

OCTOBER

the building of two river... carrying eight guns, to... in section to Shanghai for... Japanese fishing vessels which... fully seized by Russian... sent to Kamchatka have... with their masters and... release was due to action... Admiral Alexieff, who hap... at Vladivostok. A measure... brought forward in the Japan... that compensation be... from Russia.

STOCK MARKET

et generally has been on... side for the past seven... transactions have usually... Rambler-Cariboo shows... line for the week, the first... made at 37 and the last... American Boy and Fisher... been fairly strong. Cen... War Eagle have also... strength, though no great... is made. Mountain Lion... newhat from the highest... Bear sold once at 3%,... lost a little in the quotat... er stocks have remained

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name, Price. Includes entries for American Boy, Fisher Maiden, Mountain Lion, Rambler-Cariboo, etc.

SALES. 1,000 at 10; Centre Star, War Eagle, 500 at 11 3-4; 3,000 at 3 3-4; Total, 5,000. ar, 1,000 at 2 1/2; Mountain Lion at 2 1/2; Rambler-Cariboo, ar, 3,000 at 3 3-4; American 4 3-4; Fisher Maiden, 2,000 7,000. Lion, 2,000 at 23 1-2; Ramb- Lion at 34 1-2; Fisher Maid- 1-4. Total, 6,000. Cariboo, 500 at 34 1-4; Moun- 200 at 23 1-2; Fisher Maiden, 1, Total, 3,500. Lion, 1,000 at 23; 2,000 at Eagle, 500 at 12.

TOURISTS KILLED.

In Climbing the Sca Fell, in Cumberland. Sept. 22.—Four tourists climbing the Sca Fell in Cumberland today fell precipice and were killed.

MINING INVESTMENTS

Money is being made at than at any time in past by investments in stocks better class. We can fur- western stocks at the low- obtainable for cash or uly payments. We also uable mining properties

Whitney & Co.

S. S. Gilmour,

ACCOUNTANT,

gent and Stock Broker.

ossland Stock Exchange

s Bought and Sold y on Commission.

ention to Interests of Cl- iving out of City.

"WHITEHALL" Rossland.

Bedford McNeill, Clough.

ilding, Rossland, B. C.

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1903

Eighth Year, Number 48

ORE SHIPMENTS STILL LARGE

Well Over 9,000 Tons Sent to Smelt Last Week.

Details of Production and Week's Work in Mines.

With a tonnage slightly over 9500 for last week, the record for Rossland mines as producers is splendidly maintained. The average for the two weeks is in excess of anything ever achieved regularly in this camp, and is a significant indication of the camp's position at the present time.

The outlook for the balance of the year is bright, and the 400,000 ton mark is now within measurable distance.

During the past week the record of the camp was that of continued activity and steady development at the big mines of the city. From the outlying districts come reports of promising exploration interests of the district generally.

Marked activity is now being displayed at the Le Roi Two company's Elmore concentrator, and it is intimated that unless nothing interferes the present trial runs and other tests of the plant will give way on or about October 4th to the first really practical mill run. Just now the installation of the second Chilian mill is being pushed ahead, together with the construction of the 19,000 gallon water tank, which will be utilized for storage purposes at the mill. The Gates crusher has not yet arrived, because of some inexplicable reason, but as it is en route somewhere between the manufactory and the city, the machine is expected daily. A feature of special interest in connection with the work is that Frank Elmore, the inventor and patentee of the Elmore process of oil concentration, is expected in Rossland on or about October 10th, for the purpose of inspecting the plant and examining the local situation generally.

The Rossland Power company is devoting great care to the preparations for construction at the Trail mill site. Spurs are being built to the site for the conveyance of material, and the first move on the buildings will be made in a short time. About twenty men will be engaged on construction, and the company is confident that with the celerity they are prepared to bring to bear on the works, the premises will be roofed in before snow flies sufficiently to impede further work.

THE OUTPUT.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending September 26th and for the year to date are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Week, Year, Total. Lists items like Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, etc.

AMONG THE MINES.

LE ROI.—Active work in deep level development and continued stoping in the producing stops has been the sum total of the week's operations at the Le Roi, following in the same channel as for some weeks past. On the 1200 and 1300 levels development has been advanced materially. From the smelting works at Northport comes the report of adequate coke supplies, steady smelting operations with five furnaces and consistent progress with the improvements in course of completion about the plant.

LE ROI TWO.—On the various levels down to the 700 work has been carried ahead steadily and with good results. A special effort has been made to bring the month's shipments up to the standard, as will be noted from the increased tonnage dispatched during the week ending last night. The concentrator tunnel is being extended with results that promise to be of value in connection with the mine. No steps have been taken to resume operations in the No. 1 mine. The mill is the scene of marked activity, as detailed elsewhere.

CENTRE STAR.—Mining operations have been carried ahead steadily. The stops have produced their usual quota, but shipping has been interfered with in some measure by the wreck at Smelter Junction during the week, which threw a number of ore cars used between the mine and smelter out of commission. Rolling stock on the Rossland branch, in fact on the entire division so far as ore cars are concerned, is at a premium and the temporary loss of even ten cars makes a serious inroad on the efficiency of the service rendered by the railroad. In the 700 level of the Centre Star development is being continued with good results.

WAR EAGLE.—On all the levels from the 200 to the 700 mining has been continued steadily. No development of

special interest is recorded during the week. In common with each such period, the week has seen substantial additions made to the reserve of milling ore which the company is piling up steadily in anticipation of the concentration operations taking effect on the completion of the Rossland Power company's works at Trail.

KOOTENAY.—Approximately twenty men are engaged at the mine, some additions having been made to the force during the week. Development only is under way, and these operations are largely confined to the deep levels, where steps are being taken to open up the ore bodies so successfully attacked in the upper levels. It is on the cards that the company's plans for the establishment of reduction works are being worked on steadily, but nothing of an authoritative nature can be gleaned on this point.

NICKEL PLATE.—The construction of bulkheads on the 400 and 600 levels is being continued. The compressor plant, now under lease to the West Kootenay Power company, is running steadily and smoothly. The power is being piped to the Le Roi Two mines, and it is likely that in a short time arrangements will be made to supplement the power apparatus at the Spitzee mine by means of a pipe line from the compressor to the Spitzee headworks.

JUMBO.—The operations at the mine during the week have been along conventional lines. On the first level the body is being stoped to procure the tonnage now going forward regularly to the Northport smelter. A raise is being run in the ore, and a winze sunk to determine the dip and downward extension of the fine body blocked out in the No. 1 level.

I. X. L.—Immediately after last week's clean-up at the mill, when 120 ounces of gold was taken from the plates as the result of two weeks' work, the mill resumed crushing, and this has been continued without interruption. The next clean-up will take place a week or two days hence. The excellent results secured in the first run has been a notable instance of the possibilities of the leaching system in the Rossland camp.

SPITZEE.—The week's work was largely confined to the first level, where the main drift is being extended west on the ore body and a crosscut is being run to explore the vein to the west. Much of the week was spent in drifting through a typical dyke, but thirty tons of good ore was taken out in the course of development early in the period.

WHITE BEAR.—Development has proceeded without interruption during the week, and excellent progress has been made in the main shaft, where underground operations are principally centred. The showing in the side of the shaft is said to continue strong. The floor of the shaft is now well down toward the 900 level, and is to be continued without cessation until the 1000 level is reached. Meantime construction work on the outside is being continued. The new compressor building is completed to all intents and purposes, the paint having been applied during the week. The new winding works are being built over and around the old shaft-house, so that the work in the mine may continue as long as possible without interruption.

GIANT.—Active work is in progress, so far as stripping newly found leads, surveying and preparing maps for underground work is concerned. This is preliminary to continuing further active development.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Table with 3 columns: Week, Total. Lists items like Granby, Mother Lode, Snowshoe, etc.

CITY BETTERMENTS.

The Blue-Deschamps Arbitration Award—Water Extensions.

(From Friday's Daily.) The dispute which arose between the city and Messrs. Blue & Deschamps over the right of way for a conduit for water from Rock to Stony creek, which was referred to arbitration, has finally been settled. Under the agreement reached Messrs. Blue & Deschamps are to receive about \$1000 for the right of way over their land, which is about a mile and a quarter in length. City Engineer VanBuskirk has prepared a map, showing the location of the conduit, so that the deeds can be made and the land transferred to the city; then Messrs. Blue & Deschamps will be paid the \$1000.

A force of city employees is engaged in laying a water pipe on Nevada street from Thompson to Cook avenue. A force of teams and men has been engaged for the past three days in putting crushed stone on the Northport road, within the city limits, to make it possible for the Jumbo to ship ore during the fall, winter and spring. The road, which was impassable for heavily loaded teams, is now in good condition, the filled in section having a length of about 400 feet. The ore haulers from the Jumbo were recently compelled to cease operations on account of the poor condition of the road.

On Monday the work will be commenced of laying a six-inch main on Kootenay avenue west for a considerable distance. Mayor Dean succeeded in borrowing the pipe for this extension from the city of Nelson.

General News Of the Kootenay

THE BOUNDARY.

The small slag hauling locomotive, ordered some months ago by the Montreal & Boston Copper company for use at its smelter at Boundary Falls, arrived at the smelter recently and will be placed in commission as soon as possible. A similar locomotive, to be used for the same purpose, was received at the smelter of the British Columbia Copper company at Greenwood several days ago, and two are shortly expected at the Granby smelter. As soon as the latter arrive the fifth and sixth furnaces will be placed in blast.

The Morrison mine, Deadwood camp, is now making regular shipments of ore to the Greenwood smelter, having sent out about 2500 tons this year at different times. A force of some twenty men is now employed at the Morrison.

The seven-drill compressor for the Oro Denoro has arrived from Rossland, and will be installed at an early date as possible. At this mine the force of employees is steadily being increased.

The Granby mines now have about the number of men needed until shipments are increased to 2000 tons daily, which will occur when the fifth and sixth furnaces are blown in at the company's smelter. Quite a number of men seeking employment have arrived in the Boundary this week. At present this company is sending out about 40 cars of ore daily, the complement for four furnaces.

Superintendent A. B. Hodges of the Granby smelter has returned to Grand Forks from his trip to California, and is now preparing to put his two additional furnaces in blast, as soon as the slag carrying locomotives arrive.

R. A. Bainbridge, divisional engineer of the C. P. R. at Nelson, has been in Phoenix to run survey lines for the purpose of building a spur from the Winnipeg mine to the Athelstan. The new spur is likely to be about three miles in length, in order to get the necessary gradient, the Athelstan being considerably lower than the elevation of the Winnipeg. It is the custom of the C. P. R. to require a mine wishing a spur built to put up the cost thereof, which amount is rebated in ore freights as fast as earned. This spur will probably cost between \$5000 and \$10,000, and the Athelstan people will probably be required to advance this amount to get the spur built. What they are now paying for hauling by wagon would likely cover this in the course of six or eight months, so that it is a good proposition for them. And the ore can probably be taken to the smelter as cheaply from the mine all rail as it is now from the Winnipeg mine.

Last week the Snowshoe again tied its record in shipping, sending out 2880 tons in the course of the week. The tonnage to the Boundary Falls smelter. If cars could have been obtained the record would have been broken again.

James Sutherland and Phil McDonald, who are working the Elkhorn, Providence camp, last week shipped a car of the richest ore that was ever taken out in the Boundary. It went to the Trail smelter.

R. Roberts has been showing contractors over the right of way for the electric power line, which is to be built from Phoenix to Greenwood, to serve the Greenwood smelter with electric power. The tenders were to be in by the 28th September.

Last week the Winnipeg sent out twelve cars of ore, thus materially increasing the shipments of the previous week, which were five or six cars. The compressor building has been enclosed, and a night shift was placed at work last week for the first time since work was resumed.

The Athelstan mine has been buying horses in Rossland for hauling ore.

EAST KOOTENAY.

A party of stockholders of the Gold River Mining and Power company, whose properties are at Bull river, visited the mines recently.

The wonderfully fine winter climate of Southeast Kootenay is a great and most favorable factor in the development of mining and smelting.

Nothing is wanted but capital and acquaintance with mining and the best methods of the reduction of ores to bring Southeast Kootenay to the front as one of the principal mining camps of British Columbia.

Everything seems to indicate that this new favored district, East Kootenay, is on the threshold of a new era. With the opening of spring the new order of things will have fairly begun, and by midsummer, unless all signs fail, the Fort Steele mining district will be bounding along with a rapidity of progress such as the district has never previously experienced.

F. W. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has returned from an exploration trip in the Flathead and has gone to the Poplar district where he will examine into and report on the recent discoveries of free gold quartz in that camp. The C. P. R. is having trouble with the Elko bridge, which sometimes necessitates a transfer. Cases of smallpox are reported at the Great Northern sick house, but there is no authoritative source as to the information. The last pay day of the Crow's Nest Coal company was as follows: Coal Creek, \$64,532.35; Michel, \$56,664.90; Morrissey, \$38,991.00; total, \$160,188.25. Morrissey shows an increase of only a

few hundred dollars above the previous record, but the aggregate exceeds the record by about \$9,000, the gain being represented about equally by Coal Creek and Michel.

The soil of the Kootenay valley is capable of producing grain, vegetables and fruits of almost every variety, large and small. When the people realize that there are other sources of wealth than the production of the precious and useful minerals, more people will engage in agricultural pursuits.

THE SLOCAN.

There were many expressions of disgust in Sandon the past week at the disgraceful train service of the C. P. R. The passenger line at 4:30 p. m. has not been on time for some days. The train leaves every morning at the appointed hour, but the agent or no one else can form any idea of when it will return. One of our leading citizens expected his wife and children from New Denver on Thursday evening, and waiting for the train compelled him to stay up until 12 o'clock at midnight. If the C. P. R. officials imagine any kind of a service is good enough for Sandon, they are labouring under a false impression, which the sooner they abandon the better. If the company has too much land to attend to and cannot manage its branches, let it hand them over to another railway company that can. The people pay enough for traveling over the C. P. R. and are certainly entitled to consideration at least from the management.

The tenders for the Ironhoe concentrator have arrived after being on the road two months. They were sent from Chicago early in August. In four days they reached North Portal and transferred to the C. P. R. lines. It took about ten weeks from there to Sandon, and would have taken longer only from the many inquiries sent out by Manager Hickey, the shipment was located in Nelson by the customs agent and not the railway officials.

At the Mercury Robt. Cuning has a regular gully hole now exposed at the mine. The rich ore body has been stripped for 35 feet each way and a wall of solid ore is laid bare. A carload is ready for shipment and only a few shots are necessary to tear down another. Seven men are at work and are likely to be employed all winter.

THE LARDEAU.

A location of a quartz ledge 12 feet in width and carrying exceptionally high values in gold, silver and copper, was recently made on Boyd creek near Camborne by R. J. Warren, C. McLeod and J. McLeod.

Much ado was caused in Camborne last week by the appearance of two cariboo on the outskirts, they becoming so bold as to cross Wallace avenue just above the Camborne hotel. They were both shot.

A contract is about to be let at the Beatrice mine to drive the intermediate tunnel to the lead, which tunnel will strike the vein at the 280 foot level. There is already nearly 500 feet of this tunnel driven and it is estimated that about 200 feet more will strike both the free gold and galena leads, they being about 100 feet apart.

A good strike was made on the Pigeon group on Goat mountain last Thursday, when at the end of the 60-foot tunnel the lead was encountered with exceptionally good values. Perhaps the most promising property on Goat mountain is the Scout group owned by G. Johnson, G. Goldsmith N. G. Gagneaux and J. Leisk. A force of men has been at work here all winter and have 70 feet of tunnel driven besides considerable surface work, and 50 feet more will be added to the tunnel before operations are suspended for the winter. The tunnel is driven on the lead, and average assays give 50 ounces silver, \$10 gold and a good percentage of lead.

The Silver Crown group on Goat mountain, owned by H. Poirier and George Johnson, has been the scene of extensive development this summer.

THE WRIGHT COMMISSION.

Evidence Brought Out at the Sitting of Yesterday.

The commission appointed to take evidence in the case of Whitaker Wright, charged with fraudulent misrepresentation in a prospectus, convened at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon and was in session for the remainder of the day.

W. J. Nelson is acting as commissioner for the high court of justice and presided over the sitting. Charles Danger, of the English bar, appeared as counsel for Mr. Stevens, the plaintiff, who sues on behalf of the shareholders. C. R. Hamilton appeared for Whitaker Wright, the defendant. James F. Smith, K. C., of Toronto, appeared as counsel for Mr. Hoare, director and promoter for the British America Corporation.

The morning session was taken up in hearing the evidence of Charles E. Gillan, who gave expert legal testimony in regard to the validity of certain options on the Josie and other mines in the camp sold to the London America Corporation.

At the afternoon sitting of the commission A. C. Galt, barrister, gave testimony as to the negotiations which led up to and culminated in the sale of the Algonquin group, near Cascade city, to the London and Globe.

The evidence of the agents of the Canadian Pacific and Spokane Northern telegraph companies was next taken, as to the custom which prevails of destroying cablegrams and telegrams which are six months old. Many important messages were thus destroyed. This evidence of the destruction of telegrams was taken with a view to putting in secondary evidence as to what the telegrams contained.

C. R. Hamilton gave evidence as to certain telegrams. The commission adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Removal to New Quarters to be Effected Tonight.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The mails will be distributed and dispatched today (Sunday) in the old postoffice for the last time.

Box holders are particularly requested to call for their mail before 10 o'clock this evening, as after that hour all the business of the office will be transacted in the new federal building.

On Monday keys to boxes in the new office will be issued, and keys to boxes in the old office redeemed. Persons in arrears with box rent should go prepared to settle, as instructions have been issued that the postmaster will be held personally responsible for all arrears, and every account must be settled up to date before a box can be allotted in the new office. This should be convenient to one, as box rent is a trifle anyway, excepting when taken in the aggregate.

Arrangements have been made to effect the removal to the new quarters without any delay in the handling of the mails, either incoming or outgoing.

CONTROL OF COKE.

The Granby Consolidated Will Not Depend on Fernie.

T. C. Tatler has returned to Rossland after an extended tour through the section in the vicinity of the Crow's Nest pass. He says there is considerable activity in that section, and one particularly lively, though new town, is Colman, which is located in Alberta, 15 miles east of the British Columbia boundary line. There the International Coal company is opening up its coal deposits. At present it is employing 30 men and expects to soon increase this number to 100. It is the intention of the company to immediately construct 250 coke ovens.

The International Coal company is controlled by the principal owners in the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power company. A. C. Fluemfelt, assistant general manager, and H. N. Galer, assistant to the manager of the Granby, have spent considerable time at Colman lately overseeing operations. It is evident that the Granby management is determined to have its own supply of coke to the end that its plant at Grand Forks may not be shut down for want of fuel, as has been the case on more than one occasion during the past few years.

THE PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Appointments and Notices Given in the Last Number.

The following announcements are contained in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette: Appointments are announced as follows: Hon. Arthur Samuel Goodeve, of Rossland, to be provincial secretary and minister in charge of the education department. E. G. Hadow, of Ferguson, and W. A. Warren, of Falkland, to be justices of the peace in and for the province. Hon. R. G. Tatlow to be acting provincial secretary during the absence of Hon. A. S. Goodeve from Victoria. Notice is given that Thursday, October 15th, has been declared as Thanksgiving Day in the Dominion of Canada. Notice given that the assize court at Clinton has been postponed from October 1st to October 21st. The sittings of the court at Kamloops, Golden and Revelstoke have been cancelled. The resignations of Messrs. L. W. Shaford, J. Clapperton and F. Appleton, as license commissioners, have been accepted.

The court of revision for the voters' list in Atlin district has been postponed from November 2nd to December 7th. Attention is called to the provisions of section 101 of the provincial elections act in regard to making a statutory declaration of secrecy in the form provided in the schedule to the act in the presence of a justice of the peace or returning officer, and announces that whereas in certain polling places there are no justices of the peace, the declaration of secrecy may be made and subscribed before two electors in the manner prescribed by section 79 of the said act.

Inspector Johnson Gibbins announces that he has given certificates of health under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act to a number of farmers in the Nicola, Dewdney and Denha districts. The department of agriculture has given authority for the formation of a Farmers' Institute at Salmon Arm. A meeting for organization purposes will be held on October 24th.

A Dominion order-in-council is published, granting Lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, Block 6, Townsite of Linton, to the Bishop of New Westminster in trust for the purposes of the Episcopal church.

THE LEAD MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Lead 7 1/2.

TROOPS FOR THE SAULT

A Contingent of Regulars and Volunteers From Toronto.

General Ian Hamilton Speaks of the Canadian Soldiers.

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—Twenty men from the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with sixteen horses, and forty infantrymen, left at 4 o'clock this morning for the Soo by special train. The contingent was in charge of Col. Buchan, D. O. C., and Major Carpenter, Captains Leduc and L. E. Brown. The D. O. C. also ordered out seventy men and three officers from each of three city regiments, the Royal Grenadiers, Highlanders and Queen's Own, and twenty men and one officer from the army medical corps. They paraded at the armories at 7 o'clock and left for the Soo shortly after.

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—The American railway companies have notified the authorities here that they will not have the Queen's jubilee presents to the St. Louis exposition on account of their value.

