

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

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ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1920

Seventh Year, Number 29

IN FARMERS' GRANERIES

Last Year's Wheat Held in Store Is Overestimated.

Three and a Half Million Bushels Remain to Ship.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 13.—Advice from outside points show that the quantity of last year's wheat held in store by Manitoba farmers has been greatly overestimated. The railways have been moving the wheat to lake ports rapidly during the past week, and it is now estimated that over three and a half million bushels remain in the farmers' graneries. This is greatly below the amount estimated before the spring movement began, when it was placed at sixteen to seventeen millions. Seeding operations are now in full swing throughout the province.

WAGE MINIMUM.

Agreement by Arbitration Between C. P. R. and Its Employees.

MONTREAL, May 12.—A committee representing the telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific has been in Montreal for the last two weeks and has had a number of meetings with Mr. Tait and Mr. Nicol. The rules and rates of wages asked for by the men have been thoroughly discussed and an understanding reached as to many of the rules. The company and committee have not, however, been able to agree on the rate of wages, and the company has therefore offered to refer all questions in dispute to arbitration. The telegraphers are asking minimum wages to be increased from \$40 to \$53 per month.

Another concession asked is annual vacations be given with full pay. These questions have presented most obstacles in the way of settlement, which did not seem imminent until arbitration was suggested as a solution. While the members of the general committee have not yet declared themselves, it is expected that they will agree to arbitration.

BAD FEELING EXISTED.

Stockholders Forcibly Ejected the President From the Chair.

CHATHAM, Ont., May 12.—The bad feeling which has existed for some time between the directors and a majority of the stockholders of the Chatham Binder Twine company culminated Saturday, when at a meeting the shareholders forcibly removed the president from the chair and put one of their number in his place. Things were very lively for a time. The secretary of the company was fired bodily from the meeting.

JUDGE MORRISON IN TORONTO.

Refused to Affirm or Deny Story of Pro-Confederation.

TORONTO, May 12.—Judge Morrison of Newfoundland is here. He refused to affirm or deny the story that he was to resign from the bench to lead the pro-confederation party in Newfoundland. The object of his visit to Canada is to acquaint himself with the feeling in Canada in regard to confederation. He says Newfoundland is being drawn by logic and events towards union with Canada.

HON. R. M. WELLS DEAD.

Dominion Boards of Trade to Be Held June 5 and 6.

TORONTO, Ont., May 12.—Hon. R. M. Wells, K. C., of Wells & McMurchy, is dead. He had been ailing a couple of years. A brother lives at Victoria, B. C. He sat ten years in the local house and represented East Bruce in the Commons from 1882 to 1887. Was speaker of the Ontario House from 1878 to 1880.

Acceptance of the convention of the Dominion Boards of Trade to be held June 5 and 6, have been received from the boards of Ottawa, London, Halifax, Orillia, Gaspé, Valleyfield and Thorold.

WILL TAKE UP ARMS.

Forces Will Be Led by General Nord, Government Delegate.

CAPE HAYTIN, May 12.—This district is regarded as almost certain to take up arms tomorrow morning. The forces from here will be led by General Nord, the government delegate, and will support General Firm's sandinista departments as well as other parts of the country are in favor of Firm's.

GOVERNMENT ON TOP.

Division Was 20 to 16—Two Opposition Members Flopped.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12.—The government applied the closure on the budget debate tonight after it had been on for several weeks and got into committee on the estimates. The division was 20 to 16 in favor of the government, two former opposition members turning over.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

MINE WORKERS THROUGHOUT PENNSYLVANIA TO NUMBER OF 145,000 ARE IDLE.

357 COLLIERIES INVOLVED—MEN DEMAND SHORTER HOURS AND MORE PAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 12.—The mine workers throughout the entire anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania to the number of 145,000, formally began their struggle today for increased wages and shorter hours. Never in the history of hard coal mining has a tie-up been so complete, not one of the 357 collieries in the territory being in operation. There is every indication for the belief that only the pension, which was to cover only the first three days of this week, will be made permanent by the miners' general convention, which will meet at Hazleton on Wednesday. Absolute quiet prevails everywhere.

SMELTER AT LADYSMITH.

Work on the Crofton Smelter is Being Pushed With Vigor.

(Special to the Miner.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 12.—While the Crofton smelter is going rapidly ahead Vancouver Island is to have another smelter at Ladysmith. Work has already been begun by Premier Dunsmuir and his associates. The clearing force is busy at the site just across the Gulf of Georgia, and by the end of the week the site will be ready for grading. It is expected that the erection of the first building will be begun within a few weeks. Lumber for the office is on the ground. The smelter will be connected with the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway. The track will run right through Ladysmith's Chinatown and be carried to what is called bridge 105, where clearing is now going on for the bins and roasters.

The Crofton smelter will probably be in operation several months before the smelter at Ladysmith. There have been fears expressed by the people of the latter town that the dumping of the slag into the sea at the lagoon will fill up that pretty piece of water and render the spit unfit for pleasure ground. The smelter people point out that the people need have no fear, as such an event could not take place for several years, even with the smelter working at full capacity. To do away with any harm to vegetation the smelter smoke stack is to be about 100 feet high, so fertilizers are not to be worry.

DEADLOCK IS BROKEN.

Bill to Give 7500 Acres Per Mile to the Queen Charlotte R. R.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., May 12.—The government deadlock is supposed to be broken by the concession of the government of the subsidies demanded by Clifford and Ellison. The first indication was today when the government brought in a bill by the name of the Imperial troops of Canada, leaving Halifax Saturday for here to inspect the fortifications and troops.

STORY OF THE SEA.

Letter Telling of the Sloop-of-War Condor in Distress.

