

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MANNER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 22

ADDING TO THE OUTPUT

Great Western and War Eagle Join the Shipping List.

The Camp's Shipments for the Week Over 8,610 Tons.

The week ending last night was eventful in respect to the ore production of the Rossland camp. Not only do the week's shipments touch the highest point of the year, but two additional mines, the Rossland Great Western and the War Eagle rejoin the shipping list.

The ore shipped during the week to the Northport and Trail smelters aggregated 8610 tons, more than 1000 tons ahead of the previous week's record. This constitutes the record for the year, but there is no reason to disbelieve the reports that several of the mines will increase their output at an early date. The War Eagle is likely to send out 100 tons of ore daily in the future, if not more, and with somewhat smaller increases from the other mines the production should come close if not quite up to the record established in the spring of last year.

The Nickel Plate mine, owned by the Rossland Great Western, rejoins the shipping list with an output of 700 tons for the five days ending on Saturday night. It is understood that shipments will be continued from the mine, increasing at this rate it seems reasonable to expect that the 300,000 ton mark will be passed before the close of the year.

THE OUTPUT.

Mine.	Week.	Year.
Le Roi.....	5500	55,825
Le Roi No. 2.....	1300	12,750
Cascade.....	30	300
Bonanza.....	25	250
Velvet.....	1050	1,740
Centre Star.....	700	700
Rossland G. W.....	80	80
War Eagle.....	700	700
Total.....	8610	71,743

THE LE ROI.

The operations during the week at the Le Roi mine have been along the usual lines. It will be noticed that an increase of several hundred tons of ore was made over the preceding week's record, thus agreeing with the Miner's prediction that the preceding week's tonnage would be improved upon considerably. Underground the work in the stope and drives is being carried ahead as usual. In the extension to the main shaft below the 1000-foot level and in the drifts at the station the contractors are making excellent speed. No statement has been issued as to the number of feet accomplished in sinking.

LE ROI NO. 2.

The underground work at the Josie and No. 2 mines comprising the Le Roi No. 2 mine has gone ahead steadily. It is stated that an announcement may be expected shortly as to an important programme of development work in the Josie. Ore is being stopped regularly from the Annie vein on the 700-foot level.

THE NICKEL PLATE.

Shipments were resumed from the Nickel Plate (Rossland Great Western) on Tuesday last and the intimation is given that this will be continued, in which event it will add substantially to the output of the camp. Meantime the development work in the lower levels of the mine is making steady progress.

CENTRE STAR.

During the week the programme of development on the 700-foot level east of the shaft and in the main shaft below the 700-foot level has been carried ahead without cessation. Good progress is reported from both points. Meantime shipping operations have been continued steadily and the scale of shipments prevailing during the first week has been enlarged upon substantially.

WAR EAGLE.

In the War Eagle the principal interest centres about the diamond drilling on the 800-foot level. This work is being carried out on a large scale and the outcome is watched with keen interest. The other features on the programme of development are proceeding as usual, and it will be noted that the mine appears again in the shipping list.

ON HUNDRED-FOOT LEVEL.

In the Spitzee the work of drifting on the 100-foot level is under way as usual and consistent progress has been made with the drive. The fact that the tunnel is now said to be in three feet of first-class ore adds interest to the work under way at the mine.

DRIFT'S EAST AND WEST.

In the Abe Lincoln the drifts at the 200-foot level to the north and south of the shaft are still under way and the usual amount of progress has been made. The management expects to finish a completed plan of development

of which the drifts in question are the most important features.

ON TWO LEVELS.

The extensions of the tunnels on the 400 and 600-foot levels in the Kootenay mine were carried ahead steadily. No feature of special interest is reported.

DID NOT SHIP.

No shipments were made from the Norway mountain district last week. At the Cascade the usual crew is at work and development is being pushed under the direction of Superintendent Yates who assumed office during the week. At the Bonanza operations have been suspended for reasons already related. No shipments of ore are reported from either property.

AT THE VELVET.

The report from the Velvet is to the effect that no ore was shipped to Nelson during the week, but that the development work in the mine is proceeding under satisfactory auspices. A report as to the striking of the vein at the lowest level yet achieved created considerable interest during the week.

ON HOMESTAKE MINE

MUCH CONFIDENCE LOCALLY IS FELT IN THE PROSPECTS.

AN ORE BODY OF CONSIDERABLE DEPTH HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.

With the approach of spring weather

Hollanders are enquiring as to the probability of operations being resumed at the Homestake mine. It is generally felt that a move in this direction is of more than ordinary importance to the Rossland camp for the reason that the Homestake is now developed to a stage where a comparatively small further outlay would prove its merits.

Everyone familiar with the conditions affecting the property last summer when operations were discontinued knows that the opening up of the mine was proceeding rapidly when the late strike commenced and the adverse advertising received by the camp was thought to have effectually prevented the management from securing the assessment due and which was necessary to the completion of the program blocked by these adverse conditions exist no longer, and it is generally believed that the forthcoming summer will see development once more under way.

Much confidence is felt locally in the future of the mine. Moreover, success in the case of the Homestake will mean a resumption of activity in connection with other south belt properties that are regarded as being in the same mineral zone. Among these is the Sunset No. 2, and it is now more or less public property that the management of the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate were encouraged by the showing obtained in the Homestake that they were about to re-open the Sunset. The same applies to other mines and the work thus stimulated would mean the employment of a considerable number of skilled men.

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Manager George H. Bayne of the Homestake has been in the east and Europe since leaving Rossland last autumn. It is understood that since leaving the city he has done much useful missionary work by interviewing most of the large shareholders in the mine and placing before them the actual facts with respect to the work done at the mine, the showing obtained in the prospect of further operations and the prospect of further operations and the prospect of further operations.

When work was suspended last summer the workings east of the main shaft had cut the ore body at considerable depth and it was proved that valuable values in the ore had improved considerably. To the west of the shaft the workings in the lowest level had approached within a few feet of the ore body, and it was confidently expected that when the contract was made that the ore would have shown as substantial an improvement in value as was the case on the east. The west ore shoot was 120 feet in length on the upper levels and this body with valuable values would work a transformation in the standing of the property.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

United States to Turn Over Full Control on May 20.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—This afternoon Secretary Root made public his order to General Wood, directing him to turn over the control of the Cuban government to the Cuban government on May 20th next. The order requires the Cuban government to assume all treaty obligations. It directs General Wood to leave a small military force on the island to avoid leaving it entirely defenceless, until the Cuban government shall have had an opportunity to organize its own forces.

General Wood is instructed to convene the Cuban congress before May 20th to consult with President-elect Palma, and to substitute such persons as he shall desire for those now holding official positions in Cuba.

RICHES OF THE NORTH THE HOLMAN DRILL

VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS WHICH AWAIT DEVELOPMENT.

AN IMMENSE TRACT SAID TO BE COVERED WITH THE BEST OF AMBER.

The great region lying to the north of the province of Manitoba near the conjunction of the Laurentian outcrop and the alluvial deposits is a barren waste hitherto little explored by civilized man. Those who have visited this region report it as one in which nature's varying moods are seen at their best. Hills, rocks, forest and morass succeed each other in wondrous confusion. Those explorers that have visited this country state that the specimens were experienced on the surface of the well known black, gold-bearing sand give promise of great wealth, and only need the shovel and pan of the placer miner to present to civilization their riches.

This same sand yields wonderful garnets, which only need polishing to be developed into rich jewels. Some of the specimens brought down by travelers and traders are extremely valuable. The country abounds in game, and the lakes are full of fish. The only thing which retards development is the difficulty of transportation. In the region of Reed, Standing Cormorant and File lakes these deposits are frequently met and have long been known to the natives.

In 1884 a party under the guidance of Prof. J. W. Tyrrell, then connected with the geological survey of Canada, visited the district, and reported on the prospects there, but since that time nothing has been done toward its development.

At Cedar Lake, northwest of Lake Winnipegosis, rich deposits of amber have been found, according to the story of a gentleman just returned from that district. They are equal in quality to the best German article, though the pieces are not sufficiently large for manufacturing purposes, and could only be utilized for varnish. In one bay on the lake shore there is a bench of a little over half a mile in length composed almost entirely of amber and amber debris, which extends from the timber belt far out into the water. Specimens of this have been brought south from time to time, and have been sent to various experts in different parts of the country, though no effort has been made as yet to develop the find commercially.

The origin of amber in nature has long puzzled scientists, though they all agree that it is probably derived from various extinct coniferous trees, although now appearing like coal as a product of the mineral kingdom. It is usually of a pale yellow color. The first mention of it found in ancient history is in the writings of Homer; and in various parts of Europe amber ornaments have been found in lake dwellings and ancient graves. The chief source of supply at present is the shore of the Baltic between Königsberg and Nemel, where it is found in considerable abundance along the shore. The pieces of amber are particularly valuable being extensively used in the arts, for the manufacture of smokers' mouthpieces, jewelry and ornamental objects. Combine with boiled linseed oil and turpentine, a beautiful clear, pale varnish is obtained.

TIED WIFE IN BULL PEN.

Terrible Crime of a Rich Farmer the Result of Jealousy.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., March 25.—J. B. Post, a wealthy farmer, in a jealous rage last night tied his pretty wife to a post in a bull pen. He tied a bright red apron about the woman to goad the bull to a frenzy and left her to her doom. She was found on the floor of the bull pen this morning, a valuable piece of antique furniture, with the maddened bull standing over the remains and still using his horns at the work of death already hours completed.

The Posts' live four miles south of this village. Post quarreled with his wife last night over the alleged attentions of a neighbor, Rev. Hiram Coates, a free Methodist preacher. Mrs. Post was attractive and young and much interested in religious work. She attended a prayer meeting at Kenmore, half a mile from her home, last night, and while there talked with Coates.

After the Posts' returned home they quarreled violently. Bitter words were heard by neighbors who passed by. This morning George Reeves, a milk carrier, went to the house and found evidence of a fierce struggle. Then followed the discovery of the fearful crime. All through the night the bull had tossed and mangled the body. Post was captured by a posse of farmers heading for Wisnaga Falls, where he said he intended to drown himself. Doubt as to his sanity prevented his lynching. Another posse was in pursuit, intending to mete out the same fate as befell his wife, but the officers had Post safely in jail before the posse arrived.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Jennie Abram Awarded \$2000 Damages Against Irving Carley.

TORONTO, March 25.—Jennie Abram of Toronto was awarded \$2000 damages for breach of promise against Irving Carley of Barrie, a railway man. Carley filed a pleading of agreement to marry, but failed to appear at the trial and judgment went by default.

MUCH INTEREST IS MANIFESTED IN THE TESTS UNDER WAY.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE ROCK OF THE ROSSLAND CAMP.

Much interest has been manifested during the past few days in the tests under way in the big mines on Red Mountain as to the capabilities of the Holman Bros. Patent Rock Drill, otherwise known as the Cornish or "Cousin Jack" drill. The apparatus is of English manufacture, and it has been the experience in many instances that English manufacturers have not grasped the idea of altering their standard designs to meet the requirements of the Canadian trade, and particularly the Rossland camp. So much was this the case that it has almost become an axiom; but an entirely different condition of affairs has been demonstrated in connection with the Holman drill.

The efficiency of drills and other mining machinery is a topic that will always excite the interest of readers in the mining community such as the Golden City and district. Appreciating this fact, William Thompson, general superintendent of the Rossland Great Western, Le Roi No. 2 and Kootenay mines, discusses the merits of the Holman drill in the following terms:

"The Holman drill was introduced into the Rossland camp last fall by Mr. Holman, senior member of the firm of manufacturers, Holman Bros. of Cumberland, Cornwall, England. The initial experiments demonstrated that the drill in its then shape did not meet the requirements of the camp, and certain improvements in the design and manufacture were suggested. The Holman drill now in use is the result of Mr. Holman's personal observations in the camp and has so proved eminently successful. The quality of the workmanship and material used in the construction is the best ever introduced into the camp. The advantage of the Holman over other drills lies in the fact that the very best material is used in its manufacture and in consequence the cost of repairs and maintenance is reduced in a gratifying manner. We have given the drills a thorough trial in the Josie mine in all kinds of rock and under the most varying conditions; it has given great satisfaction in every test.

"The advent of the Holman drill is the second instance in which English manufacturers of mining supplies have entered the Canadian field successfully. The other case is that of the Bennett Crown Brand gutta percha fuse. This fuse was placed on the market here last year, and so satisfactory has it proved that I believe I am safe in stating the brand now holds 75 per cent of the entire market."

CONTINENTAL MINE IN IDAHO.

The Richest Silver-Lead Mine Outside of Leadville.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., March 24.—Captain W. Roberts, who has been at the Continental mine, Idaho, as superintendent, returned on Saturday night to spend a few days at home, awaiting further instructions from the head office of the company owning the mine, a general meeting of which was being held yesterday.

It was on the report of Mr. Roberts that his friends in Duluth invested in the property, and the development done under his superintendency demonstrated the accuracy of his estimate of its value. The Continental is, he says, now the biggest silver-lead mine that has been seen outside of Leadville, Colorado, when the cost of charge there had been an engine shaft following the vein sunk for 45 feet. At the depth of 25 feet the stringers of ore which composed the surface showing united in a more compact vein. This had been followed to the depth of 45 feet and then the shaft was made a vertical one and had been continued 34 feet. Mr. Roberts' first work was to drive a tunnel to catch this ore at depth, which he did. After driving the tunnel 103 feet he came into 14 feet of concentrating ore for exploratory purposes 25 feet further, making a total of 256 feet in all.

The second work undertaken was to catch the vein on the Blue Joe claim, which adjoins the Continental and belongs to the company. It was down 300 feet distant that the tunnel was commenced, and after getting 200 feet in encountered the vein at a depth of 750 feet, where it is practically the same size and of the same quality as above the three feet of solid ore continuing. The solid ore carried a value of \$60 to the ton, and already six car loads has been shipped and 200 tons more on the dump.

The company is now considering the advisability of building an aerial tramway for four miles, and from that to the Kootenay river, a distance of 14 miles, an electric railway, for which water power can be procured to generate the electricity and the erecting of a concentrator. Mr. Roberts expects that these steps will be decided in the affirmative.

AMERICANS INDIGNANT.

Applicants for Position of Executioner Are Americans.

EDMONTON, N. W. T., March 26.—Americans here are indignant that applicants for the position of executioner of murderer Bullock tomorrow are Americans. Captain Blakey, of Ponoka, the executioner, arrived on last night's train, and was immediately driven to Fort Saskatchewan. He claims to have officiated at 143 hangings in Ohio.

The father of the condemned man arrived in town yesterday and will go to the fort today to see his son for the last time. He is very much affected and has in his possession a rambling letter from his son which ends up quite unintelligibly. He says the boy's mother is completely broken down. It was a question whether he would stay at home to see her die or go to the fort to see his son die. The prisoner had a long conference with the Rev. Mr. Aldridge, Methodist minister, yesterday. It is believed he has made a confession.

WITH FLYING COLORS

HOLMAN DRILLS EMERGE SUCCESSFULLY FROM SEVEREST TEST OF ALL.

CORNISH MACHINE SCORED ON WEIGHT, ECONOMY AND WORK DONE.

Almost coincident to the Holman drill tests in the Josie mine another and equally interesting experiment with the same machine took place in the Le Roi mine. The results achieved in the Le Roi were extremely satisfactory, and the further demonstration of the utility of the Holman Cornish drill, otherwise referred to as the "Cousin Jack," or "Cornish" drill, seems to establish beyond a shadow of doubt that the English manufacturers have succeeded in building a machine admirably adapted to the difficult conditions found in this camp and to have evolved a drill that will take a position in its class of mining supplies equal to that attained by the Bennett Royal fuse, whose vogue is too well known here to require elaboration.

