visiting Kaslo this week in the interests of some mining property.

THE LATE B. W. PEARSE.

Provided Large Sums of Money for Charitable Purposes.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., July 11.—The late Hon. B. W. Pearse, who died here a few weeks ago, made liberal provision for a number of public institutions. The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital gets \$3000 to build a ward; the Friendly Help Society gets the interest on \$3000 every Christmas; the Protestant Orphanage gets the same provision. There is a legacy of \$10,000 for a home for the organically diseased children born in the province; \$10,000 vested in the government and the endowment of a chair in natural science in some college or university in Victoria, and interest on five shares in the Esquimalt Waterworks company for an old man's home. This will be expended either in books or tobacco. The shares are worth about \$500 each.

THE MIDWAY ADVANCE.

Pioneer Newspaper of the Boundary Is Succeeded by the Dispatch.

(Special to the Miner.)

MIDWAY, B. C., July 10.—C. M. Crouse, who for the past two years has been in charge of the Midway Advance for its owners, the Midway Company, Limited, has started the Midway Dispatch, which takes the place of the Advance, the publication of which the company has discontinued. The Advance was started at Fairview, Okanagan, in April of 1894, by W. H. Norris and A. K. Stuart and three months later it was removed to Midway. It was the pioneer newspaper of the Boundary district, the interests of which it always strove to promote. The establishment of other towns and other newspapers gradually reduced the field where the Advance drew the more profitable part of its business until eventually its publication involved its owners in monetary loss. The Advance became the property of the Midway Company in 1899, in which year it was purchased from Mr. Norris, sole proprietor.

R. Meyerhoff of Midway sent four horse teams up to Long Lake Camp from the Jewel mine to the railway for shipment to the Granby smelter, which work had to be discontinued last month owing to the frequent rains having made the roads too soft for the teams to haul loads over them. Between the time the teams stopped hauling Jewel ore and going back to complete that contract they were employed in hauling stores from the railway terminus at Midway to Camp McKimney and bringing down concentrates from the Cariboo Company's mine in that camp for shipment over the Columbia & Western railway to the smelter at Trail.

Mrs. W. H. Norris of Midway, who after more than a month's serious illness at her home in this town, was last week removed to the Greenwood hospital, is stated to be now so much weaker that her condition is causing her husband and family connections grave concern. She is having all the medical care and good nursing available, but notwithstanding this her ailment does not yield to the skilled treatment she is receiving.

FROM MIDWAY.

Sudden Death of Michael Hayes—Old Resident of Kootenays.

(Special to the Miner.)

MIDWAY, B. C., July 7.—On Sunday, 6th inst., Michael Hayes, well known in the Kootenay and Boundary districts, died, at Jimmy Lynch's ranch on the Colville Indian reservation, about four miles down the Kettle river from Midway. As the death was unexpected an enquiry into the circumstances attending it was made by Judge Kellher of Republic, Washington, with the result that it was decided that the deceased died from natural causes. The body was buried today on Lynch's ranch, there not being a public cemetery in the neighborhood. Hayes is stated to have been about 52 years of age. He was born in London, England, of Irish parents, and at a comparatively early age went to Colorado. Later he became one of the pioneers of the Slokan, and before leaving that part of the province was at times a resident of Kaslo. Lately he had lived in the Similkameen and Boundary districts, between which he had for several years spent his time.

FROM BOUNDARY FALLS.

Several Cases of Typhoid Fever—Repairing Wagon Roads.

(Special to the Miner.)

BOUNDARY FALLS, B. C., July 10.—Several cases of typhoid fever have been sent to the Greenwood hospital from here lately. The sufferers include two adults and two children. It is supposed that "bad water" is the cause of the disease.

Road Foreman George Findlay now has a gang of men at work repairing and improving the wagon road between here and Greenwood. Several sharp turns and steep grades are to be altered, and the road generally is to be in better condition than it has been since the construction of the railway necessitated the abandonment of a part of the comparatively level old road and the construction of a mile or more of new road up the side hill. The starting up of the Montreal & Boston Copper company's smelter here has much increased the traffic between here and Greenwood, so Government Agent McMynn has given instructions that will result in the considerable improvement of this much-used road.

WHAT MR. BLAKEMORE SAYS.

Thinks Coal Creek Mines Will Not Be Reopened.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, July 11.—W. Blakemore, formerly superintendent of the Coal Creek mines, stated tonight in an interview that unless the strike at the mines was settled immediately it was very doubtful if the mines would ever reopen. The explosion of May had severely shaken and wrecked the whole and as nothing had been done since in the way of repairing the props the mountain was likely to subside and bury the mine so that the future working would be impossible without impracticable expense. If such a thing should take place the town of Fernie would be utterly ruined and deserted. He believed that the company recognized the possibility of such an occurrence taking place, and were pressing the development of the Michel and Morrisey mines to take the place of the Coal Creek mines.

ANGLICAN SYNOD.

It Was Decided to Allow Ladies on the Vestry in Future.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., July 10.—At the Anglican synod today it was decided to allow ladies on the vestry in the future by a vote of 27 to 11.

GOSSIPY LETTER FROM GREENWOOD CAMP

(Special to the Miner.)

GREENWOOD, July 12.—Now that the fine weather is setting in tennis is receiving attention and attracting its devotees to the two local courts. Saturday afternoon tea is once again a popular institution at the Greenwood club's court, lady members and friends taking it in turns to provide this pleasing accessory to the comfort of both players and spectators, both of whom much appreciate it, especially on warm afternoons. Members of the Ramblers club are also exhibiting renewed interest in the game, but the attendance of players is not so numerous at either club's court as it was last season, when there were more people resident in the town and neighborhood than there are at present. Still tennis remains a popular pastime, and will doubtless continue to do so, the low price of copper and the scarcity of coke (which are the two main factors in reducing the local population) notwithstanding.

There have been many social functions during the past fortnight. Although a little late to chronicle it, mention may be made of the Fourth of July gathering at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Keffer at Anconda, adjoining Greenwood. The occasion was ostensibly one for the amusement of the juveniles, but it must be admitted that their elders, who accompanied them, displayed as much, if not more, enthusiasm over the fine display of fireworks Mr. Keffer treated his guests to, and they certainly showed as keen an appreciation of the "comestibility" Mrs. Keffer provided in such variety and quantity. Both young and old voted the evening's entertainment as having been most enjoyable, and at its close said adieu to hostess and host with something akin to regret that such a "good time" had, perforce, to come to an end.

Mrs. S. H. Oliver and Mr. A. M. Whiteside are getting up a sacred concert, at which a number of Greenwood vocalists will assist. Both of those just named were well and favorably known in musical circles at New Westminster when they were resident in the Royal City, and, too, they are appreciated in Greenwood, though the lady's talent as a vocalist has not often been exhibited here. The concert promises to be an excellent one, and it is being anticipated with much pleasure by those who are acquainted with the several singers and the preparations they are making for the event.

C. Scott Galloway has been on the sick list for two or three weeks, having strained his back when lifting a heavy weight. A severe cold was added to his troubles, but he is now about again and will likely be quite recovered in the course of a few days.

About the middle of April last a miner named James Johnston had the mournful duty to perform of accompanying the body of his brother, who had a few days previously been killed in one of the district mines, to their old home at Carp, near Ottawa, Ontario. Upon arrival at home he found his father ill, so he hastened back to Greenwood to transact some necessary business here before taking up his residence where he would be near his parents. A letter received from him this week informed a friend that his father had died and been buried before he got back home. The Johnston brothers were well known in this neighborhood as steady, industrious men, and much sympathy is felt for the survivor in his double bereavement within so short a period of time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Farrow and family will shortly leave Greenwood for the coast, with the intention of making their home in Vancouver. They came here from Nelson, and in Greenwood's boom days Mr. Farrow was associated with a Mr. Aubin in the customs brokerage business. Latterly he has been weighmaster at the Greenwood smelter.

J. C. Ehrlich, manager for F. Burns & Co., has returned from a trip to the Okanagan country with the object of purchasing beef cattle. He had a wet trip, rain having fallen nearly every day while he was traveling. He found cattle by no means numerous on the ranges, so that the supply of beef from that direction will probably fall short of the demand for the Boundary, which has heretofore got most of its beef from the Okanagan and Similkameen districts.

Mrs. Shaw, Sr., who lives in the home of her son, H. C. Shaw, barrister, Greenwood, recently received the sad intelligence of the death of her sister in one of the maritime provinces. The deceased lady was well advanced in years, so that her death was not surprising, yet such bereavements are usually keenly felt by elderly people, who cannot easily resign themselves to the severing of ties of affection that have formed part of a long lifetime.

There have been several installations of officers of district lodges recently. Among these were the following: Knights of Pythias, Greenwood Lodge No. 29, installed by D. D. G. C. D. A. MacKenzie—C. C. A. D. Hallett; V. C. K. C. B. Frith; K. R. S. W. J. McGregor; M. F. C. Dunne; M. E. George Barber; P. K. McKenzie; M. W. James Cameron; M. A. George Inkster; I. G. W. E. Leavalle; O. G. N. McLeod.

I. O. O. F. Boundary Valley Lodge No. 38, Greenwood, installed by District Deputy Grand Master H. B. Munroe, assisted by Past Grand Master Martin Anderson, Thomas Hardy, W. M. Law and J. A. McKinnon—N. G. W. Ellison; V. G. D. Bath; Jun. P. G. F. B. Holmes; Rec. Sec. A. D. Hallett; Fin. Sec. R. Smallies; Treas. D. A. Bannerman; Warden, H. Coultas; Conductor, G. G. Dalmadge; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. McRae; I. G. W. M. Law; O. G. D. A. MacKenzie; R. S. N. G. W. M. Frith; L. S. N. G. G. L. White; R. S. V. G. H. B. Munroe; L. S. V. G. W. G. Harvey; R. S. S. D. McGlashan; L. S. S. S. S. McClelland.

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LATE NEWS FROM THE SMELTER CITY

(Special to the Miner.)

TRAIL, B. C., July 9.—Officers were installed last evening in Enterprise Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F., by District Deputy Grand Master Thomas Embleton of Rossland. Accompanying him were Messrs. Long, Evans, Goldsworthy and Huston. James Brandon, the noble grand, was absent in the east, and the chair will be filled by Grey Foad, vice grand. The other officers installed were: Frank Dockerill, recording secretary; Bert Douglas, permanent secretary; George Morin, treasurer; George F. Weir, R. S. N. G.; Donald McAuley, L. S. N. G.; M. B. Dolan, R. S. V. G.; J. A. Martin, L. S. V. G.; Walter Stevens, warden; George Embley, conductor; William North-groves, inside guardian; Adolph Sakris, outside guardian; George Torney, R. S. S.; John Shields, L. S. S.; Harry Cole, chaplain.

A number of members of the local lodge visited the Rossland lodge Monday evening. In the party were Messrs. Weaver, McAuley, Martin, Northgroves, Davis, Hall, Stevens, Cole, Shields, McMillan, Wall, Martin.

TRAIL'S ASSESSMENT.

The assessment roll for the city of Trail has been received, and the council will sit as a court of revision to hear complaints on August 8. The net assessment for all Trail realty is \$182,000. The gulch lands are not included in this, as the crown grant has not been received. The negotiations with the C. P. R. have been practically settled, the railway company deeding to the city 30 feet on either side of the track through the gulch proper, in return for which the city deeds a strip of land along the hillsides.

BUILDING AT CASTLEGAR.

Castlegar Junction will be quite active for the next few weeks. In addition to the new depot and roundhouse a store and seven dwellings are going up for trainmen. There is plenty of

here from Nelson, and in Greenwood's boom days Mr. Farrow was associated with a Mr. Aubin in the customs brokerage business. Latterly he has been weighmaster at the Greenwood smelter.

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

GREEN AND GAYNOR AGAIN.

The cases of Green and Gaynor, the two gentlemen who stole about \$2,000,000 from Uncle Sam and are wanted on the other side to stand trial for their crime, are likely to assume a diplomatic phase, if what our dispatches stated yesterday morning be correct. It is understood that Secretary Hay will bring the matter to the attention of the British embassy at once. This is not surprising information. The only thing to cause surprise is that it has not come earlier. Our readers are familiar with the cases. How the prisoners have been held at Quebec, fighting the extradition proceedings, and during the interim have seemingly been the guests of the city, entertaining the elite of Quebec at their place of confinement with a lavish money to them. That scandal should follow all these proceedings is not to be marvelled at, and that the authorities having the case in hand really desired to return them where they belonged is open to grave doubt. However, we may expect to hear more of the matter very soon, this time from the home government, telling the authorities that they must do their duty.

Green and Gaynor have been in Canada long enough. Captain Carter, their partner in crime, has been serving in the military prison in Kansas for several years, and they should be with him. Besides, Canada should not be the dumping ground for thieves and escapers, even if they do steal millions and spend some of the money among us. The delays in this case have not been along the lines we boast of when we speak of "British justice." That is something most of us feel proud of. But in the cases of Green and Gaynor it seems to be "British procrastination." If "procrastination is the thief of time," it is time the officers of the law were "taking time by the forelock" and handing these two worthies over to the authorities on the other side of the line.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Henry Clews, the New York economist and financier, says that "apparently the coal strike, like the big strike in the iron trade a year ago, is doomed to failure. So far the struggle has been carried on with comparatively little disorder, which is to the credit of the men; but as time progresses it is evident that the movement was a serious mistake, and some of the leaders may find themselves dethroned and the unions seriously weakened by entering a struggle the inevitable outcome of which was defeat. The miners are entitled to sympathy for the losses they have incurred; but they should choose more capable leaders if they wish to succeed—men who can treat the subject as a business and economic question instead of as a source of personal aggrandizement or a matter of mere sentiment. Meantime, a few simple lessons have been learned that should not soon be forgotten. Among them these: that the right to work is equal to the right to strike; that whoever leaves a position has no right to interfere with his successor; that labor has no greater right to stifle competition than capital; and that the sympathetic strike is a failure, in the end only increasing cost or losses to other branches of labor."

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

We have been requested to publish an open letter on the Chinese question from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which we do in another column. The letter speaks of the delay of the Dominion government in introducing legislation to check the Chinese immigration into Canada and urges immediate action in the matter. It also suggests a novel way out of the difficulty, but it is doubtful whether the council was well advised in going into the details of their plan. The letter states that the suggestion is a very simple one, and that describes it. The plan is to make Ottawa the only port of entry for Chinese, who on their arrival there are to be apportioned to each province according to its population. With regard to the Chinese now in British Columbia, the letter proposes to divide the surplus among the provinces as a method of educating the people of the Dominion as to the habits of the almond-eyed heathen. In a country like Russia this could no doubt

be done, but in Canada, where every man is equal before the law, it is impossible. The Chinese in the country are here to stay as long as they so decide, and no matter how much we may deplore the fact we must accept it. With regard to fresh immigration, something may be done, but action will have to be taken on other lines than those suggested in the letter. It would be advisable in this connection to remember that in whatever legislation the Dominion Government is likely to introduce they will pay a good deal of attention to the international phase of the matter, and also to the effect it is likely to have on Canada's rapidly increasing trade with China and the East.

The letter is also severe on "dividend-hunting capitalists," the authors forgetting that the only inducement held out to men to invest in a district is the promise of dividends, and that without this incentive to capital all efforts to obtain outside money to develop the resources of British Columbia would be in vain. The whole trouble is that the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council have allowed an unfortunate spirit of intolerance to permeate their letter, and this has prevented them from looking at the question except from a very narrow point of view. The narrow view they have taken of the matter is responsible for their absurd suggestions, which are more likely to cause the petitioners to be laughed out of court than to induce the government to take any serious action.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The Cranbrook Herald of Thursday says: "When A. Lettich was in Winnipeg last month he had an opportunity of sliding up the great immigration that has started from the States to Canada. Mr. Lettich says that the people of this country have no conception of the magnitude of the movement unless they have been placed in a position where they could see something of it personally. While there he met men from the different States who were surprised to find land in Canada selling from \$3 to \$10 an acre that would raise more grain than land in the Western States that was held at \$40 to \$50 an acre. As a result syndicates were formed and vast sums have already been invested in the unoccupied lands of Manitoba, Assiniboia and the Territories. One Chicago syndicate had bought direct from the government an immense tract of land for \$1 per acre, taking every other section and entering into an agreement to colonize the reserved sections in a stipulated time. The managers of the syndicate arrived in Winnipeg while Mr. Lettich was there, secured a special train and with a number of invited guests from Winnipeg left for their new domain in royal style."

