



# SOUTHEAST KOOTENAY

## The Case for the Locators.

(B. C. Mining Exchange.)

The extraordinary richness and extent of the coal and oil lands of the district of South East Kootenay have been known for some considerable time, and the public has become of late more intimately acquainted with them through their having been dragged into the very unsavoury arena of local politics. A considerable portion of these lands has been located under the existing law by private individuals, with no doubt, the usual and laudable desire of enlisting outside capital to exploit and develop their properties. This, we may observe for the benefit of the uninformed, is the general procedure of the prospector, whether he locates copper, gold, lead, iron or other precious or base mineral.

The prominence given to the vast riches of the favored district, by the legislative squabbles referred to in the preceding paragraph has, however, aroused a contention in respect to their location and disposal by private parties which is, we think, one of the most astounding propositions British Columbia has yet seen, which is saying much.

Briefly, this contention—suggestion—whichever you like to call it—amounts to this: "These lands are much more valuable than we thought; let us therefore repudiate and repeal the act, disallow the title obtained thereunder by the locators, and hold the lands until some other bidder comes along who will make it worth our while to sell."

Now, before we go any further, it may be well to take a look at the particular provincial statute which deals with the prospecting of lands for coal and petroleum in British Columbia. This act, passed in 1892, is entitled "An Act to Encourage Coal Mining," or, more briefly, "The Coal Mines Act." We quote sections 2 and 3 in full, that our readers may be fully informed as to what was required of the locators before they could obtain their licenses:

"2. Any person desirous of prospecting for coal or petroleum and acquiring a lease of any lands held by the crown for the benefit of the province, under which coal measures or petroleum are believed to exist, or wishing to procure a license for the purpose of prospecting for coal or petroleum upon lands under lease from the crown, in which the mines and minerals, and power to work, carry away, and dispose of the same, is excepted or reserved, shall, before entering into possession of the particular part of said coal lands he or they may wish to acquire and work for coal, place at one angle or corner of the land to be applied for a stake or post at least four inches square, and standing not less than four feet above the surface of the ground; and upon such stake or post he shall inscribe his name, and the angle represented thereby, thus: "A. B.'s N. E. corner" (meaning north-east corner), or as the case may be, and shall cause a written or printed notice of his intention to apply for such a license to be posted on some conspicuous part of the land applied for by him, and on the government office of the district, for thirty clear days. He shall also publish a notice of his intention to apply for such license for thirty days in the British Columbia Gazette, and in some newspaper circulated in the district, 1892, c. 31, s. 2.

"3. After the expiration of the thirty days' notice, and within two months from the date of its first publication in the British Columbia Gazette, he shall make application in writing to the assistant commissioner of lands and works for the district within which the land required is situated for a prospecting license over such land for any term not exceeding one year. Such application shall be in duplicate, and shall be illustrated by plans or diagrams showing approximately the position thereof, and shall give the best practicable written description of the plot of land over which the privilege is sought; and the application shall be accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars for each and every license. The assistant commissioner shall then forward one copy of the application and plan, together with the fees and his report, to the chief commissioner of lands and works, who shall, if no valid objection has been substantiated, grant to such applicant a prospecting license as aforesaid, 1892, c. 31, s. 3."

The remaining clauses of the act, which contains twenty-six in all, deal with leases, terms of working, renewals, restrictions and rights of way. What particularly concerns us, and also the locators, is the fact that, upon the execution and performance in due shape of the requirements mentioned in sections 2 and 3, the licenses are issued to the applicants.

We will now return to the preposterous suggestion referred to above. We note it and comment upon it for the simple reason that, flagrantly iniquitous as it is, it has for some time past received the support of certain politicians and a certain section of the provincial press. A recent editorial in one of the best known and most widely circulating of the coast papers crystallizes the arguments in favor of this proposed atrocious robbery of the South East Kootenay locators, and advances the said arguments with no little boldness. The writer we know to be one of the best known and most able public men in the province, and he may therefore be taken as the spokesman of those who wish to disgrace the good name of British Columbia by this nefarious act of injustice.

The editorial commences by hoping that the reservation of the blocks of land in South East Kootenay, which was the cause of all the controversy in connection with the Columbia & Western subsidy, will not be lost sight of in the present confused state of provincial politics. The editorial goes on to say: "It will avail little if these valuable lands, although their ownership has been denied to the railroad company, be allowed to pass into the possession of the crowd of speculators and schemers who are trying to get

them under the guise of mining and prospecting licenses."

This is interesting. Most things in the line of hard knocks seem to come the poor prospector's way, but it is seldom that he gets a wholesale allotment handed out to him. And not an attempt proof, mind you, throughout the whole editorial, of this most sweeping and injurious statement. "Under the guise of" is very good, too. We may, therefore, presumably take it for granted that a miner's license is a sort of a deadly weapon, armed wherewith the humblest citizen may steal large chunks of his native land for the benefit of the hated alien.

The editorial continues: "In our opinion these tracts should be reserved entirely from alienation at the present time." Why? Because they are so rich? The more reason, one would think, for giving them every facility for development at the hands of capital. And why "alienation"? The man (or company) who takes up a piece of mineral land can in no sense be said to "alienate" it. The boot is very much on the other foot. In taxation, both direct and indirect; in wages, in supplies and machinery; those who open up mineral lands spend incalculable sums to the benefit of the district and country where those lands are situated, long before—in the majority of cases—they get a dollar for themselves.

Then the editorial says: "From the facts which have come to light, there appears to be no doubt that many of these applications are tainted with fraud, since in more than one instance we have seen members of the legislature, whose names have been appended to applications for leases to parts of these lands, rising in their places in the house and denying that such applications were made with their knowledge or authority."

This is a most extraordinary sentence. What facts does the writer allude to which have "come to light"? Why does he not enumerate them? And why does the uprising and denial of this or that nameless member of the legislature condemn a whole community as being "tainted with fraud"? This appears to us to be neither good law, good logic, nor good sense. From what we know by long and painful experience of the average legislator of British Columbia, he will rise in his place in the house or anywhere else and deny any and every odd thing upon any provocation or upon no provocation whatsoever. In the matter of uprisings and denials he is like St. Peter before the cock crew. But he is inferior to St. Peter in one respect. He does not repent. He does not go out and weep bitterly. Not he. The country can attest to that.

Again, the editorial remarks that these lands are a provincial asset that will enormously increase in value in the course of a few years, and can then be dealt with in such a manner as the legislature itself may consider will best ensure their full value being secured for the province."

This is an extremely specious argument. Likewise a most jesuitical one. "Do evil that good may come." Does the writer wish us to believe that a legislature capable of so flagrant an act of repudiation and injustice as he proposes, a legislature which willfully broke its own laws and nullified its own statutes, would be capable of administering such vast wealth as he describes, without indulging in a very carnival of plunder at the expense of the province? The thing is impossible. A legislature which starts in to benefit the public by robbing one section of that public of its property would speedily end by robbing the whole community.

Further, the editorial goes on to say that "granted now by lease or otherwise, would simply mean that a number of speculators—many of them foreigners and without any permanent interest in British Columbia—would obtain the lands at a mere bagatelle of their intrinsic value, and immediately dispose of them to some corporation or syndicate."

This is nonsense, and the writer thereof must be aware of it. As for speculators, all prospectors are speculators from one point of view. How does he propose to discriminate? And as for foreigners—well, a great number of Americans and men of other nations are prospecting in British Columbia. Does he propose to deny the miner's license to all but British subjects? It would be a new departure, and totally at variance with British procedure the world over.

And they would "obtain the lands at a mere bagatelle of their intrinsic value," would they? So do all the prospectors—when the land turns out to be worth anything. The prospector takes that risk, and so does the man syndicate to whom he sells. These South East Kootenay lands are said to be rich—even known to be rich, as far as any one's knowledge goes—but hundreds of thousands of dollars must be spent in development work by the "syndicates and corporations" which our friend so heartily abuses before one dollar of those buried millions he chatters about so glibly can be set in circulation. And who is going to spend that money in development work if the "syndicates and corporations" do not? The province of British Columbia? Well, we rather guess not.

The editorial then commences its final appeal by the following statement: "The experience we have had with the great areas of coal lands acquired by railway and other corporations through the land grant to the British Columbia Southern railway should surely teach our legislators a lesson on the wicked waste of public resources that the imprudent disposal of such lands entails."

We may say at once that we fully agree with the writer here. The giving away of public lands, whether agricultural or mineral, to railway com-

panies of more or less nebulous personality and doubtful utility is something that we have always consistently opposed. It was only justifiable in one instance in the history of Canada—that instance being the Canadian Pacific railway. The peculiar formation of Canada rendered this great trunk line a national necessity, while the unsettled and therefore unproductive condition of the major part of the districts it traversed made a large grant the only fair and feasible means of offering a possible return for the vast outlay involved in the undertaking. But to follow that up by handing over hundreds of miles of territory to every paper railway company that could lobby a charter unto itself is a very different matter, and one to be strongly opposed on every ground of good government or wise development.

But we submit that this has nothing to do with the case in hand. We are taking up the cudgels for the private locator—the private prospector, if you like. Why should he be barred from locating in a section of country for the simple reason that it is a rich section? And, having located, why should he, when he seeks to interest capital in his property, be accused of "alienating" that property? How does he "alienate" it? He is not handing it over to a foreign government; he has not the power to do that, even if he wished. And, as we have above pointed out, the abused "alien" capitalist who interests himself in the properties of these locators must spend vast sums in taxes and supplies and labor before he gets a dollar returned on his investment.

The writer of the editorial winds up by an impassioned appeal to the legislature to take such steps as will "secure the province against being despoiled of property the value of which in a few years will more than equal the whole of the provincial debt." Possibly, but—does anyone believe that any legislature in broad Canada would put them to that laudable use? Honestly, now, does anyone believe it?

We do not believe the writer of the editorial to be actuated by any other sentiments than a sincere desire for the best development of British Columbia. But he does not propose by any means a satisfactory method of securing that development. Human nature is so unappetizingly constituted, that if you turn a legislature into an exploration and development syndicate, things are likely to happen of a nature to shock the assumed morality of nations.

Now, the B. C. Mining Exchange has also got an appeal—or rather a suggestion—to make to the government. Here it is: We have a law; let us therefore stick to it.

This may seem a rather unfashionable way of doing business to the average British Columbian. But we beg to assure our readers that, so strangely does the world at large regard these matters, it is the only possible way by which we can secure capital to develop our resources. A policy of repudiation, which is practically what the writer of the editorial quoted advocates, and which is openly endorsed by those of his way of thinking, would spell ruin to every industry in the country, as it is capable of indefinite expansion.

You have a law; abide by it.

### BABY'S SECOND SUMMER.

Why It Is a Dangerous Time for the Little Ones.

Baby's second summer is considered a dangerous time in the life of every child. The public has learned this the hard way during the hot weather. In slightly less degree every summer is a time of danger for babies as is shown by the increased death rate among them during the heated term. Of great interest to every mother, therefore, is a comparatively recent discovery of which Mrs. David Lee, of Lindsay, Ont., writes as follows:

"My little girl had a hard time getting her teeth. She was feverish, her tongue was coated, her breath offensive, and she vomited curdled milk. On the advice of our doctor I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and she began improving at once. She had not slept well at night for about three months, and I was almost worn out caring for her. Nothing did her any good until I gave her the tablets. Now her food digests properly, her breath is sweet, her tongue clean and she is quiet and good. I can strongly recommend the tablets to other mothers, as they cured my baby when nothing else would."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent, postpaid at twenty-five cents a box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

### TO THE FORE.

A Rossland Firm's Enterprise in the Way of Importation.

Empey Brothers, with their customary enterprise and push, are to the fore with an announcement that means much to the many patrons of their big drygoods and men's furnishings establishments. One of the largest consignments of imported fall goods ever shipped from Great Britain to Rossland will be here in about ten days and will be opened up immediately on arrival. In this consignment will be included everything that is new and up-to-date in dress goods, silks, trimmings, domestics, table linens, napkins, towels, gloves, hosiery, ribbons, laces, etc.

Messrs. Empey look forward with confidence to doing a big business as soon as these goods are placed before Rossland buyers, hence the present intimation of their coming, accompanied by the advice to wait for the articles mentioned, as the firm state they are money savers.

The firm also announces that a new and complete line of men's furnishings goods is on its way from the old country.

## VELVET WILL WORK

DIRECTOR MACLEAN SAYS SHUT-DOWN FOR TWO MONTHS ONLY.

GRATIFYING NEWS FOR ROSSLAND—ON THE WAY TO MEXICO.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Rosslanders generally will be pleased to learn that it is the intention of the Velvet company to reopen the mine in two months or thereabouts. The Velvet account has been the most substantial for Rossland merchants of any of the outside mines, and its permanent loss would have been felt seriously. After Mr. Maclean's recent visit to the mine, he did not return to the city, and some of the men coming in stated that the suspension was permanent. In Spokane on Friday Mr. Maclean gave an entirely different version of the story, the report of his visit in the Spokesman-Review being as follows:

"There is no intention to close down the Velvet mine permanently," said Allan Maclean, of London, Eng., a London director of the English company which owns the Rossland mine, at the Hotel Spokane last night. "Before leaving Rossland I announced that the mine would be closed down for about two months to give the superintendent, Mr. Gray, time to make a trip to England. He will be back in two months at the outside."

"Is it a fact," Mr. Maclean was asked, "that the directors have refused to put up any more money for further development?"

"That is not true either," was the reply. "The directors of the company have every confidence in the property and work will be pushed just as soon as Mr. Gray gets back. I will be back myself in two weeks."

Mr. Maclean, who is also a director of the Rossland-Kootenay company, left over the Northern Pacific last night for El Paso, Texas, where he expects to meet C. Williamson Milne, of London, England, chairman of the directorate of the Rossland-Kootenay company. He was accompanied by William Thompson, manager of the Rossland-Kootenay company, who says he doesn't know the object of the visit.

"I am merely a consulting expert and I don't know what they are going for," he said. "They haven't told me."

Mr. Maclean was equally reticent.

"I don't know whether Mr. Milne has acquired some interests in Mexico, or whether he is just going to look at some properties."

## VOTERS' LIST CLOSED

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE REGISTERED—THREE ARE DEAD ALREADY.

SOME DUPLICATES—RUSH ON LAST DAY FOR REGISTERING.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The voters' list for the provincial election closed at midnight Friday. A total of 965 names were registered with the collector of votes, but some of these will be taken off by the court of revision convening on the 31st inst. At least three of the men registered are dead—William Brown, of the customs office, George H. Bayne, who died at Ferguson, and Howard M. Stanger, of the Canadian Pacific brakeman killed at Nakusp. In addition there are said to be five or six duplicates to be taken off.

Friday saw somewhat of a rush to register voters who had neglected the formality previously.

It was decided that names could be placed on the list up to midnight on Friday, inasmuch as the day did not legally close until that hour. John Kirkup courteously kept the office open until a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Friday night, but the last batch of names was filed about 9 o'clock. The final computation showed 965 names registered.

Much interest centres about the manner in which the names were registered. Secretary Bowman, of the Conservative association, states that he registered 42 names, while Secretary Fraser, of the Liberal association, confesses to putting 27 names on the list. The court house officials registered the balance.

Following the court of revision at the end of the month, the next matter of interest politically will be the nomination of candidates for the Rossland electoral division. Neither party has fixed dates for this important function, but it is probable the nominations will take place some time in September.

### A. B. CAMPBELL'S DEAL.

Coeur d'Alene Properties Go to the Big Corporation.