The Holman drill used in the Le Roi mine was brought here recently by Rowland Machin, Canadian representative of Holman Bros., the manufacturers of the drill. The difficulties to be encountered in the matter of hard rock, etc., were such as to give the machine a thoroughly comprehensive test. It was conceded that if the Holman drill gave satisfaction in the Le Roi, where it was installed in the 900-foot level of the Le Roi, where the difficulties to be encountered in the matter of hard rock, etc., were such as to give the machine a thoroughly comprehensive test. It was conceded that if the Holman drill gave satisfaction in the Le Roi, where it was installed in the 900-foot level of the Le Roi, where the difficulties to be encountered in the matter of hard rock, etc., were such as to give the machine a thoroughly comprehensive test.

The machine developed several advantages that commend themselves strongly to every mining man and mechanic. It is considerably lighter than the average machine drill of the same size, and this is a distinctly important factor in saving time when machines are to be shifted in drifts and stopes, a frequent occurrence. The arrangement of valves in the Holman is exceptionally ingenious and the effect of this is speedily noticeable in the operation of the machine by reason of the reduced consumption of air and the superior running qualities of the apparatus. While the machine as a whole is lighter than the average drill of the size, it scores again by having a piston that is substantially stronger than ordinary. The value of this feature does not reside to be pointed out to the average reader of the Miner, who is aware of the fact that a common and vexatious source of delays in the operation of machine drills arises from frequent breakages of pistons, so that by increasing the strength of this part of the Holman drill, its manufacturers safeguard against an important source of expense. One of the culminating points of excellence about the Holman drill is its comparatively low cost as compared with other drills of the same capacity. When the original machines were introduced into the Rossland camp, there were certain drawbacks resulting from insufficient knowledge of the conditions to be met with. One of these was in the construction which was designed to carry only taper shaft steel, but in the machine now offered to the Canadian trade the steel adapted to any standard drill can be used with equal facility. The additional alterations necessary to equip the Holman drill for the Rossland and other Canadian camps have been made in a most effectual manner and as it now stands the drill promises to attain the vogue in Canada that it has enjoyed in Cornwall, England, and the various camps of the Transvaal where the Holman is in general use.

Few experiments with mining machinery have been followed with keener interest in Rossland than those with the Holman Patent drill, and the results will undoubtedly be put to good use by the mining companies of the district and other camps, where there is a constant effort to procure the most efficient mining machinery offered on the markets of the world.

MAIN LEDGE ENCOUNTERED

Ymir Among the Largest of the Metalliferous Mines.

Tunnel is in 2,150 Feet--Is Fitted With 80-Stamp Mill.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., March 22.—After tunneling 2150 feet on the Ymir mine at Ymir the main ledge was encountered on Friday at a depth of 1000 feet. When the last information was received the tunnel was seven feet into the ledge and the farther wall had not been reached. The ledge was found within a few feet of where it was expected, and the values and character of the ore are the same as those of the higher levels. This is considered of importance, as it is a good indication that the formation is unbroken to the great depth reached. The conditions revealed by the results of this work demonstrate the Ymir to be among the largest metalliferous mines of the province and probably the most profitable.

A great deal of development work has been done on the mine. Four tunnels have been run, the lowest at a depth of 600 feet. Most of the stoping has been done on the second and third levels, but the proportion stopped from these levels is small. A shaft has been carried 50 feet below the fourth tunnel, or to a depth of 650 feet, so that there now remains an upraise of 350 feet to be made before the present low workings are connected with the surface. According to the past report of the minister of mines the vein reaches in places the width of 40 feet, so that with 1000 feet of vein, with the exception of the small amount already taken out, there is an immense quantity of ore in sight. This No. 10 tunnel was commenced just above the level of the crusher at the mill, so that when the upraise is completed the general plan of working the mine will probably be changed and the ore, instead of being taken to the mill by the tramway, will be dropped through the shaft and the output of the mine will then be limited only by the capacity of the mill and reduction plant.

The Ymir mine is now fitted with an 80 stamp mill which has crushed an average of two and one-half tons of ore per day. The greater part of the values are saved on the plates, but the concentrates are also saved, and what goes over the vanners will henceforth be passed through the cyanide plant that was put in operation on March 4th.

STRUCK IT AT DEPTH

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY OUNCE ORE ON 800 FOOT LEVEL OF RAMBLER.

VEIN WAS ENCOUNTERED IN PLACE ON FRIDAY LAST.

On Friday last an important stage in the development of the Rambler-Cariboo mine was made when the workings on the 800 foot level of the mine broke into the vein. At the point encountered the ore was four and one-half feet in width and the samples taken averaged 250 ounces of silver per ton. For some time the new double compartment working shaft has been approaching the 800 foot level, having left the ore body which took a dip above. On reaching the level in question the work was started, and the ore was picked up as stated. This gives the Rambler ore on every level of the mine, and the repeated demonstrations of the fact that the ore body extends downward without losing in value, in fact with increasing values, is of paramount interest and importance to the degree to which the developments at the Rambler in the district in which the Rambler is located. The assertion so frequently heard a few years since that Slocan ore bodies pinched out at depth is amply disproved by the discoveries of high grade ore in the Payne, Last Chance and other properties on the Sandon side of the divide, and now by the developments at the Rambler on the Kaslo side of the watershed.

While the attention of the management is devoted principally to the opening up of the ore bodies at depth, the Rambler is shipping steadily, the shipments running something over \$1500 per car. The ore is hauled to McLaughlin on the Kaslo & Slocan railroad for transportation by rail. At the mine there is six feet of snow at the present time and the sleighing to the railroad is excellent, although the snow has already disappeared between McLaughlin and the lake front. The concentrating plant at the Rambler-Cariboo will be started within a few weeks. The obstacle to the utilization of the plant at this time is the lack of water, which will be remedied as soon as the usual spring thaws set in.

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NEWS NOTES.
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Miner

MINING NEWS OF THE STATES

MONTANA

The receipts of gold at the United States assay office at Helena for each month show an increase over those of the corresponding month last year. For February, 1902, were \$130,241.41, an increase of about \$10,000 over those for February, 1901. The receipts of gold in February, 1902, were \$,913.47 ounces, compared with \$,478.33 ounces in February, 1901. This total was divided as follows: Montana, \$86,236.97; Idaho, \$18,052.42; British Columbia, \$17,964.46; other states, \$3,428.56. Of the receipts from Montana, Lewis and Clark county contributed \$4,848.05; Park, \$17,388.97; Madison, \$14,415.70; Fergus, \$3,881.59.

The American S. & R. Co., it is reported, has decided to spend a million dollars in remodeling the old silver smelter at Great Falls. This work is to be done at once and it is to be completed this summer. It is understood that the company intends to remodel the old smelter, and to make a direct bid for the ore of the Coeur d'Alenes, as well as those of the camps on both sides of the international boundary line, which the Great Falls & Canada and Great Northern branches reach. At the refinery of the B. & M. smelter at Great Falls the world's record for day's output of copper ingots was broken by 19,000 pounds. The previous record for the world was held by the Great Falls smelter at 7,100 pounds of ingots. The new record is 90,000 pounds of copper ingots.

OREGON

The Southern Oregon Oil Company's well located on the Alfred place near Ashland, has reached a depth of nearly 1900 feet. Operations will be resumed as soon as more cable arrives from San Francisco.

New drifts have been opened on the 875 feet level on the Ashland and sinking continues in the main shaft. There is no important change in the ore, which remains largely free milling. A great deal of locating has been done in the Elliott Creek district.

The Griffin Creek Mining Company has struck its ledge. It required 800 feet of excavation to reach the ledge 100 feet below the surface. The cross-cut discloses four feet of free-milling quartz between walls, which are well defined. It prospects well in free gold.—Jacksonville Times.

A rich deposit of quartz, which goes \$40 to the ton, has been struck in the Sunset mine in Forest Creek district. The rock is free-milling.—Ashland Town Talk.

W. A. Carter started a crew of four men to work Monday morning on the Fredenburg mine, one mile east of this place. While this ledge does not run high in gold, it is so situated that it can be worked with little expense, being six feet wide. There is a good wagon road from the mine to the mill, which is less than a mile away. The ore can be mined for 25 cents a ton. During Captain DeLamar's time the mine was \$2,000,000, the expense \$1,000,000. Under the DeLamar M. Co., Ltd., control, the output has been \$7,723,926, expense \$4,513,388, making a clear profit of \$4,210,538.

IDAHO

The DeLamar mine of DeLamar, situated at an altitude of 6500 feet, was located by J. Wilson and sold to Captain DeLamar in 1887. He sold the mine to the DeLamar M. Co., Ltd., in 1890. The mine has sixteen levels, two of which—four and eight—are adits from the surface. The extreme length of No. 4 is 2505 feet and of No. 8 to include 2130 feet and to end 2080 feet. During Captain DeLamar's time the receipts were \$2,000,000, the expense \$1,000,000. Under the DeLamar M. Co., Ltd., control, the output has been \$7,723,926, expense \$4,513,388, making a clear profit of \$4,210,538.

Archie Ash announced last night that the Golden Chest mine, near Murray, and a group of 26 surrounding properties have been sold to eastern capitalists. Mr. Ash, who, with Dr. J. F. Reddy and G. P. Mulcahey negotiated the deal, says the price is to be paid in spot cash, and is in the neighborhood of \$800,000. A telegram from Mr. Mulcahey, who is in New York, announced yesterday that the deal had been closed.

The Golden Chest mine is owned by the Golden Chest Mining Company, the principal stockholders in which are Abner McKinley, brother of the late President McKinley; Rosenthal & Hayman, a New York firm of lawyers; Prager & Co., a New York mercantile firm, and Sansteg & Co., a New York dry goods firm.

The sale includes a large number of improvements, including a 20-stamp mill, which has been in operation for two years.

Thirty-five men are working the mine now, and Mr. Ash says it is paying operating expenses and has been for a long time. The mine has been operated for 12 or 15 years. It was formerly owned mainly by a syndicate of Kentucky capitalists.

NEVADA

That Ray will become a permanent producing camp is now an assured fact. Ray is like Tonopah in its gold values in that as depth is attained the percentage in gold increases.—Tonopah Bohanza.

An ore body of copper 750 feet in width has been encountered in the Copper Flat mine near Ely, White Pine county, and it is predicted that the output will exceed that of the United Verde mines of Arizona.—Reno Journal.

During the work of sinking in the 'Aultman' of the McKinley properties last Wednesday the usual shots were fired, and when a miner named Carlson went down shortly after he was treated to a surprise which jarred

production here of the white metal. For example: The smelting receipts of the concentrates alone of one mine in Tuolumne county showed an annual yield in silver far in excess of what the official reports credited to the entire county from all sources. Since then official guessing has increased the published output, but it is still far from being correct and trustworthy.

The census bulletin on the production of various metals in the smelting establishments of the country during 1899, which has recently been issued, puts the brand of unreliability on the official reports and confirms the 'Chronicle's' statements of underestimates.

The former credited the state with producing \$504,012 in silver in 1899. The census bulletin lately issued credits the smelting of California argentiferous ores in that year with yielding 2,339,000 ounces of fine silver, which, at 50 cents an ounce, represented more than double the value of the silver output reported by the official statistics. Then, again, the process of refining and desilvering lead and dore bars resulted in the extraction of 6,995,000 ounces of fine silver. Thus the smelting and refining of California ores in 1899 produced an aggregate of 9,334,000 ounces of fine silver, worth, at 50 cents an ounce, \$4,667,000, as against the official statement of \$504,012. California was, in fact, entitled to the credit for an even larger output than the one given in this census bulletin, as all the gold and silver bearing matte produced that year in Shasta was shipped to New Jersey for refining and desilvering and the result was incorporated in that state's statistics.—San Francisco Chronicle, March 17.

THE TREADGOLD GRANT.

People of Dawson are Up in Arms Against the Measure.

J. F. (Barney) Sugrue arrived yesterday morning from Dawson via Seattle on the steamer Dolphin, and left this morning for Ottawa, carrying a memorial from the miners and others of the Klondike, asking for the revocation of a modification of the Treadgold grant, which has created such a clamor at Dawson. Arthur D. Wilson came to Seattle from Dawson with Mr. Sugrue. Both were appointed at a mass meeting of the people of Dawson and the Klondike mining district, held on February 26th. A. D. Williams and F. D. Congdon were also appointed, and it is not known whether they will go to Ottawa.

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YUKON TERRITORY.

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ESTIMATING "ORE IN SIGHT."

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ADVANCE IN C. P. R. LANDS.

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GOLD MINING LOWERS OTHER METALS

It is but a comparatively short period of time since the terms gold mining, silver mining, and copper mining, lead mining and zinc mining had definite meanings. Each was a branch of mining limited to fairly definite bounds. Metallurgical science had not then advanced to a point which took account of more than the principal metal in the ore. Then if one metal could be commercially obtained from an ore, the metallurgist were satisfied to merely eliminate the others. Excessively rich ores carrying a mixture of the minerals of several metals, that could not be reduced by one or other of the practiced metallurgical methods for single metals, had to be thrown away.

The change of metallurgical science towards its present development has been constant, and latterly at a very rapid rate. It has largely broken down the distinctions between the different kinds of mining. It can, indeed, be said that there are no longer any separable branches of metal mining, but only modifications of a standard practice. Ores are now mined for all the metal in them. What was formerly wasted is now saved.

Gold mining which was formerly all either placer or quartz is now only largely the two. It has been extended in the commercial sense over what was formerly described as silver, capite, stream tin ore and pebbles have been found. The ore also carries gold values. The discovery has been sent by special messenger and will be made on the arrival of the steamer.

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BOGUS MINING COMPANIES.

It is interesting to note that in California, where many "wild cat" mining and oil companies have sprung into existence, which are engaged in selling worthless stock to unsuspecting people, a crusade has been begun against such companies by Mr. Aubury, the State Mineralogist. He and his assistants now examine properties owned by companies, and if they are worthless tell the public through the newspapers.

This is a good work well begun, and more's the pity that it cannot be extended to every section on the coast. The board of trade of Helena, Montana, took the matter in hand some time ago, making a list of all mines and prospects in its neighborhood and furnishing eastern investors with information upon inquiry.

Fake mining has been the curse of every mining division on the coast. British Columbia has not been exempt. In fact, the lack of activity in many quarters can be traced to this cause. The matter should be taken in hand by the strong arm of the law, and swindling mining schemes made to bear the odium the same as any other kind of fraud.

THE VALUE OF A MINE.

Under the above heading we publish elsewhere a communication contributed to the Victoria Colonist by Mr. A. C. Galt of this city on a subject which is of exceptional importance to the mining interests of the province.

As everyone knows, the Colonist is in a position to speak for the government, and apparently did so in the following editorial which appeared in its columns simultaneously with Mr. Galt's letter: "The letter from Mr. A. C. Galt, of Rossland, which we publish this morning, presents in a very clear and succinct fashion the great value which even one large productive mine is to the community at large.

"Galt's assertion that the mining industry is at present in a general condition of discouragement, and that there is a general cessation of dividends, we are unable altogether to agree. It is fair to ask the question: 'In what particular mines is this cessation?' The amount of money distributed in dividends during 1901 was larger than the sum in any previous year. We know besides that very large sums, which were taken out of profits, were sunk in capital expenditure in the Le Roi, the Granby Consolidated, in the Ymir and in many other properties.

We reproduce the Colonist's comment simply to show the style of reception accorded by the Government to a suggestion plainly intended for its good.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The redistribution bill has at last been submitted to the provincial legislature, and our readers were yesterday morning made acquainted with the telegraphic report of it. Under the provisions of the bill the membership of the legislature will be increased from 38 to 42. So far as we have been able to learn its main features will prove quite satisfactory.

Rossland, however, and the neighboring town of Trail will undoubtedly ask for changes to be made. As it now stands the Rossland and Nelson mining divisions are given three members. This is arrived at by giving Nelson one member and Rossland one member, and the whole of the Nelson and Trail Creek mining divisions, exclusive of the two cities, one member.

