

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901

Sixth Year, Number 50

Two Dollars a Year

TO WORK ON I. X. L. A STEADY INCREASE

AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT IS AD-
OPTED.
ORDERS FOR MINING MACHINERY INDICATE SOME AC-
TIVITY.

Work will be resumed at the I. X. L. mine on the 15th inst. Roy H. Clarke, M.E., superintendent of the property, returned to the city yesterday and spent a portion of the day in going over the workings. The programme laid out is extensive, and operations will be continued all winter at least.

The fourth, or lower level, in the mine will be extended to tap certain ore bodies not yet reached on that level. An appraisal will be commenced at the present terminus of the 400-foot level and run up to the 350-foot level for the purpose of developing the ore body lying between these two tunnels. In addition, crosscut tunnels will be driven from the 200-foot levels for the purpose of prospecting known veins which have been developed to some extent on the surface. Altogether the programme calls for a considerable amount of work. Stoping will be commenced immediately, and the mine will ship ore within a short time after resuming. Mr. Clarke leaves in a day or two for Spokane, but will return to get the work under way before the 15th. He has completely recovered from his recent severe and continued indisposition.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The amount of business transacted by the machinery men doing this section of the country is a fair barometer of the condition of the mining industry. Judging from this standpoint, a number of advances are noted. The Second Relief mine at Erie has had shipped to it this week a five-drill water-driven compressor plant. The machines are 3 1/4 inch Rand drills and will be set up within a few weeks. The plant is being put in to expedite the taking out of ore for the stamp mill, which is now practically completed. The Canadian King property, adjoining the Second Relief, has ordered a three-drive steam-driven plant, and the apparatus will go forward to them in a day or two. The drills are 3 1/8 inches in diameter. This is intended to assist the management in pushing ahead the development of the mine, which is as yet unworked with reduction works. A seven-drill plant has been ordered to the Hayes mine, near Alberni, Vancouver island. All these machines were sold by Frank Mendenhall, of this city, and represents the business transacted by one firm only.

BIG BEND MICA.

Prospectors Return to Golden With Substantial Samples.

Messrs. L. H. Estell and F. Deacon came in from the mica beds of the Big Bend, which have been worked all summer by the locators, Messrs. Hatch, McDougall, Deacon and Walter Dainard. Mr. Deacon came out about two months ago for horses, and on his return was accompanied by Mr. Estell. Messrs. Deacon and Dainard returned to town Monday bringing in one horse loaded with mica, and they report that the rest of the men will follow in a few days bringing with them a pack train of 16 horses loaded with over a ton of fine mica, which has been secured by the party, from one of the claims.

Readers of the Era will remember that the location of this mica bed was described in these columns when the discovery was made, it being about three miles from the Columbia river, and very near the point where the river cuts through the Selkirk, making the turn which gives its name to the Big Bend district.

Mr. Estell says the claims are very easy of access and the mica is contained in two series of well defined quartz ledges, one series lying north and south and the other east and west. The ledges are found in country rock of the kind known as mica schist.

Quite a number of Golden people have secured locations on these veins, and it is to be hoped that the government will be able to make an appropriation sufficient to put the trail in good condition, as at present nearly all the bridges require renewing and in several places the trail is very bad.

Messrs. Estell and Deacon lost a horse on the way out. It had a pack containing, amongst other things, a box of dynamite, and in making a detour to avoid a fallen tree the poor beast fell over backwards and went end over end to the flat below. Everything in the pack, as well as the saddle, was smashed and distributed over the mountain side. Strange to say, the dynamite did not explode, and was carefully gathered up after the sufferings of the horse were ended by a merciful bullet.

Messrs. Price and Evans will no doubt realize enough from this shipment of mica to pay them handsomely for their season's work, and in any event it will show what could be done with proper transportation facilities. Everyone in this district is pleased to know that Messrs. Price and Evans have had their faith in that section of the country justified, as they have, in the face of numerous disappointments, stayed with the district and are thoroughly acquainted with it.—Golden Era.

Chilled to the bone? A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whiskey. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

THE OUTPUT OF THE MINES CLIMBS TO SATISFACTORY FIGURES.

LAST WEEK THE SHIPMENTS WERE OVER THREE THOUSAND TONS.

The output for the week from Rossland's big mines has again advanced, and in a most substantial manner. The increase over the previous week's production, as shown by the figures to last night, is something like 600 tons, and at the same ratio it will be seen at a glance that the normal output of 10,000 tons per week is easily within sight. Last week the Le Roi shipped 2450 tons and the Josie shipped 820, making the aggregate as above stated.

A scrutiny of the figures taken from the list of ore shipments for the past few weeks reveals how steadily the production has increased, even in the face of difficulties which certain elements predicted would be insurmountable. That the prediction was ill-founded, in fact that there were no difficulties worth mentioning, is demonstrated in the strongest possible manner by the ore shipments. This is one factor that cannot be counterfeited. Ore cannot be manufactured out of air; it must be mined, and skilled men are required to extract the mineral. That these skilled men have come into Rossland is shown by the steady increase in shipments as follows. On the weeks ending on the dates specified the shipments totalled:

Date	Tons
August 31st	480
September 7th	1520
September 14th	1650
September 21st	1740
September 28th	2480
October 5th	3070

The increase since the first week of the operation of the Josie mine is almost 100 per cent. A little calculation with this as a basis will show that the old standard will be reached within a comparatively short period.

The present week opens auspiciously for Rossland. Everything is moving along smoothly on Red Mountain and the present week is likely to see the inauguration of several further steps in the march of progress.

THE OUTPUT.

The output for the week ending October 5th and for the year to date is as follows:

Week	Year
Le Roi	114,038
Le Roi No. 2	25,520
Centre Star	54,648
War Eagle	20,100
Rossland G. W.	8,486
Iron Mask	3,738
Homestead	230
I. X. L.	160
Spitzee	563
Velvet	20
Monte Cristo	20
Evening Star	74
Giant	52
Portland	24
Totals	3070 227,768

Spitzee.—Work has progressed steadily at the Spitzee mine during the week. The west drift from the 100 foot station has been advanced materially, and is in solid ore for its entire distance. This work is to be continued and a shipment will be made during the coming week.

The O. K.—The work at the mine is confined to prospecting in the old workings. A small crew is employed as yet, but the results have been encouraging.

Big Four.—Work is still going ahead on the usual lines and the property is looking well. As development proceeds good ore is being obtained in both tunnels, V. Green Mountain and Velvet.—At both mines work is progressing, but the Miner is unable to secure details of the week's developments.

BASS FOR B. C.

To carry 100,000 Ontario bass across the continent and transport them in the lakes of British Columbia in the vicinity of Vancouver is a task which the Dominion government has undertaken to perform.

Heretofore all efforts to ship bass or any other kind of fish of eastern waters further than Manitoba or the Territories have been unsuccessful, therefore the present move is very much of an experiment.

For many days Mr. J. Parker and a staff of men have been engaged fitting up a car for this purpose. A baggage car will be used, along the side of which will be ranged a couple of dozen barrels and in the center of the car tanks for holding fresh water. The barrels, which will contain the fish, will be connected by tubes and fresh water will constantly be pumped through them from being per-plexing the authorities in the shipping of fish such a long distance is that of charging the water with sufficient quantity of oxygen to maintain the life of the fish for the five or six days of the journey. A novel device has been determined upon, which it is expected will overcome this difficulty. This device is operated on the principle of a fanning mill and is intended to charge the water in which the fish swim with the required oxygen as often as is required.

The fish will be taken from a lake near Belleville, Ont., and brought from Belleville to Brockville on a large tank on board a scow. At Brockville they will be placed in the car prepared for them and the car will be attached to the Pacific Express at Carleton Place and hurried across the continent. None but healthy minnows about two inches in length will be selected.

It may be stated that the device for pumping oxygen into the water was recently tested by government officials at one of the Gatineau lakes and proved successful.—Ottawa Journal.

GOOD LARDEAU ORE

ENCOURAGING ASSAYS FROM SPECIMENS TAKEN ON THE PRIMROSE.

THE SMELTER PROJECT—SECOND PAYMENT ON THE EVA GROUP.

Thomas James, who represents a Minneapolis syndicate operating in the Lardeau, leaves tomorrow for San Francisco to go into the smelter proposition in which his principals are interested. The Minneapolis people propose to equip their Lardeau mining property with a smelting plant at an approximate cost of \$25,000, and Mr. James' mission is to examine and report on the process suggested for the plant. He will be absent several weeks.

FROM THE TAMMANY.

W. E. Pickering, representative of the Duluth interests controlling the Tammany group in Burnt Basin, has returned to the city from the mine. Work was suspended there on the first of the month, and the matter of a resumption is in abeyance for a few days. The syndicate worked on the property for upwards of three months but did not reach the point it was estimated would be touched.

SPLENDID ASSAYS.

The local management have received the results of the sampling of the Primrose vein where it is opened up by the tunnel at the east end of the property. A number of tests were made by J. M. McLellan of Trout Lake City, with splendid results. The assays and results were:

Fine grain galena—Gold \$12.20, silver 114.30 ounces, lead 38.2 per cent; total, \$105.00.

Zinc blende and galena—gold 88, silver 49.20 ounces, lead 40.3 per cent; total, \$83.64.

Coarse grain galena—Silver 114.7 ounces, lead 81.2 per cent; total, \$101.3.

Pyrites, \$184.80.

The samples of galena were taken with a view of securing an average sample of the paystreak. The sample of pyrites was picked, and was assayed for gold only. A trial shipment of Primrose ore is now at Ferguson awaiting shipment to a reduction works. The ore will probably be sent to Everett, Wash.

THE FISHER MAIDEN.

J. K. Clark, of Slocan City, who is in the city at the present time in connection with the supreme court action of Clark vs. Colom, is actively identified with the management of the Fisher Maiden property. This proposition has had a somewhat checkered career, but since the last reorganization it has been placed on a substantial basis and the more excellent results. Lately a mile or more of road was built, together with comfortable buildings at the mine. With these facilities the property is in shape to ship quite extensively during the coming winter, and this will be done. Frank Watson, the popular Spokane mining man who is one of the largest shareholders in the Fisher Maiden, arrived in the city last night and will be here a day or two.

BIG BEND SECTION.

Harry B. Perks, a Nelson mining man, was in Rossland over Sunday en route to Walla Walla, Wash., whither he departed yesterday. Mr. Perks has spent a considerable portion of the summer in the Big Bend country north of Revelstoke, which promises to come to the front eventually as a copper producing section. Among the samples which Mr. Perks brought out with him was a chunk of native copper weighing an ounce or more, which he had picked up. He states that the deposits of copper ore are extensive but that railroad transportation for upwards of 100 miles is necessary to open up the metalliferous resources of the district. Heretofore the Big Bend country has been known principally for its placer mining.

THE EVA GROUP.

George Kydd, manager of the Royal Bank branch at Nelson, who arrived in the city last evening, states that the second payment of \$19,000 on the Eva group in Camborne camp was paid yesterday by the Imperial Development syndicate of Nelson, who hold the bond on the property. This promising group is not likely to lack the necessary facilities for development.

THE SMELTING TRUST.

Directors Meet at Denver and Decide on Plans.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 8.—A conference of the following directors of the American Smelting & Refining company was held at the offices of the company here: Daniel Guggenheim, chairman of the executive committee, and Simon Guggenheim, Barton Sewall, Antonio Elters, Dennis Sheedy and James B. Grant.

It was decided that every plant of the company should be refitted with thoroughly modern machinery. No new smelters for precious metals will be built in Colorado, but if a suitable site can be secured a zinc smelter will be erected in Pueblo. Several million dollars will be spent in carrying out these plans.

The men named will leave Wednesday on a general tour of inspection of every plant owned by the American Smelting & Refining company in the United States and Mexico.

THE TAMARAC MINE IN COEUR D'ALENES

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER ON THE WORK AND THE ORE BODIES.

PROGRESS AT THE CASCADE—CAPITAL FOR BURNT BASIN.

The management of the Tamarac (Kenneth) mine has issued a circular to shareholders giving particulars of the work accomplished at the property. Excerpts from the statement given by R. Roberts, the engineer, are as follows:

"After the dyke winze was pumped out, cross-cutting from the vein was continued. Ten feet of cross-cut were run, and as no vein appeared I put in an upraise at the 62-foot level of this winze and succeeded in cutting the vein, showing a fair body of ore. The main dyke winze was then continued at a less inclination in order to cross-cut the vein at a lower depth. At the 185-foot level a vein was encountered, which, when first tapped close to the dyke, was of promising appearance. This vein was drilled on for 32 feet, but narrowed down to a small stringer striking in a direction towards where the main vein should be. A drift and cross-cut were then run to locate the main ledge, but this was not encountered when work ceased, though I estimate that the cross-cut ought to be in close proximity to the vein."

The detail of work done since August, 1900, showed that a total of 281 feet was driven, 200 tons of ore stoped and 120 tons shipped.

The report continues:

"In addition to the work in the mine, a substantial aerial tramway 6,000 feet long and complete in every detail has been erected, so that ore can be cheaply handled from the mine to the railway or to the mill when erected. The tramway so far has worked very smoothly and well, the cost of handling fifty tons of ore a day being 15 cents a ton. After an exhaustive sampling I was able to determine that the width of the higher grade portion of the vein was not so great as previously estimated, and I should place the average width of the paystreak at one foot, of an average value of \$10 to \$12 per ton. The development done since last September has pushed the vein to a further depth of 62 feet, thus increasing the amount of ore in sight. The 20 feet of drift in the 250-foot mark in the north drift has shown up a fair body of ore in the face, and the winze in the dyke may be utilized for ore handling and ventilation purposes when sufficient development has been done to drift along the vein at the lowest level now reached by the dyke winze.