SPOKANE, Aug. 15.—A. B. Campbell, the millionaire Coeur d'Alene mining man, has received a telegram from New York informing him that the sale of the Standard mine to the Federal Mining and Smelting company, a new \$40,000,000 corporation said to be backed by the Rockefeller and Goulds, has been completed. The price paid for the Standard is about \$3,000,000. The Federal company will also take over the Mammoth mine and the Empire State-Idaho group of the Coeur d'Alene. The issued capital of the Federal company is \$20,000,000, half common and half 7 per cent. The remaining \$10,000,000 will be held in the treasury. The deal also included the Everett smelter and the Monte Cristo mine and railroads.

# THE CARNIVAL PROGRAM

## New Attractions Added Lately by the Committee—Plenty of Sport Secured the Two Days.

## Development of the Baby Show—The Fireworks, Bands, Arch, Races and Other Matters.

The carnival committee have added a dog race to their already lengthy program of sports. The dogs are to be driven to either carts or wagons, and as there are a number of fast dogs in the city, much interest will be taken in the event; already several of the boys are out with their trotters, and a good race may be looked for.

The committee are negotiating with the well known military band of Colville, Wash., and hope to have them here for the carnival; should this excellent band visit the city it will add greatly to the musical end of the program.

Efforts are being made, in Revelstoke, to take advantage of the carnival rates to arrange games with the Rossland and Nelson lacrosse teams. Should they be successful in their efforts they will have a great many followers from the Main Line City.

Sheriff Robinson has in hand the getting together of the ore exhibits, and is arranging for the erection of an octagon shaped structure on which to place the exhibit. It is expected that all the mines of the camp will send in samples of their ore, and the exhibit will become a permanent fixture in the city—placed at some convenient point.

The baby show promises to be a great success. Already a large number of entries have been made, and it is thought that additional prizes will have to be given. There is much talk concerning the "fat" babies, and the committee would be glad to add this feature to one baby show, if some citizen will come forward with a suitable prize for the event.

Rehearsals of the farce comedy are progressing favorably, and the entertainment promises to surpass anything heretofore seen in this city, including the grand display of professional showmen.

The city council having declined to contribute towards the erection of an arch, the matter has been taken up with some of the more public spirited citizens. The carpenters of the city are expected to contribute a few hours' labor, by way of a donation to the carnival fund; the expressmen will draw out necessary evergreens, and the committee hope to have a number of public spirited citizens lend their aid in the matter of decorating, and in this way are of the opinion that a very handsome arch can be erected at little cost. An arch across Washington street in the vicinity of the Bank of Montreal would add materially to the appearance of the city, and would be appreciated by the visitors to the carnival.

At the ball park over \$300 has been expended in levelling the grounds and adding to the grand stand. The seating capacity is now considerably over 1000, and when the improvements have been completed the grounds will be second to none in the Kootenays.

It is the intention of the carnival committee to have no less than four bands in attendance at the carnival, namely, the Nelson civic band, the Colville military band, the Rossland civic band and the Rossland bugle band. There is nothing which adds more to the success of a celebration than band music, and the committee will leave no stone unturned to make this a great feature of the celebration.

The finance committee have been doing excellent work, over \$3000 has already been subscribed, and the committee are now on their last trip, and hope to secure the required balance of \$500. It is expected that the gate receipts will make up the \$1500 necessary to meet the requirements, and with two good days this amount should be taken in at the gate for the lacrosse and baseball games.

Many letters of acceptance to the invitations sent out by the city council are coming to hand, among them being letters from the city councils of Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Vernon.

The fireworks and illumination from the summit of Mount Roberts promise to be an attractive feature of the carnival. Sheriff Robinson has this matter in charge. A large number of government signal rockets will be fired from the summit over the city; these rockets explode with the report of a large cannon and throw out vast quantities of colored fire; the report can be heard for several miles. Numerous smaller rockets, etc., and quantities of colored fire will also form part of the display. Bonfires will be lighted on the summits of Red and Monte Cristo mountains, and, as the night will be dark these will make a grand illumination.

The drilling contests promise to surpass anything heretofore held in British Columbia. Already eight entries have been received for the machine drilling, and quite a number for the single and double hand events.

The school children's choruses of national songs will be a very prominent feature of the carnival program. The children are being trained in singing by Prof. Kauffman, and Mr. G. A. King, of the county teaching staff, is teaching them the words of several songs to be sung, among which are "The Maple Leaf Forever," by Alex. Muir; "The Land of the Maple," by Godfrey, music by Harris; "White There's a Thread in the Old British Flag," words by W. J. Nelson and music by John Cassidy, and another to be selected. Two minute addresses will be delivered between

songs, and His Worship Mayor Dean, A. S. Goodeve, C. E. Race and W. J. Nelson will be requested to deliver the same.

Prof. Kauffman is arranging an orchestra of about sixteen pieces to assist the Dramatic Club in its production of the farce comedy, which will be on the boards each evening of the carnival. Miss Margaret McCraney and other of Mr. Kauffman's pupils will assist in the orchestra. At the conclusion of the play the orchestra will furnish the music for the complimentary dance to be given by the members of the Dramatic club.

Perry Queenan, one of the cleverest lightweights on the Pacific slope—and the hero of a hundred fights—has signed articles to meet Barney Mullin of Boston, champion lightweight of his state, at the International Theatre on the first night of the carnival. It will be a 20-round mill with soft gloves, and will be under the direction of Max Crow and a sub-committee of the carnival to see that the sport is carried on in a legitimate manner and without features which often attract to such entertainments. It will be nothing more than a true exhibition of the manly art.

George Gifford, champion Cornish wrestler of England, has signed to meet Harry Stephens, champion of Michigan and Montana, in a Cornish wrestling bout at the International Theatre on the second night of the carnival, and this promises to be a test of physical strength never before witnessed in the province.

The executive has completed a draft of the program for the two days' sports, and this is now in the printers' hands; a proof of which will be submitted to the general meeting called for Monday the 17th. The program will be a neat souvenir of the carnival, a large number of which will be printed and are for distribution.

All arrangements have been made for the holding in this city of a meeting of the members of the executive of the Provincial Mining association on the day preceding the carnival; this alone will bring to our city forty gentlemen interested in mining matters. Many vital matters affecting mining interests will be discussed.

The Rossland Civilian Rifle association is taking advantage of the carnival rates to call a meeting of the different rifle associations throughout Kootenay and Yale with a view to forming a Yale-Kootenay Rifle association. The formation of such an association will tend greatly to encourage rifle shooting in the interior of British Columbia, and the local association hope to have the annual shoot held in Rossland. It is to be hoped that the laudable efforts of the riflemen, besides contributing to the success of the carnival, will be successful in the object they have in view. The horse racing in connection with the carnival will certainly prove a great drawing card. Already some two or three fast 'uns are in the city, and may be seen evening and morning on the special track to Rossland. It will undoubtedly attract much attention; the handsome \$50 silver mount, which will be the prize, is now on view in the window of T. G. Challoner, the jeweler.

The towns of Northport and Colville are taking great interest in their respective baseball teams, both of which play here during the carnival, and the railway has been requested to run a special train to Rossland for the carnival. The baseball fans in the towns to the south have been doing considerable advertising for our carnival, with the result that a big excursion will be run for the occasion. It is generally understood that these teams, as well as our own, are doing considerable "padding," and have booked strong batteries. The games played here during the carnival should be the best seen in Rossland.

All arrangements have been completed with the Victoria lacrosse team to play here during the carnival. Nelson is putting on an exceedingly strong team to meet the Victorias, and these games are certain to be the best exhibitions of our national game ever seen in the Kootenays.

A meeting of the general executive is called for to Rossland for the 14 o'clock. All the members are requested to be present, as the printers' proof of the program will be submitted to the meeting, before going to press.

The chairman and secretary are working night and day to make the summer carnival a success from every standpoint, and at the present writing it certainly looks as if Rossland would have this summer the greatest celebration ever held in its history.

### MAY ESCAPE DAMAGE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—It is expected that the steamer Manchester Trader, that went ashore at South Point, Anticosti, last week, will be able to get off without much damage. Divers report the bottom of the vessel so far as they can see, all right.

# CITY

(From Thursday's Daily.) Several citizens, police magistrate, reaches of the by tention against remedy the matter

Much interest in reception and social land-Kootenay gro by the members Knights of the G couple of hundred been issued, and to be especially e

The erection of U at the corner of Washington street, and the street. It is prop the building a real and feet of hose of in case of a serio when the hand rec easily.

W. Harry Good samples of sweet garden on Trail cr sion's nurseries in a view to ascertain can be surpassed a tinent. The stems to two feet in leng or six magnificen

Rev. William J. Y and locum tenens of here, has received a of the Phoenix and

The sub-committee connection with the nival met yesterday agurated a strong business men and ch a view to having gala appearance d of the celebration. M on Colville avenue streets will be ur places of business possible, and to pla rate. The canvas should be favorabl

The annual inspe militia takes place Holmes arrived in from Kamloops, wh his inspection of the capacity as district. On his arrival last was warmly welc friends who appr he is accomplishing the militia of Br Rossland corps par at the armory, Col o'clock sharp in d inspection commenc

(From Friday's Daily.) His Honor Judge city at noon today preme and county 2 o'clock.

The benefit dance night for Chris Ma attended, and prov tainment for the g

Report has it the Nelson, will endev for himself in a running in the T well as in Nelson c

The Civilian Rif a handicap shoot at tomorrow. Firing o'clock. Members pting are requeste names to A. E. B fe of fifty cents

The application b the city of Rossland on Trail creek car Wednesday and wa Dean declines to a cation was made of the water applie agent needed atten divulge his intent as yet.

Some amusement nction with the re the police court of infractions of the the construction of of the defendants Dean ought to loo which need overha of those owned by worship's retort w pect any different meted out to the if any of the buld self or by parties agent needed atten and such attention the statutory thir prepared to face t

(From Saturday's Daily.) The Sunday scho cred Heart parish about 100 spent a Sheep creek yeste left by the mornin kane Falls & No the regular train a

Among the prett is the garden at depot. The swar trimmed, flowers, the sides, and alt is a genuine beaut

Blue & Descha at full capacity, partly disposed of shipped to the N kress is being ma es of the China C The superstructure complete, includin

It is intimated, to be shipped from t to forward at a Northport smelter ranging in value this product is t ped. The ore will ing at Silica, a s mine, and put on

PROGRAM

Lately by ty of Sport Days.

Show—The rch, Races ters.

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ssland Civilian Rifle associa- ing advantage of the carniva- call a meeting of the differ- associations throughout Koot-

Report has it that John Houston, of Nelson, will endeavor to ensure a seat for himself in the next legislature by running in the Trail-Ymir riding as well as in Nelson city.

The application for the corporation of the city of Rossland for a water record on Trail creek came up at Nelson on Wednesday and was adjourned. Mayor Dean declines to state why the application was made or for what purpose the water applied for is to be used.

Some amusement was caused in connection with the recent prosecutions in the police court of citizens charged with infractions of the by-law relating to the construction of chimneys, when one of the defendants remarked that Mayor Dean ought to look to his own premises, which need overhauling as badly as any of those owned by the defendants.

The Sunday school children of the Sacred Heart parish to the number of about 100 spent an enjoyable day at Sheep Creek yesterday. The excursion left by the morning train over the Spokane Falls & Northern, returning on the regular train at night.

Among the prettiest spots in the city is the garden at the Canadian Pacific depot. The sward is kept carefully trimmed, flowers in bloom around the sides, and altogether the enclosure is a genuine beauty spot.

Blue & Deschamps' mill is working at full capacity. The product is being partly disposed of locally and partly shipped to the Northwest. Good progress is being made on the mill premises of the China Creek Lumber company. The superstructure is now practically complete, including the mill machinery.

It is intimated that the first ore to be shipped from the Big Four mine will go forward at an early date to the Northport smelter. The mine has ore ranging in value from \$3 to \$100, and this product is to be mined and shipped. The ore will be hauled to the siding at Silica, a short distance from the mine, and put on the cars at that point.

CITY NEWS

(From Thursday's Daily.) Several citizens appeared before the police magistrate yesterday to explain breaches of the by-law relating to production against fires. All agreed to remedy the matters complained of.

Much interest is manifested in the reception and social dance at the Rossland-Kootenay grounds tomorrow night by the members of Rossland lodge Knights of the Golden Horseshoe. A couple of hundred invitations have been issued, and the function promises to be especially enjoyable.

The erection of the auxiliary fire shed at the corner of Columbia avenue and Washington street has been commenced, and the structure is almost completed. It is proposed to place within the building a reel containing a thousand feet of hose or thereabouts for use in case of a serious fire down town, when the hand reel can be brought out easily.

W. Harry Goodvee has forwarded samples of sweet peas grown at his garden on Trail creek flats to Henderson's nurseries in New York city with a view to ascertaining if the flowers can be surpassed anywhere in the continent. The stems are fifteen inches to two feet in length, each bearing five or six magnificent blooms.

Rev. William J. Wood, rector of Trail and locum tenens of St. George's church here, has received a call to take charge of the Phoenix and Eholot parish.

The sub-committee on decorations in connection with the forthcoming carnival met yesterday and decided to inaugurate a strong campaign among business men and citizens generally with a view to having the city present a gala appearance during the two days of the celebration. Merchants and others on Columbia avenue and other business streets will be urged to decorate their places of business as extensively as possible, and to place floats in the parade. The canvass along these lines should be favorably received.

The annual inspection of the Rossland militia takes place this afternoon. Col. Holmes arrived in the city last night from Kamloops, where he has completed his inspection of the local corps in his capacity as district officer commanding. On his arrival last night Colonel Holmes was warmly welcomed by Rossland friends, who appreciate the sterling work he is accomplishing in connection with the militia of British Columbia. The Rossland corps parades this afternoon at the armory, Columbia avenue, at 4 o'clock sharp, in drill order, and the inspection commences at 4:30.

His Honor Judge Forin arrives in the city at noon today and will convene supreme and county court chambers at 2 o'clock.

The benefit dance at Union hall last night for Chris Mackie was fairly well attended, and provided excellent entertainment for the guests.

Report has it that John Houston, of Nelson, will endeavor to ensure a seat for himself in the next legislature by running in the Trail-Ymir riding as well as in Nelson city.

The application for the corporation of the city of Rossland for a water record on Trail creek came up at Nelson on Wednesday and was adjourned. Mayor Dean declines to state why the application was made or for what purpose the water applied for is to be used.

Some amusement was caused in connection with the recent prosecutions in the police court of citizens charged with infractions of the by-law relating to the construction of chimneys, when one of the defendants remarked that Mayor Dean ought to look to his own premises, which need overhauling as badly as any of those owned by the defendants.

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Dennis Lynch, mine foreman of the St. Eugene at Moyie, is in the city for a few days, the guest of Martin Salmon. Mr. Lynch says he has not been apprised of the company having closed a contract to ship its product to the Trail smelter, but that if such a contract has been closed the property will resume operations shortly and he will be advised. The St. Eugene is in excellent shape, he says. It could ship 100 tons a day for two months without breaking down an additional ton in any of the stopes.

(From Sunday's Daily.) Judge Forin was in the city yesterday for the purpose of holding supreme and county court chambers, but no matters were brought before him for disposition.

Joseph Morris, of Crow & Morris, possesses a carnation plant that produces a genuine rarity in the carnation line. The plant bears large, fully developed white blooms, with a delicate tracery in green around the scalloped edges of the petals. He states that red and pink carnations with green trimmings are not uncommon, but that the white flower with green edges is a genuine "rara avis."