LORD ROSEBERY.

The definite separation of Lord Rosebery from the Liberal party marks an important epoch in British politics. That this was the only outcome has been the opinion of many people for some time. The great Chesterfield speech showed clearly the line of demarcation. The new platform as enunciated included the support of the present government in the war, the complete subjugation of the two so-called republics, the breaking off of the alliance with the Irish party and in general an Imperial policy in the broadest sense suited to the needs and aspirations of the British race, as opposed to the pro-Boer and little Englander doctrines of the majority of the occupants of the Opposition benches.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman invited Lord Rosebery to state whether he spoke from within or without the "tabernacle" of the present Liberal party. Lord Rosebery lost no time in replying that it was from without. To Canadians, and we think we may say to the other self-governing colonies, this new state of affairs comes as a great relief. While we take the greatest interest in the political life of Great Britain we are far enough removed to be able to view the whole matter in an impartial spirit. To us it matters little whether a Conservative or Liberal government is in power at Westminster. But this statement must be made with some reservation. It would be more correct to say that it matters little provided both parties are actuated by that broad spirit of Imperial unity which has characterized the present administration. Unfortunately such is not the case. The Liberal party contains within its ranks a coterie of noted little Englanders. With

the exception of those who will follow Lord Rosebery, it is largely made up of pro-Boers, and worse than this its leading men, in their endeavor to make capital against the government, have not hesitated to make the gravest accusations against the British and Colonial soldiers now fighting the battles of the empire. Such a party can get no sympathy from the outlying portions of the empire, and while it is so constituted the general wish is that it will remain in opposition where it can do the least harm.

But Lord Rosebery's separation opens up new possibilities. To him will be drawn the more broadminded men in the Liberal party. Some of the leading men have already identified themselves with his policy. A general election will not be held for some time and we shall probably have to wait until the next one takes place before it will be definitely known what support the new movement will obtain in the constituencies. No doubt the new wing will receive such support in the meantime, both in and out of the house, that it will be enabled to appeal to the country when the time comes as a strong and separate entity.

In the nature of things the Liberal party will eventually come back to power. We, as Canadians, would not like to see the present Liberal party, situated as it is with pro-Boerism and little Englandism, at the head of affairs in Great Britain. It matters very little to us whether the British government for the time being is called Conservative or Liberal as long as both parties are actuated by a broad Imperial spirit.

The Liberals of fifty years ago had much to do with bestowing of that measure of self-government in the colonies which has ensured so greatly to the benefit of the empire at large. Unfortunately their successors are not carrying out the precepts so well laid down. The entanglements which they have allowed themselves to be drawn into since 1885 are gradually leading to disintegration and a once historic party sees itself threatened with oblivion.

Lord Rosebery's present attitude gives promise, however, that there is a new era dawning for the Liberal party. He states and states truly that the slate must be wiped clean. Is there enough sane Liberalism left to carry the new banner to victory? The earnest wish of its friends is that the Liberal party of Great Britain, purging itself of its pro-Boers and little Englanders, may, under Lord Rosebery's leadership, regain that strength and power which it had in the days of Palmerston.

A SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

It will be seen by reference to our news columns of yesterday that Mayor Clute has been quite successful in his mission to Victoria. The government has promised to make a grant for the purchase of a drill hole site for Rossland, and as the promise seems to have been direct the minds of all interested can rest at ease.

We should be pleased to note something definite in regard to fixing up the second story of the Cook avenue school building, and to level and fence the grounds surrounding the same. A grant of \$2700 was asked for this purpose, and while it was stated that the outlook was hopeful nothing definite was determined. It was argued that it was the duty of the government to do this before turning over the schools to the city. The Cook avenue school building is an imposing structure, built in accordance with modern ideas, and is a credit as well as an ornament to the city. It should be completed in every detail.

For the Sisters' hospital the grant will be as large as given last year. This is as it should be. It was further stated that Mr. Clute would endeavor to secure an amendment to the municipal clauses act by which municipalities in future will be empowered to levy a school rate of five mills per annum instead of two, as at present provided for, which has been found inadequate.

We clip from the Victoria Colonist of last Tuesday: "It is very gratifying to learn on the authority of Mr. J. S. Clute, the mayor of Rossland, that confidence in the Rossland mines has been entirely restored and that business conditions in the town of Rossland are once more normal and progressive. Had Rossland succumbed under the manifold difficulties encountered during the last 12 months, an inevitable feeling of discouragement would have pervaded, not only those interested in the mining industry of the province as outside investors, but also those who are its pioneers within the province itself. As Rossland emerges triumphant, a correspondingly great effect of the opposite character is bound to manifest itself."

Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago millionaire, has just completed the purchase of London's Baker Street Waterloo underground road that he has purchased, and his plans are said to include as many more. Mr. Yerkes is interested in a great many schemes, but railroads are his pet hobby.

FROM THE CAPITAL CITY

The Redistribution Bill Passed Its Second Reading.

Curtis' Charges to be Investigated--Royal Commission.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., March 25.—The redistribution bill passed its second reading tonight after a lengthy discussion, in which the bill generally was approved by the Opposition while criticizing its details, the chief objection being taken to the remarkable configuration of Alberni and to the carving of Revelstoke, whereby it is claimed that the Trout Lake district is taken from its natural setting with Revelstoke and placed in Kaslo. The most ardent champion of the measure was Joseph Martin. Only three members voted against second reading, namely, Neil of Alberni, Hayward of Esquimalt (which loses one member), and Taylor of Revelstoke.

It will be committed tomorrow, but will hardly get through the committee before the house rises for Easter recess. The government tonight tabled the completed contract with the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway company for building a railroad from Bute Inlet to Yellowhead Pass. The contract was altered somewhat from the original draft. It provides for royalties on coal, petroleum, pine timber and Douglas fir, but not on pulp wood, for two per cent. of its gross earnings after ten years, and commencement of the work within three months after satisfactory evidence has been given that it will be completed in six years thereafter. The land is subject to municipal taxation after ten years, and ten miles square is the smallest block in which lands are to be selected out of the railway reserve, if such is alleged that Green-shields wants to leave for the east. Curtis may decline to proceed on such an abrupt notice.

The deal for the sale of the E. and N. being off an application is being made for a separate charter for the Vancouver Island section of Mackenzie and Mann's railway line coming from Seymour Narrows to Victoria via Alberni and Cowichan Valley. The government also proposes to submit an agreement for the construction of the Coast-Kootenay line, and of one from the Kitimat to Point Isadore. The company are to be granted a subsidy of 20,000 acres a mile and the following cash subsidy: (a) For the first 50 miles of railway, commencing at or near Bute Inlet, the sum of \$4000 per mile. (b) From the end of the said first 50 miles to the point nearest to Questelle the sum of \$4000 per mile. (c) From the said point nearest Questelle to the eastern boundary of British Columbia, at or near Yellow-head Pass, the sum of \$4000 per mile. The subsidy may be paid in sub-scribed stock of the province bearing three per cent. per annum. The lands to be exempted from taxation until alienated and the railway for ten years after its completion, after which the government can either take two per cent. of the gross earnings or tax the line under the railway act. The company are to commence work three months after a subsidy satisfactory to the company has been granted by the Dominion government.

MORE SMELTERS.

Joseph Ryan Looking Over the Field Around Kaslo.

(Special to The Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., March 22.—Joseph Ryan, who is interested with C. W. McCrossman and others in the erection of smelters for silver-lead and copper throughout British Columbia, is now in Kaslo with the view of considering the advisability of the erection of a smelter somewhere in this neighborhood. In the course of an interview, Mr. Ryan stated that he could say nothing definite, except that the subject would receive the earnest consideration of himself and of those whom he represented. It is, however, understood, that Mr. Ryan represents capital, and that if the matter can be placed on a business basis the "necessary" will be ready.

DEATH OF MRS. WHEATON.

The somewhat sudden death of Mrs. Wheaton of this city was announced this morning. The deceased lady was the sister of G. O. Buchanan, and though she had been ailing for some time her sudden illness and its fatal termination was unexpected. The cause of death was pneumonia, brought on by a chill. She leaves a husband and six children, the youngest only two years old, to mourn her loss.

ON LAKE MOUNTAIN

A NEW SECTION OF THE ROSSLAND CAMP MAY BE OPENED.

SPOKANE PEOPLE SAID TO CONTEMPLATE EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

The prediction is made that the approaching summer will see marked activity on the north slope of Lake mountain. It will be remembered that the discoveries on the Ferndale group last fall aroused keen interest in the Lake mountain section of the Rossland camp, and that there was a small-sized rush of local prospectors to the hill. Within the space of a few days more than fifty claims were staked, and the record office did the liveliest business it had transacted in a couple of years. The Ferndale is controlled by Colonel Peyton of Spokane, and it was reported at the time that the company would expend a considerable appropriation immediately in opening up the property at the point where the strike was made. This did not eventuate, however, largely because of the proximity of the winter season when it would be extremely difficult to secure access to the property for the transportation of stores and supplies.

Report has it that Colonel Peyton proposes to go ahead with development on a liberal scale this year and that the visits of his engineer, Mr. Liljegrann, to the camp from time to time have been in connection with the proposition. The surface showings in the Lake mountain claims have been excellent, and it is strongly believed that a reasonable amount of work will demonstrate that the leads are permanent and that the values found on the surface, averaging from \$18 to \$25, will be found to increase somewhat as depth is attained.

On the Agnes group, owned by local men, it is stated that the prospect shaft is already below the 100-foot level and that a fine ore body has been opened up. The assertion is made that the owner of the Agnes received a proposition last year from a Spokane company to expend \$25,000 on the property, and that if the showing was good the company would then place \$50,000 in the treasury for working capital, taking the control of the stock in payment. The offer was not accepted.

If the Lake mountain section shows up as well as is predicted the effect on the Rossland camp will be important. The section is just across the gulch from the city and a road cut across the valley of Trail creek would bring the foot of Lake mountain within half a mile or so of the city, so that the section is essentially part of the camp.

THE IRISH LAND BILL

The Irish Members Evince but Little Enthusiasm.

John Redmond Said He Would Reserve His Opinion.

(Special to The Miner.)

LONDON, March 25.—The chief secretary for Ireland, George F. Wyndham, introduced the Irish land bill in the house of commons. The main provision of the bill authorizes the commission to take over the whole or any part of an estate whose owner is willing to sell. The commission will then resell it to the tenants. But the assent of three-quarters of the tenants is necessary to purchase the land before the commission will undertake to transfer any part of an estate. The Irish members evinced little enthusiasm over the bill. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the house, said he proposed to reserve his judgment until he had studied the provisions of the bill carefully. He warned the government that universal compulsory purchase must be the ultimate solution of the problem, as nothing else would be acceptable. Timothy Healey (Nationalist) said he believed the bill would do something towards settling the question, but that much depended upon the constitution of new estates and the commission.

CORONATION PARADE.

Every Province in the Dominion Will be Represented.

(Special to The Miner.)

OTTAWA, March 22.—The government is considering today what number of military men shall be sent to London to take part in the coronation parade. The outside limit will be 500. The minister stated this morning that every arm of the service and every province will be represented. W. G. Wickham of Nelson is today gazetted inspector of mounted police. Summit postoffice in Yale has been closed.

FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., March 25.—The Dominion government has offered the fourth contingent to the Empire for service in South Africa, consisting of 2000 men.

TWO PER CENT. MINING TAX

Kootenay Delegates Are Well Pleased with Reception.

Dunsmuir Government Listened Patiently to Mining Men.

(Special Correspondence.)

VANCOUVER, March 23.—Although the Dunsmuir government organs state that the Kootenay delegates "expressed themselves as well pleased with the reception accorded them and are hopeful that their recommendations will bear good fruit," it is hardly likely that the deputation from Rossland and other Kootenay points which interviewed the government a day or two ago has any very cordial feelings towards the administration. The Dunsmuir government could do nothing else but listen patiently and discuss as intelligently as possible with its members the views of the mining men. But from the utterances of the Colonist, the spokesman of the administration as it were, Kootenay is in the "just as you were" position of the new recruit.

The Kootenay deputation, in its remarks upon the two per cent. mining tax, submitted that the contribution of the mining industry to the revenue of the province should be obtained from the profits derived from the mines. Mr. G. E. Martin, the Kaslo barrister, put the point very clearly in a letter to the Colonist when he said: "The contribution should be on the profits and in addition to the allowance of transportation and smelter charges now deducted from the proceeds of the ore, an allowance should also be made covering the cost of mining the ore."

The government replies to that, through the Colonist, in a way which will not recommend itself to the mine owners. In fact it gives them a direct slap in the face. "A tax levied and dependent upon profits," it says, "is ridiculous. Who ever heard of it? Is the attitude of the Colonist. It draws inferences against the mining men by citing the income tax and the poll tax. The man who supports a large family and educates it pays the same tax as the man who has no family to support, although his surplus is necessarily less, it remarks. If any person outside the government can see the analogy he has good eyes. The idea of bringing in the poll tax seems to be to prejudice the workingman against the mine owner. The Colonist's specious argument is: 'Why should a rich mining company not be taxed because during a certain period it has made no profit if a poor workingman is not to escape because during a certain period he has had no work?' Such an argument could have no other desire than to stir up strife, to prejudice the mine owners in the sight of the workers. And directly after using it the government organ admits that 'the unfair incidence of the present mineral tax has been proved beyond dispute.' Having admitted that, the government paper makes bold to state—on what evidence one cannot possibly know—that 'it has not been proved that any substantial hardship has been inflicted.' Considering that the Kootenay delegation had as one of its special objects the desire to prove that that hardship exists it will hardly be considered that the mining men are today so 'hopeful that their recommendations will bear good fruit' as they were before the government answered them through the columns of the Colonist.

To return to the matter of hardships, Mr. Martin points out in his communication a number of them. He refers to one case where a mine, employing 100 men or more, has during the past four years, paid to the government 24 per cent. in profits and he states that the government were told of many other mines, where no profit at all has resulted, having had to pay the tax, thus making their losses greater. If these are not hardships perhaps the Colonist will say what are. Of course nobody wants the mining industry to escape taxation. But people do not like to see a government trying to wriggle out of its responsibilities by treating the representations of Kootenay in ludicrous fashion. It should deal with the matter in a businesslike way.

JAPANESE MINERS.

Indignation Is Strong at Atlin on the Question.

(Special to The Miner.)

ATLIN, B. C., March 19.—Indignation has been strong in Atlin on the confirmation of the report that the Atlin Mining company had contracted for the employment of a number of Japanese miners. Mass meetings have been held in both Atlin and Discovery to discuss the matter, and at these meetings strong opposition was expressed and a decision made to do all possible to stop the contemplated introduction of Oriental labor. At its regular monthly meeting the Atlin board of trade endorsed the sentiments expressed at the public meetings referred to, and the secretary is now corresponding with the various boards of trade and labor organizations on the coast and elsewhere in British Columbia to enlist their co-operation in the matter. E. S. Busby, inspector of customs, was in Atlin last week making enquiry into cases of smuggling. Two convictions were recorded, one for smuggling and the other for having smuggled goods in possession. Stormy weather and blizzards characterized last week's weather.

A BUILDER—ARE YOU LOSING WEIGHT?

"The D. & L." Emulsion will always help and build you up. Restores proper digestion and brings back health. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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There is a prospect Bird resuming work more ore this prospect a larger quantity smelter than the North Fork claim good values in gold cost of hauling is less.

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Maurice Gintzbl tor mine, passed terday on his way that the Monitor is the intention keep shipments of 100 tons a month. Gintzblurg states proposition afoot t er at Sandon and the United States with the city of rights. The propo smelter would be there would be no that quantity.