VICTORIA, May 12.—Robert Marshall, a boat puller on the schooner Mary Taylor, one of the sealing schooners which has not yet returned to port, in a letter to a friend here says, referring to the loss of the sloop-of-war Condor, which went down in a gale off Cape Flattery in December last: "One of the schooners saw her in distress, but could not get near her. She was firing guns and rockets." If it is true that a schooner was in the vicinity at the time, she is the only vessel which survived the gale, the big collier Mattawan and the Condor having both been lost. Up to the present no one has been seen who saw either go down, but there is sufficient evidence of their loss in the wreckage strewn along the coast.

Another of the crew of the steamer Kinshu Maru, which was sent to Quarantine last week, is down with smallpox.

ONTARIO POWER CO.

A Canal a Mile and a Quarter Long Will Be Built.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 12.—The Ontario Power company commenced operations on the upper section of its works today, and a large force of men are now at work near Chippewa. A canal a mile and a quarter long will be built, running from Welland river to near the bluff above Dufferin Islands.

METAL MARKETS.

LONDON, May 12.—Lead 211 1/2; silver, 51-8; copper firm; lead quiet.

ROSSLAND'S REAL STANDING

Scrutiny of Actual Conditions in Golden City Discloses Little Foundation for Pessimistic Outlook.

More Than 900 Men Employed in Mines of Camp and Outlook Is Bright for Further Expansion.

A condition of affairs exists today in Rossland, the premier mining camp of Canada, the exact duplicate of which never before existed in the history of the camp. A little over a week ago some 200 men, more or less, were laid off by the management of the Le Roi mine and the output of ore was curtailed by a couple thousand tons during the first week of the decreased crew. The announcement came as a surprise to most of the miners, and the effect was remarkable. For the first time in the annals of the camp the pessimistic element, ever present in mining districts, seem to have attained the upper hand throughout the city and their forecasts of darker days to come appear to have reached the ears of citizens generally with considerable depression. That this should be the case is altogether opposed to the general character displayed by Rosslanders heretofore, and in a measure is altogether inexplicable.

tion, but deductions may be drawn from known facts, and one of these deductions is that were the mine to secure a rate of 25 cents per ton on ore in transit between the mine and the smelter, and the smelter a rate on coke as favorable as that now obtained by Trail, Grand Forks and Greenwood, the resulting increase in profits would closely approximate a dollar per ton, which would run into thousands of dollars weekly. A consummation of this description would certainly appeal to the management of any live mining company and the theory is hazarded freely that a move of this nature is under way rather than any of the nebulous schemes hinted at respecting a possible removal of the Northport smelter from its present location in Washington. In any event something is likely to be accomplished at an early date, and the transportation people are hardly likely to take a stand in

ROSSLAND MINES' WAGE LIST.

PROPERTIES.	MEN EMPLOYED.
Le Roi Mine	350
Centre Star	100
Josie	168
Velvet	100
War Eagle	90
Number One	35
Nickel Plate	22
White Bear	17
Columbia-Kootenay	15
Green Mountain	12
Spitzee	6
Abe Lincoln	6
Total	921

A conservative scrutiny of actual conditions demonstrates that there is no foundation in fact for the feeling of depression that undoubtedly evidences itself on every hand, but that, on the contrary, there is every reason to look at matters from the optimistic point. There are today more than 900 men at work in and about the mines of the Rossland camp. This fact is generally disregarded when the situation is under discussion, but it remains the strongest argument in the hands of those who believe today, as in days past, that Rossland's greatness as a mining center is yet in its infancy and that future years will witness a growth and development such as will ever preserve to the Golden City its prestige as the premier mining camp of the broad Dominion. 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STORM OF FIRE AND STEAM

Not More Than Twenty Persons Escaped—Eighteen Vessels Were Sunk.

United States Consul and Family Among the Victims That Perished.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 9.—The British schooner Ocean Traveller of St. John, N. B., arrived at the island of Dominica, D. W. I., at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She reports having been obliged to flee from the island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., May 7, owing to a heavy fall of sand from a volcano which was in eruption there. She tried to reach the island of St. Lucia, B. W. I., but adverse currents prevented her from so doing. The schooner arrived opposite St. Pierre, Martinique, May 8. While about a mile off shore, the volcano of Mount Pelee exploded and fire from it swept the whole town of St. Pierre out of existence, destroying the shipping there, including the cable ship Grappler, which was engaged in repairing the cable near the Guerin factory. The Ocean Traveller, while on her way to Dominica encountered a quantity of wreckage.

FROM GOVERNOR OF WINDWARD. LONDON, May 8.—The Colonial office here has received a dispatch from Sir Robert Llewellyn, governor of Windward, dated Kingston, St. Vincent, in which the governor says that the Soufriere volcano in the north-western part of the island of St. Vincent continued in activity. Earth shocks had occurred for a week past, but not actually in Kingston. On Wednesday a big cloud of steam hung over the Soufriere and the inhabitants, who were greatly alarmed, were flocking to Chateau Belair. There was already 300 refugees there who were being fed by the authorities.

ST. PIERRE WIPE OUT. PARIS, May 9.—The Colonial Minister, M. De Crais, received at six o'clock this evening two cablegrams from the Secretary-General of the government at Martinique, J. E. G. L'Huere, sent respectively at five and ten thirty p. m. yesterday. The earlier cable reported that the wires were broken between Fort De France and St. Pierre, but it was added, in view of the reports that the eruption of Mount Pelee had wiped out the town of St. Pierre, all the boats available at Fort De France were dispatched to the assistance of the inhabitants of that place.

The second dispatch confirmed the reports of the destruction of St. Pierre and said it was supposed that the whole population had been annihilated, with the exception of a few injured persons rescued by the cruiser Suchet. Immediately after the receipt of the above, the flag over the Colonial office was draped with crepe and hoisted at half mast.

