

NOVEMBER

The Ap- Patrick er" Ex- approval

ruled in higher quar- explains that the un- Ireland is always in- the Irish constabu- David was formerly organization. The out that Sir Anthony ell is an Irishman and hat his brother, Mark nell, is a nationalist ouse of commons, and ay a lesson in acting eutrality in his new f the line clearly be- and the policy.

POISONER.

oned Three Women in e Years.

28-The home secretary, s, has ordered the ex- ody of the last wife of , who came to Eng- in 1893, and was in police court in London ed with poisoning a puted to be his wife, at this was the third ed within five years y Chapman. Both the e his wives.

LL DAY" EBRATION

Pa., Oct. 28.—Official e five big companies ain offices in Scranton 30 per cent of their, operation, and that the than three-quarters ally. Today's output is 75,000, the Delaware y having started up Boston and all the com- t of the old hands are The 20 per cent still in- o were employed at the ave not made a start. t is heard at the offices es concerning the idle- ensus tomorrow by the "Mitchell Day." The e not received notice hat they will not work n than what comes in of the parade arrange- company has instructed ents to blow the whistles work the mines if pos- ost a certainty that the ring no response, as centre in the valley has Mitchell Day" celebration.

AL SUSPENSION. RE, Pa., Oct. 28.—In Mitchell Day" may be ed tomorrow there will sension of mining. The d rather the men would e the circumstances ss in the matter. The s of many of the col- ctified that the employe k tomorrow. s are arriving tonight to onstruction in the city. t street parade and mas- arly all the towns in the t owing to the presence tchell in Wilkesbarre it principal demonstration ll be held here.

DN'S COMMISSION. entatives Have Salled -Others to Follow. t, Oct. 28.—Eleven of the e British workmen's o are being sent to the y, Alfred Mosely, salled e Beaver line steam- mplain for Canada. The natives will be passen- white Star liner Teutonic, mrow, and the Cunard- hich sails November 1.

ER FOUNDERED. t, Oct. 28.—News has reached ndering of the Italian yers. It is not known y were lost or not.

ween Australia

umping from the vessel, d 413 skins. The weather in Behring Sea. d the cable between Can- ralia will be completed e Anglia, which is laying from Fanning to Suva, island on the 18th, section ed. This section will line. e have been testing r Island-Fanning Island satisfactory results for a ship Artemis, which was d salmon on the Fraser, 23 days from Santa s one of the fastest on

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902

Eighth Year, Number 2

\$100 ORE AT THE VELVET INCREASED TO 600 TONS SATISFIED WITH LE ROI

Regular Shipments From Velvet Averaged \$20 Per Ton--Coke Situation Satisfactory--Bright Outlook For Steady Operations This Winter.

Conditions are rapidly improving with respect to the Velvet mine, and the prediction that the property will eventually become a large and profitable producer seems to be in a fair way to be realized judging from the results attained at the mine in September.

The manager's cable advices to his London directors states that September shipments aggregated 339 tons, the approximate value of which may be taken at \$20 net per ton.

An important statement is made to the effect that Manager Grey is prospecting a streak of ore on the No. 1 level in which the vein matter assays no less than five ounces of gold per ton. This is \$100 ore and exceptionally high grade for the Rossland camp. Sinking has also been started on the stable shaft.

As is well known the Velvet is confining its shipments at the present time to the high grade ore produced in the mine. This is owing to the present heavy costs of transportation, the product having to be hauled in wagons several miles to the railroad siding. The problem of utilizing the extensive deposits of medium grade ore blocked out in the workings is being solved by the construction of a concentrating plant. As yet only an experimental plant is contemplated and the construction work on this is well advanced. If the operation of the concentrator on a commercial basis proves as satisfactory as was indicated by the preliminary tests the plant is to be substantially enlarged and the present structure is designed to permit of extension without reconstruction.

OUTLOOK SATISFACTORY.

The outlook for continued operations at the Northport smelter without further interference as the result of coke shortage is bright. Now that Morrissey coke is being hauled by Great Northern and Canadian Pacific to Fernie to feed the coke ovens there it is practically assured that the Crow's Nest Coal

Spokane Smelter Man Bound For Slocan

The Spokane Smelting & Refining company is to become a purchaser of Kootenay ores. This is the concern which took over the old Spokane smelter, which had stood idle for a number of years, but which now promises to begin an era of activity.

Edgar B. Van Odel, metallurgist of the smelter, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of looking over the situation. He leaves today for Nelson where he is likely to spend some days, his concern being probably more interested in the acquisition of high-grade silver-lead ores than in the comparatively low grade ores of the Rossland camp, most of which are already under contract to various smelters.

The Spokane smelter has two lead stacks, of a combined capacity of 350 tons daily. While the plant is old, having been constructed some seven or eight years since, the lead stacks can readily be equipped with the modern improvements. At present this work is being done, together with the construc-

tion of the three miles of railroad siding, necessary to place the plant on the railroad. The date of the commencement of operations is not specified, but it will be in the comparatively near future.

Some interest has been created over the entry of the Spokane concern into the lead smelting field. British Columbia is the natural source of supply for the plant so far as lead ores are concerned, but it is probable that the concern will not affect ruling quotations for lead ore. Its policy will doubtless be similar to that pursued by the Everett, Selby and other independent smelting plants now purchasing Kootenay ores. Producers on this side of the line will have one advantage, however, as the result of the new plant commencing operations and that will arise from the fact that the market for the sale of Kootenay lead ores will be enlarged by approximately the capacity of the lead stacks at the Spokane smelter.

More Rich Ore in The Peyton Tunnel. Another splendid strike has been made in the Peyton tunnel at the Le Roi mine. West of the workings from which the previous high grade ore had been extracted and where a fault occurred in the vein a crosscut run for exploratory purposes broke into three and a half feet of rich ore. The average value is as high as was the case in the former workings. Two machines have been placed in the new ore body, one working east and the other west. The effect of the new strike will be to increase the shipments from this ore body. Much depends, of course, upon the continuity of the ore as developed hereafter, but the appearance of the

War Eagle and Centre Star Mines Will Ship that Amount of Ore Daily in Future--Last Week's Production Reaches Substantial Figures.

The shipments of ore from the Rossland camp for the week ending last night were not substantially below those of the previous week despite the curtailment of the output from the Josie mine. This holds out hope that the expected increase over last year's output will not be far below the 50,000 tons originally estimated as increase. The shipments aggregated 7454, as compared with 7772 tons during the preceding week. The War Eagle and Centre Star mines increased their output to 3400 tons, thus bringing up the camp's aggregate materially.

It would not be surprising if the average for the balance of the year was above 7400 tons weekly. It is expected that the Le Roi will continue to ship in the immediate neighborhood of 4000 tons weekly.

The announcement is definitely made that the War Eagle and Centre Star will continue to increase the output until it reaches 3600 tons weekly. The Velvet is shipping steadily, although in comparatively small quantities, but sufficient to make a respectable showing before the end of the year. In addition the Giant may be expected to contribute something to the year's total in the course of the next few weeks. Governor Mackintosh is quoted as saying that no deal has been closed with the Crofton smelter for the shipment of Giant ore to that plant, but that the matter is still under advisement. In the same interview Governor Mackintosh reiterated his confidence in the future of Kootenay's mining industry.

The principal event of the week was the curtailment of the working force at the Josie mine under instructions to that effect from the London office. It is quietly stated that when the plans for development on a large scale at the Josie are completed a portion of the men laid off will go to work again. It is essential, however, to arrange matters to permit of a large crew being employed exclusively on development work. At the Le Roi and War Eagle and Centre Star mines the tendency has been to slightly increase the working force of late rather than to cut down their numbers. The Le Roi has between 350 and 360 men employed, and the crews at the other mines have been augmented to some extent. The resumption of operations at the Homestake mine will provide for a few men laid off at the Le Roi No. 2, and in other ways the unemployed miners will be taken care of, so that the effect of the reduction will not be serious, particularly as something less than half of the crew was involved by the suspension of shipments.

As predicted last week the Rossland camp has now reached and passed the aggregate tonnage of 1901, and the amount of ore shipped between now and

STRUCK ORE AT GIANT YESTERDAY

It is understood that ore was discovered in the lower workings of the Giant mine yesterday. The crosscut tunnel which has been under way for some months for the purpose of intersecting the vein at an additional depth of 100 feet or thereabouts is said to have broken into ore yesterday morning. The ore is claimed to be of excellent quality. It is as yet impossible to state the width of the ore body at this depth, but this will be determined when the crosscut is completed.

Rosslanders interested in the Giant were naturally much elated over the strike, which promises to be of no little importance to the camp generally. The statement is made that the Giant company will immediately proceed to place their workings in shape to utilize the new discovery to the best advantage and the increased stoping ground rendered available by the fact that the vein has picked up at this level will greatly enlarge the company's operations in respect to shipments.

The work has been under way for several months, and it is an interesting feature of the strike that it was made within 24 hours, or almost so, of the time predicted for weeks ahead. The announcement was made to The Miner and the public generally who enquired that the ledge would be encountered in the lower workings about the end of October. The facts have borne out the prediction in the most gratifying manner.

One important aspect of the strike on the Giant, should it prove as satisfactory as indications would seem to denote, is the effect which extensive and profitable mining operations in the Giant will have on the future of surrounding properties. Various properties in the immediate vicinity of the Giant are more than likely to be stimulated into action, and the general result in promoting the prosperity of the camp can scarcely be overestimated at this juncture. It is sincerely to be hoped from every point of view that the Giant strike will prove satisfactory.

NO CHANGE NOTED. COLON, Nov. 4.—There is no change in the situation on the Isthmus. The revolutionary forces remain in the interior of the country.

Director McMillan Comments on Operation of Rossland's Big Mine--Tells of Advance at Snowshoe Mine--About Mining Legislation--Remedies.

Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Mines, limited, and one of the directors of the Le Roi, leaves Rossland this morning by the Great Northern for England.

Speaking to a representative of The Miner yesterday Mr. McMillan said that developments at the Snowshoe mine during this year had been satisfactory. Under the superintendence of J. W. Astley the mine has been developed to a stage where it is shipping from 150 to 200 tons per day of ore regularly. When certain equipment, which is now under way, is finished, it will be capable of turning out easily 400 or 500 tons per day. At present the mine is shipping to customs smelters in the Boundary, but the question of the company owning its own reduction works has been under consideration by G. S. Waterlow, Dr. Jones and other directors, and will be further considered on Mr. McMillan's return to London. The Canadian Pacific railway has just put in an additional spur to connect with the lower workings of the mine, and a large hoist is about to be installed. New ore bins are being erected to provide for the increased output.

Asked by The Miner representative if there was anything to be said with regard to the Le Roi, Mr. McMillan said that he had but little to say in addition to what is generally known. The Le Roi, as the public reports show, has been doing very well this summer, and under the management of Mr. McKenzie the costs of mining and smelting are being materially reduced. The reduction in the costs of mining and smelting mean much for the Rossland district, and there is reason to believe that large bodies of low grade ore in the district, which, two or three years since were not considered to be of com-

Old Kootenay Smelter May Be Utilized

There is a brand new story in connection with the old smelter at Pilot Bay. The latest is that the plant will be utilized, together with the Kaslo sampling works for the preliminary treatment of Slocan zinc ores prior to their shipment to Kansas for final reduction. Thomas Jones, representing zinc-smelting interests at Iola, Kansas, has just completed an inspection of the works in company with A. H. Buchanan, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Nelson. The property having belonged to the bank since the original company went into liquidation. A railroad rate of \$11 per ton has been secured on Slocan zinc ores consigned to Kansas smelters, and the rate is regarded as extremely reasonable in view of the fact that the ore has to be hauled almost across the United States from north to south, and that the product will require to be handled by two independent roads after delivery at St. Paul. The preliminary process intended to be carried on at Kaslo and

Kootenays Are Now Exporting Zinc Ores

According to reports from Slocan the exportation of zinc ores mined in that section promises to become an important factor in the silver-lead industry. It is stated that the Slocan mine has closed a contract for the shipment of 1000 tons of zinc ores weekly to Iola, Kansas, zinc smelters represented in this country at the present time by Thomas Jones. Already 80 tons of zinc ores have been shipped by Mr. Jones from the Payne mine, and more is to follow immediately from the same source of supply. It is not stated on what terms the ores are purchased by Mr. Jones, but it almost goes without saying that the margin is better than would be obtained by the mines were the same ores shipped to the latter plants zinc in lead ores pay a penalty of fifty cents per unit for zinc over 10 per cent, and as much of the Slocan ore contains 15 per cent of zinc and even higher, it will readily be seen that this penalty is a severe exaction when placed on top of the ordinary charges for freight and treatment. Yet it is this zinc constituent that commends the product of numerous lead mines in the Slocan to Kansas zinc smelters. The new Slocan enterprise is important inasmuch as it affords an outlet for ores that have hitherto been difficult to market, first because the price of lead is so low that ores containing any excess of zinc cannot be treated profitably after paying the zinc penalty, and second, because it enlarges the market for the output of Slocan mines generally and increased production will have the effect of reducing mining costs. If the proposition to utilize the old Pilot Bay smelter and the Kaslo sampler in connection with the preliminary treatment of zinc ores is carried through the industry will become an important factor in the industrial growth of the Kootenays.

CANADIAN POET BRINGS LIBEL SUIT

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—Henry Frechette, a well known French-Canadian poet, today had Edmond Chaley, editor of Les Debats, arrested on a charge of criminal libel. At the time of Zola's death Frechette expressed a very disparaging view of the French novelist's work in "Netherworld," published in the local papers. Chaley rushed to Zola's defence and is alleged to have written things about the French-Canadian poet of Les Debats, arrested on a charge of criminal libel, not only to Frechette's standing as a poet, but as a man.

STARVED TO DEATH

Charge Brought Against a Seventh Day Adventist Sanitarium. MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—Virginia Cobelle, a maiden lady, who has been conducting a sanitarium here for some time past according to the Seventh Day Adventist principles, was arrested today on a charge of manslaughter, founded upon a verdict rendered by the coroner's jury in the case of James Bell, who died on Saturday last in her sanitarium. The jury found that the man had been starved to death. The woman is said to have been in similar trouble in St. Louis.

THE OUTPUT. Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending November 1st, and for the year to date are as follows:

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS. The following are the Boundary shipments for the past week and the year to date:

SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS. Kaslo Kootenay, Oct. 30. The following are the Boundary shipments for the past two weeks were as follows:

REPORTED DEAL ON ORO DENORO. The report that shipments are expected to recommence from the Oro Denoro mine in Summit Camp shortly is confirmed locally. The fact is of special interest inasmuch as Rosslanders are heavily interested in the property, which is a promising mining proposition.

A LOAN TO THE SUGAR PLANTERS. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 4.—A special session of the legislature convened today to give authority to the government to make a loan to the sugar planters, supplementary to the imperial grant, and thus insure the maintenance of the industry pending the abolition of the bounties. In his opening address Acting Governor Oliver announced a general improvement in the colonies' condition during the first half year, the revenue for that period having increased not less than \$250,000. This showing is due principally to the increase in the exports of such products as coffee and fruit. The improvement, Governor Oliver said, was so marked that the government hoped next year to repay the loan of \$100,000 obtained last year from the imperial exchequer.

MANILA, Nov. 4.—The Philippine commission has taken strong measures to avert the rice famine which is threatening many provinces. They appropriated \$2,000,000 (Mexican) today for the purchase and transportation of rice to be sold to the sufferers at a cash price covering the cost. Governor Taft will control the purchases and sales. The commission has already purchased a large quantity of rice and distribution will begin immediately.

THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 30.—The arbitration coal commissioners today made a tour of the extreme upper coal field and saw every step taken in the production of coal from the time it is blasted from the ground up to the point where it is sent to market ready for use. The arbitrators returned tonight empty from coal dust and tired after eight hours of observation and investigation. The commissioners displayed the greatest interest in every feature of coal mining, although they had to endure many discomforts, make their way through wet places in the mines, almost crawl along some of the galleys in the workings and pass through clouds of dust in the breakers.

It may be unfair to say that one commissioner displayed more interest than another, but it can be truly said that Bishop Spaulding asked more questions than any one of the others. He usually was in the centre of a group of commissioners, and asked many questions of those who are employed in and about the mines. All the commissioners were good listeners, but poor talkers when it came down to getting an expression from them on any feature of the mining business. It is certain they have agreed not to say a word about the investigations at present.

Today's tour consisted of an inspection of No. 2 mine of the Hillside Coal & Iron company, operated by the Erie company and the Coal Brook breaker of the Delaware & Hudson company. On the run up the Colkavanna valley the mining towns situated along the Delaware & Hudson railroad. The start was made from this city at 10 o'clock in the morning.

In the party were the seven commissioners, the recorders and stenographers, General Superintendent R. A. Phillips of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company; General Superintendent E. Ross of the Delaware & Hudson; General Manager W. A. May of the Erie; General Superintendent R. B. Ryan of the New York, Ontario & Western, and General Manager G. S. Thorne of the Temple Iron company. The officials represented the companies and the miners were represented by Thomas D. Nicholls, president of the district of the United Mine Workers of America; Henry Collins, national organizer for this district; the Rev. Peter Roberts of Mahoney City, and James Marwick of New York.

At each of the stations a small group of persons was gathered who curiously watched the train run slowly by. When the party arrived at Forest City a crowd gathered, including some mine workers, but there was no demonstration of any kind. A short drive was taken through the town to give the commissioners an opportunity to view the miners' homes.

Soon the entire party were bundled into three small cars. A small locomotive drew the cars to the Number Two shaft, a mile distant down the valley. Here the commissioners had a little fun with one another. As the mine was wet and dirty the company officials provided rubber overshoes, overalls, jumpers and miners' caps for the entire party. Judge Gray and Bishop Spaulding were the first to don the uniform of the miner, and good naturedly took the remarks thrust at them by their companions as to whether or not they belonged to the union.

After the party had been rigged out and provided with miners' lamps, which they either carried in their hands or fastened to their caps, the descent of the 180-foot shaft was made. At the foot or bottom of the shaft the president and other members of the Forest City local union of miners' organization, who are employed in the mine, joined the party.

A train of six mine cars hauled them a mile and a half underground. Accompanied by Superintendent May, President Nicholls and a few others, the commissioners went down a plane to what is known as a thin vein of coal, where they saw the miners fire a blast. The thin vein runs into the Clifford mine, adjoining the No. 2. In the Clifford, a few hours before the commissioners arrived, a Hunzarian was killed almost instantly by the falling of a portion of the roof of the mine. He was doubled up and his lamp set fire to his clothing, almost roasting him, but the commissioners did not know of this. From there they returned to the main gangway and inspected an average vein, a vein about six or eight feet thick.