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KASLO, B. C. advent of spring improve its con in various ways, issued orders fo and are contem a new health by have taken up the city by shutt ling establishme Activity is also ing industry, an of men have be in the working for in the neighbor

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THE MINES OF THE PROVINCE

There is a prospect of the Humming Bird resuming work and sending out more ore this spring. The mine has sent a larger quantity of ore to the smelter than the aggregate of all the North Fork claims. The ore carries good values in gold and silver, but the cost of hauling reduces its profitable-ness.

W. G. Robb, of Whitewater, was in Westport attending to business in connection with a recent shipment of ore from the Wellington mine in Slo-can to the Hall Mines smelter. The Wellington was one of the early ship-pers from the Slocan, but not much has been sent out since 1897. A little less than a year ago work resumed, but chiefly in the way of develop-ment, and it was in the course of this that the ore shipped was taken out. Work will be continued on the mine.

The Rambler, near Eholt, recently shipped a car of ore from a very prom-ising surface showing to the Grand Forks smelter. A sack of ore from this outcrop returned fair values in gold, so it was decided to try how a return would run. The smelter re-turns have not yet been received. A breakage of one of the parts of the diamond drill, that for several weeks had been putting in drill holes to pros-pect the Rambler, has necessitated a temporary stoppage of this work until repairs can be made.

Maurice Gintzburger, of the Moni-tor mine, passed through Nelson yester-day on his way to Trail. He states that the Monitor is doing well, and it is the intention of the company to keep shipments up to an average of 100 tons a month for a year. Mr. Gintzburger states that there is a propo-sition afoot to erect a lead smelt-er at Sandon and that parties from the United States are now negotiating with the city of Sandon for certain rights. The proposed capacity of the smelter would be 50 tons a day and there would be no difficulty in getting that quantity.

L. R. Lindsay, of Kaslo, was in Nelson yesterday on his way to Spokane on business connected with the Silver Crown Mining company. This company owns the Alice and Zuni mineral claims in Spring Creek basin about two miles from Cody. Recently not much has been heard from Spring Creek basin, but the prospects are good for considerably more work being done there during the coming summer than in the past. The Silver Crown com-pany has in all done 1300 feet of work, chiefly in two tunnels. The first was run following a group of small leads and then a lower crosscut was com-menced and has been driven 430 feet. This has not yet reached the main lead of the property, but cannot be far from it, and if the dip of the ledge has changed from what it was near the surface the tunnel should be al-most at it now. The good results fol-lowing exploration at depth in the Slo-can has been a source of encourage-ment to other to continue their work. In the same basin the Carbonate No. 2, owned by Mr. Donaldson, of Sandon, is being worked under tribute by Pfeifer and Foundry, who have been doing well. A carload was shipped about two weeks ago and another is expected to come out soon.

Bernard Macdonald, manager of the Le Roi No. 2, Roseland, Great Western and Kootenay mines in the Roseland camp, arrived here on Tuesday evening and registered at the Phair. He left yesterday morning for the Silver Hill mine and is expected back this evening.

At a special meeting of the share-holders in the Royal Victoria Gold Mining Company, Limited, owning the Golden Eagle, near the Volcanic, on the north fork of Kettle river, held at Greenwood recently to consider the advisability of disposing of the com-pany's property with ample capital to work the mine, should opportunity occur, the necessary authority was given to the management to take such action. Nine-tenths of the shares were represented at the meeting, either in person or by proxy. The Golden Eagle some time ago shipped to the Granby smelter about 50 tons of high grade gold and silver. The cost of hauling, though, is heavy under existing con-ditions.—Nelson Miner.

KASLO IS IMPROVING.
Activity is Noticeable in the Mining Industry—Ore Shipments.
(Special to the Miner.)
KASLO, B. C., March 20.—With the advent of spring Kaslo is preparing to improve its condition and appearance in various ways. The city fathers have issued orders for street improvements, and are contemplating the passing of a new health by-law, and further, they have taken up the moral welfare of the city by shutting down all the gam-bling establishments.

The True Blue Mining company have announced the holding of their annual general meeting here on Tuesday next, 27th inst., and the Hillside Silver mine have arranged for the 31st as the date on which they will hold their annual gen-eral meeting.
The ore shipments through Kaslo dur-ing the past week are as follows:

Whitewater to Nelson.....	131
Rambler to Everett.....	105
Reco to Nelson.....	61
Tons.....	

from pyrites and zinc blend, running high in gold and silver. Recent as-says gave as high as 112 ounces in silver and \$28 in gold. The owners have every confidence in the Ymir Belle. They are McDougall, H. Jackson, F. McLeod and J. Dewar.
Sam Gourlay is back from a trip to Alaska, and predicts a very busy time for the north this season. The affairs of the Knowles company are being straightened out, and the property along the coast of the Yukon, which City and Comet are to be worked by the new organization. Mr. Gourlay thinks the Threadgold concession will do a lot of harm in the Dawson dis-trict.
Samples of ore brought down dur-ing the week from the Union Jack are more than up to expectations, and a decided improvement on anything yet encountered at the mine. No. 1 ledge runs about 20 degrees north of east and west, and is crossed by No. 2 ledge nearly at right angles. No. 2 tunnel is about 100 feet above No. 1, and is about 100 feet they expect to tap No. 1 ledge. Work is being vigorously pushed on the property, under the direction of Supt. Cameron.

THE WELL KNOWN LE ROI'S.
Le Roi—Returns for February: "18,794 tons of ore were shipped to the Northport smelter, containing 6,111 ounces of gold, 12,461 ounces of silver and 300 tons of copper. Gross value (reckoning copper at 16 cents per pound, as in former months) \$22,855,000, net value \$2,000,000. Taking yesterday's New York quot-ation for copper, namely, 12 5-16 cents per pound, reduces the average value to \$10.83 per ton."
Le Roi No. 2—The manager cables: "Roseland, 5th March. Shipments last week amounted to 330 tons contain-ing 2,042 ounces of gold, 4,885 ounces of silver, 94 tons of copper. Estimated net profit, after deducting all smelt-ing and mining charges, \$22,800." (Office note)—The decrease in the amount of tonnage shipped is due in the first place to the present time a profit of about \$7,000 a month is being earned, and when a debt to the Bank of Montreal, which at the close of last year stood at about \$64,000, has been wiped off, the board will be in a position to de-vote profits to the payment of divid-ends. But, of course, the amount of the profits must depend largely on the price of copper. The history of the Le Roi since it passed out of the hands of its American owners has been in sorry contrast to the bright hopes held up in the prospectus and at the sta-tutory meeting, but we may fairly be-lieve that the tide in its affairs has now turned, and that a moderately pros-perous future awaits it."

THE SPOTTED HORSE.
Edward Cole, a well known pros-pector, came into the city yesterday to examine from his Spotted Horse group of claims that will prob-ably assay something like a thousand dollars to the ton. It is possibly the most valuable specimen of its kind brought into camp for some time. The claims are six in number and are all developed. They are owned by Ed-ward Cole, J. J. McMillan and C. J. Ditter. The three have been prospecting in that neighborhood since way back in 1897, with meagre success until last summer when a vein some five feet wide was struck in a tunnel. The development has proven to be among the best bunch of claims yet discovered in that district. One carload of ore which has been shipped to the Hall smelter, assayed \$23.85 to the ton. The silver in the ore amounts to 100 oz. per ton. The smelter test showed the ore to run 1.06 ounces gold to the ton and silver 3.2 to the ton. Two other car-loads of ore have been taken out of the claims, but owing to the heavy snowfall, none could be sent to the smelter. The property is being worked with the working of the claims, but the prospectors expect to renew work as soon as the summer sun gets around in their direc-tion.
A thirty-foot tunnel has been driven which will be continued to the surface. The property is being worked with signs of gradually widening out, and occurs in a contact of diorite porphyry. Cole and his partners seem to think that with further development their property will prove one of the best discovered in the district. It is on the Porto Rico road some four miles from the railroad. Cole and his partners have cleared a profit for their labor, despite the cost of getting the ore to the smelter.

MINES IN THE BOUNDARY.
(Phoenix Pioneer.)
The Rock Creek Placer Co., has de-cided to levy an assessment of \$5 per share and begin work at once.
The Rambler, near Eholt, recently shipped a car of ore from a very prom-ising surface showing to the Grand Forks smelter.
The new timber shaft for the use of the Old Ironsides mine is now in daily use, although the fittings at the top are not yet quite completed.
It is said that the California (Repub-lic), ore recently shipped to the Granby smelter, was entered at the custom house as valued at \$500 per ton.
The second payment, amounting to \$50,000, on the bond on the Morrison Deadwood camp, which was due on the 8th inst., was extended for one month.
It will probably be another month before the new hoist for the No. 2 shaft of the Old Ironsides is received. It is now being made by the Jenckes Mach-ine company.
No shipments of ore were made by the Snowshoe this week, the sidetrack being occupied most of the time with cars bringing in coal and timber for the new main shaft.
It is now expected that the second furnace being installed by the Green-wood smelter will be ready for blowing in by the last of April, the construction being now well advanced.
Few shipments have gone out from the Golden Crown or Winnipeg mines this week, on account of a couple of days being held up by the snow on the spur to these mines, it being necessary to bring a wrecking crew from Ros-land to clear the track.
It is said that the No. 2 furnace of the Granby smelter, which was recently blown out for the purpose of rebuild-ing, holds the world's record for con-tinuous operation. It has been running almost without cessation since October, 1900, over 16 months, and has reduced in that time over 100,000 tons of ore.
There is a prospect of the Humming Bird resuming work and sending out more ore this spring. The mine has sent a larger quantity of ore to the smelter than the aggregate of all the rest of the North Fork claims. The ore carries good values in gold and silver, but the cost of hauling reduces its profitability.

AMERICAN BOY TO EVERETT..... 42
WASHINGTON TO EVERETT..... 38
WELLINGTON TO NELSON..... 16
LAST CHANCE TO KOOT. ORE CO..... 20
Total..... 413
The smelter scheme for Kaslo is still well in hand. A letter was received a few days ago from Glasgow stating that the company there, who sent a repre-sentative out to Kaslo some little time ago, have considered the prospect as favor-able and hope to carry the business to a successful issue.
Reports from the Lardo district seem promising. A school house has lately been erected and several mineral claims located near the town.

FROM NEW DENVER.
The Capella Group on Goat Mountain Resumes Operations.
(Special to the Miner.)
NEW DENVER, March 20.—The Capella group resumed operations this morning after the winter's lay off. This is a very rich property on Goat mountain, from which much may be heard this summer.
Many prospectors are exploring Goat mountain, and there is no doubt that some of the best properties around New Denver will be found on this mountain. The ore is a dry ore and carries great values. Messrs. Bolander and Austin expect to continue work on the Emma group in a short time.
One of the Slocan's pioneers, in the person of Conrad Bill, passed to his long home on Tuesday, the 17th. Mr. Bill was one of the original 23 who lived here during the first winter of occupation. The funeral was one of the largest ever attended in these parts. Rev. A. E. Roberts officiated at the services, and the Knights of Pythias and Miners' unions of New Denver and Silverton were present in full force. The links that bind us to the past are fast being broken. Six, at least, of these pioneers are dead, and others have taken up their abode in different parts of the world.

FROM KASLO.
The Mineral Tax, a New Drill Hall and Other News.
(Special to the Miner.)
KASLO, B. C., March 17.—Regarding the resolutions of the Associated Boards of Trade on the mineral tax when in session here last month and the changes they suggested in the present regulations, our local board have taken up the matter and entered a strong protest against the method of the amendments proposed. They maintain that to reduce the percentage of taxation at the expense of the pros-pector would have a very damaging effect upon the opening up of the mineral resources of the province, and think that a fairer way out of the difficulty could be found. They have, in conjunction with the city council, sent two delegates to Victoria to make a vigorous protest in the matter and to urge upon the provincial house to appoint a commission to look into the conditions affecting the mining indus-try, and to impress on the legisla-ture the many important grievances of this district.

CONTRACT FOR DRILL HALL.
The Dominion government have awarded the building contract of the Kaslo drill hall to D. J. McLachlin of Sandon, and resident Architect Mc-Donald of Nelson was in town on Sat-urday giving the necessary instructions for commencing the building right away.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
The ladies of the Catholic church have arranged for a ball this evening in honor of Ireland's patron saint, and judging by the interest shown the affair will turn out a decided success.
NEW R. C. CHURCH.
The site has been chosen and all preparations made for the erection of a new Roman Catholic church here at the cost of about \$3000. Contracts are being called for and the building is expected to be commenced early in April.
YMIR.
(Ymir Mirror, March 22.)
Work will be resumed on the Car-thage as soon as the season opens.
The sacking of ores continues at the Wilcox, and big returns are looked for from next shipment.
The Mand S. near Erie, is showing up well. The work is being done by contract.
A lot of sacks were sent up to the New Victor yesterday. They are pre-paring to ship a substantial test sample.
There is some talk of starting up the Second Relief again, soon at the sea-son opens.
The Keystone has had to cut down its force on account of the bad roads, but shipments will be resumed at an early date.
The cyanide plant at the Ymir mine is now in full operation, and the re-sults are proving fully up to expecta-tions.
The Arlington, at Erie, has a force of 75 men at work, and several more will be put on as soon as the roads are in better shape for shipping.
On the Gordon, about twelve miles from Erie, and situated close to the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, a small force is employed cross-cutting the lead.
At Craigtown, six miles from Erie, George Green, of Roseland is running a cross-cut tunnel upon the Copper Farm, of which property he is the chief promoter. Machinery has lately been installed, and work is going on steadily.
Work will soon be resumed on the Ymir Belle, a very promising property. The ore bodies encountered are chiefly

TO INCREASE OUTPUT

COMPRESSOR PLANT AT MINES TO BE RUN BY ELECTRICITY.
POWER TO BE GENERATED FROM FALLS AT CASCADE CITY.

William Yolen Williams, general super-intendent of the mines at Phoenix under the management of the Granby corporation, left Roseland yesterday fore-noon after spending a couple of days here. Mr. Williams' mission in the Golden City was to examine the electri-cally operated compressor plants at the big Red mountain mines and most of his visit was spent among the vari-ous plants. Mr. Williams is in search of information to be utilized by his com-pany in the immediate future, it being the intention of the Granby people to replace their present compressor plant driven by steam with a new and much larger plant to be operated with elec-tricity generated at the powerhouse of the Cascade Water Power & Light com-pany at Cascade. The present plant was installed when the mines were being prospected, and under existing circum-stances when the mine is shipping from a thousand to eleven hundred tons of ore daily to the smelter the plant is seriously overloaded. As it is the inten-tion to still further increase the daily output in the very near future the com-pany is compelled to make additional provision for power, and this is to be accomplished by putting in the new plant. Electricity can be utilized more economically than coal, hence the adop-tion of the complete plants he examined in Roseland.
While in the city Mr. Williams ex-pressed the opinion that it would only be a matter of a comparatively short time when operations would be re-sumed at the California mine. The mat-ter of interior economy in the com-pany which were partially responsible for the suspension of operations at the mine have now been arranged and in addition to this the discovery of the fine ore body on the 700-foot level of the Josie mine on Annie ground will have the effect of encouraging the Cal-ifornia people to take up the work where it was dropped a couple of years ago. The California adjoins the Annie and the dyke along which the ore body was discovered in Annie ground ex-tends as among the best in the province, the dividing line between the properties was sunk something over 200 feet on a fine showing of ore outcropping on the site of the shafthouse. This ore aver-aged between \$18 and \$20 per ton, re-garded as among the best showings in the camp. As depth was secured in the shaft it developed that the dip of the ore took the ore away from the shaft, but it was concluded to sink vertically as this would afford a practical working shaft if ore was located below. Cross-cutting was not thought to cut the vein, and sufficient work was done to accomplish this the mine was closed down. A tunnel was also run to under-cut from surface showings that looked well, but the results attained in this were not satisfactory.
Mr. Williams was in a position to make any definite statement as to the resumption of work in the California, beyond that in his opinion it would not be long delayed. The statement is of special interest in this camp where the mine is regarded as promising. With the plant now on the ground the open-ing of the workings would probably give employment to a considerable num-ber of men.