40,000 PERSONS PERISH. ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., May 9.—It is now estimated that forty thousand persons perished as a result of the volcanic eruption in the island of Martinique.

CONSUL ATYME CABLES. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The following cablegram has been received at the State Department:

POINT A PITRE, May 9. Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

At 7 o'clock a. m. on the 8th instant, a storm of steam, mud and fire enveloped the city and community. Not more than twenty persons escaped with their lives. Eighteen vessels were burned and sunk with all on board, including four American vessels and a steamer from Quebec, named Borama. The United States consul and family are reported among the victims. A war vessel has come to Guadeloupe for provisions and will leave at five tomorrow.

(Signed): ATYME, Consul.

ASKED TO SEND RELIEF. The State Department has been receiving dispatches from commercial houses in New York, asking that a warship be sent at once to Martinique to afford relief. The matter is under consideration.

LONDON, May 9.—A dispatch to the Reuther Telegraph company from Kingston, Jamaica, after giving the details of the Martinique disaster already known, says: "Thousands were killed at St. Pierre, where a terrible panic prevailed. The eruption began Saturday, May 3rd, when St. Pierre was covered with ashes and appeared to be enveloped in fog. The flow of lava continued until Wednesday, May 7th."

EARTHQUAKES ARE FREQUENT. The message adds: "In the island of St. Vincent, the Soufriere is active and earthquakes are frequent, but so far no damage has been done."

In response to the many requests of Governor Llewellyn and others, of the Windward Islands, the British second class cruiser Indefatigable has been dispatched from the island of Trinidad to the island of St. Vincent by way of St. Lucia.

SUCHET SEEKING PROVISIONS. BORDEAUX, France, May 9.—The Minister of Colonies, M. De Crais, who has been visiting the south of France, hurried back to Paris on hearing of the Martinique disaster. Before leaving

here he expressed the opinion that the fact that the commander of the Suchet is seeking provisions showed that a number of inhabitants of St. Pierre, foreseeing the disaster, had sought refuge at various points sheltered from the volcanic stream, and there being no vessels to transport the people the Suchet was trying to procure food for them.

ALL INHABITANTS BURNED. LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pointe a Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe, dated yesterday, says: "The Mount Pelee crater ejected yesterday morning molten rocks and ashes during three minutes, and completely destroyed St. Pierre and the districts within a four miles radius. All the inhabitants were burned."

"About eight passengers from the Rorarama, of the Quebec steamship line, were saved by the French cruiser Suchet. The inhabitants of the southern districts of the island, who were dependent on St. Pierre for provisions, are menaced by famine."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Jamaica says: "The first intimation of a disaster at Martinique was the breaking of the cables on Tuesday. The French cable to Martinique from Puerto Plata was broken Wednesday. Cable communication with all the northern islands is stopped."

"GLIMPSSES OF HELL." "The survivors of the British steamer Roddam describe the scene at St. Pierre as being 'glimpses of hell.' The Roddam's men were killed chiefly by molten lava."

"The Rorarama was wrecked in a terrible upheaval of land and sea. The whole crew perished. Two ships were lost with all on board in an attempt to approach Martinique."

VOLCANIC DUST STILL FALLING. BRIDGETOWN, Island of Barbadoes, May 9.—Volcanic dust from the eruption in the island of St. Vincent is still falling here. The roads and houses are covered an inch thick.

PARIS, May 10.—Although the destruction of St. Pierre, Martinique, was known here early yesterday, the Parisians do not yet seem to realize the awfulness of the catastrophe which, apparently, hardly excited more than a ripple of excitement on the boulevards. Even the newspapers last night were not shouting the last editions of the evening papers with their usual vim. This is due to the meagreness of the dispatches received here and to the total absence of details. The only sign of grief yet visible is the half-masted flag over the Ministry of the Colonies.

Beyond reproducing the cable dispatches as received by the government, the evening papers either refrained from commenting on the disaster or confined themselves to the granting of honors, ancient and modern, of similar events. The morning newspapers today do not do much better.

The Figaro follows the cable dispatches with a geological history of the island of Martinique, and speculates whether the catastrophe is due to an eruption or an earthquake, or both, winding up with the statement that "it is not France alone, but humanity as a whole that is plunged in mourning, as such calamities call up the feeling of solidarity all who think and feel."

POMPEII ITS ONLY EQUAL. The Matin says it is one of the most frightful catastrophes recorded and we must go back to Pompeii to find a calamity of so unheard of a calamity.

LONDON, May 10.—All the newspapers express the gratification and horror of the catastrophe which they say for its suddenness and magnitude is only comparable with that of Pompeii, and they extend deep sympathy to the French nation. Owing to the cable break down in the West Indies no details of the disaster at Martinique have yet been received here. The available dispatches from the West Indies represent the inhabitants of other islands as being in deadly fear.

LATEST DISPATCH. SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, May 8.—The cable officials here have received advices from San Domingo that the schooner which has arrived there from the island of Martinique reports that over 40,000 people are supposed to have perished during the volcanic disturbances in Martinique. The cable repair steamer Grappler, belonging to the West Indies & Paris Telegraph Co. of London, was lost with all hands during the eruption of Mount Pelee. The Grappler was one of the first ships to disappear.

CASTRIES, ST. LUCIA, D. W. I., May 10.—Mont Pelee, a volcanic mountain some ten miles north of St. Pierre, the commercial capital of Martinique, is the mountain which made a faint show of eruption fifty years ago. On May 3rd last it began to blow out dense clouds of smoke. At midnight the same day flames, accompanied with rumbling noises, lighted the sky over an immense area, causing widespread terror. May 4th hot ashes covered the whole city quarter of St. Pierre an inch thick and made Mont Pelee in-

visible. At noon May 5th a stream of burning lava rushed 400 feet down the mountain side, following the dry bed of a torrent and reaching the sea, five miles from the mountain, in three minutes. In its rush the fiery flood swept from its path plantations, buildings, factories, cattle and human beings to a breadth of about half a mile. At the rear of the mouth of the Riviere Blanche stood the large Guerin sugar factory, one of the finest in the island. It is now completely entombed in lava. The tall chimney alone is visible.