On the return journey to the foot of the shaft Bishop Spaulding came across a Lithuanian boy who was employed as a coal tender. His face was black from coal dirt, but in the dim light of the lamp on his cap the bishop noticed the boy's handsome features. He asked the boy many questions as to his age, the character of his work and the wages he received. The other commissioners also piled the boy with questions. Near the shaft on the return journey the car in which Judge Gray, General Wilson and Messrs. Clark and Parker were seated, jumped the track and the four occupants were slightly shaken. Miners quickly placed the car on its track and started them off with a hearty goodbye. The party reached the surface at 2:10 o'clock, after having been underground two hours and ten minutes. A hurried inspection of the outside buildings of the colliery and the commission were driven in carriages to their special train.

The arbitrators had an interesting time at the Coal Brook Breaker at Carbondale. They went to the top of the great black building and inspected all the machinery down to the ground. Then they were escorted to the chute, where the coal, fresh from the mine, is sent to the breaker by means of a conveyor, an endless chain arrangement of Scranton's scrapers.

It is here that one of the principal bones of contention between the em-

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED ON JANUARY 10TH, NEXT

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 1.—The Free Press has the following special from Dawson, Yukon, under date of October 31st:—

A sensational trial lasting five days the prisoner Labelle was found guilty of the murder of Bouthlette of St. Francois, Quebec, and was sentenced to be hanged on January 10th, next. The trial has excited the greatest interest, the court room being crowded all the week. The crown presented an overwhelming mass of evidence, which was very conclusive. N. E. Hazel made a splendid case for the defence, and the crown prosecutor,

Fred T. Congdon, made a masterly address to the jury, occupying one hour. His review was listened to with breathless attention. Justice Craig's address lasted 35 minutes.

He charged strongly against the prisoner. The jury was out three and a half hours.

factory in one of the eastern states that works over the scraps into useful articles. It is claimed that in railroad construction there can be made a saving of \$7000 a mile by the use of leather ties, and in street paving a corresponding reduction will be made in cost. And to this the long life of the leather railroad tie and the paving block. The inventive mind of man seems to be equal to anything. Soon old shoes and leather will be added to the street cry of the collector of rags, bottles, old iron and rubber. Gait seems to be the only town hereabouts where leather scrap is saved and turned into cash.

Think of the trade that is now carried on in the gathering up of old rubber shoes and rubber scraps that used to go to waste. The growing scarcity of crude rubber suggested to some inventive mind that if old scrap could be worked over and mixed with crude rubber it could be made to answer all its purposes. Within the past three years nearly \$43,000 worth of rubber scrap came to the Yukon down to Behring Sea. Cross this cold pond and you pick up the pay streak again and follow it across Siberia, and so around the earth.

"And all along this trail you find the prospector—on the sands of Africa, on the snows of Siberia—hunting, hoping, living in a dream that can never be realized, because if he find a fortune, he will have exhausted the anticipation to such an extent that the realization of it will be a momentary thrill, and then will come the realization that his dream is over. Having become suddenly rich and discontented, he strives for pleasure in the things that money buys.

"He will travel around the world, as I have done, panning the streams and searching the faces of a new field he will join the mad rush in the hope, not of finding a fortune, but the old camp of his boyhood days.

"Ah," he mused, stroking his snow-white whiskers, "if it were as easy to find happiness as it is to find gold, I should be always happy.

"For there is the other prospector, the one who falls, forgets his name, wanders out into the dunes or drifts, dies and is forgotten."

More of this talk there was, from which I gathered that this hoary prospector was wifeless, childless, rich and unhappy, and there was a helpful lesson in his life.

There we sat, side by side like a stack of red and a stack of white chips on a green cloth, just as the same height feet of earth would do either of us—both independent; one independently rich, so that he could pay his debts, the other independently poor, so that the sheriff, if he came, could find nothing.

Yet, in spite of that fact, one was sad, disappointed and tired, the other cheerful and full of interest in the great show called life.

Before we started the old man told me a story—a story that I had heard in Seattle, which is part of the forgotten history of the West that was, but is no more, and this is the story I set out to tell.

The Forty-miner tells it with pride to show that the rough men and heroic women who blazed the trails from the Missouri to the Pacific had big hearts that were always in the proper place. Many years ago, in a mining camp far out in the wide, wild West, there lived a man and a woman—both good fellows. Without benefit of clergy they were joined together for many moons, fell out and finally separated.

"Now, for the first time, the woman realized how much she loved the man, and the man became aware that the best had gone out of his life. Of course, she, being a woman, could do nothing, so they met, nodded, and passed each other and all the while love grew stronger.

All the people in the camp came soon to know of their troubles and all sympathized with them, for they were both good fellows.

"Finally, the man gave in, called on the woman and proposed marriage. She consented, of course, and named the next day.

That night in the hotel the man told his friends what was to be, and they all clicked glasses and wished him joy. That night the woman sat at her window and watched a big black cloud that came out of the west and heard the low wind come sobbing and crying up the canyon. The moon of the wind saddened her and the sight of the black cloud caused her to weep.

The kind woman with whom she lived heard her sob through the canvas wall, and went in to see her. The woman hid her brown head on the knee of her friend, and told her that she was to be married on the morrow, and the good woman kissed her and cheered her and told her that she must not weep on the eve of her wedding day.

Then the bride-to-be wiped her eyes and tried to be glad, but when she was alone she looked out on the black cloud and heard the wind sob, and moaned. When her friend peeped in again the woman, with her glorious hair let loose over her white gown, was kneeling beside her narrow bed.

That night the sleeping camp was startled by the cry of fire. The wind, that had come crying out of the west hours ago, had begun to howl. The fire and fire seem always to go together. The wooden camp burned like ricks of dry straw. Hundreds of people escaped in the clothes they were sleeping in. When the fire died down and the roll was called only two people were missing, but they were deeply mourned, for they were good fellows.

A man said that a stranger hurrying along the street had stopped and helped him carry his wife and children from their burning home. When they were safe, the stranger, thinking perhaps there were other people in the building, ran back. The ceiling fell and he perished in the flames.

Five blocks away they found the charred form of a once beautiful woman. They made two graves, side by side, and all the people went to pay their last respects to the victims of the fire. Above these graves they raised a great marble monument and upon the face they chiselled:

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BLANK,
Both Good Fellows.

BOTH GOOD FELLOWS
A MINING CAMP TALE

Told in the Klondike by a Miner Who Had Followed the Gold Girdle Over The Whole Globe

By Cy Warman.

Beside the crystal Klondike, on the trunk of a fallen tree, we sat talking of the town of Dawson, of the various camps and the country generally. Some men were polling and roping along up the swift stream with a flatboat filled with supplies.

A prospector, floating down from Dominion, who had just shot a "gold streak" in a Peterboro, waved his hand and my companion waved his back. The man in the boat held up a brown bag filled with dust—his harvest of the yellow corn of the Klondike.

The old miner pulled his white beard to one side and spat out into the stream, staining the river as he had stained the lower fringe of his mustache, and remarked that Dawson would never be taken by a miner for a mining camp.

It was all very well, he said, to talk of law and order, and it looked well in the outside papers, but if a Forty-miner came to the Klondike, as he had come, to breathe once more the free, wholesome atmosphere of Early Days, that man would go back to the camp of his boyhood, with its electric lights, trolley cars and painted houses, deeply disappointed.

"I have made money in every mining camp that I have seen," said he, "I have traveled abroad for pleasure, I have prospected and found gold. In South Africa and Siberia, wherever I struck a stake or drove a drill I found the pay-streak.

"It's the simplest thing in the world to follow this girdle of gold that belts the earth: We know it best where it crosses our own country, so wide that it covers the whole west, from Colorado to the Coast.

"Then it sweeps up through British Columbia, spreads out over Alaska and the Hudson's Bay country and follows the Yukon down to the Behring Sea. Cross this cold pond and you pick up the pay streak again and follow it across Siberia, and so around the earth.

"And all along this trail you find the prospector—on the sands of Africa, on the snows of Siberia—hunting, hoping, living in a dream that can never be realized, because if he find a fortune, he will have exhausted the anticipation to such an extent that the realization of it will be a momentary thrill, and then will come the realization that his dream is over. Having become suddenly rich and discontented, he strives for pleasure in the things that money buys.

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The Forty-miner tells it with pride to show that the rough men and heroic women who blazed the trails from the Missouri to the Pacific had big hearts that were always in the proper place. Many years ago, in a mining camp far out in the wide, wild West, there lived a man and a woman—both good fellows. Without benefit of clergy they were joined together for many moons, fell out and finally separated.

"Now, for the first time, the woman realized how much she loved the man, and the man became aware that the best had gone out of his life. Of course, she, being a woman, could do nothing, so they met, nodded, and passed each other and all the while love grew stronger.

All the people in the camp came soon to know of their troubles and all sympathized with them, for they were both good fellows.

"Finally, the man gave in, called on the woman and proposed marriage. She consented, of course, and named the next day.

That night in the hotel the man told his friends what was to be, and they all clicked glasses and wished him joy. That night the woman sat at her window and watched a big black cloud that came out of the west and heard the low wind come sobbing and crying up the canyon. The moon of the wind saddened her and the sight of the black cloud caused her to weep.

The kind woman with whom she lived heard her sob through the canvas wall, and went in to see her. The woman hid her brown head on the knee of her friend, and told her that she was to be married on the morrow, and the good woman kissed her and cheered her and told her that she must not weep on the eve of her wedding day.

Then the bride-to-be wiped her eyes and tried to be glad, but when she was alone she looked out on the black cloud and heard the wind sob, and moaned. When her friend peeped in again the woman, with her glorious hair let loose over her white gown, was kneeling beside her narrow bed.

That night the sleeping camp was startled by the cry of fire. The wind, that had come crying out of the west hours ago, had begun to howl. The fire and fire seem always to go together. The wooden camp burned like ricks of dry straw. Hundreds of people escaped in the clothes they were sleeping in. When the fire died down and the roll was called only two people were missing, but they were deeply mourned, for they were good fellows.

A man said that a stranger hurrying along the street had stopped and helped him carry his wife and children from their burning home. When they were safe, the stranger, thinking perhaps there were other people in the building, ran back. The ceiling fell and he perished in the flames.

Five blocks away they found the charred form of a once beautiful woman. They made two graves, side by side, and all the people went to pay their last respects to the victims of the fire. Above these graves they raised a great marble monument and upon the face they chiselled:

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE BLANK,
Both Good Fellows.

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MINING ANTHRACITE

A Brief Account of How Hard Coal is Taken Out and Prepared for Use.

The process of mining anthracite coal consists of two methods—stripping and closed work. Stripping is the process where the coal lies near the surface of the ground, as it does in many instances in the anthracite field. The closed work is that done underground, or at the bottom of a shaft. Owing to the character of the deposits, the roof and pillar system is employed. When the shaft cannot be placed so as to reach the lowest point of the deposit the coal below is reached by inside or blind shafts or inside slopes. These shafts, which are sometimes sunk to a depth of 1000 feet, usually have several compartments, one for the pumpway and ladder and two or more for the hoisting compartments is seven by twelve feet. The coal is brought to the bottom of the shaft from the inside or blind shafts by means of small cars, and in some instances sheet-iron chutes, according to the inclination of the shaft, according as the blind shaft slopes up or down from the surface.

Anthracite is mined with hand rotary drills and by black blasting powder. Dynamite or giant powder is used for rock work, at times for driving gangways and in some places for blasting the coal itself, where fire damp necessitates a flameless explosive. The mines are ventilated by rotary fans. The law requires that each miner shall be supplied with at least 900 cubic feet of air per minute. Fire damp is prevalent in many of the anthracite shafts, necessitating the use of safety lamps by miners.

The cost of mining anthracite coal is greater than the cost of mining bituminous coal, and this cost does not end when the coal is landed at the surface of the mine. Anthracite as it comes from the mine consists of lumps of various sizes, and interlinked with these lumps is a mixture of rocks. These lumps must be broken and sorted as to size before the anthracite is ready for the market, since the economic use of anthracite requires that the lumps must be of as near uniform size as possible, and as there is a greater demand for the intermediate sizes the larger lumps must be broken down to smaller sizes. This elaborate preparation greatly increases the cost of the coal.

Anthracite is prepared for market in what is known as the coal breaker, a large building usually built of timber, but sometimes of steel and iron. The coal is broken up by machinery, consisting of toothed rolls, after which it is screened in circular revolving screens. The slate is picked out by hand by boys and old men, who sit along the chutes through which the screened coal passes. As far as possible the work of sorting sizes and picking out impurities is done by machinery. The general plan is to sort the coal over inclined bars, then to pass what goes through the bars over revolving or shaking screens, while what goes through goes directly to the loading bins, or else is broken up into smaller sizes by rolls and then separated into the various sizes by screens. The capacity of the average breaker is from two to three thousand tons of coal a day.

The tendency of recent years has been to use none of the smaller sizes of anthracite, and consequently the breaking has been done with this end in view.

Many estimates are given as to the cost of mining and marketing anthracite. Here is one from the Anthracite Coal Operators' association, letter which refers particularly to the smaller sizes of anthracite: Mining and preparation, \$1.25 per ton; transportation to New York, \$1.25 per ton; making a total of \$2.50 per ton.

That there is a limit to the supply of anthracite in this country is recognized by all authorities. The extent of the anthracite field is but 2300 square miles.

NOTHING WASTED NOWADAYS

People traffic in everything nowadays, and nothing is allowed to go to waste. Even the most trivial thing that a few years ago, would be cast into the fire and burned or be allowed to rot, is now transformed into something useful and valuable. In looking over the table of exports from the Hamilton district, printed in this number, we find that leather scrap is given as one of the exports, and \$393,433 worth was shipped from Galt alone during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. Whoever dreamed that leather scraps could become an article of commerce? The cobblers and the harness makers use the scraps for fuel in winter, and in the summer months had to start up an occasional fire in the stove to get rid of them. And a large number even now burn the scraps, not dreaming that they have any commercial value. A company has recently been organized in Boston, Mass., with a capital of \$300,000, to manufacture railroad ties and paving blocks from old leather shoes, harness, etc., and from the scraps of leather that are now cast into the furnace or stove in nearly every shop where leather is manufactured into articles of commerce. The promoters are sanguine of the success of the enterprise, and claim that it will work a revolution in street paving and in the railroad tie business. The ties and paving blocks are to be made from leather scraps and worn-out leather, which has not heretofore been considered of any value, although there is a

THE MINER'S DAILY FASHION HINTS

A very stunning suit for the outdoor front with gun metal buttons. The neck is low and the sleeves are bishop. The skirt is made with a stitched yoke, from which the material falls in deep plaits to a flounce length.



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GOLD HILL COUNTRY.

Busy Miners in the Cascade Mountains of Washington.

TACOMA, Oct. 30.—William Johnson, of the firm of Johnson Bros., Easton, was in the city yesterday making extensive purchases for the firm. He reports the drawing to a close of the busiest mining season in that promising region. A steamboat has been established on Katchees lake, four miles from Easton, and all summer has been kept busy early and late carrying people and their outfits. Katchees lake, has also been equipped with a power craft in the form of a gasoline launch, besides which the Cascade Copper company has built a tramway eight miles long the past summer.

The Gold Hill country has created quite a stir in mining circles the past season. Being a lake country, in a nest formed by the Cascade mountains, with the snowfall in the winter time, is phenomenal, fifty feet of it being nothing uncommon. Because of it, little development work can be done excepting in summer, and a hundred have returned from the hills to await the return of King Sol in all the glory of March and April. Ten men only will remain in the hills to guard the plant of the company and continue a tunnel penetrating one of the leads at a great depth. After this season, it is declared, the work will have reached such a stage the men can be employed all winter, and the product brought over the completed tramway to Martin, on the Northern Pacific, at the eastern end of Stampede tunnel. The ten men who will winter in the snowy solitudes at the extreme end of frozen Lake Ketchikan have been stocked with provisions, and will have to resort to the use of "skis" to fetch their mail and report to the home office.

THE COUNTRY IS THE GREAT "SKI" COUNTRY.

Washington, men traveling over unknown depths of snow by the aid of the contrivance, and the men acquire such proficiency they cross the range back and forth, while all hunting and trapping is done by their aid.

\$83 ACROSS ASIA.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The tariff committee of the railroad and the Russian minister of finance have decided on the rates for a journey through Russia on the Siberian railroad from any frontier station in the west to any station in Manchuria on the Russia-Manchuria frontier.

The first class fare, inclusive of an extra charge on express trains, and not including a charge for bedding, sleeping, &c., will be 164 rubles, or about \$83. The second class fare will be about \$5 less.

The Siberian express will start for Moscow, which may be reached by way of St. Petersburg or the Warsaw branch.

Beyond the frontier station the journey through Manchuria will be in charge of the Chinese Eastern railway, which, according to Russian official statements, has been recognized as a foreign line. Immediately after this recognition it was announced at Kharbin that the opening of the line through Manchuria to traffic had been postponed for a year.

DIDN'T LIKE "AH-MEN."

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—A waistcoat buttoning to the throat, having the choir chant, saying "ah-men" instead of "amen"—these are some of the reasons why Rev. Charles La Verne Roberts was compelled to leave his pastorate of the Berwyn Methodist church. One faction, claiming to represent a large majority of the membership of the church, hoped to retain him. The other faction, also claiming to be the majority, is not sorry that he is to leave. The result is a church fight that threatens to disrupt the organization.