The telegraph told us of this proceeding at the time. The syndicate of American millionaires could well afford to view their domain in royal style, but what effect will this have on the Dominion in the near future? To sell millions of acres of land to non-residents at \$1 an acre that is worth and can be sold for \$3 and \$10 an acre may mean prosperity, but it savors of monopoly and absentee landlordism, and cannot but be a curse to the country in the end. The future wealth and greatness of the country depends on the small land holder—the man who tills the soil. The more of these who come and settle among us the better it will be. But the invasion of the class such as mentioned above, whose presence was made known by demonstration and blare of trumpets, was no better than the invasion of a cloud of locusts.

Our land laws and regulations are sadly out of joint. It should not be possible for any one in charge of government affairs to dispose of the public lands in the manner above stated. The press should take this matter in hand. No more land should be given to railway companies, and a stop should be put to the American invasion unless to the actual settler.

JAR OF "MIXED PICKLES."

Eugene V. Debs was announced to speak in Rossland some time ago, but for some reason the appointment has been cancelled. Can it be that the following, written by Mr. Debs to the Canadian Socialist, had something to do with this? Mr. Debs' letter will prove interesting reading to many hereabouts: "The trip I have just concluded in British Columbia was remarkable for the large attendance at the several meetings, and the great enthusiasm which marked the proceedings at each point. There has been a great change since my previous visit to the province, a little over two years ago. "While an undercurrent of opposition was felt, it really amounted to little, and did not get above the surface anywhere. The only thing in this line I deem important enough to mention is the Provincial Progressive party, a middle-class movement which proposes to take the short cut to power and distribute official favors. In this party are to be found anarchists, single-taxers, direct legislationists, cast-off capitalist politicians and many honest, but misguided men, who know little or nothing

about socialism. The party promises those who are inclined to socialism that it is the very party needed at this time to lead up to socialism. In the next breath it assures others, who are opposed to socialism, that it is just the party to head off the socialist movement. The platform may be properly described as a jar of mixed pickles. It is really a curiosity. Among other things it provides that judges and other officials shall be granted annual passes by the railroad companies. Its chief recommendation to the unthinking is that it will grow quickly and deliver the gold bricks while you wait. "This party has no mission except to retard the progress of the bona fide socialist movement. It will do this for a very short time, and in twelve months, or less it will have ceased to exist."

MR HILL'S NEW LINE.

The announcement is made that the Washington & Great Northern railway will run cars into Republic today, and from now on will carry freight and passengers over their new line. This is cheering news, particularly to Republic people. The mines of that camp will now have the opportunity to ship their ores out to the smelter at small cost compared to the old method by team, and we should soon hear, and probably will, of many mining companies resuming operations. We are further told that the town of Nelson, about four miles west of Grand Forks in the State of Washington, will have its name changed to Carson, so as not to produce confusion among shippers with the beautiful and prosperous town of Nelson on Kootenay lake in this province.

It must not be supposed that the Washington & Great Northern road is to stop at Republic. The line has been surveyed and the road will be extended from Republic on to the Okanagan River, striking that stream in the vicinity of Riverside; thence down that stream to the Columbia River, tapping the Methow mining district and the Lake Chelan country, and thence to Wenatchee, on the main line of the Great Northern. The road will thus pass through a rich country of varied resources now bottled up, so to speak, and will become a rich feeder for the main line. Jim Hill is a railroad builder. He never asks for land grants, and has demonstrated to the world that they are not but an excuse to get something for nothing.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Mr. Anthony J. McMillan, of London and Rossland, is in the Golden City as a director of the Le Roi company and the sole representative on this side of the Atlantic of the investigating committee appointed by the Le Roi shareholders to examine and report upon the company's affairs generally. As the only member of the committee at this important end of the line, Mr. McMillan's task assumes wide proportions. The ramifications of the company's business are intricate, as is natural with every corporation of similar standing, and when one man undertakes to report on the situation he essays a task of considerable magnitude, far more so than is ordinarily surmised until all the circumstances are taken into consideration. Rosslanders generally will be of opinion that in committing this onerous and important trust to Mr. McMillan's hands the Le Roi directors have made a shrewd choice, and selected a gentleman as their representative who will go to the root of matters with expedition and intelligence and with a perception sharpened by a thorough knowledge of conditions in British Columbia, without which any investigator would be so seriously handicapped as to injure his usefulness.

LORD SALISBURY.

An interesting figure has retired from active political life in Great Britain in the person of the Marquis of Salisbury, who has for so many years been before the public eye. Born in 1830, he entered parliament in 1853, and sat in the house of commons until 1868, when he succeeded to the marquessate and entered the House of Lords. He became secretary of state for India in 1866 in Lord Derby's administration, but resigned in 1867 in consequence of his unwillingness to support the Reform Bill. He accepted the same post in Disraeli's second administration in 1874, and succeeded Lord Derby as minister of foreign affairs in 1873, acting as one of the British plenipotentiaries at the congress of Berlin after the Russo-Turkish war. For the next six years he maintained a vigorous opposition to Gladstone and succeeded in checking the Liberals in their Irish policy. From June to November, 1886, he was prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, and again from August, 1886, to August, 1892, when the question of Irish Home Rule wrecked both the ministry and party. On the defeat of the Rosebery government in 1895, the premiership again fell to Lord Salisbury, who formed a strong coalition government, in which many prominent

Liberal-Unionists found places. All Lord Salisbury's administrations have been characterized by a vigorous foreign policy and a strict enforcement of the law in Ireland. He relinquishes the reins of office with the respect of all Britons, for whatever may have been the mistakes of his administrations, they have been the mistakes of a strong man, and as history shows, these are much more easily rectified than those of a weaker individual.

"THE LADY OF THE COLUMBIA."

We have just outside the city limits an interesting sight in nature. One of the favorite walks of our people, particularly on Sundays, is on the road leading around Kootenay mountain to the Kootenay mine. Here most people stop, after looking at the wonderful scenery of mountain peaks stretching beyond in every direction, many of them covered with perpetual snow, and viewing the sinuous course of the Columbia river, which can be seen for many miles, north and south, as it passes through the great gateway which nature has provided. The Trail smelter is also a familiar sight, lying seemingly at one's feet at the base of the mountain. While the town of Trail is hidden from view by a point of land, and the pedestrian cannot fail to observe a clay bank just below the town, washed by the river for a mile or more, of irregular shape. It is the course of the river passing this bank that marks the sight to which we wish to call attention. It is no less than the perfect form of the head and bust of a woman. To see this perfectly one must proceed above the Kootenay works, where the object becomes perfect. The image lies in the water and the features are formed by the sinuities of the clay bank. They could not be more perfect if chiseled out by hand. Even the dark shadows in the water as it recedes makes the headress of the hair look perfect and up-to-date. We have all seen many forms in nature representing the human figure in some shape, generally a projecting cliff or mountain brow that can be seen at a certain turn in the road, but it is doubtful if there can be found anywhere such another sight as the "Lady of the Columbia."

We are all familiar with the figure called the "Old Man of the Mountains," which is formed by a huge projecting precipice in the White mountains in the State of New Hampshire. The figure is rightly named and forms a grand sight, and in the past century has been viewed by hundreds of thousands, but the outlines are coarse and bear all the marks of masculinity. Not so with the beautiful woman that flaunts her graces in the waters of the majestic Columbia below the Smelter City. Another curious figure is to be seen near Cloverdale, California. Soon after the road enters Sulphur Creek Canyon on the way to Clear Lake, a wild and picturesque region, a projecting point gives a correct outline of a figure which has been called "The Turk." This turban on the head is almost perfect, and the features look grim and swartly. The stage always stops at the right place to let passengers have a good look with the grandest mountain scenery, a privilege that we should enjoy to the full each day of the year. There are new sights at each turn.

The Miner has received from its correspondent at Greenwood a marked copy of The Anaconda News, bearing date July 9. It is a two-column sheet of two pages, the columns being about six inches long. What makes the little sheet interesting is the fact that it is edited and the matter set up by a lad 12 years of age. We have seen poorer work by older heads. The lad's name is Robert Keffer. May he become a great newspaper man.

We are pleased to note that the liquor permit system in the Klondike has been abolished. The privilege passed into the hands of a few men, generally political favorites, enriching them and causing jobbing and scandal. Concessions, privileges, bonuses and kindred things belong to a past age. The pioneer times have passed. We should look out for the present with an eye to the future.

The most remarkable feature of national finance of the present age is the vast and somewhat troublesome surplus in the United States, amounting to \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year just closed, notwithstanding the abnormal expenditure of \$112,000,000 for war purposes for that period. The total receipts amounted to \$563,405,137, as against \$587,685,537 for the previous fiscal year. The total expenditures were \$471,209,461, as against \$509,957,353 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

A comprehensive review of the anthracite mine conditions, where the most prominent strike on the American continent is now in progress, is given in an editorial in the Engineering and Mining Journal, which we reproduce in this issue.

Mrs. Teasdale was ticketed to Thompson, N. S., yesterday over the Canadian Pacific.

AN OPEN LETTER ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. C., K. C. M. G., Etc., Premier of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario:

Sir,—The members of this Trades and Labor Council have observed with great regret that in spite of the strong and practically unanimous feeling of the entire people of this Western portion of Canada, and in spite, also, of the solemn pledges and promises given on public platforms here, not only in your own name, but also by those closely associated with you in the present administration—notably by the Hon. David Mills and the Hon. Mr. Fisher—the recent session of the Dominion parliament has been allowed to come to a close without any effort being made to stop the inflow of Chinese immigration. It is not too much to say that the continued failure of the Dominion parliament to deal with this question has caused a feeling of bitter disappointment to every workingman in Western Canada, and the failure seems the hardest to understand and the more inexplicable, in view of the unanimous findings of the recent royal commission.

We note, of course, that the excuse offered, is that the people of Eastern Canada are not yet sufficiently educated on the question, and we are not only free to admit that there is some element of truth in this, but it is for the purpose of suggesting a plan whereby such education may proceed more rapidly than we take the liberty of writing you now as we do. Before proceeding to speak of our plan, however, you will perhaps permit us to say that when we are told that the ignorance of the Eastern Canadian people on the question is the only obstacle in the way of the introduction of legislation on the subject, there are two features about the statement that give us considerable satisfaction. First, it is gratifying to know that at least some Canadian statesmen have at last made up their minds that so far as they are concerned, they desire to see British Columbia not merely or solely the temporary home of a handful of self-seeking and disreputable capitalists, surrounded by a horde of semi-barbarians, the latter practically slaves, absolutely without home life as Canadians know it, and not appearing to care for any, but on the contrary, that they wish to see British Columbia settled and built up by men of their own race, men who, by men of their own race, men who, knowing something of the value of and the price that has been paid for, representative institutions, live in decency and comfort, together with their wives and children, in homes of their own. The latter, of course, is a condition of affairs utterly foreign to a British Columbia, and it is, as we would say, something to see that some of our Canadian statesmen have at last recognized the truth of what was stated by a well known writer who preceded John Ruskin, but whose sentiments appear to have been much the same, when he wrote: "The production of man, and the man in his best condition, is the physical ultimatum of the earth; and any system whatever, that sacrifices the workman to the work, the man who produces the wealth to the wealth produced, is a monstrous system... based on a blasphemy against man's spiritual nature... The system of political economy which makes wealth, and not man, the ultimatum, is based on a fallacy so detestable that the wonder is how accomplished and otherwise amiable men can be found as its abettors—the fallacy of taking the profits of capitalists as the measure of good and evil, instead of taking the condition of the laborer as the index of the character of the system." Then, in the next place, it is also gratifying that none of the members of the government appear to have taken any stock in the ridiculous fallacy paraded with amazing gusto at last election time, namely, that anyone who believes in free trade can never consistently advocate the restriction of immigration. The proposition seemed at the time to be as absurd as scarcely to require refutation, and yet there are still men, otherwise sensible apparently, who say they believe it, as if there were, or could be, any possible connection between the free exchange of commodities, and the question of the choice of the human elements of the population to be admitted to a state. But, as we say, we build up a state, and we are your colleagues appear to see this vital difference clearly; and all that remains for us to do, therefore, is to make our promised suggestion with a view to spurring on the education of the people in the east.

Our suggestion is a very simple one, but we think would be likely in practice to prove remarkably effective. It is, that by means of an order-in-council, the government should enact that Chinamen may enter the Dominion only at one port of entry, and that such port should be Ottawa. We suggest, further, that the distribution from Ottawa of Chinamen over the Dominion should be allowed only in proportion to population, each province receiving its own quota. We further suggest that the surplus Chinamen with which British Columbia is at present afflicted should also be distributed proportionately over the Dominion, and if we are told that this would be a costly undertaking, we respectfully suggest that we should be quite prepared, nay, happy, to see some of the surplus payments of customs dues made by this province, and about which the government of the province has been writing you, devoted to the purpose. We respectfully further suggest that the application of the remedy we have just outlined cannot be made too soon, for if the difficulty is simply the education of the other provinces, and Chinamen could be distributed in the way we suggest, then we feel so certain of the remedy proving effective, that we do not hesitate to prophesy that not another session of the Dominion

parliament would be allowed to go past, without the enactment of either a \$500 poll tax, or what would be infinitely more satisfactory, the enactment of a law excluding Chinamen from the Dominion altogether.

Awaiting the favor of your reply, which we hope will be such as will indicate the intention of the government to bestow the foregoing measure of even-handed justice on the people of this province, we have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. (Signed) W. L. LAMIRICK, Secretary. T. H. CROSS, Secretary. Vancouver, B. C., June 5, 1902.

CURRENT COMMENT

ABOUT CANADIAN TEACHERS.

The Canadian teachers sent to the South African concentration camps are not likely to die of starvation. One of them writes back to the Toronto Star that they get seven meals a day, beginning with a delicious cup of coffee brought to the tent at 6:30 a. m. and ending with cocoa and scones at 9 p. m. Still they manage to get time for four hours' teaching during the day, and a dance once a week. The only persons who seem to have any real grounds of complaint against the concentration camps are the British tax payers who have to foot the bills.—Montreal Star.

MINING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some of the "mining" advertisements in Eastern dailies are so ridiculous as to make one wonder if there be people silly enough to believe them. Yet the thousands of dollars spent manifestly yield big returns from the credulous victims. These advertisements of bogus mining properties never appear in any place where any one is likely to have any knowledge of the facts. They are not intended for home consumption, but are published in the large Eastern cities. Their circulars are sent by the thousands to rural residents in prosperous localities. Iowa has given up several hundred thousand dollars to such sharks. Illinois and Indiana are also good fishing grounds. An amusing part of the business is big advertisements of mine swindles in New York and Boston weekly "mining" journals, while alongside appears denunciations of other similar schemes. In hopes, perhaps, of compelling them to pay tribute to the editorial prostitutes.—Mining and Scientific Press.

COMMONS DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS.

The jealousy with which the British house of commons guards its privileges has been shown in the case of Mr. Patrick A. McHugh, the Irish Nationalist member for North Leitrim, who was sent to jail for three months by a special magistrate's court in Ireland for failing to appear when summoned. The action of the court was based on an English statute, long considered obsolete, so when a special committee of the house of commons, appointed to examine into the case, obtained possession of the facts, Mr. McHugh was promptly brought to London to be dealt with by his peers, with the result that he was released from custody pending a decision by the committee appointed to deal with his case. Mr. McHugh is reported to have admitted the truth of the charges of contempt of court, but the committee appears to have been less concerned on that point than in defending his rights as a member of parliament. If a magistrate in the exercise of doubtful authority could imprison a member of parliament for contempt, and thereby prevent him from fulfilling his duties as a representative of the people, it is easy to see how autocratic ministers might, by the appointment of their own creatures as special magistrates, exclude from Westminster and close the mouths of obnoxious members of parliament. Or at least it is easy to imagine such tactics in the by-gone times when this privilege was secured to members of the house of commons. The fact that Mr. McHugh belonged to a section held in disfavour by the majority made no difference to the committee, who decided his case in accordance with a principle that lies at the foundation of British parliamentary institutions. In doing so the committee reasserted the cardinal doctrine, generally held in the reign of Charles I., the only difference being that it has declared in effect that a magistrate cannot send a member of parliament to jail on a charge arising from political disputes, and thus exercise a power of which the crown has been deprived, in subversion of the rights and dignity of the house of commons. As Daniel O'Connell said: "The law is a great picklock, especially in Ireland."—Montreal Star.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

An Effort Being Made to Have the Number Cut Down.