150 PERSONS PERISHED THERE. One hundred and fifty persons are estimated to have perished there, including the owner's son. As the lava rushed into the sea the latter receded 300 feet, and returning with greater strength a big wave covered the whole sea front of St. Pierre, but doing little damage ashore or afloat.

Terrible detonations, heard hundreds of miles northward, followed at short intervals in the intense darkness. The electric lights failed, but the town was lit up by lurid flashes of flame from the mountain. The terror-stricken inhabitants rushed for the hills in their night clothes, screaming and shouting mad with terror.

The Pilsosno family escaped to St. Lucia in a small steamer. Thirty-five persons, mostly women and children, arrived at the forenoon of the 6th and furnished the above details. The men remained at Martinique. The same afternoon later telegraphic communication was interrupted with both the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent.

GRAY WITH ASHES. During the afternoon of the 8th the British steamer Roddam, which had left St. Lucia at midnight on the 7th for Martinique, crawled slowly along the Castries harbor, unrecognizable, gray with ashes, her rigging dismantled and sails and awnings hanging about, torn and charred.

Captain Whatter reported that having just cast anchor off St. Pierre at 8 a. m. in fine weather, succeeding an awful thunder storm during the night, he was talking to the ship's agent, Joseph Pilsosno, who was on board alongside, when he saw a tremendous cloud of smoke and blowing ash rushing with terrific rapidity over the town and port, completely enveloping the former in a sheet of flame, and raining on board when he had just time to climb on deck.

SCORCHED TO DEATH. Several of the crew of the Roddam were quickly scorched to death. By superhuman efforts, having steam up, the cable was slipped and the steamer backed away from the shore and nine hours later managed to reach Castries. Ten of the Roddam's men were killed, dead, contorted and badly scorched. A human hand was burned out of semblance among the black cinders which covered the ship's deck to the depth of six inches. Two more of the crew have since died.

RAIN OF FIRE. The survivors of the Roddam's crew were loud in their praises of heroic conduct of their captain in steering his vessel out of danger with his own hands, which were badly burned by the rain of fire which kept falling on the ship for miles after she got under way. Beyond burns all over his body, the captain is said to be badly scorched. Mr. Pilsosno is believed here to be the sole survivor of the forty thousand inhabitants of St. Pierre who remained in the town, and all the shipping in the port has been utterly destroyed.

BLAZING FOR MILES. The British royal steamer Esk, which called off Martinique at 10 p. m. last night, reports standing off shore five miles, sounding her whistle and sending up rockets. She received no answer. The whole sea front was blazing for miles, and on account of the terrific heat, which was accompanied by loud explosions. Not a living soul appeared ashore after the boat had waited for two hours. Fire and ashes fell all over the steamer.

COUNTRY BURNED UP. In the afternoon a French coasting steamer arrived here from Fort De France, seeking assistance, as all the country was burnt up and the stock was dying. All the plantations were charred, the country people were flocking into the towns and children were being taken to the shore, where a flood of all sorts and was sent back to Martinique at 7 p. m. The captain of this vessel reported that some thirty people left St. Pierre by the six o'clock boat Thursday morning for Fort De France and consequently were saved.

SYMPATHETIC ERUPTIONS. The volcano of the island of St. Vincent has broken out in sympathetic eruptions. A steamer reached here from there last night and reports that the eruption of the volcano in flames and cut off from assistance by a continuous stream of burning lava, ashes falling in heavy showers as far as one hundred and fifty miles away. Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, is safe, but people here are very anxious as to the fate of that island.

Dominica and St. Lucia have very active geysers, but they show no departure from normal conditions as yet. Food stuffs of all kinds are urgently wanted.

AS SEEN AT GAUDALOUPE. POINT A PITRE, Gaudaloupe, May 10.—The morning of May 5th Gaudaloupe learned that the Mont Pelee volcano, in Martinique, had been in a state of eruption since Saturday, May 3rd, throwing out ashes. The same day a violent thunder storm began here. Tuesday a very heavy storm occurred and loud detonations were heard. At noon came a rumor that lava was flowing from Mont Pelee and that 300 lives had been lost at St. Pierre. All that day were heard loud noises, like the discharge of heavy ordnance. The same day the cable connections with Martinique all disappeared. A very heavy thunderstorm then broke over Gaudaloupe, and lasted for a considerable time and rumors were current that the Soufriere volcano in Gaudaloupe

was more active. The earth was trembling at Basseterre and volcanic rumblings were heard.

NEARLY A PANIC. News of the disaster in Martinique reached here by the French war vessel Suchet on Friday morning. Nearly every one here has relatives in Martinique and intense sorrow prevails. All the stores are closed and the flags are at half mast. The mountains of Gaudaloupe are clouded in darkness and frequent heavy storms continue. The people are on edge with anxiety, fearing that La Soufriere may become eruptive. A light earthquake or a slight increase in the usual smoking of the Soufriere would precipitate a panic here. It is believed, however, there is no longer any danger.

RAILWAY BILL IN JEOPARDY. Martin Will Not Vote for It if It Involves Land Grant.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 8.—Martin has notified Dunsmuir that he will not support the railway bill if it involves a land grant. Unless the government can get sufficient opposition support the bill, therefore, is likely to be dropped this session, or the terms will have to be moderated.