SAULT STE MARIE, Ont., Sept. 23.—All is quiet here today. The militia are expected to arrive from Toronto this evening.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 23.—Dr. A. C. Bourbeau, a popular young doctor of Ste Agathe, died today, aged 25 years. Typhoid was the cause. Dr. Bourbeau was born in Montreal, but he has lived in Winnipeg nearly all his life with his parents, who are both living at present. A medical course of great brilliancy was taken at Laval university, from which institution Dr. Bourbeau graduated at the examination in 1902, taking the highest honors.

HAMILTON, Sept. 23.—William Gill, while at work on the electric light wires in Sherman park today, was killed by coming into contact with a live wire.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—Major-General Hamilton was today presented with a handsome gold headed cane by men who served under him in South Africa. Replying, Major-General Hamilton said he admitted that because of their inexperience he had felt skeptical as to their ability, and he questioned once the wisdom of General Smith Dorrien in sending them into the field on one trying occasion, but in reply General Smith Dorrien said: "These Canadians have never yet failed in anything they have been asked to do." So he found. As he went on he learned that there were men from Canada who could fight and fight well. He had been with them and among them and he liked them. They called themselves veterans, but they were only so-called. They were too young, and yet they were entitled to the term.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—G. Eustace Burke, mayor of Kingston, Jamaica, was in the city today. He said: "A fast line of steamers between Jamaica and Canada is needed badly, and I am very hopeful that before long the Canadian government will wake up to the fact that such a line will be a good thing not only for Jamaica but for Canada as well. There are so many of your manufactures and products that we can use, and in return we can send you many things. St. John appears to be the natural port for the line. It is suggested that a fortnightly service be instituted."

IS LOOKING WELL.

The Oro Denoro Promises to Become a Large Mine.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

William A. Corbett, the original locator and a large stockholder in the Oro Denoro, has just returned to Rossland from the mine, which he gave a thorough inspection. Mr. Corbett yesterday expressed himself as pleased with the property and the large showings of ore, and says he is satisfied that it will make one of the large mines of the Boundary district. The large ledge is being stripped, and the showing of ore is considerably increased. The seven-drill compressor, recently purchased from the Iron Horse Mining company, is on the ground and should be installed and ready for operation in 30 days, when the present output of 100 tons per day can be increased to 200 tons. The output, however, can be trebled as soon as the Canadian Pacific railway puts in some additional trackage and a new tunnel can be driven on the No. 1 vein.

THE SERBIAN CONSPIRATORS.

BELGRADE, Sept. 23.—The trial of the army officers charged with conspiracy against the murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga was concluded today. Sentences ranging from two months to two years were imposed. It is thought that King Peter will pardon the conspirators.

NOW BEFORE THE ELECTORS

The Rival Local Candidates Expound Their Views Before a Great Public Gathering.

Attitudes in Regard to Various Political Questions—Mr. Curtis, Ex-M. L. A., Speaks.

One of the largest audiences that has ever gathered in Rossland assembled at Miners' Union hall last night to hear J. A. Macdonald, Hon. A. S. Goodeve and Smith Curtis on the political issues of the day. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Rossland Liberal association, and President R. W. Grigor occupied the chair. The audience was thoroughly representative, and there was quite a sprinkling of ladies in the hall.

The meeting was the first of its kind held in Rossland during the present campaign. Both candidates had made brief speeches at the time of their respective nominations, but neither had expressed himself in detail as to his political beliefs until last night.

As was anticipated, Mr. Macdonald took the Liberal manifesto for his chief text. He explained its objects in detail and went into a close and succinct reasoning based on the broad question of good government. He spoke earnestly and honestly and evinced deep regret for the serious responsibilities that confront a man whose sole ambition is to do his whole duty to his constituency and the province without fear or favor; as one who was determined to devote his brains and time to the salvation of the country from the high plane of patriotism and true statesmanship; as one who had no personal axe to grind; as one who was fully competent to discharge the duties of a legislator and an administrator with credit to himself and the people whom he would represent. Rossland audiences have heard many political speakers of distinction—men who are versed by long experience in the arts of oratory and the wiles of politics, but it is an unquestionable fact that never before have they listened to greater earnestness and witnessed more sincerity, directness and simplicity than was exhibited by Mr. Macdonald last night.

Hon. Mr. Goodeve made an excellent address from the standpoint of a politician seeking votes from a not too intelligent audience, but it is questionable whether his remarks will bear a critical analysis from the viewpoint of statesmanship. Mr. Goodeve was there to win votes. But in order to do so he had to speak as a statesman, as a member of a government voicing not only his personal sentiments but also those of his colleagues on every important question of the day. This much was expected by the assemblage, and the expectation was reasonable because a new departure has been made in the method of appealing to the electorate. With straight party government in view, the people want to know what may be expected from each party. Without this knowledge it is impossible to vote intelligently. Furthermore, it would be the veriest folly to place men in power to do as they pleased and wholly regardless of pre-election pledges. In all candor, yet with due respect to Mr. Goodeve, it must be said that he did not come up to the general expectation.

The Miner has repeatedly urged both parties to make a clearly defined pronouncement of policy. At the same time it has suggested to each the dire necessity of enunciating a declaration of principles that would free British Columbia from the blight of incompetency and corruption in the legislative assembly and the civil service. The idea of personal prejudice or individual antagonism has ever been religiously relegated to the distant background.

There can be no question but that the humble plea of this journal has borne good fruit in more than one instance. Its insistence on a more adequate fiscal policy and a more equitable system of taxation—the first raised by any newspaper in this province—has resulted, in Rossland at least, in both candidates giving recognition to the same. The Miner's campaign for the opening up of reserved East Kootenay coal lands has become the premier question with both Mr. Goodeve and Mr. Macdonald. Each candidate has declared for the total exclusion of undesirable Oriental immigration for more or less the same reason. But neither has promised to adjure the pernicious practice of cash railway subsidies. Mr. Macdonald has gone Mr. Goodeve one better in the matter of "reserves" on all crown lands, but both are extremely vague about how the several state departments should be administered.

In all fairness to Mr. Goodeve, it must be remembered that his address last night is the first of its kind in this constituency since has been taken into the cabinet. His eleventh-hour appointment and his lack of familiarity with the responsibilities of his new position have not allowed him to speak with the fullest authority; nevertheless, that is no reason why he should not be more explicit when simply his personal views are urgently demanded. It is to be hoped that he will remedy this shortcoming before the close of the campaign. It would certainly gain him strength to do so, inasmuch as he would thereby inspire a confidence that does not now exist.

After a few introductory remarks, President Grigor introduced J. A. Macdonald, who opened the meeting.

MR. MACDONALD SPEAKS.

Mr. Macdonald opened by railing a lie that had come to his ears. It had

been intimated in the canvass against him that he had refused to lend assistance toward having the Allen Labor act enforced in Rossland. This was an absolute falsehood from start to finish. The matter had come up at a meeting of the Rossland Liberal Association and no action was taken whatever pro or con. At the session when the question was discussed, he had not been present at all, and could not possibly be accused of adopting any attitude on the matter opposed to the interests of workmen. (Applause.)

It was his desire to conduct a fair and clean campaign without the use of personalities. So far as Mr. Goodeve's public record was concerned he had a perfect right to offer criticisms, and it was an open fact that when Mr. Goodeve did have a public position he used his authority in a manner that did not win the commendation of workmen. (Hear, hear.) From the personal viewpoint he would not and could not suggest anything against Mr. Goodeve's character.

Mr. Macdonald then addressed himself to the issue of the East Kootenay coal and oil lands, entering into a discussion of the wording of the act from the legal viewpoint. His conclusion was that if one interpretation was placed on the act the government had no right to withhold licenses to prospectors, and if the opposite interpretation was in duty bound to publicly and frankly state what it proposed doing if returned to power, something that had been entirely avoided up to date. Private pledges were being given, but everyone knew that these were not binding. It has been suggested that the government proposed handing the lands over to the Canadian Pacific. His position was that the lieutenant-governor should thoroughly inquire into every application for coal prospecting licenses in the disputed East Kootenay lands and proceed forthwith to grant licenses to all applicants who were found to be bona fide prospectors or parties who had bribed prospectors in a bona fide manner and without a manifest desire to secure more than the allot allowed them.

NO MORE GRANTS.

Mr. Macdonald then went on record as opposed to land grants to railroads such as had been practiced by past governments. The practice, he submitted, was detrimental to the province, and in future any subsidies should be in cash, with crown lands reserved to the country and not handed over in enormous blocks to railroads. Moreover, Mr. Macdonald advocated provisions in all railroad charters reserving to the province the right to purchase the line, millions of acres of British Columbia lands were now tied up in railway reserves, all of which he would wipe out, encourage settlers and throw open all lands with the possible exception of areas retained for educational or other public purposes. (Applause.)

Then the annual deficit of the province must be removed. Last year saw the province's receipts short of its expenditures by no less than \$760,000. The credit of the province had been reduced through the non-development of its resources along the right lines and the bad system of taxation. The mining industry had lost \$300,000 of last year's revenue, and this district had also contributed \$163,000 to the revenue in timber royalties, besides \$85,000 for the coal mines. It was perceptible to all that the district was over-burdened, and that if taxes were equitably distributed the burden of the district would be greatly lightened. There was ample room for fiscal reforms, and the new government would find itself faced with the necessity of a complete readjustment forthwith of the laws relating to taxation. The expenditures must also be reduced, and one of the first points where the pruning knife could be applied was in connection with the over-supply of public servants.

FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Mr. Macdonald described this topic as delicate. He maintained, however, that if anything could be done to avert a recurrence of disastrous strikes and lockouts such a step would do more for the province than any other move possible. Some years ago the British Columbia Conciliation & Arbitration Act had been placed on the statute books of the province, but he doubted if any of his hearers had ever heard of the act. It had never to his knowledge been invoked, and the reason was that it carried nothing to make its action binding on either or both of the parties to any dispute. Some measure should be devised that would go beyond this, to bring capital and labor alike in a reasonable manner, but yet to operate decisively. If the ingenuity of man could devise a workable method of these lines that would carry power to enforce its ruling the country would be immeasurably benefited. Personally he was in favor of compulsory arbitration. Such a law must bear lightly on all interests, and yet have the effect desired of it.

Mr. Macdonald concluded with a personal reference. He had lived in Rossland, he said, for seven years, and all his interests, and these were not inconsiderable, were in the Kootenays

—elsewhere in the Dominion he had no interests whatsoever. His professional practice brought him into touch with all the industries of the country, and he could speak of these with a good deal of authority. He had never, like his opponent Mr. Goodeve, had any public position, and in this respect he could claim the advantage of Mr. Goodeve. (Laughter and applause.)

As mayor Mr. Goodeve had sold the only important revenue-producing asset the city of Rossland ever owned—the electric lighting plant. Mr. Macdonald characterized the conferring of a portfolio upon Mr. Goodeve as a bribe to the electors of Rossland to enter into a cause that could not otherwise succeed. It was an insult to the community to throw it such a sop a fortnight before the election, and he did not believe the community would be seriously deceived as to the motive in the matter.

The address concluded with an iteration of the Liberal candidate's reason for entering the fight, which was a desire to assist in bringing about the better condition of government in the province that was so urgently needed. Warm applause was accorded Mr. Macdonald as he resumed his seat.

MR. GOODEVE'S ADDRESS.

Hon. A. S. Goodeve was greeted with considerable applause when he was introduced by Chairman Grigor, and made one of his characteristic speeches. Mr. Goodeve stated that the party now in power in this province wanted to recognize the possibilities of the Kootenays and was willing to do all in its power to make it grow. For that reason they had honored the section by appointing the speaker minister of education and provincial secretary (Applause). Mr. Goodeve denied that his aim, as stated in The Miner, was appealing to the country without a clean-cut policy. In attempting to outline the policy of the government Mr. Goodeve said in reference to the coal lands of South Eastern Kootenay that Mr. McBride did not deny that he voted to give these lands to the Canadian Pacific railway, but it was under a misapprehension of the facts. Mr. Wells was in charge of the lands and works department and reported to the council in favor of disposing of the lands, believing that Mr. Wells was making an honest report, he agreed with his colleagues in favor of the adoption of the report. "He did not look at the report, did he?" asked some one in the audience. "He did not," replied Mr. Goodeve, "but on his return from a trip which he made to the north when he had found out the actual conditions of affairs, he resigned his office, and was replaced by Mr. Curtis and defeated the government on this very issue (cheers)."

In regard to the taking up of coal land he declared that he could not tell from what Mr. Macdonald had said on the question what his position on it was. The morning after the speaker received the nomination he was requested to define his position on the question, and he absolutely refused to state what it was until he had inquired into it. After inquiry and consideration he said he came to the conclusion that it was the duty of the government to grant licenses to those filing on coal lands, where the law was complied with, and he pledged himself to do so.

Next Mr. Goodeve went on to describe how he had been induced to accept a portfolio, and how he told Premier McBride that he had pledged himself on one or two questions, and especially his position on the coal lands. Mr. McBride stated that he agreed with him; that all who had statutory rights should be given these lands. In relation to the lawyers, doctors and other professional men who had taken up the question in the water deal, and declared that the price of water had been cut in two since the city acquired the plant and that the city was making \$1000 per month on water. Mr. Goodeve also took to himself the credit of cutting in half the price of electric lights, but did not explain why the electric light plant was not purchased with the water works.

Mr. Goodeve next took a jocular turn and stated that Mr. Curtis had given him 13 questions to answer concerning proposed legislation, and yet Mr. Curtis had been a member of the legislature for a considerable period and had not passed one of these laws.

In regard to the eight-hour law Mr. Goodeve evinced a change of heart, for he said he believed that the law had been of benefit to the workmen of the province and was here to stay.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Next he referred to the finances and stated that the province, although it had a revenue of \$2,000,000 per annum, has an annual deficit of about \$500,000. He made the astonishing statement that this condition of affairs was due to the fact that heretofore there have been no party governments. The Conservative convention at Revelstoke a year ago declared that party politics were necessary for the well being of the commonwealth and since then this idea had been concurred in by the Conservatives and the Liberals. But he failed to show any action taken by which remedial conditions might be expected. The audience wanted some pronouncement on this all-important question with intense expectancy, but was given no comfort, and murmurs of dissatisfaction were to be heard all over the hall. If Mr. Goodeve had expressed a willingness to make the big dividend-paying corporations pay their fair share of taxation, and so relieve the burden on the masses, he would

have been cheered to the echo, but he remained absolutely silent. His references to railways did not occupy two minutes.

A RAILWAY POLICY.

Mr. Goodeve next outlined the railway policy of the McBride government, and said one of its main planks was that no more land grants should be given to railway corporations. If, however, a railway bonus were given a railway the government should have absolute power to regulate rates and an option for the purchase of the road. He did not say why cash subsidies should be given. Mr. Goodeve was almost indignant when he denied that the McBride government was receiving pecuniary aid from either the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern or the Dunsmuir, and stated, almost pathetically that he was paying his own election expenses. In further defining the railway policy of the government, Mr. Goodeve read an alleged dispatch in which it was stated that the government intended, if elected, to build 2000 miles of railway in the province, and he further said that within three weeks the task of constructing the Coast to Kootenay railway would be commenced.

"Who is building that railway?" asked Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Goodeve did not answer the question.

As a matter of fact Mr. Goodeve could only have referred to the McLean Bros' alleged commencement of work at Hope on the Fraser river, as was reported in The Miner a few days since. It now transpires that no work has been commenced, nor is the latest problem of the McLeans to build a railway a Coast-Kootenay railway. The audience seemed to fully appreciate this, and was inclined to resent the inferences of Mr. Goodeve.

MCBRIDE'S FISCAL POLICY.

The speaker next outlined what would be the fiscal policy of his government, the dominant feature of which, he said, would be to keep the revenue within the expenditure, which is the same as saying that two and two make four. One of his plans was to clear the civil service list of certain useless employees in this way save from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per year, but no particulars were forthcoming. Mr. Goodeve seemed to have got his fiscal and railway policies somewhat mixed. Another was to get better terms from the Dominion government in the matter of provincial subsidies, and it is proposed to agitate along this line till justice is secured. But Mr. Goodeve did not say how.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The speaker attacked the Liberal policy in regard to Chinese and Oriental exclusion by saying that the Liberals of the Federal government refused to let the British Columbia exclusion law after it had been passed by the legislature.

"Because it was unconstitutional," said Dr. Sinclair.

"Then," continued Mr. Goodeve, "they passed a law putting a head tax on each Chinese of \$50, but aided the large corporations by putting off the same until effect of the act until January, 1904. He attacked the position of the McBride government on the Chinese question by telling how the man who employed light plant matter in the Crow's Nest coal mines had been followed up and convicted of the offence. Mr. Goodeve told at length of what the attorney-general was doing in order to prevent the Dunsmuir from employing Chinese in their coal mines.

He was sure the injunction of the attorney-general was ineffective, but that did not discourage him, and he had appealed to the full court. If the court decided against him, and if the McBride government was returned to power, and if several other things happened, the attorney-general, according to Mr. Goodeve, would draft and have passed a law which would cover the case.

THE MINING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Goodeve next stated that he was heartily in favor of the Provincial Mining association, but he was of the opinion that the body should keep out of politics and not ask candidates questions which are hard to answer. He read a letter which he had written to President John Keen, of the Mining association, in which he had answered the several questions asked. In answer to question No. 1, he stated that he favored the repeal of the present tax. He also favored the adoption of the amendments contained in question No. 2. Mr. Goodeve (Continued on Page Five.)

He favored allowing the owners of claims to use the timber thereon for mining purposes, and also desired a reduction of the fees for the crown grants of a mineral claim from \$25 to \$10. In answering query No. 5 to inquire into the workings of the boiler inspection act, to ascertain to what extent it works unnecessary hardships, he said that while it might do to do this in some instances, he believed great care should be exercised in amending this law. In descending on question 6, which asks that the placer mining act be so amended as to enable holders of placer claims to secure crown grants, he said that while he felt that locators should own the title, he thought it was his duty to protect the rights of individuals. In replying to question 7, in regard to the passage of a conciliation act for the settlement of disputes, he was not fully prepared to say that he would declare in favor of it. In answer to question 8, he said he was decidedly in favor of consolidating and simplifying the mining laws. He rather avoided the last question relating to opening Indian reserves, but said he was prepared to assist in passing an act which would do away with land bonuses for railways.

Mr. Goodeve closed with a passionate appeal to the voters present to support him and thus sustain what he was proposing to do this and send to Victoria a man who was in sympathy with the government, or an individual who was in opposition to it.

THE EX-MEMBER'S ADDRESS.

Smith Curtis, ex-M. L. A., was felicitously introduced by the chairman, who characterized Mr. Curtis as among the very ablest men of the province.

The ex-member from Rossland was given a splendid reception and made a stirring and virtuous address, lasting something over an hour. After pleasing opening remarks, Mr. Curtis heartily commended the clear-cut, incisive and decisive manner in which Candidate Macdonald had placed himself on record in regard to the burning issues of the day, and specially directed attention to the fact that it had not been for Mr. Macdonald bringing these questions to the front the government would never have been forced to make pronouncements thereon, and would have maintained the attitude of secrecy with which they had started out. He would reiterate thus publicly his private pledge to Mr. Macdonald of his cordial and undivided support in the present campaign. (Loud applause.) He hoped the electors would demonstrate their approval of Mr. Macdonald's intellectual ability, his honesty and straightforwardness on October 3, and he firmly believed they would. (Applause.)

RAMPANT MISREPRESENTATION.

He would demonstrate to the satisfaction of every auditor that Mr. Goodeve in his address just preceding had been guilty of studied and intended misrepresentation on certain points, and that on still other questions he had been equally guilty of misrepresentation, although he believed Mr. Goodeve in the latter instances was not so much untruthful as woefully ignorant of the events of British Columbian politics. It was a remarkable exhibition for a minister of the government to stand before an intelligent audience and make misstatements after misstatements with an affected air of candor and honesty such as Mr. Goodeve had employed.

First as to the alleged honor done the city through Mr. Goodeve's appointment. There was the office and here was the man! (Pointing to the Premier McBride.) Why didn't you bring the two together in June last? Instead, he dangled the portfolio in the air until they deemed the juncture opportune to throw it where it would accomplish the greatest good. It was concluded that Mr. Goodeve was the weakest candidate and that he needed the honor and the Japs underground in his colleries and as many more on the surface workings. Truly the Conservatives had a remarkable mix-up in the ranks so far as Asiatic legislation was concerned.

Mr. Goodeve had manifested a desire to avoid answering the queries emanating from the provincial Mining Association of B. C., a spirit he regretted to see. Honest and straightforward men didn't attempt to dodge such issues.

On the issue of compulsory arbitration Mr. Goodeve again sought to dodge, while Mr. Macdonald had manfully gone on record. The speaker was a firm believer in the doctrine of compulsory arbitration and would one day if permitted make a campaign in the country on this one topic.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

On the question of the application of the eight hour law to coal miners, Mr. Curtis scored Candidate Goodeve vigorously. Mr. Goodeve was prepared to admit, he said, that eight hours was sufficiently long for a miner to labor in a coal mine, but he was apparently not prepared to admit, nor was the Conservative government prepared to admit, that eight hours was enough for a miner working in a coal mine. It was a matter of common knowledge, however, that laboring in a coal mine, with its ever present danger of gas, was far more arduous and prejudicial to health than in the metalliferous mine. In view of this common knowledge the silence of Mr. Goodeve and his party was astounding. To concede the point in one instance and fail to recognize it in the second should earn the opprobrium of every workman.