On the discovery post portion of the vein I obtained most satisfactory values, from \$48 to \$58 per ton over 12 to 18 inches wide of the paystreak. As the development on this portion of the vein is practically nil no estimate of the values can be given. In connection with that part of the ground I would point out that a curious anomaly exists, viz.: that on the best showing on the property, where high values were obtained, nothing more than six feet of work has been done, and it would appear that the best portion of the mine exists on the southwest side of the dyke as yet in the adit tunnel. With regard to development in the immediate future, before undertaking that mentioned above, for the more economical working of the northern portion of the vein I would strongly advise the sinking of a preliminary prospecting winze at the discovery post for at least 100 feet. On this most promising portion of the vein care should be taken to follow it closely, and I estimate that this work would pay for itself, as the value of the ore that will probably be encountered direct to a smelter by means of the tramway. In conclusion, I consider that, given the above further development done on the northern portion of the vein, as well as on the discovery portion, sufficient tonnage of an advantageous grade would be forthcoming to supply a small mill with thirty tons daily."

The tests of Tamarac ore made at the Shiloh works show that under favorable conditions \$9 ore from the mine would net \$4.33 profit and that \$10 ore would return a profit of \$5.85.

THE CASCADE.

Reports from the Cascade mine are to the effect that operations are progressing steadily. Steve Brailo has been in town for a day or two and states that the newest feature in connection with the property is an upraise which is to be started in the drift off the tunnel on the 100-foot level to connect with the shaft which was sunk on the vein for a distance of approximately 75 feet. The property is looking well.

TO BURNT BASIN.

Marshall Jackson returned yesterday from a trip to Scotland. He represented the Mother Lode property in Burnt Basin to parties in the old country and secured a considerable sum for the opening up of the proposition. He leaves today for the mine and expects to inaugurate the crew and expects to take a considerable amount of ore down to the railroad during the approaching winter.

The sanitary department of the city cleared a profit of \$50 on last month's business, as compared with a small deficit for the preceding month. The board of works having no further use for the city team sold the horses to Edward Logan for \$140. The sale was approved by the city council last night.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AS TO THE IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS.

THE CAMP IS FREE FROM THE GALLING YOKE OF THE AGITATOR.

Evidence as to the desirable conditions that follow the removal of the agitators' yoke from the necks of mining camps continues to increase. The drama-tragedy that was enacted in the Coeur d'Alenes is a potent object lesson for Rossland, and a comparison of the turbulence of the agitators' regime as compared with the peace and prosperity of the district when freed from agitation may be fairly taken as a demonstration of the conditions that may confidently be expected to prevail in Rossland. The Miner is able to present its readers another letter from a close observer, in which the situation past and present in the Idaho mining district are dealt with in a manner that cannot fail to carry conviction. The letter is appended. After introducing his subject, the writer says:

"As my residence in this district, (Gem, Idaho), dates back to but the year 1897, I cannot speak of my own knowledge of the riots and troubles that here with the unions during 1892, when the Frisco mill was blown up by them and several workmen killed, who stood by the company during the troubles; as well as the frequent outbreaks by them during the four years following, while the community was under their control and they dictated their own terms to the companies. During this period as well as the two years following, bringing the time up to the spring of 1899, it was a common occurrence for the unions to escort men out of the different towns at the point of rifles, both by day and night, for no other reasons than that they worked for the interest of their employers instead of directing their efforts in the interests of the unions. Company men were not only driven out of camps at the point of rifles, but in several instances were they murdered. Notable among them were Kneebone, a blacksmith foreman at the Gem mine in 1895, and Whitney, the Frisco mill foreman in December, 1897, and for no other reasons than those mentioned above. This lawlessness was carried on to such an extent that those who were at the head of the various departments could no longer feel at ease in the matter of safety. A general depression prevailed throughout the district, no one caring to invest money where they would be dictated to by the union leaders. New and promising properties were unable to interest capital to open them up, and only the old and established mines were operated.

"As you are no doubt quite familiar with the riots and troubles of 1899 throughout the entire Coeur d'Alene district, wherein all the union miners in the district combined against the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Company because they could not dictate to them, and with dynamite blew up their office and mill, utterly destroying both, together with their boiler, compressor and light plants, and burning all their other buildings in that vicinity, causing a loss of over \$400,000, and killing two men, I shall not go into the detail of it all, only to say that after the United States troops had established peace, law and order, and the offices of the law wrested from the control of the Miners' Union, the mines all resumed operations again, after a shut-down of about two months, with entirely new crews, non-union men, brought in here from other districts.

"Since that time, with the possible exception of the first two or three months, the time necessary for the new men to become familiar with these mines and our method of mining, all the mines without an exception have been more prosperous, produced their ore cheaper and made more money than they ever did before. Operations have been carried on to a more extensive scale, new improvements have been put in everywhere, and as a result fully 40 per cent more ore has been shipped out of the district than was ever before in its history. Outside capital has been abundant, seeking investment in new and many promising properties, and in many cases have the old and established mines changed owners, a thing rarely known before. In a general business way the entire district has been more prosperous, even considered booming, and the entire change has been brought about by wresting labor from the control and dictation of the Miners' Union. The district was well known prior to 1899 for its permanent ore bodies, but those who were already interested did not care to invest money in improvements, but simply work the mines as best they could without tying up more money.

"Never before in its history has this community been as prosperous as during the past two years, and it is a well known fact as to what has brought the change."

MADE A RECORD.

A crew of men who have been at work for several days on Thompson avenue under the direction of Major VanBuren, city engineer, made somewhat of a record in the matter of pipelaying. In six hours five men and a foreman laid 360 feet of four-inch pipe. The men were inexperienced, and their performance was worth recording. The pipe was intended to supply fire protection for the new school. In the course of the blasting for the trench a couple of stringers of ore was exposed. These are from Spitzee ground and presumably came from the Spitzee lead.

THE MAYOR'S REPORT

GOVERNMENT WILL AID THE ROSSLAND SCHOOL OF MINES AGAIN.

OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH ON HIS LATE TRIP TO THE COAST.

The Rossland School of Mines will be re-established during the approaching winter. An intimation to this effect was made to the city council last night by Mayor Lalonde in the course of a report on matters arising in connection with the city business during his trip to the coast. His worship stated that he called on Hon. Mr. Eberhart, acting minister of mines, and that the latter informed him that any promises given by Hon. Mr. McBride, late minister of mines, would be fulfilled by the present regime. As Mr. McBride assured the city that the school of mines would be re-established, the matter is regarded as settled.

His worship also went into the question of securing the conveyance of certain roads to the city. He was successful in eliciting an assurance that the following roads would be gazetted as public highways, thereby bringing them within the jurisdiction of the municipality, which undertakes to keep the roads in condition for travel:

1. The Trail road from the city limits to Cook avenue and St. Paul street.
2. The Red Mountain road from the city limits to Third avenue between Davis and Earl streets.
3. The Northport road (upper road as now travelled) from the city limits to Davis street near Second avenue.

Application has been made by the city for these roads, together with the Columbia-Kootenay and Sunset roads within the city limits, but the latter were left in abeyance pending the preparation of a petition from the parties owning the surface rights.

The question of the construction of the Sophie mountain wagon road was gone into, and his worship ascertained that the grant for the work was only \$12,500, while the estimate for construction was \$20,000, in addition to \$5,000 for the survey. As the funds were not adequate for the enterprise, the government concluded to leave the matter over till the next session of the legislature and to apply for a supplementary appropriation. Mayor Lalonde also saw the minister of education and the clearing and leveling of the site of the new school and the purchase by the government of the only lot in the entire block not already devoted to school purposes. The minister agreed to make an appropriation to improve the grounds, but would give no assurance as to the purchase of the additional ground.

As the representative of the city of Rossland, Mayor Lalonde was accorded a hearty welcome in Vancouver and was most hospitably looked after by the reception committee. He was one of the score of prominent people invited to take seats on the platform with the royal party on the occasion of the presentation of the civic welcome to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and participated in the other festivities attending the occasion.

His worship's report of his trip to the coast was the only matter of any interest arising at the regular meeting of the city council last night and the session adjourned at an early hour.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Preparations at the Landing Place on Vancouver Island.

VICTORIA, Oct. 8.—James Wilson, superintendent of the C. P. R. telegraph; Mr. Lockwood, who has charge of the work of preparing the landing for the Pacific cable, and two engineers, left this evening for Bamfield creek, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, 104 miles from Victoria, to make arrangements and fix the site for the landing place of the Pacific cable. Wharves will be built and houses erected to accommodate the staff, which will consist of about 40 men. The cable repair ship will not have its headquarters on this coast, as previously announced, but at Fiji.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

He Speaks of the Position With Regard to China.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 8.—Sir Claude Macdonald, former British minister to China, sailed last night for Japan to represent his government at the court of the mikado. In the course of an interview, Sir Claude said:

"British prestige is in no way diminished in the far east by the events in China. Of course, we must share the trade and advantages with other powers. We were the first to open the ports, but we can not expect to keep it all to ourselves. During the siege of Peking the Chinese treated us all with the greatest impartiality. They fired on the Russian and American flags, and on the members of the legations without any distinction."

A MINER INJURED.

Fall of Rock in a Canadian Mine Causes the Accident.

NANAIMO, Oct. 8.—While working in the Harewood mine this evening George Waring received injuries by a fall of rock that may terminate fatally. The rock that may terminate fatally. The base of his skull is badly fractured. His son, who was working with him, escaped.

John W. Long returned to the city yesterday.

The Ven. Archdeacon census commissioner... was accompanied by... zie, George Vincent... returned to Winnipeg... having taken the... They started on their... journey on June 6th... taking occupied about... archdeacon, a rapid an... ler, in his early days... stionary work at Albu... Bay coast, walked to... in mid-winter, a dista... miles. Both in walki... has quite a reputati... wilds of Northeastern... red Indian is the on... be met in hundreds o...

After reaching Din... adian Pacific railway... Mr. McKenzie starte... two canoes, and belo... Norway House to ta... Lake Winnipeg, had f... rivers, creeks and by... miles. Speaking of a... Winnipeg, Free Pres... stated that the resu... been very satisfactory... cent and Mr. Blue c... between Norway Ho... and Mr. McKenzie e... ple living on the Al... different lakes on th... along the sea coast... and also along to In... lakes.

After proceeding t... St. Joseph, Lac Se... bodies of water, e... way the Indians a... reached Fort Hope a... ting over without... rapids on that part... After completing th... Falls, and going 150... the river, Mr. McK... lish river to Matta... of 120 miles, while... to Albany, which he... Mr. McKenzie follo... On the 17th they sta... Bay coast and an... weather. They cover... miles between the... and the Equan river... days. Next they asc... for over 200 miles... river, although th... the Albany, while... two outlets to the... wide.

"Next," said th... crossed by portage... into the Wenisk, a... er, and again after... reached the sea... bay. Here we enc... weather, and we... eral occasions. At... to camp, as it wa... outside the breaki... getting dusk we sa... we met. My rifle w... or I would have m... It blew a perfect h... and it was impos... night the tide ran... oes, which were f... filled with water... away, and the sea... were before we w... were getting low... had moderated a... reached Fort Seve... gust. This point... making a somewhat... ceeding the Sever... Trout lake, which... Having completed... rise we pushed o... country to Island... of water filled w... lands. From that... way House, and f... minion Fish comp... green lake, where... Vincent and Mr... had parted on Ju... ether by the sta... Lake Winnipeg a... city. We ascende... dreds of rapids, r... and even 70 mile... ney without any... about. The jour... 3,000 miles, and... rise we pushed o... We found the l... vast territory fa... is no truth in a... number have die... are a good class... efforts of the... proportion of... read... characters. They... an... between th... to live.

Mr. George... travelled an ent... of the vast a... trance was effec... in enumerati... to obtain provi... No estates c... way House, and... word arrived it... was to bring su... the expedition... decidedly limit... House, some 60... son's Bay. Com... provisions so re... could not be re... situated on th... the next object... miles of river... over, the post... foot Indian hu... excessive di... good of his sto... party had to...

TRADE UNIONS AND THE LAW

"Merlin" writes as follows in the London Referee:

The trade union congress which has been sitting at Swansea has recognized the fact that the principle in support of which its members are mainly interested has received a serious blow. Mr. Bowerman in his presidential address was outspoken in denouncing the address of the president of the House of Lords, and the legal decision of which it is the outcome as being "intended to secure the legal pauperization of workmen." The Daily Chronicle, commenting on the president's speech, is found asking if trade unionism is "doomed to extinction as a fighting force." The pronouncement of the House of Lords, which has carried consternation into the ranks of the unions, relates to a question so simple that the intellect of a child might be relied on to solve it. The point is this: Should a Society be held responsible for the acts of its authorized agents? The answer is obvious and inescapable, if the matter is posed as a problem in equity. Until a few weeks ago the point of law as it affected trade unions was uncertain. It is now settled, and settled in accordance with plain common sense and justice. It is understood that if the officials and agents of a trade union sanction illegal acts to the injury of others, the funds of the union can be made liable in damages.

There would not at first sight seem to be any ground for despondency in respect to this decision, for it does not propose in any way to penalize the legal action of the unions. It simply makes them responsible for any illegal movement which may have a detrimental effect upon the interests of others. But the very fact that it does not do this, something akin to dismay, excites something in the mind of the unions which has not been careful to scrutinize too closely the legality of their own proceedings. It is only the galled jade who winces under a pinch of this sort. A corporate body which has always kept scrupulously within the limits of the law is not disturbed on being told that it will be held financially responsible for the consequences of illegal acts. The recent decision of the highest court of judicature in the realm tells the unions neither more nor less than that, and straightway "the position is intolerable," and the question of the extinction of trades union as a fighting force is guessed at by some of their most powerful and consistent supporters. If you, tall an individual citizen, "if you break you pay," and if that citizen begins to cry out that he is in sight of ruin, you suspect him of having, at least, been careless about breakings. The attitude and temper of the trade unionists is, curiously illuminative. No mere argument could convict them one-half as conclusively as their own outcry.