Recent visitors to Trail are enthusiastic over the remarkable example of the fertility of mountain soil as evidenced at the ranch owned by A. J. Mull. The show feature of the ranch is the orchard, containing more than 100 apple trees. Some of the trees are bearing for the first time this season, but a number are older. All are loaded to such an extent that Mr. Mull has erected supporting frames around all the trees on a substantial and permanent scale. Some of the apples are already over a pound in weight, and the crop promises to be remarkable. Many of the older trees are estimated to carry 250 pounds of fruit, the quantity per tree tapering down with the age of the respective trees. Many choice varieties of apples are represented. In addition Mr. Mull has a large quantity of small fruits.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The War Eagle-Centre Star payroll for July was \$23,000. The total payroll of the camp in July was close to \$30,000.

At the Iron Horse mine a shipment of ore for the Northport smelter is being broken down in the stopes. This will be sent forward in the course of a few days.

Frank Boyd captured the honors in the fire department's annual handball tournament, defeating chief Guthrie and Foreman Martin in the single events.

Jacobs and Jefford have succeeded in getting every signature necessary to secure their license for the Bank saloon and will shortly be established in business at that stand.

The city hose team had an excellent practice on Columbia avenue last night, the second run being made in excellent time. Tonight another practice will be held and the team finally selected for the carnival sports.

Charles R. Hamilton and James Hunter returned last night from Bossburg where they spent a couple of days shooting prairie chicken. They report chickens plentiful and strong and shooting excellent.

Andrew G. Larson is in charge of the Rossland-Kootenay company's mines—the Kootenay, Nickel Plate and Great Western—during the absence of William Thompson, the general manager.

The lessees of the I. X. L. mine have suspended operations temporarily at least. One of the cars shipped to the Northport smelter is said to have run \$1800, while one sack of ore weighing less than 100 pounds is claimed to have been worth \$300.

The city is obtaining a quantity of fine rock from the Nickel Plate mine for repairing and improving the principal thoroughfares. The material is quite equal to the product passing through a rock crusher, and is exactly what is required for the work at hand.

Perry Queenan is expected to leave Salt Lake City this morning for Rossland to commence training for his fight with Barney Mullin on the 25th inst. On Saturday night Queenan defeated Billy Cliftors at Salt Lake. Mullin is working daily at the fire hall.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Keith Lackey, formerly of Rossland, apprising local friends of the death of his father at Astoria on Sunday. Several telegrams of condolence were forwarded to Mr. Lackey by sympathetic friends.

Joseph Bertrand, aged seven months, died on Sunday at the residence of his parents on Washington street. He was the son of Joseph Bertrand, and was born in the Golden City. The funeral takes place today from the Sacred Heart church. The bereaved parents have the deep sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement.

The Spitzee mine is ready to ship ore as soon as the Canadian Pacific "spots" a car at the mine, which may be today. About fifty tons of ore have been broken in the course of development on the first level, and the marketing will ship the product to the Trail smelter.

A handsome gold chain bracelet valued at \$25 is on exhibition at Challoner's. It will be the first prize for the carnival baby show, and will be well worth winning. A silver equestrian figure mounted on an ebony base is also shown as one of the prizes in the horseracing events.

The No. 2 lead stack at the Trail smelter has not been blown in yet. The refinery has been held back through lack of building material, but this has been overcome and the plant is rapidly approaching completion. The slimes plant for the recovery of precious metals from the residue of the electrofluting plant is finished and ready for operation.

Otis Irwin was arrested at the Spokane Falls & Northern depot yesterday morning, charged by F. A. Empey with obtaining goods under false pretenses. It was alleged that Irwin secured goods from Empey Bros.' establishment on the statement that he was working under certain conditions, and then attempted to leave the city, taking the goods along. The case was to have come up at 3 o'clock in the police court, but the charge was withdrawn after Irwin settled the bill and paid the costs.

A. W. Strickland, accountant at the Rossland branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been notified of his promotion to the management at New Denver, which has been under the management of Le B. deVeber, who assumes the management at Greenwood under the new arrangement. C. B. Winter, of Nelson, takes the accountant's desk in the local branch. Mr. Strickland is well known as a rising banker, and his numerous Rossland friends will join in congratulations on a well deserved promotion.

A most successful rehearsal of the farce comedy "Snow Slide," took place last night at the opera house, with all specialties introduced. The rehearsal was sufficient to afford an assurance of a production in farce comedy of professionals or amateurs. "Seven acts Miss Levy will appear in Spanish and skirt dances, and W. O'Neill, of the Le Roi, in a new coon song, "I Want to Be a Romeo." In the run of the play Miss Crowley and Mr. O'Neill will sing the coon dialect "I Must Have Been a Dreamin'."

Among the visitors to the city for the past day or two is L. E. A. Chollette, an official of the big Montreal rubber house, who is touring Canada for the purpose of calling on the trade handling his line of goods. He states that business is brisk throughout the country, especially in the Territories and Manitoba, where the influx of settlers has caused unprecedented activity in all lines. Mr. Chollette is an experienced traveler and his impressions of the trip to the Arrow lakes are conveyed in superlatives. No scenery in Canada, he says, compares with the panorama unfolded to the eyes of the traveller on the Arrow lakes, and this does not exclude the famous St. Lawrence trip, with the Thousand Islands.

The Victoria lacrosse team which went down to defeat at Vancouver on the 8th inst., was made up as follows: Calhoun, goal; McCannell, captain and point; Dewar, cover; Mallis, first defence; Crocker, second defence; C. White, third defence; McDonnell, centre; McDowell, third home; Pike, second home; Proctor, first home; F. White, outside home; Simpson, inside home. This aggregation included seven intermediate players, most of whom will be left at home when the Victoria team comes to Rossland for the carnival. Among the crack seniors expected to play on the team in addition to those in the foregoing list are Snider, Caldwell and Cullin.

PERSONAL

Herbert Agnew, son of George Agnew the popular grocer, has gone to Winnipeg to take a course in a business college.

Joseph Paxton leaves today for Kaslo. He will cruise a considerable area of timber lands for the Kaslo & Slocan Railway company.

James Anderson, manager of the Bank of British North America, returned home last evening from his vacation trip to the coast.

Colonel Holmes is registered at the Palace Hotel.

H. B. Mackenzie, inspector of the Bank of British North America, is leaving Rossland after a short stay in the city.

(From Friday's Daily.) H. H. Welch, representing Pendray & Co. of Victoria, is registered at the Palace Hotel.

Gus Dunn of Montreal, representing Goethe & Co., leading cigar manufacturers, is at the Palace.

D. Urquhart, representing an extensive Montreal crockery house, is registered at the Palace Hotel.

M. O'Loughlin, a well known ski traveller of Winnipeg, is at the Palace Hotel.

A. C. Merrett, representing the Toronto Silver Plate company of Toronto, is at the Palace Hotel.

A. C. Bayne returned last night to Halifax, N. S.

Patrick McMillan left yesterday on a visit to the far-famed Poplar creek section and other parts of the Lardau district. He will not be caught napping by vicious grizzlies, being amply supplied with firearms and other weapons of offence.

John M. Maxwell and J. W. Welch, captain of Indianapolis, are registered at the Hotel Allan. They are making a tour of the Kootenays.

Superintendent Turner, of the Spitzee mine, will bring his family to Rossland. Mrs. Turner and family are expected here tomorrow, and will make their home in the house occupied by Eugene Crockett.

Miss Nellie Murphy, of the telephone exchange is spending her vacation in Nelson.

Patrick Clark, the Spokane mining millionaire, was in the city for a short time yesterday on route from Nelson to Spokane. Mr. Clark was registered at the Hoffman House.

Brigadier McMillan and Staff-Captain Taylor of Spokane are in the city conducting special services at the Salvation Army barracks.

Charles E. Gillan returned last night from a brief trip to the Poplar Creek section.

Captain W. J. Devitt, city clerk of

Trail, spent yesterday afternoon in the city on business.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) E. G. Warren, managing director of the Greenwood Electric Light and Power company, is in the city, accompanied by Mrs. Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Warren are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Strickland at the Bank of Montreal chambers. Mr. Warren is one of the most expert electricians in the west.

B. K. Morton, of Sheffield, England, is in the city on a tour round the world. Mr. Morton is the head of B. K. Morton & Co.'s big iron works. During his tour he has visited India, various parts of Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan, in all of which countries his firm does an immense business. Mr. Morton declares that British trade is steadily increasing the world over. United States competition, he says, is no factor of any importance. His present trip has revealed a marked change in the imperial sentiment throughout the British Empire since the South African war. He is of the firm conviction that the Empire will be forced in the near future to increase the area of its dominions, because of the growing belief, especially in the Orient, that the government is so satisfactory as that conducted under the Union Jack.

J. S. Lawrence, trainmaster of the Kootenay-Boundary division of the Canadian Pacific, was in the city yesterday.

R. Helm, of Nelson, inspector of Dominion Express agencies in Boundary-Kootenay, was here yesterday on business.

W. H. Dorman, of Vancouver, inspector of postoffices for the mainland, was in the city Sunday and yesterday.

George Tippett and wife returned yesterday from a pleasant visit to Butte. Governor Mackintosh left last night for the coast on business. He returns to the city in a week or ten days.

J. A. Macdonald has gone to the coast on legal business, especially for A. H. MacNeill, K. C. and Mrs. MacNeill, have returned from a visit to Spokane.

L. E. A. Chollette, traveling representative of the Canadian Rubber company, of Montreal, is in the city. Mr. Chollette is an old friend of ex-Mayor Lalonde.

A. C. Galt is spending a week in the hills on his annual vacation.

Mrs. A. J. Kerr and daughter, Alexandra, of Nelson, are the guests of Mrs. E. M. Quirk, Kootenay avenue.

THE CARNIVAL

Finishing Touches Put to the Program—The Finances.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) The general executive met yesterday afternoon. The only important matter dealt with was the program. This was revised and is now in the printer's hands and should be ready for distribution in a few days. The ladies previously named to act as judges for the baby show have been constituted a committee of management, instead of judges, the collector of the revenue, F. W. Roit and Wm. M. Wood have been appointed judges. The ladies are particularly requested to take full management of the show, and to see that "exhibits" are properly arranged for judging. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged at the door; it is thought that this small charge will tend to regulate the crowd, as well as to contribute to the revenue of the funds.

The finance committee have about completed their canvass and should reach the end of the list by this evening. The committee still requires about \$300. A start will be made today at collecting, and the committee request that parties who have subscribed to the carnival fund will be good enough to have their checks in readiness for the collector in order to expedite this hitherto tedious task. Make all checks payable to the treasurer, K. E. Mackenzie.

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A special effort will be made to have all delegates to the provincial association executive arrive here on the 23rd inst, and in this event the entertainment committee will take charge of the party on the next day, which is Monday. It is proposed to devote Monday to sight-seeing among the mines and smelters of the Rossland district, which will be regarded as including Trail and Northport reduction works. On Monday night a mass meeting will be held at Union hall for the purpose of extending to the visitors a formal welcome to the city. At this session an opportunity will be given for speeches explanatory of the association's objects with a view to stimulating the enrollment of new members in the local association.

On Tuesday morning the executive of the parent association meets to transact the business for which the meeting is convened. The program outlined in this direction is as follows:

1. To consider the accounts, which show \$3,091.05 collected from all sources and \$2,888.39 expended, and to arrange for more active enlargement of the sphere of influence of the association, the disposition of the remainder of the convention proceedings and emblems, and the extension of our membership.

2. To demonstrate that the aims of the association are provincial, not parochial.

3. To discuss the unfair operation of the Water Clauses Act, its uncertain language and action, and suggest amendments.

4. To consider the interrogatories which should be addressed by the members to candidates to ascertain their views towards the mining industry, without drawing the association into party politics.

5. To consider the bearing of the Boiler Inspection Act towards owners of boilers who insure them.

6. To consider the reports of the various districts upon the progress made during the last six months and since the convention and to provide for stimulation.

7. To consider and frame questions to be sent to the various locals to prepare amendments to bylaws, and to organize the business of the next convention in January next (probably the 15th or 16th).

8. To consider suggestions on the coal and coke supply to the now numerous industrial centres.

9. To review the work and working of the association and the results of organization at present in force.

10. To transact any other business which may properly come before the executive.

On Tuesday night it is proposed to entertain the visiting delegates at a theatre party, securing boxes for the theatrical production at the opera house. Following the performance a supper will be given at which the local association members will be hosts.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The suggestion has been made here and favorably received by those riflemen who have been approached on the subject to organize a team representing the Rossland Military and Civilian Rifle associations and the Trail Civilian Rifle association for the purpose of meeting a team of riflemen from Spokane. The international feature which the match would have should add zest to it, and attract widespread interest, as well as stimulating interest among local members.

The proposal could be carried out readily, and will be taken up in earnest at an early date.

The only drawback to the idea is that the Spokane team would have somewhat of an advantage in respect to the rifle used. The military rifle used in Canada is, as is well known, the Lee-Enfield, which comprises the Lee bolt action with the Enfield rifling. In these respects it is regarded as being quite as efficient as any military rifle in the world. The arm is made for general use in every climate and under active service conditions, as a result of which the sights are not as fine as is the case for sporting rifles. The American military rifle is the Krag-Jorgenson, a straight pull, rifled weapon of small calibre, which has given excellent satisfaction under active service conditions. Its special advantage is in the sights, which include an aperture sight of great utility in range firing. Moreover, the Krag, as it is usually called, possesses a wind-gauge that gives marksmen armed with it an important advantage over others using rifles carrying no wind gauge. It will be remembered that in the recent contest for the famous Palma trophy at Bialer, the superior sights and the wind gauge on the Krags had much to do with the victory of the American team.

Regardless of this condition, however, a match as proposed between Rossland-Trail and Spokane would be of great interest, and afford the competitors much entertainment. The Spokane team could be selected from any rifle associations existing there, including the regulars from Fort Howard and the National Guards. The match could be fired at Spokane or in Rossland, or both. If it was found impossible to have either team go away from home, the match could be fired simultane-

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THE POSSIBILITIES OF POPLAR CREEK

According to the Trout Lake Topic, a gold belt of great width exists along the eastern side of Trout lake that has been known for a long time. Gold float has been picked up time and again on the American hill, and only about four years ago at the head of one of the little creeks running into the upper Lardeau about four miles from Trout Lake David Ferguson picked up a gold nugget...

It is maintained by many who have studied the lie of the country that the gold belt of Fish creek, which is also believed to be the gold belt on which the Poplar creek finds have been made, cuts the Lardeau in the vicinity of Ferguson, crosses Goat creek about half way up and enters Fish creek in the neighborhood of the Beatrice mine. Going south it ought to cross in the vicinity of the Copper Queen mine, and thence continue gradually getting lower down the slope as it approaches the foot of the lake.

Many will scramble to Poplar creek only to find the best, if not all of the desirable ground staked, but this need not discourage them. They can take up the belt there and then have its entire length between Poplar creek and Fish creek to prospect. The fact that no free gold leads have been discovered along this zone is no argument that they do not exist. Marquis and Gilbert, the owners of the discovery claims on Poplar creek, held their property for five years before they found gold on it.

A DAY OF RECKONING

The sins of the members of the present city council have found them out. Their misdeeds, like the chickens in the old proverb, are coming home to roost. Their shortsightedness and crass stupidity are bearing fruit. They have sowed a wind of selfish profligacy and are now reaping a whirlwind of public opprobrium.

Two by-laws are before the council. One means a tax of \$30 a year on bill posters. The other is an attempt to mulct the principal property owners by an annual fee of \$3 for sewage connections. Both may be well characterized as extortion—as unnecessary as it is barrow.