Fairy

(Special)

GREENWOOD mation received evening gives sensation in the following quickly of it appears that cash to the arm stolen from the which is located Love, druggist, master. Beyond the provincial P. H. Dorman, of N. postoffices on the coast of the ocean. It is on the being feared that to discover the ed, too, that a receipt had been \$400, and this mo Suspicion fell of Clusky, described for a time in the Co. in their stores, and later Upon the arrival that official clo Clusky, who final stolen the mone cept. The depone den, and this mo no definite infor

William

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The B

(Special)

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Pole L

GRAND FORKS

work of extending Cascade Power of the Granby smelt daily. The plant is ready in readiness to Grand For Phoenix, but the at the Granby sm

Twelve Or

GRAND FORKS

Twelve carloads are now in transit by line, to the shipment comprising from the Black. Pol mines respect Quip ore reached with the installa generators and Power house of Light & Power E. C. were com thousand horsepower, and this may

COMPLETION

Public Meeting Will be Celebrated

(Special)

VICTORIA, B. C. lic meeting will tomorrow in the the

Fairview's P. O. Robbed-- Condition of Mr. Love

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Oct. 30.—Information received from Fairview last evening gives particulars of another sensation in that mining camp, following quickly on last week's fatal fire. It appears that on Tuesday, 21st inst., cash to the amount of about \$700 was stolen from the Fairview postoffice, which is located in the store of John Love, druggist, who is also local postmaster. Beyond reporting the loss to the provincial police and advising W. H. Dorman, of Vancouver, inspector of postoffices on the Canadian Pacific coast, of the occurrence, the matter was at the time kept very quiet, it being feared that publicity would interfere with the endeavors at once made to discover the thief. After it transpired, too, that a postoffice bank deposit receipt had been forged for the sum of \$400, and this money was also missing. Suspicion fell on a man named McCusky, described as an ex-preacher, for a time in the employ of Slatford & Co., in their general merchandise stores, and later a clerk to Mr. Love. Upon the arrival of Inspector Dorman that official closely questioned McCusky, who finally confessed to having stolen the money and forged the receipt. The deposit of \$400 he had hidden, and this money he returned, but no definite information is yet obtain-

able here as to what he did with the larger sum. It is stated that he used it in paying his debts in Fairview and elsewhere, but this statement is not yet verified. McCusky was brought before Stipendiary Magistrate Lambley and committed for trial on both charges. It will be remembered that Mr. Love was burned whilst rescuing Miss Hunt, the housekeeper, from the Fairview hotel when that building was in flames. The reaction following the excitement attendant upon his trying experiences on that occasion, together with worry over the loss above-mentioned, have worked upon his mind that he has lost his reason. It is believed that he will shortly recover from this unfortunate condition, in which he has the sympathy of the community of which he has long been a respected member. Regarding the others injured at the time of the fire, Miss Hunt's condition is very critical and her recovery regarded as most improbable. Mrs. Mathias is reported as much improved. Mr. Birch, at first thought to be but slightly hurt, has been removed to the Vernon hospital, serious symptoms having developed. No news has come of Mr. Allen, whose recovery was last week regarded as doubtful. Three doctors and Nurse Flesher are still in attendance upon the injured, who are consequently being well cared for.

William Edwards Burned to Death in His Cabin

(Special to The Miner.)

CAMP MCKINNEY (via Greenwood), Oct. 29.—A fire this morning destroyed the cabin of William Edwards, situated in a part of the camp known as Whisky Hill, and it is believed that Edwards perished in the flames. He was known to have gone to his cabin the night before, not in a sober condition, and since then all efforts to find him have been fruitless. The cabin was built of logs and the roof was covered with earth. The debris has been turned over, but no trace of the missing man found, yet knowing his habits and that he was not seen to leave the camp after proceeding to his cabin there is little doubt in the minds of residents that he was burned in the cabin. Edwards was a picturesque old timer, familiarly known as "English Bill" and

"Red Dog Bill." He came to this camp about fifteen years ago and stayed with it ever since. He owned several mineral claims and other mining interests and last month spent in approved western fashion the proceeds of a sale he had just made. He was in Cariboo years ago, and his eccentricities there made him a conspicuous figure. So far as known he had no relatives in British Columbia, but had been heard to mention a nephew still living in England. The matter has been reported to Dr. G. M. Foster of Greenwood, district coroner. EDWARDS' BODY FOUND. GREENWOOD, B. C., Oct. 30.—W. Edwards' charred body has been found in the ashes of his cabin. Coroner Foster, after hearing Provincial Constable Veners' phoned report, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

The B. C. Copper Co.'s Mother Lode Mine

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Oct. 30.—Yesterday news was received from the B. C. Copper company's Mother Lode mine, Deadwood camp, to the effect that a shoot of ore with an iron gangue had been met with in one of the upper quarries, known locally as the sulphur ore quarries, from the ore having sufficient sulphur in association with iron and silica to facilitate the extraction of its copper values. As an insufficiency of iron in the gangue of the ore is one of the chief drawbacks the local smelters have to contend against yesterday's news was received at the B. C. Copper company's smelter with much satisfaction, especially as the shoot of "irony" ore was stated to be

from four to five feet in thickness. At the Providence mine the work of sending to the railway station two railway cars of the rich ore lately mined in the dirt from the shaft, at about 80 feet below the surface, was commenced yesterday. This ore will go to the Trail smelter, and high returns from it are expected. Both the smelters in the neighborhood of Greenwood continue to run at their full treatment capacity. Most of the ore being treated at the B. C. Copper company's smelter comes from the company's Mother Lode mine, but shipments from the Snowshoe mine are also being received right along. The Montreal & Boston Copper company's smelter puts through ore from the B. C., Snowshoe and Sunset mines.

Pole Line to the Granby Smelter Completed

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 29.—The work of extending the pole line of the Cascade Power & Light company to the Granby smelter was completed today. The plant at Cascade is practically in readiness to transmit electricity to Grand Forks and the mines at Phoenix, but the transformers for use at the Granby smelter have not yet arrived. Meantime efforts are being made to obtain transformers from another power company for temporary use. If they can be secured the Granby smelter will have its entire plant of four furnaces in operation within a fortnight. The Cascade Power Line was built under the direction of W. P. Dickson, electric engineer of Nelson, B. C.

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Twelve Carloads Republic Ore For Granby Smelter

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 30.—Twelve carloads of ore from Republic are now in transit, via the Kettle Valley line, to the Granby smelter. The shipment comprises four carloads each from the Black Tail, Qulp and San Paul mines respectively. Four cars of Qulp ore reached here Sunday night. The finishing touches in connection with the installation of the turbines, generators and transformers at the power house of the Cascade Water, Light & Power company at Cascade, B. C., were completed today. Three thousand horsepower has been developed, and this may be increased an additional 4000 horse-power later on. The electrical energy will be transmitted by pole line to the Granby smelter at Grand Forks, the Snowshoe mine, Phoenix camp, and the Granby mines at Phoenix. The water will be let into the turbines tomorrow for the purpose of making an experimental trial. The electrical plant was installed by W. G. McConnell and J. J. Saunders, of the Westinghouse Electrical & Manufacturing company, Pittsburgh, Pa. The entire equipment was supplied by the Westinghouse people with the exception of the water wheels, which were furnished by the S. Morgan Smith company of York, Penn.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 31.—During the week ended today the Granby smelter treated 5235 tons of ore. Grand total treated to date, 545,107 tons.

COMPLETION OF CABLE. Public Meeting Will Be Held in Victoria to Celebrate the Event.

(Special to The Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 31.—A big public meeting will be held tonight or tomorrow in the theatre here to celebrate

the completion of the cable, when messages will be sent to prominent men throughout the Empire.

THE GRANBY SMELTER. GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 31.—During the week ended today the Granby smelter treated 5235 tons of ore. Grand total treated to date, 545,107 tons.

RENWICK WILL FILL SEVERAL POSITIONS THE PACIFIC CABLE NOW FINISHED

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 31.—The Gazette announces that Renwick of Nelson is to be government agent and assistant commissioner of lands and works for the Nelson division, excepting Slocan; gold commissioner for Nelson, Arrow Lake and Goat River mining divisions; stipendiary magistrate for the county of Kootenay, and court of revision and appeal for Nelson, assessor and district, vice Turner, resigned. The temporary appointment of Goepel is cancelled.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 31.—A private dispatch from Bamfield creek says that a dispatch of a congratulatory character went through to the king yesterday on the completion of the Pacific cable, the line not as yet been taken over from the contractors. Experts of the Pacific Cable Board and of the contracting company are busy making final tests, and it is not expected that this will be completed before a late hour tonight. No messages have yet been sent through from Suva via Australia, only this way, namely, from Suva and Fanning island. The Vancouver island line will not be open for commercial business until this is done.

WORK SUSPENDED ON STEMWINDER

(Special to The Miner.)

FAIRVIEW, B. C., Oct. 29.—Work has been unexpectedly suspended at the New Fairview corporation's Stemwinder mine. It is announced that the suspension is but temporary and that work will shortly be resumed, but the men laid off are leaving the camp to seek work elsewhere, most of them going to the Boundary district, where there are several large mines being operated. The stoppage of work is regarded by many as indicating that the negotiations with British capitalists for the purchase of the New Fairview corporation's properties have not been carried to a successful issue.

JAMES STOKES IN AUDIENCE

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Emperor William received James Stokes of New York at audience at the Potsdam palace today. Mr. Stokes, who is well known because of the interest he takes in the Young Men's Christian Association in Europe, thanked his majesty for the telegram which he sent to the International Young Men's Christian Association conference at Boston in 1901, and explained the methods and aspirations of the association. The emperor talked earnestly about the movement and said he intended to promote it in Germany.

PRINCETON WINS OVER CORNELL

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—In the presence of 7000 persons Princeton won a splendid victory today over the Cornell eleven by a score of 19 to 0. The points were made by DeWitt, the Princeton guard, who sent the ball over the bar in the first half from the 15-yard line. Both teams hammered and smashed at the others' defence until they found it useless, and then in the putting matches that followed DeWitt's wonderful kicks of from 50 to 70 yards gave Princeton her opportunity. It was by far the most brilliant game that has been played on the Princeton field this season.

ANXIOUS FOR ARBITRATION

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The negotiations between the strikers and the coal mine owners were continued today without decisive results. Small disorders occurred in the mining districts, but the troops easily maintained peace. M. Basley, the socialist deputy, has telegraphed to Premier Combes asking him to arrange for arbitration without any further delay. The miners' congress began a session here today, but it is not connected with the strike, although the speeches will probably drift into a strike discussion.

AN INTERESTING FOOTBALL GAME

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The largest crowd ever in attendance at a football game here witnessed the battle today between Yale and the Military Academy. Four special trains and three boats came loaded with the spectators. New Haven alone furnished four or five hundred of the crowd. The water cooler had not been fixed for the sport and the spacious field bore a gala aspect. The score between the teams was the same as last year, six and six, both touch-downs being made in the first battle. The game was intensely exciting from start to finish.

TROOPS STILL IN RESERVE

TAMAQUA, Nov. 1.—Brigadier General Schall, in command of the troops now in the anthracite region, issued an order today relieving the Thirteenth regiment, the Second city troops and the Governor's troops from duty. The First city troop, the Sheridan troop, the First regiment, the Sixteenth regiment and the battalion of the Sixth regiment, will be kept in the field in anticipation of a possible outbreak in the lower Luzerne region and the Panther Creek valley, where much dissatisfaction is manifested among the mine employes.

TO SETTLE IN CANADA. South African Soldiers Urged to Settle in Dominion.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—The Star's London cable says: The high commissioner is receiving practical support from the colonels of the various British regimental districts, where South African soldiers reservists have been discharged, in his efforts to induce those who have been unable to obtain employment here to settle in Canada on land. There is every indication that large numbers will proceed to Canada in the spring, the Elder-Dempster lines having promised reduced passages.

PERSONALS

George Ward to Wallace, Idaho; T. G. Mullaigh and H. P. Egan to Clarksville, Va. were the passengers ticketed over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday. Frank E. Woodside and family leave this evening for Vancouver. William Henderson of Victoria, resident trustee for the department of public works at Ottawa, was in the city yesterday in connection with the post-office building. Mrs. T. B. Linton returned to the city yesterday after a month's trip to Slocan City, where she went on a visit to her mother. Mrs. Hoskins, wife of the miner killed in the Le Roi No. 2 mine some months ago, left the other day for Nelson, where she will take up her residence permanently. She was accompanied by her children. Hughey Egan, who has been a member of the international survey party and long a resident of this city, left yesterday for Weston, West Virginia, on a visit to his old home.

THE DOUKHOBOR ARMY. Thousands Desert Their Villages and Join in Movement Southward.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)

J. W. McCarroll, a real estate agent of Morris, Minn., returned on Friday night from a trip through the Doukhobor district northeast of Yorkton and registered at the Imperial hotel. A reporter for the Telegram called on Mr. McCarroll and asked him if he had seen anything of the large bodies of Doukhobors which have recently been reported to be on the march toward Yorkton. "Yes," replied Mr. McCarroll. "There seems to be a general movement from all the villages. I visited quite a number of their villages, and their population was, in every case, very much depleted. In some I would find only a few families, while in one the only living thing to be seen was a dog. They had evidently left without any confusion, but without settling up their affairs. Everything was in good order, and it was impossible to judge whether they intended to come back, or whether they considered it immaterial what became of their worldly goods. I looked into the communal granary of one of the villages and found from 800 to 1000 bushels of grain there, besides many sacks of flour. "It was very difficult to get any information from any of the people that remained, as to the cause of the movement, or where their friends had gone, as very few of them make themselves understood in English. It was perfectly clear, however, that there was a religious mania at the bottom of it all. "At length I came to a village where there was an unusual excitement. This was on Saturday, October 11th. The village was about forty miles from Yorkton. About 5000 Doukhobors were congregated in the village, and while there was apparently no trouble brewing, little knots were gathered here and there, all seemingly discussing one matter earnestly. Finally I found a man who could speak English and upon questioning him, I was informed that the people had gathered here "to make a big prayer," preparatory to going on a pilgrimage "looking for Jesus." There were women, children and old men assembled there, as well as the younger men, and all appeared to have their minds centered enthusiastically on the one subject. "My business took me through all parts of the district, and on going around I found all evidences supporting this statement. In one village was a man who had been left behind as an unregenerate. He had been working during the summer with some English and had cultivated a taste for tobacco and whiskey, so the others would have nothing to do with him. They had taken his wife and children, however, and he told me he was going to Yorkton to head them off, take his children, and expected that his wife would then come back to him. "One day, I think it was about the fifteenth of the month, I met James S. Crear, president of the Yorkton board of trade, driving along the road with two other men, one of whom I was informed was an immigration official from Winnipeg. I was given to understand that they were endeavoring to dissuade the Doukhobors from going on this pilgrimage, and inducing them to turn home, with little success however. "Last Thursday I returned to Yorkton, and about 25 miles from that town I passed a large body, comprising probably 1100 Doukhobors, headed towards the south, evidently making for Yorkton. They were straggling along for about two miles, carrying their sick and their children with them. Their only provisions consisted of about a peck of bread for each person, carried in a three-cornered sack slung over their shoulders. I examined one of these sacks and found the bread to be of the very coarsest kind, made of the whole wheat, bran and all. It was as hard as bread can possibly be, and they ate it after dipping it in the water in the sloughs. They were barefooted, and wore nothing but cotton clothing, as their religious principles prevented them from wearing woollens or any other animal products. Their provisions cannot possibly last them for more than a few days, when they will be absolutely destitute. "They may therefore be almost said to be destitute, although they have any amount of provisions in their villages, and have left grain in the granaries and stocks of wheat and flax in their fields. As for the rumor that they will demand food from the Dominion authorities at Yorkton I hardly credit this. They appear to be perfectly conscientious in their action, and I do not think they will use force on any consideration. "While I did not make any extensive enquiries, I do not think they themselves have any well formed idea as to where they are going. They are 'looking for Jesus' and that is about all there is to it. They seem to be headed in a general southward direction, and it would seem that their intention is to cross at Yorkton, where there will probably be a grand rally. "Mr. McCarroll states that a large number of Americans are going into this district, which is one of the finest and most fertile in Western Canada.

THE BOUNDARY MONUMENTS. Prove to Be Old Indian Huts of Crude Construction.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 29.—Archibald Cameron, road superintendent, who is down from Porcupine, says the line of boundary monuments alleged to have been discovered and stated to be the demarcation of the Alaska boundary, are the ruins of stone huts built by the Indians of the interior, where they met the coast Indians on neutral ground, about 68 miles from tidewater and about 10 miles beyond the timber line. He describes the origin of the huts as follows: "The Indians of the coast and those of the interior were intensely jealous of each other and were hereditary foes, and that it was only after generations of bitter feud that an armed truce was established between them. Before the arrangements of this aboriginal vivendi the interior Stikine Indians were not allowed to hunt or trap on the Pacific slope, the coast Indians holding all the territory which lies between the sea and the mountains as their particular preserve. "When the Russians established trading posts on the coast of Alaska the Chilkats sent envoys to the Stikines and proposed peace terms so that their truce could be obtained. A truce was made by which the Sticks were allowed to come across the divide laden with furs to a certain point, where the Chilkats met them with a stock of goods from the Russians, and there, at stated times of the year, a great Indian fair was held. The meeting place was outside of the timber line, and as no wood was available the Indians built stone huts of the most primitive construction, mere piles of stones without mortar, the interstices being filled with moss, and these were used in common year after year by the traders. These were the so-called monuments.

SILK PORT OF AMERICA. Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Raw Silk.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 29.—If the Canadian Pacific steamship Athenian, now on her way across the Pacific from Yokohama to Vancouver, reaches port on the night of October 31st, as she is expected to do, all monthly records relative to the receipt of raw silk from the Orient will have been broken during this October.

On board the steamship Athenian there is raw silk valued at \$1,250,000, and the receipt of that cargo on the last day of the month will raise the value of the total consignments received during October up to \$4,825,000, which is a valuation mark never before reached in any single month during the history of the transportation of silk from the Orient to the port of Vancouver. The Athenian is not due to arrive until November 1st, but unless she suffers serious delay by stress of weather, she should reach port on the night of the last day of the month.

More raw silk is being forwarded from the Orient to New York this season over the Canadian Pacific route than ever before in the history of the trade. The steamships scheduled to follow the Athenian inward bound will all bring cargoes of the precious material, but at present it is impossible to estimate the total consignments which will be received before the season closes. Vancouver stands forth the greatest silk port on the continent, principally by reason of the fact that the Canadian Pacific steamship and rail route from the Orient to the Atlantic seaboard is the one which offers the greatest and safest facilities for the transportation of the valuable cargoes from the producing centres of the raw material to the manufacturing mills in New York State. The marine classification of the C. P. R. steamships is so pre-eminently high that importers are able to secure lower rates of insurance on cargoes shipped by the company's steamships than they can if shipments were made by other lines.

SENTENCED TO HANG. Labelle Has Been Found Guilty of Murder at Dawson.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1.—A Dawson special says that Labelle has been found guilty of the murder of Bothwell and has been sentenced to hang January 10th. "Human nature never was and never will be perfect," said the philosopher. "Of course," answered the reformer. "That slight circumstance is what assures me that I have a steady job in life."—Washington Star.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

Table with 2 columns: Subscription Rates and Weekly Miner rates. Includes entries for Daily, Weekly, and Foreign subscriptions.

IMPERFECT MINING LAWS.