The new flagship Gratfin arrived on this station this morning. On the way up she called in at San Jose de Guatemala, and demanded repayment of the loan by the British overment and repudiated by the Guatemala government. The ship cleared for action, but satisfaction being given the incident passed.

GEORGE SCOUTEN. Guilty of Manslaughter For Killing Arthur Simpson.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 8.—The trial of Geo. Scouten, for the murder of Arthur Simpson, in the Atlantic hotel at Calgary on Sunday, March 16th, was concluded today, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. Simpson was shot while engaged in a fight with the accused. Scouten evaded pursuit for some time and was eventually caught in Calgary. The accused appears to feel his situation very acutely. He is an American cowboy, and was for some time a special constable on the force of the city police.

TWO MEN KILLED. Were Assisting in Putting Some Heavy Pipes in Place.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 9.—Phillip Zeigler, aged 40, and Roger Doherty, aged about 35, both stone masons, were almost instantly killed late this afternoon while at work at the Citizens' Light & Power plant on Mill street. The men were assisting in putting some heavy pipes in place, when the hoisting tackle slipped and the pipes, swinging round, struck Zeigler and Doherty terrific blows, crushing their skulls. Both expired a few minutes later.

ASCENSION DAY SERVICE. Address of Thanksgiving—Queen Saved By the Hand of God.

THE HAGUE, May 8.—In the presence of the Prince Consort and a distinguished congregation who attended Ascension Day service at the Church of the Apostles this morning, the Protestant minister of the church delivered an address of thanksgiving for the preservation of the life of Queen Wilhelmina, who, he said, had been saved by the hand of God.

AMERICAN HANDICAP TARGETS. Charles W. Flood Wins \$133 and Silver Tea Set Worth \$100.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Charles W. Flood of this city won the Grand American handicap at targets from a field of 91 contestants at Inter-State Park today. He stood on the 15-yard mark and broke 94 out of 100 targets. R. B. Guy of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and F. C. Bishert of South River, N. J., both of whom shot from the 15-yard mark, tied with 92 breaks each. By winning Flood got a money prize of \$133 and a silver tea set valued at \$100.

SNOW IN FRANCE. Accompanied By Frosts—The Fruit Crops Are Threatened.

PARIS, May 8.—A violent hail storm swept over the northern and western section of Paris this afternoon. It lasted for half an hour. The heavy snow falls continued throughout north-western and southwestern France. They are accompanied by frosts and the fruit crops are seriously threatened.

BRET HARTE BURIED. In Presence of Widow, Son, Daughter and a Few Friends.

LONDON, May 8.—The body of Bret Harte was buried at Frintley, Surrey, today, in the presence of his widow, son, daughter and a few friends. Many beautiful wreaths were placed upon his coffin.

Bret Harte left sufficient literary material for the publication of a new volume of condensed novels.

SERVED THEM RIGHT. Were Seized for Using Dynamite to Destroy Fish.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., May 9.—The Dominion Fisheries cruiser Curlew arrived today with three schooners in tow, two American and one Canadian, seized for using dynamite to destroy fish.

PRINCIPAL GRANT IMPROVES. KINGSTON, Ont., May 9.—Principal Grant's condition continues to improve. He was able to take nourishment today.

MAX HIRTZ FOUND DEAD. MONTREAL, Que., May 8.—Max Hirtz, a commercial traveler, was found lying dead in his home today. He had apparently been dead for ten days. His wife was away from home.

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COLLECTIONS GOOD A GENERAL STRIKE

WHAT BRADSTREET'S WILL SAY IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION TODAY OF CANADIAN TRADE CONDITIONS. HAS BEEN ORDERED FOR NEXT MONDAY.

BRIGHT, WARM WEATHER IS THE ONE STIMULANT NOW NEEDED. MEETING TO BE HELD WEDNESDAY.

TORONTO, Ont., May 9.—Bradstreet's will say of Canadian trade tomorrow: Cool, wet weather still retards Canadian retail trade and bright, warm weather is the one stimulant needed. Industry, however, is active. Immigration is heavy and a large increase of staple crops is indicated.

Toronto reports an improved distribution of hardware and building materials, with collections prompt. Montreal reports sales equal to last year, despite the dragging demand; staples firm, with cotton goods advancing and mills unable to supply the demand and large profits made in cheese, which is selling at two cents higher than a year ago.

CANADIAN FAILURES FOR THE WEEK ARE 22 AS AGAINST 32 LAST WEEK, 26 IN THIS WEEK LAST YEAR AND 19 IN 1900. Clearings for the week aggregate \$52,913,041, an increase of 16 per cent over a week ago and a gain of 22 per cent over a year ago.

EXTORTIONATE CHARGES. Actions Are Pending Against Yukon & White Pass R. R.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 9.—A few days ago an Ottawa special dispatch carried a paragraph to the effect that the minister of justice had introduced a bill into the Dominion house having for its object the relieving of certain railway companies from all liability in respect of actions now pending against that company for extortionate charges.

Actions are now pending against the White Pass and Yukon route to recover sums aggregating about a million dollars. After listening to elaborate argument, Mr. Justice Martin decided that the claimants had disclosed a cause of action on which they were entitled to receive an adjudication and the cases are standing for trial. If the bill is passed by an order-in-council, there is considerable indignation here among the business men who have the actions pending. There are actions taken by parties who have not been paid out of pocket as a result of the failure of the companies to live up to the railway act, but the cases of the White Pass and Yukon route the claimants have paid out large sums to the company for freight rates, which they contend were extortionate.

GOLD IN LARDO RIVER. A Large Number of Prospectors Have Been Working There.

NELSON, B. C., May 9.—W. Milne came in today from Lardo, where he has been washing for placer gold in the Lardo river, about twelve miles above where it runs into the Duncan river. He states that a large number of prospectors have been working there, although so far little more than wages have been made by anyone. The recent rise in the creeks is interfering with the work, but many are making preparations for the summer to be ready when the creeks go down.