Although the bylaw for the reduction of the number of liquor licenses in this city failed to come up last night at the meeting of the city council, a serious effort is being made in some quarters to have the number cut down considerably. The matter was allowed to run over, however, as it was understood generally that unless the license was paid up on the day such a license was due it would lapse and the person who had such a license would have nothing better than a bit of waste paper. Should a license lapse it is not renewable, and the owner of such a license will be compelled to go around to the property owners in the block where his saloon or drinking place is situated and have a petition signed by the requisite number of residents. It is thought that under these circumstances the number of licenses in Rossland will be materially reduced, especially so as today is the last day that the holders of licenses can renew them by the paying of the required fee. At the past it has been the custom of some holders of licenses to come around and pay them at their leisure, but now immediate payment for the license will be required or it will lapse.

THE

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE mine will be pleased with the news that the mine (paying 10 per cent on the ore taken out), has a car of high grade ore, with another car in sight, well for the mine work done.—Kaslo Kootenay

CAR OF ORE

MOLLIE GIBSON CHASE. W. J. Butler has purchased the Gibson claim on the E. C. Mine, Blockberger. Mr. Butler is securing this claim between it and another now held by a group of men from Pool creek, one of the most prominent camps.—Camborne M.

BIG STRIKE ON

Word was brought by one of the men that an immense strike on the property in being driven. A coup broke into the lead day they had penetrated 10 feet and were still all of it is not a half of it is and is lighter than any from the mine. — July 7.

BOUNDARY OR

Snowshoe, Phoenix, Sunnet, Deserwood, E. C. Mine, Summit, Emma, Summit. Total tons ... ORE SHIP

SLOCAN ORE

Fayne, Arlington, Hewett, Bosun, Enterprise, Monitor (for June), Slocan Star, Ruth. Total tons ...

THE AMER

A force of seven men double shift on the ore is being struck No. 2 and No. 3. The work is being done from 13 inches out on an average car. From 20 to 22 tons of ore, it is 18,000 to 20,000 tons out, or sufficient for many about \$30,000. From 65 to 130 tons of ore, it is 70 soft ore runs from 40 ever and about 55 p greater values are deeper level until the posed of. Consider covered in the time the upper out the mine will be —Kaslo Kootenay

THE OLD

Messrs. Downing the McEwen brothers work on the Idaho Homestead. On the ledge on which it was made last week for quite a distance cuts have been made to be about five feet with 18 inches of hanging wall. This same party yesterday with a party for the Jim Hill groups on Lexington intend doing a lot of surface work, posing a fine edge in width, assays, turns of over \$100 copper values.—Ca

ANOTHER

Lots of Grey Copper phuretic. Yesterday E. J. down the news of fled Grouse mount which exceeds in encountered on the covery is on a lead and cutting the the Ruffed Grouse andies, and the brought down for very fine specimens per is the preduo side quantities. The lucky owner covered the lead over a distance of the custom of some holders of licenses to come around and pay them at their leisure, but now immediate payment for the license will be required or it will lapse.

THE MINES OF THE PROVINCE

wed to go past of either a \$500 id be infinitely enactment of a n from the Do- of your reply, such as will in- the government g measure of the people of the honor to be, the (Signed), CK. Secretary, Secretary, e 5, 1902.

COMMENT

TEACHERS. ers sent to the ration camps are arvation. One of the Toronto Star meals a day, beous cup of coffee at 6:30 a. m. and t 8:00 a. p. m. get time for four g the day, and a The only persons ny real grounds the concentration a tax payers who -Montreal Star.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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THEIR RIGHTS

which the British uards its privileges the case of Mr. Pat- Irish Nationalist Leitrim, who was ere months by a court in Ireland r when summoned. court was based on a long considered imons, appointed to se, obtained posses- Mr. McHugh was London to be dealt with the result that on custody pending committee appointed se. Mr. McHugh is limited the treat of court, but the to have been less point than in defend- member of parlia- in the exercise ty could imprison a ment for contempt, at him from fulfill- representative of the se how automatic by the appointment as a special magis- Westminster and of obnoxious members at least it is easy to ics in the by-gone privilege was secured e house of commons. McHugh belonged to the man- ference to the com- d his case in accord- ple that lies at the tish parliamentary oing so the commit- e cardinal doctrine, reign of Charles I. e being that it has that a magistrat- ber of parliament arising from political exercise a power of has been deprived, in rights and dignity of mmons. As Danlo "The law is a great y in Ireland."—Mon-

LICENSES

Made to Have the Cut Down. law for the reduction liquor licenses in this e up last night at the ity council, a serious e in some quarters e cut down consider- it was understood less the license was ay such a license was e and the person who e would have nothing bit of waste paper. lapse it is not renew- of such a license d to go around to the in the block where his e place is situated and gned by the requisite ns. It is thought that unstances the number eadland will be mater- pially so as today is t the holders of licen- hem by the paying of e. In the past it has e of some holders of e away and pay them e of now immediate e license will be requi-

CAR OF ORE NETS \$2170.

The shareholders of the Wonderful mine will be pleased to hear that W. W. Warner, who has a lease of this mine (paying 10 per cent royalty on the ore taken out), has just shipped a car of high grade ore, netting \$2170, and with another car in sight. This speaks well for the mine with so little work done.—Kaslo Kootenaiian, July 10.

MOLLIE GIBSON CHANGES HANDS.

W. J. Butler has purchased the Mollie Gibson claim on Pool creek from F. R. Blockberger. Mr. Butler was fortunate in securing this claim and frac- tion between it and the other claims owned by himself and partners, as they now hold a group of nine claims, reaching from Pool creek to the Lucky Jack, one of the most promising claims of the camp.—Camborne Miner, July 5.

BIG STRIKE ON THE TRUENE.

Word was brought down last night by one of the men from the Truene that an immense strike has been made on the property in the crosscut now being driven. A couple of days ago they broke into the lead and up till yesterday they had penetrated into the lead 40 feet and were still in ore. Of course all of this is not solid ore, but over half of it is and the grade of this ore is higher than anything yet shipped from the mine.—Trout Lake Topic, July 7.

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Tons. Snowshoe, Phoenix 1100; Sunset, Deadwood 950; E. C. Mine, Summit 180; Emma, Summit 90.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Tons. Ruth to Nelson 84 1/2; Whitewater to Nelson 65 1/2; Rambler to Frisco 44; Rambler to Nelson 44; Slovan to Nelson 21.

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Tons. Payne 20; Arlington 60; Hewitt 20; Bogun 20; Enterprise 60; Monitor (for June) 80; Slovan Star 21; Ruth 80.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

A force of seventeen men are working double shift on the American Boy. The ore is being stopped between tunnels No. 2 and No. 3. The vein on which the work is being done has a peak of from 18 inches to five feet. The ore runs on an average about \$800 to the car. From 20 to 22 tons constitute a carload, or sufficient ore to net the company about \$80,000. The hard ore gives from 65 to 130 ounces in silver and yields from 10 to 70 per cent lead. The soft ore runs from 40 to 75 ounces in silver and about 65 per cent lead and greater values are expected with depth. No attempt will be made to seek a deeper level until the ore in sight is disposed of. Considerable difficulty is encountered in handling the water, but by the time the upper levels are worked out the mine will be thoroughly drained.—Kaslo Kootenaiian, July 10.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Messrs. Downing, Beaton, Strat and the McKay brothers have finished their work on the Idaho group and the Old Homestead. On the latter claim the ledge on which the free gold strike was made last week has been stripped for quite a distance and several open cuts have been made, showing the lead to be about five feet wide between walls, with 18 inches of solid quartz on the hanging wall.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE.

Yesterday E. M. Morgan brought down the news of a strike on the Ruffed Grouse mountain, near Trout Lake, which exceeds in value anything yet encountered on that hill. The new discovery is on a lead crossing the formation and cutting the supposed strike of the Ruffed Grouse vein at about right angles. The bag of samples Ed brought down for assay contains some very fine specimens, in which grey copper is the predominating feature, besides quantities of black sulphurets. The lucky owners of the new strike, Messrs. Morgan and Ward, have uncovered the lead at intervals for 50 feet over a distance of 700 feet, and at every point where exposed the same grade of ore was discovered, ranging in width from a couple of inches up to ten inches. Several tests will be made, but the value of the ore is so clearly apparent that no surprise will be expressed if the tests run up into the hundreds of dollars. Andy Ward remained at the property and will keep on exploiting the new find.—Trout Lake Topic, July 7.

CARIBOO MINERALS.

Can there be found in Cariboo mineral in places that will pay working? Gold Commissioner Bowron emphatically says yes, and forty years experience, most of it as gold commissioner, conferring with experts and studying the question makes his opinion valuable. C. G. S. Baker is a mining man who has been investigating the mineral prospects of Cariboo for several years. He, too, evidently is satisfied that the ores of Cariboo are worth prospecting. He has made an offer to bond the Black Jack mineral claim and is understood to have bonded the Lowhee mineral claim and others. Edward Perkins, Stanley, a pioneer miner has for years made nearly his whole living producing gold out of Burns mountain quartz. He has done considerable work in sinking and tunneling on Burns mountain and is convinced from the quartz that Cariboo has mineral in places that will pay.—Ashcroft Journal, July 12.

TRACY CREEK MINING CAMP.

Will Be the Scene of Increased Mining Activity This Year. Tracy creek mining camp is situated in the main range of the Rocky mountains, and is most directly connected with the town of Fort Steele; and is destined to be one of the most flourishing mining camps in this district. At present it is very promising and prosperous, growing in importance as its mines are developed, and the rich ores stored in its mines extracted. Tracy is one of the new camps which has sprung into activity as a direct result of the continuous development of the Estella mine, which is located within a short distance of Tracy. During the current year concentrating works will be established, also a large power and compressor plant; and shipments of high grade concentrate will be made. And in accordance with the natural destiny of the great mineral field tributary to Fort Steele, will be awakened into increased life and activity by the construction of the Kootenay Central railway; whose future greatness it is to share.—Fort Steele Prospector, July 12.

MINES AROUND FORT STEELE.

(Fort Steele Prospector, July 12.) TIGER-POORMAN GROUP. John P. Larsen arrived in Steele Saturday last. Mr. Larsen is the principal owner in the Tiger-Poorman group of mines, which are situated on the divide between Sheep and Wild Horse creeks. During a conversation with a representative of the Prospector Mr. Larsen said: "I shall commence work on the Tiger-Poorman just as soon as the necessary supplies can be got in, and continue work until the snow comes; then work will commence on the Poorman group and continue all winter. The Tiger-Poorman group will become a shipper about November. At present we have about 200 tons of ore on the dump, and we shall commence rawniding as soon as the snow comes and continue through the winter."

BADGER AND RED MOUNTAIN.

John Sherwood, with a small force, is at Perry creek, and will push work on the Badger and Red Mountain claims.

NIP AND TUCK PLACER MINE.

This property is situated on Wild Horse creek about four miles from Fort Steele. Everything is working like a charm on this property; plenty of water and moving lots of gravel.

TIT FOR TAT.

This group of mines is situated on the east side of Wild Horse creek, about six miles from Fort Steele. Mr. Dave Newell, who returned to Steele on Wednesday, reports that the trail has been completed to the mines and that a pack train with supplies will be sent to the mine during the week, and then the regular yearly assessment work for the claims will be commenced.

SILVIA GROUP.

A. Grez, with a small force, left Steele on Thursday for the Silvia group of mines, situated on Wolf creek. It will take about two months to perform the annual assessment work.

ESTELLA.

J. Nelson has just returned from the Estella mine. He reports that development is being pushed and that the ledge recently discovered in the Estella tunnel is gradually widening out, with a good showing of ore.

KOOTENAY KING GROUP.

These claims are situated on Victoria gulch, a tributary of Wild Horse creek. The main ledge is a large body of galena. Considerable development work has been done, and Mr. Myers with a small force left Steele on Wednesday. Work on the property will continue until snow comes. The staff of the Ymir mine has been reduced pending the report of Mr. Hooper, the engineer sent out from England to examine the mine. When J. Roderick Robertson, the late manager, died, he had a number of schemes on the taps, but his sudden death left these incomplete. The holdings of the company are now being thoroughly examined and proving all that was expected of them. A full complement of men will be put to work at the Ymir mine at once and the stamp mill worked to its full capacity.—Ymir Mirror.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SMELTER CITY

(Special to the Miner.) TRAIL, B. C., July 14—The assay office of the Canadian Smelting Works was completely gutted by fire at an early hour this morning. The origin is unknown, and the alarm was first given from the works, as a result of the reflection of the flames. This was also noticed down town, and the alarm, together with the rapid fire of pistol shots was sounded. The men in the works and the office staff at the bank house promptly responded, but the assay office is removed some distance from the works, and a mass of flames confronted the firemen. A volunteer brigade from Trail was quickly on hand also, and had the fire been discovered earlier little or no loss would have been incurred. As it was, the fire was quickly extinguished.

The origin is unknown, as there is not known to have been any fire in the building. The watchman made his rounds as usual, and the registry watch shows that he was at the assay office about a half hour before. The building was a frame structure and was located as far from the works as possible. It will probably be rebuilt of brick. There is an assay office at the refinery, so that much inconvenience will be averted.

FORESTERS WILL PICNIC.

The Foresters of Rossland have indicated an intention to participate in the picnic to be held at China creek on Thursday under the auspices of Court Trail, 3350. This is one of the prettiest spots along the river and affords excellent fishing. A large dance platform is on the grounds and is in good condition. A special train has been arranged for and the C. P. R. has made an excursion rate of \$1 for the round trip from Rossland and 75 cents from Trail, with half fare for children. There will be music for the day.

WORKMEN INSTALL OFFICERS.

The newly elected officers of the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen have been installed by District Deputy Grand Master Frank Isely. After the ceremony the members of the order entertained their friends with music, games and dancing. The new officers are: J. E. McCarthy, P. M.; H. M. Flint, master; James Cunningham, foreman; James Burdette, overseer; Martin Lyons, recorder; J. R. Choquette, financier; A. E. Steele, receiver; Ed. Johnson, guide; J. Craig, I. W.; B. Buckley, O. W.

MRS. MORIN ENTERTAINS.

In honor of Miss Rigney and Miss Kanavan, who left Saturday for their home near Tacoma, Mrs. F. George Morin gave a delightful afternoon tea to the friends of the young ladies. Those present were Miss Truswell, Miss Degagne, Miss Berg, Miss Flint, Miss Emma Degagne and Miss Brooks of De Pere, Wisconsin.

EMMA DEGAGNE AND MISS BROOKS OF DE PERE, WISCONSIN.

MEMORIAL SERVICE. In the English church last evening the Rev. Mr. Irvine preached a memorial sermon for the late Joseph A. Ferguson, who was buried Saturday afternoon. Mr. Ferguson died Friday evening. He was a painter by trade, 35 years of age and a native of Canterbury, N. B. He had been a resident of the Kootenay country for the past three years and was a member of the Orangemen's lodge at Nelson.

BOUGHT A BUSINESS CORNER.

The corner occupied by the grocery firm of Coleman, Strachan & Co. has changed hands. F. George Morin having acquired the property from C. H. Brown of Alameda, Cal. The corner is one of the best in Trail, and Mr. Morin has already commenced substantial improvements.

TRAIL NEWS NOTES.

Miss Kirk of Rossland is visiting friends in Trail. J. Lukko, formerly a merchant of this city and now of Greenwood, was calling on old friends in Trail last Friday.

Rev. J. F. Veichert, a noted Baptist minister of Victoria, preached to a large congregation in Trail yesterday. Mr. Veichert is pastor of Calvary church at Victoria.

The medals won by the Trail team in the wet test on Dominion Day are expected to arrive in a day or two. J. Sibbald, Trail's jeweler, is having them made. They are sterling, and neatly engraved with the name of the member.

All bills in connection with Trail's Dominion Day celebration have been paid. There is a surplus of \$2.05, which has been turned over to the city treasurer.

The court of revision for Trail's assessments will meet August 8. J. H. Schofield has accompanied his father, Judge Schofield of Rossland, to Halcyon.

Mrs. Kate O'Brien has made application for the transfer of her license for the Arlington hotel to J. W. Sweeney.