This taxation is contemplated because the mayor, each of the aldermen, and the city solicitor draw preposterous salaries. Were it not for the fact that the members of the local council refuse to evince sufficient local patriotism and civic pride to offer their services gratuitously, and that a city solicitor could be found to act for less than one-half the amount now paid to the present incumbent, there would be no need for the raising of the proposed extraordinary revenue. Neither would there be a deficit in the accounts of the municipality at the end of the year, or delay in making much needed street and sanitary repairs and improvements.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS

The successful solution of difficult engineering problems, which is so pro-

nounced a feature of modern progress, illustrates, better than anything else, perhaps, the need of a thorough education, without which the young man and youth of today will be put out of the race in the very near future. Unusual problems are met daily in the ordinary course of mining and metallurgical business. Problems in engineering, in metallurgy, in chemistry and physics are being solved by young men with complete technical education. The rapid onward march of scientific progress is led by men of this character. Old methods, time-honored and trusted, are overthrown to make place for innovations in every department of science. Success overcomes failure or mediocre accomplishment, and the world is being educated so rapidly that one is bewildered in the effort to keep up with the swift moving procession of achievement. That which was good enough a decade ago is no longer given a place in this onward march, where a better method has been discovered. There are few of the modern scientific discoveries that are the outcome of chance. They are mostly the result of long and careful research, pursued intelligently and persistently, until success awards the effort of painstaking, methodical inquiry. It is the scientific man who is leading the world today, and his value as the most important factor in our commercial and mechanical success is rapidly being realized and substantially recognized.

A MUCH-NEEDED RAILWAY

The good people of the Lardeau are indignant at the delay of the C. P. R. in availing itself of a charter to extend its system around Trout Lake. The charter was obtained some years ago and mine owners in the district are of the opinion that it is about time the railway company moved in the matter. The development of the Lardeau is sadly held back by present inadequate transportation facilities. It is said by those familiar with the local conditions that the C. P. R. is losing more than any individual or corporation by delaying construction.

It is the opinion of the Lardeau Eagle that the government should step in and compel the railway company to live up to the terms of its charter and endeavor to have the road completed to Trout Lake before next Christmas, otherwise the district may find itself as it was last winter, completely shut off from the outside world and industry caused much retardation and injury.

CAMPUS MORTIBUS

Unless energetic measures be taken to stamp out this pest, camps which are now prosperous will soon present a deserted and death-like appearance. In a newly established camp the presence of Campus Mortibus condemns it to early and inevitable decay. One peculiarity of the Campus Mortibus is that it is often difficult at first sight to recognize it. It talks like an ordinary human being, and here is where its most destructive powers exist. Its sneer, its sarcastic smile, its look of superiority or the venom with which it runs down the camp and every claim in it, with the exception of some which he has jumped and never done work on, are blighting.

It seldom has a good word to say concerning anyone. If it hears of any sale into the con off Digge southe, h2 ghm about to be made it will proceed to warn its way into the confidence of the intended purchaser and so disgust him with the property that he immediately leaves the camp for good.

It jumps every vacant claim in the locality, holding them by every quibble, calmly awaiting the purchasers for them which never appear. If it fails to obtain a claim by chicanery from a needy owner, it gives it a black eye forever and a day, says the ledge contains no values, pinches out, never produced any pay ore or that he once offered it for a song and refused to sing. It is a dog in the manger minus the fidelity of a dog.

When the camp is finally killed and the place abandoned by its exertions, it still holds on to the wreck until poverty or death makes it realize the grip on their victim.

The scientific name is the "campus mortibus" or camp killer. It is known to the mining communities by the vulgar and very appropriate name of the "chronic kicker."

The advice to the merchant, miner, etc., when you meet the chronic kicker is to knock it, and knock it hard or it will soon knock you.

ROSSLAND DEEP LEVELS

In another column of this issue will be found an interesting statement of satisfactory progress that is being made in deep-level mining in the Rossland camp. It is an object lesson, and speaks volumes for the richness of the mines and the faith that capital and the best engineers have in them. There can be no possible question as to the permanency of the camp. The ore bodies are of extraordinary size, and are now developed to a stage that admits of the production of an enormous tonnage daily.

Immense sums have been methodically and judiciously expended in dead work

during the last four years. While this work was in progress many people did not seem to realize what it really meant for the future of Rossland. By those who take a superficial view of things, the significance of these elaborate undertakings in more than half a dozen big properties was not half appreciated. Because the weekly output did not show a steady and rapid increase, the unthinking became indifferent, if not actually discontented with the way things were going. The wisdom of this work and the corresponding benefits must now, however, be apparent to everybody. Thousands of feet of work—non-productive at the time it was being done—is now an accomplished fact in the development of ore bodies on the deep levels. By shaft and tunnel and drift, huge stoping areas have been made available in paying rock.

Meanwhile the master minds that planned and directed these magnificent systems of development have been busy in other directions. Economy has been their watchword. Expenses in all directions have been cut down to an astonishing and highly gratifying extent, so that ore is now blocked out, mined and raised to the surface at a minimum cost. This, in itself, is a benefit difficult to overestimate. But this is not all the good that has come of the predominant idea as to economy. As development progressed, the mine managers have been busily engaged perfecting their several processes for concentrating the bulk of the lower grade ores prior to consignment to the smelter for final treatment. Success has attended their experiments in each instance, and it is now a certainty that the very near future will see the camp become a veritable bee hive of industrial activity by the operation of large concentrating plants that will handle the hundreds of thousands of tons of ore already blocked out and ready for stoping. The certainty of the magnitude and profitable operation of concentration is amply borne out by the deliberate manner in which preparations have been made for the new order of things. It goes without saying that all this money and time would not have been expended if conditions did not thoroughly justify the outlay.

We have only just commenced to mine in Rossland. Of course a very large tonnage has been made available above the 1500-foot level, but it is not to be supposed for a moment that operations are to cease at that depth. The really big mining has yet to be done. The deep levels have yet to be opened. It is impossible to estimate the untouched wealth that lies below the 1500-foot workings. We only know that all ore bodies in the north belt increase in width with depth. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that additional sinking will expose a proportionate amount of paying ore. This is indeed a bright prospect for Rossland and should, in itself, be sufficient to build great expectations for everybody concerned.

CANADIAN TRADE, 1903

The unrevised figures of foreign trade for the fiscal year ended June 30th have been made public by the department of customs, and they show an enormous expansion in the trade of the country. The aggregate foreign trade for the year, which embraces the total imports and total exports of domestic and foreign produce, amounted to \$467,637,049, which is an increase of \$43,750,000 over the trade of the fiscal year 1902. On the basis of imports which actually entered into consumption, and Canadian produce only, exported, the trade for the year amounted to \$443,188,999, as compared with \$398,811,888 for the previous year, or an increase of \$49,377,641. On this basis our trade has more than doubled in the last seven years, as appears from the following figures:

Trade of 1903 ..... \$448,188,999
Trade of 1896 ..... 220,502,817
Our foreign trade in imports entered for consumption, and domestic produce exported, amounted to about \$1,500,000 per working day the past year.

The exports of domestic produce for the year totalled \$214,401,674. This is an increase of \$18,881,911 over the previous year, and nearly double the exports for 1896, when they amounted to \$109,955,387.

The exports of animals and their products and the produce of the farm figured up to \$114,441,863, compared with \$96,313,897 for the previous year. In 1896 they amounted to \$50,591,002.

The exports of the produce of Canadian forests show an increase of \$4,000,000 for the year, the total amount being \$36,386,015, an increase over 1896 of \$9,000,000.

It is also very gratifying to find that the exports of manufactured articles produced in Canada continue to increase in generous proportions. Last year they totalled \$20,624,967, as against \$18,462,970 for the previous year. In 1896 they amounted to \$9,365,384.

The free list, which largely comprises raw materials for manufacturers, shows a remarkable expansion in imports, thereby indicating great activity in manufacturing circles. In 1903 the free goods imported, less coin and bullion, amounted to \$88,023,738, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the previous year, and of \$50,000,000 over 1896.

The exports of Canadian products for last year were \$37 per head. For the year 1902 the exports per capita in the United States were only \$18. Our total trade, estimating our population at five and three-quarter millions, was \$81 per head; that of the United States in 1902 was \$31 per head. Comparing ourselves further with the United States, it will show a gratifying note that in 1850 the United States with a population of twenty-three millions, had a total foreign trade of \$320,000,000 whereas today Canada, with a population of less than six millions, has a total foreign trade of about \$470,000,000.

A HINT TO MILLIONAIRES

Andrew D. White has set a little task for Andrew Carnegie that may make the canny ironmaster stop and think a minute. Dr. White said at the Yale University exercises, that the best thing a millionaire or group of millionaires could do with a little matter of \$14,000,000 or some such trifle would be to endow:

- (1) Twenty-five professorships and fellowships in American universities for the study of public affairs.
(2) Professorships or fellowships in twenty-five universities for courses in municipal, state and national government.
(3) Professorships of international law on a similarly large scale.
(4) Twenty-five professorships and fellowships on the history of civilization.
(5) Chairs in American history in twenty-five American universities.
(6) Professorships in twenty-five American universities for the study of music and literature.

Every university of any importance offers opportunities for the study of all these branches except possibly municipal and state government, but that is not saying that their facilities might not be improved and more original and up-to-date investigation pursued.

With the study of public affairs raised in importance almost to the level of professional courses in our universities it would be made more attractive and many an ambitious young man would take advantage of the opportunity to become well grounded in the science of government as a complement to his professional studies. Especially would law students and young orators be attracted by such advantages, for they have political aspirations as a rule, and better opportunities in this line than the average university now affords would be appreciated by them.

In this country a political career cannot be counted upon as a certainty. It is hardly worth while for example, to make special preparation for the diplomatic or consular service. At the same time every Canadian is thrown into politics more or less and the greater the number of those who have a knowledge of the science of government the better. There would be a vast improvement in our charters, ordinances and statutes if a larger proportion of the gentlemen who frame them were something more than amateurs in the science of municipal, state and national government. Men who are versed in the arts of the politician are common enough, but we need more men who are well grounded in the fundamental principles of government.

In selecting their law makers, petty and great, citizens should take efficiency into consideration, as they do in choosing their employees in their private business. If Dr. White's suggestion is carried out there will be at any rate a larger stock of efficiency at the service of the dear public.

BRITAIN AND THE COLONIES

The comparative values of the colonial and foreign markets to Great Britain are shown by a table of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom recently issued by the Imperial government. This table shows that while there has been but little real increase in British exports to foreign nations there has been a marked gain in the amount of goods shipped to the colonies. It also shows a large increase in the amount of goods of foreign manufacture imported into Great Britain. The Financial News of London, in discussing the returns, says the figures contained in it show that the colonial markets are constantly becoming more and more important to Great Britain while the foreign markets are becoming less valuable to her. The years dealt with are from 1881 to 1902. From 1881 to 1885 the imports into Great Britain averaged \$289,585,000 annually, while in 1902 they had risen to \$528,891,100. During the years 1881 to 1885 out of total imports of \$289,585,000 the amount purchased from foreign nations was \$205,611,000 and from the colonies only \$83,974,000. Last year of the total imports of \$528,891,000 the amount received from foreign nations was \$421,598,000 and from the colonies \$106,793,000. This shows an increase in the imports from the colonies of \$21,719,000 for 1902 over the average for 1881 to 1885. During this time the imports from the self-governing colonies have grown from \$42,574,000 to \$59,830,000, but on the other hand the imports from

India show a falling off from \$35,553,000 to \$28,724,000. The imports from the remainder of the British possessions show an increase from \$15,847,000 to \$18,189,000 last year. The imports from the colonies in 1902, as compared with the average for 1881 to 1885, showed an increase of 13.5 per cent. During the same time the increase of the imports from foreign nations was \$115,987,000 or 37.9 per cent. The Financial News points out that this large increase in the imports from foreign nations is rendered all the more important by the fact that they consist very largely of manufactured articles which should be produced in Great Britain.

The showing in regard to the exports is also highly interesting. For the years from 1881 to 1885 the average exports and re-exports were \$295,325,000 and for 1902 they were \$249,338,000. Of the average exports of \$295,325,000 for the years 1881 to 1885 the value of goods of British and Irish produce was \$232,286,000 of which \$150,978,000 was sent to foreign countries and \$81,308,000 worth to the colonies. None of the figures for 1881 to 1885 include the value of ships sent out. Last year out of the total value of exports and re-exports amounting to \$249,338,000 there was \$383,424,000 worth of goods of British and Irish production, of which \$174,335,000 went to foreign countries and \$109,089,000 worth to the colonies. These figures, it should be noticed, include ships. The increase in the exports to the colonies in 1902 as compared with the average for 1881 to 1885 was \$27,721,000 or over 34 per cent. The increase in the exports to foreign nations was \$23,417,000 or 15.5 per cent. The figures showing the increases are not exactly accurate for in the amounts quoted from the years 1881 to 1885 the value of ships sent out is not included but is in the figures for 1902. Were the value of ships sent out excluded from the figures for 1902, it would not, however, make any very appreciable difference. But the Financial News points out that practically all of this increase in the imports of foreign nations is due to increased exports of coal which the foreigners use in the manufacture of articles to compete with British goods. In view of this the increase in the exports from Great Britain to foreign nations does not appear in a very favorable light, especially when contrasted with the growth of the exports to the colonies, of which practically none is coal.

The deduction drawn by the News from these figures are that Great Britain should encourage and cultivate trade with the colonies rather than with foreign countries.

LOOK TO QUALITY

The quality of the immigration pouring into the Northwest should be a matter of concern to all Canadians who take a proper pride in their country. This latter class apparently does not include the Dominion ministers, and especially the minister of the interior, for whom any old kind of immigrant seems good enough. A western correspondent of the Toronto News writes sensibly on this subject, as follows: "Our anxiety today to fill up the Northwest with any kind of population that will stay on the land is of precisely the same character; it is an anxiety to furnish a market for goods, all other aspects of the future being ignored. But even from the purely commercial aspect, the policy is a profound mistake. As customers of the railroads, the land companies, the eastern manufacturers, and the local traders, enterprising Canadian or American settlers are worth four or five times as many Galicians, or other foreigners of a similar grade. From a social and political point of view the difference is even greater, and the significance infinite, for we are not installing tenants at will, but ancestors, and the country unable to take pride in its ancestors is doomed. In the earlier days of Europe, when the centres of population became congested, the most capable citizens set out to make new homes for themselves, as was the case with our own ancestors when they settled in Britain. In modern times the reverse process is in operation, the most capable remain at home, the dulls are sent abroad, and without any enterprise on their own part. There is more in race than most people suspect, yet there are several European nationalities which afford as good a racial amalgam as our own, and capable representatives from these may safely be welcomed. But even the British stock has its lower grades, which are just as unfit material for colonization as similar grades from other races. Hence not race prejudice, but human quality, should be the basis of our critical care for the future of our national life. At present here is how our selective process works. Through the labor organizations we find the highly skilled and intelligent British or German workmen deliberately, even strenuously, warned off from our shores; and ministers of the crown give their word that no attempts will be made by the Canadian immigration agents or other officials to induce any one who is a skilled mechanic or other superior workman to come to this country. The government agents may, how-

ever, bring in any lower grades of labor, or any surplus foreigners from the European hinterland, who are in no danger of competing with any class in Canada, having organized political influence. Fortunately, the higher grades in agriculture are not as yet ruled out. Yet, if the farmers should take seriously the comfort now being given them in Manitoba, that a small aggregate crop means high prices, it is possible that ere long skilled farmers may be barred also."