FATHER PAT MEMORIAL
The "Father Pat" Memorial fund is still climbing toward the \$1000 mark, the latest budget of subscriptions to be acknowledged raising the aggregate to \$961.85. With the amounts that are safe to reach the Honorary Secretary's hands after the closing of the lists at the end of the month the total should exceed the estimate by a handsome margin.
Ashnola, Oregon—Dr. Jay Tuttle.—\$1.
Port Steele—T. J. McVittie, W. A. Bleasdel, W. A. Wallinger, a friend.—\$4.
Greenwood—A. W. Strickland, P. W. Chesterton, E. A. Duff, G. F. Williams, M. R. Foster, Wilfred Cookson, Paul Johnson, F. M. Elkins, a friend.—\$9.
Roseland—F. W. Rolt, Edmund Elkins, Mrs. C. A. Baldwin, H. P. Brown.—\$4.
Trail—J. D. Anderson.—\$1.
Nelson—Fred W. Graham, B. C. Rib-let, E. B. Phair, S. W. Brydges, E. S. Lennie, R. J. Clark, Geo. C. Tunstall, Jr., B. Burns, Forbes M. Fosbury, G. M. Hodge, S. P. Shaw, W. D. R. W. Day, Mrs. Day, W. Anderson, Alexander Sharp, M. A. McKenzie, A. W. Mason, J. J. Campbell, H. Harris, G. P. Player, J. S. Povak, Frank Rob-bins, R. R. Hedley, Allan H. Macdon-ald, Richard H. Ley, Thos. Brown, Rolt, Champus, Wm. Dolphin, Otto Roister.—\$30.
New Westminster—N. F. Kendall, F. J. Hart, R. F. Anderson, Capt. G. Pit-tendrieh, M. W. Mentmore, Chas. Prety, Mrs. Prety (50 cents), T. J. Trapp, J. J. Jones, Edwin Oddy, Mrs. S. Woods, F. B. Thompson, Thos Lewis, anon, H. Disney, anon (0 cents), J. H. Shirley, J. C. Armstrong, R. J. Rick-man, W. H. Nesbitt (50 cents), J. H. Perkins (50 cents), E. J. Fader (50 cents), F. J. McKenzie (50 cents), E. J. Cream, J. Montgomery, C. W. Wise (50 cents), O. Gruninger, A. E. Rand, J. J. Cambridge, E. A. Keefer, P. F. Ven-ables (50 cents), W. Meyers Gray, H. Freeman, A. Bell, J. Anderson, G. C. Hinton, J. L. Grant, J. Gifford.—\$34.
Vernon—E. B. May, Wm. Ward Spinks, G. A. Henderson, E. J. Davies, E. S. V. McClintock, W. T. Shatford, Hot Springs.

Price Ellison, C. E. Costerton, G. A. Hankey, J. A. McKelvie, E. J. Tron-son.—\$11.
Vancouver—C. Sweeney, Robt. Rin-taul, J. W. Troup, Wm. M. Hutchinson, E. Fenwick Smith, W. H. Gallagher, H. B. Cambie, H. J. Cambie, O. Meld, R. Byron Johnson, F. W. Peters, P. W. Evans, R. Kerr Houlgate, L. G. Mc-Phillips, John Williams, C. Stinson, C. M. Beecher, J. Dorley, Thos. McKin-non, M. E. (50 cents), G. McL. Brown, A. J. Dana, H. Bloomfield and son.—\$22.50.
Victoria—A. D. Dean.—\$1.00.
Roseland—W. B. Townsend.—\$1.
Greenwood—Sidney M. Johnson, R. Grieger, Louis Balshart, Geo. R. Naden, H. F. Mylton.—\$5.
Spokane—Harry Lantry, Phil Mc-Ardle, Mike Lynch, Geo. H. Nevin, F. G. Walker, G. L. Hale, George Tel-ford.—\$7.
Sutherland's River, Nova Scotia—Miss Jessie McQueen.—\$1.00.
Roseland—Miss Olive Steen.—\$1.00.
Nelson—Mrs. J. Rodrick Robertson, J. C. Carruthers.—\$2.00.
New Westminster—Bishop of New Westminster, F. H. Dart, Mrs. Holt, Miss Liston, a friend (50 cents), Mrs. Poinjestre, Mrs. J. C. Phillips, Jas. M. Young, a friend (50 cents)—\$8.00.
Phoenix—J. W. Astley, Mrs. Astley, W. Tomlinson, C. Baanatyne, Jas. H. Tre-varrow, J. Wilson, T. E. Plewman, R. P. Williams.—\$8.00.
Republic—Wm. Drury, J. C. Nathan, R. S. Swan, W. J. Weeks, John Stack, A. W. Smith, Wm. O'Neill, Jas. Price, Fred Barker, H. O'Connor, E. S. Lar-son, J. E. Travers, J. C. Cale, Ruby L. Devin.—\$14.00.
Atlantic City, N. J.—J. B. McArthur, Mrs. McArthur.—\$2.00.
New Denver—Leb. de Veber, A. E. Taylor, R. L. Kirkwood, W. S. Drewry, Julius Wolf.—\$5.
Cascade—George C. Rose, George K. Stocker, J. E. Bertels (25c), F. E. Lebo (50c), W. Forrest (50c), F. Asprey, G. T. Curtis (25c), C. H. Thomas, W. A. Pratt, J. W. Bell, Angus Cameron, F. B. Buchanan, A. P. Hunter, Charles Larson, David P. Barker, A. W. Dal-glish, R. Kelman, C. Willason, A. Gun-nison, B. W. Bear (50c), J. D. Ferru-guson (50c), R. Ralph (50c), Ed G. Robt, J. H. McMullin.—\$20.
Previously acknowledged, \$938.85.
Total to date, \$961.85.

THE WEEKLY STOCK REVIEW

Yesterday concluded another quiet week on the stock exchange, the ag-gregate sales for the preceding seven days being, by a coincidence, exactly the same as for the week previous—\$3,500 shares. With a dull market there were comparatively few altera-tions of importance.
Centre Star had a slight set-back, but rose to 38 again, this being the highest price realized during the week. Rambler-Cariboo was in demand and increased a couple of points in the course of the week, selling yesterday at 87. Black Tail and Tom Thumb have been in some demand, but prices have not fluctuated materially. White Bear has been a good seller locally, but the price has remained steadily at 21-2.

Thursday.....	7,500
Friday.....	6,000
Saturday.....	16,500
Monday.....	6,000
Tuesday.....	8,500
Wednesday.....	9,500
Total.....	63,500

Yesterday's business was somewhat livelier than on the previous day. The aggregate sales were 9,500 shares and quotations were firm.
SALES.
Centre Star, 500, 37c; 1000, 37 1/2c; 1000, 38c; Homestake, 50c; Rambler-Cariboo, 500, 1000, 87c; White Bear, 5000, 31-2c. Total 9,500.

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MINING BROKERS.
Established 1886.
J. S. Carter, district passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, spent yester-day in the city.

CELEBRATION IN MAY THE REDISTRIBUTION BUILDING ACTIVITY WILL NOT FIGHT IT

THE RACES PROMISE TO BE AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

ALBERTA DELEGATION OF HORSE OWNERS HEARD FROM.

Within the next two or three weeks the question of a Twenty-fourth of May celebration in Rossland will be to the fore. This will arise in connection with the Turf club's derby meet at Sunnyside park, and an effort will be made to secure a civic demonstration with the race meeting as the attraction for the afternoon. This programme would not necessitate the expenditure of any large amount by the citizens while the entertainment afforded visitors would be varied and attractive, inasmuch as the uptown features would draw the ordinary crowd of holiday makers while the races in the afternoon would bring together a entirely different crowd of visitors. Up to the present time no other Kootenay town or city has properly celebrated on May 24th, and the Rossland demonstration would probably have a clean sweep.

The races promise to be a great success. The initial announcement caught the attention of horsemen throughout the country, and the Turf club has accumulated a pile of letters asking for information not embraced within the telegraphic announcement.

Yesterday the Alberta delegation of horse owners was heard from. J. W. McLoughlin, the well known racing man, wrote from High River, Alta., that he will have a string of eight gallopers here for the occasion and that he will nominate two of the bangtails for the derby. "Oregon George" Wentworth, well known in racing circles throughout the Territories and East Kootenay, has six gallopers which he will bring to Rossland and his jockey, William Field, has two fast 'uns that will be included in the shipment. Several well known strings have wintered at Lewiston, Idaho, and from ten to fifteen of these gallopers are expected to be on hand for the day's racing. The class for harness horses will undoubtedly bring together the fastest trotters and side-wheelers in the country, and altogether the indications point to a meeting that will break the record for the inland in point of interest.

WILL LOSE PORTION

THE CHARTER REVOKED OF THE TONTINE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPAL McTAVISH TOTALLY UNAWARE OF THE CRISIS AT HAND.

Rossland shareholders in the Tontine Savings Association are likely to lose a portion of the amounts they have paid into the concern, judging from the reports published as to the standing of the association. There are in the Golden City about ten men who have paid in from \$40 to \$50 each on the proposition. Among the shareholders is Principal McTavish of the Cook avenue school, who acted as collector for the association in addition to holding a share. It is only fair to Mr. McTavish to state that he was totally unaware of the crisis on the association's affairs and that he was genuinely surprised to learn last night that a receiver had been appointed to wind up the company's business.

Judge McGee of Minneapolis revoked the charter of the concern and appointed a receiver to wind up the affairs, contending that its methods of doing business were fraudulent and a violation of the terms of the charter, which was taken out in Minnesota about six years ago. The company has been having a good deal of trouble during the past year, and some months ago the postal authorities debarred it from the use of the mails on the ground that it was doing a fraudulent business. Its methods are interesting. It undertakes to pay back \$100 in cash, or a diamond ring worth \$200, in return for payments of \$30 made by the customer. Thus he doubles his money. The customer pays \$5 down for his contract and then pays \$1.25 a week for 60 weeks.

The company has no assets, and it has no income from any source except the payments made by patrons. There is no reserve fund and no revenue from interest. The company claims that it is able to pay 2 for 1 through the lapse of stockholders who forfeit their rights by failing to pay promptly. The greatest amount that can be paid on a contract in one month is \$5. That is to prevent larger payments which reduce the likelihood of lapses.

Out of the \$1.25 which is paid weekly the company is supposed to keep 25 cents for operating expenses. The rest of the money is kept in a pool and matured contracts are paid out of it, in accordance with the order in which they were issued. A number of Spokane contracts have matured. Some of them have been paid up in about 11 months after the subscriber quit paying in his \$1.25 a week.

The Minneapolis Times quotes Attorney General Douglas of Minnesota with charging: "It is stated that the association has misled the public by using the word 'Savings' in its title. That it collected in 1901 over \$800,000 from holders of the diamond contracts, of which amount \$368,000 was appropriated by the officers and directors and employees of the association, although the total amount had been paid in for the purpose of paying off matured contracts."

THE MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION IN ROSSLAND YESTERDAY.

H. W. C. JACKSON EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The redistribution bill proposed by the provincial government and its effects upon Rossland was the main topic of discussion among business men yesterday. At first glance the bill was regarded as fair to the country as a whole, but consideration of all the facts in connection therewith raised a doubt in the minds of many as to the status of Rossland under the proposed legislation.

The discussion of the question tended to confirm the belief that if Rossland was to obtain a fair show under a scheme for redistribution some amendments to the original bill were necessary. This was so generally felt that steps were taken to communicate with Trail and Nelson on the subject, both points being as vitally interested in the matter as the Golden City. In Trail especially the feeling runs high. It is conceded that the proposed measure will have the effect of attracting the city of Trail to a riding that will be dominated from the Nelson end of the district, and that Trail and its vicinity would fare ill under such conditions. It is probable that meetings will be held in all three points interested and that such representations will be made to the legislative council as will lay before them the facts and the desirability of amendments to the measure as it now stands.

H. W. C. Jackson, secretary of the board of trade, is taking an active interest in the matter, and explains his stand in the following terms: "The redistribution bill proposes to give the Nelson and Rossland mining divisions a total representation of three members. This result is arrived at by giving the city of Nelson one member, the city of Rossland one member and the whole of the Nelson and Trail creek mining divisions exclusive of the two cities, one member. The two districts taken together either on the basis of population or revenue with the total membership of the provincial legislature placed at 42, are clearly entitled to four members, and in my opinion the redistribution bill should be amended so as to give the Nelson and Trail creek mining divisions each two members to be elected at large."

"So far I have been able to judge from the scanty details of the redistribution bill that have reached us, the plan of redistribution is eminently satisfactory as regards every other division in the province. The Boundary has been given two members, as has Slokan district. An extra member has been given to East Kootenay and the representation of Vancouver Island and Lillooet has been cut down. The larger cities of the province have been fairly dealt with and the only constituencies which would be less well represented than they are entitled to are the Nelson and Rossland mining divisions. "In the case of Rossland especially the new scheme of representation would be most unfair. The Trail creek mining division as a whole has its commercial centre in Rossland to a degree that is not paralleled in the instance of any other mining district. Taking the Slokan country, for instance, Sandon, Slokan City and Kaslo are each the centres of more or less restricted areas all within the Slokan district, while Nelson is in many respects as much interested in the development and prosperity of the Slokan country as are the towns of the Slokan mining divisions themselves. In the Nelson district there are important sub-centres such as Ymir, which are more or less capable of representing fully the interests of their particular districts. In the Trail creek mining division, outside of Rossland, the only important point is the town of Trail, which is almost exclusively a smelter town. Its interests are very closely identified with those of the city of Rossland, while it is to Rossland and not to Trail that practically all of the Trail creek district, outside of the city of Rossland, looks for financial support, supplies and such assistance as is required to develop their resources. If the present plan of redistribution were adopted it would be entirely beyond the province of the representative of the city of Rossland to ask for provincial aid in the construction of wagon roads or trails or any other public works in any part of the Trail creek mining division. The members to whom they would look would be the one representing the Nelson and Trail creek divisions jointly and as the great bulk of his constituents would be residents of the Nelson mining division it would be only natural to suppose that the interests of the latter would be most closely looked after."

"While it is true that the city of New Westminster, with a population slightly in excess of that of Rossland, according to the last census, has only one member, yet the legislature should bear in mind that the districts immediately surrounding Westminster and tributary to it are strongly represented in the house and are already well settled and tolerably well supplied with such facilities as the province is expected to provide, while the population of Rossland is today very much larger than it was at the time the census was taken, that its outlying districts are very rapidly developing and that notably in the case of two of them—the Sophie mountain and St. Thomas mountain districts—rapid increases in the population are at present taking place and both will be substantial settlements in the course of another twelve months."

FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged for Murder of Nellie Crosepy.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 22.—James Wilcox was found guilty of the murder of Nellie Crosepy tonight. The jury was out 30 hours. The prisoner heard the verdict without apparent emotion. Wilcox was sentenced to be hanged April 25th.

DR. MCKENZIE WILL PUT UP BRICK STRUCTURE 30X85 FEET.

BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANIES WILLING TO INVEST IN ROSSLAND.

The approaching spring will probably witness the advent of the most active building period of the past two or three years. Among the buildings to be constructed is the brick structure which Dr. McKenzie will construct on his property next to the Hotel Allan, formerly occupied by the frame structure destroyed partially by fire last summer. This building will be 30 by 85 feet in dimensions and two stories in height. A good quality of brick will be utilized, and it is estimated that at least \$7000 will be required to finish the premises. Construction will be got under way by May 1st or earlier.