John McLin has returned from Spokane, where he has been on mining business. Mr. Wescott, of the Central Dry Goods company, attended the Baptist convention at Nelson last week.

Miss Elizabeth Warren is visiting Mrs. Jules LaBarthe. Mrs. C. J. Leggett will go to Midway in a few days to spend the summer.

Mrs. J. D. Anderson leaves Thursday for Spokane. A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. William Northgraves.

William Berg, who has been connected with the Montreal & Boston Copper company's smelter, has returned to Trail.

EMMA DEGAGNE AND MISS BROOKS OF DE PERE, WISCONSIN.

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"Uncle Samuels," and from then on they were easy for the locals. The game was the best contest seen on the local diamond this year, and those that journeyed out to the Black Bear grounds were well repaid for their trouble. Manager Parsons, of the Northports, kept his word when he said he would bring a greatly improved team here to play the locals. At least four new faces appeared in the lineup of the visitors when they arrived on the field. A couple of the Rosslanders were from the Spokane High School and a couple more were from the Pullman College. Phillips, who caught for the visitors, is the best backstop, outside of the University of California catcher, that has been seen here this season. He had all the local men hugging the bags during the latter part of the game. His throwing to bases was perfect, as four of the Rosslanders found to their sorrow, while his work behind the bat stamped him as a corner. He was injured during the middle part of the contest, but gamely stuck to his work. Newman, at third, and Perrott, the twirler, played great ball. Stroh's work at short was all that could be desired. He is as quick

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SALES.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF RAILWAY COMPANIES

F. S. Forest, general superintendent, and A. M. Thomas, secretary of the Red Mountain and Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroads, were in the city yesterday for the purpose of attending the statutory annual meetings of the two companies.

Messrs. Forest and Thomas held proxies for the shares and the meeting proceeded in a formal manner to elect last year's directors. The session took place at the office of MacNeill & Deacon, attorneys for both companies, and were purely of an informal nature. Since last year the head offices of the Red Mountain and Nelson & Fort Sheppard roads, both of which are Canadian companies, have been moved from Victoria, where they were located since organization, to Rossland and will be here in future. Yesterday's session was, therefore, the

first meeting of the companies in the Golden City.

Nothing has been heard of late regarding the proposal of the Red Mountain road to improve its depot facilities in Rossland. It will be remembered that last winter a scheme was outlined for the rearrangement of the yards here, the construction of a handsome brick passenger station and trainshed and of a commodious brick freight warehouse, with sections for the convenience of important shippers and importers. It was stated at that time that construction work would be commenced in all probability by June 1st, but something has apparently transpired to interfere with the plans to this effect. Rosslanders generally would be pleased to see the Red Mountain road follow the example of the Canadian Pacific in respect to improving its depot.

AT WORK ON ROCK CREEK FLUME

The city construction crew on the Rock creek flume line is now hard at work, under the direction of J. W. Wise, who has been appointed superintendent of the construction crew. The entire work is under the supervision of Major Van Bushirk, who will spend more or less of his time along the works.

The crew is now engaged in clearing the right-of-way for the flume. This right-of-way will be utilized for hauling lumber and supplies along the route, and actual construction will be started at the Rock creek end of the line. The grade made for the roadway will constitute the line for the flume, and the earth and other material from the banks on either side will be turned down over the completed flume to afford protection against falling timber, fires or frost. Two inch lumber is to be used in constructing the flume, and this will be delivered at the terminal of Blue & Deschamps' logging road, from where it will be transported by the city to the points along the line where it is needed.

Ten men are engaged under Mr. Wise on the axe gang and it is probable that

this number will be increased somewhat when work is started on the flume proper. By reason of the numerous applications for work on the crew the city was able to secure good men and it is expected that rapid progress will be made with construction.

The application that has been made by the Trail people for water rights out of Rock creek affects the city's interests somewhat, although the Trail supply will be taken off at the smelter dam, many miles below the point where the Rossland supply is taken. It is essential in the city's interests, however, that the priority of the Rossland record should be maintained, hence the action of the corporation in instructing the corporation counsel to attend on the hearing of the application. Trail desires to use this water for fire protection purposes and the smelter, it is understood, is willing to cede the right, but is barred because their record does not stipulate that the water may be utilized by the corporation of Trail. If Trail secures the record as asked for, the smelter will be in a position to allow the diversion of water from their dam.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION NOW UNDER WAY

A KOOTENAY MINE TO USE MULES

"When the price of lead stiffens up, as it undoubtedly will, the Ainsworth camp will come to the front," says Captain J. R. Gifford, general manager of the Hall Mines at Nelson. Captain Gifford is consulting engineer of the Highlander mine at Ainsworth, now regarded as one of the best developed and most promising lead mines in the Kootenays. The Highlander is operated principally by Philadelphia capitalists, and the fact that they have already expended \$160,000 in development work and are still engaged in opening up the mine is the best indication that they are satisfied with the outlook for their property.

The work on the Highlander has opened up an entirely new chapter in the history of the Ainsworth camp, which, by the way, is the pioneer lead producing centre in the entire Kootenays. Many years before any other section of the country produced lead ores Ainsworth was shipping to San Francisco, the trackless waste between the camp and the coast being covered by load and pack train. The enterprise manifested by the Highlander people has had the effect of placing the camp on an entirely different footing from that occupied up to a few months ago, and in other directions the exploitation of the Highlander promises to have an important bearing on the future of the section.

It is more or less familiar history that the management of the Highlander having opened up the upper workings of the mine and extracted therefrom considerable quantities of payable ore, determined to make a departure hitherto unparalleled in the history of the camp by dropping down from the 200 foot level to the 500 foot level and running a long drift in the face of the cliff for the purpose of tapping the ore bodies at greater depth than had been dreamed of prior to that juncture. The plan was put into effect and successfully carried out. On the start the tunnel was made eight feet square, the idea being to utilize this lower working as a means of reaching and developing the deep ore bodies of other properties adjoining. After some 200 feet had been made the tunnel was reduced to the ordinary size and continued for a total of 1000 feet, at which the main ore body was encountered. This carried

from five feet upward of concentrating ore with from one to two feet of clean galena on the footwall, carrying from forty to fifty ounces of silver and 60 per cent and upwards in lead. A drift was turned off and run for 500 feet on this vein. Then the main drift was continued for another 900 feet and work is still being continued with a view to opening up other known bodies. The vertical depth attained on the main ledge is 800 feet, while on the dip of the ore the depth is something over 1000 feet. Incidentally these low workings act as a drainage tunnel for the numerous surrounding propositions and the working of the latter will be substantially facilitated by the drawing off of the water through the Highlander workings. The prime importance of the work undertaken by the Highlander people from the standpoint of the camp as a whole is that the permanency of the ore bodies at Ainsworth, always a disputed point, is now demonstrated in the most practical manner, and this is certain to have its influence for the entire future.

The total distance from the present working face in the Highlander tunnels to the portal of the workings is 2800 feet, and the expense of transporting waste and ore through the tunnel has led Captain Gifford to recommend the management to use mule trains in the tunnel. This scheme was worked at the Silver King mine with excellent results, and is equally applicable to the Highlander. With the present facilities one man can barely handle a car of ore from the face to the portal, whereas one mule and driver can take eight such cars and handle them back and forward twice as rapidly as the men can.

The mine is equipped with a good concentrator and some ten tons of concentrates and clean ore is being shipped daily to the Hall smelter, which, fortunately, has three weeks' supply of fuel laid in and is therefore independent of the Fernie supply until the stock is hand is exhausted.

All that is required to make the Highlander and the Ainsworth camp generally the scene of marked activity is a profitable figure for lead. But this statement applies to the whole silver-lead district, and nothing has eventuated as yet to indicate that better prices are to be looked for at an early date.

HOW COAL TOWNS SPRING UP

SILVER HILL RESUMES SHIPMENTS

Shipments have been resumed from the Silver Hill mine on Crawford creek, owned by the London-Richelieu Consolidated Company of Rossland. Manager Henry Roy returned to the city yesterday from the mine, where he has spent the past few weeks superintending the repairs and improvements to the Crawford creek wagon road, which affords the mine a means of access to the lake front.

Mr. Roy was accompanied by his brother, George Roy, who has been identified with the Silver Hill for several years as superintendent. The latter will spend a day or two in the city. It will be remembered that the spring thaws brought down several slides that blocked the wagon road and the government put in a crew of men to make good the damage. This has now been completed and the mine is again in shape to resume shipping ore on its contract with the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail. The first load of ore

since the blockade was resumed has already been taken down to the lake front, where the transfer is made from wagons to barges. At both terminals of the aerial tramway connecting the mine with the wagon road, a distance of 10,000 feet, the ore bins are choked with ore ready to be taken over the road and as soon as this congestion is removed, which will be in the course of a day or two, the original working crew at the mine will be restored.

The Silver Hill people have worked out an excellent system of handling their ore. At the mine the ore is loaded on the tramway, which is operated by one man. Dumping at the terminal ore bins is done automatically and the wagons are loaded in a similar manner from the bins. At the lake front the wagons are dumped into bins by a neat automatic device, and the barges are loaded direct from the chutes in the bins, the conditions at that point on the bay admitting of this arrangement.

SEARCH FOR OIL IN EAST KOOTENAY

J. Fred Ritchie, P. L. S., and Ross Thompson of this city are in the Elk district looking into the possibilities of the section as an oil producing area. The outlook in this direction is said to be bright, and it is a matter of some surprise that the resources of the country in respect to oil have never been exploited.

In addition to its remarkable resources in silver-lead, iron, coal and other minerals there seems to be good reason to believe that at some time in the comparatively near future East Kootenay will come to the front as an oil country. The explanation for the lack of enterprise in the matter up to the present time is that given by the people resident in the neighborhood of the oil showings—that the Canadian Pacific has the oil lands corralled and will neither take action itself nor permit others to experiment on the ground. Naturally this policy will not always be adhered to, and when the oil lands

are opened up great results are looked for.

Some seven miles northwest of Elko, the bustling railroad construction town in East Kootenay, are found remarkable traces of oil deposits. At many places the oil can be taken from surface pools and ignited, while it is stated that the petroleum exists in such a pure condition in spots that it can be utilized in lamps without further refining. Geologists who have been over the ground state that the formation is such as to warrant the expectation that "gushers" will be found in abundance. The Alberta line is not far distant and in the territory various efforts have been made to develop oil showings existing there, but no reasonable successes have been achieved as yet. Whether or not East Kootenay will ever become a second Beaumont or not is an open question, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that it possesses many of the natural conditions that go to make up an important oil producing area.

and was reached immediately after luncheon on the second day. The attitude of the delegates with regard to it might be divided into three classes: First—Those representing the general public, who, from a lack of absolute

together with the best means of exploiting and developing them. In conclusion permit me to thank you for your confidence in appointing me as your representative, and also to congratulate your board on the earnest and well directed efforts they are putting forth

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Tracy
Wou
try
Fran
Chas

BULLET

SEATTLE, Wn.,
Tracy encountered half a mile from t night's hold-up at ing. Tracy fired a wild, and then di and made off. Th that Tracy was ve ently sick.

RAVENSDALE,
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FREIGH

CHICAGO, July tween the striking the managers of produce any defin the railroads, with Chicago & Nor Illinois Central re their position, ar men must accept them on July fir cents an hour an tion for new men. men were 18 cent for overtime and

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OFFICIAL INSPECTION NOW UNDER WAY

After many weary days of waiting the repairs and improvements to the St. Thomas mountain wagon road are at last to be got under way. The delay in this matter was caused by the fact that the season was exceptionally late and it was difficult to ascertain until the snow went off the higher reaches of the road just what repairs and improvements were essential and at what points the appropriation for the work can be expended to best advantage.

where the road crosses low-lying country is understood to be an important feature of the plan. The improvement of the St. Thomas mountain road is of the utmost importance to several companies operating on St. Thomas and Norway mountains, chief among these being the Cascade and Bonanza mines. The Cascade has had a crew of men on development continuously for six or eight months, and a large amount of ore has been blocked out in preparation for stopping as soon as it is practicable to commence shipping, which has not been the case since the snow went off the lower portions of the road, thereby putting an end to sleighing. It is the intention of the company to commence shipping ore at the earliest possible date, hence the anxiety with which the work on the road is awaited. Much ore is blocked out at the Bonanza also, and the placing of the road in shape for teaming is of the utmost importance to this property.

SHIPPED 7,000 TONS OF ORE

As predicted the week's shipments of ore are substantially above last week's record, touching the 7000 tons mark evenly. Improved facilities for handling the ore over the Spokane Falls & Northern road to Northport account in a large measure for the increase in shipments, which is really only a return to the normal standard of the past few months.

Comparatively little interest has evinced in connection with the big mines during the past week. Matters have gone ahead steadily, with a few increases in working forces, but not of sufficient importance to particularly effect the situation.

Table with 2 columns: Mine Name, Tons Shipped. Includes Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Rossland G. W., Giant, Cascade, Columbia-Kootenay, Bonanza, Welnet, Spitzee, Total.

THE AMERICAN CUP. Lipton Announces His Determination to Again Compete. LONDON, July 12.—Confirming the announcement already made by the Associated Press the Exchange Telegraph Company this evening says that Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., announced at Southampton today his determination to again compete for the American cup.

A KOOTENAY MINE TO USE MULES

"When the price of lead stiffens up, as it undoubtedly will, the Ainsworth camp will come to the front," says Captain J. R. Gifford, general manager of the Hall Mines at Nelson. Captain Gifford is consulting engineer of the Highlander mine at Ainsworth, now regarded as one of the best developed and most promising lead mines in the Kootenays. The Highlander is operated principally by Philadelphia capitalists, and the fact that they have already expended \$150,000 in development work and are still engaged in opening up the mine is the best indication that they are satisfied with the outlook for their property.

The work on the Highlander has opened up an entirely new chapter in the history of the Ainsworth camp, which, by the way, is the pioneer lead producing centre in the entire Kootenays. Many years before any other section of the country produced lead ores Ainsworth was shipping to San Francisco, the trackless waste between the camp and the coast being covered by boat and pack train. The enterprise manifested by the Highlander people has had the effect of placing the camp on an entirely different footing from that occupied up to a few months ago, and in other directions the exploitation of the Highlander promises to have an important bearing on the future of the section.

It is more or less familiar history that the management of the Highlander has had the effect of placing the camp on an entirely different footing from that occupied up to a few months ago, and in other directions the exploitation of the Highlander promises to have an important bearing on the future of the section.

The total distance from the present working face in the Highlander tunnels to the portal of the workings is 2800 feet, and the expense of transporting waste and ore through the tunnel has management to use mule trains in the tunnel. This scheme was worked at the Silver King mine with excellent results, and is equally applicable to the Highlander. With the present facilities one man can barely handle a car of ore from the face to the portal, whereas one mule and driver can take eight such cars and handle them back and forth twice as rapidly as the men can.

HOW COAL TOWNS SPRING UP

One of the features of the development of the East Kootenay and West Alberta coal fields is the numerous thriving towns that have sprung up lately. While these towns are "mud-brick" so far as rapidity of growth is concerned the resemblance ends there, for as a rule, the buildings have been constructed by the coal companies operating in the respective camps and the structures are of a comparatively permanent nature.

with the construction of the Crow's Nest Southern railroad into the Fernie fields, is standardizing the Alberta Northern line that has heretofore been a narrow gauge road. Incidentally it should be stated that this scheme is said to be a part of the plan to revive lead smelting on a large scale at Great Falls and other Montana lead strikes under the control of the American Smelting & Refining Company.

PREDICTS GENERAL ELECTION SOON

Joseph Martin, K. C., M. L. A., declined to talk to newspaper men on current topics of the day while on his recent flying visit to Rossland, but to his friends here he was not so reticent, and some of Mr. Martin's statements and predictions are of considerable interest.

They manifested in bringing down legislation. The reason for this was the government did not know where it stood at any stage of the political game, particularly on the railroad bills. Mr. Martin takes unto himself the credit for having bowled out the Canadian Northern land grant.