An argument as to the moral right of any body of men to combine together to secure and confer common advantages and to resist aggression would be out of date. Such a right is everywhere admitted, but it is obviously essential that it should be safeguarded. Unionists are thought of as a sort of a "cruel combination," but Lord Salisbury is an elderly gentleman nowadays, and it cannot seem a very long time to him since the combinations were not only cruel but were marked by circumstances of atrocity. The union of today is widely different from the union of a little over 30 years ago, but the man who forgets history is not wise. It is the plain truth that, since they first struggled into existence under conditions which were in the highest degree provocative of hatred and violence, the unions have year by year grown milder in their methods and more just in their appreciation of their own rights and those of others. They have kept a fairly equal pace in the general progress, and it would be absurd to saddle living men with the faults of the generation that went before them. But the fact remains that they have never been able wholly to distinguish the limits between moral suasion and a suasion which is very far from being moral. Unionists have always thought of a part of their right to terrorize, and there never was a strike or a lock-out since trade combination had its beginnings in which no attempt was made to intimidate the non-unionist who dared to take up the work the unionist had laid down. The fact is human nature, and the man who looked for anything else would be ever-sanguine.

Trade combinations, whether of men or masters, are in their essence tyrannies, and their final argument is an appeal to force. Even in conflicts which are so peaceful on the surface that it is scarcely worth while to count overt acts of anger, the aim on either side is to starve the other out, to reduce its resources to an low an ebb that surrender shall become inevitable. Put it how you like, it is war, and war is not to be carried on without an awakening of the natural passions of wrath and hatred. The fact that those passions are inevitably excited makes it necessary that the legal position and the legal responsibilities shall be definitely marked and understood on both sides, and it is because the late decision of the House of Lords has made one firm step in this direction that it will be approved by the common sense of the nation.

For a generation or two there has been amongst the working men of this country no general consensus of opinion in favor of free trade that the doctrine may almost be said to have been held by them universally. But they have never for an instant recognized free trade in labor. Not even the nonunionists have ever risen to the conception of the idea. A Jack-of-all-trades, in proverbial philosophy, is a master of none. The guilds which had their rise in the twelfth century, and rigidly bound every man to the craft to which he was born, whatever that might be, have sent down their legacy of fetters through eight hundred years. The Apprentices Act of Queen Elizabeth, long since repealed, made it impossible for a man to engage in "any craft or mystery" to which he had not been bound apprentice for seven years. It is a clear affront to nature to pretend that it takes a man seven years to master the art of brick-laying or the art of sticking up type, and, any one of a hundred crafts

which are now employed, not to develop, but to restrict and cripple the general usefulness of the man who is set to learn them. There is nothing in nature to prevent a man from being a complete master of a round half-dozen of the simpler and more straightforward arts of civilization. The lad who in a year cannot learn to forge a horseshoe and shoe a horse with it is born without aptitude for skilled hand labor, and so is the man who, in the same amount of time, cannot master the mystery of plain house-painting and paper-hanging. Take an intelligent dexterous-handed boy of 14, who has had seven years' rational tuition at school, and if by the time he comes of age he is not the equal of any average carpenter, house-painter, tailor, compositor, shoemaker, smith, sawmill hand and bricklayer in examination, his tutors have played the fool with him. Nobody needs to be told that bricklaying is not good training for a compositor or a tailor, but a smart man may make himself master of all the occupations I have named, and of a dozen others to boot, in the time he is now compelled to expend upon a single one before he can earn a living wage at it.

The cardinal error which lies at the root of trade-unionism is that it bends all its powers and formulates all its laws, not to produce the best and most capable citizen, but to limit individual energy, to minimize the force of exceptional capacity, to make the thumb-fingered foot the equal of the agile-hand-fingered man of brains, not by quickening the fool's wits but by throttling his capable rival. They have not the simple sense to recognize the fact that fluids present less resistance than solids, and they strive to make the social machine run smooth by the blind expedient of excluding every man who is not a member of the working. If every well-found working man had half a dozen simple trades at his finger ends—as at the very least he ought to have—and if he were free, as he ought to be, to prosecute any one of them as occasion served, the difficulties of those tyrant leagues of compulsory membership would be lessened, and labor in subservience to capital would be increased beyond calculation. The hide-bound—steel-bound—rules of the unions make it impossible for a man to earn his livelihood at more than one trade, or, as it sometimes happens, more than one fraction of a trade. That commercial ogre of a modern trust has him at its mercy.

But, suppose the conditions of labor fluid. Suppose the locked-out men able to disperse to a hundred different occupations, the power to squeeze the life out of them is gone. I have never seen this idea "ventilated" as the phrase goes, anywhere, but it is the workman's natural reply to oppression. He has always chosen its exact opposite. He has deliberately, by law and by convention, set himself to stultify his own natural faculties. He has made it a crime to work after hours in order that the industrious may have no profit in which the idle do not share. He has made penal laws to prevent a man from knowing two trades, so that when one is oppressed he may find refuge in another. And now, because he is told that if he does not conform to the laws of the land he must pay for his nonconformity. If every man were free to practice any trade he chose, and if he were taught to use his faculties in many directions as possible, instead of being turned into a machine, capital would be the loser, and workers would be the gainer. But the trade-unions tie both the hands of human faculty behind the back and leave capital to punch it in the wind, in the serene belief that they are placing their own champion in a favorable position. Let labor unite by all means, but let it unite intelligently, not for the protection of separate trades, but for the protection of all trades alike. "It is with great pleasure that I give this tribute to the health restoring virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When my daughter, Lena, (now 13 years of age) began the use of your medicine, a little over a year ago, she was in a most wretched condition. In fact, we were seriously alarmed lest she might not recover. The first symptoms were a feeling of languor and weakness, gradually growing worse. She became pale, lost flesh, had little or no appetite, and was apparently going into a decline. Finally the trouble became complicated with a persistent sore throat, which gave her great difficulty in swallowing. I gave her several advertised medicines, but they did not benefit her. Then she was placed under the care of a doctor, who said her blood was poor and watery, and her whole system badly run down. The doctor's treatment did not help her any, and then, acting on the advice of a neighbor, I began to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The confidence with which this medicine was urged upon us was not misplaced, as I soon noticed a distinct improvement in my daughter's condition. The use of the pills for a few weeks longer resulted in a completely new and grand time that she has been a cheerful, light-hearted girl, a very picture of health. I will always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other sufferers, feeling sure they will prove quite as efficacious as they did in my daughter's case. Mothers with growing daughters will make no mistake if they insist upon the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they will help them to develop properly; will make their blood rich and pure, and thus ward off disease and decline. The genuine pills are sold only in boxes bearing the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' on the wrapper around each box. None other is genuine, no matter what some self-interested dealer may say. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

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It Will Keep the Blood Rich, Red and Pure, Strengthen the Nerves and Prevent Decline.

Mrs. Hiram Rinkler, the wife of a respected farmer in South Pelham township, Welland county, Ontario, says: "It is with great pleasure that I give this tribute to the health restoring virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When my daughter, Lena, (now 13 years of age) began the use of your medicine, a little over a year ago, she was in a most wretched condition. In fact, we were seriously alarmed lest she might not recover. The first symptoms were a feeling of languor and weakness, gradually growing worse. She became pale, lost flesh, had little or no appetite, and was apparently going into a decline. Finally the trouble became complicated with a persistent sore throat, which gave her great difficulty in swallowing. I gave her several advertised medicines, but they did not benefit her. Then she was placed under the care of a doctor, who said her blood was poor and watery, and her whole system badly run down. The doctor's treatment did not help her any, and then, acting on the advice of a neighbor, I began to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The confidence with which this medicine was urged upon us was not misplaced, as I soon noticed a distinct improvement in my daughter's condition. The use of the pills for a few weeks longer resulted in a completely new and grand time that she has been a cheerful, light-hearted girl, a very picture of health. I will always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other sufferers, feeling sure they will prove quite as efficacious as they did in my daughter's case. Mothers with growing daughters will make no mistake if they insist upon the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; they will help them to develop properly; will make their blood rich and pure, and thus ward off disease and decline. The genuine pills are sold only in boxes bearing the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' on the wrapper around each box. None other is genuine, no matter what some self-interested dealer may say. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

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No. 3, West Bound	11:40 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
No. 4, East Bound	10:35 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
No. 5, West Bound	10:35 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
No. 6, East Bound	6:45 a. m.	6:55 a. m.
Coeur d'Alene Branch	6:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.
Palouse & Lewiston	1:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Big Bend Special	9:30 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Local Freight West	5:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
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EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901.

Leave.	Day Train.	Arrive
9:00 a. m.	Spokane	7:30 p. m.
12:25 p. m.	Rossland	4:10 p. m.
10:10 a. m.	Nelson	6:05 p. m.

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(From Montreal.)

Allan Line—Corinthian	Oct. 12
Allan Line—Parisian	Oct. 19
Allan Line—Australasian	Oct. 25
Beaver Line—Lake Manitoba	Oct. 11
Beaver Line—Lake Ontario	Oct. 18
Beaver Line—Lake Champlain	Oct. 25
Beaver Line—Lake Megantic	Nov. 1
Franco-Canadian Line—Wassau	Oct. 17
Franco-Canadian Line—Garth Castle	Nov. 2

(From Portland.)

Dominion Line—Dominion	Oct. 19
Dominion Line—Cambroman	Oct. 26
Dominion Line—Vancouver	Nov. 16

(From New York.)

Cunard Line—Lucania	Oct. 19
Cunard Line—Etruria	Oct. 26
Cunard Line—Campania	Nov. 2
White Star Line—Oceanic	Oct. 16
White Star Line—Teutonic	Oct. 23
White Star Line—Germanic	Oct. 30
White Star Line—Cymric	Nov. 5
American Line—St. Louis	Oct. 18
American Line—Philadelphia	Oct. 25
American Line—Vanderland	Oct. 31
Red Star Line—Kingston	Oct. 16
Red Star Line—Zeeland	Oct. 23
Anchor Line—City of Rome	Oct. 12
Anchor Line—Astoria	Oct. 19
Anchor Line—Anchonia	Oct. 26
Anchor Line—Furnessia	Nov. 2
Hamburg American Line—Columbia	Oct. 17
Hamburg American Line—Bismarck	Oct. 24
Hamburg American Line—Deutschland	Oct. 31
Allan State Line—State of Nebraska	Oct. 16
Allan State Line—Laurentian	Oct. 23
Allan State Line—Sardinian	Nov. 6

(From Boston.)

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FAST MAIL—From all points EAST, Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Watsburg, Pomeroy, Moscow, Pullman, returning leave Lewiston and Coeur d'Alene... 6:15 p. m.
6:00 p. m. EXPRESS—For Farmington, Garfield, Colfax, Pullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST.
EXPRESS—From all points EAST, Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Garfield and Farmington... 19:15 a. m.

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COLISTRO'S SENTENCE

The result of the appeal in the Colistro case should not fail to convey a lesson to the minds of those who have shown an inclination to fancy themselves above the law. The confirmation of the sentence by the county court judge leaves no possible doubt as to what is meant by the provision of the criminal code against which Colistro offended, or as to the punishment awaiting those who follow his example. In view of recent occurrences, the citizens of Rossland will naturally feel satisfied that attention should thus be called afresh, and sharply, to the fact that the law provides ample means for the protection of men from persecution while they are exercising no more than their rights. Of all tyrannies the most obnoxious and offensive to the true lover of liberty is the tyranny of the mob, and the people of Rossland may well congratulate themselves and their city on the effect which this judicial decision is calculated to have in the way of restraint.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The incidents preceding the regular proceedings at the court house yesterday were of a most pleasant nature. The greeting accorded His Honor Judge Leamy on the occasion of his first appearance on the bench in Rossland was neatly worded and calculated to impress His Honor with the fact that his appointment was regarded as a happy stroke of policy on the part of the authorities in whom the power of selecting the judiciary is vested. Judge Leamy's reply was felicitous in phrasing and had a ring of sincerity about it that demonstrated the feeling which His Honor experienced on hearing the kindly expressions of good will and esteem from the local Bar Association. His Honor's reference to the possibility of his taking up his residence in Rossland was received with pleasure, and it is sincerely to be hoped that his commission will be so altered as to permit his locating in the Golden City. It would seem extremely probable that when the facts are presented to the department of justice in the proper light they will see the advisability of extending Judge Leamy's jurisdiction to include the district of Yale, a large and flourishing section of the province which is undoubtedly suffering for the want of additional judicial machinery. When this is accomplished we have Judge Leamy's assurance that his headquarters will be at Rossland. The change would be desirable in many respects, not the least of which is the fact that Rossland will gain a most desirable citizen.

THE BEANISH CASE.