THE LYNCHING HABIT

Every sane man in the United States condemns the lynching habit and sees danger to the nation in its very rapid growth. The president did something to foster the fashion of condemnation by his letter to Governor Durbin, but evidently something more than letters and lectures will be necessary. On this subject the San Francisco Chronicle says: "Disregard of law in one thing quickly leads to the same disregard in other things until anarchy ensues, and then the rule of the strong man whom the people hail as a deliverer. The inciters of mob violence, no matter what the provocation, are attacking the life of the nation. If the laws fail to punish known criminals it is the fault of the people themselves, who make the laws. If mawkish sympathy for villains surrounds them with such safeguards that they believe that they can indulge their criminal instincts with impunity, the remedy is such a reform of the laws as shall assure the more speedy working of justice. Fear of lynching does not deter hardened criminals from crime, but it does start many who have hitherto been respectable upon a criminal career. But words even of a president will not check the practice. The only sure remedy is the trial and conviction of mob leaders and their execution as murderers." Why should not our neighbors copy Canada's example and make their administration of justice so complete that the lyncher would find his occupation gone? We have no lynchings.

CIVIC AFFAIRS

The mayor and aldermen draw a fat rake-off from the municipality which amounts to a total of \$2800 for the year. The mayor and aldermen have voted the city solicitor a salary on the basis of \$840 a year.

Neither the members of the city council nor the city solicitor begin to earn their salaries.

It is patent to every ratepayer that the municipality cannot afford such outlays under existing conditions, because at the end of the present year there will be a large deficit instead of sufficient funds in the municipal treasury.

The mayor and all the aldermen are responsible for this outrageous state of affairs. If one, or any of them, were sufficiently patriotic and imbued with justifiable civic pride to honestly and properly safeguard the welfare of the city, no such preposterous and monstrous condition would obtain. Any member of the council who is anxious to do his duty by the city should either refuse to accept his salary or resign from office, rather than countenance an imposition so unnecessary and disgraceful as that involved in the payments to the mayor, the aldermen and the city solicitor.

ANOTHER RAID

It is reported in a Montreal exchange that "the directors of the Trans-Canada Railway company have been advised that the Dominion government would repay them for all outlays that have been made."

It would not surprise anyone very much were the Dominion government to present a wad of the people's money to this company. At the same time such conduct would be outrageous. The Trans-Canada outfit did not have enough money among them to build fifty miles of railway, much less finance a transcontinental railway. They figured on exploiting the national treasury and launched their campaign with that end in view. The country should not pay them a cent.

The bluff tactics pursued in connection with the infamous Yukon railway deal cost the country between a quarter and a half million dollars. Surely we are not to have a repetition of this notorious business in the Trans-Canada fake.

INCREASING TOLERANCE

The keen interest of the entire world, religious or non-religious, the unfeigned admiration expressed in written and spoken tributes during the illness and death of the late pope go far toward proving that the day of religious bigotry and intolerance is well nigh done with forever. It belongs to that old order of things which, fortunately, changes, and men are at last coming to believe that "God fulfills himself in many ways."

A few days ago an earnest, eloquent Presbyterian minister stood before his congregation in the city of Brooklyn and vehemently spoke words which help to confirm us in this belief. He said: "The eyes of a great portion of the

world are fixed on the successor of Leo, great office. As though we worship other ritual; as Catholic Church of this pontiff may be to the saintly and service has just done. "We must not forget men and women, to the Protestant church the unchanging of this venerable of thoughtful men an effect on the refuse to believe. The great bishop of Think of a man minister of the creed by Calvin, the ants and disciples good word to say, ing in such a man the Church of Rome spirit, the narrow has been for many of that sturdy ref lived in "the holy gun" and decided. "Infallible artillery" "To prove their By apostolic blow The dawn of a be upon us, the sweet owe not a little to who is and will be day mourned alike Protestant.

EUROPE'S PEACE

SERY

Although the Me has proclaimed a frequent collisions between the insurgent troops, with varied powers are varied the peace of Europe turbed. The Macedon been ordered by the express purpose of ers to intervene to ions of the Berlin institution of reform vices of the Ottoman ing on the heels of Russian consul at demand of the czar dress by the Porte, European courts as dent in the recent a succeeded in doing. all the great powers sia's demand for a for the death of her assistance upon intern Balkan states which and tranquility and Turkey will not de Europe. She will de demands of the pow forms and make a ment to Russia, even vicariously. Any of key's part would be expulsion of the M ropan soil.

One of the chief operating in the in peace is that the no serious quarrels themselves. Rarely harmonious as they and England have differences amicably relations exist betw erments today as t cent interchange of of their respective r prime minister has parliament that a pe exists between Brita tria, Germany and I amity with one an powers. It is to the all of them that the tinent shall be pre therefore, undoubtedly erce Macedonia, Bu and suppress their be of that kind will b tpe's peace may, e garded as assured.

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world are fixed on Rome, where the successor of Leo is now assuming his great office. As fellow Christians, al-though we worship according to an- other ritual; as members of the Holy Catholic Church of God, we pray that this pontiff may be a worthy successor to the saintly and learned man whose service has just closed.

"We must not forget that throngs of men and women, torn by the turmoil of the Protestant church, have turned to the unchanging Church of Rome. If this venerable church appeals to thoughtful men and exercises so mighty an effect on the popular mind, shall we refuse to believe that God speaks to the great bishop of that church?"

Think of a man who is an ordained minister of the creed practically for- med by Calvin, the man whose descend-ants and disciples for centuries had no good word to say of "papacy," speak- ing in such a manner of the head of the Church of Rome. The bitterness of spirit, the narrowness of creed which has been for many years the successor of that sturdy reformation which be- lieved in "the holy text of pike and gun" and decided all controversies by "infallible artillery" and strove

"To prove their doctrine orthodox "By apostolic blows and knocks."

The dawn of a better religious era is upon us, the sweet charity of which we owe not a little to the splendid man who is and will be for many a long day mourned alike by Catholic and Protestant.

EUROPE'S PEACE WILL BE PRE-SERVED.

Although the Macedonian committee has proclaimed a general uprising and frequent collisions have occurred between the insurgents and the Turkish troops, with varied results, the great powers are evidently determined that the peace of Europe shall not be dis-turbed. The Macedonian uprising has been ordered by the committee for the express purpose of compelling the pow-ers to intervene to enforce the provi-sions of the Berlin treaty relating to the institution of reforms in the Balkan provinces of the Ottoman empire. Follow- ing on the heels of the murder of the Russian consul at Monastir and the demand of the czar for immediate red-ress by the Porte, it has aroused the European courts as no previous inci- dent in the recent affairs of Macedonia succeeded in doing. The disposition of all the great powers is to support Rus-sia's demand for a fitting atonement for the death of her consul and an in-sistence upon internal reforms in the Balkan states which will restore order and tranquility among their people. Turkey will not dare to defy united Europe. She will doubtless yield to the demands of the powers for genuine re-forms and make a satisfactory atonement to Russia, even if it has to be done vicariously. Any other course on Tur- key's part would be like inviting the expulsion of the Mussulman from Eu-ropean soil.

One of the chief factors at present operating in the interest of Europe's peace is that the great powers have no serious quarrels to settle among themselves. Rarely have they been so harmonious as they are today. France and England have recently settled their differences amicably. The most cordial relations exist between the two gov-ernments today as the result of the re-cent interchange of visits and courtesies of their respective rulers. The British prime minister has also announced in parliament that a perfect understanding exists between Britain and Russia. Aus-tria, Germany and Italy are in perfect amity with one another and the other powers. It is to the interest of each and all of them that the peace of the con-tinent shall be preserved. They will, therefore, undoubtedly co-operate to co-erce Macedonia, Bulgaria and Turkey and suppress their belligerency. Pressure of that kind will be irresistible. Eu-rope's peace may, consequently, be re-garded as assured.

KOOTENAY POLITICS.

"Practical" politics and corporation influences succeeded in nominating John Houston in the Nelson riding. The Miner is Conservative and be-cause it is Conservative it vehemently protests against Houston's nomination and hopes and believes that he will be defeated.

The election of John Houston to the provincial legislature would be as much a crime as the election of Col. Prior or Joe Martin or W. C. Wells or D. M. Eberts. The Conservative party had better go down to defeat than elect any such political monstrosities.

The people are going to elect next October men of sound ideas and honest opinion. They are heartily sick of freaks, fakirs and corporation heeled. The electorate will not be fooled this time. No candidate can hope for election if he is not willing to prove in an absolutely unqualified manner that he is ready and able to do the right thing all the time that he may sit as a mem-ber of the legislative assembly. Smugness, "hot air" and glittering generalities are no longer factors worth considering in a Kootenay elec-tion campaign.

MR. BLAIR.

According to the Liberal press the split between Blair and Laurier is complete, and reunion hopeless. The Toron-to Globe's Ottawa correspondent says: "Hon. Mr. Blair, by his bitter speech yesterday, is regarded as having indi-cated his intention of associating him-self with the opponents of the govern-ment. This belief is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Blair and Mr. Borden were closeted for a long time together in the former's room."

The Montreal Herald says that Sir Charles Tupper himself could not have been more severe upon any measure proposed by a Liberal government than was Mr. Blair upon the Grand Trunk deal. Sir Charles could not have used more contemptuous language concerning a political opponent that that in which Mr. Blair recently indulged towards the leader of the government, his leader until a few days ago.

Hon. Mr. Tarte says that the govern-ment supporters are furious against Mr. Blair.

The Liberals generally complain of the "bitterness" of Mr. Blair's speech.

THE C. P. R. DIVIDEND.

It speaks well for Canada when a directorate as conservative as that of the Canadian Pacific railway takes the notable step of putting the common stock of the road on a 6 per cent basis, and that at a time which many believe marks the "tail-end" of a term of un-usual prosperity. Nobody believes for a moment that the directors would have increased the dividend unless they were fully convinced that they would be able to maintain it in years to come. As the new dividend applies to \$20,000,000 of additional stock, it indicates how greatly the position of the company has improv-ed during the past ten years. In the year 1895, Canadian Pacific, which had previously paid 5 per cent, dropped its dividend altogether, and the stock sold as low as 24 1-2. That was eight years ago. In 1896 and 1897 dividends of 2 1-2 per cent were paid, in 1898 this was raised to 4 1-2 per cent, again to 5 per cent in 1900, which figure has prevailed up to the present time. The stock sold in September of last year at 145 1-4, the highest point, but since then has de-clined materially, although not so much as the stock of some American roads of like rank. However, it is not the stock market aspect that most deserves con-sideration. The change in the dividend may rather be taken as a declaration of faith in the future of the company and of the Dominion, with whose commerce and industry its fortunes are identified.

TWO CENTS A MILE.

Mr. Maclean's proposed amendment to the Railway Act providing for a maximum passenger rate of two cents a mile on Canadian railways was voted down last week, but the narrow majority of eleven against the amendment indi-cates the growth of a feeling of resent-ment against the unfair discrimination by Canadian railways against Canadian passengers and in favor of Americans. In adjoining states in the East the railway companies charge only two cents a mile, while the rates in Canada are three and even seven cents. And the worst of it is that Canadian railway companies, whose property was called into existence largely through the bounty of the Canadian people, carry Ameri-can passengers over their lines at lower rates than they charge Canadians. You can buy a ticket at Detroit for trans- portation through Ontario at the rate of two cents a mile; but if you want to go from one point in Ontario to another, you must pay three cents a mile in British Columbia the public is mulcted as high as seven cents a mile.

Canada's parliament is almost exclu-sively made up of gentlemen who would sooner ride free than pay two cents a mile on the railways.

This parliament sympathizes so deep-ly with the poor downtrodden railway that it will not legislate in favor of a two cents a mile rate for the people. The Dominion parliament, out of its sympathy for the suffering railways, should send back its pass, pay no fare, and the corporations which did not have to carry the politicians for nothing might be able to carry the people for two cents a mile.

LOW GRADE PROPOSITIONS.

It is the big low grade mining propo-sitions such as are found in Rossland and other Kootenay camps that appeal to the experienced mining man and mill operator. As a general thing, it is the great low grade mines which pay the most in dividends and whose existence are continued for years where a really rich mine is of short duration.

We know that high grade ore appeals to the imagination and cupidity of the tenderfoot and the public at large, and that people will go into raptures over a few inches of some exceedingly rich mineral; but, in the long run, the mine with vast bodies of ore in its workings will win out, and maintain a paying basis long after the small vein of ship- ping ore has become exhausted, and, it has been truly stated that a foot of

ore that yields from \$60 to \$80 per ton in the precious and baser metals is not to be compared in value and source of profit to the 15-to-20 foot body of \$5 to \$10 ore. In the mining of the small vein but few men can be employed, while a large amount of dead work has to be done in order to extract the ex-tremely high grade rock. In a large zone of low grade ore, a small army of men may be employed in mining opera-tions. Crosscuts, drifts, upraises and winzes can be driven on the ore, and thousands of tons extracted at a nomi-nal cost and without the waste inci-dent to the operation of a mine where nature has deposited her treasures in small but rich veins.

HOW THE WEST FILLS UP.

While most of us have some more or less definite notions that many peo-ple are coming into the west to stay, work, live and become Canadians, we probably, in the vast majority of in-stances, fail to adequately realize the extent and importance of the move-ment actually going forward. Sir Wil-frid Laurier speaks of 100,000 coming in last year, and the probability that more will come this year. We hear of trainloads of men, women, children, with their farm stock and household goods, moving across the border from the Northern States. From the East we know that the Atlantic steamships pour a steady stream of humanity over the gangways at Quebec and Montreal. It is from these things we derive the com-forting belief that all goes well, and that the forward movement is on.

One really needs to inspect the migra-tion at closer quarters, however, to fully realize its significance. On a ship that arrived at Montreal a few days ago, for example, there was one party of about five hundred English immigrants, as well as another four hundred foreigners. Of the Englishmen seventy-five were men who had served in the war. Two had the Victoria Cross. The rest were all farm laborers, men who know what to expect when they get on a farm. Thanks to the excellent organization now carried on under the superintend-ence of the department of the interior, every man of the five hundred was on his way to take up employment secured for him in advance, at wages stipulated in advance. They were not to come as outcasts, to wander about in search of employment until their means and fortitude were both exhausted. They were to enter at once into the large life of the spreading West. With them there could be seen here and there the wife of one who had gone West a few months ago, and the fathers and brothers of another who had gone out last year and done well enough to send for the rest of his family, sisters of young men who could already afford not inadequate shelter for their men of moderate means going out in the hope of finding a place for the exercise of superior talents and the employment of a small capital in the communities everywhere springing up.

The only reason that British Colum-bians have to object to this state of affairs is the fact that this province is not getting its fair share of the new-comers. Most of them stay on the eastern side of the Rockies. If we had a more competent agent-general in Lon-don things would be decidedly different.

WHY THIS HASTE?

There is a considerable disposition in the west to look with favor upon the con-struction of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific railway, regardless of conditions. The feeling in favor of the road is so strong that many persons will not stop to enquire closely into the terms of the agreement. "We want the road on gen-eral principles, and we will not stop to criticize the means by which it is proposed to secure the road." This is the position taken. While individuals may be excused for taking this stand it would be a discreditable position for a public journal to take.

At the outset there is every evidence of hasty consideration in connection with this Grand Trunk Pacific railway enterprise. It is quite certain that at the opening of parliament the matter had not yet been considered. In the speech at the opening of parliament a transportation commission was promised, which should "take the whole question of transportation into consideration." From this it is evident that the govern-ment did not even contemplate tak- ing any action toward building a road. In view of this fact, the burden of the premier's remarks to the effect that we are at the mercy of the United States in the bonding arrangement, falls some-what flat. Premier Laurier devoted a lot of time to show that we must have this road at once in order to make us independent of the United States, as the bonding privilege might be shut off at any time. It is almost amusing to note the importance that this bond- ing question has assumed all at once, as though it were something entirely new, instead of a question which has been before the country in one form or another since the earliest days of our national existence.