KOOTENAY'S CAUSE AT TORONTO

The report submitted by Arthur S. Goodeve of this city to the Nelson board of trade, which organization he represented at Toronto recently, is reproduced herewith. Mr. Goodeve supplements the information already published respecting his mission in the following terms: "The session opened on Wednesday at 10 a. m. in the legislative assembly chamber, when one hundred and forty-one delegates registered, representing boards of trade all over Canada from Halifax to Vancouver. The Toronto board of trade submitted for approval a program with rules of procedure which they had had printed and it was at once adopted. In its resolution, 'duty on lead,' was given a very fair position, standing ninth on the program.

and was reached immediately after luncheon on the second day. The attitude of the delegates with regard to it might be divided into three classes: First—Those representing the general public, who, from a lack of absolute knowledge of the subject could not understand how the tariff would affect the lead mining industry; second—those representing the paint manufacturers, who were afraid any alteration in the tariff would increase the cost of their raw material without any compensation and thus reduce their profits; third—those representing the manufacturers and large consumers of lead paints, who were also afraid that the cost would be increased to them.

SILVER HILL RESUMES SHIPMENTS

Shipments have been resumed from the Silver Hill mine on Crawford creek, owned by the London-Richelleu Consolidated Company of Rossland. Manager Henry Roy returned to the city yesterday from the mine, where he has spent the past few weeks superintending the repairs and improvements to the Crawford creek wagon road, which affords the mine a means of access to the lake front.

since the blockade was resumed has already been taken down to the lake front, where the transfer is made from wagons to barges. At both terminals of the aerial tramway connecting the mine with the wagon road, a distance of 10,000 feet, the ore bins are choked with ore ready to be taken over the road and as soon as this congestion is removed, which will be in the course of a day or two, the original working crew at the mine will be restored.

SEARCH FOR OIL IN EAST KOOTENAY

J. Fred Ritchie, P. L. S., and Ross Thompson of this city are in the Elk district looking into the possibilities of the section as an oil producing area. The outlook in this direction is said to be bright, and it is a matter of some surprise that the resources of the country in respect to oil have never been exploited.

are opened up great results are looked for. Some seven miles northwest of Elk, the bustling railroad construction town in East Kootenay, are found remarkable traces of oil deposits. At many places the oil can be taken from surface pools and ignited, while it is stated that the petroleum exists in such a pure condition in spots that it can be utilized in lamps without further refining. Geologists who have been over the ground state that the formation is such as to warrant the expectation that "gushers" will be found in abundance. The Alberta line is not far distant and in the territory various efforts have been made to develop oil showings existing there, but no reasonable successes have been achieved as yet. Whether or not East Kootenay will ever become a second Beaumont or not is an open question, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that it possesses many of the natural conditions that go to make up an important oil producing area.

together with the best means of exploiting and developing them. In conclusion permit me to thank you for your confidence in appointing me as your representative, and also to congratulate your board on the earnest and well directed efforts they are putting forth to bring this and kindred subjects to the notice of the public."

and when the oil lands

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

"Golden West" and "Maple Leaf" fractional mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the northeast slope of Monte Christo mountain, about one and one-fourth miles north of Rossland, and adjoining the "Eric" and "Viking" mineral claims.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ABBOTT & HART-McHARG BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Rossland.

A. C. GALT BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C.

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

Assays, Mining & Mill Supplies Agents in British Columbia for Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, England, F. W. Braun & Co. patent Cary furnaces, burners, etc., Wm. Ainsworth & Co.'s fine balances, the Kholat wickless oil stove, the Ralston new process Water Still, etc., etc.

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

Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. Members Toronto Board of Trade. British Columbia and Washington mining stocks a specialty. Code: Clough's Moving and Neel. WRITE OR WIRE.

THURSDAY... SEATTLE Tracy en... half a mil... night's ho... ing. Trac... wild, and... and made... that Tracy... ently sick... RAVEN Tracy, th... in the c... Franklin... guards ar... the east a... sic track... from Abu... Cudhee a... that he is... FIRE CHICAGO tween the... the mana... produce a... the railro... Chicago... Illinois C... their pos... men must... them on... cents an... tion for n... men were... for overti... UNO PANAMA on order... States sp... row here... Chiriqui t... there. It is re... the revol... creed that... his gover... natives or... THREE Flour MIL AN'S flour was destr... Three fire... others inj... The pres... storage a... of P. D... ing, whic... way car... by 68 wid... 30 feet hi... terials in... mable, w... with grea... tions of t... around th... on ladder... of collap... son order... close und... two of th... quickly, a... hear the c... ing walls... only one o... escaped o... covered a... man Top... thrown fr... to the fir... him, bree... dred thro... definitely... ANER Informat... OGDEN Ogdensbu... has laid... sand Isle... Steambo... bination... and also... the St. J... the emp... steamer's... contract... alleged... dians. Im... ter inves... prosecute... the penal... fence. Th... laid befo... against...

IS MORTALLY USED UP

Tracy Is Believed to Be Wounded—Is in the Country Between Covington, Franklin and Ravensdale—Chase Is Nearing the End

BULLETIN NO. 1.

SEATTLE, Wn., July 12.—Convict Tracy encountered a rancher about half a mile from the scene of his last night's hold-up at 5 o'clock this morning. Tracy fired one shot, which went wild, and then disarmed the rancher and made off. The rancher reports that Tracy was very lame and apparently sick.

RAVENSDALE, Wn., July 12.—Harry Tracy, the hunted outlaw, probably is in the country between Covington, Franklin and Ravensdale. At present guards are out as far as Franklin on the east and along the Northern Pacific track. A strong posse is leaving from Auburn, Tracy is wounded, Sheriff Cuddehe says there is no question that he is mortally used up. The sheriff

believes that the chase is nearing an end. He says the utmost vigilance will be used, and it will be impossible for the outlaw to get out of King county on any railroad train, consequently he must walk, and as the roads are watched and every farm house is so well covered that a visit would be reported within a few hours, it seems to him that before many hours the man hunt will be over. Tracy was last seen on Green river about 20 miles southwest of Black Diamond last night by Frank Pautoto, a rancher. The convict passed in front of Pautoto's house and a short distance beyond took to the brush. Pautoto was so frightened that he passed the night at the house of another rancher. Twenty or thirty guards with bloodhounds have started for Pautoto's house.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 12.—Conferences between the striking freight handlers and the managers of the railroads did not produce any definite result today. All the railroads, with the exception of the Chicago & Northwestern, Erie and Illinois Central refused to recede from their position, and declared that the men must accept the terms offered them on July first. This means 17 cents an hour and a period of probation for new men. The demands of the men were 18 cents, time and one-half for overtime and no period of probation.

tion, all men to receive full pay from the start. The Northwestern road offered 17-1/2 cents an hour, single time for overtime for men employed by the day but not for men whose wages are paid by the month. The Erie offered 17 cents, single time for overtime and no period of probation. The Illinois Central declared that it had made an agreement with its employees since the inauguration of the strike and that it would do no more; the men must accept that or remain on strike.

UNCLE SAM IS TAKING A HAND

PANAMA, Colombia, July 12.—Acting on orders from Washington the United States special service steamer Ranger, now here, will sail at 6 p. m. today for Chiriqui to protect American interests there. It is reported that General Herrera, the revolutionary commander, has decreed that all produce is the property of his government, whether it belongs to natives or foreigners. The United States

consul, H. A. Gudger, will go to Chiriqui on board the Ranger to make the necessary inquiries there. Mr. Gudger will also take some important papers which General Salazar, the governor of Panama, is sending to General Herrera. It is presumed that they include peace terms. As soon as the isthmus is pacified the general elections will take place and congress will meet and decide the canal question.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

Flour Mill Destroyed by Fire at Toronto Yesterday.

TORONTO, July 10.—McIntosh & McArn's flour mill, 113 Front street east, was destroyed by fire this morning. Three firemen were killed and several others injured. The premises destroyed were the huge storage and grain cleaning warehouse of P. D. McIntosh & Son. The building, which was formerly a street railway car barn, was over 444 feet long by 68 wide, and the walls were about 30 feet high, with a flat roof. The materials in the building were inflammable, which caused the fire to burn with great rapidity. The various sections of the fire brigade were scattered around the walls and many men were on ladders as the roof was being girdled by the flames. Chief Thompson ordered the men on the signs, close under the walls, to go back, but two of them, who failed to respond quickly, and four others, who did not hear the order, were caught by the falling walls and hurled in the debris, only one of whom, Fireman McTaggart, escaped death. All the bodies were recovered and taken to the morgue. Fireman Toplis of Parkdale reel was thrown from the wagon while galloping to the fire and the wheels passed over him, breaking his back. The loss is estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars. Insurance not definitely known.

ANENT ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Information Against the Thousand Islands Steamboat Co.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—The Ogdenburg Marine Firemen's Union has laid information against the Thousand Islands & St. Lawrence River Steamboat Company, controlled by the Folgers of Kingston and run in combination with the New York Central, and also doing an excursion business on the St. Lawrence river. The charge is the employment of Canadians on the steamer's crew in violation of the alien contract labor law. Union firemen, it is alleged, were replaced by three Canadians. Immigration Inspector Estelle, after investigation, has taken steps to prosecute the company under the law, the penalty being \$1000 fine for each offence. The same question was previously laid before the Washington authorities against this company.

RIFLE TEAMS FOR CANADA.

England, Australia and New Zealand Will Compete Against America.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 12.—Word reached here today that England, Australia and New Zealand would send rifle teams to Canada to compete against the American teams. The riflemen practicing here for places on the American team are very much pleased at the prospect of meeting three as strong rifle teams as there are in the world. Better work was done here today on the thousand yard with new ammunition, but the scores are still below record. In August the team will be assembled at Sea Girt for daily team practice. Lieutenant Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association, says that many prominent military men are arranging to accompany the team to Canada.

DETERMINED TO STRIKE.

Freight Handlers Decided to Go It Alone if Necessary.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A large percentage of the striking freight handlers voted today to refuse the terms presented by the railroads last night and to continue on the strike, despite the official refusal of the Chicago organization of labor to help them. A thousand members attended the meeting. The strikers decided to fight to the last without seeking co-operation or support.

AGAINST GENERAL STRIKE.

United Mine Workers of Alabama in Favor of Accomplishing Scale.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—The local unions of the United Mine Workers held meetings throughout the district yesterday to take action on the recent agreement by the joint committee of miners and operators. It is understood that a majority of the leagues have declared in favor of accomplishing the scale and preventing a general strike.

NEW ZEALANDERS WON.

BROOKWOOD, July 10.—The Canadian rifle team shot a match with the New Zealand and Natal teams, Katoorup cup conditions, and took second place. The New Zealanders won by 19 points.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ILLNESS DELAYING CONFERENCE

MONTREAL, July 9.—The Star's London cable says: Chamberlain's illness is delaying the colonial conference. Laurier and other premiers are, however, conferring among themselves with a view to adopting a united position in discussing the trade defence and other questions with the British ministers. Laurier was overwhelmed today with visitors at the Hotel Cecil. He dined tonight with Lady Winborne, who will hold a reception afterwards. The Canadian ministers are delighted with their kindly, genial reception by the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Royal dinner at the St. James palace last night. The prince and princess recalled many incidents of their Canadian tour with manifest delight.

The Canadian arch is being divested of its grain today to make way for flag designs for Lord Kitchener's reception Saturday night. There were many amusing scenes as the crowd begged and obtained souvenirs of Canadian wheat and corn. Two wagon loads were thus eagerly snatched away, the policemen watching smilingly. The crowd even appropriated the shrubs intended for the Kitchener design. Illuminated portraits of the king and queen, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener form part of a new design with the Canadian message of greeting to Lord Kitchener upon a red background.

ARTICLES PROPOSED BY THE VATICAN

ROME, July 9.—The answer of the vatican to the note of Governor Taft, governor of the Philippine islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, which was handed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, July 3rd, was delivered to Judge Taft at a late hour tonight. It will be telegraphed entire to Washington tonight.

LATER DISPATCH.

ROME, July 9.—The vatican's answer to Judge Taft is as follows: The contract which the vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises twelve articles.

The first article says the Philippine government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned, the holy see acting as intermediary. The second article describes what are the agricultural lands to be bought. The third article says that if some of these lands are to be possessed by corporations the friars will sell their shares. The fourth article established a tribunal of arbitrators, to be composed of five members, two of which are to be chosen by the vatican, two by the Philippine government and the fifth member by the other four.

The fifth article provides that the work of the arbitrators shall begin January 1st, 1903. The sixth article refers to title deeds. These will be transferred to the Philippine government. Article seventh sets forth that payment is to be made in Mexican dollars, interest accruing at four per cent. Article eighth deals with the transfer to the church of ancient crown lands with ecclesiastical buildings on them. The ninth article proposes an amicable accord in the matter of the existing charitable educational trusts which are in dispute. The tenth article provides for arbitration as to the indemnity the United States shall pay for the ecclesiastical buildings used during the war in the Philippines. According to the eleventh article the expense of the tribunal of arbitrators is to be paid by the Philippine government. Article twelve declares that the holy see shall use all its influence for the pacification of the Philippine islands and in favor of their adhesion to the established government, and which shall prevent all political opposition on the part of the clergy, both regular and secular.

FREE FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE

LONDON, July 10.—An authoritative statement regarding the health of King Edward was published in today's issue of the British Medical Journal. It says: "In view of the fact that sinister stories continue to be manufactured and printed it may be again stated as emphatically as possible that during the operation no trace of malignant disease was observed, that no suspicion of any kind has arisen since, and that the medical attendants are quite satisfied that his majesty's constitution is thoroughly sound." The British Medical Journal adds: "The progress of the last week has been everything that could be desired." The wound, though still deep, is gradually welling, and during the last

few days the improvement in his majesty's health has been remarkably rapid. The king has regained his strength almost completely, and is able to take restricted diet, with a good appetite." "The Lancet also stigmatises as "lies" the sensational rumors circulated, and says: "There is not and never has been the faintest shadow or ghost of a suspicion of any malignant disease." The Lancet specifically asserts that the king is free from cancer. King Edward is not yet able to sit up, but every day he is removed to an adjustable couch, which gives a welcome change to his position and which enables him to read with some degree of comfort.

TROOPS ASKED FOR IN THE STRIKE REGION

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10.—In reply to a request from Sheriff Gombert of Carbon county, asking that troops be sent to Lambert and Summit Hill to preserve order, Governor Stone sent a telegram today saying that the law under which the national guard is called out does not justify action under the conditions recited, the national guard

not being police officers. The governor said he will not hesitate to send troops if the civil authority is exhausted after reasonable effort by the sheriff. The sheriff informed the governor that the strikers are gathering in large mobs at the places mentioned and citizens are attacked and beaten, and in danger of their lives and he cannot preserve order.

ABOUT RUSTICATION OF CADETS

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces, replying to the house of lords today, to criticisms made by Earl Carrington (Liberal) and others, regarding the rustication of 29 of the cadets of the royal military college at Sandhurst as a result of their failure to denounce the persons guilty of starting the recent fire at that institution, and who were not convicted of any connection with the attempts at incendiarism, defended his order which affected the rustication of the cadets in question, on the ground that otherwise he found it impossible to discover the culprits. He promised personally to investigate each of the rusticated cadets and see that no boy would lose his seniority unjustly. Lord Roberts said, however, that the 29 cadets would not be allowed to return to the college until a satisfactory conclusion as to the origin of the fires had been reached.

ADOLF SCHMIDT HAD SCHEMES GALORE

BERLIN, July 12.—The ruin of the Leipziger bank, that failed about a year ago for nearly 200,000,000 marks (\$50,000,000), was wrought by the fascinating personality of Adolf Schmidt, according to the testimony given at the three weeks' trial of the bank directors, now nearing its end at Leipzig. Schmidt, who was managing director of the Trebrücknung (grain drying) company of Cassel, a concern exploiting on an enormous scale, a press for drying beer dregs and cattle feed, persuaded the bank to advance, during a number of years, sums of money aggregating 80,000,000 marks (\$20,000,000). The accused directors, who were successfully examined before the jury, were unable to give a lucid explanation of their reasons for consenting to make these extraordinary loans. Every member of the apparently well-meaning

board admitted that this colossal business mistake was indefensible upon sound commercial principles. Nevertheless they consented because Schmidt made them believe in "the process of amazing possibilities and profits." Schmidt also had an invention for distilling wood alcohol, by which he represented that he would obtain a monopoly of the wood alcohol of the American field as well as upon the European, and he opened negotiations with American companies for the formation of a world trust and establish sub-companies in every continental country. The alcohol invention contributed to the dazzling of the Leipzig directors, who, however, made it clear that they did not know how much the bank had really loaned to Schmidt. Schmidt is now in jail awaiting examination.