The appeal of Thomas Beamish against the sentence imposed by the police magistrate has resulted in the same way as that of Colistro. So far as concerns the law and the courts, therefore, no person is left in ignorance or doubt as to the lines that must govern his conduct in this particular direction. To put the case as briefly as possible, strikers and their sympathizers are not at liberty to molest and persecute men whom they choose to call "scabs." If the lesson has not been sufficiently impressed on their minds by the results of these two cases, it will no doubt be repeated as often as occasion requires. The remarks by His Honor Judge Leamy on the later outrage connected with the arrival of the party of workmen on the C. P. R. train should not be lost on those inclined to outlawry. It is easy to read in these the danger of punishment that will be involved in a repetition of the offence. Free and law-abiding citizens of Canada must be protected in their right to ride in trains—so long as they pay their way and observe the rules—as well as in their right to walk the public streets. In this country no set of individuals can claim any prescriptive right to the occupation of highways or public conveyances. No part of the community can be considered as existing at the pleasure of any other part. We want no tyranny in Canada.

THE HELENA LYNCHING.

The citizens of Helena have been moved to righteous wrath by the act of the mob that lynched Brady on Tuesday night. Judge Smith in presenting the matter to the grand jury summed up the offence in a few burning words: "It appeared to the court from the reading of the morning papers that

the capital city of the state of Montana has been disgraced by a mob of irresponsible hoodlums and toughs who have been apparently allowed to take a prisoner out of the county jail, without any effort on the part of the officers in charge of that institution to prevent said outrage." The judge's language appears very accurately to reflect public opinion in Helena—and in Montana generally—and if the lynchers are identified they are likely to find themselves in serious trouble. The people at least seem determined that the good name of their city and state shall not be disgraced by the doings of a mob. The Record in discussing the subject says: "Montana gained a reputation in the early days for prompt punishment of lawbreakers, and there was an excuse for and need of the people taking the law into their own hands and giving short shrift to the desperadoes who were carrying on their murderous work without the effective interference of the authorities. All this is now changed and the people of Montana are a law-abiding people who are content to look to the constituted authorities for the preservation of order and the punishment of criminals.

"Unfortunately for the good name of the state the natural indignation caused by the foul crime of the victim of Tuesday night's tragedy got the better of the sober senses of some parties and the result is as known. There was no reason to doubt that the wretch would have a speedy trial and receive a sentence to the full limit of the law—which would not only put him beyond the possibility of repeating his crime but would serve as a warning to other evil-doers and implant a wholesome respect for the law in the minds of all. Under these circumstances that any body of men, in defiance of law and without regard for the reputation of their city and state, should commit the unlawful act, is a matter for regret and severe condemnation.

"It is doubtful if summary punishment of crime by Judge Lynch is a preventive. Statistics show that crime has rapidly increased in the 'lynching' states. Lawlessness begets lawlessness, while the sentence and punishment of a malefactor by the constituted authorities inspires respect for the law and is for the good of society.

"The transaction of Tuesday night will be heralded abroad throughout the country and will do more to bring Montana into disrepute than anything else could do. We claim to be a law-abiding people, with the frontier roughness worn off and replaced by better things. Helena has advertised its advantages as a city of fine schools, churches, libraries and an intellectual and cultivated society of law-abiding people, but this one lawless act will do much to counteract the good effect of all the work that has been done in that direction.

The great majority of the people of Montana undoubtedly recognize the fact that the vigorous administration of the law is a much greater deterrent of crime than any number of lynchings.

AFFAIRS AT VICTORIA.

Reports from Victoria indicate the formation of a government having a Conservative complexion, with Mr. Eberts at its head. Thus, it is said, Dominion party lines will be introduced in provincial politics, with the Conservatives enjoying the first innings. Nothing appears settled at the time of writing, so there is no call for extended comment, further than to say that the rumored change would meet expectations that have been very generally held. And the feeling of a good many is that if the change should fail to bring improvement it at least cannot make things worse for the province than they have been. There is also this circumstance to be taken into account, that though the government and the opposition may call themselves Conservative and Liberal respectively, their support from the electorate will largely depend on the lines of policy they elect to follow in provincial matters. Many details will come up for arrangement before the two sides of the house can be clearly ranged as Conservatives and Liberals. The assertion has been hazarded that in the event of this change coming about the Liberals will find themselves under the leadership of Joseph Martin. They will not. The Liberals in the present house would not accept Mr. Martin as leader, nor would the great majority of Liberals throughout the province. That fact has already been demonstrated so pointedly that the man who thinks otherwise must be unable to see the meaning of past events.

SAN FRANCISCO SETTLEMENT.

After a struggle of ten weeks the contending parties in the San Francisco strike have agreed on terms of settlement, and the teamsters and longshoremen have gone back to work. The details of the agreement have not been made public, but curiously enough each party claims a victory in its adoption. According to the published statements, the draymen's association "does not promise the discharge of efficient non-union men." Inasmuch as the employment of non-union men was the original

cause of the strike, and was the point at which union effort was chiefly directed, it is hard to see where the unions have gained any advantage. The union men at San Francisco, like union men in many other places, made the mistake of assuming that they had the power to dictate to the employers in what manner they should conduct their business. There was no dispute over working hours or the rate of wages; the question simply was whether the draymen should be at liberty to engage such teamsters as they chose. Since the unions have abandoned the position they took at the start, they would seem to have lost their time and money for nothing. But it may be all right to congratulate them; for congratulations are always in order when aberrant men come to a sane and sensible conclusion.

BUMBLE'S EMULATORS.

When Mr. Bumble found himself at variance with the law he promptly declared: "The Law is a ass, a idiot." Certain local philosophers seem much inclined to out-Bumble Bumble and decree that not only the law but every person connected with its administration must come within that classification. The provisions of the Criminal Code were devised according to the collective wisdom of our legislators for the preservation of peace and good order in the country, but because they happen to cross the illegitimate purposes of a set of agitators they are to be set down as anathema. The private individual who elects to stand by his legal rights and refuse to bow down before these self-constituted lords of the earth is to be browbeaten and persecuted at their lordly will; the officials engaged in the administration of the law and the preservation of the peace must be abused and vilipended without stint. It is evident that not even the judge on the bench would escape were it not for a fear of the legal consequences of extending the shower of abuse too far. When men go to the length of seeking to deny to other men the right to live and enjoy liberty it is surely well that the law should step in and restrain their efforts. No one need suffer from the strict enforcement of the law; all a man needs do is to respect its provisions, which have been well and equitably designed for the protection of all parties.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE.

Much is said about the unions having scored a victory in the settlement of the San Francisco strike, but the opinion of the teamsters at least seems to lie the other way, since they have shown themselves reluctant to accept the terms. They appear to think that they have not gained much by the struggle, and outside opinion generally coincides with them. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer sums the matter up in this way: "The great strike on the water front that has wrought destruction to the business of San Francisco and reacted most disastrously upon the interests of the state of California, for months past has been declared off. No one will ever estimate the cost of it in dollars. Millions would be required to foot the total. The movement of produce has been almost discontinued. Fruit growers have seen their crops decay on their hands because there was no means of getting them to market. To a very considerable extent, the water front was kept idle. And the passions of men have had free rein and disorder and violence have marked a considerable portion of the progress of the strike. Now it is settled. As usual, both sides claim the victory. As usual, no one can discover, from the terms announced, that there is any victory or that there was anything worth fighting about. For these terms are a practical restoration of the conditions that prevailed prior to the strike. The men are to go back at their old wages, the employers guaranteeing that hours, wages and pay for overtime shall not be changed within a year. The employees, on the other side, make the remarkable agreement that they will deliver goods where their employers tell them to. There is to be no discrimination on the subject of unionism; efficient non-union men being retained, and union men engaged without preference wherever there is room for them. Every strike that occurs looks as if it were calculated to demonstrate the folly and crime of the strike habit. When there is any gain whatever, which is very seldom, it is out of all proportion less than the accompanying loss. Talk as we may about the waste and evil of war, it is industrial war which shows these consequences of the settlement of differences by brute force at their plainest and worst."

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

The despatches recently have said a good deal about a difference between Turkey and Great Britain in respect to the occupation of Koweyt, a town at the head of the Persian Gulf. There seems to be a good deal more involved in the dispute than the mere possession of this small piece of territory, and possibly the affair will not blow over without serious results. Koweyt, which possesses an excellent harbor, is the objective of two different lines of railway. One is the German line from Constantinople, of which

part is already constructed, and which it is intended to carry down the valley of the Tigris to Bagdad, and from there, crossing the Tigris and the Euphrates somewhere near Kerbela, to Basra, the ancient Bassorah, to Koweyt. The other line, of which less has been heard, is a British project, and would run from some point on the Suez Canal to Koweyt almost directly across Arabia. The project, however, cannot be said to be an entirely new one, as there is reason to believe that as far back as 1892 two British officers of Engineers, one the present commander-in-chief in South Africa, Lord Kitchener, and the other now Major-General Chemsida, were in Arabia and on the Persian Gulf engaged in exploring and making observations, political and other, of an important character.

The Montefik Arabs who inhabit that part of Arabia have always been a thorn in the side of the Turkish authorities, and are now apparently in open revolt, if it be true, as reported, that the Sultan has had to send his best general, Edhem Pacha, and has concentrated 30,000 men at Basra ready to advance into Nedjed. That the British mean to dispute the Turkish occupation of Koweyt, if attempted, is manifest from the naval preparations they are making to prevent it. There is equally little doubt that they have the sympathy of the Arabs, who hold the Turk in greater detestation than the infidel. Edhem Pacha would therefore find himself engaged in the double task of trying to subdue a rebellious population and to repel a foreign invader. The situation is a highly interesting one, especially in view of the fact that the British government has just authorized the prolongation of the railway from Quetta, on the British Indian frontier, through northern Beluchistan to a point on the eastern frontier of Persia, via Nushki.

This last move of the British in Arabia, coming almost simultaneously with the expulsion of a Turkish garrison in the territory north of Aden by a British force from there, appears to have thoroughly alarmed the Sultan, because anything menacing his authority in Arabia, especially that part in which Mecca is situated, would be almost tantamount to his overthrow as Khalif of Islam. He is probably aware that in the latter part of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 there was an interchange of views on the subject of a British protectorate of Arabia between the heads of an Arab revolutionary committee at Constantinople and the British foreign office, which, however, at the time resulted in nothing. The Arabs were much disconcerted at the issue, and in 1882 some of their leading chiefs had to be bribed into neutrality during the British operations against Arabi Pacha on the Suez Canal.

With the British and German railway interests mentioned, and a Russian scheme to build a railway south from the Caucasus, Sultan Abdul Hamid may find himself in the middle of difficult complications. It would be hard to foretell the outcome.

WORK IN THE MINES

MEN WANTED.
 Le Roi Mining Company, Limited.
 Le Roi No. 2, Limited.
 Rossland Great Western Mines, Limited.
 Kootenay Mining Company, Limited.

SCALE OF WAGES.

Machine miners, \$3.50 per day of 8 hours.
 Timbermen, \$3.50 per day of 8 hours.
 Carpenters, \$3.50 per day of 9 hours.
 Blacksmiths, \$4.00 per day of 10 hours.
 Engineers, \$3.50 and \$4.50 per day of 8 and 12 hours.
 Firemen, \$3.00 per day of 8 and 12 hours.

At the edge of a long, hard winter here are afforded exceptionally favorable opportunities for men capable of performing the various kinds of labor mentioned and to obtain steady work, short hours and high wages. The scale of wages offered and the conditions of life in this camp are bound to attract capable men for all departments of labor, and in a comparatively short time the better positions in the mines will be taken and at no distant period all the mines will be running full, when scores of men will be obliged to await their turn to secure work.

In view of these inevitable results the Miner desires it to be known that it has done its duty by the workmen of Rossland in advising them to lose no time in securing permanent positions. In a month hence perhaps it is not so easy to secure work as it is today, and then men who are deterred from going to work by false promises or the fear of the blacklist will be in position to compare the advice given by the Miner and that given by the agitator. There will be no question then in their minds which advice they should have taken. Today over 300 men are at work in the mines, and this force is being increased at an average rate of 25 to 30 men each day. It does not take a mathematician to tell what will happen in a short time at this rate.

In presenting to its readers the foregoing review of the mining situation as it is here today the Miner is conscious of having done its duty, and we hope the men more immediately affected by the mining situation will no longer hesitate to do their plain duty to themselves and their families.

HON. CLARKE WALLACE.

Hon. Nathaniel Clarke Wallace, whose death occurred yesterday, will be much missed in the Canadian political field. He has for many years been a prominent figure therein, having represented West York in the commons continuously since 1878. He was appointed to the control of customs in 1892 and held that office until the end of 1895, when he resigned because of the position taken by the Bowell government in regard to the Manitoba school question. His action at that time perhaps conducted more than any one other circumstance to the downfall of that government and the succession of the Liberal administration. This incident is illustrative of Mr. Wallace's character and course of conduct. He was readier than most men would have been to sacrifice place, and even party interest, to what he considered the correct principle. Mr. Wallace's connection with the Orange order is a matter well known to all Canadians. Since 1887 he has been the grand master of the association of British America, and would probably have held the office longer if death had not intervened.

RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN.

A contemporary quotes—apparently as a reminder—the following section from the Revised Statutes of the United States, being section 5508: "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place or honor, profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States." There is a good deal of similarity between this provision and that of the Canadian Criminal Code, with which some people have lately been made painfully familiar. There would seem to be no question that the enforcement of these provisions must in either country secure to every man his right to walk the streets unmolested and seek work wherever it suits him to do so, as long as he seeks to invade no other person's rights or privileges. And there need be no hesitation in Canada about appealing to the courts for the enforcement of the principle which is thus recognized so plainly by the law of the two countries.

A "CAREFUL TABBER."