In addition to this block other buildings will be erected unless plans already prepared are not carried out, and the cost of the additional premises will be in the neighborhood of \$20,000. A definite announcement on the latter point may be expected shortly.

In connection with the building enterprises in Rossland it is decidedly interesting to note the attitude adopted by the building and loan companies, which have done business in the Golden City in past years. At the time of the labor troubles last year the loan companies almost without exception instructed their local representatives not to write business in Rossland. Many of the companies have had their representatives in the city since the first of the year, and there is a marked disposition to re-open active business connections here. The latest example of this change of attitude is furnished by the Reliance Loan & Savings company, whose inspector, Alexander Wylie of Toronto, left yesterday on a flying trip into the Boundary prior to returning east. While in Rossland Mr. Wylie discussed matters with a number of citizens and prior to his departure stated that on returning to the head office he would strongly recommend his company to write business in Rossland again. Moreover, he stated that the company would, if it was decided to do business again in the Golden City, which he believed probable, be prepared to make straight loans at 6 per cent to 7 per cent. This is a plan which would commend itself to many citizens as a demonstration of the confidence in Rossland which the eastern financial corporations feel.

From the standpoint of the citizens the new attitude taken by the financial houses is deeply significant.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT. The Program Completed for Coronation Week.

The programme for the international tournament to be held under the auspices of the International Sporting Club during coronation week in London has been completed in New York by the National Club representatives, Messrs. Gavin and Lea. Since their arrival in this country a week ago the Englishmen have clinched six matches that will bring together good boxers.

The programme was concluded today with a match between Frank Erne and Pat Daly was announced as an additional bout to the carnival. Lea said that a fight between Harry Harris of Chicago and Andy Tokell, the English champion, was also an assured event. The other bouts are as follows: Peter Maher will fight Tom Sharkey for the Irish champion ship; Gus Ruhlin will tackle King McCoy; Joe Wolcott will box Tommy West, and Tommy Ryan will encounter George Gardner.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL.

Annual Report of the Company—Results Most Satisfactory.

The fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company was held in Toronto on Friday of last week. The net profits for the year after paying all operating expenses, and all charges of every kind amounted to \$270,848.39. After paying dividends at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, a balance of \$237,289 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss.

The number of men employed during the year was 1212. Six hundred and thirty-six coke ovens have been constructed, with a capacity of 1000 tons of coke per day. During the year the company expended the sum of \$2,255,548.06. Payroll amounted to \$211,407.15. Expenditure for freight was \$346,022.41. The company's operations are progressing satisfactorily, under the management of an efficient staff, and still more satisfactory results will be shown at the end of the present year.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

John De Tierre Shot and Killed His Brother—Under Arrest.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—One of the most cold blooded murders which has been perpetrated in this city was that of today, when John De Tierre, aged 45, shot and killed his brother William, aged 35. The crime was committed in front of the building of the Albany Card and Paper company at 315 Hamilton street at 3:10 this afternoon. William fell to the sidewalk with two bullets in his body, one of which crashed through his brain. Dr. Moore was summoned and found life to be extinct. In response to a call Coroner Filantz hurried to the scene and took charge of the case. The murderer, after killing his brother, calmly placed the revolver back in his pocket. The police were notified, and on the arrival of a squad of police John gave himself up.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO REDISTRIBUTION BILL NOT TAKEN UP.

TRAIL FAVORS BILL AS IT STANDS—NELSON IS NEUTRAL.

From present appearances it would seem as if no steps would be taken from this district with respect to securing an amendment to the proposed redistribution bill for the purpose of having the representation from the Nelson and Trail creek mining divisions placed at two members each. The agitation started to this end during the closing days of last week did not arouse action, and unless something unforeseen arises the legislation will go through without protest from the two ridings.

The Rossland men who were desirous of having this Trail creek riding represented by two members elected at large took the ground that aside from the fact that the district was actually entitled to this representation it was also necessary on the ground that a third member elected from the combined divisions outside of the cities would be dominated from the Nelson end of the district and that this end of the combined division would suffer as a result. This aspect of the matter was placed before the Trail people, but they did not hold the same opinion. It was said in Trail that if the mining division was given two members to be elected at large there was grave danger of the city electing two members by reason of its overwhelming voting power, leaving Trail hopelessly out of the race for representation, while if the plan laid down in the proposed measure was carried out the Trail section of the combined divisions would be an important factor in the electoral vote, sufficiently strong to dominate conventions or to secure desired legislation through the membership-elect. The point in this that if Trail was identified with the city of Rossland the smelter city would always be dominated by the large Rossland vote, the two points being the only places in the riding where a vote would be polled, whereas Trail as the most important point in the rural districts of the combined mining divisions would occupy a really important position in the political arena. The answer made to this argument is that the Ymir camp could swing Erie, Salmo, Waneta and the Hall Mines, besides the Athabasca and Poorman votes, thus placing them in a position to dominate in an election campaign.

The city of Nelson was communicated with and urged to take action in the matter, but nothing was accomplished there. The Nelson people are said to take the view that if a member is allowed to the rural districts of the combined divisions the election of this member will be dictated by the points immediately tributary to Nelson, hence that city will practically have two members. At any rate they have manifested no disposition to take action, and in view of this it would seem as if no opposition would be offered to the redistribution measure unless Rossland takes action singlehanded.

MORE CONTINGENTS.

Will Be no Difficulty in Getting All the Men Necessary.

(Special to the Miner.) OTTAWA, Ont., March 24.—The Dominion government has offered the fourth contingent to go to South Africa to aid the cause of the empire. So far no official statement is available, but a war correspondent has a really important authority, that an offer has been forwarded to Chamberlain through Lord Minto. Until such time as a reply is received of course the Dominion is not in a position to give out anything on the subject. It is understood that this contingent is to be the largest on record. If the Imperial authorities accept Canada will forward with the utmost dispatch two thousand men. As to the composition of the force that will depend entirely on the wish of the war office. In this, as in regard to other contingents that have already been sent to the front, Canada will carry out the desire of the home authorities, believing that in doing so she will be acting for the best interests of the empire. There is every reason to believe that the war office will ask that the greater portion of the number offered will be mounted infantry. But as to details of the force that cannot be decided until the acceptance of the offer has been received. Contingents will no doubt be raised in the same way as the last one. Canada will supply the men but the department of militia will outfit and equip the contingent, while Britain will no doubt insist, as it did in last instance, recouping the Dominion for the cost. There will be no difficulty in getting all the men necessary. Indeed, there will be far more recruits than positions.

CAUCUS ON REDISTRIBUTION

Carnegie Offers to Give Victoria \$50,000 for a Library.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., March 24.—The Opposition caucus on the redistribution bill this morning, it is understood, was fairly satisfactory, although representation was held to be too big. Mayor Hayward has received a reply to a letter to Andrew Carnegie, in which he offers to give \$50,000 to purchase a library here, provided city will provide \$5,000 yearly for maintenance.

IN DYING CONDITION.

TORONTO, March 24.—John Baker, a farmer residing on the Western road, is in a dying condition. While driving home Saturday evening a man jumped out of the brush, climbed into the wagon and knocked him senseless with a blow on the head. Robbery is the supposed object.

THE VALUE OF A MINE

The following interesting letter, written by A. C. Galt, the well known barrister of Rossland, is clipped from a recent issue of the Victoria Colonist. It is worth a careful perusal:

Sir:—Few people realize the value of a mine in active operation to the community in which it exists. The general assumption is that the benefit of it goes mostly into the pockets of the owners, and that the community at large is not much affected by its prosperity or failure. Neither can be farther from the truth. A working mine is first and foremost profitable to the community surrounding it; secondly, to the province (especially in creating and supporting population,) and lastly (but by no means always) to the owners of it. During the last ten years numbers of mines and prospects have been developed throughout the province, and many millions of dollars have been expended without the return, in the majority of cases, of a single dollar by the way of profits to those who supplied the money.

That this expenditure has been a special benefit to the communities in which the mines are situated, is shown by the creation of such centres of population as Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Phoenix, Moyle and other smaller communities. That such expenditure is a vast benefit to the province may be seen at a glance from the public accounts, which show that upwards of 25 per cent of the entire revenue of the Province is derived directly from the mining industry, and probably another 25 per cent is derived indirectly from the same source.

Finally, that such expenditure is not, under present conditions, profitable to the owners of mines, is shown by the general cessation of dividends, and by the reluctance of the investing public to risk any further advances. The benefit which is realized by the first two classes above mentioned, namely, the community in which a mine is being operated and the community at large, can be shown by the statistics of almost any mine. Let me take as an example the Centre Star of Rossland, which also enjoys the rare distinction of having paid a few dividends. During the year ending September 30th, 1901, the Centre Star shipped 80,419 tons of ore to the Trail smelter.

The smelter's gross assay value of this ore, after deducting indirect charges (as shown by the annual report), was \$1,177,159.37. The business of the company being continuous, it is impossible to point out exactly how every dollar of this money was expended, but the report enables us to see the main items, and the particular classes of individuals who reaped the benefit. Take the following items:

- 1. The Canadian Smelting Company at Trail, B. C., (calculated by deducting the net value from the gross value) \$482,515 66
- 2. Cost of mining, (i. e., wages paid to miners, timber men, etc.) 258,349 23
- 3. Provincial ore tax 13,889 92
- 4. General expenses (diamond drilling, depreciation of plant, legal expenses, office expenses, etc.) 55,423 03
- 5. Dividends 175,000 00

\$985,177 84

To the above items of expenditure must be added the cost of improvements during 1901 to the machinery, buildings and equipment of the mine, amounting to fully \$25,000, a large portion of which necessarily found its way into the pockets of the lumber merchants, machinists and laborers of Rossland. The above facts and figures show that a single mine of moderate capacity is capable of distributing fully a million dollars a year amongst its employees and others. With the exception of the Le Roi company, whose smelter is in the United States, the bulk of expenditure occurs within the province and in the immediate vicinity of the mine.

During the year ending the 31st December, 1901, the War Eagle mine paid \$119,185.27 to the Trail smelter, and distributed \$177,690.23 among its miners, diamond drillers and other employees in British Columbia; but the shareholders did not receive a cent. The output of the Le Roi mine last year was nearly double as much as the combined output of the Centre Star and War Eagle, yet its shareholders did not receive a farthing. Just how long mine owners may be willing to continue paying out money without receiving any return is a question which is worth pondering. In any line of business the question is promptly answered. Charge a man more than your goods or services are worth and he will simply go elsewhere.

Insist upon monopolizing the profits of every deal, and he will not continue to deal with you. Have we not pretty nearly reached this condition of affairs in British Columbia?

The entire revenue of the province for the year ending 30th June, 1901, (as shown by the public accounts at page 302), was \$1,605,920.57. This sum of money, large as it is, falls short of the amount contributed by the Centre Star, War Eagle and Le Roi mines to the people of this province during the same period. Is it not time, Mr. Editor, that our government and legislature should cease wrangling over side issues and devote their attention to the encouragement of an industry which is so fruitful of profit to the whole province? A. C. GALT. Rossland, March 15th, 1902.

No man in British Columbia wishes Mr. Joseph Martin the least of harm, but it would tickle the entire population if the Ruler of the Universe should conclude to call him home as his own.—Victoria Post Outlook.

HAVE SIGNED ARTICLES.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—George Gardner and Jack O'Brien have signed articles to box at the Southern athletic club, Louisville, Ky., May 3rd. The men will weigh 160 pounds at the ringside.

Wood's Phosphatine
The Great English Remedy.
Solely recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.50. One year's supply, six packages, \$8.00. Free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphatine is sold in Rossland by Goodve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co

SULLIVAN Mining Machinery Co
SUCCESSORS TO M. C. BULLOCK MFG. CO.
Diamond Drills Rock Drills Air Compressors Hoists, Etc.
E. W. RUFF, Agent ROSSLAND, B. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual shareholders' meeting of the within named companies will be held at the hour and date specified in the company's office, No. 8 Kootenay avenue, Rossland, B. C., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of all such business which may properly come before the meeting: Shakespear G. M. Co., March 18th, 10 o'clock a. m. Skylark Gold Mines, Ltd., March 18th, 3 o'clock p. m. Kingston Gold Mines, Ltd., March 18th, 3 o'clock p. m. St. Joseph Gold Mines, Ltd., March 19th, 3 o'clock p. m.

The meetings of the above companies are adjourned until 3rd April next at the same hour and place. F. R. BLOCHBERGER, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Parrott and Gambaetta mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the south slope of Lake mountain. Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Charles E. Bennett, free miner's certificate No. B 4269, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above mineral claims. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements. Dated this 29th day of January, A. D. 1902. N. F. TOWNSEND.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

A. C. GALT BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C. T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton. **Daly & Hamilton** Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal.

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

Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. Members Toronto Board of Trade. British Columbia and Washington mining stocks a specialty. Codes: Clough's, Moreing and Neal. WRITE OR WIRE.

Soft Harness
You can make your harness as soft as your skin and as tough as wire by using Eureka Harness Oil. You can keep it soft as long as you want it to be. It is made of the finest oils and is the only harness oil that is so soft and so tough.

EUREKA Harness Oil
Makes a poor looking harness into a fine one. Especially prepared for wire harnesses. Sold everywhere in one- and all sizes. Made by UNIVERSAL OIL COMPANY.

JOHN D. SU

Very Exciting House

Strong Adj Both Sid

LONDON, March 22.—The liveliest scenes of commonsense and the Irish Nationalism were seen in the afternoon with the African affairs of Henry Campbell. He was loudly protested against his conduct in the Chamberlain, in reply to a letter, in which he had intimated that he would not be a party to the slandering of the Chamberlain and the government.

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a letter, in which he had intimated that he would not be a party to the slandering of the Chamberlain and the government. The speaker, Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a letter, in which he had intimated that he would not be a party to the slandering of the Chamberlain and the government.

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ing the profits will not continue we are not pretty addition of affairs of the province in June, 1901, as accounts at page

large as it is, about contributed War Eagle and the people of this same period. Editor, that our legislature should side issues and to the encour- which is so whole province? A. C. GALT.

Columbia wishes the least of harm, the entire popula- as Universe should home as his own. ok.

ARTICLES.

March 22.—George Erien has signed Southern athletic May 3rd. The men at the ringside.

Phosphodine, not English remedy, recommended by all in Canada. Only reliable discovered. Excessive use of Tonia. Mailed on receipt. Free to any address. Company, Windsor, Ont.

is sold in Rossland Rossland Drug Co

IVAN Machinery Co

Drills Mills Pressors Etc.

FF, Agent

ND, B. C.

ICE.

given that the an- meeting of the panies will be held date specified in the No. 8 Kootenay ave- C, for the purpose of the ensuing transaction of all which may properly being:

M. Co., March 18th,

ines, Ltd., March

Mines, Ltd., March

Mines, Ltd., March

the above compan- until 3rd April next and place.

BLOCHBERGER, Secretary.

IMPROVEMENTS.

beta mineral claims, all Kootenay Dis- trict, on the south slope of

J. N. F. Townsend,

Charles E. Bennett,

claim No. B 42093, in- from the date hereof, mining recorder for improvements, for the ng a crown grant of claims.

notice that action, must be commenced ce of such certificate

day of January, A.

V. F. TOWNSEND.

NAL CARDS

RT-McHARG

AND SOLICITORS,

Chambers, Rossland

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AND SOLICITOR,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

C. C. R. Hamilton.

Hamilton

Solicitors, Notaries,

Bank of Montreal.

LER & Co.

MINING BROKERS

STREET EAST,

ROSTO.

ard Stock and Mining

to Board of Trade.

la and Washington

speciaily.

g, Moreing and Neal.

OR WIRE.

JOHN DILLON SUSPENDED

Very Exciting Time in the House of Commons.

Strong Adjectives Used on Both Sides of Chamber.