MR. GOODEVE'S SPECIAL OFFICERS.

No laboring man, Mr. Curtis asserted, could vote for Mr. Goodeve because of his attitude when mayor of Rossland some years ago. It would be remembered by all that at that juncture—February, 1900—the mines closed down. Eighty special constables, armed to the teeth, were sworn in by Police Magistrate Boulbee and placed on the hill. What were these men there for? In a letter from Hon. C. H. Mackintosh the speaker stated that there was no semblance of disorder, and this fact would be affirmed by every resident who was here at the time. Then why was this wanton insult offered to the working men of the Golden City? Why were hirelings—brought in from Spokane, supplied with revolvers and rifles and put on the hills about the city with authority to insult and menace honest workmen who had manifested not the slightest disposition to act in a manner prejudicial to the welfare of the community?

Joseph Martin, then premier, wrote to Magistrate Boulbee to ask why this had been done. The magistrate's reply was that certain representations had been made to him, and after consulting Mayor Goodeve he had acceded to the request to swear in the special officers, believing that he was doing the right thing in the premises. Mayor Goodeve had also written the authorities at that time, attempting to deny his responsibility for the presence of Spokane hirelings, and stating that the bankers and independent interests in Rossland concurred with the step that had been taken. The speaker thought at the time this would come back to Mr. Goodeve, and this juncture had now arrived. (Cries of No! No!) He, Mr. Curtis, had never before asked the laboring men of Rossland to do more than to give him their confidence and approval. He would ask Mr. Macdonald to vote for Mr. Macdonald. (Applause.) He was thoroughly confident that it would be "Goodnight to Mr. Goodeve" on the night of October 3. This concluded Mr. Curtis' address. Hearty cheers were repeatedly given for Candidate Macdonald. Cheers were also given for Mr. Goodeve. Then the curtain ran down on a gathering that had been nothing if not animated.

THE COAST-KOOTENAY ROAD.

Touching on the Coast-Kootenay railway, Mr. Curtis stated that before the road could be started the promoters were required to deposit a bond of \$100,000. If the road was now to proceed this bond must have been put up, but the fact had never been announced. He would ask Mr. Goodeve as a member of the government to state for the benefit of the meeting when and where the money had been deposited. Mr. Goodeve evaded the direct question by stating that the government took office absolutely prevented it entering into any contracts affecting railways or other important business. Mr. Curtis retorted that it was evident no money had been put up and that the statement as to the commencement of work on the Coast-Kootenay line was manifestly a misrepresentation of the rank and file. The government ought to go to some responsible party or corporation, arrange for the construction of this much-needed road, and then appeal to the country on the platform of the arrangement thus affected. Instead the McBride government had never turned off any guaranty whatever as to the construction of roads.

MR. GOODEVE'S IGNORANCE AGAIN.

In his reference to Asiatic legislation Mr. Goodeve again evidenced deplorable ignorance. The legislation in question applied only to Japanese, and was disallowed at Ottawa on Imperial grounds. The measure was re-enacted, but was vetoed against the re-enactment—Dunsmuir, McPhillips and other Conservatives. The Liberals succeeded in passing a prohibitive headtax against the bitter opposition in the senate at Ottawa of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Conservative leader. Dunsmuir, a Conservative ex-premier of the province, had wired the statement and Ottawa when the legislation re Chinese was under consideration, that the passage of the headtax would be disastrous to the business interests of British Columbia. McBride's candidate in Victoria—Joe Hunter—was the liege henchman of Dunsmuir, and the latter employed 200 Chinamen and Japs underground in his colleries and as many more on the surface workings. Truly the Conservatives had a remarkable mix-up in the ranks so far as Asiatic legislation was concerned.

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CITY

(From The Miner)

Major VanBusk had a force of men day at the "Falls" strengthening the developed a tender pairs will probably be entirely.

J. F. Smith, solicitor arrived in the city the commission for the civil actions Wright and Direct the default London action. Mr. Smith interests of defense.

Word was received of the death at Boundary of Arch known miner an chute was being sh falling rock crushed Deceased owned the Summit camp, and and popular through

R. W. Hinton had connection with the with which he has some time as a member of the purpose of development to the west of the Le R two, contractor. George Word, will be the chancie of the Le R

Colonel Jack Egan Miner staff for several turned to Rossland, connected with The leaving the Golden years ago Colonel headquarters at Sed identified with business and in the incidents of the persons, and is in ex spirts.

George W. Urquhart Burns & Co.'s business the distinction of his first bear of the set happened across by Point mine yesterday a duck shot did the a was a small brown tips and weighed a ment today.

Yesterday about imens from the R shipped to Nelson the exposition open row. Mayor Dean lection of the samp were particularly signment will be Among the mines Centre Star, Nickel Le R two, White Rol and Gian. T sections of diamond also dispatched, w tributed as souvenir management desires to have the ed to Victoria on the Nelson exhibit ment of the Victoria ing made a request

(From Friday)

The Tennis club hold its annual banquet on the evening of the

William Harrigan Poplar creek. He has some collection of carrying considerable gold from a claim terested.

The commission to the civil action Wright will convene J. Nelson will offic aminer under the h high court of Engla

A number of Ross the Nelson fair tod traction being the S crose match. Had tance of good weat would have been nu

City taxes continue well at the city hal rush of taxpayers until next week, w payers will endeavor of the substantial re der the statute to th to September 30th.

The last of the st mains are fast vani have been razed, and a team was hitched granite used in the tests, and it was hat corner of Spokane s avenue.

Rev. A. Strotzky, ton, is in the city. Strotzky has been elstoke conducting the Slavs of those minister to any Slav cated in Rossland, for Trail to continu

Clyde M. Eye, su War Eagle-Centre spent yesterday at the site for the plant. Preliminary way, and this will e as soon as the completes the spur line to the mill site

Yesterday was an the Canadian Pacific umbra river. An o loads of War Eagl went into the ditch tion, wrecking the dumping the ore a of way. The moven balance of the week ed in some measur a freight train went so. No person was of the wrecks.

COAST-KOOTENAY ROAD.

On the Coast-Kootenay road, Mr. Curtis stated that before the board could start the promotion required to deposit a bond...

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Reference to Asiatic legislation-Goodeve again evidenced ignorance. The legislation applied only to Japan...

EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Question of the application of the eight hour law to coal miners, is scored Candidate Goodeve...

GOODEVE'S SPECIAL OFFICERS.

Bringing man, Mr. Curtis asserted, that Mr. Goodeve "behaves his attitude when many years ago. It would be all right...

CLYDE M. EYE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WAR EAGLE-CENTRE STAR CONCENTRATOR.

Yesterday was an unlucky day for the Canadian Pacific west of the Columbia river. An ore train with two loads of War Eagle-Centre Star ore...

CITY NEWS

(From Thursday's Daily.) Major VanBuskirk, city engineer, had a force of men at work yesterday at the "Father Pat" fountain...

(From Sunday's Daily.) The Nimrods of Rossland are enjoying themselves at present to the top of their bent, as the shooting hereabouts is more than usually good.

Word was received here yesterday of the death at the Emma mine in the commission for taking evidence in the civil actions against Whitaker Wright and Director Hoare...

R. W. Hinton has severed his connection with the Le Roi company, with which he has been identified for some time as master mechanic...

Colonel Jack Egan, formerly of the Miner staff for several years, has returned to Rossland, and will be connected with the Miner again.

George W. Urquhart, manager of P. Burns & Co.'s business in Rossland, has the distinction of having brought in the first bear of the season...

Yesterday about a ton of ore specimens from the Rossland camp was shipped to Nelson to be exhibited at the exposition opening there tomorrow.

(From Friday's Daily.) The Tennis club has concluded to hold its annual dance at Masonic hall on the evening of the 9th inst.

William Harrigan is in the city from Poplar creek. He has with him a handsome collection of specimens of quartz carrying considerable quantities of free gold from a claim in which he is interested.

The commission to take evidence in the civil actions against Whitaker Wright will convene on Saturday, W. J. Nelson will officiate as special examiner under the commission of the high court of England.

A number of Rosslanders will take in the Nelson fair today, the special attraction being the Shamrock-Nelson lacrosse match. Had there been an assurance of good weather the delegation would have been numerically strong.

City taxes continue to come in fairly well at the city hall, although the big rush of taxpayers will not materialize until next week, when numerous ratepayers will endeavor to take advantage of the substantial reduction offered under the statute to those who settle prior to September 30th.

The last of the summer carnival remains are fast vanishing. The arches have been razed, and yesterday evening a team was hitched to the big block of granite used in the hand drilling contests, and it was hauled away from the corner of Spokane street and Columbia avenue.

Rev. A. Strotzky, S. J., of Edmonton, is in the city today. Father Strotzky has been in Fernie and Revelstoke conducting missions among the Slavs of those sections. He will minister to any Slavs who may be located in Rossland, leaving thereafter for Trail to continue his mission.

Clyde M. Eye, superintendent of the War Eagle-Centre Star concentrator, yesterday at Trail going over the site for the company's millling plant. Preliminary work is underway, and this will be largely in creased as soon as the Canadian Pacific completes the spurs from the main line to the mill site.

The members of Corinthian Lodge, A. F. & A. M., have received a cordial invitation to visit Colville lodge on the 29th inst. and arrangements are now being made for a train service.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The Nimrods of Rossland are enjoying themselves at present to the top of their bent, as the shooting hereabouts is more than usually good.

On Wednesday last James H. Fletcher and M. R. McQuarrie hunted about Chisna creek on the Columbia and succeeded in killing 46 grouse, which is said to be the largest bag for a brace of hunters for the season.

Warren Innis and Col. King are expected back from the Heather Bell, which is located about 16 miles from this city. There are three bears which infest the section in the vicinity of the Heather Bell...

Mr. Sutherland, of the Bank of Montreal, and Jay Tuttle, of the War Eagle, were out in the vicinity of the Crown Point yesterday afternoon after birds and met with fair success.

Postmaster William Waddis and J. E. Taylor returned a few days since from a hunt of five days' duration in Fire Valley, during which they killed 28 grouse and three rabbits and caught all the trout they could eat.

Barney Mullin has contracted to put Davey, a smelterman of Trail, out in ten rounds. The mill is to take place at Trail on Tuesday, October 6th. It is to be for \$100 a side, and the winner is to take 75 per cent and the loser 25 per cent out of the gate receipts.

The backers of Mullin are in correspondence with Eddy Bishop, the manager for Herrera, the Mexican purist, who at present is in Seattle. Mullin's friends think that he can perhaps defeat Herrera. Bishop wants Mullin to fight his man at 128 pounds, but Mullin says he does not care to enter the ring at less than 133 pounds.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) Born, in Rossland, to the wife of A. J. Macdonald, yardmaster, Sirdar, B. C., a son.

Cards have been issued for the Rossland Tennis club's "at home," which takes place at Masonic hall on Friday, October 9th, at Masonic hall.

J. L. Whitney, the mining broker, left yesterday for Poplar Creek, where he goes to look after his mining interests. Mr. Whitney is interested in the Home Run mineral claim, which is located between the Lucky Jack and Swede group and on which there are said to be some excellent showings of free gold.

A. B. Mackenzie received a dispatch from Nelson yesterday from J. S. Carter, passenger agent of the C. P. R., stating that the Canadian Manufacturers' association party would not leave Vancouver until October 3rd, which will bring them to Rossland one day later.

On Sunday last a party consisting of W. B. Pool, "the King of the Lardau," J. J. Young of the Calgary Herald, and R. W. Armstrong and H. E. Johnstone of this city made a trip of inspection to the O. K. stamp mill, now being operated by Messrs. Craven & Pringle, the lessees of the I. X. L. mine.

Col. G. M. King and Warren Innis returned on Sunday from the Heather Bell, where they have been hunting for the past seven or eight days. Although they failed to kill any big game they say there is plenty there.

about, and sometimes not over fifty feet away, but the brush was so thick that it was impossible to get a shot at them. They shot a number of grouse, lived royally on these birds, and brought 45 home with them.

James Fasken returned from Phoenix yesterday, where he has been for a week past. He took several teams with him, which are to be used in hauling ore from the Athelstan group and the Jackpot, owned by the Hunter brothers and associates. The ore is to be hauled about three-quarters of a mile from the properties above named to the Winnipeg spur.

IN NEW QUARTERS

THE POSTOFFICE AT LAST TRANSFERRED TO THE FEDERAL BUILDING.

A CHANGE MUCH APPRECIATED BY THE PUBLIC - THE NEW OFFICE.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The Union Jack floated proudly in the breeze yesterday from the flagstaff of the federal building, and announced to the public that the postoffice portion of the structure was open to the public.

A majority, perhaps, of the residents of the city visited the new postoffice during the day and were loud in their commendations of its convenience. William Waddis, the postmaster, had made special arrangements for the occasion, and bouquets of chrysanthemums, sweet peas and other flowers in vases, some of which were of silver and of artistic design, graced the lobby and made the place as bright and gay as though the occasion were a festival.

Postmaster Waddis asks for a little indulgence from the public until he and his staff become accustomed to their new surroundings. It is quite a difficult task to manage the new boxes, as the numbering is different from what it was in the old postoffice. In the old office the numbers ran from 400 to 900. In the new building the numbers go from 1 to 300, with certain numbers omitted, and hence it was impossible to give the old box numbers, who number about 400, the same numbers that they had before. Over to the change of numbers the distribution was not as rapid as ordinarily. New keys had to be given to each box renter, and besides this some of the furniture has not yet arrived, and this, too, has been a source of inconvenience.

Mr. Waddis expects, however, that in a very short time he and his staff will have adjusted themselves to the changed conditions, and then the distribution will be as expeditious as formerly.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The ground dimensions of the federal building are 44x116 feet, and it is a handsome structure of composite style of architecture. The basement and ground floor are grey granite and the second and third stories of red pressed brick.

The basement is devoted to rooms for the storage of coal, and houses the boilers of the heating apparatus. The main portion of the ground floor is devoted to the postoffice, which occupies a space of 40x50 feet, which is ample for current and future requirements.

On the west side are located the postmaster's office, the money order, registry and postal savings department offices. In front are the delivery and inquiry windows, which are located in an L, which extends from the front of the partition. To the east of this L on the front and on the east side are the letter boxes. Every device used in modern postoffices has been provided, although some of them have not yet come to hand.

On Sunday last a party consisting of W. B. Pool, "the King of the Lardau," J. J. Young of the Calgary Herald, and R. W. Armstrong and H. E. Johnstone of this city made a trip of inspection to the O. K. stamp mill, now being operated by Messrs. Craven & Pringle, the lessees of the I. X. L. mine.

Col. G. M. King and Warren Innis returned on Sunday from the Heather Bell, where they have been hunting for the past seven or eight days. Although they failed to kill any big game they say there is plenty there.

the transaction of business. The same care has been shown in the fitting up of the revenue offices. The furniture in both is of the very best quality. On the second floor there are lavatories, which are provided with modern and handsome fittings.

The third floor is set apart entirely for the caretaker. There are six living rooms and a spacious reception hall 15x18 feet. It is also provided with lavatories and a bath room, and has hot and cold water and other conveniences. The building is heated throughout with hot water. It is lighted by electricity, the wires having been put in by the West Kootenay Power & Light company.

The furniture was furnished by J. M. Jordan, of Rossland, and Noble Blinn, of Trail. The fixtures were furnished by Vieux & Lemoine of Pembroke, Ontario. The contractor for the building was Thomas Bradbury of Vancouver. R. W. Grigor has been clerk of works, and deserves great credit for the thorough manner in which he has overseen the work.

MAMMOTH COMPANY

THE GREAT NORTHERN MINES AND ITS MANY FINE PROPERTIES.

PROSPECTUS JUST ISSUED BY W. B. POOL AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

(From Sunday's Daily.) W. B. Pool, "king of the Lardau," and president of the Great Northern Mines, Limited, arrived here last evening from Ferguson and is a guest at the Allan. Mr. Pool's latest incorporation is a consolidation of the following famous properties: The Lucky Jack group, Poplar creek; the Swede group, Poplar creek; the Oyster Criterion group, Fish River and Pool creek; the Imperial group, Fish River and Pool creek; the Lade group, Gainer creek; the Strathcona group, Silver Cup mountain. These constitute 21 claims of valuable gold mining property.

Mr. Pool is especially noted for his generosity to those with whom he is associated in business, and it is a remarkable fact that he has added largely to the fortunes of those who are connected with him in the Great Northern Mines, Limited. Among the directors are W. F. Cochrane, of the Cochrane ranch Co., Limited, Macleod, Alberta; F. W. Godsal, ranch owner, Cowley, Alberta; J. J. Young, M. L. A., president of the Herald Company, Limited, Alberta; T. Kilpatrick, superintendent of the C. P. R., Revelstoke, B. C.; E. M. Moran, locator of the Lucky Jack mine, Poplar, B. C.; James Lade, mine superintendent, Camborne, B. C.; E. Crilley, assistant manager Ophir-Lade Mining Syndicate, Limited, Ferguson, B. C.

The Great Northern Mines, Limited, is placing 100,000 of its shares on the market and the management declares that it will under no consideration sell more than that number. The money derived from the sale of the stock is to be used for development purposes and in paying for plant and machinery. The shares are of the par value of \$1, and are offered for a limited time at that figure. The management in making this offer to the public feels confident that the shares are worth even more than is being asked for them.

ORE FOR THE FAIR.

Giant and Jumbo Mines Forward Large Specimens.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) A crowd of considerable size assembled in front of the offices of the Reddin-Jackson company yesterday afternoon. The cause of the gathering was the loading on an express wagon of a 1050 pound specimen of Giant ore. It took seven stout looking men, with Charles F. Jackson, Richard Marsh and Charles Cluett acting as master mechanics and superintendents, fifteen minutes of strenuous work, considerable shouting, intermixed with the barking of about ten dogs, who took a lively interest in the mixup, to load the ore on the bed of the wagon.

A dispute arose as to the weight of the ore, and a sweepstake guessing contest was inaugurated, and the result was that C. F. Jackson guessed the closest and took the money. This is a fine specimen of Giant ore, carrying gold, molybdenum, and cobalt. It was placed in a freight car on the Red Mountain railway and consigned to Spokane, where it will be placed on exhibition at the forthcoming Spokane Interstate fair. With it in the same car was a 400-pound specimen of the Jumbo. This is all the Rossland ore that so far has been shipped to the fair. It is understood, however, that the Le Roi and several other mines will, within the next few days, forward specimens of their ore to Spokane. The time is getting short, as the fair opens on October 5th. It is important that a creditable exhibition of Rossland ores should be made.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

PERSONALS

(From Thursday's Daily.) Miss Lillie Dandurand left last night for Trail. She is to join Mr. and Mrs. Langlois and visit the fair at Nelson during the balance of the week.

T. H. Gowman is in Salem, Ore., attending the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Photographers' Association. He returns to the city next week.

(From Friday's Daily.) J. Stilwell Clute has returned from a short trip to the Coast. Mrs. James Fasken left yesterday to spend a month with friends in Seattle.

William Munro, of London, is at the Hotel Allan. Mr. Munro is en tour throughout the province.

Frank El Armstrong is convalescing from his recent siege of fever, and will be sitting up today for the first time.

Mrs. Carruthers, East Columbia avenue, gave birth to a son yesterday. Mr. Carruthers is cashier of the Red Mountain depot.

William Cone and wife left yesterday for New York, where they will make their home in future. They have been residents of Rossland for seven years.

C. Hanbury Williams, special representative of the London Times, arrived in the city last night and will be here for a day or two. Mr. Williams is registered at the Hotel Allan.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Mayor Dean took in the Nelson fair yesterday.

Edwin Durant has returned from an outing at Deer Lake. W. J. Preat and wife were among the Rosslanders patronizing the Nelson fair. John Martin, of Vancouver and formerly of Rossland, is in the city on business.

J. H. Brock, of Winnipeg, manager of the Great West Insurance company, is in the city today.

Mrs. William Brown, widow of the late W. Brown, of the customs service here, has returned to the city temporarily from Toronto.

G. F. Armstrong, who left Rossland for Ollala a year ago, has returned to visit his brother, Francis E. Armstrong, who is ill at the hospital. The latter is convalescing rapidly.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Mrs. R. A. Laird left yesterday to visit Spokane relatives for several weeks. Mrs. Harry Daniel returned yesterday from the coast, where she has been for several weeks.

Mrs. F. A. Empey has gone to Myes Falls to visit her parents. It is Mrs. Empey's intention to remain away for a month.

John Y. Cole leaves on Monday for the purpose of looking after his mining properties at Poplar Creek. He will remain at Poplar Creek for about ten days. He says that the reports from the new El Dorado continue to be of an encouraging character.

A party of Rosslanders left yesterday for Cornucopia Camp in Oregon, where they will work at the Cornucopia mine, now under the management of Bernard Macdonald. Among the number were J. McMillan, W. E. Cromer, John J. Hand, Joseph Anderson and B. Smith. Among the passengers ticketed out over the Spokane Falls & Northern during the past few days were R. L. Brooks, James White, Mrs. R. E. Hawley and Mrs. A. M. Johnson to New Westminster; Mrs. Guy Wilcox to Spokane, and Charles Patterson to Victoria.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mrs. C. F. Jackson has gone to Spokane. Alexander Sharp, E. M., superintendent of the First Thought mine near Bossburg, Wash., is in the city for a few days.