One William O'Brian, who is described as a former president of the Rossland Miners' Union, seems to be kept at Spokane by the said union for the purpose of publishing false statements concerning the strike situation here. A sample of these is to be found in the following, which appeared in yesterday's Spokesman-Review: "I see the Rossland shipments last week are reported to be 3,070 tons. A careful tab was kept on the cars going out. All the shipment to Northport was 1,180 tons and 480 tons of second grade ore to Trail." It so happens that in the columns of the Spokesman-Review of the day before appeared a Northport dispatch giving the official returns of ore shipped from Rossland to the Northport smelter during the week ending last Saturday. Those returns are as follows:

	Cars.	Tons.
September 29	20	586
September 30	20	522
October 1	10	284
October 2	6	174
October 3	10	285
October 4	8	240
October 5	20	513
Total	94	2,553

So Mr. O'Brian's "careful tab" was just about 1,400 tons astray, and that is even nearer the truth than he gets in the rest of his statements. But there would be little utility in keeping "careful tab" on Mr. O'Brian's falsehoods since they are not at all likely to impose on any great number of people.

It is about time the provincial authorities were stirred up to complete the court house. True the exterior is finished, and a magnificent exterior it is. The interior has been left unfinished, with the result that the visitor's favorable impression gained from the outside is lost on inspection of the inside. After all it is really of greater importance that the interior of the building should be presentable than that the outside should show to advantage, but the government appears to think otherwise. Hence Rossland's handsome court house is unfur-

nished, although the building was taken over by the government at least four months since.

George Washington Beebe, who had a short and not very illustrious career as a member of Joseph Martin's cabinet, has recently been winning real distinction by taking prizes for agricultural produce at the Westminster exhibition. Mr. Beebe might fairly look to Mr. Smith Curtis for special congratulations on his success.

According to Ottawa despatches, the 9th of November, King Edward's birthday, will be a public holiday under the provisions of the law. Ordinarily the weather about that date is not conducive to holiday making, but loyal subjects of the King will doubtless hit upon some fit method of celebration.

People of the South American republics are at liberty to have all the fun they want fighting each other, but when they undertake an attack on a British steamer they may find the sport grossly unprofitable. The "Liberals" who fired on the steamer Quito are likely to get more than they bargained for.

The death of the old Ameer of Afghanistan might very easily make trouble for Great Britain, since the character of the population gives much opportunity for Russian manipulation. So far, fortunately, there is no sign of a disturbance, but no one can tell what will turn up in that wild country. There is no question about Britain being fully on the alert.

If the city of Rossland has a reasonable claim for damages against the Federal government arising out of the quarantine arrangements of a year ago the claim should be settled. If the government believes the claim is unreasonable and that it should not be paid, an intimation to this effect should be given. To have the matter hanging fire for month after month is opposed to every principle of good business management.

Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, has according to a Wellington despatch of the 17th September decided "to go slower" for a time as regards labor legislation in that colony, as a result of further difficulties in connection with the Compulsory Arbitration Act. This he still considers a good measure, but claims that it has been badly abused. Thus in one New Zealand town it is stated that some 400 employers were simultaneously summoned before the board by their workers, the industrial unrest thus caused proving most detrimental to business.

The Victoria Daily Times has issued a Royal Souvenir number, in commemoration of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. It is made up of well written articles by specialists, the subjects being of provincial interest, and finely executed illustrations. Poetical contributions by Capt. Clive Phillips-Walkey and Frederic Irving Taylor are notable features. There are striking portraits of the Royal Duke and Duchess and a large number of cuts illustrating the different articles. An elaborate article on the mineral resources of British Columbia is worthy of special notice. The Times is to be heartily congratulated on the excellence of this special number.

There is a good deal of point in the following remarks from the Wardner News: "About two months ago our esteemed contemporary, the Northport Republican, published an interview had with the Honorable Edward Boyce with considerable gusto. We cautioned our contemporary at the time that it was liable to get on the wrong track and the result has proven that our prediction was well founded. The abuse to which the non-union men were subjected when they went to Northport resulted in the smelter management putting up stores of their own and building dwellings and boarding houses for their employees. The Republican has not been at all backward in its criticisms of the smelter management because that company saw fit to run its own business without dictation from the union. As a consequence the town of Northport is pretty well sidetracked by what was its principal source of support."

The Liberal government of Nova Scotia, led by the Hon. G. H. Murray, has won about the most complete victory on record in the political annals of Canada. According to the despatches, only two Conservatives were elected, and the presence of only two oppositionists in a house of 38 will savor of the farcical. There may be serious complications on the opposition side of the house. For instance, if the two gentlemen should radically differ on the question of which shall be leader and which follower, a deadlock would at once arise. Perhaps a compromise on a joint leadership would in such case be possible. Then again, if one of the opposition should at any time fall ill or be otherwise incapacitated, said opposition would be badly off for a second in the event of its wishing to present a resolution. But it may be that the fates have not been so unkind to the opposition as the early despatches indicated, and that later reports will show additions to its numbers.

CONVINCE EVERYONE

The Coeur d'Alene Not Needed Mine

A Contrast of (With Those) Pas

The strikers in the have adopted almost the time-worn argument their cause with the p vice through the Coe campaign that resulti ing of anarchy in the ism. Principal amount are that the mines v to pay dividends with and that business will some conditions.

That both statesme can be demonstrated, ble manner than by of the appended letter ident of Wallace, 10 facts which are thos everyone who has s to examine into the have prevailed in th during recent years, follows:

"Having heard, Idaho pathizers in Rossland great many assertions not being able, or w dividends unless un ployed, and that the will be seriously an result of working the union forces, I resp give you some of our subject, which has b monstrated here in t is the past two year

"The Western Fed is using about the British Columbia as d'Aleues for about chief difference in lies in the fact that umbia is enforced, v shone County, Idaho, the hands of the st makers, and you k telling you, what th

"Prior to May 3rd, Coeur d'Alene was g by the Western Fed with the single exc known as the Bunke Mining & Concentrati ignored this organizat refused to recognize This company has for about fourteen g grade ore as any in th declared dividends b other in the Coeur d erment of this dist by the W. F. M. an walking delegate had made no difference s ions were granted b Mr. Trouble Maker matters and discoo violence against min intendents, foremen, nes men, and even t who dared say one w test against their cr reckless and high leaders that sect a

"In open court, agai of being dragged fr night and driven out masked thugs, 'arm improved rifle.

"It seems to me in detail all the on committed in the Co the time of union co tell a story familiar estator in the Northw Republican, published came so aggressive confident and bold tried the experiment road train, and throo ence and intimidati loading about one th masked men and th of dynamite and gain blow from the face of and power plant of the only company Sullivan, that had to be dictated to b of the union. This of their many "ach proved to be, what servative members downfall. The gover Idaho, after invest the county of Shooa suaction, and dec was never decl 1901, almost two ye inauguration of m owners have been position to employ soever they wanted and having made a sirable element wit lives, their property

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"The Coeur d greatly increase number of resident ings that have be days of tyranny ta the sail of the m pathizer of what timer." Indeed, o one of the two i vertisement label

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CONVINCING EVIDENCE

The Coeur d'Alenes Do Not Need Union Miners.

A Contrast of Conditions [With Those of the Past.

The strikers in the Rossland camp have adopted almost in their entirety the time-worn arguments to bolster up their cause with the public that did service through the Coeur d'Alenes in the campaign that resulted in the uprooting of anarchy in the guise of unionism.

Wallace, Idaho, Oct. 2, 1901. "Having heard that the union sympathizers in Rossland are making a great many assertions about the mines not being able, or will not be, to earn dividends unless union men are employed, and that the business interests will be seriously impaired, also, as a result of working the mines with non-union forces, I respectfully request to give you some of our experience on this subject, which has been practically demonstrated here in the Coeur d'Alenes in the past two years.

The Western Federation of Miners is using about the same methods in British Columbia as it did in the Coeur d'Alenes for about twelve years. The chief difference in method, however, lies in the fact that law in British Columbia is enforced, while here in Shoshone County, Idaho, it was entirely in the hands of the strikers and trouble makers, and you know, without my telling you, what that means.

"Prior to May 3rd, 1899, labor in the Coeur d'Alenes was controlled entirely by the Western Federation of Miners with the single exception of what is known as the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating company, which ignored this organization and absolutely refused to recognize it at all times. This company has been mining here for about fourteen years with as low grade ore as any in this district and has declared dividends greater than any other in the Coeur d'Alenes. The government of this district was controlled by the W. F. M. and the agitator and walking delegate had full sway, and it made no difference how many concessions were granted by the mine owners, Mr. Trouble Maker never ceased his mutterings of discontent and threats of violence against mine managers, superintendents, foremen, shift bosses, business men, and even their own members who dared say one word by way of protest against their criminal methods. So reckless and high handed were the leaders that decent law-abiding citizens were afraid to act as jurors or testify in open court against them for fear of being dragged from their beds in the night and driven out of the country by masked thugs, armed with the latest improved rifle."

"It seems to me were I to narrate in detail the outrages and crimes committed in the Coeur d'Alenes during the time of union control, it would be to tell a story familiar to every mine operator in the Northwest. The union became so aggressive and the leaders so confident and bold that they finally tried the experiment of stealing a railroad train, and through threats of violence and intimidation, succeeded in loading about one thousand pounds of dynamite and three thousand tons of blower from the face of the earth the mill and power plant, valued at \$250,000, of the only company, the Bunker Hill & Sullivan, that had at all times refused to be dictated to by walking delegates of the union. This seemed the climax of their many 'achievements' (?) and proved to be, what many of the conservative members predicted, their downfall. The governor of the state of Idaho, after investigation, considered the county of Shoshone in a state of insurrection, and declared martial law, and was never again in a state of insurrection for two years. Ever since the inauguration of martial law the mine owners have been protected and in a position to employ and discharge who-soever they wanted, or did not want, and having made good use of this opportunity, have gotten rid of their sordid element without danger to their lives, their property or their employees. "The law abiding decent people succeeded last fall in electing an office man who is in favor of respectability and law and order. Ever since the union was overthrown and government established in the Coeur d'Alenes, peace and prosperity have prevailed. All kinds of business was never so good as it has been in the last two years. Everyone is safe to come and go; we have no wall around us now with a walking delegate at the entrance and disconcerting the dagger of defiance and discontent. "The Coeur d'Alenes towns have greatly increased in population and business buildings of great size and business buildings that have been erected since the days that tyrants takes the wind out of the sails of the most enthusiastic sympathizer of what is called the 'old path' of the country reminds of the time of the two faces seen in the advertisement labeled 'Before' and 'After' taking. The mines have been operated continuously the last two years with non-union labor, and have

paid as large dividends, if not larger, with the same number of men, than they ever did in the history of this camp. While we have some union men in the mines, and always have had, the largest producers in the district are operated by strictly non-union miners. I notice the agitator is making the same prediction in Rossland about the mines not being able to earn dividends that they made in the Coeur d'Alenes, two years ago. He told our business men that their interests were ruined, but in the face of all this agitation, business got better every day, the mines paid dividends regularly and the country filled up with a class of people who are opposed to violence and ready at all times to uphold the constituted authorities in maintaining law and decency. We have never had any cut in wages or change in hours yet. Mr. Agitator has been busy circulating reports and setting dates when the 'scabs' would be working for merely nothing. We have now an employment bureau through which all employees for the producing mines are engaged instead of the foreman doing the hiring. It is the duty of the agent in charge to be on the lookout for agitators and trouble makers and not let them get into the mines. This will happen, however, under the most rigid inspection, through fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the applicant. When the agent learns that there is an agitator in the mine he calls on the foreman to discharge him at his earliest convenience and then sees that he is not re-employed for another mine. "Mr. Trouble Maker, finding himself out of business as a result of talking too much, usually takes passage for a part where the conditions are more congenial to plying his trade as a jaw-smith; in other words, he 'makes room for a good man.'"

THE KING AS A SPEAKER. Credited With Ability in That Line by Good Authorities.

"There are few speakers," said the late Mr. Gladstone, "whom I listen to with more pleasure than the Prince of Wales. His speeches are invariably of marvellous clearness, graceful expression and clear elocution;" and Mr. Phelps, the late American ambassador, himself "a man of silver tongue," declared in the writer's hearing that there was probably only one better after-dinner speaker in England, if indeed Lord Rosebery was the prince's superior. King Edward VII. has been endowed with that prime requisite of a public speaker, a clear and beautiful voice, which can make itself heard without apparent effort in the largest hall. This voice is largely natural, as anyone who can recall his oratorical efforts of forty years or so ago will admit; but it is also partly the result of a long training in elocution by one of its best masters. In the early years of manhood the king hated no part of his public duties so much as the necessity of making speeches, but he early determined that "as he had to speak he would, at any rate, make sure of being heard;" and under the guidance of his father—himself a trained and effective speaker—and under the clearness of enunciation which makes his speeches so pleasant to listen to.

In those days he used to practice so assiduously that if ever he could not be found it was always concluded by his brothers and sisters that "Bertie was somewhere learning to spout;" and stories are told of how he would try his 'prentice oratory on his young brothers, planting them at different angles and distances and practising until each one heard every word. In these early days the prince was obviously and painfully nervous; and even today, although long familiarity has moderated his tremors, and he has better learnt the art of concealing his sensations, he has confessed: "I always have a bad quarter of an hour before I make a speech in public, and there are times when I would give much to slip quietly away."