At the assizes this morning the Holmes abortion case the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, which occasioned some very severe remarks from the judge. The Kootenay Association case lasted the rest of the day and was adjourned over until tomorrow morning.

METAL MARKET. LONDON, May 9.—Lead £11, 11s, 3d. NEW YORK, May 9.—Bar silver 51; copper firm; lead quiet.

THURSDAY... Mini... Development wo... land, near Valde... copper ore bearin... tance of five mile... claim a slide exp... distance of 300 fe... feet in height. Busby Bros., ov... Hammond river, ... have picked up a... claim valued at \$... an ounce. The i... Discovery, on H... taking out their... up in nuggets fr... Further up the c... trying to sink ho... but are unable t... of water coming... Preparatory wo... tion of the tunne... completed and c... nence about Au... will be nearly 5... tap a series of qu... of 800 feet in di... of Juneau. The... by the London E... Since the sum... tions of the tun... have been pursu... direction for a... Picard says the... eleven 150-foot... the winter he h... prospect holes to... stone boring dri... rock varied from... below the surfac... 2 feet in depth... which can be b... machinery neces... dra on a large... posit under the... one hole gear... cubic yard was... another showed... \$3.84; in ano... \$5, and one rec... average to the... In prospecting... in front of Nomi... Picard reports... yard; at 30 feet... lode found was... The company i... deposits on a l... in the summer... The Poland... bought the Mid... ery and indepe... in the vicinity... near Prescott, ... Prescott, S. G... L. English of... \$200,000 by... for \$55,000 the... Copper Basin, ... near Prescott, ... groups of sev... A water right... nection with t... pany will soon... work. A strike is... owned by the... Mining Compe... of the 22 feet... 8 per cent to... D. Kyle, su... Mining Compe... Bradshaws, ... formerly know... equipped with... fifty tons dail... increased to... plant that w... is being adde... The Mounta... west of Wick... eastern people... ed and opene... with W. E... A whim has... shaft is down... of high grade... In the botto... ed rock is to... The Oro y... Company h... Phoenix, with... ers, D. S. M... Childers dire... The compan... Grande Ex... claims adjoin... near Wick... The 800 an... er Hill mine... driven and... from the m... Bradflower... will only b... point instea... shaft. The l... ore, said to... The Edin... incorporated... \$200,000 by... erate a qua... which is on... lode. D... A contract... nel 500 fe... ore carries... with a ass... en from, c... \$7.50 per... S. W. Pa... bonded this... which a w... been oper... with a profi... is four to... \$5 to \$7 in... \$40 to \$45... third vein... \$70 to \$75... The Am... by, has be... \$1,000,00... Dodworth... Development wo... land, near Valde... copper ore bearin... tance of five mile... claim a slide exp... distance of 300 fe... feet in height. Busby Bros., ov... Hammond river, ... have picked up a... claim valued at \$... an ounce. The i... Discovery, on H... taking out their... up in nuggets fr... Further up the c... trying to sink ho... but are unable t... of water coming... Preparatory wo... tion of the tunne... completed and c... nence about Au... will be nearly 5... tap a series of qu... of 800 feet in di... of Juneau. The... by the London E... Since the sum... tions of the tun... have been pursu... direction for a... Picard says the... eleven 150-foot... the winter he h... prospect holes to... stone boring dri... rock varied from... below the surfac... 2 feet in depth... which can be b... machinery neces... dra on a large... posit under the... one hole gear... cubic yard was... another showed... \$3.84; in ano... \$5, and one rec... average to the... In prospecting... in front of Nomi... Picard reports... yard; at 30 feet... lode found was... The company i... deposits on a l... in the summer... The Poland... bought the Mid... ery and indepe... in the vicinity... near Prescott, ... Prescott, S. G... L. English of... \$200,000 by... for \$55,000 the... Copper Basin, ... near Prescott, ... groups of sev... A water right... nection with t... pany will soon... work. A strike is... owned by the... Mining Compe... of the 22 feet... 8 per cent to... D. Kyle, su... Mining Compe... Bradshaws, ... formerly know... equipped with... fifty tons dail... increased to... plant that w... is being adde... The Mounta... west of Wick... eastern people... ed and opene... with W. E... A whim has... shaft is down... of high grade... In the botto... ed rock is to... The Oro y... Company h... Phoenix, with... ers, D. S. M... Childers dire... The compan... Grande Ex... claims adjoin... near Wick... The 800 an... er Hill mine... driven and... from the m... Bradflower... will only b... point instea... shaft. The l... ore, said to... The Edin... incorporated... \$200,000 by... erate a qua... which is on... lode. D... A contract... nel 500 fe... ore carries... with a ass... en from, c... \$7.50 per... S. W. Pa... bonded this... which a w... been oper... with a profi... is four to... \$5 to \$7 in... \$40 to \$45... third vein... \$70 to \$75... The Am... by, has be... \$1,000,00... Dodworth...

THURSDAY, May 15, 1902

Mining News of The Pacific Coast

ALASKA.

Development work on Latouch Island, near Valdez, has shown up a copper ore bearing vein for a distance of five miles. On the Bonanza slide, a five mile vein has been discovered... The Fryer Hills Mines Co., capital \$3,000,000, has been incorporated by Chicago, Ill., New York and Denver people, making a combination of the Union Leasing & Mining Company and twenty other companies...