Fred A. Linburg, of the Le Roi stables, and Harry MacIntosh, of the Hoffman house, left yesterday forenoon for Colville to attend the race there, which opened yesterday and which will last for four days.

J. H. Fletcher, of the Weekly World left yesterday for Olympia, whether he was called by the serious illness of his 14 year-old daughter, Ethel Marie Fletcher. She is afflicted with a nervous disorder, and the dispatch which Mr. Fletcher received from his wife stated that she was very low.

Federic Shipman, manager of the Fax Concert company and the Firth-Eaton Dramatic combination, is in the city arranging dates for both attractions. The Fax show is billed for October 7th, at the Rossland opera house. The Firth-Eaton people will be at the same place on October 27th.

John D. Coleman, general agent of the Home Insurance company, arrived here yesterday from Spokane for the purpose of holding a conference with A. A. Boak, insurance agent of Vancouver. The two intend to establish sub-agencies in Rossland and at other points in the Kootenays. Messrs. Coleman and Boak are guests at the Allan.

FROM POPLAR CREEK

REMARKABLE FREE GOLD SPECIMENS BROUGHT DOWN BY MR. POOL.

MR. BAILLIE SPEAKS OF CONDITIONS IN THE FAMOUS DISTRICT.

W. B. Pool, the "king of the Lardau," spent a part of Saturday and Sunday in this city and left Sunday evening for Poplar creek. While here Mr. Pool stated that he had over \$6,000 worth of free gold specimens which had been taken from the Lucky Jack and Swede groups. This reveals how marvelously rich these properties are and gives ground for the faith that they will yield large values when they are opened up and can be operated on a comprehensive scale.

What stivored Mr. Pool's intimate friends, however, was a specimen which weighed two pounds eight ounces and which was more than two-thirds pure gold. The quartz in the specimen was red, oxidized and partially decomposed. The gold was a beautiful yellow, and so pleased were some who saw it that they offered large sums for the specimen. Mr. Pool refused to part with it, saying that he intended to take it with his other specimens and exhibit them at the New Westminster, Victoria and Spokane fairs. Mr. Pool says the tunnel on the Lucky Jack is in for a distance of 70 feet, and that it is being pushed rapidly. It is his intention to erect a ten-stamp mill on the property this fall. The Lucky Jack and the Swede group now form a portion of the properties owned by the Great Northern Mines, Limited, of which Mr. Pool is the president. Mr. Pool says that the properties of his company form one of the most valuable aggregations of mines that has yet been assembled under one corporation.

Edward Baillie, formerly of Rossland, is now a resident of Poplar City, the metropolis of the Lardau. In speaking about the situation there Mr. Baillie said: "The prospects for the coming spring are exceedingly promising. The town contains at present five hotels, nearly all completed, three mercantile stores, two restaurants, one assay office, several log buildings and an army of tents. The weather has considerably interfered with outside work, but the work being done on the Lucky Jack is confined to the tunnel, which has been driven in for about 70 feet, and from which rich free gold ore is being taken. The late showings on the Swede group are exceedingly rich, completely outshining those of the Lucky Jack group. It is thought that the Swede group will turn out to be the most valuable of the two."

"What little work has been done on other claims goes to prove the richness of the district and the great need of surface strippings in order to find and uncover the veins, which in many cases, are heavily covered with wash. There is an air of activity and no inactivity around Poplar which has not been seen since the early days of Rossland, and the consensus of opinion is that it will make a camp of considerable size. As a matter of fact the entire district is very rich and is destined to become one of the best paying districts in the Kootenays. It is more than any of the other districts a poor man's country."

Mr. Baillie will remain in Rossland for the next three or four days.

A CONSIDERABLE ARMY.

Russia's Preparations for Trouble in the Far East.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 28.—The military strength of Russia in the far east is now as follows: In Manchuria proper, 50,000 men of all arms, including 15 batteries of artillery; on the lines of communication between Port Arthur and the Amur province 110,000 men; and at Port Arthur and Talienwan, 90,000 men. Thirty forts have been erected at Port Arthur and 50 others are under construction. All the peaks in this district are being fortified. In addition to the land forts there are always 40 Russian vessels in Port Arthur and 40 others constantly under steam at Talienwan. Three battleships, two cruisers and four destroyers are expected to arrive in Chinese waters by October 15th.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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

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NOT WORRYING.

The Montreal Herald is quite right when it remarks that it cannot be too often repeated that the criticism of Lord Alverstone comes not from the Canadian press, but is attributed to an unknown Canadian source in British papers, and is cabled to Canada for reproduction. It is the English papers that have worked up in their own columns all the Canadian indignation that exists, and have themselves laid all the plans they so seriously discuss for a resulting rebellion, or something of the sort. It is these British papers that have invented the Canadian public men who dare not offer to the Canadian people an adverse decision handed down by this tribunal.

Our friends over the water need not give themselves so much trouble. Canadians are not worrying about what Lord Alverstone intends doing, believing that he has too high a sense of his position to stoop to any baseless in connection with this investigation. Canadians, if they come to think they have a grievance, will be prompt about giving expression to it, but they naturally object to being held responsible for the present clamor, with which they have no sympathy, and for which they can see no justification.

THE COPPER MARKET.

The copper market situation is in much better shape than a month ago, and the recent features of animation and decided improvement which characterized the month of August were in sharp contrast to the inactive and depressed conditions prevalent during a considerable part of June and July. There was no particular promise of activity awaiting the market at the beginning of August, but about the middle of the month sentiment underwent a marked change for the better. The conviction spread that copper had touched bottom, for the time being, and that a rebound was at hand. There was a renewal of interest in copper when it became evident that an upward movement had been initiated, and consumers began buying on a large scale, at prices ranging from 13 1/4 to 13 3/4. The strong demand, coming as it did from many quarters, soon set the market in lively motion, and prices advanced half a cent per pound within a week.

At the beginning of the month the market quoted 13 to 13 1/4 for Lake and Electrolytic, but subsequently settled down to 13 cents flat. It was difficult to interest buyers even at the lower figures owing to the uncertain outlook, and it was not until the tone showed undoubted evidence of definite improvement that the bulk of the buying occurred. When the situation changed and elements of strength became apparent the orders multiplied fast and business reaching an aggregate of many millions of pounds was transacted, with deliveries in some cases running through the balance of the year. The increased demand for copper imparted greater firmness to the market and raised it to a higher level, but since consumers replenished their stocks so liberally there has been no extraordinary business to note. With the current and nearby requirements of the leading manufacturing concerns largely satisfied, it might be possible to shade the top quotations in some quarters for certain brands in limited quantities. Consumption of copper is large, and the fact that it has been expanding proportions in recent years is attested by the erection of new buildings, either already completed, or in course of construction, and the contracting for others, at some of the most extensive brass and copper mills of the country.

There has been increased buying of copper at the foreign centres lately, and the market rally encouraged operations abroad. European buyers allowed their stocks to run low, according to reports during the period of declining prices in this country, but on signs of the Am-

erican revival foreign consumers bought considerable copper. Standard copper was 258 spot, and 255 10s futures, at the opening last month, but near the end of August the backwardation on three months copper amounted to only 12s 6d. The highest quotations for cash standard grades were 260 10s on the 18th ulto., and the lowest 257 on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ulto. Consumption of copper in England and France during the first seven months of this year is returned at 59,359 tons; against 58,235 tons for same period in 1902. The consumption of foreign copper (pyrites excluded) in Germany during the first six months of 1903 is officially stated at 38,308 tons, against 37,038 tons for same months in 1902, and 28,321 tons for first six months in 1901. It is believed that the apparent decrease of consumption in England and France this year, compared with last, may be accounted for, in some measure at least, by the small stocks carried by consumers in 1903. Large sales of sulphate of copper have been made, and a considerable quantity of yellow metal and manufactured copper taken for India.

TOMORROW NIGHT'S MEETING.

By accident or design, we know not which, neither candidate in the Rossland riding has seen fit to call a public meeting to discuss the issues of the day without first arranging that his opponent shall be present. This is as it should be. These joint meetings afford the electors an excellent opportunity to compare the respective merits of not only the candidates themselves, but the party each one represents.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Goodeve has postponed the holding of his meeting until the middle of next week, because the electorate naturally wants to hear at the earliest opportunity what he, a cabinet minister, has to say for himself as well as his government. As a matter of fact he should have wired ahead of his return to arrange a meeting and delivered an address within twenty-four hours after his arrival. The only consoling feature about it is that his opponent, Mr. Macdonald, has come forward and helped both Mr. Goodeve and the electorate out of an annoying dilemma by inviting Mr. Goodeve to attend the Liberal meeting at the Miners' Union hall tomorrow night.

It is to be hoped that every elector in the riding will be present on that occasion, for there is good reason to suppose that then and there the election will be lost and won. Whatever follows the meeting will, in all probability, be merely incidental. The Miner states this advisedly. There are only about 900 electors in the district. The addresses tomorrow night will easily dispose of such a small vote. A discerning and deliberate audience such as Rosslanders are known to be will require no canvassing or electioneering after listening to the two candidates for an hour or so. They will quickly strip the speeches of all verbiage and "hot air" and simply weigh the FACTS OF THE CASE. Half-finished arguments and glittering generalities will not be considered. Straightforward comprehensiveness and earnest simplicity will carry more weight than empty predictions or wily sophistry. Those who attend will go home with their minds made up as to how they will vote on Oct. 3rd.

A TACTICAL MISTAKE.

Premier McBride has made a grave tactical mistake in ignoring an important centre like Rossland until the eleventh hour. It is almost inconceivable that Mr. McBride should disdain to take Rossland into his confidence with regard to the policy that he would follow in the next legislature provided the electors retain him in power after October 3rd. This is not good politics according to the high standard of true Conservatism, and it is not surprising that his silence in this respect has given rise to some skepticism and doubt. If he had even issued some kind of manifesto that would define his position on important issues fearlessly and honestly it is safe to say that he would have saved his party many votes in this district. As it is, he has no one to blame but himself.

HONESTY AND DIGNITY.

The return of Hon. A. S. Goodeve from a prolonged visit to the Coast has lent additional zest to the campaign locally. His presence revived the somewhat drooping spirits of his political adherents, and his canvass may now be said to be in full swing. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Goodeve will adopt an honest and dignified attitude in his canvass. As a minister of the crown, and therefore in a position to speak with authority on all matters concerning the policy of the government of which he is a member, it is for him to remember that the electorate is unquestionably entitled to a public expression of the government's policy with as little delay as possible—the more from him

because his leader has been negligent enough to make no pronouncement, refusing to take the public platform until a day or two before the election. Mr. Goodeve cannot afford to be simply a "cager of votes" along the public thoroughfares. He must first define his policy and that of his government. A personal canvass without first making a full and complete declaration of principles, is a very unsatisfactory method of electioneering. It leaves too much opportunity for the eager candidate to be "all things to all men;" to take one stand with Tom, another with Dick and still a third one with Harry. The electors of Rossland will be quite within their rights if they positively resent any double dealing in this instance, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Goodeve will govern himself accordingly.

CANADA AT THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

The contract for the erection of Canada's pavilion at the forthcoming St. Louis World's Fair has been awarded, the contract price being \$23,000. The building will be 100 feet square, two stories high and surrounded by porticos. The architect is L. Fenning Taylor, of Ottawa, Canada, and the building is to be completed by December 1st.

The Canadian reservation is about half way between the Agriculture Building and the Forestry, Fish and Game Building. The handsome pavilion which is to be Commissioner General Hutchinson's official home on the World's Fair grounds next year and which will serve as a club house for Canadian visitors to the exposition, will stand southwest of and close to the big floral clock on the northern slope of Agriculture Hill. The building will face the avenue which runs north and south in front of the Administration Building, and extends to the Agriculture Building.

As the Canadian Building is to be such a near neighbor to the Palace of Agriculture, Canadian readers will be interested in knowing something about this giant structure.

The Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is said to be the largest structure ever built for the reception of a single department, and 15 per cent larger than any other building at the exposition. It is 600x1000 feet, thus containing a floor space of almost 20 acres. This building and the Horticultural Building are the only ones in the exposition bearing color on the outer walls. The cost of construction is \$329,940. It is probably the best lighted of any on the grounds. Its fronts are practically successive series of windows each 75 feet long and 27 feet high. These windows are placed 14 feet from the floor so as to allow the use of wall space inside for exhibits. Triangular monitor windows supply sky light, while they cut off the direct sunlight, which would quickly spoil many of the exhibits the building will contain.

The grand nave 106 feet wide, which runs through the 1000 foot length of the building, rises to a height of 800 feet and supplies the grandest vista of installation space of any building ever designed for exposition purposes. It is readily seen that the Canadian building site is one of the most advantageous on the grounds, and Commissioner Hutchinson deserves great praise for the shrewdness he has displayed in selecting it for Canada.

DOUBLE DEALING?

A number of people belonging to both parties seem to disapprove of Mr. Goodeve's personal canvass for votes before either he or any member of his party has made a definite pronouncement as to the future policy of the McBride government.

If Mr. Goodeve is guilty of this step he certainly lays himself open to the charge of having adopted a very undignified and questionable method of securing support. He must expect adverse criticism because of such conduct. He is also courting a sentiment of distrust and will wind up by defeating his own ends.

We see no reason for practicing any such petty devices. The people, especially as intelligent a body of electors as those of Rossland, first and always admire "straightforwardness." They class all those guilty of double dealing and false representation with "tin horns" and quacks, and any kind of charlatanism is abhorred by them. If Mr. Goodeve wishes to win the votes of the people of Rossland he must first of all win their respect. But that can never be won by trickery of the kind complained of.

What a pity it is that Conservatism should be so censured!

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.

It is surprising how many strictly local issues are being forced upon the electors in the present campaign. The Miner was under the impression that the present contest was for the purpose of dealing with matters of a provincial nature and that parish politics were foreign to the issues at stake.

The latest rumor is that if Mr. Goodeve and the McBride government are returned to power J. S. Clute is to be made local police magistrate. Why this question of Mr. Clute's political advancement should take precedence over the vital and infinitely more important issues is difficult to understand. Nevertheless the question of Mr. Clute's appointment will undoubtedly remain a not inconspicuous feature of the campaign in this city. Anticipating this, a representative of The Miner attempted to learn from Mr. Goodeve last night what the government was expected to do in the matter. As is shown on another page, Mr. Goodeve refused to affirm or deny the truth of the rumor, which would incline one to the belief that both he and Mr. McBride have some understanding with Mr. Clute.

It is safe to say that there will be a division of opinion as to the advisability of Mr. Clute being appointed police magistrate of Rossland, and we look for a definite pronouncement on the subject from either Mr. Goodeve or Premier McBride before election day.

MR. GOODEVE AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Miner has received a communication from Candidate Goodeve which deals with his attitude in regard to the eight-hour law. We had always thought that the eight-hour law was a dead issue and had nothing to do with the present campaign. Mr. Goodeve's statement about "a report" being in circulation will therefore come as a surprise to the electors. It is to be hoped that Mr. Goodeve is not attempting to make capital out of a dead issue, but of that we must leave the readers of The Miner to judge. The letter follows:

Editor Miner:—I have learned since returning home that the opposition have been circulating a report that I am opposed to the eight-hour law, also that I had said \$2.50 per day was enough for any working man. Both these statements are absolutely false and without any foundation as may be shown by my past record. When working for Governor Mackintosh in 1900 and when the eight-hour law was a burning issue I stated on the public platform and privately that it had come to stay and that I believed it was in the interest of the working men of this Province. I have never had reason to change my opinion and it has now, as then, my unqualified support. In this I am backed up by the entire Government.

Regarding the second statement I believe as I have always done that every man is entitled to the highest possible wages he can obtain. In my official capacity when mayor of the city I always paid the standard scale. On these and other questions that may come up I shall be pleased to make my position clearly known on the public platform.

I propose to discuss the policy of the Government at the public meeting on Saturday night as far as the time limit allowed me will permit and it is our intention to hold one or more public meetings during the ensuing week, at one of which the Hon. Richard McBride, premier of the province, will be present, when the full policy of the Government will be declared. I appeal to the electors of Rossland, not on any personal or petty grounds, but on a clear-cut, well defined policy that will inure to the benefit of all classes. Your obedient servant,
A. S. GOODEVE.

NO ADVANTAGE.

It is only right that both candidates in the Rossland riding should be given fair play. When, therefore, Mr. Goodeve and his supporters use the specious argument that the Conservative nominee should be elected because the McBride party is certain to have a majority of the next house, they are claiming something that is wholly unwarranted and in no way justified by present indications. The Miner holds no brief for the Liberals, but if Mr. Goodeve wants to win he should do so fairly and squarely on his merits and not by distortion of a very evident situation. Anybody who has the temerity to assert that the McBride party is SURE of election is guilty of either gross stupidity or wilful disregard for how matters stand.

The best result that Mr. McBride can reasonably expect from the elections is twenty-one including himself, which is insufficient to carry on government. This, however, is based on a close and conservative estimate made nearly a week ago. Since then the situation in his favor has not improved in the Kootenays or at the Coast. As a matter of fact, it has changed for the worse. It is now generally conceded by Kasko Conservatives that Hon. R. F. Green will be defeated by John L. Retallack, while in Victoria Hon. A. E. McPhillips, the attorney general, will, in all likelihood, suffer a similar fate. In Vancouver, which was supposed to be safe for at least four McBride men, it now develops that the Liberals will elect two out of five, for the reason that the Labor and Socialist candidates are losing strength to the straight Liberal ticket. In Newcastle, Mr. Bryden, the Conservative nominee, seems to be in the same precarious condition that he was in a week ago, although at that time it was shown in the forecast that the Newcastle seat was conceded to McBride.

The later reports from the Balkans are of a more peaceable nature than they

It will thus be seen that the Liberals have just as good, if not better, opportunities as the Conservatives. But there is still another phase to the local situation. Mr. Goodeve lays great stress upon the fact that he is already a cabinet minister and that it would be poor policy to turn him down for someone who cannot claim such distinction. If, however, the party is defeated, what would become of M. Goodeve and his portfolio? He would be where he now seeks to put Mr. Macdonald—in Opposition. On the other hand, Mr. Macdonald would then inevitably enjoy a cabinet position equal, if not better, than the one now occupied by Mr. Goodeve.

The canvass for Mr. Goodeve must be conducted on more reasonable grounds, and their name is legion. In this great province there are living, burning issues that require the closest attention and consideration. If Mr. Goodeve is a statesman, if he is worthy of the distinction of continuing to act as one of His Majesty's ministers, if he is worthy of the confidence of the people, even to sit in Opposition, he must rise above such quackery as the argument to which we have referred, and which at the present time seems to be his principal political stock in trade.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST.

The promptitude with which Leonard and Lorenzo, the Victoria "hold-ups," were captured, convicted and landed in prison, has not escaped the notice of our neighbors, who see so many similar crimes go unpunished on their side of the line. The Spokesman-Review offers the following comments, which betray a certain amount of wistfulness:

"If justice were administered in this country with the promptness that rules on the other side of the line, it is probable that fewer thugs, outlaws and bad men generally would be operating in this part of the northwest. Two prisoners who made a specialty of the holding up business recently attempted to ply their trade in Victoria. The scene of their operations was a hotel, and after some violence they made a haul and escaped to the mainland. The holdup occurred on Monday and the criminals left only indefinite clues as to their identity and the direction they had taken. But by Thursday they had been run down and arrested, and on Saturday they were convicted. One was given seven years in the penitentiary and 20 lashes and the other six years and 20 lashes. All this occurred within a week. The deed was committed, the offenders tried and punishment inflicted without the delays and postponements that distinguish criminal practice on this side of the line, and the fact that it is generally known that lawbreakers are generally dealt with in this summary way enables the province to enjoy immunity from many of the outrages that have become so common in the northwest."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The success which the lessees of the I. X. L. have met should be an encouragement to others to follow their example. The Miner feels that it is to a certain extent responsible for the leasing of the mine by the working miners who are now so successfully operating the property. The leasing system has been in vogue in many camps on this continent. A number of mines in Austin, Nevada, and in Cripple Creek, Colo., have at different times been run under the leasing system. In some instances the lessees have opened up large bodies of ore, from which fortunes were taken, so that what is often urged against leasing, that it gifts a mine, is not true in all instances.

The question of leasing, therefore, is worthy of the attention of mine owners and miners not only in the Trail creek district, but elsewhere. It should go into operation in the mines which produce gold-copper and silver-lead as well as in those which output free gold.

Take the Rossland camp, for instance, where there may be found a number of mines which have been shut down because the companies operating them have expended all of their funds. If leased to working miners they can be operated without a costly engineering and office force and in a much more economical manner than if they were being run by companies, which indulge in the luxuries mentioned.

The system is certainly worthy of deep and careful consideration, as it opens up a vista of possibilities, and it is certain if the leasing system comes more generally into vogue that it will greatly enlarge the mining activity of the Kootenays and add largely to the output of precious metals.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA HEDGING.

Although we now have party lines,

have been for a couple of weeks. Bulgaria has explained that her recent note to the powers was not meant to be interpreted as an ultimatum. It was intended rather as an appeal to them to intervene. She professes absolute submission to their will, and promises to maintain the strictest neutrality.