LONDON, March 26.—One of the liveliest scenes witnessed in the house of commons since the palmist days of the Irish Nationalists ended this afternoon with the suspension of John Dillon. During the discussion of South African affairs the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, vigorously protested against the government's conduct in uttering "malignant slanders" in calling the Liberals "pro-Boers." The colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of an "un-pleasant" reply, said he desired deliberately to accuse Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman of losing no opportunity for slandering his countrymen, the soldiers and the government. Consequently the "malignant slanders" had come from the Opposition side.

Mr. Chamberlain, proceeding, referred to the Boers who are fighting on the British side, when John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, interjected, "They are traitors," on which Mr. Chamberlain retorted, "The honorable gentleman is a good judge of traitors." A scene of great confusion ensued. When order was partially restored Mr. Dillon demanded a ruling on Mr. Chamberlain's words. The speaker said, "An honorable member spoke of soldiers serving under the British flag as traitors. I deprecated the interruption and I deprecated the retort of the other member." Mr. Dillon then said, "I will tell the right honorable member that he is a damned liar."

A dead silence followed this remark. Such unparliamentary language seemed to stun the house. The speaker invited Mr. Dillon to withdraw the expression, but the latter said: "I will not withdraw." "Then I must name you," said the speaker.

The government leader, A. J. Balfour, then said: "I beg to move that Mr. Dillon be suspended from service in the house." The motion was carried by 248 to 48 votes. Mr. Dillon's suspension, under the present rules, cannot exceed a week.

The ejection of Mr. Dillon did not serve to clear the atmosphere and the remainder of the debate was filled with personal allusions and unpleasant exchanges, the nature of which would have excited comment had it not been discounted by the first explosion. Mr. Lloyd George, saying that, during a harrowing picture of the conditions in South Africa and charged the war office with pigeon-holing important information.

Sir. Chas. Cayes, Conservative, interrupted Mr. Lloyd George, saying that the speaker was playing to the pro-Boers, whereupon Mr. Lloyd George characterized the interruption as "an insolent remark." This caused confusion in the house and cries of "withdraw." John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in the house of commons, appealed to the chair and Sir Charles reluctantly withdrew his statement.

W. R. Plummer and John Redmond then had an altercation, and after more disorder Lloyd George succeeded in finishing with the remark that he did of the decline of more than 5 cents per pound during the past three months was the action of the Calumet & Hecla company when the United Metals Selling company first made the attempt to regulate production.

The net result of this strike was the fact which has resulted so disastrously to small copper stocks. The loss to the stockholders who were forced to sell can never be computed; but some idea of what it must have been can be gleaned from the fact that the loss on the raw copper stock on hand was not less than \$8,750,000. Of course, much of this will be recovered in the event that copper advances to 15 cents, which is now practically assured. At no time in a year has the copper market had a brighter outlook, but investors' copper-algumated stock have not yet had sufficient cause to place confidence in the trust stock.

PRINCE HENRY'S SON. Waldemar Appears to be More Seriously Ill Than Supposed.

BERLIN, March 22.—Prince Henry's son, Waldemar, appears to be more seriously ill than supposed last week, when he went to the White Sanitarium at Dresden. He has difficulty in walking, is carried about in a pony carriage, and also rides in a pony carriage. Waldemar celebrated his thirteenth birthday on Thursday.

FREIGHT RATES. Charges on Export and Domestic Flour Have Been Reduced.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 22.—One of the most important freight meetings from a northwestern standpoint this season has just been completed. At this meeting the lake and rail rates on export and domestic flour and products incidental thereto were determined upon. The flour rate was cut three cents from the tariff in effect when the season of 1901 opened. This season the lake and rail rate on domestic flour will be 22 cents to the seaboard, and 19 1/2 cents on the export business. These rates are three cents under the agreed all-rail rate, the recognized differential allowed the lake carriers. These new tariffs will take effect on April 1st.

Phil Aspinwall, of Spokane, was in the city over night on his way home from a trip to Republic.

PAPAL DELEGATES. Mgr. Sharetti on His Way to the Philippine Islands.

ROME, March 20.—Mgr. Sharetti, the papal delegate to the Philippines, who is on his way to the Philippines by way of New York and San Francisco, will take a brief stop at Washington in order to consult the United States government in connection with Philippine affairs. The story that he is taking with him a papal bull, providing for the re-establishment of a hierarchy, is authoritatively denied. The Vatican authorities intend to hold the matter in abeyance until the situation in the Philippines become settled. It is the Vatican's desire to finally adjust matters in the archipelago in accordance with American views and interests. Therefore it has been decided to appoint no more Spaniards among the new bishops. As a result of this decision Mgr. Hozeda, archbishop of Manila, now here, has tendered his resignation and will proceed to Spain, where he will hereafter reside.

IMPORTANT CHANGE THE CANADIAN SMELTING WORKS

REPORT AGAIN CURRENT THAT AT TRAIL WILL GO TO GOODERHAM-BLACKSTOCK INTERESTS.

TRAIL, B. C., March 19.—The report is current here that important changes are taking place in connection with the Canadian Smelting Works, involving the transfer of the plant and business to a new company. The report connects the name of the Gooderham-Blackstock interests with the alleged deal. It is well known that the Gooderham-Blackstock people have figured on the proposition in the past and in view of this the report may have some foundation in fact. A change in ownership would have one advantage in that the copper department of the reduction works would be assured of a constant supply of ore from the Central Star and War Eagle mines, which are under the control of the syndicate mentioned and would, therefore, be operated to the full capacity of the copper furnaces at the smelter. The delay in the commencement of shipments from the Rossland mines to Trail may have a bearing on the alleged sale of the smelter plant.

W. H. Aldridge, general manager of the Canadian Smelting Works, is in the east and in his absence no one at the smelter is qualified to discuss such a topic for publication. The rumor has attained large proportions and is creating much interest, particularly as the smelter is the backbone of the city in a financial sense.

LOSES MILLIONS. Depreciation of the Market Value Has Reached Big Figures.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., March 22.—The copper war that has been raging for the past four months is not yet at an end, but now that the smoke is clearing away it is possible to size up the situation and in a measure count upon the losses. The losses to the Arizona producers have been heavy, but to the Amalgamated company and also to the United Metals Selling company the loss has been enormous. Every cut that has been made in raw copper by the Amalgamated company was promptly met by the Calumet and Hecla company.

It is now asserted and practically unquestioned that the primary cause of the decline of more than 5 cents per pound during the past three months was the action of the Calumet & Hecla company when the United Metals Selling company first made the attempt to regulate production. The net result of this strike was the fact which has resulted so disastrously to small copper stocks. The loss to the stockholders who were forced to sell can never be computed; but some idea of what it must have been can be gleaned from the fact that the loss on the raw copper stock on hand was not less than \$8,750,000. Of course, much of this will be recovered in the event that copper advances to 15 cents, which is now practically assured. At no time in a year has the copper market had a brighter outlook, but investors' copper-algumated stock have not yet had sufficient cause to place confidence in the trust stock.

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TO CONTINUE THE JOURNEY OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Indian War Canoe, Housed Over, Had Reached Australia. The Ninth Annual Boat Race Between the Crews.

Capt. Voss Hopes to Encircle the Globe Before Quitting. Cambridge Won in Eight Lengths as They Liked.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 20.—N. K. Luxton, who left here with Captain Voss of the yacht Tillicum, an Indian war canoe housed over, returned home today, having abandoned the trip after reaching Australia. Captain Voss has a new companion and is continuing the trip and hopes to encircle the world. News reached here tonight of the finding of wreckage on Mary Island on the northern coast. It is believed to be from the collier Bristol, which was wrecked a short time ago.

There are no idle ships here now, the Gwydyr Castle and Glenmark having been towed to Tacoma to load wheat, the owners accepting a very low rate in preference to allowing their vessels to remain idle. Bark Peter Tredale left Honolulu for here on March 1st. The American schooner King Cyrus, which also has orders to come here, has arrived at Honolulu with coal from Newcastle.

FROM THE CAPITAL THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE.

MEMBERSHIP IS INCREASED TO 42—PROVISIONS CONSIDERED FAIR.

(Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., March 20.—The redistribution bill submitted today increased the house to 42. Victoria retains four and Vancouver gets five. South Victoria and Vancouver Island, part of North Victoria is merged into Saanich, while all the islands of the Gulf go into the islands constituency. North and South Nanaimo become Newcastle. Esquimalt loses a member; Nanaimo City, Alberni, Cowichan and Comox remain the same; Delta, Chilliwack, Dewdney, Richmond and Saanich, while all the islands of the Gulf go into the islands constituency. North and South Nanaimo become Newcastle. Esquimalt loses a member; Nanaimo City, Alberni, Cowichan and Comox remain the same; Delta, Chilliwack, Dewdney, Richmond and Saanich, while all the islands of the Gulf go into the islands constituency.

New Westminster each have a representation of one, while Cassiar divides Cariboo retains two, while the remaining ridings are Lillooet (two ridings combined), Yale, Kamloops, Okanagan, Similkameen, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Ymir, Revelstoke, Slooan, Nelson, Rossland city, Kaslo, Columbia, Cranbrook and Fernie. It is believed to be generally fair, although the increase in the wrong direction. The opposition will likely hold for a reduction in committee, while approving the general principle of redistribution.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 21.—An Ottawa special says the delegation from British Columbia waited on the Premier, Fielding and Senator Templeman in the Premier's office today. The delegates were Buchanan, representing the Associated Boards of Trade of the province; W. H. Aldridge, representing the smelting interests, and James Cronyn the mining industry. In the first place the delegation asked that the bounty of \$100,000, which was arranged for last year by the Dominion government to be paid at \$5 per ton on the production of refined lead, be paid even if the production of last year has not exceeded 14,000 tons. At present there is no prospect of the 20,000 tons production. In other words, they want \$100,000 paid over for production of 10,000 tons, or about \$7 per ton. The delegates also asked that the duty on pig lead be increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent and on paint from five to eight per cent. The delegates in addition asked that the government deal with the 50,000 acres of coal lands they have got and put them in the hands of an independent company, and place a limit on the price of \$3.50 per ton on coke and \$1.75 for screen coal.

A resolution was also presented by the delegates asking that an additional member for the Dominion parliament be given to Yale and Cariboo district, west of the Columbia river. The members of the government promised to give the matter their best consideration.

TRIAL RESUMED. The Princess Radziwill Charged With Forging Notes.

CAPTETOWN, March 21.—The trial of the case of Princess Radziwill, who is charged with forging notes purporting to have been signed by Cecil Rhodes, was resumed today at the residence of the princess. Mr. Jourdan, private secretary to Cecil Rhodes, utterly repudiated the promissory notes and declared that Mr. Rhodes had never signed one in his presence. After other evidence showing the attempts of the accused to negotiate the various bills the case was remanded for one week.

ARMSTRONG VS. MADDEN. One the Champion of Spokane, the Other of Idaho.

(Special to The Miner.) SPOKANE, Wash., March 20.—It took Billy Armstrong, champion of Spokane, just two rounds and a half to knock out Jack Madden, champion of Idaho, at the Spokane Athletic club tonight. The men were in the ring just seven minutes and 38 seconds when Madden went down before a wedge swing. The fight was Armstrong's from the first, although he played with Madden for a while. In the third and last round Madden showed unmistakable signs of wear and soon grew groggy. Armstrong landed a stinging one on the jaw with his left hand, brought the left into play on the right. Madden dropped to his knees. It was thought he was out, but he got on his feet just before the last count. On rising he was caught by a left-hander, followed by a blow on the side of the head. He sunk like a log and was counted out.

GETTING AMBITIOUS REPRESENTATIVE CASTING OUT LINES TO CATCH THE LABOR VOTE.

CORRESPONDENCE ASKED FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SUBMITTED.

(Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., March 19.—An order has been issued by the house for the production of the correspondence relating to the appointment of Francis J. Walker as police commissioner for Rossland and also for the appointment of T. James Daly, K. C., as crown attorney in the case of Rex vs. Beamish and Rex vs. Colistro. The motion for these documents was made by Smith Curtis. Curtis is credited with the ambition to have himself regarded as a leader of the new labor party to be organized if the plans prepared by the Kootenay labor unions are carried out, and his move in this case is regarded as a bait to the union voters. In moving for the Walker correspondence Mr. Curtis was accused by Hon. Mr. Eberts with a desire to annoy a political opponent, but Mr. Curtis replied that Commissioner Walker had made himself obnoxious in connection with the late strike in Rossland and that his appointment was not satisfactory in consequence. Joseph Martin concurred with Curtis and the motion was carried. The attorney general refused at first to submit the correspondence relating to the retention of Mr. Daly as crown prosecutor in the Beamish and Colistro cases, but the ministry was compelled to accede to the demand upon the opposition and the Martinites putting in a similar demand. The ultimate concession by the ministry was received with jeers from the opposition.

LIBERALS AT VICTORIA. Steps Taken to Bring All Liberal Organizations Into Touch.

(Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., March 19.—The statement is given out by the Liberal executive that at the executive meeting here steps will be taken to bring all the Liberal organizations in the province into touch with the provincial organization. It was also decided that his appointment to certain matters of international concern. The intention to run the next provincial elections on party lines was reinstated, and correspondence read showed a determination to appeal to Liberals provincially. The Liberal association has recognized unless it has filed the list of officers with president and secretary, and the statement that all Liberals in the district are united for the assessment of 25 cents per member.

ENTERED BOUNDARY COUNTRY. Track-Laying Machine Has Passed Through Cut at Cascade.

(Special to the Miner.) GRAND FORKS, B. C., March 19.—The V. V. & E. track-laying machine passed through the big cut at Cascade yesterday afternoon and entered the boundary country. The track is now being laid to a point five miles this side of Russell, Wash., and the work is proceeding at the rate of two miles daily. There will be but slight delay on account of a loop made to avert "Hot Air" injunctions and there will be no further obstructions until the track reaches Republic.

MISS BURNS DISCHARGED. Suspected of the Murder of Walter Brooks in New York.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Florence Burns, the Brooklyn young woman who has been in the custody of the police of this city since February 15th, under suspicion that she knew how Walter Brooks met death, was discharged from custody by Justice Mayer tonight. Mr. Brooks, who was a young commission merchant here, had been kept in a room at the Glenn Island hotel. The gas in the room was turned on and there was a bullet wound in the head. The district attorney tried to show that Miss Burns likely killed Brooks because he was trying to shake her off. The defence advanced the suicide theory, and for several days Justice Mayer had been examining into the two theories. He decided when the hearing closed tonight that no evidence had been produced sufficient to hold Miss Burns.

METAL MARKETS. NEW YORK BEATS OTTAWA. NEW YORK, March 22.—The New York Athletic club hockey team defeated the Ottawa team by a score of 6 to 3 at St. Nicholas rink tonight. The victory of the New Yorkers was greatly unexpected.

TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT

The Senate Passes the Bill by a Vote of 52 to 15.

An Attempt to Kill is Punishable With Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—Two important measures were passed by the senate today, the bill for the repeal of the war revenue tax and that for the protection of the president of the United States. The revenue bill was passed without division and after only one short speech. Mr. Tillman protested against the repeal of the duty of ten cents a pound upon tea. The bill for the protection of the president was under discussion during the greater part of the session. All amendments to it were rejected and it was passed by a vote of 52 to 15.

The bill provides that any person within the United States who shall wilfully kill the president or any officer on whom the duties of president may devolve, or any sovereign of a foreign country, or shall attempt to kill any of the persons named, shall suffer death; that any person who shall aid, abet, advise or counsel the killing of any of the persons named, or shall conspire to accomplish their death, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years; that any person who shall threaten to kill, or advise or counsel another to kill the president or any official on whom the duties of president may devolve, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years; that any person that shall wilfully aid in the escape of any person guilty of any of the offences mentioned shall be deemed an accomplice and shall be punished as a principal. The secretary of war is directed to detail from the regular army a guard of officers and men to protect the president "without any unnecessary display," and the secretary is authorized to make regulations as to the dress, arms and equipment of such guards.