The efforts of the would-be supporters and excusers of our present incompetent and oppressive mining laws, to excuse and defend these laws and the government which is responsible for them would be amusing were they not so painful. These efforts must certainly be painful—pain sticks out on the face of every editorial and shows between the lines of every "communication" passed from the editor of one paper to the editor of another.

What calls for these painful excuses? Surely they are not afraid of the future of our mining industry? Surely they are not trying to advertise to the world that our mining fields are so limited, and our mineral resources so doubtful that the industry needs the boom-time ad. and the nursing pap of the public press to keep it alive and before the investing public?

If this be their intention, the accomplishment of their purposes is coming swiftly and surely. For the mining world will read and say, and men with money to invest will reason: "If what this weak-kneed portion of the press of the province says is right, if this crawling, back-peddling movement on their part is necessary, we will pass British Columbia up. For, if the mining industry is not sufficiently well established now, and its future is so dubious that it cannot stand the strain of an honest, open fight for justice and its rights in the contest it is making to throw off the burden of an unequal tax; if the people of the province have so little confidence in the future of their mines that they are unwilling to sacrifice the few dollars present tax income for the lasting benefits which follow the development of the mining industry, then we will none of it."

No mining country in the world has such bright and glowing prospects, such a possible future before it as has British Columbia. But this clamorous apologetic spirit on the part of certain organs of our public press, this panicky feeling of a few of our public spirited (?) citizens who profess to be afraid, is doing more to advertise the extremely adverse conditions under which mining is laboring, and together are doing more harm and working more detriment to the province, than are the active mining interests openly fighting for the betterment of those conditions.

The demand for the repeal or the amendment of the vicious laws which have delayed the progress and withheld the prosperity of the province so long will in time be heard and this croaking, futile effort of a croaking press is only obstructing and delaying the general recognition of a convincing truth which in the end must prevail.

WHAT IS A "KNOCKER?"

In the vocabulary of a "wildcat" promoter any man who tells the truth about the promoter's scheme is a knocker, and as the class of men referred to are, as a rule, blessed with good lungs they are very often able to shout down any one who raises his voice in protest against their schemes, and among the unthinking this passes for convincing argument.

When a camp has passed the boom stage and the mines are thrown on their own resources as a cold business proposition, it is hard to make these gentry realize that the time has gone when properties can be sold on the mere word of a promoter and that the ability of mines already working to produce a profit for their shareholders is the only standard by which the camp is judged.

ing? Any camp which cannot stand the publication of the real facts is in a bad way, indeed.

The Miner believes that the Rossland camp can stand the publication of the facts, and, further, that anyone who attempts to hide them is damaging the future prospects of the city. More is known about Rossland and its prospects in London and the financial centres of the east than is known in Rossland itself, so that any attempt to conceal the real state of affairs is foolish.

Let the truth come out, there is nothing to conceal, and Rossland will be the gainer by it.

A MISTAKEN NOTION.

Those who profess to believe that the repeal of the 2 per cent mineral tax would exempt the mines in the province from taxation, evidently labor under the mistaken notion that this 2 per cent tax is the only revenue contributed to the government by the metal mining industry. Aside from the income derived by the government from general mining receipts, free miners' licenses and other direct levies, the mining industry is responsible for every dollar paid into the government in taxes collected from the merchant, tradesman and laborer and every other industry whose existence is due and dependent entirely upon mining.

PROTECT, FORSOOTH!

The Nelson News in its issue of yesterday, takes note of the Rossland water question, and with its usual inaccuracy, states that "The Miner berates the city council vigorously for attempting to protect the city's interest." The whole question was sifted by the chief justice, and he gave his decision in favor of the contention of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies, and it is quite probable that if the case was again appealed a like decision would be arrived at. The Miner's attitude is to protect the city from useless litigation, and, further, to put no impediments in the way of the early erection of a large concentrating plant in this city.

EXPENDITURE NOT LARGE.

If the value of the toil of the prospector and the locator in blazing trails and roads is to be considered; if the time and money spent by the owners during the early days of development in making roads to and from their properties is taken into account; and if the thousands of dollars spent by our mining companies in building wagon roads, in conjunction with the government and on their own account, is counted, the amount of money expended by the provincial government in this way and for this purpose might not seem so large to some people. Take up the individual reports of the mining companies; take up the reports of the minister of mines and see how many miles of tramways and roads have been built by private enterprise to connect the mines with the railroad or with mills and concentrators built upon or near the railroads. And when it is considered that most of the private roads built by private capital are looked upon as public highways and so used by the people, and that the mining industry contributes its full share in the building of the general public highways, the government's liberality is not much to brag of.

IT HAS NOT KEPT PACE.

That the present government has not kept pace with the advancement—we can hardly say growth and development—of the mining industry is evidenced by its unstatesmanlike policy in treating with the mines and the affairs of mining.

Like the narrow-minded tradesman who insists that the mining industry OWES him a living and must purchase his wares at any price, the B. C. government confounds the present legitimate business-like basis upon which mining is established with the conditions existing in the early boom-time days, when sudden fortunes were made and riches were easily acquired by speculators and wild-cat promoters. Mining is as strictly a business enterprise today as is railroading, manufacturing or fish canning, and the government must recognize and deal with it upon this basis. The mining industry can no more afford to pay a tax upon its product than it is able to pay the boom-time prices for labor and supplies.

NOTE THE DIFFERENCE.

How many millions of dollars actual cash have been invested in the railroads in British Columbia? How much capital has been brought to the mercantile and manufacturing industries? And how many millions of dollars actual cash have been sunk in the mining industry? And as for public aid, what encouragement has been given to each of these industries? The railroads have had bonuses, land grants and government guarantees of land issues; the interests of the merchant and the manufacturer are guarded by a high protective tariff; but the mining industry receives no encouragement, no aid whatever at the hands of government; Dominion or provincial. Capital is invited to seek investment in our mines and at its own expense, and at its own risk of ultimate remuneration to exploit, develop and build up the country. It is free to come in, but once it is invested it MUST PAY TO THE GOVERNMENT a certain percentage of every dollar which it is fortunate enough to take out of the mines in return for its original investment.

COMING ON THE RUN.

During the last fiscal year more than 648,000 immigrants came to the United States. More than two-thirds of the new comers of last year were from the three countries which in the past have sent the most undesirable class of immigrants to that country. Italy sent 178,000, Austria-Hungary 171,000 and Russia 107,000. The complaint is made that nearly all of them were poor, the most of them uneducated, and the majority of them will be absorbed into foreign colonies which do not appreciate American citizenship and make little attempt to learn the English language.

Heretofore the bulk of the immigration coming into the United States have consisted chiefly of the intelligent, thrifty and industrious Germans and Scandinavians, who as a rule have made good citizens and have been readily absorbed in the body politic. Out of the great horde of aliens seeking admission only 4974 were refused admission, which shows that the barriers are not hard to pass. No wonder the people are getting anxious over immigration matters. The leading journals of the country are discussing the immigration question, declaring that more stringent measures must be taken to keep out the undesirable class. The steamship companies are greatly to blame, as their agents are scouring every section of Europe for immigrants to this country, and recent investigations at Ellis Island prove that many of the officials at that point were in collusion with the transportation companies. In a country where every man is a voter, good, bad or indifferent, an overflow of the riff-raff of Europe may mean the downfall of republican government.

A PLEA FOR REVENUE.

On the plea of absolute need of revenue it is possible that many members of the present government may feel justified in their policy of forcing the few productive mines of the province to bear the entire burden of taxation laid upon the mining industry. Still it were charity perhaps to attribute such narrow-minded policy to the utter lack of appreciation and failure on the part of the public to grasp the fact that now since the excitement of the early gold discoveries has passed, since the boom tide is at its ebb, conservative capital will not come here to be taxed for the privilege of seeking not only profit, but its own return in the exceedingly hazardous investment of mining.

MR. KRUGER'S MEMOIRS.

Mr. Kruger will hardly preserve an untarnished fame by the publication of his memoirs if they contain the language as outlined in the press dispatches. Such words, speaking of Cecil Rhodes, as "No matter how base or contemptible, be it lying, bribery or treachery, all and every means were welcome to him," hardly comport with the dignity of a man holding Mr. Kruger's position and trying to write an impartial history of contemporaneous events. It smacks too much of personal spite. Lord Milner describes as a "typical autocrat, beyond endurance." Of the British policy in general the former president of the Transvaal sums up in this sentence: "Lies, treachery, intrigues and secret investigations against the governments of the republics; these have always been the distinguishing marks of English policies." Much more of the same kind could be given, but the above is quite sufficient. Oom Paul may believe all this, but it was not the part of wisdom to so express himself in his memoirs. Impartial history will not bear him out in these assertions, and impartial history will certainly prevail in the end.

All fair-minded men of the English-speaking peoples would have been glad to have read from the pen of Mr. Kruger a history of his life-work free from personal cant. That he should feel called upon to indulge in criticism was to be expected. Personal abuse is not criticism. He has marred his work by the infusion of epithets.

THE CITY VERSUS THE MINES.

The fact of the city having blocked for two years the attempts of the War Eagle and Centre Star to secure water for milling has been loudly denied in some quarters, but the fact remains nevertheless.

That the average man hesitates to believe it is not to be wondered at, as it is hard to conceive that any city would be so blind to its own interests as to fight to prevent the establishment of a new enterprise in its midst, an enterprise which would add to the city's payroll very materially.

A perusal of the following extract from the court records will, however, show that a city has been found capable of such action, and that Rossland is that city:

Nelson, B. C., 12 Nov., 1900.

"Hearing of the applications for water records out of Murphy, Stoney and Trail creeks in favor of the B. C. Southern Railway Company.

"Mr. McNeill appeared for the B. C. Southern Railway Company.

"Mr. Abbott appeared for the city of Rossland.

"Application for 400 inches of water out of Murphy creek.

"Mr. Abbott, on behalf of the city of Rossland, stated that he did not object to the record being granted as asked, if it were an interim record, subject to the rights granted to the city of Rossland on Murphy creek.

"Mr. Turner stated that he would refer the matter to the lieutenant-governor in council, as he had done at the time of granting the records to the city of Rossland.

"Mr. McNeill objected, as it was not necessary under the act so to do, holding that the authority to issue such records was vested in the assistant commissioner of lands and works, who heard the application.

"Mr. Abbott stated that he had no objections to the granting of an interim record so long as the city had the right to divert the water in question."

"Mr. Moore, on behalf of the B. C. Southern railway, explained where they intended to take the water, and Mr. Turner consented to the issuance of an interim record. Mr. Abbott, on behalf of the city of Rossland, consented on the same day to the issuance of the interim records to the B. C. Southern Railway Company for 400 inches of water out of Stoney creek and 400 inches of water out of Trail creek.

Now, it must be borne in mind that when these applications were made in Nelson, applications for water records on Murphy creek for the War Eagle and Centre Star were pending before Mr. Kirkup, the gold commissioner in Rossland, and this was well known to the civic authorities. In spite of this the city instructed its solicitor to do Nelson and consent to the issuance of a water record on Murphy creek to the Trail smelter to the exclusion of two Rossland mines, and has ever since been persistently fighting these two mines in the courts. It is a most unusual thing for a city to prefer the interests of an outside corporation to the interests of its own citizens and an explanation is due the public at large for this extraordinary procedure. Who gave the instructions to the city solicitor?

THE PRICE OF COPPER.

Victoria Colonist: The price of copper is probably of more interest to British Columbia than the price of any other commodity on the face of the globe. Our production of copper has rapidly grown to very respectable proportions. But it is trifling compared with the supply of copper contained in the province. British Columbia is literally the world's reserve store of copper. The production of copper does not expand as might be expected in response to exceptionally high prices, for a reason that is not far to seek. The great bulk of copper produced is won from low grade ores. These low grade ores require both railway facilities and sinking of immense sums of money in development and plant for their successful exploitation. So that even when the price of the metal is high copper mines are developed with a certain amount of reserve, and of provision for probably lower prices in the future. On the other hand, however, when the price ranges at a good figure a process of gradual extension is set on foot which is apt to be checked during a period of undue depreciation in the price of the metal. There seems every reason to believe that the present price of copper is as much below the real value of the metal as its price of a year ago was above it. If this is so, better times may be looked for in the copper mining industry of the province, and a still more rapid development of its copper resources. A very peculiar condition of affairs was brought about in the copper market during 1901 through certain circumstances which affected the industrial situation in 1899 and 1900. Industrial activity in Great Britain and great industrial expansion in Germany during these years gave the United States a free market at highly remunerative and rising prices for its surplus of copper. In 1901 the Amalgamated Copper company undertook to control the price of copper, and keep it at the level to which it had been forced. It failed entirely to manipulate the European copper supply.

European producers did not see the humor of restricting production in order to maintain prices for an American trust. As it could not manipulate the American price by restricting production or by finding some local means of absorption for the export surplus.

The price of any commodity in a country where there is a surplus for export is governed absolutely by what the export surplus will fetch. The lead trust aided by a tariff, and in control of all the smelting and refining agencies has been able to maintain the price of lead in the United States. We do not believe it can do so very much longer, but so far it has been successful. The Amalgamated Copper company, unaided by any tariff, and in control of only part of the production, could only maintain prices by the crude and disastrous method of itself purchasing the copper surplus of the world. This led, of course, to the accumulation of an enormous stock of copper. The total imports of copper to the United States in 1901 from all sources and in all forms, amounted to 124,888,222 pounds, as compared with 108,895,626 lbs. in 1900, with 93,172,191 pounds in 1899, and with 50,268,499 pounds in 1898. The total value of the exports of copper from the United States in 1901 was \$37,071,448, as compared with \$58,875,439 in 1900, with \$48,485,251 in 1899. The stock on hand in the United States on January 1, 1902, is estimated as being at least 300,000,000 pounds, equivalent to six months' production, a figure much in excess of a necessary working stock in hand. The hopeful feature of the situation, however, is that, while the production of copper even under the stimulus of very high prices did not, for the reason we have given above, expand very largely, the consumption of copper has shown a very steady increase from year to year. The world's production of copper in 1901 was 611,903 long tons, as against 487,206 tons in 1900, 463,698 in 1899, and 429,397 tons in 1898, while the estimated consumption of copper in the United States alone was during 1901, 382,761,014 pounds as compared with 356,891,121 pounds in 1900. The conclusion of the whole matter is that copper has been unduly depressed by the existence of a very large surplus, but that the normal demand is extinguishing this surplus, so that if nothing occurs to interfere with the demand better prices may be reasonably looked for in the comparatively early future.

LET US STOP AND THINK.

The newspaper paragraphers have a great deal to say about Russell Sage and his reputation for extreme frugality. Mr. Sage is well advanced in the eighties, and being a multi-millionaire could have retired from active business life many decades ago. That he has not seen fit to do so is largely his own concern, with which the officious paragraphers have no business. Having had an active business life from youth up to the present he is probably acting wisely to remain in harness, so to speak, as long as he lives. He is undoubtedly thus prolonging his life. We have seen so many examples of business and professional men laying aside their life work with the expectation of spending their declining years in ease and retirement suddenly collapse, that it is more than a mooted question if these same men would not have prolonged their lives if they had followed the path marked out in youth to the end of their days.

Neither do we attribute sordidness to the name of Mr. Sage. It has been the aim of Mr. Sage all his days to make money. The same can be said of any man who engages in business, whether he is successful or not. Business habits and business routine is undoubtedly now a part of his nature, almost as much a part of his life as it is to eat and drink; without it he would die. Therefore he is doing a very sensible thing to carry out his life work to the end.

Another thing that seems to displease the paragraphers very much, and that is the fact that Mr. Sage is very economical and looks after the pennies. It was one of Poor Richard's sayings, Look out for the pennies, the dollars will look out for themselves. This habit of saving on the part of Mr. Sage is perfectly natural. He cultivated the habit when a poor boy, he followed it closely as a young man struggling to accumulate, and while he could squander millions now it is difficult to see why a man of his habits, temperament and education could take any enjoyment in riotous living. By leading a clean life and being abstemious in his habits, it is easy to see that the old gentleman is prolonging his life, and is, in reality, pursuing a very sensible course. Perhaps some of these paragraphers might improve on their lives and surroundings by emulating the example set by Mr. Sage. It is quite certain that few of them will ever attain his age, and it is also proof positive that none of them will ever be ranked as millionaires.

Employment to a great extent is a matter of education and habit. We see one man industrious. He is known among his neighbors as an industrious man. He cultivated the habit in his youth, and he takes a pride and interest in what he does. Another man is fond of books. He burns the midnight lamp and reads and studies. In the end he possibly enriches literature, and the world is better for his being here. And still another applies himself to business, and in the end we find great manufacturing establishments, steamship and railway lines, and the hum of industry is carried on by such men. The young man who starts out in life with no definite object in view is like a ship abandoned at sea, tossed about aimlessly on the waves. They seldom reach the shore in an undamaged condition.

The paragrapher, as a rule, prides himself on being a Bohemian. He lives at the club, sits up late at night, guzzles untold quantities of booze, and is a hall fellow well met. He is intent on having a good time, and from his standpoint is getting all the enjoyment there is in life, but like the butterfly that wings its way from place to place the lamp of life is soon snuffed out. There are others besides the paragraphers, but they are somewhat less conspicuous.

The paragraphers might as well criticize Edison for his continued energy and determination to work as to berate Mr. Sage for attending to his business affairs every day. Edison is now worth millions, the result not alone of his genius but of hard work and indomitable will. For him to retire and enjoy his ease would mean slow decay and death.

Peter Cooper died at 93. Within a few weeks of his death he drove to his office every morning and directed his business affairs. It was not for the sordid purpose merely of making money, it was the joy of his life. The Cooper Union and the Cooper Institute attest his generosity. Scores of names could be given of men who have advanced the world in business, in literature and the arts and sciences, and it will be found in nearly every instance they are among the workers of the land, not among the drones.

The chief criticism of Mr. Sage seems to be that he is making money and is not giving any of it away. Judging from the experience Mr. Carnegie is having in giving away his millions it is not altogether certain but Mr. Sage is pursuing the wisest course. He is abusing for not giving, and Mr. Carnegie is severely criticised in certain quarters for giving. Perhaps Mr. Sage is holding in check a surprise for the world, which will reach our ears after the great reaper has gathered him in. Let us be more charitable. There is much in the life and habits of Mr. Sage for the young to emulate. Frugality, industry and sobriety are cardinal virtues, and the man who goes through life carrying these high standards need have little fear of the jibes and jokes of those who do not possess them.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

The Doukhobors claim that they have a mission to evangelize the world, and being practical people they have commenced operations. The success which they have achieved at Yorkton, however, would give the average evangelist but little encouragement. They have taken their rebuffs philosophically and have decided that Winnipeg is in need of their peculiar and by no means meagre collection of views. About every tenth man in Winnipeg at the present time is a real estate agent, and the excitement in their particular calling is gradually creating a new sect—not a religious one. They are nearly as excitable in their efforts at laying up treasures here below as the Doukhobor is, for the hereafter. It will be interesting to note the clash when the two meet. It is quite possible the Douks will think they have made some new converts when they witness the idiosyncrasies of the real estate man.