While the people of the west will hold up both hands for another rail- way, the matter certainly is not so ur-

gent that we need favor what we believe to be a bad bargain. There is no ne-cessity for urgency in the construction of a railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, much less from Moncton, indeed this is a matter about which there is not a particle of necessity for haste. The road is not needed at all as a present re-quirement. In time it may prove a good thing in developing a new territory about which very little is known, but it is not a pressing matter now. Mr. Blair's advice that time should be taken to explore the country through which it is proposed to build, was much more reasonable. The government policy of haste—virtually deciding the question in the dark—seems very unusual.

Almost any intelligent westerner with a knowledge of affairs, would at once propose a plan which we think would be superior to that adopted by the government. This would be to begin work on the government road at Lake Superior. Build the road to Winnipeg, and carry the line westerly across the prairie region. This would provide a road where it is most urgently needed and which should return a profit on the investment at an early date after com-pletion. Such a road could in time be made a transcontinental one, but as we have said, there is no incentive for haste in making it such. On the contrary, much reason for delay and investigation. The only argument advanced for haste, is that in connection with the bonding privileges. The bonding arrangement is almost as advantageous to the United States as it is to Canada, and there is less reason to expect a disturbance of this arrangement than there has been at any previous time for the past quarter of a century.

The same sentimental reasons which are now urged for pushing through this work were all dilated upon when the Canadian Pacific railway bill was before parliament. One would be led to think, from the sentimental talk now indulged in by the government press in regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, that the Cana-dian Pacific railway had dropped out of existence, or had become a foreign institution. Our great national road seems suddenly to have become "very small potatoes." The Miner is not without belief in sentiment. Sen-timent has played an important part in building up nations. We believe in the future of Canada and favor a progres-sive policy in the development of our national resources. In this Grand Trunk Pacific business, however, it seems that an exuberance of sentimental talk is being used to cloud the matter and draw attention from the bad features of the measure.

In the west there has been a rapidly growing feeling in favor of a govern-ment railway. Those who favor such a road must have received a rude shock when Premier Laurier made his pro- posals public. Instead of securing a government road, the adoption of this plan will actually shelve the question of a government road for 50 years. For 50 years after the completion of this road there will be absolutely no hope of securing a government road. The road built by the people's money will be controlled absolutely and entirely by a corporation for 50 years. For that period at least there will be no relief from the exactions of railway corpora-tions. The Dominion will have practi-cally no more control over the road than the province of Manitoba has over the Canadian Northern railway. It will simply be a corporation road while it is controlled and operated by the com-pany. While there should be no objec-tion to another corporation road, it is just as well that the public should understand the question and know that this scheme which is masquerading be-fore the people as a government road, could with greater propriety be termed "a measure to prevent the operation of a government railway in Canada for 50 years."

While the adoption of this measure will effectually destroy any hope for a government railway in Canada for half a century, it will at the same time seriously affect the government road now in existence. Mr. Blair is undoubt-edly right in declaring that it will ruin the Intercolonial. This road has cost the country an enormous sum—some-thing like sixty or seventy millions. The construction of another line from Mon-cton to Quebec (a line which is not a pressing need at the present time) will take away the through traffic from the Intercolonial and reduce it to the status of merely a local road. Thus govern-ment ownership receives a severe blow at both ends of this measure.

OPPORTUNITIES LOST.

Canada, particularly the western por-tion of the Dominion, is the cynosure of the eyes of the world, just as she is the cynosura by which the Imperial spirit steers. Canada is included in the itinerary planned by the impor-tant parliament, journalists and commercial bodies that have arranged tours within the British dominions during 1902. Take for example the plans of the congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire. That aug-ust body is holding its annual meet- ing this year at Montreal and has arranged to make a thorough tour of the West. Then, too, there are the

British journalists who have been on the Pacific coast gleaming pertinent information concerning the marvellous resources of British Columbia and the West generally for their millions of expectant readers in the motherland. Again, there is Lord Lyveden's party of representative men from the lords and commons of England. They are to visit Western Canada this year and familiarize themselves, and parliament too, it is hoped, with the needs, senti-ments and ambitions of this section of the Empire.

Western Canadians do not seem to fully appreciate the immense signifi-cance and importance of all this. While it is true that Winnipeg, Victo-ria and Vancouver are equal to the occasion and are doing all in their power to "improve the shining hour," the smaller communities treat it all with dull and stupid apathy. Ros- sland is a fair example of how oppor-tunities are overlooked in this respect. Her moribund board of trade has to date failed to secure for this town the presence of any one of the aggrega-tions to which we refer. The presence here of even one of these distinguish- ed parties would have been a splendid advertisement of the mineral, timber and scenic resources of Rossland and the surrounding country. It would have helped to boom things and create a healthy and vitally necessary inter-est in the conditions with which we are so nearly concerned in every way.

It would seem that the people who are supposed to "run" the board of trade are as desirous of stultifying the board and the aims for which it was created as they are to stultify the Conservative party in the forthcoming provincial elections.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The United States seems bent upon converting itself into a huge vigilante committee.

A New York theatrical manager in advertising for chorus girls is particu-lar to state that none but well-bred women need apply. Time was when the well-made woman was the winning card.

The British editors touring the West, marvel at the productiveness of the country. They have come to the con-clusion that the reports sent to the old country from year to year regarding the West have not been over-drawn.

When Wagner composed his operas he is said to have been a sufferer from dyspepsia, headache, nervousness, mel-ancholy and insomnia. It cannot be doubted, but it would have been the part of kindness to have refrained from setting them to music.

The immigration returns just issued give the arrivals for July as 11,278, an increase of 2689 over July, 1901. There were 5093 British; 2867 Continental, and 3218 United States for the past month, and 2170 British, 3168 Continental, and 3251 United States, or a total of 8589 for July, 1902.

According to this morning's dis-patches some curious Conservative nominations have been made in Kootenay districts in the neighborhood of Rossland. Machine politics works out satisfactorily sometimes. If machine-politics means corporation-politics suc-ceeds in Rossland, then goodbye to the true ideals of the Conservative party.

When alleged human beings follow an inhuman style of warfare, as shown by the reports from Macedonia, then the time has come for civilized nations to interfere. No country or principality should be allowed to carry on or coun-tenance any mode of warfare in which non-combatants and innocent women and children are cruelly butchered and tortured.

What France can possibly want of music halls and kindred amusement vendors is a matter of conjecture when daily life offers such pastimes as the Humbert swindle and trial. Madame Humbert certainly knows her Paris; she is keeping the court room in a good mood by her charmingly feminine in-consistencies. If the court does not de-cide in her favor, the people probably will and that is tantamount—in France—to the dismissal of the case.

There is a likelihood that before the close of the present session of the Dominion parliament, Hon. Clifford Dix-ton, minister of the interior, will intro-duce legislation for the creation of a department of mines. This important step was foreshadowed by the minister in his explanations to the house during the debate on supply last week. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in putting the department on a work-ing basis.

Never in the history of the camp has there been more than one steam laundry. During the boom days there were a few white custom laundries, but they lasted for only a short period. Now there is no white laundry. This is a

striking commentary on the practical side of trades unionism and the opposition to Chinese immigration. The proprietor of the recently defunct steam laundry in-forms The Miner that its patronage was chiefly drawn from the newspaper fraternity and professional men.

Love may rule the court, the camp and the grove all right, but it does other things, as Reverend A. L. Blaser, of Salt Lake, can testify. Love drove him to drink; drink drove him from the pulpit to the camp; the camp drove him to the highway, where he was cap-tured and brought to the court, and the court ruled a penitentiary sentence for the erstwhile clergyman, and "were better he had never loved at all.

Every extension of a Canadian manu-facturing industry giving employment to more workmen increases the home demand for farm products and benefits the Canadian farmer. If the request of the Canadian manufacturers for increas-ed protection is granted, instead of the money of our farmers going over to the United States to pay American work-men, it will remain in Canada and be paid out in wages to Canadian work-men, who will send much of it back to Canadian farmers in payment for food.

The capital stock of the G. T. P. is to be \$45,000,000; the bonds on 900 miles of the prairie section, at \$20,000 per mile, would be \$18,000,000, and the bonds on 600 miles of the mountain section at \$50,000 per mile would be \$30,000,000. The total of capitalization on 1500 miles would, therefore, be \$48,000,000. That is \$62,000 per mile. Or if we subtract the \$5,000,000 that is to be spent on rolling stock for the eastern division the average per mile on the western division would be \$58,666. The C. P. R. has only \$54,142 per mile. It is preposterous that any road built through the west today should be more heavily capitalized than the C. P. R.

Under present conditions mail to and from the Lardeau goes through the Revelstoke postoffice, while freight and express go via Nelson. The arrange-ment is very unsatisfactory and works an unnecessary hardship. One can take the boat from Lardeau and go to Nel-son and return in two days, while it takes five days to get a reply by letter. Since the Poplar Creek district has opened up, the need of a more direct mail service is more apparent. Deals are pending and business is being at-tempted, yet it is most unsatisfactory to be unable to send a letter, and ex-pensive in that it involves the necessity of a journey in many instances when a letter would serve the purpose.

GERMANS OF SCOTCH DESCENT.

One often hears the complaint that German clerks are "taking the bread out of the mouths of English clerks," but there seem to be two sides to the question. The strong infusion of Scot-tish blood in the population of West-ern Prussia is not generally realized except by regular students of European history, says the London Standard. The subject is treated in a learned, yet interesting manner, by T. A. Fischer, in the "Scots of Eastern and Western Prussia." He shows there is no reason for disputing the statement of an English merchant, resident at Dan-zig in the eighteenth century, that one-third of this city was of Scottish blood, and believes, with some later writers, that many characteristics distinctive of the East Prussian—shrewdness, trust-worthiness, tenacity of purpose and economical habits of life—are largely due to the fact that this region was once a "Canada and Australia" into which much of the best blood and strength of North Britain was poured.

The attractions were commercial, though to this rule there were occa-sional exceptions. The immigration be-gan early, for even in the fourteenth century Scotland contributed so large-ly to the swarms of vagrant peddlars all over Germany that these were known as Schotte; but they became more numerous and important at a later date. Their lot was far from hap-py. They displayed that aptitude for getting and keeping business for which they have always been famous; and to this their Prussian or Polish rivals strongly objected. Dr. Johnson's trans-lations of Juvenal's remarks on the hungry Greek would have aptly ex-pressed their feelings and the kind of reception they were ready to give.

Some of the German burghers' com-plaints of the Scotch intruders have a curiously modern ring—as if they were being ruled by "Chinese cheap labor." They did their very best to suppress these obnoxious rivals, and in those days the trade guilds were formidable powers, and could set in motion the law of the land. Thus, "edicts and de-crees, for more than two centuries were being directed against the Scot by every king, prince, bishop and magis-trate," and there were complaints and counter complaints by the score, of which Mr. Fischer quotes many curi-ous examples.

The vagrant Scots, say the clothiers of Marienburg, overrun the country and sell their cloths everywhere, "to the great detriment of the king's re-sident subjects," while they themselves have no fixed abode, nor pay the dues and taxes of any town. Inferior as their goods always are, for they are pastmasters in fraud, they wheedle the simple country folk into buying, not only cloth or linen, but groceries of all kinds. When money runs short they are ready to barter, and thus tempt stewards and underlings to defraud their employers, and "every one knows how much that is spun by the honest native women folk is pawned to the Scot."

# ROSSLAND'S DEEP LEVELS

### Interesting Juncture in Mining at Depth is Reached.

### Several Properties Have Ore Far Below 1000 Foot Level.

The development of deep levels in the Rossland camp has reached an interesting stage, and the incidents of the next six months in this connection will be awaited with keen interest. The outlook is promising. The partial settlement of the coke supply question, and the promise of adequate supplies to the smelters which will be promoted by the opening of the famous East Kootenay "reserved coal lands," gives the mines confidence as to the market for their ores and steady rates of treatment. Moreover, several important groups of mines are about to enter into new reduction contracts, all of which should stimulate production and lead to renewed activity in the opening of deep level workings.

Two mines are now well below the 1000-foot level—the Le Roi, which is now opening up its 1350-foot workings, and the Kootenay mine, with a depth of 1200 feet in the lower workings. The White Bear mine is down to the 850 level and is sinking to the 1000, which will make its workings about on a level with the 1250 level of the Le Roi, inasmuch as the White Bear shafthouse is several hundred feet below the Le Roi headworks. The War Eagle and Centre Star mines are developed to a depth which represents the 600 level on the Le Roi and the Nickel Plate is down to the 300 level.

The Le Roi mine has ore in its lowest level. Values are not disclosed by the management, but the testimony of experienced miners who have examined the material hoisted and the diamond drill cores is that the product is easily of a pay grade. From the station on the Le Roi 1350 a drift is being run to the southwest for the purpose of picking up the Black Bear ore bodies at that depth. The ore now in sight is that of the main stop, and a down bore hole is being driven to ascertain the nature of the shoot and its depth. While the management is reticent on the subject it is on the cards that the big four compartment shaft at the Le Roi will be on its way to the 1500 level at a comparatively early date. This matter has been under advisement for some months, and it is possible that the suggested reconstruction of the Le Roi may have deferred action. Meanwhile valuable information as to the extent of the ore bodies below the 1350 is being secured through the use of the diamond drill. This deep level work will be of interest from the geological as well as the practical standpoint. There are several unanswered problems in connection with the geology of Red Mountain—whether the ore deposits are the outcome of an overflow which deposited the molten fluid in crevices or whether the ore bearing material was erupted from below, also as to whether the dykes that intrude into Rossland ore bodies consolidate when depth is secured leaving ore bodies of greater depth undisturbed. The solution of these questions will be of value from the practical as well as the scientific standpoint. Briefly the situation at the Le Roi has been this, that the comparatively high values found in the upper ore bodies are actually contained between the walls of the vein as depth was gained, but that the walls were thin and the values distributed over a larger area, with consequent diminution in the per ton values. The vein having commenced narrow and widened out may easily narrow again, and when this depth is reached the Le Roi should again ship 300 ore and higher.

In the case of the Kootenay mine there seems little reason to doubt that the 1200 level will carry as good ore as is now being mined from the third, fourth and fifth levels, which means ore that nets a profit of \$5 or \$6 or more per ton to the company. The possibilities of the Kootenay were scarcely realized until a short time since, when minute sampling and blocking of the ore shoots determined the area of the pay ore and made it possible to break down profitable ore where successive managements had held out small hopes of profitable operations.

The White Bear seems to be a special study in itself as compared with the older and better known mines of the camp. Practically nothing of value was found until its 700 level was reached, and even then the showing was such that the inexperienced shareholders desired to abandon the proposition. Encouraged by an expert engineer, however, the company found courage to go 150 feet deeper, and the results secured there have been such as to warrant the expenditure of about \$50,000 in new buildings, plant and additional development, all of which are now under way. The upper White Bear workings are barren, while the deep levels carry pay ore in considerable quantity and concentrating ore to an enormous extent. From the start it was expected that if ore was ever encountered in the property it would be the continuation of the Le Roi or Centre Star ledge running east and west. On the contrary, indications point to the big White Bear ledge running north and south, although it is expected that eventually the Centre Star and Le Roi ledges will be found consolidating with what is a new and remarkably important vein or deposit.

The conditions existing in the Centre Star mine are fairly well known.

After the rich upper workings were passed a barren zone was encountered, the existence of which caused alarm. Within recent months one of the richest ore shoots ever encountered in the mine was picked up on the east 600 level, and this has been opened up steadily ever since. As an indication that the vein may be expected to pan out satisfactorily with additional depth, the facts as recited are significant.