JOHNSTOWN MOCKING

112 Bodies Have Been Taken Out of the Mine—Believed to Be But Few Remaining—A Day of Funerals and Sorrow in the City

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 12.—The extent of the horrible catastrophe at the mill of the Cambria Steel Company is now capable of being grasped early tonight, in spite of the confusing reports as to the number of the dead. A careful and complete compilation by the Associated Press shows that 112 is the extent of the list of the bodies taken out of the mine. To this future explorations of the mine corridors may add a few, but it cannot be many. Almost all the employees who could have been in the mine at the time of the life-wrecking explosion of Thursday are accounted for. Very few inquiries for missing have been presented to the authorities as to the mine officials, and these, better than anything else, demonstrates the impossibility of many bodies still remaining in the death tomb.

The mine officials say there is no use of attempting to estimate the number of dead. They say they simply do not know and urge the utility of placing the matter on the basis of guesswork. They express the belief, however, that they express the belief, however, General Superintendent Robinson came out about 4 o'clock this afternoon, after an arduous day's exploration. He expressed his conviction that not more than five dead bodies would be added to the 112 already known. Sunday will dawn upon the populous town of Johnstown prepared to devote its attention to mourning and funeral obsequies. The inaugural of this grim program was given today when more than a score of interments took place. As late as 7 o'clock this evening funeral processions, with bands playing dirges and uniformed escorts at their heads, passed through the streets of the city.

LORD KITCHENER ARRIVES IN LONDON

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Orotava, which left Cape Town June 23rd with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, arrived here at half past 8 o'clock this morning. Owing to the fact that Major Gordon, who was also a passenger on the steamer, had been stricken with smallpox, Lord Kitchener and his staff only were allowed to land. The Orotava has been placed in quarantine.

eral French also comes in for many scootums. Before long, however, the man who ended the South African war is likely to appear in a new role and is less pleasant to the popular taste. The royal commission to investigate the conduct of the war is being formed. Viscount Goschen, ex-chancellor of the exchequer and ex-first lord of the admiralty, will be its president and Lord Kitchener will doubtless be examined at length. An air of nervousness already pervades the war office regarding the opinions which the general may then express.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Kitchener arrived at St. James palace at 1:27 p. m. The Prince of Wales was already there awaiting him.

LONDON, July 12.—The Prince of Wales welcomed Lord Kitchener at Paddington, where an address was presented to the general. The latter shortly after started for St. James palace.

Columns of alleged anecdotes concerning Lord Kitchener and voluminous descriptions of his life, especially his recent campaign in South Africa, monopolize the newspapers, and the coronation arches which were being torn down are now redecorated in his honor. General

The general next saw the queen, after which he dined at Lord Roberts' residence in Portland Place. Lord Kitchener will visit Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, Monday.

20-MILE BICYCLE RACE.

Has Been Postponed Until Next Saturday Owing to Breakdown.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The 20-mile bicycle race, contested by motor landlards, in which the contestants, Albert Giampron and Basil de Guyard of France, Tommy Hall of England and Nat Butler of Cambridgeport, Mass., were to have tried conclusions at the Manhattan beach track this evening had to be postponed until next Saturday owing to the breaking down of some of the racing machines.

STOVE MOUNTERS' UNION.

International Body Elected Officers For the Year.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—The convention of the Stove Mounters' International Union of North America and Canada, which has been in session here since Wednesday, adjourned today after the election of the following officers: General president, J. F. Tierney of Detroit; first vice-president, Allen Studholme of Hamilton, Ont.; second vice-president, H. J. Ragon of Atlanta, Ga.; fourth vice-president, Louis Volkert of St. Louis, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Keefe of Detroit, Mich. At this morning's session death beneficiaries were fixed at \$100. The next meeting will be held at Indianapolis in July, 1903.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Experienced at Caracas and Other Towns in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning a violent shock of earthquake was experienced at Caracas. Reports from the interior of the country say that shocks were felt there also. Slight damage was done at Guernas, Valencia and La Guara.

NEW WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Transformation of Light Waves on Sound Waves by Searchlight.

BERLIN, July 12.—Ernest Ruhmer, the physicist, has invented a system of wireless telephony. His experiments have been successful over a distance of three miles. The invention acts on the principle of the transformation of light waves on sound waves by using a searchlight and a microphone.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Will Erect a Magnificent Building in Toronto.

TORONTO, July 11.—The Bank of Toronto proposes to erect a new building at the corner of King and Bay streets for the head office, the present site being too far away from the business centre of the city. The land will cost \$310,000, or \$2100 per foot front on King street.

10,000 DELEGATES.

Baptist Young People's Union of America in Convention. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—Every State and Territory in this country and the provinces of Canada and Mexico were represented when the Baptist Young People's Union of America convened in this city today. Nearly 10,000 delegates congregated in Infanter hall and at the First Baptist church for the opening praise service this morning. The convention, which will continue until Saturday, was formally opened by President Chapman of Chicago.

A DESPERATE SHOEMAKER.

Arrested on Suspicion of Poisoning John Anderson.

BREWSTER, N. Y., July 12.—John Valsted, a shoemaker in this village, was arrested today on suspicion of murdering John Anderson, a journeyman in his shop, who died on June 26 from what is believed to be strychnine poisoning. Valsted is said to have held insurance policies on Anderson's life. Valsted resisted arrest, holding the posse at bay with two revolvers, and was only captured after he had severed the arteries in his wrists with a razor.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Two Men Were Killed and Several Severely Injured.

PEORIA, Ill., July 12.—Two men were killed, one was fatally injured and several were more or less seriously injured in a wreck on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railway late today. An extra engine and caboose were coming slowly toward Peoria, having word to look for a construction train, when the two trains met on a curve.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is essentially used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is the only medicine for all the ailments mentioned. Erisse, No. 1, 51 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, 65 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two recent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. 125-126, 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible druggists in Canada.
No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Goodfellow Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

July 17, 1902
EQUIPMENTS
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L IN FOOTENAY
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with the best means of ex- d developing them. In con- me to thank you for your ng in appointing me as your tive, and also to congratu- board on the earnest and well torts they are putting forth his and kindred subjects to of the public."

STATE OF IMPROVEMENTS
Notice.
West" and "Maple Leaf" mineral claims, situate in Creek Mining Division of any district.
On the northeast Monte Christo mountain, and one-fourth miles north of, and adjoining the "Eric" mineral claims.
I, Thomas S. Gil- miner's certificate No. 10, as agent for Andrew D. London, England, free min- ate No. B5744, intend, sixty the date hereof, to apply to recorder for certificates of wn grants of the above

er take notice, that action 37 must be commenced issuance of such certificates

2nd day of June, 1902.
THOS. S. GILMOUR,
Rossland, B. C.

SSIONAL CARDS
& HART-McHARG
ERS AND SOLICITORS,
Montreal Chambers, Rossland

HALT
TER AND SOLICITOR,
LDING, ROSSLAND, B. C.

ly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton.
& Hamilton
s, Solicitors, Notaries,
for the Bank of Montreal.

Assay and Chemical
y Company, Ltd.,
ANCOUVER, B. C.

ADQUARTERS FOR
Mining & Mill Supplies
in British Columbia for
ublic Company, Battersea,
W. Braun & Co.'s patent
es, burners, etc., Wm. Ains-
s fine balances, the Kholat
stove, the Falcon new pro-
Still, etc., etc.

descriptive circulars and
get our prices.

OSLER & Co.
ND MINING BROKERS
LAIDE STREET EAST,
TORONTO.

Standard Stock and Mining
Toronto Board of Trade.
Lumber and Washington
a specialty.
ugh's, Morring and Neal.
RITE OR WIRE.

IS MORTALLY USED UP

Tracy Is Believed to Be Wounded—Is in the Country Between Covington, Franklin and Ravensdale—Chase Is Nearing the End

BULLETIN NO. 1.

SEATTLE, Wn., July 12.—Convict Tracy encountered a rancher about half a mile from the scene of his last night's hold-up at 5 o'clock this morning. Tracy fired one shot, which went wild, and then disarmed the rancher and made off. The rancher reports that Tracy was very lame and apparently sick.

RAVENSDALE, Wn., July 12.—Harry Tracy, the hunted outlaw, probably is in the country between Covington, Franklin and Ravensdale. At present guards are out as far as Franklin on the east and along the Northern Pacific track. A strong posse is leaving from Auburn. Tracy is wounded. Sheriff Cuddehe says there is no question that he is mortally used up. The sheriff

believes that the chase is nearing an end. He says the utmost vigilance will be used, and it will be impossible for the outlaw to get out of King county on any railroad train, consequently he must walk, and as the roads are watched and every farm house is so well covered that a visit would be reported within a few hours, it seems to him that before many hours the man hunt will be over. Tracy was last seen on Green river about 20 miles southwest of Black Diamond last night by Frank Pautoto, a rancher. The convict passed in front of Pautoto's house and a short distance beyond took to the brush. Pautoto was so frightened that he passed the night at the house of another rancher. Twenty or thirty guards with bloodhounds have started for Pautoto's house.

FREIGHT HANDLERS' STRIKE AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, July 12.—Conferences between the striking freight handlers and the managers of the railroads did not produce any definite result today. All the railroads, with the exception of the Chicago & Northwestern, Erie and Illinois Central refused to recede from their position, and declared that the men must accept the terms offered them on July first. This means 17 hours a week and a period of probation for new men. The demands of the men were 18 cents, time and one-half for overtime and no period of probation.

tion, all men to receive full pay from the start. The Northwestern road offered 17-1-2 cents an hour, single time for overtime for men employed by the day but not for men whose wages are paid by the month. The Erie offered 17 cents, single time for overtime and no period of probation. The Illinois Central declared that it had made an agreement with its employees since the inauguration of the strike and that it would do no more; the men must accept that or remain on strike.

UNCLE SAM IS TAKING A HAND

PANAMA, Colombia, July 12.—Acting on orders from Washington the United States special service steamer Ranger, now here, will sail at 8 p. m. today for Chiriqui to protect American interests there.

It is reported that General Herrera, the revolutionary commander, has decreed that all produce is the property of his government, whether it belongs to natives or foreigners. The United States consul, H. A. Gudge, will go to Chiriqui on board the Ranger to make the necessary inquiries there. Mr. Gudge will also take some important papers which General Salazar, the governor of Panama, is sending to General Herrera. It is presumed that they include peace terms. As soon as the isthmus is pacified, the general elections will take place and congress will meet and decide the canal question.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

Flour Mill Destroyed by Fire at Toronto Yesterday.

TORONTO, July 10.—McIntosh & McLean's flour mill, 113 Front street east, was destroyed by fire this morning. Three firemen were killed and several others injured. The premises destroyed were the huge storage and grain cleaning warehouse of P. D. McIntosh & Son. The building, which was formerly a street railway car barn, was over 444 feet long by 68 wide, and the walls were about 30 feet high, with a flat roof. The materials in the building were inflammable, which caused the fire to burn with great rapidity. The various sections of the fire brigade were scattered around the walls and many men were on ladders and on the roof when signs of collapse were seen. Chief Thompson ordered the men on the ground, close under the walls, to go back, but two of them, who failed to respond quickly, and four others, who did not hear the order, were caught by the falling walls and hurled in the debris, only one of whom, Fireman McTaggart, escaped death. All the bodies were recovered and taken to the morgue. Fireman Toplis of Parkdale reel was thrown from the wagon while galloping to the fire and the wheels passed over him, breaking his back. The loss is estimated at over a hundred thousand dollars. Insurance not definitely known.

RIFLE TEAMS FOR CANADA.

England, Australia and New Zealand Will Compete Against America.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 12.—Word reached here today that England, Australia and New Zealand would send rifle teams to Canada to compete against the American teams. The riflemen practicing here for places on the American team are very much pleased at the prospect of meeting three as strong rifle teams as there are in the world. Better work was done here today on the thousand yard with new ammunition, but the scores are still below record mark. In August the team will be assembled at Sea Girt for daily team practice. Lieutenant Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association, says that many prominent military men are arranging to accompany the team to Canada.

DETERMINED TO STRIKE.

Freight Handlers Decided to Go It Alone if Necessary.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A large percentage of the striking freight handlers voted today to refuse the terms presented by the railroads last night and to continue on the strike, despite the official refusal of the Chicago organization of labor to help them. A thousand members attended the meeting. The strikers decided to fight to the last without seeking co-operation or support.

AGAINST GENERAL STRIKE.

United Mine Workers of Alabama in Favor of Accomplishing Scale.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 10.—The local unions of the United Mine Workers held meetings throughout the district yesterday to take action on the recent agreement by the joint committee of miners and operators. It is understood that a majority of the leagues have declared in favor of accomplishing the scale and preventing a general strike.

NEW ZEALANDERS WON.

BROOKWOOD, July 10.—The Canadian rifle team shot a match with the New Zealand and Natal teams, Kato-pore cup conditions, and took second place. The New Zealanders won by 19 points.

CHAMBERLAIN'S ILLNESS DELAYING CONFERENCE

MONTREAL, July 9.—The Star's cable says: Chamberlain's illness is delaying the colonial conference. Laurier and other premiers are, however, conferring among themselves with a view to adopting a united position in discussing the trade defence and other questions with the British ministers. Laurier was overwhelmed today with visitors at the Hotel Cecil. He dined tonight with Lady Winborne, who will hold a reception afterwards. The Canadian ministers are delighted with their kindly, genial reception by the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Royal dinner at the St. James palace last night. The prince and princess recalled many incidents of their Canadian tour with manifest delight.

The Canadian arch is being divested of its grain today to make way for flag designs for Lord Kitchener's reception Saturday night. There were many amusing scenes as the crowd begged and obtained souvenirs of Canadian wheat and corn. Two wagon loads were thus eagerly snatched away, the policemen watching smilingly. The crowd even appropriated the shrubs intended for the Kitchener design. Illuminated portraits of the king and queen, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener form part of a new design with the Canadian message of greeting to Lord Kitchener upon a red background.

ARTICLES PROPOSED BY THE VATICAN

ROME, July 9.—The answer of the vatican to the note of Governor Taft, governor of the Philippine islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, which was handed to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, July 3rd, was delivered to Judge Taft at a late hour tonight. It will be telegraphed entire to Washington tonight.

LATER DISPATCH.

ROME, July 9.—The vatican's answer to Judge Taft is as follows: The contract which the vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises twelve articles.

The fifth article provides that the work of the arbiters shall begin January 1st, 1903. The sixth article refers to title deeds. These will be transferred to the Philippine government. Article seventh sets forth that payment is to be made in Mexican dollars, interest accruing at four per cent. Article eighth deals with the transfer to the church of ancient crown lands with ecclesiastical buildings on them. The ninth article proposes an amicable accord in the matter of the existing charitable educational trusts which are in dispute. The tenth article provides for arbitration as to the indemnity the United States shall pay for the ecclesiastical buildings used during the war in the Philippines. According to the eleventh article the expense of the tribunal of arbiters is to be paid by the Philippine government. Article twelve declares that the holy see shall use all its influence for the pacification of the Philippine islands and in favor of their adhesion to the established government, and which shall prevent all political opposition on the part of the clergy, both regular and secular.

The second article describes what are the agricultural lands to be bought. The third article says that if some of these lands are to be possessed by corporations the friars will sell their shares. The fourth article established a tribunal of arbiters, to be composed of five members, two of which are to be chosen by the vatican, two by the Philippine government and the fifth member by the other four.

FREE FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE

LONDON, July 10.—An authoritative statement regarding the health of King Edward was published in today's issue of the British Medical Journal. It says: "In view of the fact that sinister stories continue to be manufactured and printed it may be again stated as emphatically as possible that during the operation no trace of malignant disease was observed, that no suspicion of any kind has arisen since, and that the medical attendants are quite satisfied that his majesty's constitution is thoroughly sound." The British Medical Journal adds: "The progress of the last week has been everything that could be desired. The wound, though still deep, is graduating well, and during the last ten days the improvement in his majesty's health has been remarkably rapid. The king has regained his strength almost completely, and is able to take restricted diet with a good appetite."

"The Lancet also stigmatises as 'lies' the sensational rumors circulated, and says: 'There is not and never has been the faintest shadow or ghost of a suspicion of any malignant disease.' The Lancet specifically asserts that the king is free from cancer. King Edward is not yet able to sit up, but every day he is removed to an adjustable couch, which gives a well-earned change to his position and which enables him to read with some degree of comfort."