STRIKE AT T.

Eighteen Inches of a Few (Sandon M.) A rich strike of solid ore was announced on the Stran Bird group. Pott Spokane, who have had a work on this vein their efforts have ten tons of ore at the mine, which Dr. Rykert and Salt Lake City, rests in the Blue City on Wednesday. M. Sandilands. The splendid monument is likely to be the hill. About on the property rapidly going ahead 12x20, has been built bunk house and under way. Shipments as soon as Dr. Rykert in the Mountain in this district an inspection of his

TREES SET OUT.

The maple trees for the ornamental have been set out. It is now in order after the name of Washington boulevard. The town of Ballard in the State of Washington has got tired of municipal ownership of its electric light and water privileges and turned them over to a private company. Ballard is a thriving town only six miles from Seattle.

NEWS OF INTEREST TOWN

(Special to)

YMER, B. C. REEO Lumber company just completed the mill, which will cut mill is complete in that all kinds of lumber factored. The dry using may be said interior. It is a manufactured in contains some two million its construction.

The company have timber-lands from Sheppard Railroad logs reach the mill Salmon river.

Last week this contractor sub-let to a dozen Chinese. This Union, and a deputy Dewar. I understand stated that he was men should cut the impossible at the given to secure the Chinamen were told invasion of the Or been stopped.

W. N. Boyd and Spokane have organized Placer company, formed at a capital with 750,000 shares, take over options ground on the North river at Erie, B. C. Much work has been individuals, and some have been arrived a party having a lease of creek it is believed can be made to pay at least coming in Colorado, where advertisements appear Conrad Wolfe, of Foghorn mine at Y gold property near a price of \$25,000.

THE ZINC RA

The Railway Office Freight (Sandon M.) After weeks of operation in regard to zinc between the mine owners and the zinc buyer, they finally agreed upon offer of \$11 per cent. C. P. R. last week. The few days ago. This to the Slocan. All getting ready to shroul. The Payne out six cars the regular shipments Ivanhoe has a few ket, and will like shift at the mill after at the mine. It Slocan Star will concentrator, and put on a force at the Jim property, which for a long time, operations on an coming winter. This countered on this of almost pure zinc silver. The Bous preparing to ship you smelter, which Antwerp in Belgium its force to about Zinc company has crusher and separate at a cost of \$10,000 is certain it will be ready to output of the Slocan ration of a zinc mine is mainly due to the froze out of the compelled to look raw material. On demand for the present high maintained for so when the slump of that the price of have reached its

STRIKE AT T.

Eighteen Inches of a Few (Sandon M.) A rich strike of solid ore was announced on the Stran Bird group. Pott Spokane, who have had a work on this vein their efforts have ten tons of ore at the mine, which Dr. Rykert and Salt Lake City, rests in the Blue City on Wednesday. M. Sandilands. The splendid monument is likely to be the hill. About on the property rapidly going ahead 12x20, has been built bunk house and under way. Shipments as soon as Dr. Rykert in the Mountain in this district an inspection of his

TREES SET OUT.

The maple trees for the ornamental have been set out. It is now in order after the name of Washington boulevard. The town of Ballard in the State of Washington has got tired of municipal ownership of its electric light and water privileges and turned them over to a private company. Ballard is a thriving town only six miles from Seattle.

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM TOWN OF YMIR

(Special to The Miner.)

YMIR, B. C., Nov. 3.—The Porto Reo Lumber company of Ymir have just completed the erection of their new mill, which will cut 25,000 per day. The mill is complete in every particular, so that all kinds of lumber can be manufactured. The dry kiln which they are using may be said to be the best in the interior. It is a patented kiln being manufactured in Indianapolis and contains some two miles of steam pipes in its construction.

The company have secured a lease on timber-lands on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railroad company, and the logs reach the mill by floating down the Salmon river.

Last week this company gave a large contract to a Frenchman for the cutting of shingle bolts at \$1.75 per cord. The contractor sub-let part of his contract to a dozen Chinamen from the Miners' Union, and a deputation called on Mr. Dewart, I understand that Mr. Dewart stated that he was willing that white men should cut these, but that it was impossible at the time the contract was given to secure them. However, the Chinamen were told to get, so that the invasion of the Orientals to Ymir has been stopped.

W. N. Boyd and L. P. Hornberger of Spokane have organized the North Fork Placer company. This company was formed at a capitalization of \$75,000, with 750,000 shares at 10 cents each, to take over options and bonds on placer ground on the North Fork of Salmon river at Erie, B. C.

Much work has been done by private individuals, and some very good results have been arrived at, but with a company having a lease on some three miles of creek it is believed that the company can be made to pay. The company is at least booming the sale of stock back in Colorado, where the most alluring advertisements appear in the papers.

Conrad Wolfe, who is operating the Foghorn mine at Ymir, has purchased a gold property near Sumpter, Oregon, at a price of \$25,000.

THE ZINC RATES SETTLED. The Railway Offer of \$11 Per Ton Freight Is Accepted.

(Sandon Mining Review.) After weeks of discussion and deliberation regarding rates for shipping zinc between the railway companies, mine owners and John Jones, the Kansas zinc buyer, arrangements were finally agreed upon last Monday. The offer of \$11 per ton was made by the C. P. R. last week, but was not accepted by the mine owners until a few days ago. This means a good deal to the Slocan. Already the mines are getting ready to ship their zinc to Missouri. The Payne will probably send out six cars the present week, and regular shipments will follow. The Ivanhoe has a few cars ready for market, and will likely put on a double shift at the mill and increase the force at the mine. It is also rumored the Slocan Star will shortly start up its concentrator, and in all probability will put on a force at the mine. The Lucky Jim property, which has not shipped ore for a long time, is likely to resume operations on an extensive scale the coming winter. The ore bodies encountered on this property contain vein of almost pure zinc, with high values of silver. The Bosun at New Denver is preparing to ship 250 tons to the Laney smelter, which heretofore will increase its force to about 70 men. The Laney Zinc company has installed an electric crusher and separator to treat the ore, at a cost of \$10,000, and Mr. Jones, who is certain it will be a success, says he will be ready to purchase the entire output of the Slocan mines. The innovation of a zinc market in this district is mainly due to Mr. Jones, who being a prospector, and who has been compelled to look for ore for the manufacture of zinc. On account of the great demand for the manufactured article the present high price is likely to be maintained for some time to come, and when the slump occurs it is to be hoped that the price of silver and lead will have reached its normal value.

STRIKE AT THE BLUE BIRD. Eighteen Inches of Fine Ore Uncovered a Few Days Ago.

(Sandon Mining Review.) A rich strike of eighteen inches of solid ore was encountered a few days ago on the Stranger vein of the Blue Bird group. Potter and McBroom, of Spokane, who have a lease on the property, have had a small force of men at work on this vein for some time, and their efforts have been rewarded. Over ten tons of ore are already taken from the find, which is holding out well.

Dr. Rykert and Mr. Molson, both of Salt Lake City, who have large interests in the Blue Bird, visited the property on Wednesday, in company with E. M. Sandilands. They are highly pleased with the splendid showing, and development is likely to be started lower down the hill. About eleven men are working on the property and improvements are rapidly going ahead. A new ore house, 22x20, has been built, and a comfortable bunk house and other buildings are well under way. Shipping is likely to commence soon as raveling starts.

Dr. Rykert is also largely interested in the Mountain Con and other mines in this district and is now on a tour of inspection of his holdings.

TREES SET OUT. The maple trees purchased by the city for the ornamentation of the streets have been set out on Washington street. It is now in order for the council to alter the name of that thoroughfare to Washington boulevard.

THE ORO DENORO MINE IN SUMMIT

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 3.—It is understood that operations at the Oro Denoro mine, Summit camp, will be resumed shortly. The property is owned by the King Mining company. W. T. Smith of Greenwood has made arrangements with the company to undertake the proposed development work. It is hoped to open up a big glory hole on the surface. The Oro Denoro has phenomenally large surface showings. An experimental shipment was made to the Trail smelter three years ago. The property has been idle ever since.

PLACER MINING. Flourishing in the Many Camps of Southeast Kootenay.

(Port Steele Prospector.) Never in the history of Southeast Kootenay, since the early days of the sixties, have the placer camps of the district been as flourishing as at the present time.

On Wild Horse creek four companies have been at work all summer moving large quantities of gravel, and it is reported that the production of gold will be larger than that of last year. Gold was discovered on Perry creek in 1864, but owing to the inadequate means of transportation of machinery to work the deep diggings it was difficult to interest capital sufficient to work the placers by modern methods. During the past year the companies have been developing, preparatory to the installing of machinery, and the coming year will witness a large amount of activity in the workable gold deposits of Perry creek.

A small outfit will work placer ground on Weaver creek. A large amount of supplies have been sent in from Steele, and ample accommodations have been provided for the men employed.

Moyle river and Skookum, Chuck creek have produced considerable gold during the current year.

BETTER RATES ARE GIVEN

(Special to The Miner.)

YMIR, B. C., Nov. 3.—The Nelson & Fort Sheppard, Spokane Falls & Northern and Red Mountain lines have issued a new passenger tariff. This is a result of the promise of J. J. Hill when in Spokane recently. In many cases the rates are better than heretofore.

For example the rate from Ymir to Nelson (Mountain station) was \$1.15; new rate is 85 cents. Ymir to Spokane, old rate \$3.90; new rate \$3.40. Ymir to Spokane, old rate \$4.85; new rate \$3.85. This readjustment is appreciated by patrons of the company's lines. There is talk of discarding the present mixed run on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard and again substituting the through service. There is more business at present along the line here than can be conveniently handled by a mixed train.

GIANTS OF SELKIRKS NAMED. They Are Christened Mounts Hammond and Farnham.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 2.—Two of the most prominent peaks of the Selkirk range in the Windermere mining division of East Kootenay have recently been named and officially recorded. The first, formerly locally known as Mount St. Thomas, a cone shaped mountain towering 11,980 feet above the sea level and overlooking Paradise basin, where the most famous of the Selkirk mines, has been named Mount Hammond, in honor of H. O. Hammond of Montreal, owner of the property, and who has been heavily interested in the district for years.

The second, known by several names among the prospectors, is now to be known as Mount Farnham, in honor of Paulding Farnham of New York, promoter of the Ptarmigan mines of the Selkirk. Mount Farnham is sentinel of the range, rising 12,000 feet, first to 10,000 feet, then by a perpendicular castle-like rock 2000 feet higher. Mr. Farnham's property lies at the base of this mountain, and it is indeed well named, for Mr. Farnham has greatly contributed to the development of the mines of this district.

ANOTHER REBELLION IN CHINA

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 4.—News of another rebellion in North China is brought by the steamer Shinino Maru, which reached port today. A dispatch from Shanghai to Japanese newspapers says reports of an insurrection in Mongolia are to hand from Hsiam fu. The Episcopal residence at Santauhotu, on the Hoang ho, is besieged.

The governor of Shen Si has sent cavalry to the assistance of the local officials.

Letters are received at Hongkong from Wu Chow in Kwang Si reporting the death at that city on September 22 of Mrs. J. L. Hess, wife of Rev. Hess of Osborne, Ohio, United States, a missionary of the Christian Missionary Alliance.

Hongkong papers contain a lengthy resolution by the board of trade of that city endorsing the offer of the Canadian Pacific railway for an Atlantic service. Further reports regarding the disaster at Amara, China, published by Chinese newspapers, tell of the suicide of several Chinese merchants, who, when they learned that their premises had been destroyed, jumped into the harbor and were drowned. The body of Captain Fife, of the steamer Wan Chow, who was killed by a falling wall, was recovered. He leaves a young widow, who was en route from London to China to join the dead mariner.

DISAPPOINTMENT MANIFEST

So Say Some of the London Papers on the Attitude of Canada at the Colonial Conference--The Attitude of the Other Colonies Are Compared

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—The Star's London cable says: Disappointment is most widespread over the note of comment upon the official report of the conference. Especially is disappointment felt among friends of imperial unity at Canada's attitude. It is discovered that the Canadian minister left the entire initiative on every subject to the British, Australian, New Zealand and South African ministers. Every other colony, even Newfoundland, increased or instituted contributions towards the national defense of the empire. The Canadian ministers not only declined contributions, but submitted a memorandum condemning the whole movement of unity indefinitely, by explaining that they did not object so much to the expense as to the important departure of self-government involved. Critics here smile at the implied suggestion that Australia and New Zealand are less careful than Canada of the principle of self-government. Answering Broderick's assertion that the colonial forces which were sent to South Africa could not be pitted against European troops, the Canadian ministers explained that improvements to the Canadian forces were now being made, and promised to make all reasonable effort, in co-operation with the imperial

authorities, to secure efficiency so far as consistent with self-government. They were also prepared to co-operate in the creation of a naval reserve among the Canadian fishermen.

Owing to Canada's attitude the imperial defense proposals fell through, or, in the diplomatic language of the report, "The discussion will be continued in correspondence." The result leads the Morning Post to declare that the blue book shows how very far the empire still is in receiving an organization for any great and lasting benefit. The Times' comments on the Canadian preference runs as follows: "The appendix dealing with Canadian trade illustrates a curious way how little may result even from a liberal preferential treatment when the general fiscal arrangements are highly protective. Notwithstanding a preference of 33 1/3 per cent in favor of British goods and valorem the burden upon British exports to Canada is generally higher than an ad valorem, but the burden is borne by Canada's general trade with other countries sending goods into Canada. Taken as our exports to Canada pay 18 per cent ad valorem in spite of preference, while American goods pay the whole 12 per cent, the burden upon all Canadian imports taken altogether is 18 per cent."

Succumbed to Injuries Received in Mine

John McSwayne died yesterday morning at the Sisters' hospital from the effects of the accident he met with at the Le Roi mine on October 27. He had been resting easily up to a couple of days ago, when his brain became badly affected and he passed into delirium. A few hours prior to the end he became quiet and the end came peacefully, although he did not recover consciousness.

Deceased was a native of Cardigan, Lorne Valley, Prince Edward Island, where a father and brother now reside. He was 32 years of age and had been mining for the past fourteen years in British Columbia and the Coeur d'Alenes. McSwayne had worked in the Rossland camp off and on, but was in Phoenix for a time prior to coming here a month or so before the accident. He was a member of Wallace, Idaho, lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of Phoenix Miners' Union.

The Odd Fellows have taken charge of the remains and communicated with the deceased's relatives in Prince Edward Island as to the disposition of the remains.

The late Mr. McSwayne was the victim of an unusual accident. By the falling of a machine drill with which he was working his skull was fractured, the bony arch over the right temple being punctured so severely as to permit of the egress of brain matter. At the hospital a nice operation was performed, bone from an area as large as a half dollar coin being removed. The case was regarded as extremely critical from the start, but the injured man got along so well for several days after the accident as to hold out strong hopes for his ultimate recovery.

Terrible Explosion of Fireworks in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—By a premature explosion of fireworks in Madison Square Garden tonight ten persons are believed to have been killed and many seriously injured. Owing to the panic and confusion among the crowd watching the election returns it was impossible to make an estimate of the fatalities. The explosion took place among the fireworks that were to be set off to celebrate the announcement of the election returns. The report was so heavy that windows were broken in the houses around the square. When the first panic had subsided 16 persons were found unconscious on the ground. Some of those, however, quickly recovered. Others had been horribly mutilated. It is reported that four boys, who were watching the fireworks from Madison avenue, were killed.

Five hundred extra policemen were ordered on duty and the work of carrying for the dying and seriously injured was carried on with all possible speed. It is stated that fully 50 people were more or less injured. Some of these, however, were removed by their friends while others were taken to the hospital.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—By a series of explosions of pyrotechnic bombs and other fireworks tonight among the vast multitude gathered in Madison Square to witness the ascension of an airship and the display of the election returns 11 were killed outright many being blown almost to pieces. At least 30,000 persons thronged the square at the time of the explosions, which were succeeded by a frightful panic, in which hundreds were thrown down and trampled under foot.

Five hundred policemen and all the ambulances in the city were summoned and the dying and those most seriously injured were removed to the hospitals. In addition to those many of the wounded were taken away by friends. Nine men in charge of the fireworks display were placed under arrest immediately after the explosion.

The list of the dead is Policeman Dennis Shea, William G. Finney, George Hitz, Jacob Bobbey, five unknown men, unknown colored man, unknown colored boy.

Fifteen persons were seriously injured, some of whom are likely to die. The densest portion of the throng that packed the square was gathered along Madison avenue close to the place reserved for the discharge of the fireworks. Among the border of the square facing the avenue were arranged three groups of castron mortars, 20 in each group and loaded with heavy bombs. A few minutes after 10 o'clock the first row of mortars was touched off, but

before the discharge took place one of them fell on its side and the next instant the bomb was shot into the thickest of the crowd, where it exploded and hurled the people into heaps. The fall of the mortar and the concussion of the explosion knocked down the west of the row of mortars, and a thundering volley of huge projectiles ploughed through the crowd. Almost instantaneously the second group of 20 mortars, about 100 feet farther up the avenue, discharged their contents into the crowd and a moment later the third group, evidently ignited by the showers of falling sparks, exploded in the same manner. In the panic that ensued thousands ran blindly across the square, tripping over seats and benches as they fell, were trampled on. The police on duty were carried along by the rush, and for half an hour the wildest confusion reigned.

After the smoke had cleared away 10 persons were found lying on Madison avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets. Scores of injured were scattered about the avenue and the square. Among the dead was a policeman who was standing close to the first mortar whose body was tragically mangled.

A force of 500 policemen were soon on the spot and upwards of 100 physicians and 200 nurses were summoned from the hospitals, every available vehicle being pressed into service for the transportation of the wounded.

THE SMELTER CITY

(Special to The Miner.)