The War Eagle has workings down to the 800 level, but the extent of horizontal workings on the 500 is comparatively limited. While nothing has been said officially on the subject, the plan of the management appears to be that of opening up known ore bodies on the 600 level and following these down with winzes, leaving the horizontal workings at greater depth to pick up the ore when the location of the shoots has been accurately determined. Practically the same plan is being followed on the Le Roi Two's Toss mine, where a fine shoot was picked up on the 700 level west of the Annie dyke with the diamond drill. When this body is opened up it will be followed into the lower levels.

## FIRST PLANS COME

### THE BASEMENT PLANS OF THE NEW ARMORY NOW IN THE CITY.

### SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING WITH MANY CONVENIENCES FOR MILITIA.

That the Federal department of public works is at work in connection with the arrangements for the proposed Rossland armory is evidenced by the arrival here of plans for the basement. The plan was forwarded to Robert W. Grigor, supervising architect for departmental works in Rossland, with instructions to ascertain the facts in connection with sewers on streets adjoining the armory site. Mr. Grigor has done this, obtaining a sketch map from the city engineer's department.

It is understood that tenders for the armory will be called within the present month, and that construction work will start on or about September 1.

As shown in the basement plans, the new armory will be a structure 87 feet 6 inches by 43 feet. Although not so stated officially, it is understood that the main structure will be of wood set on heavy masonry columns. The principal feature of the basement is the shooting gallery, for which space 75 feet in length has been reserved. In this section the gallery for the use of militia ammunition will be set up, and the members of the militia company will be enabled to maintain their rifle practice throughout the entire winter season, as the heating apparatus provided for the building will be ample to keep the entire structure comfortably warm. The basement includes two shower baths, lavatories, wash basins, and various apartments for small arms, coal, heating apparatus, the Maxim gun and other purposes.

It is expected that the parade ground on the main floor of the building will be about 75 feet in length and the full width of the building. The balance of the floor space will be used for rooms. The arrival of the initial plans is received with satisfaction by militiamen, who foresee the construction of the building at a comparatively early date.

## IT ENDED FATALLY

### FRIENDLY WRESTLING AT REVELSTOKE CAUSES A MAN'S DEATH.

### BOTH PARTIES CONCERNED EMPLOYEES OF THE RAILWAY.

REVELSTOKE, Aug. 14.—A serious and unfortunate affair occurred here yesterday morning, in which Charles Timmins was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of one Frank Stewart.

Both men, it appears, were drinking together in the Climax hotel and started wrestling. Both men fell several times on the floor, but apparently neither was injured. Mr. Dupont, the proprietor, who appeared on the scene, seeing that both men were the worse for liquor, ordered Timmins away and put Stewart in a room to sober up. Shortly afterwards Stewart was found to be dead.

Dr. Cross, coroner, was called and immediately ordered an inquest to be held. Both men were employees of the Canadian Pacific. The deceased came here from Minneapolis a short time ago, where his family reside. Timmins' family is still in Revelstoke. The inquest is still in progress.

### PHOENIX ACCIDENTS.

Two Men Recently Injured Recovering in Hospital.

PHOENIX, Aug. 17.—Two men employed at the Granby mines, who were recently hurt, are getting along nicely at the Phoenix general hospital. Ed Person had a large piece of ore fall from a car on his leg last Friday, breaking the bone.

# NEWS OF THE COAST

The Conservatives of Cowichan district have chosen E. M. Skinner, a civil engineer of Duncan, as their candidate.

The Miners' Union at Nanaimo voted by ballot on the question of severing their connection with the Western Federation. The box will not be opened until tomorrow.

Two fatal accidents occurred at Vancouver. Daniel McQueen, a driver for Mackay, Almond & Co., and William Wilson, a logger in the employ of the Hastings Sawmill company at Rock Bay, were the victims.

Dr. G. Sanson will be the Liberal candidate for the Lillooet district in the coming election. A convention held at Clinton decided upon the doctor as the standard bearer. He was the unanimous choice of the convention.

A serious fire took place at Eburne on Saturday evening on the ranch of George Jenne, resulting in the loss of his barn, 150 tons of new hay, a valuable bull and farm implements, in all exceeding \$2000 in value. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Five shipments of apples aggregating 395 boxes arrived the other day from San Francisco at Vancouver. One hundred and sixteen boxes of these were found to be infested with codling moth larvae and were condemned as usual. The condemned apples will be shipped to the United States ports.

There are still quite a number of Victorians who have apparently made up their minds that they do not care to vote at the forthcoming provincial election contest. Up to Monday afternoon 4370 applications had been received at headquarters. In Esquimalet the total so far is 550.

The following is the final draft of the team to represent British Columbia at the Dominion rifle matches: W. H. Forrest, Pte. S. J. Perry, Color Sergt. J. Moscrop, Color Sergt. T. Cunningham, New Westminster. Staff Sergt. E. J. Ferris, Capt. W. H. McPherson, Corp. W. Grant, Quartermaster. Kennedy, Pte. W. R. Lloyd. All art Vancouver men but Cunningham.

Now that the season is fairly well advanced, it is becoming apparent that the shipments of freight into the Yukon this year will likely fall materially short of last year's expectations. So far this summer shipments of merchandise to the North are far less than had been made at the corresponding time last year, and there appears to be little likelihood that the total of 1902 will be equalled, although there is still time for the equalization to occur.

The British journalists have been "doing" the coast district and cities. They are: Neil Munro, of the Glasgow Daily News; Henry Alexander, proprietor and editor of the Aberdeen Free Press; W. G. McAllice, editor of the Midland Express, accompanied by Mrs. McAllice; Bernard McConkey, representing the Belfast Evening Telegraph; Sydney Higham, artist and correspondent of the Graphic; John Derry, editor and proprietor of the Sheffield Daily Independent; Rev. Harold Rylett, representing Reynolds' Newspaper, and editor of the New Age; Edward B. Osborne, representative of the London Morning Post; Arthur Yarrow, New-castle Daily Chronicle. J. Sadler, an Australian newspaper man, also accompanied the party on its trip westward.

Vancouver hopes to be the terminus of another American transcontinental railway, by the building of a direct line between that city and Spokane. Surveys are now being made, arrangements for construction are being carried out, and a representative of the Harriman interests, who was in Vancouver recently, declares that within two years the new system will be in operation. The proposed short line between Vancouver and Spokane will complete connection between the Union Pacific and the coast, through the northwestern states, and will at the same time afford the Harriman-Vanderbilt people with their eastern connections to Chicago and New York, a direct transcontinental line, in the territory of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. The plan of the principals is to build into Vancouver, rather than into any American port on Puget Sound. To this end, it is proposed within a few weeks to ask the British Columbia government for running privileges for trains across the new Fraser river bridge at Westminster, similar to those proposed to be granted to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. It is stated that Victoria has also some hope of being the terminus of the line—if it is ever built.

## IN MIMIC BATTLE

### ROSSLAND MILITIAMEN HAVE SKIRMISHING AT RANGES.

### INSTEAD OF OLD-FASHIONED STYLE OF ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Lively skirmish drill in the open country a couple of miles from the city constituted the annual inspection of the Rossland militia instead of the old-fashioned method of inspection under cover with a few movements in company formation and the ubiquitous manual of arms and march-past. The innovation

marks a change to the new order of things when every effort is concentrated in securing something that will be actually practical in case of necessity. The Rossland company did well, and after the parade it was unanimously agreed that the new style of inspection was eminently more satisfactory than the old.

Moreover, the Rossland militiamen were encouraged and gratified at the kindly words of approval from the lips of Colonel Holmes, District Officer Commanding, who conducted the inspection. There was no attempt at speech-making, but Colonel Holmes remarked briefly to the company that the turn-out was excellent and the men took to the work he had given them with an animation and keenness that showed intelligent interest in the manoeuvres. He also stated that the company had been a decided improvement on the last corps he had inspected, but warned the men not to take too much satisfaction from this fact, inasmuch as the other company was very bad indeed. These kindly remarks were made at the close of the skirmishing drill and quite repaid the militiamen for the somewhat arduous work across country.

The corps paraded about fifty strong at the Columbia avenue army under Lieutenant Townsend, with Lieutenant Sutherland (attached) as second in command. The first march was immediately taken to the ranges, which was reached shortly before five o'clock. The company was drawn up to receive the District Officer Commanding with the general salute—presented arms with fixed bayonets and a flourish of bugles. No time was lost in getting the practical work under way after muster roll-call.

Twenty-five rounds of ball cartridges were served out to each man, and the hundred and sixteen boxes of these were found to be infested with codling moth larvae and were condemned as usual. The condemned apples will be shipped to the United States ports.

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## DON'T LIKE THEM

### BUSINESS MEN PROTEST AGAINST BY-LAWS NOW PROPOSED.

### CLAIM COUNCIL IS ATTEMPTING TO PILE UP UNJUST TAXATION.

The two by-laws which the city council now has before it promise to make trouble among business men before they are finally passed. Tuesday night saw both measures brought in for the first time at council, and yesterday saw the first protests raised. It is safe to predict that for the next few days Mayor Dean will be an exceedingly busy man while informing ratepayers just how both by-laws will operate and wherein they are justified by the city's exigencies.

The intimation is given that neither by-law will become law if business men can prevent it, and one at least will be taken to the courts as soon as it is passed.

The by-law to license bill posting provides that any person posting a bill anywhere in the city or painting an advertisement within the corporate limits shall first take out a \$30 license. Business men claim that if they desire to stick up bills announcing their business, as is a common practice, the city demands the license, and the wording of the by-law would seem to set this forth. There is no clause in the Municipal Clauses by-law permitting of such civic legislation, and it will be taken into court.

The second by-law worries business men even more. It is a by-law to provide for the levying of sewer rentals, and, briefly, it provides that all parties owning property connected with a sewer shall pay an annual rental of \$3. Now the fact is that when a property owner connects his premises with a sewer he is charged on water account for the service rendered, or, if he does not connect his premises with a sewer, the sanitary department collects from him. Every property owner is, therefore, taxed on this score already, and it is difficult to convince them that they are called on in justice to pay again for what they are already settling regularly. The contention is raised, of course, that the city must have money, that the proposed sewer rental is trifling in amount and that the receipts from this source will be placed to the credit of a special fund for the extension and repair of sewers, but all these arguments do not, in the opinion of the business men who are protesting, alter the fact that they are asked to pay twice for a certain service. It is charged, in some quarters, that an effort is being made to secure more revenue, and that an indirect method is adopted to attain the end against which many protests will be raised.

### MARRIED.

At the Queen's Hotel, Lerwick, on the 15th July, by the Rev. A. J. Campbell, B. A., assisted by the Rev. S. G. Carmichael, B. D., and the Rev. F. H. Bamford, Thomas Stout, Rossland, B. C., to Lilly Maude, eldest daughter of Captain Allison, harbor master, Lerwick, Scotland.

## TOURNEY UNDER WAY

### TENNIS CLUB'S ANNUAL TOURNAMENT COMMENCED YESTERDAY.

### LIST OF GAMES PLAYED—DRAWINGS MADE AND TODAY'S GAMES.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The annual tournament under the auspices of the Rossland Tennis club is now in full swing, the first games eventuating yesterday, when preliminaries in various contests were played. The club members are taking much interest in the matches, and final results will be watched with keen interest. The handicaps have been arranged in such a manner as to give all players a chance to carry off honors, and many hard fought games will be witnessed before the various matches are concluded.

The program calls for half a dozen or more games every day until the initial drawings are concluded.

Yesterday's games and results were as follows: Men's open singles—Buckingham defeated Eden, 6-1, 6-1. Men's handicap singles—Phelps, minus half 30, defeated Grant, plus half 15, 6-0, 6-2; Oulmette, plus two sixths fifteen, defeated Bert Hunter, plus 15, 3-6, 8-6, 6-4. Ladies' handicap singles—Miss Shrapnel, plus one-sixth 15, defeated Miss Homer, plus 15, 0-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Today's games in the tournament are as follows: Men's handicap singles—Fraser, scratch, vs. Carmichael, minus half 15; Dewdney, minus 30, vs. Morckill, plus half 15; Dockerrill, plus two sixths 15, vs. Claudet, scratch; Barker, plus two sixths 15, vs. Buckingham, minus 30. Ladies' handicap singles—Miss Fraser, plus half 30, vs. Mrs. Hunter, plus one-sixth 15. Men's open singles—Oulmette vs. Grant.

The drawings in the complete series are as follows:

### MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES.

Eden and Oulmette, bye; Davis and Ross, bye; Falding and partner, bye; Richardson and Fraser vs. Grant and Morckill; Dewdney and Phipps vs. Macdonald and partner; Veets and Kamm, bye; Lewer and partner, bye; Buckingham and Carmichael, bye.

### GENTLEMEN'S OPEN SINGLES.

Rose vs. Lewer; Phipps vs. Anderson; Grant vs. Oulmette; Hamilton vs. Davis; Macdonald vs. Dewdney; Buckingham vs. Eden; McNeill vs. Morckill; Claudet, bye.

### MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Miss Fraser and Buckingham, minus 15, bye; Mrs. Richardson and Mackintosh, minus 15 2-6, bye; Mrs. Hunter and Lewer, plus 15, bye; Miss Boutbee and Richardson, plus one-half 15, vs. Mrs. Scott and T. M. Macdonald, minus 15; Miss Shrapnel and Dewdney, minus one-half 30, bye; Miss Homer and Phipps, minus 15, bye; Mrs. McKenzie and Fraser, plus four-sixths 15, bye; Miss Falding and Anderson, minus 15, bye.

### MEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Claudet and Hunter, plus one-half 15, bye; Buckingham and Mackintosh, minus 30, bye; Morckill and Kirby, plus 15 2-6, vs. Eden and Dewdney, minus one-half 30; Richardson and Dockerrill, minus one-half 15, vs. Faddon and Macdonald, plus 15; Phipps and Oulmette, minus one-half 30, vs. Davis and Anderson, minus 15; Coulthard and Fraser, minus one-half 15, bye; Barker and Carmichael, plus one-half 15, bye; Lewer and Duthie, plus one-half 15, bye.

### OPEN MIXED DOUBLES.

Miss Fraser and Richardson vs. Miss Falding and Dewdney; Mrs. Richardson and Buckingham vs. Miss Boutbee and Fraser; Miss Homer and Oulmette vs. Miss Shrapnel and Phipps; Mrs. Scott and Coulthard, bye.

### MEN'S HANDICAP SINGLES.

Richardson, plus one-sixth 15, bye; Lewer, plus 15, bye; Anderson, plus one-sixth 15, bye; Eden, plus two sixths 15, bye; Kirby, plus one-half 30, bye; Oulmette, plus two sixths 15, vs. Hunter, plus 15; Davis, minus 15, vs. Faddon, plus 15-1-6; Fraser, scratch, vs. Carmichael, minus one-half 15; Dockerrill, plus two sixths 15, vs. Claudet, scratch; Coulthard, plus one-sixth 15, vs. Mackintosh, plus one-sixth 15; Dewdney, minus 30, vs. Morckill, plus one-half 15; Macdonald, plus one-sixth 15, bye; Grant, plus one-half 15, bye; Phipps, minus one-half 30, bye; Barker, minus 15 2-6, bye; Buckingham, minus 30, bye.

### LADIES' HANDICAP SINGLES.

Hunter, plus 15 1-6, bye; Fraser, plus one-half 30, bye; Richardson, minus 15, bye; Homer, plus 15, vs. Shrapnel, plus 15-1-6; McKenzie, plus 30, bye; Boutbee, plus 15 1-6, bye; Scott, minus 30, bye; Falding, minus 15, bye.

### THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

More Games Played Yesterday—Today's Program.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Considerable progress was made with the games in the first round of the tennis club's tournament yesterday. Following were the matches played:

Open men's singles—Oulmette defeated Grant, 6-0, 6-3.