MANIFESTO ISSUED. Voters Are Urged to Vote Against the Liquor Act.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 22.—The following manifesto has been issued to the general public of Manitoba, signed by a large number of prominent professional men and merchants, urging the electorate to vote against the liquor act: We, the undersigned, actively engaged in business in the province of Manitoba, after careful consideration of "The Liquor Act," concerning which a vote by way of "referendum" is to be taken on April 2nd next, are of opinion that because this act is not a prohibitory measure, but permits the free importation from the other provinces and territories of liquor in any quantity, is merely transferring the drinking from licensed hotels to the houses and unlicensed resorts. It is a measure that will be detrimental to the moral principles so closely identified with the property of Manitoba, and will prejudicially affect the best interests of the province. We therefore urge all voters to mark their ballots "No."

WANTED FOR MURDER. Killed Policeman Robinson in San Francisco in January.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., March 22.—Detective Taylor, of the San Francisco police department, arrived here from the west this morning after the prisoner Kaufmann, wanted there for the murder of Policeman Robinson in that city on January 21st. Detective Sergeant Wren, who started with Taylor, left him at Omaha and went on to Washington for extradition papers. He will come here, via Ottawa, and will not arrive for several days yet. The prisoner was identified as Kaufmann, The San Francisco detective says there is no reward for the capture of Kaufmann.



LUMBAGO "lame back" or "back-ache" are simply the popular names for chronic Rheumatism. The disease is caused by the poisonous uric acid left in the blood by defective, weak or worn-out kidneys.

Dr. Walton's English Kidney Pills

will positively cure any case by driving the cause out of the blood. Sold by T. R. Morrow, Rossland, B. C. A. R. BREMER CO., (LIMITED), TORONTO, Sole Agents for Canada.

TNE TRADE UNIONS' PROTECTIVE ACT

(Continued From Page Two.)

"be absolutely destroyed or ruined by a course of proceedings which, when the action comes to be tried, may be determined to be utterly illegal; and yet nothing can compensate the man for the utter loss of his business by what has been done in the interval."

"The jurisdiction to grant the injunction seems to me clear, and if the defendants are interfering more than they have a right to do with Messrs. Lyons' business it is clearly a proper case for the court to stay such proceedings, at any rate until the trial of the action." And further on this same judge says: "I hold distinctly that it is illegal to picket the works or place of business of a man by persons who are distributed and placed there for the purpose of trying by persuasion to induce the workmen to go into that man not to work for him any longer or induce people who want to work for him to abstain from entering into an agreement with him to do so."

In the same case Lord Justice Smith in speaking of Section 7 of the English "Conspiracy and Protection Act," which is practically the same as our Criminal Code 523, says: "The section is clearly directed against what is ordinarily understood by the word 'picketing,' which really means watching and besetting and stationing men outside a place where a strike has taken place and where the workmen have been called out to compel persons to go into that place as the strike lasts. That is the meaning of picketing, pure and simple."

By his Bill Mr. Curtis wants trade unions and their members relieved from the consequences of their illegal acts. He is willing that members should be left to the tender mercies of the criminal law, but that while guilty of offences that will make them punishable under the Criminal law, both themselves and their unions shall be clear from civil actions. This is simply putting a premium on law-breaking and disorder. How many of these men who are detailed for picket duty during a strike are men of substance and property owners or have even a stake of any kind in the country? How easy it is for these men to commit an offence against the law and then make for the American border and once in that land of Uncle Sam they are Scott free. On the other hand if the executive officers and more conservative members are aware that the funds and property of the union will be held liable for damages for any wrongful interference with the property and rights of others and that the union and its officers and members can and will be restrained by an order of the court from picketing and all its evil consequences we will find a different state of affairs. Further, the passage of this legislation would create a distinctive class of people in our province. The ordinary every-day citizen will remain civilly and criminally liable for the offences mentioned in bill 10, but members of unions and unions themselves will be free from civil liability. Is this right, is this justice? Is it not class legislation with a vengeance?

According to Section 3 of the bill Trades Unions and members of the same are to be exempt from civil liability for persuading workmen to break their contracts.

According to Section 3 of Bill 10 trades unions and members of the same are to be exempt from civil liability for persuading workmen to break their contracts.

It was in England as far back as 1853 that an action will lie for the malicious procurement of the breach of any contract if by the procurement damage was intended to result and did result to the plaintiff. This was the decision of the full court of Queen's Bench in the case of Lumley vs. Gye. In the course of his judgment in this case Mr. Justice Crompton says: "I see no reason for confining the case to services or engagements under contracts for services of any particular description, and I think that the remedy in the absence of any legal reason to the contrary may be applied to all cases where there is an unlawful and malicious enticement away of any person employed to give his personal labor or service for a given time under the direction of a master or employer who is injured by the wrongful act."

In the course of his judgment in the case of Mogul Steamship Co. vs. McGregor (1893) the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, says: "Intimidation, violence, molestation, or the procuring of people to break their contracts are all of them unlawful acts and I entertain no doubt that a combination to procure people to do such acts is a conspiracy and unlawful."

In 1881 the Court of Appeal adopted the doctrine laid down by the judges in Lumley vs. Gye and affirmed that decision in the case of Bowen vs. Hall and others. The same question again came before the Court of Appeal in Temperton vs. Russell (1889). In this case the defendants were members of a joint committee of three trade unions connected with the building trade in Hull. A firm of builders there having refused to obey certain rules laid down by the unions with regard to building operations the unions sought to compel them to do so by preventing the supply of building materials being sold to them. In pursuance of this object they requested the plaintiff, a master mason and builder in Hull, who supplied building materials to the firm, to cease to supply them with such materials but the plaintiff refused to do so. Thereupon with the object of injuring the plaintiff in his business, in order to compel him to comply with such requests the defendants, in reduced persons who, to the knowledge of the defendants had entered into contracts with the plaintiff for the supply of materials, to break their contracts and not to enter into further contracts with the plaintiff by threatening that the workmen would be withdrawn from

their employ. The plaintiff sustained damage in consequence of such breaches of contract and the refusal of such persons to enter into contracts with him. The court held that an action was maintainable by the plaintiff against the defendants for maliciously procuring such breaches of contract, and also for maliciously conspiring together to injure him by preventing persons from entering into contracts with him. The right of action for maliciously procuring a breach of contract is not confined to contracts in the nature of contracts for personal service.

The counsel for the defendants in this case maintained that in order to bring a case within the doctrine of Lumley vs. Gye and Bowen vs. Hall the plaintiff must show that the defendant intended to induce the breach of a particular contract "maliciously," that is, in order to injure the plaintiff, or to obtain for himself the benefit to which the plaintiff was entitled under the contract. Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, in his judgment adopted the judgment of the court in Bowen vs. Hall, namely, "If the persuasion be used for the indirect purpose of inducing the plaintiff, or of benefiting the defendant at the expense of the plaintiff, it is a malicious act which is in law and in fact a wrong, and therefore a wrongful act, and therefore an actionable act, if injury ensues from it."

And later on Lord Esher in speaking of the language used by Lord Bramwell in his judgment in the Mogul Steamship case, says: "It seems to me that that language recognizes the doctrine of law as being that, if there is an agreement to take an unlawful course of action which amounts to a conspiracy and that conspiracy causes damage to the plaintiff an action will lie in respect of such conspiracy. It appears to me, therefore, that the combination here entered into by the defendants was wrongful both in respect of the interference with existing contracts and in respect of the prevention of contracts being entered into in the future." And Lord Justice Lopes in the same case says: "The result of the authorities appear to me to be that a combination by two or more persons to induce others not to deal with a particular individual or enter into contracts with him, if done with the intention of injuring him, is an actionable wrong if damages result to him therefrom." And Lord Justice Smith says: "The present is a very different case to that suggested, namely, the merely calling out men on strike though it does appear to me that if a strike were used for the purpose and with the intent above mentioned, an action would lie."

Mr. Curtis in clause 3 of his bill would open the door to no end of litigation and the time of our judges would be taken up in interpreting the language of Section 3. The question would arise, "What is persuasion by fair and reasonable argument?" "What are unlawful threats, intimidation or unlawful acts?" His bill seeks to protect without protection. By using the language he does in his bill Mr. Curtis admits the illegality of the acts from the consequences of which he seeks to save trade unions and their members from liability in civil actions. The whole tenor of the decisions I have quoted go to show that the plaintiff is only civilly liable when they bring their conduct within the Criminal Law or act maliciously. It is to be remembered that by bill 10 persuasion is not only to be by "fair and reasonable argument," but also "without unlawful threats, intimidation or other unlawful acts." This radical amendment to the law is not therefore required as ample protection is afforded by the law as it already stands.

In the case of Charnock vs. Court during the pendency of a strike two agents of the trade union attended at the landing stage to await the arrival of a steamer containing workmen imported by the masters from Ireland to replace the men on strike. On the arrival of the steamer they informed the Irish workmen of the strike and offered to pay their expenses if they would go elsewhere to work. It was held by Mr. Justice Sterling (1) that the attendance at the landing stage was with a view to compel the masters to conduct their business in accordance with the requirements of the men and was not in order to merely communicate information, and (2) that it was a watching and besetting within the meaning of Sub-section 4 of Section 7 of the "Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875," and granted an interlocutory injunction against the members of the union.

As I have already stated, Section 7 of the "Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875," is similar to Section 523 of our Criminal Code, with this important variation, that in Section 7 of the English Act it is provided that "Attending or near the house or place where the person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of this section." This clause has been omitted from our Criminal Code, and in consequence the nettles of distinction that had to be drawn by judges in English courts do not present themselves in connection with proceedings taken under Section 523 of our Criminal Code.

In the case of Walters vs. Green, there was a motion to restrain the defendant's officers of the various trades unions in the town of Hull from watching or besetting any railway station in Hull or elsewhere, or the works of the plaintiffs or any of them, or to approach to any such stations or works or any place where any persons employed about or about to be employed by or working or intending to work for the plaintiffs or any of them, or to reside or work or happen to be for the purpose of persuading such persons not to work or abstain from working for the plaintiffs or any of them, or for any other purpose than to obtain or communicate information. It appears from the facts in this case that in the early part of 1899 a labor dispute arose in the building trade of Hull, and as a result a large number of men employed either struck or were locked

out. In order to replace the services of the workmen so lost the plaintiffs, who were the Master Builders' Association of Hull, imported men from Belfast in Ireland. These men entered into contracts with the agents of the Masters that they would go to Hull and work as non-union men for twelve months for such firms belonging to the Masters' Association as the Association would specify. The judge held that the law was settled to a great extent by the case of Lyons & Sons vs. Wilkins, which I have already referred to, and held that the acts complained of by the plaintiffs were done with a view to compel the Masters to conduct their business in accordance with the views of the trade unions, and, secondly, that attendance in order to persuade the workmen not to work for the persons sought to be compelled was not within the proviso at the end of Section 7, and his lordship accordingly granted an injunction against two of the defendants similar to that granted in Charnock vs. Court.

In the now celebrated case of Quinn vs. Leatham, the latest decision of the house of lords in relation to civil actions it was held that "A combination of two or more without justification or excuse to injure a man in his trade by inducing his customers or servants to break their contracts with him or continue in his employment is, if it results in damage to him, actionable." The facts of this case were as follows: The plaintiff, a butcher at Lisleburn for more than twenty years, in July, 1895, was employing one Dickie, and another named Muncie, as not members of the union. At a meeting of the association at which the defendant Quinn and others were present and which the plaintiff attended by invitation, the plaintiff offered to pay all fines, debts and demands against his men and asked to have them admitted to the Society. This was refused, and a resolution was passed that one of the defendants, Craig, should be called out. One of the defendants, Muncie, had been getting about thirty pounds worth weekly of meat from the plaintiff for twenty years. The plaintiff was written to by one of the defendants in September that if he continued to employ non-union labor the Society would be obliged to adopt extreme measures. Muncie was subsequently informed by one of the defendants that having failed to make satisfactory arrangements with the plaintiff they had no other alternative than to instruct Muncie's employees to cease work as a condition of his being allowed to arrive. On the 20th September Muncie sent a telegram to the plaintiff, "Unless you arrange with Society you need not send any beef this week as men are ordered to quit work," and Muncie ceased to deal with the plaintiff. The plaintiff said that in consequence of this he was put to great loss, a quantity of fine meat having been killed for Muncie. A witness, Dickie, who had been ten years in the plaintiff's employ, was called and said that he was employed by the week, that he was called out by the Society, that he gave the plaintiff no notice when he left, that he left in the middle of the week, and that the plaintiff did not pay him for the broken week.

The case was first tried before Lord Justice Fitz-Gibbons and a special jury at Belfast in July, 1896. The jury found for the plaintiff with £250 damages. The defendants appealed to the Divisional Court comprised of four judges, who refused to set aside the verdict, and in the Irish Court of Appeal the defendant was affirmed with costs. In May, 1901, the case came before the house of lords by way of appeal by the defendant Quinn.

Their lordships affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeal in Temperton vs. Russell, which I have already referred to, and explained the decision of the house of lords in the case of Allan vs. Flood. In his judgment Lord Macnaghten says: "So far as I can see there was no trade dispute at all; Leatham had no difference with his men. They had no quarrel with him. For his part he was quite willing that all of his men should join the union. He offered to pay their fines and entrance moneys. What he objected to was a cruel punishment proposed to be inflicted upon some of his men for not having joined sooner. There was certainly no trade dispute in the case of Muncie. But the defendants conspired to do harm to Muncie in order to compel him to do harm to Leatham and so enable them to wreak their vengeance on Leatham's men who were so much dependent on the 'Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875,' which says that in certain cases an agreement or combination is not to be 'indictable as a conspiracy, has nothing to do with civil remedies.'"

Lord Shand in his judgment says: "It is only necessary to add that the defendants conspired to do harm to Muncie in order to compel him to do harm to Leatham and so enable them to wreak their vengeance on Leatham's men who were so much dependent on the 'Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875,' which says that in certain cases an agreement or combination is not to be 'indictable as a conspiracy, has nothing to do with civil remedies.'"

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to justify or excuse their action towards him. As members of a trade union society they have no more legal right to commit what would otherwise be unlawful wrongs than if the association to which they are attached had never come into existence. They have no more right to coerce others pursuing the same calling as themselves to join their society, or to adopt their views or rules than those who differ from them and belong to other trade associations would have a right to coerce them. The legislature in conferring upon trades unions such privileges as are contained in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1875, does not empower them to do more than make rules for the regulation of their conduct and to provide for their own mutual assistance, and leaves each member as free to cease to belong to it and to repudiate every obligation as the future exercise of its rules as if they had never existed; and most certainly it has not conferred upon any association or any member of it a license to obstruct or interfere with the freedom of any other person in carrying on his business or pursuing his trade, or to adopt any such course as is directed, it may also consist of an unlawful combination to carry out an object not in itself unlawful by unlawful means. The essential elements, whether of a criminal or of an actionable conspiracy are in my opinion, the same though to maintain an action special damage must be proved." And his lordship concludes as follows: "I am conscious that I have occupied more of your lordship's time than I had intended, but the case is of real importance, and I feel that such an unlawful conduct as has been pursued towards Mr. Leatham demanded serious attention. I think the law is with him, and that the damages awarded by the jury are under the circumstances very moderate. It is at all times a painful thing for any individual to be subjected to such an injury, and though to maintain an action special damage must be proved." And his lordship concludes as follows: "I am conscious that I have occupied more of your lordship's time than I had intended, but the case is of real importance, and I feel that such an unlawful conduct as has been pursued towards Mr. Leatham demanded serious attention. I think the law is with him, and that the damages awarded by the jury are under the circumstances very moderate. 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