W. Watkins and J. W. Wood, of Pasadena, the buyers are Denver, Colo., and Chicago, Ill. people. The Golden Gate Mining Company, at Coleville, I. W. Geary Superintendent, has struck the ledge in the new workings. It is in a broken up quartz, assaying very high. Jones—Ed. Jones, of Whitlock, has taken a number of nuggets from his plant in 1901. The vein averages 385 and has been found. Mariposa Commercial and Mining Company—This company at Mount Bullion, C. C. Derby, manager, has almost completed its new electric power line from the river to Mariposa, a distance of sixteen miles, formerly the Blue Vein. This mine, formerly the Boston Consolidated, at Bodde, owned by D. McDonald, A. P. Cameron, R. McInnis, S. Tokio and O. Gallagher, has been bonded to A. Volkman and others. The first payment of \$20,000 is to be made on June 1st, when 20 men will be set to work and hoisting works, etc., put up. There are claims in all, and on the Blue Vein proper there is a 520 foot shaft with drifts. White Mountain Mining Company—This property, at Nevada City, is a shipping in machinery, including a 3-stamp mill for crushing gravel. Twenty men are at work and the tunnel is in about 500 feet. The superintendent is Clifford Graham. Dorleska.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow since February 1st at this mine, near Abrams, work on the derground has gone on steadily. The vertical shaft has been sunk to 200 feet, and a third level started. Tunneling was started in September to surface deposits, which is about 8 feet in depth, consists mostly of peat, connect the shaft with this third level. It will be 1,300 feet long, of which 400 feet is cross-cut, and the remainder a drift on the vein. The first contract for 500 feet has been completed, and a second contract for 500 feet closed. The tunnel is now in about 600 feet. A 3-1/2 foot Huntington mill was run until the heavy snow compelled it to close. It will start up soon as teams can haul ore and fuel. Last season, with a small prospect, over \$35,000, it is said were extracted from the ore. Sufficient ore is during the coming season. Twenty men are employed, under Superintendent M. H. MacIlwaine, of Abrams. The Union Consolidated Gold Mines Company, of Los Angeles, is owner, and H. Z. Osborne, general manager, at Stonewall. This old mine at Cuyamaca, is to be re-opened after some years idleness, by Colonel S. H. Lucas, representing Eastern purchasers. The property is equipped with a fine mill and other machinery and once was a large producer. Jumper Gold Syndicate of California, Limited.—This property at Stent, P. George, Gen. manager, yielded last year \$417,300, according to the report of the manager at the annual meeting in London. The 60-stamp mill ran eleven months, crushing 54,344 tons of ore at a cost of \$10,497. The average yield is estimated at 15.57 per cent, an increase of 51.57 per cent for the year. Aurora.—On this mine, near San Benito, H. B. Hunsacker and B. I. Pottner, 17 men are developing a body of cinnabar ore.

COLORADO.

Leadville ore output.—The output averages 2100 tons daily of all classes of ores. The increase is due principally to the 250 tons added by the resumption of the A. M. W. combination and a slight increase of the Home American Smelting & Refining Company. Simon Gugenheim of the American Smelting & Refining Company, says the very good market for all the next few months will see improvements made by his company which will enable the handling of a much larger tonnage of low grade ores, and he also states that plans are now being completed for a largely increasing capacity of the Arkansas Valley smelter at Leadville. The Mendota mine at Silver Plume, has 3 to 4 feet of ore in the shaft that mills 60 per cent lead and 30 ounces silver. The concentration mill recently bought by J. W. Olds, is being rearranged and fitted up under the management of W. P. Jewell. A new 10 H. P. gasoline hoist is being installed at the Kate and Francis mine, owned by the Wilkesbarre G. M. & M. Co., E. C. Sherman, superintendent, at Eureka, and an addition is being made to the shaft building. The shaft bottom is a depth of 185 feet shows lead and copper ore. The Galveston company, which has bought the Whig group of claims in the Gold Ridge district, near Gunnison, has let a contract to sink a deep double compartment shaft. A first class plant of machinery will be put in, and the operators say they may sink to a depth of 1500 feet. The Gold Standard mill on Chicago creek, near Idaho Springs, is putting in stamps to crush the ore from the Black Eagle mine, rolls having been found unsatisfactory. The ores are crushed, passed to concentrating tables and the slimes are carried to vats for cyaniding. The addition will make it possible to cyanide about 25 tons of tailings a day. The tables will catch 60 per cent of the concentrates. Examination of Empire's ores, it is stated, has determined their adaptability to profitable reduction by pyritic smelting. The immediate question is how to profitably treat the grade—too low in grade to pay for smelting and transportation. Large bodies of this description have been developed at Empire. It is believed these low grade ores can be made to pay, and a pyritic smelting plant is under consideration. Munro Brothers have sold the Gold Mine claim in Burrows Park, near Lake City, for \$10,000. The Gold mine

ARIZONA.

The Poland Mining Company has bought the Middlefork Cash on Delverly an Independence mines, located in the vicinity of the Poland mine, near Prescott, from J. Robeson of Prescott, S. G. Miner of Phoenix, and L. English of New York, for \$11,000. Switzer and Radcliffe have sold for \$55,000 their mining properties in Copper Basin, at Skull Valley Station, near Prescott. They consist of two groups of seven gold quartz claims. A water right has been bought in connection with the claims and the company will soon commence development work. A strike is reported on the Cliff mine, owned by the George A. Treadwell Mining Company at Jerome. Assays show it the 22 feet of ore struck run from 8 per cent to 25 per cent copper. D. Kyle, superintendent of the Oro Mining Company, in the Southern Bradshaws, says the Oro group was formerly known as the Boaz group and is equipped with a 20-stamp mill with capacity to 150 tons, and a cyanide plant that will treat 150 tons daily is being added. The Mountain Chief group of mines in the Harqua Halas, about 40 miles west of Wickenburg, lately bought by eastern people, is now being developed and opened up by the new owners, with W. B. De Witt as superintendent. A vein has been installed and one shaft is down 100 feet, with three feet of high grade gold-copper ore showing in the bottom of the shaft. Another shaft is to be started. The Oro Grande Extension Mining Company has been incorporated at Phoenix, with G. B. Upson, G. E. Sanders, D. E. Michener, Smith and A. Chivers directors—A. of Wickenburg. The company is to operate the Oro Grande Extension group of eight claims adjoining the Oro Grande mine, near Wickenburg.