TROOPS ASKED FOR IN THE STRIKE REGION

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10.—In reply to a request from Sheriff Gombert of Carbon county, asking that troops be sent to Lambert and Summit Hill to preserve order, Governor Stone sent a telegram today saying that the law under which the national guard is called out does not justify action under the conditions recited, the national guard

not being police officers. The governor says: "There is no question on the ground that otherwise he found it impossible to discover the culprits. He promised personally to investigate each of the rusticated cadets and see that no boy would lose his seniority unjustly. Lord Roberts said, however, that the 29 cadets would not be allowed to return to the college until a satisfactory conclusion as to the origin of the fires had been reached."

ABOUT RUSTICATION OF CADETS

LONDON, July 10.—Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces, replying to the house of lords today to criticisms made by Earl Carrington (Liberal) and others, regarding the rustication of 29 of the cadets of the royal military college at Sandhurst as a result of their failure to denounce the persons guilty of starting the recent fires at that institution, and who were not convicted of any connection with the attempts at incendiarism, defended his order which affected the rustication of the cadets in question, on the ground that otherwise he found it impossible to discover the culprits. He promised personally to investigate each of the rusticated cadets and see that no boy would lose his seniority unjustly. Lord Roberts said, however, that the 29 cadets would not be allowed to return to the college until a satisfactory conclusion as to the origin of the fires had been reached.

ADOLF SCHMIDT HAD SCHEMES GALORE

BERLIN, July 12.—The ruin of the Leipsiger bank, that failed about a year ago for nearly 200,000,000 marks (\$50,000,000), was wrought by the fascinating personality of Adolf Schmidt, according to the testimony given at the three weeks' trial of the bank directors, now nearing its end at Leipsig. Schmidt, who was managing director of the Trebetrocknung (grain drying) company of Cassel, a concern exploiting on an enormous scale, a press for drying beer dregs and cattle feed, persuaded the bank to advance, during a number of years, sums of money aggregating 80,000,000 marks (\$20,000,000). The accused directors, who were successfully examined before the jury, were unable to give a lucid explanation of their reasons for consenting to make these extraordinary loans. Every member of the apparently well-meaning

board admitted that this colossal business mistake was indefensible upon sound commercial principles. Nevertheless they consented because Schmidt made them believe in "the process's amazing possibilities and profits." Schmidt also had an invention for distilling wood alcohol, by which he represented that he would obtain a monopoly of the wood alcohol of the world. His receipts were upon the American field as well as upon the European, and he opened negotiations with American companies for the formation of a world trust and established sub-companies in every continental country. The alcohol invention contributed to the dazzling of the Leipsig directors, who, however, made it clear that they did not know how much the bank had really loaned to Schmidt. Schmidt is now in jail awaiting examination.

JOHNSTOWN MOURNING

112 Bodies Have Been Taken Out of the Mine—Believed to Be But Few Remaining—A Day of Funerals and Sorrow in the City

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 12.—The extent of the horrible catastrophe at the mill of the Cambria Steel Company is now capable of being grasped early tonight, in spite of the confusing reports as to the number of the dead. A careful and complete compilation by the Associated Press shows that 112 is the extent of the list of the bodies taken out of the mine. To this future explorations of the mine corridors may add a few, but it cannot be many. Almost all the employees who could have been in the mine at the time of the life-wrecking explosion of Thursday are accounted for.

The mine officials say there is no use of attempting to estimate the number of dead. They say they simply do not know and urge the futility of placing the matter on the basis of guesswork. They express the belief, however, that all, or most all, are out of the mine. General Superintendent Robinson came out about 4 o'clock this afternoon, after an arduous day's exploration. He expressed his conviction that not more than five dead bodies would be added to the 112 already known. Sunday will dawn upon the populous town of Johnstown prepared to devote its attention to mourning and funeral obsequies. The inaugural of this grim program was given today when more than a score of interments took place. As late as 7 o'clock this evening funeral processions, with bands playing dirges and uniformed escorts at their heads, passed through the streets of the city.

LORD KITCHENER ARRIVES IN LONDON

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Orotava, which left Cape Town June 28th with Lord Kitchener and staff on board, arrived here at half past 8 o'clock this morning. Owing to the fact that Major Gordon, who was also a passenger on the steamer, had been stricken with smallpox, Lord Kitchener and his staff only were allowed to land. The Orotava has been placed in quarantine.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Kitchener arrived at St. James palace at 1:37 p. m. The Prince of Wales was already there awaiting him.

LONDON, July 12.—The Prince of Wales welcomed Lord Kitchener at Paddington, where an address was presented to the general. The latter shortly after started for St. James palace. Columns of alleged anecdotes concerning Lord Kitchener and voluminous descriptions of his life, especially his recent campaign in South Africa, monopolize the newspapers, and the coronation arches which were being torn down are now redecorated in his honor. General French also comes in for many eulogiums. Before long, however, the man who ended the South African war is likely to appear in a new role and one less pleasant to the popular taste. The royal commission to investigate the conduct of the war is being formed. Viscount Goschen, ex-chancellor of the exchequer and ex-first lord of the admiralty, will be its president and Lord Kitchener will doubtless be chairman at length. An air of nervousness already pervades the war office regarding the opinions which the general may then express.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Kitchener was specially conducted to the king's sick chamber, and his majesty, from his couch, extended a warm welcome to him personally and expressed his thanks for the termination of hostilities. The king then presented Lord Kitchener with the decoration of the new Order of the Bath.

The general next saw the queen, after which he drove to Lord Roberts' residence in Portland Place. Lord Kitchener will visit Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, Monday.

20-MILE BICYCLE RACE.

Has Been Postponed Until Next Saturday Owing to Breakdown.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The 20-mile bicycle race piced by motor tandem, in which the contestants, Albert Champion and Basil de Guchard of France, Tommy Hall of England and Nat Butler of Cambridgeport, Mass., were to have tried conclusions at the Manhattan beach track this evening had to be postponed until next Saturday owing to the breaking down of some of the racing machines.

STOVE MOUNTERS' UNION.

International Body Elected Officers For the Year.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—The convention of the Stove Mounters' International Union of North America and Canada, which has been in session here since Wednesday, adjourned today after the election of the following officers: General president, J. F. Tierney of Detroit; first vice-president, Allen Studholme of Hamilton, Ont.; second vice-president, H. J. Ragon of Atlanta, Ga.; fourth vice-president, Louis Volkert of St. Louis, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, V. H. Keefe of Detroit, Mich. At this morning's session death beneficiaries were fixed at \$100. The next meeting will be held at Indianapolis in July, 1903.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Experienced at Caracas and Other Towns in Venezuela.

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 12.—At 1 o'clock this morning a violent shock of earthquake was experienced at Caracas. Reports from the interior of the country say that shocks were felt there also. Slight damage was done at Guerenas, Valencia and La Guara.

A DESPERATE SHOEMAKER.

Arrested on Suspicion of Poisoning John Anderson.

BREWSTER, N. Y., July 12.—John Valstedt, a shoemaker in this village, was arrested today on suspicion of murdering John Anderson, a journeyman in his shop, who died on June 26 from what is believed to be strychnine poisoning. Valstedt is said to have held insurance policies on Anderson's life. Valstedt resisted arrest, holding the posse at bay with two revolvers, and was only captured after he had severed the arteries in his wrists with a razor.

NEW WIRELESS SYSTEM.

Transformation of Light Waves on Sound Waves by Searchlight.

BERLIN, July 12.—Ernest Ruhmer, the physicist, has invented a system of wireless telephony. His experiments have succeeded over a distance of three miles. The invention acts on the principle of the transformation of light waves on sound waves by using a searchlight and a microphone.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Two Men Were Killed and Several Severely Injured.

PEORIA, Ill., July 12.—Two men were killed, one was fatally injured and several were more or less seriously injured in a wreck on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railway late today. An extra engine and caboose were coming slowly toward Peoria, having word to look for a construction train, when the two trains met on a curve.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Will Erect a Magnificent Building in Toronto.

TORONTO, July 11.—The Bank of Toronto proposes to erect a new building at the corner of King and Bay streets for the head office, the present site being too far away from the business centre of the city. The land will cost \$210,000, or \$210 per foot front on King street.

10,000 DELEGATES.

Baptist Young People's Union of America in Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 10.—Every State and Territory in this country and the provinces of Canada and Mexico were represented when the Baptist Young People's Union of America convened in this city today. Nearly 10,000 delegates congregated in Infantry hall and at the First Baptist church for the opening praise service this morning. The convention, which will continue until Saturday, was formally opened by President Chapman of Chicago.

Doan's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies seek your druggist for Doan's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and laxatives are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 50c per box; No. 2, 10c per box. Sold by all druggists. Doan's Cotton Root Compound is the only reliable medicine for women's ailments. The Doan Company Windsor, Ont. No. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Goodwin Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

EQUIPMENTS

blockade was resumed has already been taken down to the lake. The transfer is made from the barges. At both terminals a tramway connecting the wagon road, a distance of 100 feet, is being constructed. The ore bins are choked ready to be taken over as soon as this congestion is cleared. The original work on the mine will be restored. Mr Hill people have worked a excellent system of handling. At the mine the ore is loaded in a similar manner. The ore is dumped into bins by a neat device, and the barges are reeled from the chutes in the conditions at that point on the site of this arrangement.

L IN KOOTENAY

up great results are looked for. The railroad construction town Kootenay, are found remarkable deposits of oil. At many points it can be taken from the surface and ignited, while it is stated that petroleum exists in such a pure form in spots that it can be utilized without further refining. who have been over the site that the formation is such that the expectation that will be found in abundance. The line is not far distant and various efforts have been made to develop oil showings exist, but no reasonable success has been achieved as yet. Whether Kootenay will ever become Beaumont or not is an open question, but there seems to be no doubt that it possesses many of the conditions that go to make an important oil producing region.

STATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. West and "Maple Leaf" mineral claims, situate in Creek Mining Division of district of Kootenay, are located: On the northeast Monte Christo mountain, and one-fourth miles north of, and adjoining the "Eric" mineral claims. Notice that I, Thomas S. Gilman, certify that the above is as agent for Andrew D. London, England, free minute No. 85744, intend, sixty days hereof, to apply to recorder for certificates of grants for the purpose of above grants of the above.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

HART-McHARG, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS, Montreal Chambers, Rossland. GALT, ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR, Rossland, B. C. Q. C. C. R. Hamilton & Hamilton, Solicitors, Notaries, for the Bank of Montreal.

Assay and Chemical Company, Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C. HEADQUARTERS FOR Mining & Mill Supplies in British Columbia for the Pacific Company, Battersea, W. Braun & Co.'s patent sea burners, etc. Wm. Ainslie's fine balances, the Khotal stove, the Ralston new press, etc., etc.

OSLER & Co.

LAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO. Standard Stock and Mining Toronto Board of Trade. Columbia and Washington like a specialty. Hugg's, Moving and Neale. WHITE OR WIRE.

ANTHONY J. McMILLAN

Arrived in Rossland Last Sunday—Interesting Interview With a Miner Reporter—Will Remain Until the Early Part of Next Winter

Anthony J. McMILLAN, managing director of the Snowshoe Gold and Copper Mines, Ltd., of London and of the B. C. (Rossland and Slocan) Syndicate, Ltd., also of London, arrived in Rossland Sunday night from England, where he has been since December last. Mr. McMILLAN, who sailed from England on the "Umbría" of the Cunard line, reports having experienced exceptionally cold and stormy weather on the Atlantic. He was also detained one week in Winnipeg on account of the wash-out on the C. P. R. near Calgary, and whilst in Winnipeg was the guest of his friend, Sir D. H. McMillan, the governor of Manitoba.

Mr. McMILLAN, whose successful management of the aforementioned companies is so well known to all Rosslanders, has recently been appointed director of the Le Roi Mining Company, and is charged with the difficult task of looking into the affairs of the Le Roi company, and arranging for its future financial and business management.

Yesterday Mr. McMILLAN kindly gave the Miner representative some interesting information. In reply to inquiries he stated that the development of the Snowshoe mine continued to be on an extensive scale. The Snowshoe company has recently been shipping about 100 tons of ore per day to the smelters, but Mr. McMILLAN stated he could not say much as to the details of recent developments until he arrived at the mine itself, which he expects to do on Wednesday next. G. S. Waterlow, a director of the company, and chairman of the B. C. (Rossland and Slocan) Syndicate, Ltd., left London last Saturday, and will arrive in Rossland next month, as will also Dr. Lewis Jones, another of the Snowshoe directors, who was here some two years since.

"Can you give me any information, Mr. McMILLAN, about Le Roi affairs?" "As you are aware a meeting of Le Roi shareholders was held in London on the 30th of May, at which great dissatisfaction was expressed regarding the general condition of the affairs of the company. After much discussion, a committee was appointed with very large powers, and with instructions to investigate matters. The committee, of which Sir Henry Tyler was chairman, consisted of six members. I was one of the number, and on leaving England towards the middle of June was authorized by the members of the committee to do what may be necessary on their behalf out here."

WHERE BUSINESS IS BOOMING

"Quiet in many points of East Kootenay, booming in the Territories," is the report of Principal McTavish of the Cook avenue school, who has just returned from a six weeks' trip through the eastern portion of the province and the Northwest Territories along the line of the Canadian Pacific.

Principal McTavish was among the hundreds of Canadian Pacific passengers who were detained at various points along the system through the opening of the system. While anything but pleased at the unexpected stop-over, the passengers generally were well pleased with the manner in which the company looked after their comfort and convenience. The washouts were the most serious in the recent history of the Canadian Pacific and cost the corporation many thousands of dollars outside of the heavy outlay necessary to replace the various damaged ties. The country as a whole suffered severely from the excessive rainfall.

En route east Principal McTavish spent a day or two at Cranbrook, where the lumbering interests are the only live industries at the present time. Several of the mills are running night and day and the industry generally is in a flourishing condition. At Michel and Fernie matters were exceedingly quiet for two reasons, one being that the preceding payroll had been small for obvious reasons, the second being that the miners at Fernie had determined to strike and this decision had the usual effect upon business. Returning he spent a day at Fernie, where the strike had been under way for some time. In several quarters it was predicted that a settlement of the differences between the management of the Crow's Nest Coal Company and its employees would be arrived at shortly after the return of Manager Cronin from the coast, but the possible arrangement of the basis was not given. The men at Michel had returned to work, it having been found impossible, apparently, to keep them all in line on the strike question.

THE DREDGE EDWARD VII. Will Start Work Today—Steamer Arrives From Nome. (Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., July 14.—The big government dredge King Edward VII will start work tomorrow. The steamer Melville Dollar from Nome arrived here this morning, and reported the safe arrival of the Jeanie and Perland there.

THE LINER MONT EAGLE. MONTREAL, July 14.—A dispatch from Fame Point this morning says the Elder-Dempster liner Mont Eagle, which went ashore eight miles east of that point on Saturday, is in a bad position. The water is in two holds. The steamer had a cargo of 3600 tons, principally iron and tin from Bristol.

authorized by the members of the committee to do what may be necessary on their behalf out here."

"You are also a director of the Le Roi Mining Company are you not?" "Yes. When in Winnipeg a few days since I received a cable from Sir Henry Tyler, stating that at a meeting of the shareholders held on June 4th he and I had been elected directors. Three of the old directors, Messrs. H. J. Hill (late chairman of the company), C. S. Stafford and R. J. Frecheville, have resigned. The board as present constituted consists of Sir Henry Tyler and Messrs. Dickinson, Jewell and A. J. McMILLAN."

"It is reported here that Mr. Mackenzie, the manager of the Le Roi, has resigned. Have you anything to say in regard to this?"

"Before I left London Mr. Mackenzie handed in his resignation, and persisted in its acceptance. He has, I understand, other business to get away to the Yukon and is anxious to get away to the north to discharge his duties there before the cold weather sets in. At the same time, Mr. Mackenzie not wishing to place the company at a disadvantage by leaving hurriedly, has kindly arranged to continue his management for a few weeks if necessary, pending the appointment of his successor."

"Can you give any information as to the future policy of the Le Roi?" "Seeing that I only arrived on Sunday it is not possible at present to say much. The first business is to look thoroughly into the position out here. My first duty is to the shareholders of the Le Roi company—nearly 4000 in number—and I recognize fully how much it means to them, and how much it also means to Rossland, that the Le Roi should be put in a sound position. The task is important and difficult, and I can only say that I shall do my best to grapple with it successfully."