And yet to all appearances the king, as he chats genially with one and another, or listens with a smile to an address, is the most self-possessed man present; but a close observer will detect certain nervous movements—the furtive striking of his moustache, the toying with his watch-chain, hat or stick—which prove that after all the king is human and has nerves. In his infancy as a speaker his speeches were carefully prepared, copied out and committed to memory: On one memorable occasion the prince had forgotten to take his manuscript, and although he rarely referred to the copy of a speech, the knowledge that in this case it was not available for emergencies completely failed him, and he had for once to trust to impromptu efforts. Fortunately he succeeded so well that he was encouraged to trust less in future to memory and more to inspiration, with the happiest results. Now his speeches are only typed in outline. Unlike his nephew, the German emperor, the king studiously avoids any attempt at oratory, sentiment or extravagance. He speaks slowly, with a distinct enunciation of each word and without any suspicion of hesitancy, each sentence being as skillfully rounded as it is gracefully and eloquently expressed. "Brevity," he considers, "is the soul of oratory," as of wit; and he not only makes short speeches himself but expects them of others. He studiously avoids quotation, especially of poetry; and never tries to be funny, although he succeeds in being both bright and witty. His attitude is easy and unconventional, his left hand resting on the table or on his hip, and the right hand left free for the very limited gestures with which he emphasizes the points of his speech.

F. S. Forest, superintendent of the Spokane Falls & Northern road, was in the city yesterday, his private car being spotted near the Red Mountain depot. He is engaged in one of his official trips over the road. Mr. Forest states that the replacing of the rails between Rossland and Northport with 80-pound steel is progressing fairly well, about four miles having been attended to already. This section covers the most difficult portion of the road to handle because of the curvatures and grades. The ballance of the section will go ahead more rapidly. The company has prepared plans for a roundhouse and machine shop at Northport, and these will go ahead at an early date.

THE WEEK'S HISTORY THE LABOR QUESTION

REVIEW OF THE INCIDENTS WHICH MADE IT SOMEWHAT NOTABLE. REASON FOR THE POWER THAT THE AGITATOR IS ABLE TO WIELD. WOULD UNIONISTS LIKE THEIR RULES TO WORK BOTH WAYS?

The following thoughtful letter on the labor situation appears in a late number of the Iron Age: "To the Editor: Having been a reader of the Iron Age for the past 25 years, I may claim the privileges of an old friend. With an experience going back 30 years, both as a journeyman and as a proprietor, I have naturally been struck with the many changes which have occurred in that period. The year 1901, however, has eclipsed all others in this respect, with its formation of trusts, with its labor unions and its strikes, the latter having been almost epidemic during the past season. I have fallen into the habit of looking for the articles on the labor situation in the Iron Age, because you are not afraid to give a plain statement of the facts far both to the employer and to the men. This, I regret to say, our newspapers fail to do, a fact which can only be accounted for under the supposition that our public press is afraid of offending the workmen. My claim is that they could not better serve the interests of the men than by reviewing the situation plainly for both parties, and pointing out the evils which threaten both the employer and the employee. At present the question of wages does not seem to be the point at issue, shorter hours and the recognition of the unions being the matters at stake. Bearing on the latter, it seems that, as a rule, if the demands for recognition were made by their own men instead of by parties in no way connected with the manufacturers' interests, success would be very much more likely. With all due respect to the character and achievements of the mechanics in general, it must be confessed that they are no business men, never having studied either the theoretical or the practical side of the questions at issue. They have devoted their time to their trades, and few of them are speakers or are able to address a body of their fellow workmen. Usually they sit by and let some hot heads, who cannot govern their own affairs, tell them what they should do and how to do it. The best, level headed men among the workmen say nothing because they cannot readily express themselves. At present one of the matters of grave import confronting both the capitalists and workmen is the demand for an eight or nine hour day with pay for ten hours. Some points it seems to me should be brought up in the discussion either among the men or in the press. If we are to have a shorter hour for a day's labor, it should be uniform all over the land, so that all would be on the same footing. Let it be supposed that the shorter day has been accepted. The question will arise whether any real advance is secured in any line. Is it not the consumer who must ultimately pay for the advance, and will it not affect all the necessities and luxuries of life that go to fit out the workman's own home? The result will naturally be that the change does not bring to him any actual increase in his returns. The mechanic who is receiving high wages may urge that he can well afford to pay for the advance on all the necessities, but it is very different for the laboring man, whose income is only from \$1.05 to \$1.30 per day, who cannot very well look with indifference to such advance. However, aside from even this, there is a very broad moral view. The saying is that there are always two sides to any question. Let it be supposed that the operator of a works should post a notice on his shop doors that after a reasonable time he would require ten hours work and would only pay at the rate of nine or eight hours. Would this not create a commotion in labor circles generally, to put it very mildly? I cannot see where the moral difference is. Each party is trying to get something for which he is not willing to give full value. Let us look at the sympathetic strike from the same point of view. Let it be supposed that one firm is affected by a strike of its employees, and that a neighbor across the street notifies his men that they cannot go to work until the other man's men resume their labor. It is difficult to see any difference, and yet what a startling proposition it would seem to the men. It is not the fact that a man belongs to a union which prejudices his employers. It is the arbitrary use which the union makes of its power, and the lack of wise business counsels in its deliberations. If common sense prevailed and the question was often put low the rules the union desires to lay down to govern others would be agreeable to itself, there would be less labor troubles. Let me illustrate this in a homely way. Let us suppose that any one of the many men among the laboring classes who own a home desired to make some additions or improvements on his property, and called in a boss carpenter or some other mechanic. Let it be assumed that the two could not agree and that the contractor was to claim that if he could not do the work no one else should. Practically speaking, he would stand at the man's front door with a club. How long would it be before the owner would escape from the back way if afraid to go out of the front and enter a complaint to have the contractor removed? As I stated before, it is not the real grievances of the men which create so many strikes and troubles, but it is the imaginary ones that are brought up by thoughtless men who would not submit to be governed by their own rules, were the case to be reversed. ISAAC BARTON, Williamsport, Pa., Sept. 28, 1901.

THE APPEAL CASES AND THE EVENTS THEREWITH CONNECTED. The past week in Rossland has been replete with incidents of interest, outstanding among those are the outrage at the C. P. R. depot on Tuesday night, the Beamish and Colistro trials and the aftermath of the winding up of the latter. Less conspicuous, but infinitely more important to business men and others, has been the advance made in connection with the operation of the big mines on Red Mountain and the very apparent fact that so far as the conduct of the mines is concerned the strike is over. It is now generally admitted that the agitators have played their last card and lost. All the events that were destined, according to the agitators, to force the mine managers to a settlement on terms to be dictated by the agitators have happened, and what is the outcome so far as the successful prosecution of the strike is concerned? Absolutely nothing. All that the strikers can hope to accomplish is to obstruct the efforts of the mining companies to complete their crews, and the experience of the strikers along this line has only led to disappointment and worse. Everyone knows that despite strenuous efforts to keep the members of the union and those who sympathized on the start with the strike movement in line the strike managers have been forced to witness constant defections from the ranks. Many of those men who believe that their merit as miners would secure positions in the mines have taken the precaution to seek employment while the management of the mines still offers work to those applicants who are acceptable. Any reader of this fact can readily inform himself by taking the trouble to do a little inquiring among his friends outside of the actual strike managers, who, of course, maintain and will maintain after every member of the union has deserted the ranks that the "fight is on to the bitter end."

For a couple of days the Beamish and Colistro cases have been the main topic of conversation about the streets. A hysterical effort has been made to attach the chief of police for his action in executing proper foresight in placing handcuffs on the prisoner Beamish, but guff and bluster on this subject will not distract the attention of the close observer from the real facts. The moment Beamish was taken from the court room after sentence had been passed upon him he opened a torrent of abuse and vituperation against all and sundry connected with the administration of justice such as no decent man would have been guilty of and which would have caused the doubling of his sentence had it come to the ears of the court. Under these circumstances the officer was perfectly within his rights in using handcuffs, and if the truth were known it is likely that Beamish was "playing to the gallery" throughout and that he would have been keenly disappointed had the officers not placed him to the position that would cement the crown of martyrdom which the head of his eminent officials, and hysterically against his highest officers, and the head of an official who did his duty and nothing more. The appeal to the police commissioners for an investigation is the veriest rot. Yesterday several petitions were in circulation praying for the release of Beamish and Colistro. It is a well known fact that almost without exception the business men of standing absolutely refused to affix their signatures to a document that was an insult to the judiciary. The petition expressed the opinion that the sentence was severe and unjustified and prayed the Minister of Justice to release the men on this ground. "This is only one way of stating that the judges who passed sentence on two occasions were prejudiced. It is not surprising that the majority of business men flatly declined to countenance an attack of this nature. If the persons originating the petition movement really believed what they embodied in the document and were men of ordinary common sense they must know that the proper way to accomplish the end they seek is by the impeachment of the judges. That they did not suggest any move of this nature is the best proof that they do not believe what they have set forth in the precious petitions. To imagine that the Minister of Justice would stultify two members of the judiciary in a matter of this nature is to evidence a faith that would remove mountains if properly applied. Other reports of a most interesting nature relative to the position of the strikers in the Rossland camp are in the air, and no one need be surprised if events take a turn in the immediate future that will substantially change the trend of local affairs. RAN NUDE— Archie Patterson, customs officer at Sheep Creek, brought a curious specimen of humanity into the city yesterday afternoon. The man was a Norwegian, speaking the faintest of English. Mr. Patterson found him running through the woods just over the Canadian line in a state of almost complete nakedness. The Norwegian is apparently seriously deranged. He tells various stories, one of which is that his wife has been killed and that men are after him. He mentioned Tacoma in his ravings and is believed to hail from that city. FENCED IT IN— The hole on Lincoln street from which Contractor Bradbury extracted the stone used in the postoffice building has been the bone of contention in several discussions at the city council. It has been urged that the cavity should be refilled at once, as it is a source of danger to pedestrians. A fence has now been placed about the opening and the city engineer states that the re-filling will be done as soon as a settlement is made with Mr. Bradbury, who is to pay the city five cents per cubic foot for the material taken out.

A MINING BUREAU To Be Established by the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

The Toronto Globe of Sept. 26th has the following from its Ottawa correspondent: Measures are being devised for the erection of the mines branch of the department of the interior into a practical and useful part of the public service. When Hon. Clifford Sifton went to Syracuse and engaged Dr. Haanel, one of the foremost geologists and mineralogical experts in North America, as superintendent of the mines of the Dominion it was a recognition of the fact that the extent and importance of Canada's mineral resources called for better supervision than they had heretofore been receiving. It was the first step in the organization of a bureau of experts who are to devote their knowledge and experience to exploring and assisting the development of the immense mineral areas which abound in this country. No mistake was made in placing Dr. Haanel at the head of this work. For several years he was professor of geology and mineralogy at Victoria College, Cobourg, and although 11 years ago he removed to Syracuse University, the recollection of his talents, of his cultivated mind, of his inventive genius and of his success in imparting knowledge to students is still fresh in the minds of the older friends and graduates of Victoria. Through his exertions the first scientific establishment in Canada was built at Cobourg, and while there he made discoveries of great value in chemical science. At Syracuse some fine buildings in connection with the study of science owe their inception to him. These are monuments to Dr. Haanel's anxiety to promote the spread of knowledge, of which he might well be proud. And recently since he has come to be an officer of the Canadian government he has rendered service for which the country owes him no small thanks. He was commissioned by Mr. Sifton to equip and open an assay office in Vancouver within three weeks. The necessary experts to run the office were engaged, and the next thing was the plant. Almost insuperable difficulties stood in the way of securing this, but in three days Dr. Haanel had the desired machinery and it was shipped to Vancouver. To that city Dr. Haanel himself posted and superintended the fitting up of a suitable office and the installation of the plant. To complete this work within the specified time involved almost superhuman efforts, but by working night and day they were successfully accomplished, and the necessary operation of the Vancouver office is creating alarm in Seattle, which sees its receipts of gold from the Yukon becoming smaller and beautifully less. If Dr. Haanel's plans in regard to the Yukon gold are carried out the Seattle office will ultimately have to close. "My idea," said the new superintendent of mines to the Globe correspondent today, "would be for the Government to purchase all the Yukon gold. Let them open an office, properly equipped, where the gold could be received and weighed and exchanged for currency. It is better to keep the gold in the country than let it go to the other side. We shall need it for the Canadian mint." In further conversation with Dr. Haanel it was learned that the mines branch will be located in a wing of the National Museum when the new structure is complete. The geological survey will also be in the same building. The mines branch will have a sub-department of metallurgy for testing the economic value of ores. It is also likely that a mining engineer or engineers will be employed, who will be available for reporting upon the character and extent of mining areas or something of that nature. Dr. Haanel will, however, recommend to Mr. Sifton the employment only of men of expert knowledge, and in his opinion scientific attainments should be the test of qualification. Every three months a report will be issued containing the latest information and statistics bearing upon the mines. Dr. Haanel impresses one as a keen business man no less than as a scientist. His eyes gleam with a kindly expression, and his hair, which is growing a little thin above an expansive forehead, is brushed in front into a tuft. His manner is energetic, and he still speaks with a slightly foreign accent, which gives piquancy. Ranged behind him in his office in the second floor of the Langevin block is an extensive library of useful volumes. A desk before him heaped with documents and works of reference denoted that he had considerable work on hand. Yet he received his newspaper visitor in a kindly manner and talked willingly on his plans. One could not fall to see by the earnestness of his speech how deeply he is impressed with the importance of his work, and that he will leave nothing undone to achieve success. "I am glad to get back to Canada," he said in closing. "Across the line my surroundings were pleasant and fine, sometimes I had the feeling of being expatriated. I have many friends here, whom it will be a great pleasure to meet again."

AT ITS FULL CAPACITY

Mr. Bratnaber Confident as to Working of the Le Roi.

His Opinions as Expressed in a Spokane Interview.