On the other hand, the sultan of Turkey avows his intention to introduce those reforms in Macedonia which the powers have informed him are essential to placate the discontented people and to preserve Europe's peace. He pleads, of course, that he has been hampered by the rebellious conduct of his Macedonian subjects, and that, as soon as their insurrectionary disposition is subdued, which he claims is nearly accomplished, he will proceed to inaugurate the desired reforms.

So the matter now stands outside of the Macedonian councils. Macedonia has been professedly working for independence. Her people have ostensibly taken up arms to secure it. They relied upon those of their own blood and faith in Bulgaria for assistance as soon as the flag of revolt against Ottoman rule was raised. They expected the sympathy and moral support of Christian Europe. Bulgaria is apparently abandoning them to their fate. Christian Europe is bringing pressure to bear upon them to lay down their arms and abandon, for the time being, at least, all ambition for independence, on the pretext that their revolutionary conduct is liable to plunge the continent in a war, the end of which no one's vision is clear enough to see and define. But the threats of the revolutionary chiefs plainly indicate that the insurrection is a game of politics carried on under the guise of protest against religious persecution, and one in which they propose to play as strong a hand as any they have accused the Turk of playing, the torch and the sword, wholesale massacres and rapine constituting the most conspicuous parts. They threaten to create such a state of anarchy that the Turk will voluntarily step out of the country and leave it to the Macedonian survivors. But, before they fully embark upon such a campaign of violence and extremes, the Macedonians will doubtless pause, because they will find Europe siding with the Turk, and that will put the realization of their dream of independence further off than it has ever been.

UNFAIR MISREPRESENTATION.

Candidate Goodeve, among other things, charged The Miner last night with stating that he and the McBride government are pledged to the appointment of J. S. Clute to the police magistracy of Rossland, and hence it is once again necessary to inform Mr. Goodeve that he is guilty of the grossest misrepresentation. The Miner never said that he or the McBride government were pledged to Mr. Clute's appointment. It simply stated that there was a well defined rumor to that effect—which is perfectly true—and even went so far as to send a representative to interview Mr. Goodeve with a view to obtaining a plain statement concerning the exact position of affairs. Mr. Goodeve then as now refused to affirm or deny the truth of the rumor and was so reported. Not content with this The Miner at the time of the publication of the facts as gathered begged Mr. Goodeve to reconsider his policy of silence and tell the electors what he meant to do. Mr. Goodeve's repeated attempts to misquote The Miner are doing him more harm than anybody else. Meanwhile he would not lessen his popularity if he came out with an emphatic denial of his intention to place ex-Mayor Clute in the magistracy's chair.

THE ELECTION.

Election day draws nigh and electors throughout the province are making ready to vote. The result of that vote in the aggregate is by no means a foregone conclusion. There is a wide divergence of sentiment which, in some instances, runs high, but that is no reason why bitterness and acrimony should exist. The welfare of the province means the welfare of the individual, and for that reason it would be well for all to accept and inwardly digest the biblical adage, "Come, let us reason together."

The readers of The Miner are more concerned about the outcome of the contest in the Rossland riding than elsewhere. While they are about to vote for one candidate, they are, however, voting for a party. Individualism henceforth is not to be the main factor in the method of our provincial government, but it does not follow that the best individuals should not be elected. Neither side has declared for an ideal state of affairs. Both have their shortcomings and neither has been sufficiently explicit. Each platform is a pot-pourri, a political jumble. There is, in consequence, more or less dissatisfaction. Electors of perspicacity are, perforce, distraught and perplexed. They are busy sifting the wheat from the tares, and the net result appears to show more tares than wheat.

the issues of the defined in the Both sides profess of good government made an adequate principles, although Macdonald, individual in this respect date on either side elsewhere. It is the many aspirant at least one man v situation and who courage to declar manifestly right a peared before the as one who is stro need of genuine bu administration of t pence. He proposes penses of governm thoroughly overhaul He is an ardent a taxation and stand of the great and v country. He is sim cause of honest lab for the general am dustrial condition. the cardinal princip tice in all matters ideas about interest in the development wealth. This, in br aid's attitude, and that the writing of a for his party was t There is, however, solation in the kno ideas being his a strength of character ide by them, that h to power will of ne choice, be forced to of the following th enjoys among the rai ish Columbia Liberal

It is not for The abilities of Hon. A Provincial Secretary of no mean business is, in short, a mo business man. He tation for industry a has always evincd If Mr. Goodeve is p ertheless, enterpris lights. He makes a public if not submit analysis. As a can frages of the peopl a) manner that go rough and ready cr to criticism. He l speech and much re making a public add he is a right-or-wro make him a paragon verbosity does not l lacks in direct simp straightforwardness. trine may be the old is sooner mended," b of place when he a minister of the crow ernment policy and l ence and support of l refuses to give the repose confidence in h legislator, he has only And it is nothing sh that, with the coun political salvation a matter of "straight- truer," Mr. Goodeve nness does not rise to

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HIS MEMORY ST

Irish Americans b brating the one hund of the execution of Perhaps the me other Irish patrio dely cherished b is that of Emm cause of any practi rendered to his naty cause of the atmsp which surrounds his etic career, and also Drosphetic character dressed to the judg him to death—a sp been a source of insa men for the last hund would probably have for his country. His errors were those of rash, impulsive, lack and judgment. His a

for a couple of weeks. But explained that her recent notes were not meant to be an ultimatum. It was in her as an appeal to them. She professes absolute submissiveness, and promises to the strictest neutrality.

her hand, the sultan of Turkey his intention to introduce Macedonia which the informed him are essential to the peace of Europe. He pleads, that he has been hampered by the conduct of his Majesty, and that, as soon as a reactionary disposition is shown, he claims to be nearly ready to proceed to inaugurate reforms.

MISREPRESENTATION.

Goodeve, among other things, urged the Miner last night that he and the McBride are pledged to the aid of J. S. Clute to the police of Rossland, and hence it is necessary to inform Mr. Clute that he is guilty of misrepresentation. The Miner said that he or the McBride were pledged to Mr. Clute. It simply states that a well defined rumor effect—which is perfectly true—went so far as to send Mr. Clute to interview Mr. Goodeve with a view to obtaining a statement concerning the exact facts of the case. Mr. Goodeve then used to affirm or deny the rumor and with this the time of the publication of the facts as gathered by Mr. Clute.

THE ELECTION.

draws high and electors the province are making the result of that vote is by no means a foregone conclusion. There is a wide divergence of opinion, in some instances high, but that is no reason why acrimony should be used in the province means of the individual, and for it would be well for all to inwardly digest the biblical precept, let us reason together."

HIS MEMORY STILL GREEN.

Irish Americans have been celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the execution of Robert Emmet. Perhaps the memory of no other Irish patriot is so tenderly cherished by Irishmen as is that of Emmet. Not because of any practical service that he rendered to his native land, but because of the atmosphere of romance which surrounds his brief and pathetic career, and also because of the prophetic character of his speech addressed to the judge who sentenced him to death—a speech which has been a source of inspiration to Irishmen for the last hundred years.

the issues of the day are not distinctly defined in the respective platforms. Both sides profess to espouse the cause of good government, but neither has made an adequate declaration of principles, although it is patent that Mr. Macdonald, individually, has gone further in this respect than any candidate on either side in the Kootenays or elsewhere. It is refreshing to find in the many aspirants to the legislature at least one man who has a grasp of the situation and who has the ability and courage to declare for that which is manifestly right and just. He has appeared before the electors of this city as one who is strongly imbued with the need of genuine business methods in the administration of the affairs of the province. He proposes to keep down the expenses of government and would do so by thoroughly overhauling the civil service. He is an ardent advocate of equitable taxation and stands for the development of the great and varied resources of the country. He is sincerely devoted to the cause of honest labor and promises much for the general amelioration of our industrial condition. He stands firmly for the cardinal principles of equity and justice in all matters and has excellent ideas about interesting the outside world in the development of our vast virgin wealth. This, in brief, is Mr. Macdonald's attitude, and it is to be regretted that the writing of a provincial platform for his party was not left to his care. There is, however, considerable consolation in the knowledge that these ideas being his and he having the strength of character and integrity to abide by them, that his party, if returned to power will of necessity, if not from choice, be forced to adopt them because of the following that Mr. Macdonald enjoys among the rank and file of British Columbia Liberalism.

It is not for The Miner to decry the abilities of Hon. A. S. Goodeve. The Provincial Secretary pro tem is a man of no mean business qualifications. He is, in short, a moderately successful business man. He has gained a reputation for industry and is a citizen who has always evinced lots of public spirit. If Mr. Goodeve is provincial he is, nevertheless, enterprising according to his lights. He makes a good impression in public if not submitted to too close an analysis. As a candidate for the suffrages of the people he has a superficial manner that goes down well in a rough and ready crowd not over prone to criticism. He is a man of ready speech and much resourcefulness when making a public address. The fact that he is a right-or-wrong partisan does not make him a paragon of sincerity. His verbosity does not make up what he lacks in direct simplicity, not to say straightforwardness. His guiding doctrine will be the old axiom, "Least said is soonest mended," but it is rather out of place when he assumes the role of a minister of the crown enunciating a government policy and inviting the confidence and support of the electors. If he refuses to give the public a chance to repose confidence in him as a prospective legislator, he has only himself to blame. And it is nothing short of astonishing that, with the country clamoring for political salvation and that a simple matter of "straight-flung words and truth," Mr. Goodeve with all his adroitness does not rise to the occasion.

If true Conservatism is to be shelved for a while in British Columbia The Miner would rather have known the reason direct from its present leader, Hon. Richard McBride. It is to be greatly deplored that the gentleman has seen fit to ignore the vital issues of the day. He solemnly promised the people a declaration of principles which might be expected to govern him were he returned to power, but he has been guilty of the unpardonable folly of failing to keep his word. He has even gone to the length of disappearing in the Okanagan country beyond reach of telegraphs and telephones in order to escape so simple an issue as the questions of that patriotic body, the Provincial Mining Association. "It is astonishing that a man of such a feeble temperament should get the start of the majestic world and bear the palm alone." But the indications are that he will not continue in that role much longer.

William Dillon, Miss E. J. Dillon, Montreal. C. Dolph, Metal Shingle and Siding company, Preston, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. N. Dougal, McCaskill, Dougal & company, Montreal. George E. Drummond and Miss Drummond, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, Drummond, McCaskill & company, Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. James Eastwood, James Eastwood & company, New Glasgow, N. S. H. D. Eby, Eby, Blain company, Toronto. W. L. Edmunds, McLean Publishing company, Toronto. F. M. Ellis and daughter, Barber & Ellis, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Flavelle and daughter, Flavelle Milling company, Lindsay, Ont. O. E. Fleming, Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Forbes, R. Forbes & Co., Hespeler, Ont. John Forristal, Forristal Barrel company, London, Ont. J. N. Fortier, Montreal. William Fountain, Toronto. George F. Ferr, Owen Sound Portland Cement company, Toronto. W. G. Francis, Francis, Frost & company, Toronto.

tion was very foolishly planned and clumsily carried into effect. But there is no doubt that he had intellectual gifts of a high order, that his character was lofty, and that his patriotism was unswayed by selfish ambition; and the depth and tenderness of his affections is sufficiently proved by the fact that he might easily have escaped to the continent and saved his life but for his determination to have a parting interview with the girl to whom he was betrothed. So young (only twenty-five when they hanged him) so brave, so tender, so eloquent, so great and noble in his demeanor at his trial and in his thrilling speech, is it a wonder that Robert Emmet is the darling of patriotic Irish men and women? His conviction and his execution were just; he had tried to subvert the authority of the crown by an armed insurrection, and was guilty of high treason. A hundred years ago the law against treason was more strictly administered than it is now, for it was a time of great danger to the state, danger from within and without, and Emmet could not reasonably expect clemency. In the eyes of the law he was a felon, and he suffered a felon's death; but by that death he became consecrated in the hearts of generations of Irishmen as a martyr, and his name will live in history as that of a self-sacrificing patriot, heroic though misguided.

INSPECT THE WEST

BIG PARTY OF EASTERN MANUFACTURERS NOW IN THE PROVINCE.

TO REACH VANCOUVER TODAY AND ARRIVE HERE ON SUNDAY.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association excursion party will reach here on Sunday next. It was originally intended that it should reach Rossland at 10:15 on Saturday night and leave the next day, but owing to a loss of time somewhere the time was put over one day for Rossland. The party left Toronto on September 19th and will reach Vancouver today. From Vancouver the party goes to Victoria. From the latter place the start east will be made, and the trip to this city will be via the Arrow lakes, which will give the tourists an opportunity of seeing some splendid scenery. The present excursion has been arranged to follow one which was organized last August, which crossed the continent to the eastern coast to Halifax, where the annual meeting was held. The direct object of the present trip is to acquaint the manufacturers of the east with the people and possibilities of Western Canada, and indirectly to bring together and unify the various parts of the Dominion. There are 160 members in the party.

Following are the names of the ladies and gentlemen comprising the big party: C. S. Archibald, St. John, N. B. E. D. Adams, Halifax. Joseph Allen, British American Dyeing company, Montreal. J. B. Allen, Canadian Typograph company, Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. Y. W. Anthes, Toronto Type Foundry company, Toronto. R. R. Barber, William Barber & Bros., Georgetown.

C. N. Bell, secretary of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' association; Miss Bell, Winnipeg. John Bertram, Dundas. H. J. Bird and T. N. Bird, Bird Woolen Mills, Bracebridge. Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Birks, Birks & Sons, Montreal. E. S. Burton, Merchants Dyeing and Furnishing company, Toronto. A. E. Capel, A. R. United Factories, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Chapman, Ontario Wind Engine & Pump company, Toronto. J. S. Chisholm, Halifax. G. F. Cleveland, J. L. Goodhue & Co., Danville. Harry Cockshutt, Ontario vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, Cockshutt Plough company, Brantford. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Corrigan, McDonald Manufacturing company, Toronto. L. J. Cosgrove, Cosgrove Brewing company, Toronto. Miss Agnes Costigan, Montreal. Marobert Cream, Robert Cream & Co., Toronto. John Dillon, Miss E. J. Dillon, Montreal. C. Dolph, Metal Shingle and Siding company, Preston, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. N. Dougal, McCaskill, Dougal & company, Montreal. George E. Drummond and Miss Drummond, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, Drummond, McCaskill & company, Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. James Eastwood, James Eastwood & company, New Glasgow, N. S. H. D. Eby, Eby, Blain company, Toronto. W. L. Edmunds, McLean Publishing company, Toronto. F. M. Ellis and daughter, Barber & Ellis, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Flavelle and daughter, Flavelle Milling company, Lindsay, Ont. O. E. Fleming, Windsor. Mr. and Mrs. George D. Forbes, R. Forbes & Co., Hespeler, Ont. John Forristal, Forristal Barrel company, London, Ont. J. N. Fortier, Montreal. William Fountain, Toronto. George F. Ferr, Owen Sound Portland Cement company, Toronto. W. G. Francis, Francis, Frost & company, Toronto.

C. B. Frost, Frost & Wood company, Smith's Falls. George C. Galt, Galt Manufacturing company, Toronto. Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Garshore, McCleary Manufacturing company, London.

W. K. and Mrs. George, First Vice-President of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, Standard Silver company, Toronto. J. J. Gibbons, Toronto. J. J. Gould, Gould Manufacturing company, Smith's Falls, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. R. Gray, William Gray & Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gurd, Charles Gurd & Co., Montreal. C. Gurney, Gurney Foundry company, Limited, Toronto. J. S. Hamilton, J. S. Hamilton & Co., Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Harmer, Massey, Harris & Co., Toronto. Lloyd Harris, Underfeed Broker company, Toronto. C. E. Harvey, Christie, Brown & company, Toronto. R. M. Hattie, secretary Nova Scotia branch C. M. A., Halifax. Mr. and Mrs. James Hedley, Monetary Times company, Toronto. J. S. Henderson, chairman Nova Scotia branch C. M. A., Messrs. Henderson & Potts, Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Henry Surprise Spring Bed company, Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hewton, Kingston Hosiery company, Kingston. Fred F. Jacobs, Phillip Jacobs, Toronto. S. A. Jacobs, Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jamieson, R. C. Jamieson & Co., Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. William Jepcott, Toronto Lithographing company, Toronto. W. S. Johnson, W. S. Johnson & Co., Toronto, Lamontagne & Co., Toronto. Cecil A. Knight, Lever Brothers, Toronto. Major Laybourn, London. T. H. Lee, Miss Ethel Lee, Toronto. F. J. Lowe, J. H. Wethey, St. Catharines.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lowndes, Miss E. E. Lowndes, Lowndes Company, Toronto. A. J. Mackenzie, N. B. William McLennan, Lindsay, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. A. Murray, Montreal Star. Mr. Michael, Dominion Radiator company, Toronto. H. P. Moulton, Taylor, Forbes & Co., Guelph, Ont. James McKinnon, Salem Manufacturing company, Limited, Toronto. M. A. W. McKinley, Halifax. D. W. McLaren, J. C. McLaren Belt-ing company, Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. M. McLaughlin, Miss Ada McLaughlin, Royal Dominion Mills, Toronto. Charles Marriott, G. Goulding & Sons, Toronto. Nell Marchal, Standard Fuel company, Toronto, Ont. William Needles, Needles Power company, Lindsay. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merritt, Movable Table company, Owen Sound, Ont. G. N. Miller, E. W. Gillett company, Toronto. T. L. Moffatt, Jr., Moffatt Stove company, Weston, Ont. A. R. Munro, Munro Wire Works, New Glasgow, N. S. G. H. Funtz, Toronto Bedding company, Toronto, Ont. J. S. Neill, J. Bruce Payne, Granby, Que. Mr. and Mrs. John Northway, Toronto. L. H. Packard, Montreal. E. Perkins, Maritime Nail Works, St. John, N. B. Ramsay, A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal. F. A. Ritchie, Ritchie & Ramsay, Toronto. O. Rolland, Rolland Paper company, Montreal. F. Hessel, Toronto. J. J. Ross, Canadian Pacific railway, Andrew Butherford, William Butherford & Sons, Montreal. W. H. Shaw, Shaw Typewriter company, Toronto. E. R. Shaw, official stenographer, Toronto. F. C. Simson, Simson Brothers, Halifax. Mr. and Mrs. William Small, Canadian Horse Nail company, Montreal. H. C. Smith, Smith & Baker, Dundas, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto. W. A. Spratt, Norton Manufacturing company, Hamilton. Mr. J. P. Steedman, Gurney Scale company, Hamilton, Ont. J. R. Sprundie, Port Hope. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Steele, W. H. Steele & Co., Toronto. J. F. M. Stewart, secretary Toronto branch C. M. A., Toronto. James A. Strath, Standard Paint & Varnish Works, Windsor. F. W. Strathy, American Watch Case company, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scully, Raymond Manufacturing company, Guelph. A. W. Thomas, Copp, Clark company, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Thorn, Metallic Roofing Company, Limited, Toronto. D. J. Waterous, Waterous Engine company, Brantford. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Watson, Miss Iza B. Watson, Watson Foster company, Montreal. John Western, Dunlop Tire company, Toronto. R. S. Williams, Goderich Organ company, Goderich, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Waldman, Office Specialty Manufacturing company, Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Witton, George E. Tuckett & Son, Hamilton. A. E. Wright, Canadian Rubber company, Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wright, McLaren Imperial Cheese company, Toronto. F. N. Vanzant, Union Petroleum company, Toronto. J. Adair Young, Glencoe, Ont. R. J. Young, secretary Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.

Following is the reception committee appointed by the council of the board of trade to meet the Canadian Manufacturers' Association upon its arrival here: S. F. Parrish, E. B. Kirby, William Thompson, F. S. Coulter, John Dean, J. S. C. Fraser, James Anderson, K. E. Mackenzie.

A. B. Barker, J. S. Wallace, A. H. MacNeill, president, and A. B. Mackenzie, secretary. The committee will meet at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon in the board of trade rooms to add to the committee and to arrange for the reception and entertainment of the party.

Editor Miner—A misapprehension appears to exist with respect to the resolution of the association in taking steps to obtain a public declaration from each candidate at the coming elections as to the stand which he will take, in case he is elected, regarding the remedial legislation recommended by the convention in February last. It appears to some people find a difficulty in understanding how the association can fairly claim to be a non-political organization if it thus obtrudes itself into politics.

There is no foundation for this absurd misapprehension, as may be readily shown by a glance at the very first clauses of the resolution in question: "Whereas the Provincial Mining Association of British Columbia is a non-political organization, composed of all parties and classes; and whereas the special objects of the association are to protect, develop and foster the mining industry of British Columbia in all its branches; and whereas the association considers that the welfare of the mining industry, and therefore of the province, demands that the reforms recommended at the convention in February, 1908, are of prime importance to be promptly passed by the provincial legislature; and whereas the association has appointed a committee of the said association, assembled at Rossland by special call of the president, that every candidate about to be held should be interrogated as to his stand on the reforms which are recommended by the convention, and whether, in case he is elected, he will support the said recommendations by his vote and influence in the legislature, in order that the electorate may know what stand such candidate will take, if elected, in regard to such recommendations."