TRAIL, B. C., Oct. 30.—John Callaghan has returned from the Ymir district, where he has been developing the Humming Bird and the Independence, two properties in which he is interested. The former has about \$4000 worth of work done and is showing up well. The Independence is being worked in a six foot ledge of solid ore and assays well. Mr. Callaghan says there are 2 men at work on the Arlington and last week high grade ore was encountered. The Keystone, owned by Davis and Clemens, have just shipped two carloads of ore to the Trail smelter. The gentlemen are two practical miners, and expect to realize good returns. The Canadian King, between the Arlington and Keystone, has been leased to William Connolly of Rossland and C. More, formerly foreman of the Copper Farm. Four feet and a half of solid copper ore has been encountered on the Copper Farm, and the tunnel is now in 600 feet at a depth of 1000 feet. At the Second Relief, twelve miles from Erie, thirty men are employed, and the force would be largely increased were it not for a shortage of water.

They have a ten stamp mill in operation. PLACER MINING. A Colorado company is preparing to put in a hydraulic plant for placer mining along the Salmon from Erie to Craigtown. They paid Peterson Bros., who have been at work for two years, \$10,000 for their lease of a half mile of the river bed. These men have taken from \$10 to \$15 per day for the past two years. All the rest of the North Fork is staked for six miles. The new company has options on nearly everything along the river. The options expire on November 11th. Mr. Callaghan has bonded his placer claim to the same company.

SACKING SURFACE ORE. At the Arlington mine, three and a half miles from Erie, John Moffat has taken a lease of the surface of the claim and is sacking ore four feet from the grass roots. It is carrying high value and is being shipped to the Trail smelter. The operations of Mr. Moffat are, of course, independent of the company work, and he pays the company a royalty of 25 per cent.

Sawmill Bylaw Was Carried at Slocan--41 to 7

SLOCAN CITY, B. C., Nov. 4.—The sawmill bylaw was submitted for a vote by the property owners of this city today and was carried by an overwhelming majority, the vote standing 41 for and 7 against. It is understood that the Slocan Ontario Lumber company, of which J. H. Lavell of Orillia and George Chew of Midlands, Ont., are the chief owners, will commence operations immediately, and will eventually employ 100 men in accordance with the agreement with the city. This industry will give new life to this locality and will be an immense boon to the city.

The Bosun Mines today shipped the first car of zinc ore to Kansas, to be followed by regular shipments from now on. This is the outcome of negotiations with Thomas Jones, the smelting man from Kansas, now in this district buying ore of this class.

Captain Hart-McHarg Departs for the Coast

Townsend presented the glasses to Captain Hart-McHarg in a very neat speech. The glasses are the best that could be obtained, and are neat as well as serviceable. After the presentation of the field glasses Captain Hart-McHarg stepped forward and presented Private Jack Rea with the well remembered coronation medal of solid gold. The medal is a bas-relief of the king and queen and was sent to Captain Hart-McHarg to be presented to Private Rea by Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, district officer commanding.

After receiving the well wishes of his numerous friends, and after personally shaking hands with every member of the company present, Captain Hart-McHarg mounted the platform of the car, only to be received with cheers and by the militiamen striking up the familiar refrain, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Outside of the many members of the No. 1 company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, there were present at the station nearly all of the most prominent business men and nearly all of the local members of the bench and bar. Among those at the station were: J. W. Nelson, Elis Worship Mayor Clute, J. L. G. Abbott, Rev. Hedley, J. S. C. Fraser, Dr. McKenzie, Sheriff Robinson, J. Anderson, F. W. Rolt, A. McMillan and many others.

THE STOCK MARKET

The feature of yesterday's session of the stock exchange was the sharp rally in Centre Star. As was predicted a demand for the shares at the low prices prevailing on the previous day was immediately followed by an advance, demonstrating the fact that the supply of low priced stock was decidedly limited. Shares sold on the board yesterday at 37 and 37 1/4, closing at 37 1/2 and 38 3/4. Further advances are expected.

The tone of the market was better throughout yesterday, Republic and Cariboo McKinney sharing in the advance. The sales were light.

Table with columns: American Boy, Black Tail, Canadian Gold Field, Cariboo (McKinney), Centre Star, Giant, Homestake (As. paid), Iron Mask (As. pd.), Mountain Lion, North Star (E. Koot.), Payne, Rambler-Cariboo (ex-d), Republic, Sullivan, Tom Thumb, War Eagle Con., White Bear (As. pd.).

SALES. Centre Star, 2000 at \$7c. 1000 at 37 1/4c; White Bear, 2000 at 2 7/8c; Republic, 3000 7 1/2c; Cariboo (Camp McKinney), 1000 at 19 1/2c. Total, 9000.

SOUTH AFRICAN ESTIMATES. LONDON, Nov. 4.—A motion made by the chancellor of the exchequer in the house of commons tonight, to take up tomorrow the South African estimates, prevailed, without division, but only after a sharp criticism of the measure from the opposition.

ROSSLAND LIBERALS.—The regular meeting of the Rossland Liberal Association takes place at the board of trade rooms tomorrow evening. It is probable that the lead question will come up in some form or other.

SIMCOE, Ont., Nov. 4.—The election of the conservative candidate in North Norfolk for the legislature today was given by Judge Mahoney, after sitting, after he had agreed not to press for costs.

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THE CITY WILL ADVANCE

Some Factors Entering Into the Problem of the Golden City's Growth and Prosperity--Assured Coke Supply Important--The Reduced Charges.

Even if the Le Roi No. 2 company does not ship ore before the end of the year it is probable that the Miner's prediction of a 50,000 ton advance over the shipments of 1901 will be realized, and in any event it is certain that the increase will be of a satisfactorily substantial nature.

The apparently satisfactory conclusion to all the troubles affecting the coke supply of the Kootenays has materially improved the outlook in the Kootenay and Boundary districts, and both will produce much larger aggregate tonnages than was the case in 1901. It seems probable that there will be no further difficulties to be overcome in the coal camps. The prediction ventured by John E. Mackenzie at the time when every one was forecasting a recurrence of the Fernie strike has been fulfilled, for a proposal to strike there was voted down and the reports from the camp are that the wage earners are well satisfied with existing conditions and making larger wages than at any previous time in the history of the camp. At Morrissey, too, a threatened deadlock has been averted and everything there is going ahead smoothly. There has not been any trouble at Michel at all. These conditions offer an assurance that coke will be forthcoming in ample quantities, particularly in view of the fact that Morrissey coal is being hauled to Fernie to supply the coke ovens at that point, which were dark for some months.

This assured coke supply affects the whole Rossland camp, although through different channels. The two smelters handling the output of the Rossland camp--Trail and Northport--both draw their supply from the Crow's Nest Coal Company, and a shortage would certainly tie up one and probably the other. What affects the smelters is more than likely to affect the mines sooner or later, and for this reason it is exceedingly gratifying from the viewpoint of Rosslanders that this important essential to the operation of the mining industry is in a more satisfactory and stable position than has been the case in years.

Eventually the coke problem will be reduced to a better basis by the Northport smelter, and probably by the Boundary plants as well. This is when the era of cheaper coke takes effect. Under existing circumstances it is impossible to lay down coke at Northport or Grand Forks owing to the fact that two railroads are interested in the haulage of the product, a condition that invariably results in enhanced freight rates, particularly when, as the case now, the business originates on one road and is taken over at an intermediate point by another road. This is the case with the coke business, as part of the fuel utilized in the Fernie coke ovens is mined in the Morrissey pits on the Great Northern system.

Next spring the coke ovens at Morris-

sey, now under construction, will be completed and the Great Northern will be in a position to deliver coke at Northport and Grand Forks exclusively over their own line. Direct competition will thus be afforded both smelting plants, and an assurance is already given as to what the Northport plant may expect as the outcome--coke laid down in the smelter yard at \$6 per ton plus 80 cents duty--instead of \$9 or thereabouts as is charged under existing circumstances. Coincident with this will take effect the arrangement whereby the Great Northern reduces the freight charges between Rossland and Northport and the mine increases its output largely as a quid pro quo to the railroad, an undertaking easy of solution, inasmuch as the reduced costs of utilization will render available for shipment large ore bodies that are best left undisturbed until these reductions are secured.

About the time the Le Roi mine enters its era of increased prosperity or thereabouts, the War Eagle and Centre star mines' plans for inaugurating concentration will take practical effect, always provided the companies are in possession of the water supply necessary to the operation of the plant they have in mind. The mines are now shipping close to 600 tons of ore per diem, and this may be increased slightly as the months advance; certain it is that unless something unforeseen crops up the daily tonnage will not be reduced.

The Homestake is the first of the old properties to resume operations, and it is generally understood that next spring at least will see operations resumed at the Spitzee, and that when this takes place the company will be prepared to place the mine on a permanent producing and profit-earning basis, new developing and equipment being already planned. The Spitzee has been opened up sufficiently to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the parties having a financial stake in the proposition that it has great potentialities, and the company is prepared to take the proper steps to work out the success of the property. This has been on the tapis for some months, but no necessity for haste having arisen has been postponed to the spring.

The fact that a considerable number of men engaged in stoping ore in the Josie mine have been laid off for a couple of months will probably not affect business conditions in Rossland. The announcement to this effect came suddenly, which probably accounts for the measure of surprise which it created in some quarters.

On second thought the bright outlook for the Golden City's future recurs to most citizens and affords a pleasing contrast to the croakings of those who are disposed to magnify the incidents which are everyday occurrences in the annals of the vast majority of mining camps.

A New Principal And Better Salaries

The Rossland schools have a new principal and a sub-principal and the teachers get an increase in salary all round. This is the outcome of last night's meeting of the school trustees.

A telegraphic message from David S. Tate, principal of the schools, was read. It stated that he was about to commence the study of law and that he would not resume his position at the head of the Rossland schools. On motion it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Tate be accepted and that the secretary should convey to the retiring principal the board's regret at his decision, together with an expression of their appreciation of his excellent work as head of the Golden City schools.

A question of a successor was disposed of on motion of Trustees Galt and Grigor that Leslie R. Bruce, sub-principal of the schools, be appointed principal. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bruce has been in charge of the Cook avenue school, and his promotion left a vacancy there. On motion of Trustees Grigor and Chisholm, it was resolved that Rupert Elley, first assistant, be advanced to the post of sub-principal. The salaries of principal and sub-principal are \$100 and \$90 per month respectively. Another vacancy of the staff was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Shaw,

subject by the issuance of a permit by the education department.

Chairman McCrae intimated that he had discussed the school situation with Principal Bruce, and that the latter had stipulated that as principal of the schools he must be given some latitude in connection with the retention of teachers on the staff whom he might consider could be replaced with advantage to the local system. The chairman had pledged himself personally to endorse the principal's recommendations, and the board might expect to be called upon to endorse the weeding out of the teaching staff in the course of the next few weeks.

The other important issue of the evening arose from the resurrection of the old subject of teachers' salaries. It appears that at the last meeting of the board the salary of Miss Shrapnel was advanced from \$50 per month to \$55. This was the signal for a deluge of applications from other members of the staff, who considered themselves equally entitled to advances in salary. The subject gave rise to much discussion last night, but finally the board resolved to make an advance of \$5 per month in the salaries of the following teachers: Madames Willis and Shaw, Misses Taylor, Blair, Grant, Renwick and Walker. The members of the board in attendance were Chairman McCrae, Trustees Galt, Grigor, Chisholm and McDonald.

NEW WRINKLE IN ROAD INSPECTOR HOTEL SWINDLES IN ROSSLAND

A hotel trick that will stand for some time as unique in the way of film-film games came near being worked to a successful finish upon an unsuspecting but well known local hotel man. That the trick was not successful and an innocent man lodged in the local jail for robbery was through no fault of the worker of the game, who registered here as George Pepper of Calgary, N. W. T. It was by a mere accident and the opportune arrival in this city of M. Grady and a Miss Smith of St. Leon Springs, and through the successful pumping by the local police, that the trick was discovered and nipped in the bud.

Three days ago Pepper arrived in town, looking a trifle green. He was a tall, well-built person; had an open manner with him that appealed to people, and was, in short, hardly a person one would look upon as a swindler. He registered and was shown to his room--room No. 12--and was not heard of again until the next day, when the bartender was called to the room by a ring. On responding to the summons the bartender found Pepper sitting up in bed and demanding to know what had become of his trousers. He swore that he left the trousers on the bed when he retired for the night but that when he arose he could find no trace of them. A search was made of the various rooms, the trousers being finally located in room No. 17, some doors away from where Pepper slept.

Pepper put on the trousers and then searched the pockets. After making, or pretending to make, a thorough search he told the proprietor of the hotel that he had been robbed of \$42 that he had placed in the pockets the night before. Thinking that the man's story was correct the proprietor of the house sent for the police, and a thorough search was instituted of the hotel and of the parties occupying the room in which the trousers had been found. Pepper was questioned, but stuck to his story. During the evening, however, M. Grady of St. Leon Springs, for whom Pepper had worked before coming to Rossland, arrived in the city and was asked concerning Pepper. Grady told of the arrival at St. Leon Springs of Pepper in a skiff in a penniless condition; of Pepper being put to work about the hotel, and of the final paying off of Pepper of the amount coming to him, namely, \$11. Grady was positive that Pepper had no \$42. The proprietor, growing suspicious, called in the police again and confronted Pepper with Grady. Pepper broke down after a bit of cross-questioning and confessed the whole scheme, stating that he had adopted the scheme to get a little ready money and for the purpose of working the proprietor of the hotel and his guests. His putting the trousers in another room was done to throw suspicion on the occupant of that room and to make his story more plausible. Pepper was given a thorough over-hauling, after which he signed a paper acknowledging his part in the game. He was given five minutes to get out of town, and the last seen of him was in the direction of Northport.

H. C. Killen of Victoria, provincial supervisor of roads, trails and bridges, arrived in the city last night and will spend several days in the city inspecting the works carried on during the past season by the lands and works department. Mr. Killen has filled his present position for a couple of years, and it is maintained that by placing a competent man in charge of the enterprises directed by the supervisor the department has wrought substantial economies and secured much better results from the annual expenditure of monies appropriated for roads, trails and bridges.

The principal, in fact the only, works carried on here during the season were the repairs to the St. Thomas mountain wagon road and to a road in the vicinity of Trail. It will be remembered that when Mr. Killen was here something over a year ago he went extensively into the question of the direct road to Northport and mapped out a line which in his opinion would achieve the desired results to the best advantage and with economy as compared to previous surveys. The proposition was not proceeded with, however.

The St. Thomas wagon road received Mr. Killen's cordial approval on completion, his opinion after inspection being that the appropriation granted for the construction had been distributed most satisfactorily. The nature of the soil is such that the banks are very prone to run, and this proved to be the case last winter and spring, hence the appropriation for repairs by the legislature at last session. These repairs have been completed and it will now be the duty of Mr. Killen to see if the grant for improvements has been expended judiciously. In any event the road is reported to be in admirable condition.

Who Will Command Rossland Militiamen

Considerable interest has been created among the members of the local militia company and other citizens as to the succession to the command of No. 1 Company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, stationed in Rossland. As has already been stated, Captain W. Hart-McHarg, of the Golden City for the purpose of practicing at the Coast. This leaves a serious gap in the establishment of commissioned officers and one that will be difficult to fill.

So far as can be learned neither of the subaltern officers of the corps are anxious to assume command. Both are recent appointees, and doubtless feel that they would not have the influence with the rank and file that would be exercised by a new and older man.

The name of Major VanBuskirk, R. M., late of the Twenty-Second Regiment Oxford Rifles, and now city engineer, has been suggested in connection with the post, but Major VanBuskirk has stated that he has private reasons for declining the position even were it proffered to him.

Another suggestion was made, and one that will probably meet with the approval of the members of the company. This is that William Harp, city assessor, be requested to accept the command. Mr. Harp is an ex-member of the Second Regiment Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, and wears the active medal for service in the Northwest rebellion of '65. Moreover, he is an expert rifleman and an ex-Bisley shot, wearing shooting medals without number for past performances with the military rifle. Mr. Harp was formerly a staff sergeant in the R. M. R., but has not been actively identified with the corps for a year past. His position in the city, his active service record and his enthusiasm as a rifle shot all commend him to the militia authorities as a desirable man to fill the important post to be vacated by Captain Hart-McHarg, and while Mr. Harp has not been sounded on the subject as yet, it is thought that if he were assured of the support of the rank and file that he would undertake to steer the destinies of the Rossland company for the future.

A Successful and Enjoyable Hallowe'en Party

One of the most successful and genuine Hallowe'en parties was given Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. E. Adams and daughters at their residence on Columbia avenue. The parlors were decorated in dull, mystic red, Jack-o'-Lanterns and autumn leaves, which lent to the occasion all the spooky and creepy pleasures of the evening. All kinds of games and dancing were indulged in until the strike of 12, when all assembled in the dining room, where the color scheme was carried out to the letter, and a happy young people sat down to a bountiful repast. The following were present:

Mr. T. Long, Mrs. T. Long, Mrs. Raymond, W. Carpenter, Mrs. Grant, C. Sangster, F. Lawe, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Lavasseur, Mr. McGillivray, Mr. D. Winters, Mr. R. Andrews, B. Jordan, J. Smith, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. Elkerson, F. A. Newton, John Lewis, L. Shillock, E. O'Hearn, F. Graham, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Grant, Mr. F. Raymer, Mr. Elly, Mr. B. Raymer, Miss Raymer, Miss Agnew, Miss G. Oliver, Miss Z. Oliver, Miss R. Hook, Miss B. Hobbs, Miss B. Hobbs, Miss W. Hobbs, Miss N. Dooley, Miss R. De Mooth, Miss N. O'Hearn, Miss H. Burritt, Miss E. Honey, Miss E. McLean, Miss M. Hooper, Miss M. Evans, Miss M. Purcell, Miss K. Purcell, Miss Oilding, and others.

Association Football Game Results in a Tie

Because Al. Davis was unkind enough to plant the ball between the goal posts within one minute of the end of the second half, the game yesterday afternoon between the citizens' combination and the aggregation made up of the "Alltogethers" resulted in a tie of two all. It was a rather surprising ending of a close and well contested game, in which there was little advantage either way. The halves were only 20-minute ones, the game starting at 4 o'clock.

The game was made chiefly remarkable by some long kicks by W. H. G. Phipps on one side and Fred Wilson on the other, and by some good work on the part of the forwards on both sides. The ball was kept constantly in motion throughout the match, the players alternately rushing it from one side of the line to the other. Some good work was done in punting the ball and in passing it from one player to the other. Yesterday's game brought out more combination work than has been developed at any previous encounter.

Morrish played his usual good game, staving off a goal on more than one occasion by kicking the pliskin down the field at a critical moment. James Bates, of the international survey, took considerable interest in the game, doing several things in the way of association football not down in the rules and an act or two that would have made Barnum turn over in his grave for very envy. Davies, also of the survey, played a very important part in the proceedings and succeeded in keeping sufficiently clear of flying heels and toes so that the services of the ambulance were not required. Davis played in rare good form and was, as has already been stated, guilty of scoring the tying goal.