Men's handicap singles—Buckingham, minus 30, defeated Barker, plus two sixths 15, 6-1, 6-1; Dewdney, minus 30, defeated Morckill, plus half 15, 6-1, 6-3; Dockerrill, plus two sixths 15, defeated Claudet, scratch, 6-4, 8-6.

Ladies' handicap singles—Mrs. Hunter, plus 15, defeated Miss Fraser, minus two sixths 15, 6-0, 6-4.

The games arranged for today are as follows: Open mixed doubles—Mrs. Richardson and Buckingham vs. Miss Boutbee and Fraser; Miss Homer and

Oulmette vs. Miss Shrapnel and Phipps. Men's handicap singles—Coulthard vs. Mackintosh. Ladies' handicap singles—Miss Scott vs. Miss Falding. Men's open doubles—Richardson and Fraser vs. Grant and Morckill. Mrs. Robert Hunter will serve tea at the courts this afternoon.

### THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Additional Games Played Yesterday—Monday's Fixtures.

The tennis club's courts were crowded with members yesterday afternoon, when additional games in the annual tournament were played. Several especially interesting games were played with the following results:

Men's open singles—(Rev.) McNeill defeated Morckill, 6-2, 6-2.

Men's handicap singles—Mackintosh, plus two sixths 15, defeated Coulthard, plus two sixths 15.

Open mixed doubles—Mrs. Richardson and Buckingham defeated Miss Boutbee and Fraser, 6-2, 6-0; Miss Shrapnel and Phipps defeated Miss Homer and Oulmette, 2-6, 6-1, 6-0.

Men's open doubles—Fraser and Richardson defeated Grant and Morckill, 6-3, 6-3.

Ladies' handicap singles—Mrs. Scott, minus 30, defeated Miss Falding, minus 15, 7-5, 6-4.

Monday's games are as follows: Men's open doubles—Oulmette and Eden vs. Davis and Rose; Lewer and McNeill vs. Buckingham and Carmichael.

Men's open singles—Claudet vs. McNeill; Macdonald vs. Dewdney.

Open mixed doubles—Miss Falding and Dewdney vs. Miss Fraser and Richardson.

### THE TOURNAY PROGRESSES.

Result of Games Yesterday and Today's Card.

The result of yesterday's games in the tennis club's annual tournament were as follows:

Open mixed doubles—Miss Falding and Dewdney defeated Fraser and Richardson, 6-4, 8-6.

Men's open singles—Dewdney defeated Macdonald, 6-2, 6-4; Rose defeated Lewer, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's handicap singles—Fraser, scratch, defeated Carmichael, minus 1-2 15, 7-5, 3-6, 6-3.

Men's open doubles—Rose and Davis defeated Oulmette and Eden, 6-2, 6-0.

Today's events are arranged as follows: Ladies' handicap singles—Miss Shrapnel, plus 15-1-6, vs. Mrs. Richardson, minus 15.

Mixed handicap doubles—Miss Boutbee and Richardson, plus 1-2 15, vs. Mrs. Scott and Macdonald, minus 15.

Gentlemen's handicap singles—Kirby, plus 1-2 30, vs. Oulmette, plus 2-6 15.

Gentlemen's handicap doubles—Claudet and Hunter, plus 1-2 15, vs. Buckingham and Mackintosh, minus 30; Morckill and Kirby, plus 15 2-6, vs. Eden and Dewdney, minus 1-2 30.

Gentlemen's open doubles—Lewer and McNeill vs. Buckingham and Carmichael.

### "SNOWSLIDE."

The Farce Comedy to be Produced in the Carnival Season.

The rehearsals of this laughable three-act farce-comedy by the under-mentioned members of the Rossland Dramatic club are now in progress at the theatre. Indications are that a production will be given that will surpass any previous efforts of the club. The parts have been assigned to members of the club who have had considerable experience in the histrionic art, both as players and playwrights. The cast is as follows:

Felix Featherstone..... John Hooper  
Uncle John..... W. J. Nelson  
Harry Prendergast..... H. M. Ellis  
Mrs. Featherstone..... Mrs. John Hooper  
Ethel Granger..... Miss Eileen Bennett  
Penelope..... Miss Winnifred Crowley

The play is from the pen of the well known playwright Sydney Grundy, author of "Man Proposee," "A Pair of Spectacles," "A Fool's Paradise," "The Arabian Nights," "Silver Shield" and other successful plays. It was first produced with unrivalled success at the Royal Strand theatre in London. The dialogue is very strong and keeps the audience in good humor from start to finish.

The plot is unique, with novel situations and excellent business. It is ever interesting and the scenes at times are uproariously funny.

The piece is well adapted for amateurs, its natural and mirth-provoking farcical comedy, and effects of the simplest description and climaxes easy to handle rendering it easy of production.

The dramatic club is wise in selecting such a play for the holiday season. Heavy drama would not have been as well received.

The play will be produced each evening of the carnival, and bumper houses are assured of complimentary dances will be given by the club to the patrons after each performance.

### ALFRED PARR NOMINATED.

NELSON, Aug. 14.—Alfred Parr of Ymir was unanimously chosen as Liberal candidate for Ymir riding by the convention held here yesterday. The following delegates assembled:

Fairview—J. N. Gilchrist, R. H. Williams.

Ymir—A. Parr, P. Daly, J. Philbert, A. B. Buckworth, member of the interior executive committee of the Liberal association.

Trail—Noble Blinn, A. Dockinson, A. E. Campbell, F. Campbell.

Ymir Mine—P. Corrigan.

Arlington Mine—T. McMurray.

Salmo—J. A. Donnelly.

Besides the delegates present, Creston, Waneta, Erie, Patterson, Castle-gar, Poorman Mine and Gemelle's Mill were represented by proxy. Noble Blinn was elected chairman and A. B. Buckworth secretary. Messrs. Corrigan and Daly nominated Mr. Parr as candidate, and a complimentary nomination was tendered Mr. Blinn, who stated very distinctly that he could not be a candidate. The

CANDIDATES SELECTED

Harry Wright Nominated by Conservatives of Ymir.

John Houston the Choice of the Nelson Convention.

NELSON, Aug. 15.—The Ymir Conservative convention was held here this afternoon, with a large attendance from all over the riding.

Many rumors are afloat tonight as to the outcome, and surprise is expressed at Houston's latest move.

There was a full attendance at the Nelson Conservative convention tonight. John Houston was the only nomination made.

IN BOUNDARY MINES

MR. PLEWMAN ACTIVELY PREPARING FOR WINNIPEG RESUMPTION.

INCREASED FORCES AT THE SNOWSHOE AND ATHELSTAN PROPERTIES.

PHOENIX, Aug. 14.—Richard Plewman has finally decided to reopen the Winnipeg mine, in Wellington Camp, two miles from Phoenix, and place it in the shipping list as soon as possible.

PHOENIX, Aug. 17.—The selection of John Houston as the Conservative candidate for this district in the provincial election is a distinct misfortune for the party here and at large.

has been made to have this done expeditiously. The mine, it is understood, is being worked by a small syndicate, who have a lease, with an option to purchase.

Some \$35,000 has been distributed this week among the miners of the camp, today being the monthly payday of the Snowshoe mine, while the Granby mine paid its men last Monday.

With every appearance of plausibility Mr. Houston on Saturday night accepted the nomination tendered him by the Liberals.

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TROUBLE IN NELSON

JOHN HOUSTON'S NOMINATION DISPLEASES MANY CONSERVATIVES.

A BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE ELECTION UNLESS NEW DEAL IS MADE.

NELSON, Aug. 17.—The selection of John Houston as the Conservative candidate for this district in the provincial election is a distinct misfortune for the party here and at large.

PHOENIX CHURCHES.

Presbyterian and Anglican Clergymen Leaving.

PHOENIX, Aug. 17.—At the regular evening service of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, held last evening, Rev. V. E. Purdy, B. A., tendered his resignation as pastor of the church, to take effect at an early date.

FOR RIGHT OF WAY. Payments Made by Great Northern for Phoenix Property.

PHOENIX, Aug. 17.—Thomas J. Hardy leaves tomorrow for LeDuc, Alberta, a few miles from Edmonton, to which point he last week shipped the printing plant owned by him from which the Greenwood Miner was issued up to the time it discontinued, a couple of years ago.

PHOENIX, Aug. 17.—The cash for the last deal made by the V. Y. & E. right of way agent, C. A. DeBrisay, for right of way in the city limits of Phoenix, was paid over the other day.

GREATER ACTIVITY FOR THE GIANT MINE — MUCH DIAMOND DRILLING PROPOSED.

The management of the Giant mine has decided to make a thorough underground survey of the mine workings preparatory to extensive diamond drilling.

A report is to hand from Trail to the effect that a revival in mining is likely to eventuate there at an early date.

TRAIL TO GET BUSY.

William Thompson manager of the Rossland-Kootenay company, left yesterday on a trip to Mexico.

TRAIL CORRALS 'EM

The Trail smelter has corralled the contracts for the entire output of the St. Eugene mine at Morley and the Slocan Star mine in the Sandon camp.

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KNIGHTS AT HOME

ORDER OF GOLDEN HORSESHOE ENTERTAINED MANY GUESTS.

EMINENTLY ENJOYABLE FUNCTION IN OPEN AIR LAST NIGHT.

Dancing under the canopy of heaven and amid the glow of hundreds of incandescent electric lamps, considerably more than a hundred members of Rossland lodge, No. 11, Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, spent a decidedly pleasant time last night.

IT SPRINGS ETERNAL

TRAIL SMELTER IS TO BE SOLD AGAIN—VANCOUVER REPORT.

STORY HAS CROPPED UP EACH YEAR FOR A CONSIDERABLE PERIOD.

Like hope, the report of the pending sale of the Trail smelter has cropped up again.

THE CITY HALL NEWS

TAX NOTICES OUT — ABOUT THE DISCOUNT TO BE GIVEN.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING LIKELY TO BE UNUSUALLY LIVELY.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The city hall staff has been busy for a week in getting out tax notices for distribution among ratepayers.

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INSPECTION ALLOVER

COLONEL HOLMES INSPECTS ARMORIES AND CIVILIANS' ARMS.

IS WELL SATISFIED WITH THE SHOWING MADE IN ROSSLAND.

(From Saturday's Daily.) Colonel Holmes, district officer commanding the active militia in British Columbia, left last night for Trail, having completed his business here in connection with the Rossland militia and civilians' rifle association.

The showing made in Rossland was excellent, and Colonel Holmes has further supplemented his congratulatory remarks to the militia company.

Yesterday was spent by the D. O. C. in going over the armory of the No. 1 company, Rocky Mountain Rangers, where everything was found shipshape and all stores accounted for.

In connection with the firing in the afternoon, the drill yesterday it is shown that the militiamen did good shooting. Of the shots fired from the 750 range to the 200 range about 60 per cent found the target.

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TAX NOTICES OUT — ABOUT THE DISCOUNT TO BE GIVEN.

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING LIKELY TO BE UNUSUALLY LIVELY.

(From Sunday's Daily.) The city hall staff has been busy for a week in getting out tax notices for distribution among ratepayers.

The tax notices issued this year differs widely from those of former years, recourse having been had to red ink to emphasize the features which were deemed of special importance.

It will be of special interest to note whether ratepayers respond more freely this year than in former years.

The taxes are now due and payable. If liquidated before September 30th or on that day, ratepayers are entitled to a rebate of one-sixth on the levy for general expenses, schools and health.

All taxes unpaid on December 31st, which ends the city's fiscal year, will carry interest at 6 per cent per annum until liquidated, this provision being governed by the Municipal Clauses Act.

A lively session is predicted for Tuesday night, when the city council meets in session. The question of paying the accounts incurred in connection with the prosecutions of the Odams case will come up under the head of the finance committee's reports on accounts to be passed.

There is a suggestion that the smelters may make a mutual agreement to refuse the ore of the pool, so that the latter would get none of the bounty, because the lead must be smelted in Canada.

THE BANK CLEARINGS.

Heavy Increases for the Week at Nearly All Points.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The following are some of the weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending August 14th with percentages of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year: Montreal, \$21,851,027, increase 16.1. Toronto, \$4,014,969, increase 4.3. Winnipeg, \$4,014,969, increase 50.4. Halifax, \$1,925,006, increase 12.2. Ottawa, \$2,068,527, increase 12.8. Vancouver, \$1,322,470, increase 40.9. Quebec, \$1,135,126, increase 10.9. Hamilton, \$1,095,150, increase 50.0. St. John, N. B., \$1,135,901, increase 50.7. Victoria, \$387,184, increase 17.7. London, \$216,708.

August 20, 1903 Miss Shrapnel and Phipps, handicap singles—Coulthard vs. Ladies' handicap singles—Miss Falding. Men's—Richardson and Fraser vs. Morkill. Hunter will serve tea this afternoon. TENNIS TOURNAMENT. Games Played Yesterday — Today's Fixtures. Club's courts were crowded yesterday afternoon, when games in the annual tournament were played. Several especially games were played with results: Singles—(Rev.) McNeill vs. Morkill, 6-2, 6-2. Handicap singles—Mackintosh, 15, defeated Coulthard, 15. Doubles—Mrs. Richardson and Miss Boulter, 6-2, 6-0; Miss Shrapnel defeated Miss Homer and 6-1, 6-0. Doubles—Fraser and Richard Grant and Morkill, 6-3, 6-1. Handicap singles—Mrs. Scott, defeated Miss Falding, minus 30. Games are as follows: Doubles—Ouinette and Ed- and Rose; Lewer and Mc- and Carmichael. Handicap singles—Caudet vs. Mc- and Dewdney. Doubles—Falding vs. Miss Fraser and Rich- TURNEY PROGRESSES. Games Yesterday and To- day's Card. of yesterday's games in the annual tournament were as follows: Doubles—Miss Falding and defeated Fraser and Rich- 6-1, 6-2. Handicap singles—Fraser, defeated Carmichael, minus 1-2 6-3. Doubles—Rose and Davis and Eden, 6-2, 6-0. Singles—W. J. Nelson vs. Falding, minus 30; Morkill plus 15 2-4, vs. Eden and minus 1-2 30. The open doubles—Lewer and Buckingham and Carmichael. "SNOWSLIDE." Comedy to be Produced in Carnival Season. Recitals of this laughable farce-comedy by the under- members of the Rossland club are now in progress at indications are that a will be given that will sur- vious efforts of the club. have been assigned to mem- club who have had com- perience in the histrionic players and playwrights. as follows: John Hooper and Stone, W. J. Nelson and H. M. Ellis and Mrs. John Hooper and Miss Eileen Bennett and Miss Winnifred Crowley and Sydney Grundy, "A Fool's Paradise," "The Silver Shield" and with unrivaled success at Strand theatre in London. is very strong and keeps in good humor from start to finish. adapted for amatu- and mirth-provoking comedy, scenic effects of the description and climaxes easy rendering it easy of produc- club is wise in selecting for the holiday season. would not have been as well produced each even- and bumper houses Complimentary dances in by the club to the patrons performance. PARR NOMINATED. Aug. 14.—Alfred Parr of unanimously chosen as Lib- for Ymir riding by the here yesterday. The delegates assembled: J. N. Gilchrist, R. H. Wil- Parr, P. Daly, J. Philbert, worth, member of the inter- committee of the Liberal Blinn, A. Dockinson, A. F. Campbell, P. Corrigan, and T. McMurray. A. Paul. The delegates present, Cres- A. Erle, Patterson, Castle- an Mine and Genelle's Mill sent by proxy. was elected chairman Luckworth secretary. Messrs. Daly nominated Mr. Parr and a complimentary was tendered Mr. Blinn, very distinctly that he a candidate. The nomi- Parr was therefore unan-