The resolution then proceeds to enumerate the principal reforms which were recommended by the convention, and which have been recently and publicly approved by both candidates in the Rossland riding. Now, there are two classes of men in the province, and only two I think, who can possibly find fault with this resolution, namely, men who are opposed to the remedial legislation in question and men who have not taken the trouble to read and consider the resolution itself. The reason for adopting this resolution may be stated as follows: "During the convention at Victoria the legislature also was in session, but scarcely a member of it deigned to grace the proceedings by his presence. After the convention was over a strong delegation of the executive committee waited upon the government then in power, and fully explained the nature and necessity for the reforms which had been recommended. But Colonel Prior alone gave us the satisfaction of his individual support. We were then directed to wait upon the mining committee, and instead of securing the support and encouragement which might reasonably have been expected, we were bluntly given to understand by Mr. John Houston that the mining committee represented more people than we did, and they did not propose to listen to lengthy speeches on proposed reforms. Not a single member of that committee, to the best of my recollection, gave us the slightest assurance of his support. It was now, hearing in mind that there was not a single mining man of any prominence on that committee or even in the legislature itself, and that the convention included most of the leading mining men of the province, is it any wonder that the association has determined, if possible, to correct this disastrous state of affairs, and to introduce into the halls of the legislature a little knowledge and wisdom? Ignorance and folly, at least in regard to mining matters have too long presided there, and the country will not stand it any longer.

In conclusion, let me put just one question to those who think that the association is becoming political. They say, if your association means anything by interrogating candidates, it means that if a candidate fails to approve the recommendations of the association he will meet with all the opposition which it can exert at the coming elections. The resolution does not say this by any means. On the contrary, it only aims at ascertaining who its friends are in the coming legislature, and who prefer to oppose its well-considered reforms. But let us assume that the resolution does contain an implied suggestion of support or opposition, according to the answers which may be given by each candidate. Take the Nelson riding for instance, and assume that Mr. Taylor, as I am sure he will do, heartily indorses the recommendations of the association, while Mr. Euston either refuses to adopt them, or answers evasively, in this instance the association will be stigmatized as an ally of the Liberals. But assume, which is quite possible, that in some neighboring constituency the Conservative candidate adopts our recommendations while the Liberal candidate rejects them. In this instance the association must be branded as an ally of the Conservatives. Finally, assuming that fifty per cent of the Liberals in the house and fifty per cent of the Conservatives are favorable to our recommendations, and the other fifty per cent of both parties are the reverse. Can any one say what are the politics of the association, or to which party it belongs?

A. C. GALT. Rossland, September 28th.

MR. CURTIS EXPLAINS. Editor Miner—After the close of the public meeting on Saturday evening,

Hon. Mr. Goodeve said that I had utterly misrepresented him in saying that Police Magistrate Boulbee had consulted Mayor Goodeve in February, 1900, before swearing in special constables. Mr. Goodeve used quite unjustifiable language in his denial of my statement, I had Magistrate Boulbee's letter to Attorney General Martin, dated 28th March, 1900, in my authority. In that letter Mr. Boulbee said: "I heard what the gentlemen, and also Mr. Daly, solicitor for the Le Roi, had to say, considered until the following day, and AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE MAYOR I thought I was doing right in granting their request."

COMMUNICATIONS

THE PROVINCIAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

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Mr. Boulbee's letter was published a week after in the newspapers, and if that paragraph of it was not true it is strange Mr. Goodeve did not at once correct it. As to the then mayor's knowledge and concurrence, the fact that these special constables were put under the city's chief of police, in other words made special or extra police, could only be done by the police commissioners, of whom the mayor is one, ex-officio, and there is no record, hint or suggestion that the mayor made any objection. If the Hon. Mr. Goodeve can show a single misstatement in my address I shall gladly correct it, as I should be sorry indeed to do any injustice to Mr. Goodeve or any one in that way. But I do not fear his being able successfully to show any inaccuracy.

As I have to leave for the coast on urgent business and will not be back until polling day, I write this letter to show that I had an official document as my authority. SMITH CURTIS. Rossland, September 28th.

COAST TO KOOTENAY

THE NEEDED RAILWAY FACILITIES MAY COME FROM NEW SOURCE.

HARRIMAN INTERESTS LOOKING TOWARDS BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A new factor has entered into the railway development of Southern British Columbia. The Harriman system, which means the great Southern Pacific railway and its allied interests in the equally important United Pacific venture into northern territory and share in the great and rapidly growing traffic of the Pacific Northwest. Not content with their close connections with the Palouse country and the fertile valleys of the Columbia river and its numerous tributaries in Eastern Washington, Idaho and Oregon, the Harriman interests seem intent on crossing the international boundary line into British Columbia, there to enjoy a traffic born of natural resources that are not equalled anywhere in the west from the Forty-ninth parallel to the Rio Grande. The much talked of Coast-Kootenay railway, which is to connect the mines, forests, ranges and farms of the interior of this province with tidewater, means much for any company that is fortunate enough to obtain a charter from the provincial government. The line would traverse a section of surpassing richness and would be a profitable undertaking from its inception.

Both the C. P. R. and the Great Northern have discussed construction plans for a Coast-Kootenay road, but neither has got any farther west than the Boundary country. The Columbia & Western branch of the C. P. R. has been extended to Midway. The Great Northern extension reaches the heart of the Kettle valley; but neither evinces a desire or intention of proceeding farther westward in the near future. Each road leaves the fertile Okanagan to its virgin fate. The "Garden of British Columbia" languishes for want of transportation facilities. With direct rail communication to the coast and the Kootenays, it would become a very prosperous section without delay.

It has been rumored that a fake concern known as the McLean Bros. contemplate the construction of a Coast-Kootenay railway. There is not the slightest probability that the McLeans will ever construct a mile of track necessary in this connection. All that the McLeans are likely to do is blockade the C. P. R., the Great Northern or the Harriman system. Yet Hon. Mr. Goodeve has deliberately stated from a Rossland platform that the government of which he is a member is responsible for the commencement of construction of a Coast-Kootenay railway by the McLeans.

As the Miner has stated on a previous occasion the Coast-Kootenay railway is greatly needed. It should be constructed without delay. There is every reason to believe that the C. P. R., the Great Northern, or the Harriman system could be induced to furnish the necessary transportation facilities without delay.

There is no reason to suppose that a Coast-Kootenay railway cannot be built without a subsidy and hence it is that Hon. Mr. Goodeve is evincing a desire to waste the money of the common people when he proposes to give a cash subsidy to any railway needed in Southern British Columbia, when three transcontinental lines are open to negotiations on a strictly business basis.

HUNTED FOR TREASURE.

Another Unsuccessful Voyage to the South Seas. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—George W. Sutton, formerly a New Rochelle alderman, has returned home after an absence of 15 months spent in the Pacific ocean, when he went as a member of Captain James Brown's party in search of \$50,000,000 in treasure supposed to have been hidden 80 years ago by pirates in the South Sea Islands. Sutton declares he had a good time, and he is not sorry he made the trip. He admits, however, having become convinced that the story of the buried millions is a pure myth.

THAT TRAIL SPEECH

MR. MACKINTOSH AND MR. CURTIS EXCHANGE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POSITION OF THE EX-GOVERNOR IN REGARD TO THE STRIKE.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The Miner publishes the following correspondence which speaks for itself. There is, however, one statement to which the management of this journal takes serious exception and to do which it absolutely objects for good and sufficient reason. In his letter to Governor Mackintosh, Mr. Curtis says "you must not hold me responsible for the reporter's (The Miner's) summarizing of what I said at Trail." The management of The Miner wishes it to be distinctly understood that it stands by its report without the slightest equivocation whatever. The reporter of The Miner gained his information direct from Smith Curtis, and wrote, as nearly as possible, what Mr. Curtis said. Aside from the fact that the report might not be a verbatim statement of what Mr. Curtis said to the representative of The Miner, it is certainly the truthful and comprehensive gist of his remarks.

If Mr. Curtis and Governor Mackintosh have any difference of opinion as to what was said or not said, it is not because of The Miner, and The Miner strenuously objects to Mr. Curtis using the statement of The Miner as an excuse for misrepresentation. Dear Mr. Curtis: Would you kindly inform me whether or not the following statement purporting to have been made by you and published in the Daily Miner of the 24th inst., is correctly reported? "Referring to the enforcement of the Alien Labor Act in Rossland, Mr. Curtis stated that the Federal government sent Commissioner Mackenzie King to Rossland, and that Mr. King offered to enforce the law under certain most reasonable conditions. The Miners' Union declined to accept his offer, and he believed the reason for this refusal was that his friend Mackintosh, in the audience, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, had held forth the hope that he would shortly accede to the general management of the Le Roi mine, and that a settlement would then be arrived at that would be satisfactory to the union. The speaker had no doubt that Governor Mackintosh would have fulfilled the undertaking to the letter, but his plans didn't come to fruition, and the Miners' Union lost their opportunity."

Irrespective of the unfairness of making an allegation, when you were quite aware that I would not be asked to reply, the assertion that you believed I had been guilty of treachery to the city of Rossland, as well as to the men belonging to the Miners' Union, fully justifies me in asking an explanation. Where did you get your information? Are you prepared to substantiate the statement? Are you prepared to withstand the allegation and admit that you were misinformed? The charge you make against me is serious. If you believe it, are you prepared to meet me publicly on Tuesday evening next and produce proof? I will arrange to see that you are vouchsafed ample time for either proving me a dishonest citizen or vindicating yourself. I remain, (Signed) C. H. MACKINTOSH. Rossland, B. C., Sept. 26th, 1908.

Dear Mr. Mackintosh: In reply to your inquiry whether or not you held out hopes to the Miners' Union in 1907 or at any other time, that if they prolonged the strike you would be able to arrange a settlement, as you anticipated according to the general management of the Le Roi mine, I beg to say, and was in a position to know: First—That when I discussed the subject of the strike you distinctly said that you would not accept any such position, and that if offered you would refuse. Second—That as president of Rossland Miners' Union, and president of the Trades Labor, at the time, I can say you put forth every possible effort to end the misunderstanding and settle the trouble on a fair and equitable basis, both to the mine owners and the miners.

(Signed) SMITH CURTIS. Rossland, B. C. Dear Mr. Mackintosh: I have yours of the 25th inst. You must not hold me responsible for the reporter's summarizing of what I said at Trail on the strike here two years ago, and your being made manager of the Le Roi mine. You were present at the Trail meeting and upon the platform and heard what I said and did not dissent therefrom by even the shake of your head. I did not then say or wish to imply that you had misled the striking miners, nor did I say or wish to say that you tried in any way to deceive the men. On the other hand, I gave you credit for being actuated by good motives in anything you said about that strike at that time, and said I was sure that you would become manager of the Le Roi mine if you would have speedily and satisfactorily settled the strike. I also said that I did not think you a bad friend of labor and I know that your friendly attitude to labor two years ago caused you to be adversely criticized by Conservatives. I only wish there were a large majority of Conservatives in the province and candidates as friendly to labor as I believe you to be. You are free to make use of this letter in any way necessary to remove any false impression created by the report in The Miner of the 24th inst., and believe me to be, Yours very sincerely, (Signed) SMITH CURTIS. Rossland, B. C., Sept. 26th, 1908.

THE POT IS BOILING

LOCAL POLITICS ASSUME AN ANIMATED SHAPE AT LAST.

LIBERALS OPEN WITH RALLY TONIGHT IN UNION HALL.

(From Friday's Daily.) The local political pot has begun to boil vigorously. The fact that election day is almost at hand has apparently impressed itself upon the minds of the active supporters of both candidates, and from this it is probable that politics will have the right of way over other topics in Rossland.

For those who have a taste for the outward manifestations of political activity there will be no lack of excitement, for the period of public meetings and spellbinding address is at hand. Within the sacred precincts of the opposition committee rooms, the voters' lists are being scanned closely by the men whose effort it is to keep their fingers, metaphorically, on the political pulse of the community, while throughout the city an active and strenuous canvass is being maintained at all hours and under all conditions.

The Liberals will start the ball rolling on Saturday night with a rally at Miners' Union hall under the auspices of the Rossland Liberal association, the official announcement appearing elsewhere. The meeting is of course in the interests of J. A. Macdonald, Liberal candidate. The officers of the Liberal association have extended a cordial invitation to Hon. A. S. Goodeve to be present and to address the electors. Mr. Goodeve has accepted the invitation, and this will add zest to the proceedings. The arrangement at present is that Mr. Macdonald will open the meeting in a speech of an hour or thereabouts, that Mr. Goodeve will follow, and that Smith Curtis, ex-M. L. A., will conclude the proceedings.

No Conservative meetings have been definitely announced. Hon. A. S. Goodeve stated last night that he expected Hon. Richard McBride in the city next week, and that as soon as the date of the premier's visit was definitely fixed a public meeting would be announced. It is probable this meeting will take place on Wednesday night. On Friday night next the Conservatives are likely to have a rally at the opera house, the building having been engaged for the occasion. The Liberals had intended holding a final rally in Miners' Union hall on the same night, but it has developed that the returning officer has leased the premises for Friday and Saturday, and will not permit the Liberals to hold the proposed gathering on Friday. This has altered the plans to some extent, and a definite announcement as to Liberal meetings next week is withheld for a day or two.

A NEW POINT OF VIEW

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CANADA IN JOURNALISTS' EYES.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD BE SWIFTLY GRASPED.

"Canada never received as much attention from English people in its history as is bestowed on this country today. An opportunity is presented to interest English capital in Canadian industries and resources such as has never been equalled, and it is up to Canadians to grasp the situation and improve the opportunity while the juncture is so opportune," says C. Hanbury Williams, special representative of the London Times, and a well known contributor to numerous English periodicals. Mr. Hanbury arrived in Rossland yesterday and will be here for a day or two in search of material for his English reading clientele. He has resided in Canada for some years, making his headquarters at Winnipeg, and entertains views in respect to the present relationships as between Canada and the Mother Country that are new and interesting.

"I grant you," continued Mr. Williams, "that England was not always alive to Canada and things Canadian, but this is being revolutionized rapidly. Canadian news is eagerly sought after by the readers of English newspapers—I was in England when the famous Delhi durbar was under way, and an eminent London editor remarked to me, 'You cannot get a newspaper or magazine to look at anything when Canadian matter is in sight, not even the reports of the Durbar.' Five years ago a paragraph of Canadian news commanded the attention of, say, five readers, today it engrosses the interest of thirty or forty; this is my estimate of the importance to which Canada has attained in the eyes of the English people.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

TO MERIT LOWER INSURANCE RATES IN ROSSLAND CITY.

RATHER FORMIDABLE LIST OF IMPROVEMENTS THIS YEAR.

(From Friday's Daily.) In advocating lower insurance rates for Rossland the residents responsible for the agitation, principal among these being Mayor Dean, have taken steps to prove that their argument is logical and that they are prepared to take every action possible within reasonable limits to merit better treatment at the hands of the fire insurance people than is being meted out to property owners in the Golden City from the view point of most of its citizens.

During the present year a series of important improvements have been made in the direction of bettering the fire protection system in the city. At the first of the current twelve-month the city found itself with an efficient and expensive fire department, housed in a model fire station centrally located. Among the improvements wrought since the year opened the following may be enumerated as features:

1. Extensive repairs, including a thorough re-calling by expert callers brought from the Canadian Pacific shipyards at Nelson and Nakusp, at the reservoirs north of the city. The effect of this was to conserve the entire storage capacity of the tanks for fire fighting by entirely obviating the leakage, which had become somewhat serious.

2. The installation of a new hydrant and telegraph fire alarm box at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, thus enlarging the usefulness of the fire brigade.

3. The purchase of new sets of hydrant gates for the fire department, the effect of which is to materially expedite the work of the brigade at a fire.

4. The inauguration of a campaign against improperly constructed chimneys, including the removal of all stove-pipe chimneys and replacing them with brick chimneys. A civic ordinance covers this point and the chief of the fire department was especially assiduous in enforcing the regulations. It was found in many instances that the pipes were rotten, so that the measure was protective for property owners as a whole. Observance of the regulations was insisted upon even to the extent of bringing some citizens into court.

5. A close inspection of all premises and insistence upon the observance of regulations relating to the removal of debris and rubbish calculated to increase the fire risk. Much has been accomplished in this direction.

6. Various improvements in connection with the fire department's equipment calculated to increase the efficiency of the force.

7. A connection via the 6-inch air line between the Le Roi works and the city mains on second avenue. This is now being superseded by the Kootenay avenue line.

8. The erection and equipment of a hose shed at the corner of Washington street and Columbia avenue, whereby a number of lengths of hose are rendered available for prompt service in an emergency in the business section of the city.

9. The construction of a 6-inch pipe line on Kootenay avenue now under way, which will connect the city water mains with the Le Roi system of mains, placing the water of Little Sheep creek at the service of the city in an emergency. Manufacturers having been unable to deliver the pipe for this purpose promptly, the city of Nelson courteously loaned the required material.

10. The laying of 2093 feet of 3-4 to 4 inch pipe, exclusive of services to houses, whereby city water was brought into numerous houses, rendering occupants able to cope with incipient fires to excellent advantage.

11. The receipt of assurances from the War Eagle-Centre Star and Le Roi mining companies that in event of emergencies the city could count upon their assistance and the use of their modern fire fighting apparatus. The combined length of standard, efficient hose thus rendered available, including the city's stock, is about a mile and a half, the corporation owning 4700 feet out of the total of 8450 feet. The city now has 23 hydrants available for fire fighting.

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SKIN DISEASES

INVARIABLY DUE TO POOR AND WATERY BLOOD.

(From the Advocate, Exeter, Ont.)

All diseases of the skin and complexion are caused by bad blood. Paleness and pimples, blotches and boils, ugly rashes and open sores, itching eczema and burning eruptions—all these blemishes come from bad blood. A bad skin is a sure sign of bad blood—thin blood, watery blood, blood poisoned with impurities. You can't have a healthy, clear skin till you make your blood pure and rich with

cash bonus agreed to be given McLean Bros. lapsed.

5. How is it proposed to end the appalling yearly deficits?

6. Is a tax on timber cut to be levied instead of present royalty so as to reach Dunsuir's railway land grant and other timber lands now escaping contribution to the revenue? And is it proposed to sell standing timber at the best royalty obtainable in addition to above tax?

7. Will the assessment of wild lands be made to correspond to the prices the owners ask for them?

8. Will the present nominal tax on railways be largely increased, and if so, how much?

9. Will the C. P. R. be made to pay taxes this year and subsequently on its land grant for the Crown's Nest line, as it absolutely refuses to sell these lands?

10. Will any land or money be granted the C. P. R. for the 4th section—Christina lake to Midway—of the Columbia and Western railway?

AT THE NELSON FAIR

THE SHAMROCK TEAM WON A WELL PLAYED GAME OF LACROSSE.

A BALLOON'S MISHAP—ROSSLAND BOYS WIN AT DRILLING.

NELSON, Sept. 25.—The lacrosse game here today between the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Nelson team resulted in a victory for the visitors by a score of 6 to 3. The match was a good one, only one piece of rough play occurring. After being checked by a Nelson player, Smith of the Shamrocks ran after the Nelson man and struck him over the head from behind, inflicting a bad gash, necessitating surgical treatment. Smith was ruled out of the field for the rest of the game. Curry of the Shamrocks played a magnificent centre game throughout. The detailed score was:

First quarter—Shamrocks, one goal in 12:25; Brennan; Nelson, one goal in 1:30 by McNicol.

Second quarter—Shamrocks, one goal, J. Brennan, 25 seconds.

Third quarter—Shamrocks, one goal, Finlayson, 12:40; Nelson, one goal, A. Jeffs, 30 seconds.

Fourth quarter—Shamrocks, three goals, P. Brennan, 2:15; Robinson, 30 seconds; P. Brennan, 5:45; Nelson, one goal, McNab, 20 seconds.

Total, 6-3. The Shamrocks leave this evening for New Westminster. The second day of the fair passed off most successfully, the buildings and grounds being crowded all day.

While the balloon was being filled for the ascension of the aeronaut it took fire, and being up against the grand stand, which was crowded with people, nearly caused a panic. The balloon was a total loss.

In the boys' drilling contest the results were as follows: Demuth and Harris, Rossland, 13 inches; McLaughlin and MacLennan, Nelson (steel broke), 9 1/2 inches; Cummins and Blackwell, Nelson, 7 1/2 inches.

FRENCH

NEW DIRECTOR OF MIGRATION IS SECURING LATIVE CO...

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Reports from the Pacific coast cities continue satisfactory. The demand for fall and winter goods is brisk and the prospects point to a steady demand for the next couple of months. The dry goods trade has been better this fall than for a long time. Trade in that line still continues active. Staple goods are firmly held.

Settled and favorable for the harvest, there is a better feeling in trade circles in Winnipeg. Trade in Hamilton as reported for Bradstreet's this week continues to show a fair amount of activity. Fall orders are coming to hand freely of late, being stimulated by cooler weather.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK

HOW THE INDICATIONS POINT IN SEVERAL OF THE DISTRICTS.

SITUATION IN THE COAST CITIES—MR. GREEN'S HARD ROW.