"I believe that in 10 days or two weeks majority of the union members want to the Le Roi will again be working at its full capacity of 1000 tons a day, with a crew of 500 men, including many of the union miners who are now out on strike," said Henry Bratnaber to the Spokesman-Review. "As evidence of his belief that the trouble is over he has left the British Columbia camp for his home in San Francisco, where he expects to remain indefinitely. Mr. Bratnaber, who was in Spokane on Sunday on his way to San Francisco, gave an authoritative interview to the Spokesman-Review. "I consider the strike finished," he said. "There are about 300 men at work in the Le Roi now. About a dozen of them are members of the Rossland Miners' Union who have applied to the company for work and have been retained. About 30 other union members, including some of the most skillful miners that they ever had, have put in applications to go to work. I expect that they will go underground in the mine tomorrow. "There can be no question that a go back to work, and they are only deterred by the agitators, who threaten them with blacklisting if they go to work. Now that so decided a break has been made in the union ranks I look for a speedy settlement of the trouble, and I believe that practically all the union members will soon come back en masse. "The company has no objections to the men belonging to a union. We only ask that they shall not agitate on the company's grounds. We will not make any concession, but if the miners want to belong to a union we have no more objection than if they belong to a church or to a secret society. That is their own business, not ours. "The men who go back to work do so on the old terms—\$3.50 a day for miners and \$2.50 per day for muckers, on an eight-hour basis. We are not changing our position in the slightest degree. "Attorney Murphy, representing the Western Federation of Miners, has been at Rossland for some time, where he has been trying to get the trouble settled. Mr. Murphy is a reasonable man and I found him disposed to come to a settlement. "Mr. Bratnaber, you say that the company will not make any concessions to the union. Will the company be inclined to make any concessions to its employees?" he was asked. "That remains to be seen. If we can get a good class of miners and muckers in the Le Roi it is possible that after a time the company would pay \$3 a day for muckers. But that raise in wages, if it should be made, would come from the company in its own accord, and would not come in acquiescence to the demands of the union. "What about the contract which Albert Geiser of Baker City, Ore., is supposed to have for working the Le Roi and for making improvements at the Northport smelter?" he was asked. "I do not know anything about such a contract. Mr. Geiser, I was told; had some contracts with the Le Roi No. 2, which is a separate company, and I understand that he is working that mine, but he is not connected with the Le Roi itself. "The situation at the Northport smelter is satisfactory. We have about 300 men employed there and we really have more men than we can use until another furnace is blown in, until the reserve of ore on the roast heaps is raised from 60,000 to 100,000 tons. "The union members who were locked out at Northport and who afterwards went on strike are anxious to go back to work. They will go back as soon as the smelter company is now perfectly willing to employ union men, and will not ask of them that they renounce their connection with the union. The company only asks that the union members sign a statement agreeing not to agitate on the company's ground. What they do outside of the company's ground is their own concern. "We have demonstrated that we can get men to work the Le Roi, and I believe that in 10 days or two weeks the mine will be working at its full capacity of 1000 tons a day, with a crew of 500 miners, including many of the union miners who are now out on strike. There are, all told, about 150 union members in Rossland now. They are getting a strike allowance of \$20 per month each from the Western Federation of Miners. "Would you accept a place as director of the Le Roi company?" Mr. Bratnaber was asked. "I would not," he answered. "I am not looking for a post of that sort."

ATTENDANCE INCREASING

The attendance at the Rossland public schools is increasing. There are now 500 pupils enrolled, which is within 50 of the maximum number ever entered on the rolls. At the high school in the Masonic building 16 pupils are studying the higher branches of education. In the public schools the classes are full and the teachers have all the pupils they can handle.

FRATERNAL VISIT

A small party of Rossland and Trail members of the Knights of Pythias left yesterday afternoon for Grand Forks, where they will assist in the institution of a new lodge in the smelter town. The institution takes place this evening.

BASS IN CHRISTINA LAKE

The Dominion government has stocked Christina lake in the Boundary country with black bass. The C. P. R. made every possible arrangement for the proper planting of the fish, giving passes and supplying fresh water, etc. It is confidently expected that in two years the water excellent bass fishing will be the result.

IN TEN DAYS

It is stated that the St. Thomas mountain wagon road will be practically completed within ten days. The force has been cut down from 50 to about 30 by the discharge of the clearing gang, whose services were no longer required.

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THURSDAY, October 10, 1901

THE GRANBY PROGRAMME

President Miner Speaks of the Company's Wide Plans.

Great Bodies of Ore and Great Smelter Facilities.

GRAND FORKS, B.C., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—S. H. C. Miner, of Montreal and Granby, Que., president of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting company, has just concluded his annual visit to the Boundary country.

Mr. Miner, who is accompanied by Mrs. Miner and Miss Miner, leaves for the east tomorrow. The fortnight spent in this section proved a busy one. There was the inspection of the Granby smelter at Grand Forks as well as the big group of mines at Phoenix, besides the holding of important conferences with Jay P. Graves, general manager and A. C. Flumerfelt, assistant general manager, respecting general matters of policy, future enlargements, etc. Despite the time devoted to other large business interests, Mr. Miner seems to have grasped every detail of the mining and smelting industries. The knowledge he would indicate no little study and investigation of the subject on his part. Mr. Miner was the first among eastern capitalists to grasp the possibilities of the Boundary country, and from the moment of his first visit before the advent of railroads when he invested heavily his faith has never faltered, rather has it increased with the years. In regard to mining Mr. Miner frankly declares that he has no illusions. But his cheery optimism is infectious. He recognizes and applies the factors which as in any other commercial undertaking, must be secured in order to earn dividends. Most of his knowledge of mining has not been recently acquired. To the task of solving the question of handling and treating the comparatively low grade ores of the Boundary he brought the experience derived as a shareholder in at least a dozen American mining companies. Labor-saving devices in mining, cheap transportation, and cheap smelting are the three factors he has steadfastly held in view. Economies effected each succeeding year, as the result of experience, will, he says, go a long way towards making mining in the Boundary not only a paying but a very profitable industry. Mr. Miner also spoke appreciatively of its staff as a whole, notably mentioning Supt. W. Yolen Williams at Phoenix, and A. B. W. Hodges, superintendent of the Granby smelter.

"British Columbia, developing by regular and proper methods of procedure, in my opinion, will be all right so far as its mining interests are concerned," began Mr. Miner. "The days of 'fakes' are practically over. True development and equipment, properly done, will ensure the future of the province with its enormous bodies of low grade ore. But honest work must be done instead of 'playing the stock market' and leaving the mines to take care of themselves. I am firmly convinced that the stability of Grand Forks as a center backed up by the producing ability of Phoenix, Republic and other camps, is assured, and that smelting in and around Grand Forks will go on by leaps and bounds for some years to come. The Granby company alone will soon have in operation four furnaces, representing a capacity of 1300 tons daily, and the next step will be six furnaces, and in all probability in the near future a double smelter, each with practically a daily capacity of 2,000 tons, will be installed.

"The work, I may say, has gone on exactly according to plans and calculations, save a little hold-up on account of the machinists' strike in Chicago. Development at our Phoenix mines, including the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides, has proceeded during the past twelve months on a larger scale than ever. Strange as it may appear, the ore bodies are so vast that it is difficult for any engineer to calculate the ore in sight. It is the opinion of prominent engineers, who vary more or less in their calculations, that the ore in sight runs all the way from eight to fifteen million tons, and it is not difficult to estimate, with treatment facilities of anywhere from 600,000 to 1,000,000 tons annually, how many years the present available tonnage will last without another day's development.

"As a rule I object and decline to make any statement respecting these ore reserves on account of their vastness, but the field of inspection is open to all visitors to see for themselves. Furthermore, I think the country at large ought to be satisfied that we are proceeding along lines of true and legitimate development. It is our hope to restore largely the reputation of British Columbia as a mining section.

"In view of the largeness of our ore bodies, we are adopting a new process, known as the 'cassidy' system, and which hitherto has not been applied to copper mining. After careful investigation we ascertained that we can adopt the methods used in iron mining in Michigan and Minnesota. By means of large open cuts in a mountain of ore we can break down the ore and load it onto the cars with steam shovels, and thereby obviating all timbering and pumping, and reducing to a minimum the cost of handling the whole mass. "It is conceded, so far as our smelting operations are concerned, that we are treating ores at a less cost than any other smelting plant in the world. More over we intend to beat our own record

by at least 25 per cent, an achievement that will be due to complete equipment and the increased quantity of ore handled. "And for the benefit of 'doubting Thomases,' added Mr. Miner in conclusion, "I may say that practically all the expense of increasing the plant at the smelter and at Phoenix is coming out of the ground, without a penny being asked from the shareholders. Instead of striving for dividends too soon we are building up with our earnings a very large and important mining and smelting proposition, which we trust will be sure and permanent for all our investors."

Jay P. Graves left today for Spokane, accompanied by S. H. C. Miner, president of the Granby company. Mrs. Miner, Miss Miner, A. C. Flumerfelt and James MacKinnon, assistant general manager of the Eastern Townships Bank.

THE PHOENIX BRANCH

EXCUSE OFFERED BY THE DUNSMUIR GOVERNMENT FOR DELAY.

TRAFFIC REVENUE FOR THE PAST MONTH BEATS THE RECORD.

GRAND FORKS, B.C., Oct. 4.—(Special.)—J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. railway, has left here for the Similkameen for the purpose of inspecting the route now being surveyed by his assistants. The delay of the provincial government in granting the right of way for the proposed branch from here to Phoenix is ascribed to the fact that the C. P. R. has not completed the selection of its lands secured under the Columbia and Western land grant. The excuse is of the flimsiest character, as the lands between here and Phoenix are mostly situated at a high elevation and are valueless for timber purposes; in any event the minerals they may contain do not belong to the railway company. On the plea of protecting the interests of the C. P. R., the moribund Victoria government is wilfully delaying the construction of an important competitive branch that will cost several million dollars to build. The plans for the branch have already secured the approval of the Dominion government.

A. B. W. Hodges, superintendent of the Granby smelter, has returned from a trip to Arizona and New Mexico. R. W. Brock, of the Dominion Geological Survey, having completed his examination of the north fork coal fields, will resume the work of making a topographical survey of the Boundary country. Dal Hawkins, the ex-champion lightweight, was given a benefit at the Ovi music hall last night. He gave an exhibition of boxing with Danny Dean, of Phoenix.

ORE FROM REPUBLIC

A HEAVY SUPPLY AVAILABLE WHEN RAILWAYS ARE COMPLETED.

REPORTED FIND OF BITUMINOUS COAL IN FRANKLIN CAMP.

GRAND FORKS, B.C., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—L. S. Moulton-Barrett, of Greenwood, is here on business in connection with the Golden Eagle mine, north fork of Kettle river. Mr. Moulton-Barrett hopes to complete financial arrangements to enable him to resume work on that property. He spent two months during the past summer in the Cariboo district, and was successful in securing a lease of four and one-half miles of placer ground on Horse Fly creek. With one man he was able to make \$5 per day by means of a sluice box. He expects to organize a company to work the diggings by means of hydraulic power. The gold occurs in a gravel bank, the distance to the creek being 30 feet. The Cariboo Hydraulic company, in which Sir William Van Horne is interested, is operating on the same creek very successfully. Mr. Moulton-Barrett also secured seven miles of placer ground in the Omineca district. He expressed the belief that quartz mining in those districts will eventually prove a very profitable industry.

D. Woodhouse, Jr., a pioneer of Republic is here. He states that the camp will be in a position to ship 800 tons of ore daily to the Grand Forks smelter as soon as railway connection is established. R. A. Brown, general manager of the Sunset mine, has left for the Similkameen on a business trip.

Wm. Minion, a prospector, claims to have discovered bituminous coal at Franklin camp on the east fork of north fork of Kettle river, across the divide from the coal fields on the west fork of the same river. He has recorded his find. A lodge of the Knights of Pythias will be established here Wednesday. Several Rossland visitors are expected to participate in the ceremonies.

Seven Years in Bed. "Will wonders never cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous count and general debility; but, prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Headache, Backache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Pains, and Dizzy Spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. T. R. Morrow and Goodve Bros. Price 50 cents.

GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN

Mr. Eberts Expected to Form a Conservative Ministry.

Northern Indians Rescue Prisoners From Constables.

VICTORIA, Oct. 3.—The resignation of the Dunsmuir government is expected tomorrow. It is probable that D. M. Eberts will be recommended to the governor as premier and that a Conservative government will be formed.

In the supreme court at Ottawa today the appeal from the ruling of Judge Walkem, who dismissed objections taken to petition against Prier and Earle, was dismissed, the judges being unanimous. The case now goes on to trial on its merits.

Indians at Kiangcombe Inlet, on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island, took two of their number, who were arrested for theft, from two special constables by force on the 18th ult. The authorities have been asked to send a posse to punish them, and are requesting the Dominion government that the steamer Quadra be despatched to the scene. It is probable that the request will be complied with. The two Indians were arrested for stealing a \$300 check.

Mayor Hayward has authorized a deputation of Extension miners to collect for the sufferers by the Extension accident, heading the list himself with \$20. The fifth regiment band will give a benefit concert in the drill hall on Saturday night.

The Duke of Cornwall sent a telegram to Premier Dunsmuir, regretting his absence from the city at Extension and the sad cause of it, and asking that his sympathy be extended to the bereaved families.

Black damp was found in such quantities in the Extension mines today that the work of reopening the mine and continuing the search for the bodies had to be stopped. The presence of so much of this damp strengthens the theory that the fire is out.

The New Vancouver Coal company at Nanaimo today completed their new railway to the Harwood mine and will commence shipping from that mine immediately. This will greatly increase the output of the company's coal, which is in so much demand in San Francisco.