In answer to a question from the Miner, Mr. McMILLAN said he had made inquiries as to the Elmore oil process, and had in fact had some tests made on ore during the last winter. He states that one of the directors of the company formed to deal with this process in Canada is now in British Columbia, and will shortly be in Rossland to deal with the question of making arrangements to thoroughly test the Elmore process as applied to the ores of this district.

Mr. McMILLAN expects to be in Rossland and the Kootenay country until the early part of next winter.

flourishing condition. At Michel and Fernie matters were exceedingly quiet for two reasons, one being that the preceding payroll had been small for obvious reasons, the second being that the miners at Fernie had determined to strike and this decision had the usual effect upon business. Returning he spent a day at Fernie, where the strike had been under way for some time. In several quarters it was predicted that a settlement of the differences between the management of the Crow's Nest Coal Company and its employees would be arrived at shortly after the return of Manager Cronin from the coast, but the possible arrangement of the basis was not given. The men at Michel had returned to work, it having been found impossible, apparently, to keep them all in line on the strike question.

After crossing the Alberta line everything seemed to be flourishing. The great influx of settlers from the bordering states had inaugurated a boom that appeared to be founded on a substantial basis and the effects were noticeable in every direction. In Calgary numerous new and substantial buildings are in course of construction, and the feature of the landscape as seen from the train was the new buildings dotted everywhere. The Pincher creek section is especially flourishing. Mr. McTavish being informed that the fine country back of Pincher was settled for forty miles.

Principal McTavish leaves shortly for the coast, where he will spend the balance of his vacation.

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA. Washington Authorities Have Ordered Cruiser Marietta to La Guayara.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Minister Bowen considers the situation in Venezuela such that, at his request, the state department will order the Marietta, now bound to Kingston, Jamaica, from Cape Haytien to proceed to La Guayara. The Topeka, which has been at La Guayara, sailed today for Quiraca. The navy department does not believe that the Marietta will be detained more than a few days in Venezuela. The only explanation made to the department for dispatching the Marietta to La Guayara is that the minister may need her for purposes of communication.

THE VELVET CONCENTRATOR

"The concentrating plant to be installed at the Velvet mine at once will be experimental on the start," said S. Severin Sorensen, manager of the mine, yesterday. The plant we are putting in is to treat 20 to 25 tons of ore daily, and at present the matter is in too embryonic a state to discuss at length. I do not care just now to go into particulars regarding the exact process we are testing, but at a later date I will have no objection to making public some facts regarding the system generally.

Preparations are being made at the Velvet for the reception of the concentrating apparatus now on the way west from the manufacturers. The site is being cleared and graded, and materials for building placed on the ground, so that no time will be lost in setting up the plant on its arrival. The result of the experiments will be awaited with keenest interest in view of the publicity given of late to the question of concentration as applied to Rossland mines.

COPPER MINES IN EMBRYO

John Y. Cole has returned to the city after spending the past two months in the Highland valley, where he has, in common with George Novack, also of Rossland, important mining interests. The Highland valley is reached by leaving the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Spatshum station, 15 miles west of Ashcroft, and following Eight Mile creek. The valley parallels Nicola valley and appears to contain numerous promising mining showings.

Messrs. Cole and Novack are operating the Highland group of four claims. The vein opened on this property is, according to Mr. Cole, seven feet in width, the ore showing red oxide and copper glance. On this trip their work was confined largely to another and smaller vein, containing three feet of ore that assays in places 25 per cent copper and a few dollars in gold at a depth of 20 feet.

George Novack remains in the Highland for several weeks for the purpose of working on the Transvaal group, adjoining the Highland property, and in which he is half owner. The Transvaal has a fine showing of high grade copper ore, carrying some gold in addition to copper values.

Mr. Cole believes that eventually the Highland valley will be an important copper producing section. The drawing to the present development of the country is the lack of adequate transportation facilities, although conditions are such that this want could be supplied largely by comparative ease. The main line of the Canadian Pacific is only fifteen miles distant, and a good wagon road runs for nine miles from the railroad. Efforts have been made to secure a continuation of the road to the working properties in the valley, and while these have not been successful as yet, the Ashcroft people have taken up the matter and are now circulating a petition the effect of which, it is hoped, will be to induce the government to amend its present policy of inactivity with respect to that particular section. With the road built, Mr. Cole states that several properties have ore in sight that will pay to ship.

TRAIL PRODUCES .999 PURE LEAD

Reports from Trail with reference to the refinery recently established there are to the effect that the new process of refining by means of electricity is attended with remarkable success. The degree of perfection to which the system has been brought will be realized when it is stated that the refined product turned out by the plant is no less than .999 pure. This means that in every 1000 lbs. of lead turned out there is but one pound of material other than pure lead. The statement is made that such a degree of purity is unparalleled in the records of practical refining operations.

In addition to attaining such wonderful results with respect to the quality of the product, the electrical process is understood to be less costly and cumbersome than the chemical process ordinarily followed. With these advantages the Canadian refining industry secures an initial advantage over its competitors that should give the Canadian refined article an immediate advantage over the products of other refineries. Under existing circumstances the industry has so many odds to compete against, chief among which is the competition of foreign plants where labor is cheaper and the Canadian market is sought as a dumping place for surplus production, the Trail refinery is not likely to pay heavy dividends, even if the plant makes expenses. It is useful, however, as a demonstration of what can be accomplished and when the federal administration erects a protection wall about the Canadian lead industry as a whole on a parity with that protection in the entire Dominion, the Trail refinery will reap its harvest along with other branches of the lead industry.

LEAVE FERNIE STRIKE ALONE

The Rossland board of trade will not send a delegate to the conference to be held at Fernie with a view to arriving, if possible, at a solution of the differences between the Crow's Nest Coal Company and the miners employed at the Coal Creek pits, now closed down on account of the strike. The conference will be attended by representatives of the associated boards of trade of Eastern British Columbia, but the Rossland board will not be represented. A request for representation was made by G. O. Buchanan, president of the associated boards, and at the gathering of members last night the matter came up for discussion. The convention assembles this morning at Fernie, so that it would be impossible in any event for a Rosslander man to reach the spot in time for the opening sessions. It was unanimously decided by those who turned out to last night's meeting that under the circumstances it would be impossible to appoint a delegate, and Mr. Buchanan will be advised to this effect today.

Another point that came up was in connection with the proposal from the Nelson board of trade that two delegates should be sent to the Kootenays to present the cause of the Canadian lead producers at the annual meeting of the Dominion Manufacturers' Association in Halifax. As is well known, it is deemed advisable in many quarters to urge upon the Federal administration the establishment of a tariff wall about the lead industry in order to place this important Kootenay interest on parity with other Canadian industries. As the largest consumers of lead products, it is feared that the Manufacturers' Association may pour cold water on the proposition by reason of a lack of thorough knowledge of the actual facts respecting the matter, and the Nelson board apparently concludes that if the lead industry's side of the question at issue was well presented before the manufacturers of the Dominion their possible antagonism might be altered to a passive or approving attitude, all of which would be of substantial assistance when the final tug of war comes at Ottawa. The idea did not receive endorsement by the Rossland board, although action was deferred until the board has a meeting attended by a quorum. The opinion was expressed that the most politic method of grappling with the proposition was to allow matters to stand until it became necessary to make representations to the Federal government that to thresh out any points in issue at this juncture.

As the pioneer in the direction of practical concentration the Velvet company takes a step that will undoubtedly be of prime importance to the future history of the Rossland district. With the great reserves of concentrating ore available at the Velvet the inauguration of such a plant on a successful basis will place the property on a level with the most important producers in the Kootenays.

At the openings across the river from the point the Cambria Iron Company police, with several assistants, stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine from which noxious gases were coming. It was nearly 4 o'clock when all hope of sending rescue parties from the West mount opening was abandoned. The men who had escaped from the mine, Richard Bennett and John Myers, went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the damp drove them back and they fell prostrate when finally, after a desperate struggle, they reached the outside. The doctors gave the men assistance and after working with them for half an hour restored them. Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue work could not be proceeded with from the West mount opening, and hasty preparations were made to begin that mission at the Mill creek entrance. Soon after the news of the explosion reached the Cambria works, Mining Engineer Marshall G. Moore and one of his assistants, Al G. Prosser, made an attempt to enter the mine. They were followed by Mine Superintendent George T. Robinson, but the deadly gases stopped their progress and they were compelled to return to the surface. Mine Foreman Harry Rogers, his assistant, William Blanch, and Fire Bosses John Whitney, John Retalack and John Thomas were overwhelmed by gases and it is feared they perished in an effort to rescue the miners. A son of Harry Rogers then tried to reach his father, but he was quickly overcome by the deadly gas and was carried out unconscious.

Mr. Steibich spent several hours at the Mill creek opening. He said that he believed that as many as 450 men were still in the mine. In his opinion, from all that he could glean, not to exceed 150 men had come out.

LATEST DISPATCH.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 10.—At 10 o'clock tonight aftershock prevents rescue parties from making rapid headway. The probabilities are that the miners will not be reached before morning. At 11:20 the first four victims were brought to the surface from the Klondike section. They were William Robertson, who was unconscious when found; John Retalack, alive and in pretty good shape and two unknown Slavs, both alive but unconscious. Dr. John B. Lowman of this city, who came up with the men said he passed 25 dead bodies, some of them in sitting positions.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 11.—This has been a day of heroic rescues at the Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel company. Thrilling experiences attended the efforts of 40 brave men, who went down into the shaft with a very faint hope that their attempt at rescue would be successful. The reward of their efforts was the saving of the lives of 14 of their fellow workers and bringing them to their families.

Dead and maimed bodies were located, but no efforts were made to bring them out until all energy was put forward to seeing that no living soul might escape aid. That done, the dead were attended to and put in train cars, brought up and taken to the morgue.

Eighty bodies were recovered in the mine between daylight and nightfall. Still a party of officials and miners searched three miles inside the mine. Occasionally word would come to the surface that another heap of remains had been exposed. There remains dangerous headings in the Klondike section of the mine yet to be explored. No one knows how many dead will be found there. The mine officials refrain from guesswork on the subject.

The impression prevails among the outsiders and certain employees that 150 is a low estimate of the casualty list. Through surged about the pit mouth. In the early part of the afternoon cheering word came from the mine that life yet lingered in some of the bodies. The rescuers made first for No. 4, left heading, which they had been unable to reach the night before. Falls of the roof almost choked up the heading, but through and over the debris the rescuers pushed their way.

In an open space they were startled by a maniacal laugh that came from a blackened form that rushed at them in the darkness. The man grasped firmly a pick handle and tried in his frenzy to beat down his rescuers. He was overpowered and dragged back to the main heading to the cars. Thirteen other living men were found in the chamber and physicians were quickly taken to the spot.

At 8 p. m. the train of mine cars came to the pit mouth, where ambulances stood. Eight men were lifted over the sides of the cars and held carried were placed in the ambulances. As the men were taken to the Cambria hospital and the train of coal cars, with the physicians, re-entered the mine. In another half hour they came out again, this time with six living, but almost dead miners. One man in his paroxysms had locked his jaws so that force had to be employed to pry them open for the insertion of stimulants. These

communications were opened yesterday with Nelson, and it is thought by the local baseball management that a game with the team of that place can be arranged for next Sunday. If Nelson cannot come, a contest with the Slocan Freaks may be looked forward to, as the team of Sandon have signified their willingness to come here providing they will get a sufficient guarantee to warrant the trip.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 10.—Johnstown has again been visited by an appalling disaster. It is only less frightful than the awful calamity of May 31, 1889, in loss of life, but it has brought sorrow to hundreds of homes made desolate by a mine explosion which took place in the Cambria Steel company rolling mill mine, under West-mount hill, at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. How many are dead it may take several days to determine, but that it is a long list is certain. It may reach 200 or more men. It was nearly an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what had happened got abroad. Men who came from the mines escaping with their lives told the news, and soon it spread all over the city. Hundreds rushed to the point and awaited news that did not come from the ill-fated mine.

At the openings across the river from the point the Cambria Iron Company police, with several assistants, stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine from which noxious gases were coming. It was nearly 4 o'clock when all hope of sending rescue parties from the West mount opening was abandoned. The men who had escaped from the mine, Richard Bennett and John Myers, went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the damp drove them back and they fell prostrate when finally, after a desperate struggle, they reached the outside. The doctors gave the men assistance and after working with them for half an hour restored them. Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue work could not be proceeded with from the West mount opening, and hasty preparations were made to begin that mission at the Mill creek entrance.

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were taken to the Cambria hospital. One man died just as he reached daylight. At that time three more headings, believed to be filled with the dead, were unsearched. Thirty-nine bodies were lying within reach in the main heading. Three were brought out at 4:35 p. m. Their bodies were placed in the coal cars and covered with canvas. The condition of the bodies showed that there had been slow death in each case. The only one to be identified at the pit mouth was the mine boss, Joseph Tomlinson.

One of the volunteer rescuers said that fire was raging in parts of the mine that would take some time to quell. Most of those brought out alive this afternoon saved themselves by crawling into a chamber and closing a valve of compressed pipe line which runs along the entry.

At 11 o'clock tonight the number of known men dead is 90; the number of injured in the hospitals, 18; the number of injured who were able to go home, 4.

WORKED A NEAT GAME. Tracy Shows His Generalship—Slipped By the Officers.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 14.—The following message was received from Emuclaw today: "Word has been received here that Tracy fought a battle with two deputies at the Palmer school house last night. No particulars are known."

He worked a neat game on the officers in order to get to Palmer. He was within a mile of that place yesterday morning when he learned that the officers were there. He then worked back to Emuclaw and showed himself on the road to Buckley. He was in the woods, and while officers were stationing guards he ran a mile and boarded a freight train on a grade and proceeded to Palmer, where he is no doubt making for the Stampede Pass.

This morning Tracy with dogs made a dash from Kanasaka to Buckley on a false clue.

(The following bit of doggerel was flashed over the wires last night by the operator at Vancouver. Not so bad!) News of battle! News of battle! Hear! This ringing down the streets And the pavements of Seattle. Hear the clang of hurrying feet! See the hordes of gallant warriors Armed and eager for the fray, Hunting for the outlaw Tracy! In the wilds of Yester way!

See their cartridge belts and pistols, See their rifles, gleaming bright, They were used to a thing or two. That is, while he's out of sight. News of battle! have they caught him? Has death closed his path of crime? Not quite; but he's now surrounded For the ninety second time.

Later bulletins arriving. Hear the watching hundreds groan, "Tracy has again leaved." "Present whereabouts unknown." And they still are chasing Tracy, He's the smoothest rogue unung. Pretty soon he'll have them crazy. Go it Tracy, while you're young.

(The above in regard to Tracy, came over the wires in the early part of the evening, but at 11:20 last night, during the prevalence of the high wind which suddenly arose, all the wires went down, and we were disappointed in not getting a further telegraphic report.

MINER INJURED.—A miner, about forty years old, was injured in the Joste mine Sunday night, while climbing a ladder to escape from a blast. He had climbed the ladder some distance when a loosened rock fell from above striking him on the head. He fell to the bottom of the ladder and sustained injuries in the back and in the head. The injuries are not considered serious. McLean was taken to the Sisters' hospital, where he is under the care of Dr. Kenning.

AT REST.—The name of Tracy is one to conjure with. Yesterday several Rosslanders took an early morning gallop to Sheep creek station, on the Northport road. Returning they met a group of men on the roadside and one of the mounted party wheeled his horse with a flourish and inquired anxiously, "Have you seen Tracy?" One of the pedestrians glanced around with a startled air, lost his footing and rolled twenty feet down the bank before his course was obstructed by a stump. Thus potent is the name of the desperado two hundred miles from the scene of his operations.

NELSON MAY COME.—Communications were opened yesterday with Nelson, and it is thought by the local baseball management that a game with the team of that place can be arranged for next Sunday. If Nelson cannot come, a contest with the Slocan Freaks may be looked forward to, as the team of Sandon have signified their willingness to come here providing they will get a sufficient guarantee to warrant the trip.

R. J. Hamilton, a well known Nelson wholesale man, is in the city today,

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MONTE Telegram's having shot last range of the King likely that for the second Friday. The an aggressor are Captain son, 96; Capt Smith, 95; Capt Corporal M 94; Sergeant 93. The high at each ran Lance Cor regiment, E score, 93, a to the leade

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