VICTORIA, Sept. 25.—The local political situation is becoming quite interesting. Both sides are evincing increasing activity as election day approaches, but it is not likely that the contest will be so exciting as the Prior-Bodwell bye-election. It was thought at one time that all four Conservatives would be elected, but it turns out that Harry Heilmaker and Charles Hayward are the only two who can reasonably rely on election. The result will be two and two, as was predicted a week ago, but the seat of Hon. A. E. McPhillips, attorney general in the McBride government, will now be taken by Mr. Hayward. This will be a serious blow to the McBride party, for certain it is that the certainty of the loss of a cabinet minister will exercise considerable influence in the outlying island and up-country districts.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 25.—Politics is now the chief topic of conversation in Vancouver, and this is not surprising when it is remembered that there are sixteen candidates for five seats. Hon. R. G. Tatlow, minister of finance, and Hon. "Charley" Wilson, president of the council, are certain of election. So is ex-Mayor Garden, but MacGowan and Bower will, in all probability, be defeated. This reduces the Conservative estimate in Vancouver from four seats to only three. It is difficult to state at the present writing who will be the two Liberals, but it is generally conceded that Joseph Martin will be one.

NELSON, Sept. 25.—Owing to the trouble in getting telegraph communication with the Lardner it is difficult to state how matters political are progressing in that section. The vote there is largely composed of prospectors from the Slovan, who are generally supposed to have Liberal tendencies. They are fighting Hon. R. F. Green, because he has done little or nothing to help develop the Lardner. They claim that had it not been for Retallack's efforts at Ottawa on behalf of the lead bonus, and the Poplar Creek boom, there would be nothing doing today in the lower Lardner.

ARCHIE CONNOR

Killed by a Fall of Mine in Sum...

In Kaslo the news that Hon. A. E. McPhillips and Hon. A. S. Goodeve are practically certain of defeat has had a depressing effect on the local Conservative organization. We hope, however, to elect Green, because he is an old timer. If three of McBride's ministers are defeated, it is a foregone conclusion that his party will also be defeated.

PHOENIX, B. C., fatality that has occurred any mine in Summit yesterday morning a which is being operated by smelter, of N nor, one of the old- the Boundary, was his life by being cru ore.

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Construction Actively Under Way on Burnt Basin Wagon Road.

Active construction is now under way on the Burnt Basin wagon road. Thomas Corsan returned to the city yesterday from Gladstone, which is the base of operations. He states that Henry P. Jackson, superintendent of construction, has a force of twenty men on the road at the present time, and that the number will be increased from time to time as the character of the work permits.

The commencement of operations on the road has been received throughout the section as a happy augury of better things for the Burnt Basin section of the Rossland district.

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FRENCH FOR CANADA

NEW DIRECTOR OF FRENCH IMMIGRATION IN ROSSLAND YESTERDAY.

IS SECURING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Rossland had an interesting visitor yesterday in the person of Paul Willard, of Montreal, who was recently appointed general agent of immigration in France under the immigration department of the Federal government.

British Columbia probably has more to expect from a possible influx of French immigrants than would be gained by an equal influx of settlers from other countries.

Mr. Willard explains, and the facts have been published from time to time in different forms, that the French agriculturist is eminently desirable in a new country.

The agricultural provinces of France are populated by thrifty, frugal and indefatigable small farmers, who by reason of the exigencies of their condition reduced mixed farming to a science in greater measure than the farmers of any other country under the sun.

Mr. Willard left last night for Nelson, where he will pursue his investigations. While in the city was looked after by ex-Mayor LaLonde, who showed him the mines and other sights of the Golden City.

DECLINED WITH REGRET.

Rossland's Invitation to the British Parliamentarians Can't Be Accepted.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The expected visit to Rossland by the party of British parliamentarians now touring the province will not materialize.

Lord Lyveden:—On behalf of the citizens of Rossland I beg to tender your party cordial invitation to visit our city, firmly believing that our great mines will afford you interest sufficient to pay well for the time we hope you will devote to us.

(Signed) JOHN DEAN, Mayor.

To Mayor Dean:—Many thanks for your telegram. Regret that time prevents us accepting your kind invitation. I have been delayed answering with hope of being able to arrange.

(Signed) LYVEDEN.

ARCHIE CONNOR'S DEATH.

Killed by a Fall of Rock in the Emma Mine in Summit Camp.

PHOENIX, B. C., Sept. 23.—The first fatality that has occurred for years at any mine in Summit Camp happened yesterday morning at the Emma mine, which is being operated by the H.M. Mines smelter, of Nelson. Archie Connor, one of the old-time prospectors of the Boundary, was the victim, losing his life by being crushed by a mass of ore.

Connor and Morrison, the latter a brother of the foreman, had gone into the ore chute to loosen some large pieces of ore that prevented the balance from going down, and provided themselves with a rope, to be quickly caught in case the ore should suddenly give way beneath them. The ore did give way, as expected, when loosened, and Morrison succeeded in grasping the rope, while Connor unfortunately missed it, and went down in the falling ore. Death must have been almost instantaneous, as it took the men some several hours to get his body out, there having probably been 20 or 25 cars of ore above him. Dr. G. E. Spankie, of Greenwood, was sent for, and arrived long before the remains were recovered, but, of course,

GOLD, 120 OUNCES

I. X. L. LESSEES MADE A SPLENDID CLEAN-UP YESTERDAY.

STRIKING INSTANCE OF POSSIBILITIES OF THE LEASING SYSTEM.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The lessees of the I. X. L. mine had their first clean-up at the stamp mill yesterday, and the plates yielded no less than 120 ounces of gold for a thirteen-day run.

The bullion is worth approximately \$18 per ounce, being of excellent quality, and a little figuring will indicate that the lessees have made a handsome profit on their operations to date.

The success which has thus attended the I. X. L. lessees is a striking instance of the possibilities of the leasing system in the Rossland camp and elsewhere.

Messrs. Craven and Pringle, who hold the lease on the I. X. L., are practical miners, millmen and mechanics. Knowing the history of the I. X. L., and having in mind similar propositions in older camps, they concluded to investigate the situation at the I. X. L., and the result of their investigation was the procuring of the lease under which they are now operating.

The I. X. L. is one of Rossland's remarkable mines. It is owned by a company headed by John S. Baker, of Tacoma, and has been developed by long horizontal workings. The ore was shipped to various reduction works, the consignments for the last year or two of activity being sent to Northport. The pockets of bonanza ore, the ore in these pockets being literally hung together with the yellow metal. In the course of operations large quantities of ore of excellent value were passed over the dumps and this led the present lessees to look into the subject.

Messrs. Craven and Pringle also took a lease on the O. K. mill, which is close to the I. X. L. The plant was placed in first class working order, and has run smoothly since it was started up permanently. Ten stamps conduct the battery, and these have been pounding away steadily for thirteen days. The Craven-Pringle lease only contemplates the dumps at the mine, but later the lessees may undertake underground work.

The case illustrates what has been repeatedly said in reference to various Rossland mines—that the prospects for profitable leasing are numerous, and that opportunities for working miners to make stakes are going being sought for by the lessees.

It is not contended that every abandoned or idle prospect is another I. X. L., or that any other proposition of this description would turn out as well as the I. X. L., but it is maintained that many idle mines are well worth investigation by skilled miners or engineers with a view to leasing.

REBEKAHS INITIATE.

Five Candidates Enrolled—A Dance on Hallow Eve.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Deborah Rebekah Lodge, No. 13, on Wednesday evening initiated five candidates. Mrs. Ida Mellor, N. G., presided over the initiation ceremonies, which were ably carried out by an augmented degree staff in full regalia under the capable direction of Mrs. Brada Houlihan, P. G. The music, which was especially appropriate, was furnished by Sister Mrs. R. T. Evans. The lodge was decided to hold a grand ball in Miners' Union hall on Hallow eve, Friday, October 30th. A strong committee has been formed to look after arrangements, and its composition ensures that the affair will more than sustain the high reputation gained by the Deborah Rebekahs in functions of this kind.

FAIR AND CANDID

IS CANDIDATE MACDONALD'S ANSWER TO MINING ASSOCIATION QUERIES.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR AMELIORATED CONDITIONS.

James Alexander Macdonald, Liberal candidate for the legislature in Rossland, has replied to the queries propounded to him and all nominees by the executive of the Provincial Mining Association of B. C. Mr. Macdonald's attitude, as set forth in his responses, must assure all that in event of his election he will be a staunch, true and capable advocate of legislation that will advance the interests of the mining industry and of the communities depending upon the industry for their prosperity.

The list of questions sent out by the Provincial Mining Association has been in the hands of candidates for several days, but Mr. Macdonald did not await the suggested method of having the queries propounded to him at a public meeting. Promptly, candidly and succinctly he has placed himself on record before the electorate on questions of vital interest to the country.

Up to the present time Hon. A. S. Goodeve, Conservative candidate, has made no reply to the Mining Association, so far as The Miner is aware.

THE QUESTIONS.

The queries propounded to all candidates at the initiative of the Mining Association were as follows:

1. To repeal the two per cent tax.

2. To amend the mineral act so as to provide that failure to keep up a free miner's certificate shall not operate as a complete forfeiture of rights acquired under it, but that some reasonable

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HIS RETURN LAST EVENING FROM HIS VISIT TO THE COAST.

THE NEW MINISTER DELAYED BY ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Hon. A. S. Goodeve returned last night from the Coast. The new provincial secretary and minister of education in the present provincial government should have returned last Friday, but full advantage was taken of his appointment to the McBride cabinet and his presence at the capital to do campaign work in the interests of his party.

Mr. Goodeve was rushed off to Nanaimo as soon as he was sworn in, it being conceded that his presence there was badly needed. He met with a respectful hearing at the public meeting that followed. Mr. Goodeve then made impromptu addresses to Conservative committees at various points, but did not take the platform again until he arrived at Revelstoke, where he spoke on behalf of the candidature of Tom Taylor last Monday night. An attempt was made to get him to stop off and hold a Conservative rally at Nakusp to help out Hon. R. F. Green, but after considering the situation from every point of view he decided to return to Rossland without further delay.

Mr. Goodeve was met at the C. P. R. depot by about 20 of his supporters, who gave him a very hearty welcome. The turnout might have been larger, but the lateness of the hour probably prevented this.

Mr. Goodeve takes an optimistic view of the political situation as viewed from a McBride standpoint. He says he believes that the Conservative party is going to have a majority in the next legislature, but it is his opinion that supporting his party does not have a straight working majority the support of at least two "independents" can be secured to keep Mr. McBride in office. The new minister did not volunteer any statement as to the identity of the two "independents."

Premier McBride accompanied Mr. Goodeve on his way home as far east as Sicamous, on the main line of the C. P. R. The premier then proceeded south to Okanagan and Similkameen before going to Greenwood, Grand Forks, Rossland and Trail. He will arrive in Rossland about next Wednesday.

Some of Mr. Goodeve's supporters are grumbling at his prolonged absence at the Coast. They claim that he promised the night that he was nominated to devote his whole attention to this riding until the day of election, whereas he has, as a matter of fact, been absent almost ever since. Others say, however, that the exigencies of the case prevented him from doing otherwise, and that if the new minister has lost one way he may have gained in another.

ESTEEM EVIDENCED

LE ROI MEN CONFER GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT ON FELLOW EMPLOYEE.

R. W. HINTON PRESENTED WITH MAGNIFICENT GOLD WATCH.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The readiness of the Le Roi men to recognize sterling qualities in fellow employees and to express this recognition in appreciation in tangible form has become proverbial, and last evening it was again demonstrated in practical form.

For some time past the position of master mechanic at the Le Roi mine has been held by R. W. Hinton. A few days since Mr. Hinton resigned his appointment to devote his attention exclusively to the mechanical departments of the Le Roi Two mines and the concentrator now on the point of completion. The change takes effect on the first of the month.

Since assuming his duties with the Le Roi company Mr. Hinton has managed the affairs of his department in a manner which has been commended to the men with whom he was connected, and when the change was announced the employees of the mechanical department decided to express their appreciation in substantial form, somewhat unusual step when the recipient is not leaving the community.

Last night saw a decidedly felicitous and jolly gathering at Bachelor's hall on Queen street between First and Second avenues. The guest of honor was Mr. Hinton, and in addition the following were present:

H. H. Claudet, C. E. Simpson, Jack Dunlop, Andy Ridout, Jack McDonald, Wm. Hall, Wm. Brokenshire, Sam Patterson, Robert Patterson, Walter Aldridge, Hugh Harris, J. W. Junkin, George Webster, John McKinnon, Wm. Leahy, Angus Daniels, Sid Crawford, Harry Schorlemmer, Harry Patton, Alex. Dunlop, Nick McKenzie, Jim McKenzie, Angus Creelman, John Donohue, Ed. Campbell, Wm. Cross, Chas. Miller, Paul D. Wilcox.

The event of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Hinton of a magnificent watch, consisting of a splendid movement enclosed in a solid gold case. The watch was accompanied by a solid gold chain, the whole constituting an article of jewelry of rare excellence. It bore a handsome monogram on the back of the case, and within was the inscription setting forth that it was a gift from the mechanical departments of the Le Roi mine. The presentation was made by Walter Aldridge, and neatly responded to by the recipient.

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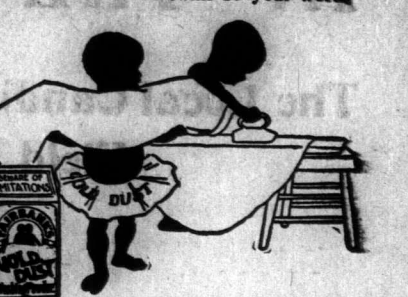
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"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work"



Snow white clothes are the result of using GOLD DUST

It makes light the labors of washing. Turns wash day into play day. Far better than Soap and more economical.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis. Makers of COFCO SOAP (oval cakes).

a thoroughly enjoyable nature. Song, speech and story followed quickly and the gathering enjoyed itself immensely. H. Hayman Claudet rendered a piano solo, while Prof. Schorlemmer contributed a violin solo with piano obligato by Harry Patton. Selections by Schorlemmer's orchestra, comprising Messrs. Schorlemmer, Patton and Claudet, filled in the waits in the program and helped to pass the evening pleasantly.

CLAIM A CAPTURE

LIBERALS SAY THEY CAPTURED TRAIL AUDIENCE LAST NIGHT.

ALL THE CHEERS FOR CANDIDATE PARR IN SMELT-ER CITY.

TRAIL, Sept. 23.—If there was any doubt on the start as to the temperment of tonight's political meeting the Liberals claim that no room for doubt existed at its close—that the gathering was overwhelmingly in favor of Liberal Candidate Parr, and that his candidature was immensely benefited.

The hall was well filled. J. A. Macdonald, Liberal candidate for Rossland city, opened the meeting with a brief address on general political matters. He was followed by Mr. Parr, who defined his position at length, read his resolutions of endorsement by Ymir and Nelson miners' unions, and declared himself as a Liberal who would devote his attention in the legislature, if elected, particularly to the interests of the workingman. He detailed at length the measure brought forward by Liberal administrations for the amelioration of conditions affecting labor, and the opposition which such measures had encountered at the hands of Conservatives.

A. H. MacNeill, K. C., of Rossland, followed in the interests of Conservative Candidate Wright, who was not present. Mr. MacNeill contended that what British Columbia required to insure its future prosperity was stable government, and that the McBride government would forth the prospect of such government, while the Liberals were too hopelessly divided to afford any prospect of relief from the evils of bad government from which the province had suffered in the past. He maintained that the Liberal governments had not done the right thing by workingmen, instancing the failure of the Federal administration to enforce the Alien Labor Act in the last Rossland strike.

Smith Curtis, ex-M. L. A., wound up the meeting in a lengthy and stirring speech. He announced that he would metaphorically wipe the floor with Mr. MacNeill, and proceeded to do so. Referring to the enforcement of the Alien Labor Act in Rossland, Mr. Curtis stated that the Federal government sent Labor Commissioner Mackenzie King to Rossland, and that Mr. King offered to enforce the law under certain most reasonable conditions. The miners' union declined to accept his offer, and he believed the reason for their refusal was that his friend in the audience, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, had held forth the hope that he would shortly accede to the general management of the Le Roi company and that a settlement would then be arrived at that would be satisfactory to the union. The speaker had no doubt that Governor Mackintosh would have fulfilled the undertaking to the letter, but his plans didn't come to fruition, and the miners' union lost their opportunity.

At that juncture, Mr. Curtis was under way by the attorney general against Beamish and Colistro, members of the miners' union, and Mr. Eberts, who was a colleague of Mr. McBride at that very time, engaged T. Mayne Daly to prosecute these workmen, while flatly refusing to enforce the Alien Labor law. It might be said that the Alien Labor law was a Dominion statute and that the onus of enforcing it was on the Federal government—he would like to point out that the law under which Beamish and Colistro were prosecuted was also a Dominion statute, and that Mr. Eberts, as attorney general was equally responsible for the enforcement of the Alien Labor law together with all laws affecting the province, whether passed in the house of commons or the legislature. So much for this point.

The balance of Mr. Curtis' address was devoted to criticisms of the McBride government's attitude in respect to East Kootenay coal and petroleum lands, the necessity for laws that would put an end to disastrous strikes or lock-outs, the undesirability of Joseph Martin as a leader of the Liberal party and the pronouncements on this point by numerous Liberal candidates, and a review of the legislation favorably affecting labor that had been originated and passed by Liberal administrations.

At the close of the meeting hearty cheers were given for Candidate Parr, while Mr. Wright's friends were dumb.

CAL OUTLOOK

INDICATIONS POINT SEVERAL OF THE DISTRICTS.

IN THE COAST CITY MR. GREEN'S HARD ROW.

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Sept. 25.—Politics is chief topic of conversation, and this is not surprising. It is remembered that there candidates for five seats.

Talbot, minister of finance, "Charley" Wilson, of the council, are certain to be elected. So is ex-Mayor Gardew, Swan and Bower will, in city, be defeated. This Conservative estimate in from four seats to only difficult to state at the time who will be the two at it is generally conceded Martin will be one.

Sept. 25.—Owing to the getting telegraph communication to the Lardeau it is difficult to say matters political are pro that section. The vote was composed of pro-Sloan, who are generated to have Liberal tendencies are fighting Hon. R. because he has done little to help develop the Lardeau claim that had it not stallack's efforts at Ottawa if the lead bonus, and the peak boom, there would be today in the lower Lar-

the news that Hon. A. E. and Hon. A. S. Goodeve ally certain of defeat has having effect on the local organization. We hope, elect Green, because he is er. If three of McBride's are defeated, it is a fore- sion that his party will ated.

TY MEN AT WORK.

Actively Under Way on Basin Wagon Road.

struction is now under way Basin wagon road. The men ned to the city yesterday one, which is the base of He states that Henry P. perintendent of construction, of twenty men on the road at time, and that this num- increased from time to time eter of the work permits. nagement of operations on been received throughout is a happy augury of better the Burrat Basin section of district.

IN THE POLITICAL ARENA

The Local Candidates and the Electors Have Another Field Night--Several Speeches Are Made.

The Conservative rally at the Miners' Union hall last night drew a large attendance. The house was filled with interested electors, most of whom gave indications of being men who work hard at manual labor for a living. As on the preceding Saturday night, there were quite a number of ladies in the audience, and they seemed to take the keenest interest in the proceedings.

For some more or less inexplicable reason, there is a growing sentiment against the candidature of Mr. Goodeve. It required no perspicacity to discern this much at last night's meeting. For the first time in the present campaign the newly appointed Provincial Secretary in the McBride government was roundly booed upon rising to make his address. In all candor it must be said that there is nothing in Mr. Goodeve's record which would justify such treatment. Still, there is a close estimate and judgment due and necessary in the case, in order to find the reason for this marked evidence of expressed disapproval. If it is not born of what Mr. Goodeve has done, it therefore is born unquestionably of what he has not done. And therein lies the secret of Mr. Goodeve's inevitable decline and fall.

Even the casual reader of The Miner for the last nine months cannot fail to have noticed that this journal has espoused the cause of Conservatism; but not a Conservatism of words. It has preached, argued and persistently fought for the truest and highest ideals that Conservatism offers and respect. Embodied in the simple doctrine of equality for all and special favors for none, coupled with a plea for genuine statesmanship, this journal day after day, week after week, month after month, has begged not only local Conservatives, but their fellows throughout the length and breadth of the province to show by word and deed that their party and its nominees for the legislative assembly are worthy of the unreserved confidence of the electorate. In addition to this, resolutions demanding an equitable system of taxation, the abolition of all government reserves on crown lands and concerning other equally important issues have been presented to the Rossland Conservative Association for consideration and adoption. Mr. Goodeve, as president of the association, even went so far as to vacate the chair to defend these resolutions and in doing so did not have the patriotism or the ability to offer any substitutes that would promise either the association or the electorate the slightest amelioration so far as the present sorry state of affairs is concerned.

Wholly contrary to Mr. Goodeve's statement last Saturday night and which he reiterated last night, The Miner has not opposed his candidature or quarreled with the Conservative party. If Mr. Goodeve will be honest with the electors; if he will take the trouble to show how he proposes to remove the per cent tax or any other tax on the infant industries and the masses without first raising more than half a million dollars in order to make up an existing deficit; if he will absolutely pledge himself and his government to make the Dunsmuir and the railways pay their fair share, instead of only one-tenth as they do now and have done for years past, The Miner would congratulate not only him but the whole province.

However, Mr. Goodeve seems determined to confine himself to inconsequential verbiage, which, while smooth enough in the way he delivers it, is so palpably shallow and insincere that the public, after patiently listening to him on two occasions are absolutely forced to the unalterable opinion that he is guilty of a deliberate attempt to deceive, or is hopelessly incompetent to do what is so urgently required of him.