During the first half the ball was rushed to and fro across the field. Several hot scrimmages occurred about both goal posts, and during one of these brushes that Brown managed to push the ball between the posts for a goal for the citizens' combination. The other side also put the ball through, but too high for the purpose intended.

After a series of long kicks by Phipps the latter managed to carry the ball so near the goal of the citizens' team that he had little difficulty in putting it through, none of the players on the other side being near enough to stave off the score. A few minutes after the goal, for the citizens, also put one through, making the score 2 to 1 in favor of the citizens. The play for the balance of the half was hot and consisted chiefly of kicking the ball out of line and in off-side playing. It was then that Davis came forward with his speedy kick, and in half a minute more the game was declared over by the referee, time having expired. Another match will be played next Saturday between practically the same teams, weather permitting.

The boys of the Central and High schools played a hot match on the boys' grounds of the Cook avenue school yesterday afternoon, the Centrals winning out by a score of two goals to one. The contest was marked by some really excellent playing by both sides, the boys showing an aptitude in grasping the technical sides of the game that surprised even their elders. The goals scored by the Centrals were by Stangway and Harris, the lone one made by the High school being scored by Mike Guldotti. The referee was Glen Marshall of the High school.

Spokane Jobbers Jobbed The Seattle Jobbers

Spokane jobbers have worked the tariff question with the Spokane Falls Northern road in such a manner as to practically exclude the Seattle jobbing interests from the markets north of Spokane, which includes the Kootenays. The Spokesman-Review describes the situation as follows:

"Seattle jobbers will hereafter be unable to do business in the country north of Spokane on the Spokane Falls & Northern railway line. What is known as the 'Kootenay rate' has been discontinued by the S. F. & N. Under this rate Seattle shippers could land goods in the country north of Spokane at lower rates of freight than Spokane jobbers must pay. The rate included all classes of goods shipped locally from Seattle to S. F. & N. points, and was made by that road alone.

"The freight rate to Spokane from the east is in most instances equal to the rate to Seattle, added to the rate

from Seattle to Spokane. The S. F. & N. has hitherto been allowing Seattle shippers a rate less than that which Spokane jobbers must pay. The result was that in many lines the coast dealers could undersell those in business here.

"Under the new arrangement coast dealers must pay the tariff rate to Spokane and the regular rate from here to the point of destination. With the handicap of the long haul their goods must take, this means that they will be driven out of this territory.

"Local jobbers state that they have been selling a great many lines of goods in this territory in spite of the disadvantages under which they labored, this being overcome by the fact that a large amount of time was saved not in consequence of the proximity of the customers with the wholesaler. The lines on which the trade has gone to coast points have been heavy and bulky articles."

Enormous "Spuds" From the Ashcroft District

Certain sections of British Columbia should be a paradise for Irishmen if it is really true that the sons of Old Erin cherish a special fondness for potatoes. Nowhere in the broad Dominion are larger or more desirable "spuds" raised than in one or two districts of British Columbia, and more especially in the Ashcroft potato belt.

Among the arrivals in the city yesterday was Mr. Dicker, part owner of the Silver King copper claim, who had just come south from Ashcroft. He stated with him a bag of potatoes as samples of what the soil of the Ashcroft district produces in the "spud" line, and the specimens are genuine beauties from the agricultural society. They were grown on the ranch owned by Woods & Campbell at Spatsun, 14 miles south of Ashcroft, where, it may be stated incidentally, a good class of stock is raised also.

No better description can be given of the samples than to state the dimensions of some of the varieties which Mr. Dicker is exhibiting. Appended are some details of this nature:

Early Rose--Twelve inches long, 11 inches in circumference.

Sir Walter Raleigh--Eight inches long, 16-14 inches in circumference.

Great Divide--Eleven and one-half inches long, 11-14 inches in circumference.

Bruce's White Beauty--Eleven and three-fourths inches in circumference, 10-12 inches long.

Burpee's Extra Early--Ten inches long, 11-12 inches in circumference.

Such potatoes as these are raised in large quantities about Ashcroft, where the soil seems to be particularly well adapted to their growth. The yield is very prolific, and while the ranchers only realize \$3 per ton for their potatoes a considerable margin remains to the grower. The stock is marketed throughout the province, large quantities coming into the Kootenays, while extensive consignments are shipped to the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

FROM ADMIRAL CASEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.--The following cablegram, signed by United States Admiral Casey, dated at Colon, October 31, was received today at the navy department:

"Government reinforcements arrived at Colon from Barranquilla. Have authorized transportation for government troops on special separate trains not under guards. No insurgents have been on our line for two days."

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

GRANBY MINES, B. C., Nov. 1.--During the week ended today the ore output of the mines of the Boundary district was 15,588 tons, as follows: Granby Mines, 5600 tons; Snowhead, 1230; Mother Lode, 4698; Sunset, 600; B. C., 840; Emma, 660.

CITY NEWS

SCHOOLS CHANGE TIME--The winter schedule goes into effect in the public schools tomorrow. Hereafter the schools will open daily at 8:30 o'clock instead of 9, as heretofore.

DISAPPEARED--News is wanted as to the whereabouts of John Connell, a miner and prospector, who has been working in the hills all summer. Connell came to the city a week or so ago and was last seen on Wednesday night.

AN ACCIDENT--Henry Perry, a miner employed at the Centre Star mine, was injured early yesterday morning while working in the 300-foot level of that mine by a rock rolling down upon him from the top of the slope. His injuries consisted of a broken leg, the leg being broken between the knee and the ankle. Perry was taken to his home, where he is reported as doing well.

Mrs. Labeauf, once well known locally as the proprietress of the Spokane hotel on Spokane street, died suddenly yesterday at her home in the Knob Hill addition, the immediate cause of death being heart failure. Mrs. Labeauf has been ill for the past two weeks with an inflammation of the throat, brought on, it is said, by swallowing a bone at a dinner at the Butte hotel. It was first thought by those who knew the woman that she died from this cause, but investigation by Dr. Mackenzie disproved this supposition. Her death came rather suddenly. Mrs. Labeauf has lived in this city for the past six years and leaves several children, two of whom are grown up.

As predicted in The Miner a couple of months ago there has been a change in the government office at Nelson. John Anthony Turner, resigned his post as government agent and gold commissioner for the Nelson district, and he has been succeeded by Robert A. Renwick, who has been identified with John Houston, M. L. A., in the newspaper business at Nelson for some years, previous to which he was connected with the Hamilton, Ont., Herald. The new government agent is well known and well liked in Nelson and his appointment is cordially approved by the community, according to the Nelson News. As a newspaper man Mr. Renwick has witnessed many of the shortcomings of public officers and will undoubtedly be a model of courtesy in his dealings with the general public.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

Having, with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's assistance, secured a sufficient number in the house of commons to enable them, in accordance with the rules, to move the adjournment of the house in order to discuss the coercion act, the members of the Irish nationalist party appear to be satisfied with their demonstration and to intend to abandon any further part, whether active or merely passive, in the proceedings during the session. In some respects the Irish party at Westminster still maintains its old reputation of acting more like a lot of school boys than as grave and serious statesmen. Perhaps the vivacious natives of the Emerald Isle should not be judged by the same standards as the phlegmatic Englishman, or the staid Scot, or even the more excitable representative from the principality. But it can scarcely be held, that with the utmost indulgence for national characteristics, the demeanor of the nationalists during the past two weeks has been such as to lead anyone to think that they are men into whose hands the control of Irish affairs could scarcely be put. There is one possible explanation for this behavior during the session, which has subsided as suddenly as it occurred--and that is the necessity of something being done to arouse the enthusiasm of the Irish-Americans in connection with Mr. Redmond's visit to the United States. In that view the incident of Mr. O'Donnell's shaking his fist in Mr. Balfour's face should be powerful to draw the dimes of eastern cities, and the laborers and pathetic serfdom girls and the laborers and reasonable efforts to improve the economic state of Ireland?--Vancouver News-Advertiser.

MORE ORE EN ROUTE.

Lone Pine-Surprise Will Ship 300 Tons Monthly.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 1.--C. P. Robbins, president of the Lone Pine-Surprise Consolidated, Republic, Washington, has completed arrangements for the shipping 300 tons of ore monthly to the Granby smelter. The first shipment, consisting of two carloads, reached here today.

The El Caliph mine will make a shipment of three tons of high grade ore here next week.

WILL INVADE JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 1.--The newspapers here report that an American syndicate is concluding negotiations for the purchase of property in Jamaica in order to work gold and copper deposits which have been located in payable quantities. The price asked for the property is \$200,000.

MORE REPUBLIC ORE.

Black Tail and Quilp Ore For the Granby Smelter.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Nov. 1.--Four cars each of Black Tail and Quilp ore respectively are being loaded at Republic for shipment to the Granby smelter on Monday.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.--A coroner's jury today returned a verdict of murder against McKeever, the slayer of John Kenist, the anti-ritualistic crusader. John Kenist was injured September 25th by being struck with a chisel, which was thrown at him after he had addressed a meeting at Birkenhead. Mr. Kenist was brought here and placed in a hospital, where he died from pneumonia.

ACCIDENT TO BICYCLIST.

PARIS, Nov. 1.--In a race between Harry Elkes and Jimmy Michael, the bicyclists, at the Paris de Princes, today, Elkes fell and sustained quite a severe injury. The accident occurred as the riders were going at full speed and just as Elkes was passing Michael.

E. O. Hart arrived yesterday from Spokane. He is now with William Burken, the well known barber.

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H. M. S. FLORA IN COMMISSION

Will Sail For Esquimaux at the Close of the Month and Takes Her Place on the North Pacific Station--Other Vessels Are Among the Cruisers

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1.—H. M. S. Flora will be commissioned at Plymouth on November 11th for the North Pacific station, and will sail for Esquimaux at the close of the month. She is a second class cruiser, and comes to relieve the second class cruiser Phaeton, now on duty at Panama. The Phaeton's commission expires early next year, as does also that of H. M. S. Amphion, and it is likely that H. M. S. Phaeton will return to Esquimaux. H. M. S. Flora will probably meet her in southern waters and relieve her here. H. M. S. Amphion, which has just undergone costly repairs at Esquimaux, will remain at Esquimaux for another commission.

H. M. S. Flora is a steel hulled, sheathed twin screw cruiser, with a displacement of 4360 tons. She is 320 feet long, 49.5 beam and has a draught of 13.2 feet. She has 7000 nominal horse-power, while H. M. S. Phaeton had but 5000. She was launched at Pembroke in 1893 and cost \$241,819. She carries 230 men.

Long Distance Wireless Telegraphy

SYDNEY, N. S., Nov. 1.—Signor Marconi, who reached here yesterday on the Italian warship Carlo Alberto, says he is well satisfied with the tests made thus far, but beyond that he declined to make any statement regarding wireless telegraphy.

It is learned, however, that communication was established with Faldun station, Cornwall, England, while crossing the Atlantic, and the success of the Marconi at great distance is assured.

LIST OF HONORS AND PROMOTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A long list of honors and promotions in recognition of the South African service were gazetted today. Lord Methuen is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of Bath; Major-General F. W. Kitchener is the Order of Companion of Bath; Major-General French and Ian Hamilton are raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General; Colonels Kekewich and Plumer are promoted to be major-generals. Brigadier-General Brigham is appointed an honorary major-general and Lieutenant Colonel Fiset and Captain McMillan of the Canadian Corps received the decoration of Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

ANOTHER WIFE MURDERER

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—At Le Roy today Moses Wilson shot his wife and himself, inflicting wounds which are said to be mortal. Wilson fired three shots at his wife. The first bullet struck a ring on the woman's hand and glanced off, but she fell to the floor. Wilson walked up and fired two bullets down through her head. He then sent two bullets through his own head.

PREST. LOU-BET WILL SETTLE IT

PARIS, Oct. 31.—President Loubet, following the example set by the miners' strike, today held an extended conference with M. Vincent, prefect of the Department of Du Nord, who has been acting as the intermediary between the strikers and the mine owners in that department. The mine owners have given the prefect the names of four persons who are to represent them in a conference with an equal number of strikers. In a semi-official statement given out tonight, President Loubet expressed the hope for an early settlement of the strike, and declared the basis would be a political accomplishment beyond precedent.

PREMIER BOND RETURNS HOME

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Oct. 31.—Premier Bond has returned here from Washington. In an interview today the premier said he had succeeded in negotiating a convention with the Washington authorities; that on October 18th the British foreign office instructed Ambassador Herbert to sign this convention, and that he then started for home from his work in Washington. The premier added that he had submitted the terms of this treaty to his colleagues in the cabinet yesterday, and that they regarded it as eminently satisfactory. The terms of the treaty will be published as soon as possible he said.

STOWAWAY HIDES IN A COFFIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Three stowaways—Johnson, Jensen and Hansen—have landed in New York, despite the immigrant officials, who were bent on shipping them back to Norway and Sweden. They came over on the steamer Oscar II, and Johnson broke the record for ingenuity in hiding himself away by crawling into a coffin, where he remained for several hours. The three men stowed away on the Oscar II the night before the steamer sailed from Christiansand.

CONCERNING THOSE CHARGES

LONDON, Oct. 31.—In regard to the charges contained in the report of United States Immigration Inspector Watchorn (on emigration to the United States by way of Canada), dated Paris, France, August 22, (and cabled here from Washington), in which it is said more Europeans obviously ineligible are allowed in the United States by this route, a representative of the Associated Press: "It is a remarkable charge, which I am quite sure is greatly exaggerated. I cannot say anything in regard to emigration conditions on the continent, but I know that all of our emigrant passengers are inspected at the Liverpool dock by the board of trade physicians to see that they comply with the Canadian law. Whether one or two undesirable occasionally slip through I am sure I cannot say, but when the board of trade here certifies to an emigrant's fitness our responsibility is ended."

ALLENATION OF AFFECTION

Claimed by a Toronto Man Against Rev. L. W. Hill and His Brother.

TORONTO, Oct. 31.—Rev. L. W. Hill, pastor of the Parliament street Methodist church, and his brother, Mr. Jonathan A. Hill, principal of the Pape Avenue public school, are the defendants in a suit which was issued in Osgoode Hall this morning by William W. Stoddart, a local real estate agent. The charge brought by Mr. Stoddart is alienation of his wife's affections. Mrs. Stoddart is the sister of the Hill brothers, and is at present living apart from her husband. He claims that her brothers have abetted her in leaving him and are harboring her, so that she may not return to his home. The damages are placed at \$5000 each.

ZELAYA'S CABINET

Have All Resigned With Exception of War Minister.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 1.—All the members of President Zelaya's cabinet, with the exception of the war minister, have tendered their resignations. The president has declined to accept the resignations and has requested the ministers to retain their portfolios. The cause of the cabinet's action has not been made public.

ADVANCE IN LUMBER

Attributed to the Increase of Building-Jobbers Complain.

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—The advance in the price of lumber has been very noticeable in Toronto this summer, and the jobbing carpenters complain that it has hindered their work considerably, as people who ordinarily hired a carpenter to do small work have been doing it themselves, or have not had the work done at all. This advance in lumber is said to have frightened people of moderate means who would have otherwise have erected new dwellings or made extensive improvements to their own.

Cook's Cotton Boot Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 1,000,000 Ladies. Safe, efficient. Lest you miss your druggist for Cook's Cotton Boot Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and ointments are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 5¢ per box; No. 2, 10¢ stronger, 10¢ per box. No. 3, 15¢, mailed on receipt of price and two-cent stamp. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.
No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Standley Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

A NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1.—A special to the Soimlar, from Sardin, Miss., says: "Reports brought to this city from Darlington, Miss., are to the effect that a mob of 4000 persons last night burned a negro for the double murder of E. O. Jackson and a millionaire named Rose. The negro confessed to the crime just before he was burned and implicated a white man who lived near Bridgeport. A posse was formed at once and the capture of the man was effected last night. He is being held in custody at the scene of the tragedy, and there is a strong probability of his being lynched."

IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham made a speech at Dover tonight, in which he dealt with the nationalists' challenge of the government's Irish policy. The speaker expressed the belief that the end of the Irish question was coming soon, and said that the Irish land purchase bill, based upon sound business proposals, would be the principal measure proposed at the next session of parliament. In the meantime the government must vindicate law and order, the defence of which, Mr. Wyndham said, was great in frontier politics.

DOUKHOBORS ON THE MARCH

SALT COATS, N. W. T., Oct. 31.—Five hundred male Doukhobors arrived here today. They halted on the main street, and singing hymns rather dolefully they camped five miles out last night. They state that their mission is to Christianize the world. They appear to stand the exposure all right, although many are barefooted. There are some old men and boys. They are quite peaceable. All have now gone east.

STRUGGLING WIFE MURDERED

SEATTLE, Oct. 31.—Michael Bartlett, who was once worth \$100,000, shot and killed his wife last night. Two shots, one through the head and one through the breast, resulted in the woman's death almost instantly. Bartlett, who injured himself but slightly, is in the county jail awaiting the course of the law.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION

Meet to Hear Charges Against Coal Carrying Roads.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Chairman Martin, D. K. Knapp and Commissioner J. D. Yeomans, of the interstate commerce commission, held a brief session this afternoon, and finding him out of the letter asking him to fix a meeting. No response has been received to his letter as yet. It is understood that M. Gerault Richard is absent from the city, but it is expected that a meeting will be arranged for Monday.

AMATEUR PHOTOS WANTED

Vancouver Tourist Association Still Looking For Pictures.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 1.—The Tourist Association is making rapid progress with the pamphlet which it has in hand for advertising Vancouver, but more pictures are wanted. It is proposed to make the little book as beautiful and attractive as good writing, good type and good illustrations can make it, and the association hopes that all who are interested in the progress and welfare of the city will give it every assistance possible in order to make the work all that can be hoped for. Any amateur photographers who have views suitable for use in a publication of this kind, will oblige the committee by leaving prints of them at the headquarters of the association on Granville street. The committee will promise to take good care of them and return them uninjured if desired. What are particularly wanted are views of the streets and wharves on holidays and celebration days, so that strangers can get some idea of the life and bustle of the city as well as its streets and buildings.

DISCUSSED CONFEDERATION

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—The council of the board of trade yesterday, on the suggestion of the Windsor board of trade, discussed the advisability of confederation of Canada with Newfoundland and Jamaica.