The air is full of political rumors. It was generally understood that the Dunsmuir government, having been defeated in their attempt to elect a minister in New Westminster, would resign after the visit of the Duke of York, and today the public, Hon. D. M. Eberts, attorney general in the Dunsmuir government, it was said, would be recommended by Mr. Dunsmuir to the lieutenant governor as his successor. A long cabinet meeting was held this afternoon, but nothing definite was decided upon, although from after events it seems probable that Mr. Eberts was given the time to see whether he could rally enough supporters to a ministry. He met several members of the legislature this evening, but what assurances, if any, he received of support is not known. Mr. Dunsmuir is being urged by many to continue in office.

SPEEDING EASTWARD

THE ROYAL PARTY ARE ONCE MORE AMONG THE B. C. MOUNTAINS.

REACH BANFF TODAY, WHERE THEY WILL SEPARATE FOR A TIME.

ASHCROFT, B.C., Oct. 3.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall are once more in their special train and are returning eastward over the Canadian Pacific railway. They left Victoria early in the morning on the steamer Empress of India with a convoy of cruisers from the North Pacific squadron, and reached Vancouver shortly after 7 o'clock. Delegations from several of the large Indian tribes, headed by bands, awaited the royal party on the wharf, and when the Duke came ashore he replied to the address which they presented to him on Monday. Both military and naval guards of honor were drawn up on the landing place and the Duke was given a royal salute. He inspected the guards and thanked and congratulated both the officers and men. A crowd that numbered several thousand gathered about the depot and gave a hearty cheer of farewell when at 10 o'clock the royal special pulled out.

Several members of the party went through the Fraser Canyon on the engine, and a moving picture of them was taken as they emerged from a tunnel. They greatly enjoyed the ride through the deep cut defiles and along the ledges high above the swift running river. The royal special reaches Banff tomorrow afternoon, and the party will divide there. The Duchess, with a majority of the party, remains at Banff, while the Duke continues on to Poplar Point, Manitoba, for a few days' shooting.

Richard Plewman left yesterday for the Winnipeg mine. He will meet Thomas G. Holt, president of the Winnipeg mine, at Robson, and the two will inspect the property.

MINERS ARE INDIGNANT

Extension Men Asked to Give Place to Lady-Smith Men.

Liberal Convention to Decide Party Lines Question.

VICTORIA, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The Extension coal miners held an indignation meeting this morning on learning that the mine boss had ordered Extension miners to make room for Lady-Smith men. A deputation waited on Manager Little, who said Mr. Dunsmuir would give the preference to Lady-Smith miners. The report was received by the meeting with general dissatisfaction, it being held that Mr. Dunsmuir had broken his promise of last April, when he assured them they would not be interfered with because they did not live at Lady-Smith. Several felt it a hardship because they owned property in Extension. Several advocated censuring the company. It was finally decided that the men should take work wherever it offered, and to test the truth of the statement as to their being displaced. The Lady-Smith miners generally refuse to take the places of Extension men.

A meeting of the provincial Liberal executive was held yesterday at Vancouver, when it was decided to call a convention to decide whether or not party lines should be adopted. McBride distinctly denies an alliance with Eberts.

The Victoria provincial exhibition closed tonight. It surpassed the greatest hopes of the promoters, there being a big attendance every day and the stock being pronounced by eastern judges to be excellent. The displays in the main building filled that structure and its three galleries.

V. V. AND E. ROUTE

PROSPECTIVE LOCATION BETWEEN MIDWAY AND PRINCETON.

PROGRESS OF THE ROAD FROM MARCUS TO BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

GREENWOOD, Oct. 7.—(Special.)—The prospects of the Great Northern railway building into the Similkameen in the future are most encouraging. For several months past there has been in the field a party of surveyors locating the proposed line from Midway west to Princeton. J. H. Kennedy, engineer in charge of the construction of the Great Northern line from Marcus to the Boundary, was here recently on his way west to examine the work of his surveyors. To the correspondent of the Miner he said: "The line has been located as far as the Okanagan river. It will be longer than had at first estimated, as I am desirous of keeping it down to a one per cent grade. From Midway to Sidney lake, via Rock Creek and Bostler, it will require 44 miles, with one loop. Westward we cross a high plateau to the Okanagan river, where a considerable drop is necessary to get down to Oro. This is overcome by swinging directly south for a distance of 25 miles and looping back at a lower altitude until we come down to the bank of the river at Oro. The Okanagan will be crossed a few miles north—just above the mouth of the Similkameen river, which in turn will be followed direct to Princeton. When this point is reached the Hope mountains will be surveyed, and I have little hesitation in saying that a suitable pass will be found through this range. The surveyors will be kept in the field all winter, if necessary, until Princeton is reached.

"So far as the construction work is concerned good progress is being made between Marcus and Grand Forks, although it will be impossible in many places to complete the grading according to the terms of the contracts by November 1st. Steel should be laid early in January."

"The Times is authority for the statement that after all the Dominion Copper company's proposed smelter is to be built somewhere in the Boundary creek valley. If this should prove to be the case, it is most probable that the proposed Great Northern branch from Grand Forks to Phoenix camp will not be built. Instead the line will come up from Midway via Boundary creek to Summit camp, thence into Phoenix. Meanwhile the Great Northern surveyors are camped at Phoenix awaiting instructions.

It's Miraculous!

Catarrh, Colds and Headaches Can Be Relieved in Ten Minutes and Cured—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Is a Wonder Worker. "I had catarrh for one year." "I had catarrh for two years." "I had catarrh for five years." "I had catarrh for 20 years." "I had catarrh for 50 years," and Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me. These are sentences from the volumes and volumes of testimony for this great catarrh cure, not mythical patients, but words from men and women all over the continent who have been cured. It relieves colds and headaches due to catarrh in ten minutes.—13. Sold by Goodve Bros.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

The Story Told by Two Vancouver Island Prospectors. VANCOUVER, Oct. 3.—A run for life through underbrush and over boulders for a distance of a quarter of a mile and then chased the whole distance by a band of ferocious wolves, numbering at least a score, is a synopsis of the tale told today by George Skinner and Peter Starrett, two prospectors who arrived this afternoon from an expedition to the north end of Vancouver Island.

While camped on the shores of San Josef bay, Vancouver Island, Skinner started out to prospect a find, carrying only a shotgun. He soon met a number of deer running helter skelter, pursued by a pack of wolves. When the latter spotted Skinner they made for him. He had a start of 300 yards and he ran for his life, but the wolves had all but caught him when he fell panting into his camp. Starrett, his comrade, was in the tent, and with his rifle killed several of the leaders. The rest of the pack then turned and fled.

KETTLE VALLEY COAL

MR. R. W. BROCK TELLS OF HIS VISIT TO THE NORTH FORK FIELDS.

DISCOVERY OF ORE ON THE RAILWAY GRADE NEAR GRAND FORKS.

GRAND FORKS, B.C., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—R. W. Brock of the Dominion Geological Survey, Ottawa, has returned from a trip to the recently discovered bituminous coal fields on the west fork of the north fork of Kettle river, 70 miles north of Grand Forks. Mr. Brock stated that time did not permit him to make an exhaustive examination of the district, but he convinced himself that the coal occurs in tertiary rocks, an exceptionally favorable formation. He added that coal undoubtedly existed there, but whether in paying quantities or not would depend upon prospecting and further development work. Thus far no real work has been done, except at two points where the outcroppings were uncovered and opened up to the extent of a few feet. The coal, he said, was undoubtedly of the bituminous variety and of good quality. He brought back a considerable quantity of specimens. Asked whether the coal fields would prove permanent of commercial utility, Mr. Brock replied that it was impossible to decide until the measures had been further prospected and opened up. A good deal would depend upon the conditions under which the coal-bearing rocks had been formed; besides further work might disclose other coal seams, and it was possible under favorable conditions that the seams would be found to increase in width at depth. At the coal fields, he met Colonel Linsley, of Spokane. Colonel Linsley is reporting on them for the Granby smelter, which recently bonded at the coal fields 15 coal claims from the locators, all residents of Grand Forks. In his last annual report devoted to the geology of the east fork of Kettle river, Mr. Brock drew attention to the existence there of tertiary rocks and the probability of coal being found in that formation. To the information he gave to prospectors is ascribed the success of Joseph Wiseman in making the discovery; at all events Mr. Wiseman at the coal fields expressed his obligations to Mr. Brock for the data furnished him last year.

While grading on the V. V. & E. railway through a field on the ranch of Jay P. Graves yesterday a ledge two feet wide was uncovered. The discovery was promptly staked by one of the graders. The first assay gave \$70 in gold and silver values. The location is in the valley about a mile north of the international boundary.

EHOLT BUSY.

Jewel Mine Preparing to Ship—Railway Work.

EHOLT, B.C., Oct. 4.—The Jewel mine in Long Lake camp has completed platforms and ore chutes at the mine in readiness to commence shipments to local smelters. At first ore will be hauled to the siding on Eholt creek, new platforms and chutes will be built here and ore will be teamed over the new road just completed, a distance of five miles. W. G. McMynn, government agent at Greenwood, drove over this agent at Greenwood, drove over the best road lately and pronounced it the best piece of new road in the Boundary country.

Contracts have been let for two new cottages, to be built on lots lately purchased at the government sale. A steel gang is expected today to lay rails on the new side track. Yard accommodation has been short for some time. Forty men are at work grading for sidetracks and roundhouse.

BURNED AT PHOENIX.

W. J. Wheatley Caught in the Flames of a Burning Barn.

PHOENIX, B.C., Oct. 1.—The funeral occurred today of W. J. Wheatley, who was burned to death Sunday morning in a stable on the New York townsite, adjoining the city. Wheatley, with his brother Milton, occupied a room in a barn near the residence of George E. Breckenridge and is supposed to have retired about midnight. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning the barn was discovered on fire. Wheatley was not gotten out through a window. He was so badly burned all over the body that after lingering in agony for about 24 hours he expired. His flesh dropped off in several places, and when he was taken out of the burning building Mr. Breckenridge was forced to roll him on the earth to put the fire out. Wheatley was a young man, unmarried, and a son of Mrs. Breckenridge, having been employed at the Granby mines in this camp for some time.

RUMORS ARE FLYING

Many Reports Concerning the Provincial Government.

Dunsmuir Coal Company's Badly Crippled Condition.

VICTORIA, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—The air here yesterday and today has been thick with rumors in regard to the political situation. It was rumored last night that the premier had resigned and the governor had sent for Fred Peters. Up to noon today, however, nothing official transpired in regard to Mr. Dunsmuir, although it was learned for a fact that Mr. Brown's resignation had been in the hands of the premier for some days. That the premier is undecided what to do is evidenced by the fact that though the Gazette this morning announces that Mr. Prentice will act as provincial secretary and minister of education it does not contain a line regarding Mr. Brown's resignation. Your correspondent learned at noon of Mr. Brown's action, and when the news was communicated to a number of prominent politicians the consensus of opinion was that it presaged the withdrawal of the premier. It is known definitely that the premier now sees his mistake and would do anything to recall his action in allowing Joseph Martin to dictate his course, but it is too late.

A prominent island representative, who has been regarded as one of the personal as well as political supporters of Mr. Dunsmuir, said this morning: "Dunsmuir has been a rank failure as premier, and the worst of it is he don't see it."

There is a well defined understanding that Messrs. Eberts and McBride are joining hands, and that the next combination, in case Mr. Dunsmuir resigns, or even if he does not, will number them among the prominent leaders.

The city is full of politicians and members, and this week will likely see some move made. VICTORIA, Oct. 3.—(By Associated Press.)—It is expected that work will be resumed in the Extension mines on Monday. There are now two colliers there which the company cannot load, having no coal. At Comox the company is about short, the mine in which the explosion occurred last summer not yet having been flooded. The company have been pouring a million gallons of water into the mine every day since the beginning of August last, and it is estimated that it will take 15 months to pump it out. At Extension they smothered the fire by closing all the air shafts and tunnels. Members of the government announced tonight that there was nothing new to announce in connection with the political situation although it was discussed at a cabinet meeting today.

Ernest Stevens, who shot John Hazenfratz with a pea rifle on Thursday night, was today charged with shooting with intent, the wounded man having recovered consciousness and sworn that Stevens went behind some trees and fired at him because he had remonstrated with him for throwing dirt around a field.

CLARK'S LATEST SCHEME.

Designs to Establish a Big Coal Camp in Wyoming.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 4.—A special to the World-Herald from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: Senator William A. Clark, the Montana millionaire, will establish at once one of the largest coal mining camps in the west near Meeteetse, in the Big Horn country, where he has secured 5,000 acres of coal lands. He will also build a railroad to connect his camp with the Burlington at Cody City. Senator Clark now has a force of men opening veins. Twelve mines in all will be opened and the coal shipped to the Pacific coast and intermediate points.

EXTENSION MINES.

The Stoppings Blown Out and Fire Not Smothered.

NANAIMO, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—Three times within 24 hours the stoppings have blown out of the Extension mines. Reports that the fire is practically smothered are premature. Three hundred miners have left the camp, convinced that the mines will be useless for months to come. John Bryden, ex-M.L.A., is honorary president of the permanent relief committee formed today at Ladysmith. An appeal is being sent to all provincial towns.

EXTENSION MINES.

Work Resumed in the Tunnel, no Gas Being Found.

VICTORIA, Oct. 7.—The men's gas committee reported no damp or gas in the tunnel at Extension this morning, and work was started. No distinction was shown between the Ladysmith and Extension men in giving places. The stoppings are holding, the slopes are tight and there is no leakage. It will be some time before they are able to open the portions of the mine in which the bodies are.

The first salmon ship of the season, the Largo Law, will sail for England today.

In the Centre of Africa the fame of Pain-Killer has spread. The natives use it to cure cuts, wounds and sprains, as well as bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there's only one. Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