Mr. Goodeve has accused The Miner of declaring that the McBride party is getting financial assistance from, first, the Canadian Pacific railway, secondly, the Great Northern railway, and thirdly from the Dunsmuir. Twice he has made this charge. It is probably needless for us to remark here that nothing of the kind has been stated by The Miner. In making this charge Mr. Goodeve has been guilty of the grossest misrepresentation. He should be heartily ashamed of himself. This, however, would in no way deter him from doing its manifest duty to its readers and the electors generally. For that reason an absolutely unbiased report of last night's meeting follows:

Mr. Mackintosh's Address

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh was given ten minutes at the opening of the meeting, but his remarks were not apropos of the questions of the day. He devoted himself to a denial of the statements attributed to him in connection with the Trail meeting last week, where it was said that he had held out hope to the striking Rossland miners that he would secure the general management of the Le Roi company and settle the strike satisfactorily, the result of such statement being to delay the wind-up of the Rossland strike. Some correspondence (appearing elsewhere in this issue of The Miner) was read on the subject. Governor Mackintosh's remarks being intended to demonstrate that no such condition ever existed. He endorsed the candidature of Hon. A. S. Goodeve, expressing the hope that a stable government having been secured and a cabinet minister appointed from Rossland, the electors would have the good sense to support Mr. Goodeve, always remembering

that if the McBride government was unsatisfactory it could be turned out again at the next election. Governor Mackintosh's sterling qualities of heart and mind won him another hearty demonstration of the esteem and respect in which he is held by all classes of citizens.

For Stable Government,

A. H. MacNeill, K. C., attorney for the Great Northern subsidiary lines in the province, followed. Mr. MacNeill was expected to discuss the railway question by reason of his professional connection with the Jim Hill roads, but he eschewed the subject and devoted his attention for ten or fifteen minutes to a comparison of the Conservative and Liberal parties throughout the province, obviously to the credit of the Conservatives and equally unsatisfactory from the Liberal viewpoint. The campaign, Mr. MacNeill averred, had one great point, prominent and pre-eminent. All knew the turmoil that existed in British Columbia from the political standpoint up to the juncture when party lines were adopted and the McBride government was formed. The province had lost the confidence of the world, and the desire for stability in the legislature was undoubtedly one of the potent reasons for the adoption of party lines. If Liberals had taken office on the dissolution of the old government and were in the field today with a possibility of retaining power the position would be altered, but the Liberals were not in a position to ask for the support of the people on the grounds that they could give the country a solid government. The party was only good "in parts," like the egg which the curate got at the rector's breakfast table, and the egg which the country wanted was a good, substantial sample, about which he was afraid they would be disappointed if they returned the Liberals to power on election day. His authority for the statement that the Liberal party was only good in parts was Smith Curtis, who had publicly said a short time ago in Rossland, "One of the first things the Liberals must do is to get rid of Joseph Martin and Billy McInnes." The Liberals had not got rid of these men, and had not therefore lived up to Mr. Curtis' advice. The real question was as to which party could give the best government (Cries "The Liberals!"). Liberals must get rid of Martin, McInnes and Wells, and then tell the people who their leader would be.

Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. MacNeill closed amid some applause to be succeeded by James Alexander Macdonald, the Liberal candidate, who was greeted by a veritable ovation. It was a minute before the storm of applause concluded and the Liberal candidate was able to proceed with his address, a mastery and collected discussion of the prime issues of the day. He was in hearty accord, he said in opening, with the proposal that the differences of several years ago should be buried with the dead past. This was his third appearance on the public platform during the present campaign, and he left it with the audience as to whether he could be accused of introducing such topics; his desire was to conduct a clean and fair, and, he might almost say, non-partisan campaign, and was prepared to continue this attitude leaving dead issues alone and confining himself to the subjects that would be of importance to the electors for the next four years. (Applause.)

LIBERALS WILL WIN.

Mr. Macdonald expressed the opinion strongly that the province had done right in electing for party line government in the future, because of the discipline that party government ensures on the followers of both parties. Instead of members being responsible to their constituents only and having full liberty to change sides in the house whenever it suited their interests, each member of the house would be responsible to the party and to the province as a whole. In this lay the real benefit of party rule, although he did not take it that party government demanded party slavery, or demanded that the electors should have no thought for the ability, character and record of candidates for the legislature.

At this juncture occurred one of the most amusing reconferences of the entire meeting. Mr. Macdonald poured himself a glass of water and was preparing to drink when a man in the audience who had interrupted frequently in a voice and accent that identified him thoroughly, shouted: "Take a drink with me, old chappie." "I would be glad to, my friend," came the retort as quick as a flash from Mr. Macdonald, "but this is scarcely your beverage." The crowd fairly howled with delight at the ready wit and cutting response, while the butt of the laughter subsided for the balance of Mr. Macdonald's speech.

Proceeding, Mr. Macdonald addressed himself to Mr. MacNeill's remarks on the subject of stable government, turning the point entirely in his own favor. He admitted that the future government of British Columbia must be stable, but insisted that it must be good government in addition to its stability, and that if the people wanted this quality of goodness they must return Liberal government. It had been iterated and reiterated that the Liberals had no chance of being returned to power, and for what reason. None, whatever! His personal acquaintance with the situation satisfied him that, on the contrary there was such a bright prospect for the Liberals securing power at this election as to make the outlook decidedly rosy for the

Liberal viewpoint. In the twelve ridings from Similkameen to Fernie the Liberals were assured of eight seats, and possibly nine or ten. If this fair statement in respect to these twelve ridings was correct, did any reason exist why the balance of the province should not do equally well? The Island was determined to return Liberals to power, and this feeling existed throughout the province, so that it was idle for Mr. MacNeill, or any one else, to say that the Conservatives were bound to win. "It is absolutely not so!" repeated Mr. Macdonald with an emphatic confidence that elicited hearty applause.

The object for the circulation of such a report and its careful instillation into the ears of electors was to point to the alleged untrustworthiness of sending an opposition member to Victoria and, obviously, give weight to Mr. Goodeve's remarks. The argument was unfair and not justified facts honored. "It is intimidation," Mr. Macdonald continued to state that he was not on the platform to say anything derogatory to Mr. Goodeve, in fact he recognized the Conservative candidate's ability, but he did not like the manner in which Mr. Goodeve was taken into the cabinet. It was remarkable that the government having kept Mr. Goodeve's portfolio open for four months should then have made the appointment to affect the election in Rossland. He did not like the move, and would have respected Mr. Goodeve far more had the Conservative candidate said to Mr. McBride "No. I cannot accept this position at the present moment until such time as the electors of Rossland have said at the polls that I am the man they desire to send to Victoria," and he believed the electors of Rossland would have honored Mr. Goodeve for taking such a stand. (Loud applause.)

A CLEAR STAND.

Mr. Macdonald then took up the live issues of the day, referring to the East Kootenay coal and oil lands as a starter. He had already defined his position thereon, he remarked, but Mr. Goodeve had seen fit to express the opinion that the electors did not take his definition in fully and he would reiterate. But little required to be said as to the necessity of properly safeguarding the assets of the province in the shape of the public lands, inasmuch as these assets had suffered so severely in the past as to make the necessity all the greater at this time. From its public lands the province must hope to secure surcease from the financial troubles facing it. In other provinces the public lands had been conserved for the benefit of the country, with the result, for instance, that in Ontario the taxes per head were but \$2 as compared with \$14 in British Columbia. Since the commencement of affairs in British Columbia the public assets of the province had been dissipated, hence the additional imperative of preserving such assets as were left. He then outlined the process by which the East Kootenay lands fell into the hands of the Canadian Pacific after being originally refused by the government. Premier McBride was a member of the government which handed the lands over to the C. P. R., and Mr. McBride's excuse for his dereliction of duty was that he had had no authority granted that everything was all right and depended upon his colleagues to see that everything was straight. At this very juncture, however, Mr. McBride was minister of mines, and was supposed to be the natural pursuer of his duties as such minister to be aware of the mineral riches of the disputed areas. What did the electors think of a minister of mines who knew nothing about such rich mineral lands and was prepared to hand them over to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and the C. P. R., who fully appreciated their value. Mr. Shaughnessy afterwards admitted that the lands were worth millions? Is such a man fit to guide the destinies of British Columbia? asked Mr. Macdonald, and the query was answered in the negative by scores.

After the lands were restored to the province applications for licenses to prospect the ground were refused, although no such reserve actually existed in law. The first applications had been made some years previously, but subsequently other prospectors made locations, notably two well known Rossland men, and their applications also had rights refused. There an excitement ensued and syndicates were formed, many of them, he had no doubt, for speculative purposes, to send prospectors into the hills. These men were entitled to licenses—the prospectors who had discovered the richness of the country and planted their stakes thereon. However, the licenses up to date. The present government had been in power for four months, and the claims of the prospectors had been pressed upon them, as everyone knows, yet up to today the prospectors had been refused their rights. Moreover, the McBride government had declined to state its position beyond saying, "Oh yes. After election you will get your rights. It might hurt us in the province to give you your licenses now." It was anything but right to give private assurances and evade public promises. If the McBride government was afraid of publicity before election they would be equally afraid afterwards. Personally he would reiterate his statement as to his own position on the subject.

CUT OUT THE DUMMIES.

Under the act governing the matter one man was entitled to one location of one square mile of land. Bona fide prospectors who put in their stakes should receive their licenses, and, further, those who grubstaked prospectors in a bona fide manner should also receive their licenses. But when it was found that three or four people formed a syndicate and went to other men to borrow their names, and endeavoring indirectly thereby to obtain ten times what the law allowed them to obtain in a direct and legitimate way, it was a case of fraud under the act. Every man who had thus permitted his name to be used and who would never secure or expect to secure any title or interest in the land, should be denied a license, and bona fide prospectors and grubstakers should have the valuable areas reserved for them. (Applause.) His motto, in a nut-shell, was "Give the bona fide prospectors and bona fide grubstakers their rights, but cut out the dummies entirely." (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonald then reviewed and reiterated his previous utterances on the matter of a new fiscal policy for the province. His idea was to distribute the weight of taxes so that all interests in the province should receive fair and equitable treatment, instead of having one industry, notably that of mining, shouldering far more than a fair share of the burden of taxation. Such a policy, he averred, would straighten out matters, secure an adequate revenue and leave the struggling industries with a fair field.

His POLITICAL STATUS. It was a fair statement, Mr. Macdonald continued, to say that from the start the provincial government had been controlled by Conservatives, and the record of provincial governments to date in such hands was such that it was easy to account for the numerous pledges of support from the Conservatives, personally by Liberal candidates. Personally he was in receipt of many such assurances. He wished it understood that he represented no class in Rossland particularly, but stood for the general welfare of the community and the province. He had many friends in all classes. Some of his strongest friends, as was apparent and too well known to require further explanation, were among the organized laboring men of the city, who were helping him in the fight and working for his election. No higher tribute had ever been paid to him than to have these men support him early and late without asking or expecting anything in return for his serving their interests. He would serve the interests of all other classes in the community, if elected, to the best of his ability. The laboring men had not requested him to give their interest any preference over those of other classes, being satisfied that he would deal with them fairly, and the fairness and justice was demonstrated thoroughly there by. (Loud applause.) He desired no fairer test of his candidature, and no higher compliment to himself, than that these men should support him in the belief that he would deal with all with all others.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION. Mr. Macdonald then repeated his advocacy of a measure to secure compulsory arbitration, and criticized Mr. Goodeve sharply for being unable to arrive at an opinion on the subject. Had there not been sufficient strikes in this province to direct the attention of a man seeking public office to the necessity of such a measure especially when the man seeking public office was a member of the government which handed the lands over to the C. P. R., and Mr. McBride's excuse for his dereliction of duty was that he had had no authority granted that everything was all right and depended upon his colleagues to see that everything was straight. At this very juncture, however, Mr. McBride was minister of mines, and was supposed to be the natural pursuer of his duties as such minister to be aware of the mineral riches of the disputed areas. What did the electors think of a minister of mines who knew nothing about such rich mineral lands and was prepared to hand them over to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and the C. P. R., who fully appreciated their value. Mr. Shaughnessy afterwards admitted that the lands were worth millions? Is such a man fit to guide the destinies of British Columbia? asked Mr. Macdonald, and the query was answered in the negative by scores.

unenviable light. The letter which he wrote to the attorney general contained nothing which he should be ashamed of, or what he stated in it was that Rossland was in a quiet and peaceable state, and that there was no necessity for any extra police. (Cheers and groans about equally mixed.) (Note: Elsewhere in this issue is a letter from Mr. Curtis which is worth reading in this connection.)

THE CABINET POSITION.

Mr. Goodeve next turned his attention to Mr. Macdonald, and said that his opinion seemed to be sore because a Rossland man had been made a member of the cabinet. The opponents of the McBride ministry ask why Mr. McBride did not sooner name a Rossland man on his cabinet. The reason was because Mr. McBride did not wish to act hastily. (Groans and cheers.) "As soon as it was known that I was nominated," continued Mr. Goodeve, "Mr. McBride said for me, and after consultation with the local leaders of my party I went to the coast, where I was proffered the portfolio, which I accepted. I do not flatter myself that he would have done this for me as a simple member of the party, but rather for the reason that I was the nominee of the Liberal Conservative party. (Cheers, yells and groans.) Probably Mr. Goodeve said in all proffering Mr. Goodeve said in all proffering any Conservative nomination for Rossland would have been accorded the same honor.

THE COAL LANDS.

Mr. Goodeve forgot for a time his defensive tactics and became mildly aggressive, for he said that Mr. Macdonald's attitude on the East Kootenay land question had not always been the same as it was last night. He reiterated the statement, which he made at the meeting on Saturday night, that soon after he was nominated he was approached by those interested in these lands and asked to pledge himself to do all that he could to secure for them the land. Mr. Goodeve further declared that the position which he took on this matter, and his position was shared by Mr. McBride, was that those who had statutory rights to them should receive them. If elected he pledged himself to do all that he was in his power toward securing the licenses for those who were legally entitled to them.

In regard to aliens, he said that when the province had invited them, in their laws, to come here and to take up mineral lands, they should be treated justly, and as a member of the government he would treat them justly; in short, he contended that every man who had complied with the law, whether Canadian or alien, should be treated justly. In discussing the finances of the province, Mr. Goodeve went over much the same ground that he covered on Saturday evening. The annual revenue of the province was from \$1,750,000 to \$2,000,000, and yet there was an annual deficit of half a million dollars. That this annual failure of the receipts to cover the expenditures was due to the faults of the Conservatives, he denied, but at the same time, he admitted that individual Conservatives had been partly responsible for it. What he proposed as a measure to benefit the province and to make its financial condition better was party governments, which could be held responsible for their acts to the people.

RAILWAYS.

The railway policy of the McBride government would be to give no more land grants to railway corporations, and if cash bonuses were given the government should have the right to control the rates and have options to purchase the roads. The government policy was for absolute free trade so far as railways are concerned, and if the McBride government was sustained by the people the construction of railways would not be held back owing to the rivalry of other lines. "That," he dramatically exclaimed, "will never occur under the McBride government." (Heard, heard.) The coast to Kootenay railroad will be built and unless the McLean brothers, who have the charter, construct the road it will be turned over to the Hill company. Knowing that this is the policy of the McBride government, the McLean brothers have stated that they will begin construction on the road within three weeks, and if they do not the McBride government will immediately turn the road over to Mr. Hill.

Hon. Mr. Goodeve.

Hon. A. S. Goodeve was received with cheers as he stepped forward to speak, and simultaneously with this about 75 workmen retired from the hall, as they evidently did not desire to listen to him. Mr. Goodeve opened his address with a short chapter on personalities, during which he stated that he intended to keep away from them, as with such an intelligent audience as that which confronted him he did not believe they were all necessary. He could not refrain, however, from referring to what The Miner had said about his position in relation to the eight-hour law. He could only say in regard to the law that when the question of eight hours was a burning issue he had openly said from the platform that he strongly favored it.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

Mr. Goodeve next descended on how the McBride government purposed keeping the expenditures within the revenues. The railways, for instance, under a law passed years ago, were only assessed \$3000 per mile on their track. While this might have been fair at the time the law was passed, it is not so now, as, owing to the development of the mining industry and other causes, the earnings of the railways have largely increased, and as a result of this they have augmented in value. This being the case, he thought it would be nothing more than fair that the assessment of \$3000 per mile should be increased in a considerable degree. This would increase the revenues of the province. Besides this, it was proposed to tax insurance, telephone and other corporations. Certain timber lands, given under old railway charters, owing to the terms under which they were granted, were not taxed. The attorney general, he explained, was evolving a plan under which the timber of the land would be made to yield a revenue to the province.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

Mr. Goodeve was clearly on the defensive in the opening of his speech, and denounced as erroneous certain statements that had been made in regard to a letter which he wrote to the attorney general at the time of the strike in regard to the employment of special constables to preserve order. The mine owners, he said, had represented to Mr. Boulbee that the appointment of some constables was necessary, and Mr. Boulbee, in his capacity of police magistrate, appointed these constables, as it was within his province to do so. Mr. Curtis had charged him with writing a letter to the attorney general which placed him (Mr. Goodeve) in rather an

his government was sound on this issue, which he declared had been proved by the action of the attorney general in relation to the putting underground of Chinese in the coal mines at Cumberland. Mr. Goodeve made small bid for the labor vote next, when he stated that one of the planks of the platform was in favor of the acquisition by the government of the telephone lines. If private companies could make profit out of telephone lines why could not the government do the same, he argued, as in this way the profits would go to the people. This would, he said, be a first step in the direction, on the part of the province, of acquiring public utilities. If it was found to be successful other utilities could be acquired and a big increase made in the revenues; then that bugaboo of a deficit, which seems to be a sort of nightmare to Mr. Goodeve, would entirely disappear.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The week's business on the local exchange makes a small aggregate. Prices were generally weak, though there was no heavy decline in any case. American Boy and Mountain Lion were exceptions, both keeping up fairly well. Rambler-Cariboo, Payne and other 60-cent lead stocks registered declines. Cariboo McKinney said at 8, the lowest point it has reached for a long time.

Stock	Price	Change
American Boy	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ben Har	4	4
Black Tall	3	3
Canadian G. F.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cariboo McKinney ex-d	8	7 1/2
Centre Star	22 1/2	20
Fairview	4	3
Fisher Maiden	3 1/2	3
Giant	2 1/2	2 1/2
Grassy Consolidated	\$4 60	\$5 75
Morning Glory	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mountain Lion	24	22
North Star	11 1/4	9 1/4
Payne	14 1/2	13
Quill	18	18
Rambler-Cariboo	34	32
Sen Poll	3	2
Sullivan	5 1/2	4 1/2
Tom Thumb	4 1/2	3 1/2
War Eagle	13	11
Waterloo	7	5 1/2
White Bear (as. paid)	4	3 1/2

SALES.

American Boy, 1000 at 4 1/2; Cariboo-McKinney, 1500 at 8; Mountain Lion, 2000 at 23 1/2; Fisher Maiden, 2000 at 3 1/2. Total, 6500.
Cariboo-McKinney, 1000 at 8; Rambler-Cariboo, 2000 at 33 1/2. Total, 3000.
Mountain Lion, 500, 23 1/2; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 33; Centre Star, 1000, 21. Total, 2500.
American Boy, 500 at 4 1/2; Cariboo-McKinney, 1000 at 8; Mountain Lion, 500 at 23; Mountain Lion, 2000 at 23 1/2; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000 at 33; White Bear, 5000 at 33-4. Total, 6000.

FIRE IN A SANITARIUM.

ANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—One person was injured to death and five were injured in a fire today, that destroyed the private sanitarium of Dr. E. E. Alph. The flames spread so quickly that the occupants were forced to jump from the second story windows.

THE OUTFIT.

Shipments from the for the week ending October 1, 1903:

Le Roi	1000
Centre Star	1000
War Eagle	1000
Le Roi No. 2	1000
Jumbo	1000
Spitzee	1000
I. X. L. (milled)	1000
Flintony	1000
Giant	1000
Iron Horse	1000
Velvet	1000
White Bear	1000
O. K.	1000
Homestake	1000

AMONG THE

LE ROI.—The week's operations in the policy of the Le Roi. The shipping drawn from various sources, but contributing largely put, while the mine was upon extensively as deep levels development has been carried. The 1350 east drift has consistently, and in opening of the deep level good progress.

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FIRE IN A SANITARIUM.

ANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—One person was injured to death and five were injured in a fire today, that destroyed the private sanitarium of Dr. E. E. Alph. The flames spread so quickly that the occupants were forced to jump from the second story windows.

THE OUTFIT.

Shipments from the for the week ending October 1, 1903:

Le Roi	1000
Centre Star	1000
War Eagle	1000
Le Roi No. 2	1000
Jumbo	1000
Spitzee	1000
I. X. L. (milled)	1000
Flintony	1000
Giant	1000
Iron Horse	1000
Velvet	1000
White Bear	1000
O. K.	1000
Homestake	1000

AMONG THE

LE ROI.—The week's operations in the policy of the Le Roi. The shipping drawn from various sources, but contributing largely put, while the mine was upon extensively as deep levels development has been carried. The 1350 east drift has consistently, and in opening of the deep level good progress.

LE ROI TWO.—Work defined again to the 700 level. Much time is devoted to work in the deep level. The 1350 east drift has consistently, and in opening of the deep level good progress.