JAP LINER DAMAGED BY GALES

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1.—Mail advices from Yokohama report that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner was badly damaged by gales encountered on her voyage here from Yokohama. The starboard cabins were flooded by the sea which swept on board, and a two-year-old child, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, missionaries bound for Hong Kong, had a narrow escape from being washed overboard.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham made a speech at Dover tonight, in which he dealt with the nationalists' challenge of the government's Irish policy. The speaker expressed the belief that the end of the Irish question was coming soon, and said that the Irish land purchase bill, based upon sound business proposals, would be the principal measure proposed at the next session of parliament. In the meantime the government must vindicate law and order, the defence of which, Mr. Wyndham said, was great in frontier politics.

ALL QUIET ON THE ISTHMUS

COLON, Nov. 1.—Nearly 1500 Colombian troops boarded a train at Colon this afternoon, and it was rumored that they were to leave the cars near the Abernilla station. Several hundred insurgents are reported to be at San Pablo (about half way across the isthmus) and in the surrounding hills. A large number of rebels also have been seen off and on at all the stations between Abernilla and Colobra. For the first time since the United States forces undertook to maintain free transit across the isthmus the train which left here this afternoon with government troops did not fly the American flag nor were any marines aboard it. The troops were armed and carried a large supply of ammunition. They traveled on open cars. Nearly a thousand troops left Panama also this afternoon for some station along the railroad.

A FEW CONDUCTORS SENTENCED

And It Was a Poor Day For Conductors, Too.

TORONTO, Oct. 31.—Judge McDougall this morning sentenced the ex-street railway conductors guilty of stealing fare boxes by using diggers as follows: Conductor Shea, who pleaded guilty, six months; Howland and Ruman two years, and two others shorter periods. Seven more conductors have yet to be tried.

MR. BRODERICK TO MARRY

Madeline Standley Will Be the Blushing Bride.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Mr. Broderick, secretary of state for war, is engaged to marry Madeline Standley, eldest daughter of Lady Jeune, wife of Sir Francis Jeune, Judge advocate general. Lady Jeune's first husband was Colonel Constantine Standley. Mr. Broderick has been a widower for about a year.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET LECTURES

TORONTO, Nov. 1.—Lady Henry Somerset delivered an address to more than a crowded audience in Metropolitan church last night. Referring to the patriotic course of Canada in all relations with the mother country Lady Henry Somerset said: "Canada's task as a temperance people was easy. Canada," she said, "had nothing like and probably could not realize the destination and squalor of English cities resulting from alcohol."

NEW SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 1.—In the presence of Captain William F. Taylor, representing the board of construction of the United States navy, and the naval attaches at Washington of the British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Argentine and Chilean governments, the lake submarine torpedo boat Protector was successfully launched today. The Protector is designed for harbor defence. She is 60 feet long, 11 feet beam and has a displacement of 65 tons submerged. She is equipped with a runnel to enable her to travel on the bottom of the sea. Her motive power is electricity when submerged and gasoline when cruising. A trap door in her bow will admit of a diver leaving the boat and cutting cables or mine connections, and her builders believe that she can destroy the submarine defence of any harbor in the world.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Four men were killed and two fatally injured by a gas explosion here tonight.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 31.—By a sudden rush of gas, which is supposed to have been sulphurated hydrogen, four men were killed and three seriously affected near the Twenty-fourth street heading of the big tunnel trunk sewer tonight.

ACID THROWN IN HER FACE

Act of a Veiled Woman Who Called a Buffalo Girl to the Door.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Eighteen-year-old Gertrude Axmacher of 515 Elm street answered a knock at the kitchen door tonight. A veiled woman stood outside and asked the girl's name. When Gertrude told her, the woman threw a vial of carbolic acid in her face and ran off. Miss Axmacher's face was burned, but the acid did not reach the eye, she says she does not know why she was assaulted.

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TOR ROSSLAND

provincial... bridges... night and will... city inspection... during the... and works de... filled his... couple of years... at placing a... of the entire... supervisor the... substantial... much better re... expenditure of... roads, trails... the only, works... the season were... Thomas moun... a road in the... be remember... ago he went... of the direct... mapped out a... would achieve... the best advan... as compared... The proposition... however... road received... approval on com... inspection be... conditions grant... had been distri... The nature of... this proved to... and spring... for repairs by... session. These... it and it will... Killen to see... ements has been... in any event... in admirable

FLAMMENTARY

Henry Campbell... secured a sur... of commons... with the... of the court... the coercion... the Irish national... satisfied with... and to intend to... part, whether ac... in the proceed... In some re... at Westminster... reputation of ac... school boys than... statements. Per... natives of the... not be judged by... as the phlegmatic... said Scot, or even... representative from... it can scarcely... the utmost ind... characteristics, the... omalists during the... been such as to... that they are men... control of Irish... be put. There is... for this vehic... has subsided as... and that is the... of being done to... of the Irish... with Mr. Red... States. In that... Mr. O'Donnell's... Mr. Balfour's ca... to draw the dime... pockets of sym... and the laborers... what about wis... to improve the... island?—Vancouver

EN ROUTE

Will ship 300 tons... B. C., Nov. 1.—C... of the Lone Pine... Republic, Wash... arrangements for... are monthly to the... first shipment, con... is, reached here to... will make a ship... of high grade ore

THE JAMAICA

ica, Nov. 1.—The... port that an Ameri... concluding negoti... ase of property in... to work gold and... have been located... The price asked... \$200,000.

ORE FOR THE GRAN

B. C., Nov. 1.—Four... Tail and Quilp ore... loaded at Republic... Granby smelter on

THE MURDER

ov. 1.—A coroner's... verdict of murder... the slayer of John... alistic crusader. John... September 25th by... chisel, which was... he had addressed a... head. Mr. Kensis was... placed in a hospital... pneumonia.

NO BICYCLIST

In a race between... Jimmy Michael, the... is de Princes today... ained quite a severe... occurred as the rid... all speed and just as... Michael.

ed yesterday from... ow with William... own barber.

Robert Adams Was Shot Yesterday

Walter Willis shot and dangerously wounded Robert Adams at the International hotel yesterday morning. The shooting was the outcome of an old grudge, augmented over a fresh disagreement over a card game.

The men had trouble last night over a card game in which a trifling sum of money was at issue. Previous to this there had been ill-feeling between the two, and it is maintained that Willis had threatened to make trouble for Adams on several occasions.

On returning Willis walked up to Adams, presented a 42-calibre revolver and pulled the trigger. Several men witnessed the shooting, but the incident transpired so quickly that nothing could be done to prevent the deed.

Immediately after the shot was fired Adams left the International, and it was believed that he had escaped injury. In ten or fifteen minutes he returned and was assisted into the hotel by a man whom he told of the shooting.

Dr. Couillard was summoned and found that Adams' injury was serious. The physician states that the bullet entered Adams' body half an inch above the right nipple on the border of the fifth rib, penetrating the upper part of the liver, also penetrating the lung and lodging in the muscles of the back two inches to the inner side of the shoulder blade near the spine.

During the afternoon Adams' condition was reported as fair, but grave doubts are entertained as to his recovery. Part of the injured man's clothing must have lodged in the wound, he having had on a waistcoat and two shirts at the time. No pieces of the cloth have been found.

The preliminary hearing in the case against Walter Willis, the gambler charged with the attempted murder of Robert Adams, took place yesterday morning before Judge Boutbee. Only four witnesses were examined, all telling practically the same story of the affair as has already been published.

"Father Pat" Ambulance Neat and Substantial

Herewith The Miner presents to its readers a neat photo-engraving of the ambulance, for the purchase of which a portion of the "Father Pat" memorial fund was appropriated.

The "Father Pat" ambulance was shipped from the manufacturer's establishment in Philadelphia on October 20 and was routed to Montreal over the Lehigh & Wabash and from Montreal to Rossland over the Canadian Pacific.

On its arrival in Rossland the ambulance will be received by the committee and formally conveyed to the corporation, which will hereafter have charge of the apparatus and its maintenance. His Worship Mayor Clute will accept the ambulance on behalf of the city, and it will be placed in the fire hall, where visitors to the city will have an opportunity of inspecting it.

Having cancelled the order to place an embossed plate on the ambulance stating the means whereby the conveyance was acquired. It was found that the expense attached to the plan was large and that the makers had already provided for an inscription on the body of the ambulance.

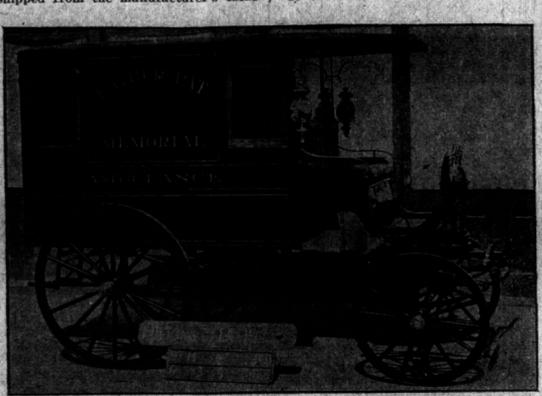
On the morning of the shooting, Adams between the hours of two and three in the morning and of finding the latter lying wounded in a bed in one of the rooms. He found the clothes of the wounded man saturated with blood.

After the deposition of Fitzwilliams had been read and signed, the formal charge of attempted murder was read against Willis and he was asked if he wished to say anything. He declared he had nothing to say and was committed to the next assizes to stand trial. The assizes will occur at Nelson early next spring. All the witnesses were bound over to appear when the case comes to trial.

ADAMS DOING WELL. Robert Adams, the man shot by Willis, was reported at midnight as doing well; better, in fact, than was anticipated earlier in the day. Both Dr. Campbell and Dr. Couillard, after seeing the wounded man, declared that he was doing nicely. The pulse of Adams is nearly normal and his general condition shows excellent improvement.

Walter Willis, upon the order of the court, was taken over to Nelson last night by Officer Stewart. He will be kept at the Nelson jail until the date of his trial.

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THE ANTHRACITE COMMISSION

In the Lehigh Valley Region--Differences Still Existing in Some of the Properties--Questions Are Asked

HAZELTON, Pa., Nov. 3.—The anthracite strike commission spent the entire day in the Lehigh Valley region, visiting one mine and several of the mining villages, while most of the commissioners were looking over the territory. Recorder Wright was kept busy on the train attending to the correspondence of the commission.

The trip of the commission through this region was an interesting one, the conditions of mining being somewhat different from those existing in the Lackawanna and the Wyoming Valley. At nearly every station a small crowd gathered to get a glimpse of the members of the commission.

The operators' interests were taken care of by General Superintendent Wariner of the Lehigh Valley company, and General Superintendent W. J. Rich of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, which is controlled by the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

At Hazelton, where the breaker was inspected, Messrs. Markle, Duffy and Gallagher had a spirited discussion over the differences existing at the Markle mines. None of the men at the Markle colliery have returned for the same reason as those which are keeping the men out of the Coxe mines.

At Jeddo, John Markle, the independent operator, joined the party and escorted the commissioners to the mining village of Oakdale, near Jeddo. Mr. Markle showed them the club house which he maintains there for the benefit of the men.

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drive through the town. While in this place the arbitrators visited the mines, the first they have been in since they have been touring this region. Drifton was the next place visited, and there a crowd gathered around the commission as Smith, superintendent of the Coxe Bros., whose mines are located there, explained the trouble between the company and its men.

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THE LE BAUDY AIR SHIP

PARIS, Nov. 3.—It has been known for some time past that the brothers LeBaudy and an engineer named Juliot have been constructing a steerable balloon, but such secrecy has been observed that little or nothing has been published about the new flying machine.

The reporter describes the LeBaudy balloon as similar in appearance and about twice the size of those of M. Santos Dumont. It is 64 1-2 yards long and 12 yards in diameter. The car is 5 1-2 yards long and can hold three persons. The propeller is driven by a motor of 40-horse power.

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HALE JOHNSON KILLED. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Hale Johnson, chairman of the Illinois Prohibition State Central committee, was shot and killed today near Newton, Ills. The simple announcement was received by phone by Oliver W. Stewart, chairman of the Prohibition National committee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Hale Johnson, chairman of the Illinois Prohibition State Central committee, was shot and killed today near Newton, Ills.

THE CITY'S OFFER HAS NO ATTRACTIONS

A representative of The Miner last evening called upon Edmund B. Kirby, general manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, with a copy of the agreement drawn up at the instance of the city council and which the council proposes to advance as a means of settling the water records question.

Mr. Kirby had not been advised that the proposition was in course of preparation, nor was he familiar with the proposal as published elsewhere in this issue. After a careful perusal of the document Mr. Kirby said: "I am not prepared to discuss this matter at any length now. You may say, however, that the city council's proposal as contained herein has no attraction for the War Eagle and Centre Star Mining companies."

Corporation Proposes A Compromise

The city fathers have issued instructions to the city solicitor to enter an appeal against the decision by His Lordship Chief Justice Hunter in favor of the War Eagle and Centre Star Mining companies in respect to water rights. This decision is qualified to some extent by proposition to submit an agreement with the War Eagle and Centre Star Mining companies, the acceptance of which will put an end to further litigation originating with the city.

The agreement which it is proposed to submit to the mining companies is as follows: 1. The council will submit a bill to the ratepayers to bonus the War Eagle and Centre Star companies by allowing them the use of all the water in Stoney creek which can be carried by the city flumes as at present constructed over and above that required for domestic and fire purposes; which is estimated at 100 gallons per head of population per day, for the sum of \$600 per year on the following terms and subject to the following conditions.

A. An agreement shall be entered into embodying the terms set out herein and shall be incorporated by an agreement. B. The War Eagle and Centre Star companies shall at once abandon their application under the Water Classes Act for water out of Stoney creek and shall covenant, promise and agree not to make any further application for Stoney creek water in the future above the elevation of 3021 feet above the sea.

SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR. Tribal Wars Among the Coast Tribes of the New Hebrides Group.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 3.—Advices were received by the steamer Mlowera of a tribal war which has resulted in heavy loss of life on Espiritu Santo Island, the largest of the New Hebrides group. The coast tribes have been attacked by a powerful inland tribe, and several villages were plundered and burned. The hill tribes, led by Nandala, a chief whose authority is extensive, attacked the mission of the New Hebrides Society, where several traders have gone for safety, and assailing the blacks were driven back to the hills, whence they made a number of raids on the coast villages, which were plundered and burned and a number of villagers were killed. Letters have been sent to the French authorities asking that war ships be sent to prevent further massacres.

Four years ago Nandala's father, who was considered the most powerful chief in the island at that time, massacred a whole village of the neighboring tribe, besides murdering several traders. For this act of guerilla warfare, his own village was bombarded by the French, and the city to use the water to be returned to the city.

The night was very dark and people were terrified and refused to re-enter their premises after the shock. Theaters and concert halls were quickly deserted, people rushing panic-stricken to the street, and the city was generally panic-stricken. Experts stated afterwards that a very little more force would have ruined the city. The most serious accident occurred at Troubridge, where the lighthouse, built at a cost of \$30,000, collapsed, burying the keeper in the ruins.

The steamer Mlowera, which arrived today, brings news that the bark Timaru of Sydney has been burned at sea. She left Sydney for Wellington with a general cargo, and was seen off the New England coast on fire. No trace of her was afterwards found.

The Mlowera brings letters from the master of the Scottish Hells, which was on the overdue list because of her long voyage of 119 days to Adelaide. She had jettisoned her deck cargo of 130,000 feet of lumber three days out from Puget Sound. The captain says that the fact that his vessel's hull is foul accounts for her long passage.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 4.—All the Wyoming and Lackawanna mines are being worked to their fullest capacity to get coal to the markets.

There were four fatal accidents in the Wyoming Valley within the past 24 hours. James Boyle was killed by a fall of coal in Conyngham mine; James Mathews was killed by a fall of rock in a mine on Sugar Notch; two foreigners sustained broken backs by the falls.

The Red Ash Coal company's mine, which is being operated by an individual company, was in operation today with a full force of men, the first time since the strike. All the old employees, including the steam men, were taken back. The output at all the collieries was very heavy today.

The miners' demands, as submitted to the investigating committee by President Mitchell, meets with the approval of the great army who were recently on strike.

IMPERIAL MILITARY DEFENCES

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The blue book shows also that owing to differences of opinion among the different colonies no decision was reached on the question of the imperial military defenses. Secretary for War Broderick, in a speech in which he urged the colonies to perfect their military forces, insisted that it would never do in any future war to count on having an enemy likely to engage Great Britain to make up during hostilities the differences of the start. He said that the Boers had neglected at the beginning of the South African war many and obvious opportunities, and although the home and colonial levies had improved enormously after the war, it is to place men in the condition in which they were sent to South Africa against European countries. The whole present organization of the war office was directed, said Mr. Broderick, towards being able to strike quickly in a defensive action for any of the empire's dependencies.

SESQUI CENTEN-NIAL CELEBRATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt tomorrow will attend the celebration by the grand lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania in the sesqui centennial anniversary of the initiation of George Washington into the Masonic fraternity, which event took place in the lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., November 2, 1732.

Per Year

THE Shipments test Cabpany

The Velvet m results from its ore now being Northport smelments for severstrate that the form, net return the neighborhood

The last report in London as follows: tons yielded 184 silver, 24,383 pounds from smel of \$4.108 per ton

REORGANIZ A meeting too week, the outc been announced of discussing a the company. T its merits are d ing circular iss

It will be re observe, that a held on the 6th was passed sanc the capital for funds to pay for cyanide plant, a the developm of the to the circular which enclosed upon the mine, the extreme eas at the 1000-foot was suspended, to be higher th the vein at this and from the Hooper's report great confidenc development is a will prove to b ever expected. ment to be sys It is necessary funds. Under tions it is ob add, to increa to pay off the the cyanide pla satisfactory ope bank loan, and requisite adjust

GAIN One Week

This is the fr the shipments fo for the year to than 8000 tons. It is apparent, the near year's handsome advan ords of the camp 50,000 tons.

The week has tivity in connect The Le Roi inc siderably more result for smel War Eagle's sm causes interfering ore. The Le Ro of the ore in t seven cars, and company's ship present. It is ex is taken out in sive program o that nothing e marketing ore the new year's tivity may be e the statements, retary of the co

It will be not sent to the sme from the upper of sleighing has movement of or The week has particular impo the big mines. I made in connect the of the im is not likely th will eventuall gether unforese down to a stea basis, and thi throughout th are made will from the standpoint of look is bright conditio as th ly, of course, r tialities of the has undoubtedly that the immedi almost complet statements, and managers, whic the rumors in that further c might be expect THE Shipments fr for the week e for the year to Le Roi ...