CALIFORNIA.

The 300 and 1,400 levels at the Bunker Hill mine, near Amador, are being driven and the 200 level is being run from the shaft to connect with the Mayflower tunnel, so that the water will only need to be pumped to this point instead of to the collar of the shaft. The 1,400 level are in low grade ore, said to be improving. The Edinburgh G. M. Co., has been incorporated in San Francisco, capital \$200,000, by D. Fisher and others to operate a quartz mine near Wickenburg, which is on the east belt of the mother lode. D. Fisher is superintendent. A contract has been let to drive a tunnel 500 feet farther along the vein. The ore carries 3 per cent of sulphurets, which assays \$55 per ton. Drillings taken from clear across the vein assay \$7.50 per ton in free gold. S. W. Payne, of San Francisco, has bonded three claims at Esmeralda, on which a water power arrastra has been operated for a number of years with profit. One vein of ore developed is four to six feet wide and will go \$5 to \$7 to the ton; another vein three feet in width, it is claimed, will run \$40 to \$45 to the ton; and ore from a third vein, it is claimed, has yielded \$70 to \$75 to the ton in the arrastra. The American Girl mine, near Ogilby, has been sold to the American Consolidated Mining Company for about \$1,000,000 by H. H. Markham, A. E. Dodworth, G. H. Coffin, F. S. Daggett,

is a new location, lying about half a mile from the Iney-Hillister, where bonanza ore was recently found. On Mount Elbert, at the timber line, near Twin lakes, a 2900 foot tunnel has been driven by the Twin Lakes Gold Mining Company, cutting a vein that carries from 1 to 300 ounces silver and from 1-2 to 4 ounces of gold. New York people are interested and J. D. Bartlett is superintendent. The Fryer Hills Mines Co., capital \$3,000,000, has been incorporated by Chicago, Ill., New York and Denver people, making a combination of the Union Leasing & Mining Company and twenty other companies with an area of 150 acres on Fryer Hill, Leadville. Small companies have been unable to work this property on account of the great flow of water, and it has laid idle several years. Large pumping plants will be put in and the territory drained through the El Paso mine, which will be the base of operations. It will take four months to drain the mines. The Nellie mine at Telluride, owned by the North American Exploration Company of New York, has been leased by it to J. Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., and E. I. Field and L. L. Nunn of Denver. The average value of the ore taken from the mine is \$11 a ton. The lessees expect to start 30 stamps, Aug. 1. Field is manager. Brewster Creek, have taken a two years' lease on the Pride of Cripple Creek mine and commenced prospecting. The ore assays \$45 a ton, and there is reported to be a fair sized body of it. The lessees will install a steam or electric hoist. The Free Coinage Company, at Cripple Creek, is receiving between \$2000 and \$2500 in royalties each month from five sets of lessees, who are operating leases and making a production altogether of about 230 tons a month. Stratton's Independence Mining Co. of Cripple Creek, has begun suit against the Strong Mining Company, charging the latter company with extracting ores from the Maggie lode mining claim, which adjoins the Strong property, and asking damages to the amount of \$1,750,000.

IDAHO.

William Beals, Jr., M. E., of Beals & Whittle, of Boston, has obtained the Dewey mine at Thunder Mountain, says the average value of the ore is less than \$5 per ton at the mill, and there are neither veins nor lodes on Thunder Mountain. It is simply a placer deposit influenced by geyser action. There are two kinds of gold, placer and vein, the former the most valuable. The latter carries a considerable proportion of silver. Mr. Beals states that the idea of there being \$125,000,000 in the Dewey mine, or even a small fraction of that amount, is a gross misrepresentation of actual facts. The B. B., at Buffalo Hump, is operating ten 500-foot levels. It employs about thirty men in mining and development. F. Brown, manager of the Jumbo mine, at Buffalo Hump, has ordered six stamps, to add to the four stamps already installed, and also expects to install a saw mill. The Jumbo, operating since August 15th last, has been producing an average of \$7,100 per month. MONTANA. Cowles Mining Company.—The incorporation papers of this company will shortly be filed. The property consists of a number of placer claims situated on the Boulder about 55 miles from the city of Helena. The property has been under development for 5 years. The quartz is free milling. A 10-stamp mill on the Hidden Treasure claim has been running to demonstrate the ore bodies. It is the intention to add 50 additional stamps this season. The stock will be capitalized at \$5,000,000. The stock will be held by M. B. Stevens & Sons, of Andover, Mass., and E. H. Cowles, of Cowles, Mont., who is the general manager in charge. Electric power taken from the plant on Boulder river will be used for the new mill. Snowshoe.—At present D. F. Powers has control of the property, having acquired it from the Pacific Northwest Corporation, a London company, and he has about 30 men sinking to the 500-foot level and making needed repairs in the concentrator. The shaft is down about 350 feet, and as soon as the 500-foot level is reached the necessary levels will be run and the concentrator started. The mill has a capacity of about 150 tons of crude ore every 24 hours, and the ore will go 10 into 1. The values are largely in lead, with gold and silver as by-products, and the concentrates are said to run about \$55 to the ton. When in operation and the mill is running about 125 men are employed. The mill is about 15 miles from Libby, and it costs \$4 a ton to get the concentrates to the railroad. The development work on the north end of the King-Barnes property is reported to show results better than anticipated. A 150-foot tunnel and a 50-foot crosscut both ways from its end are in high grade cyanide ore. A mill is being considered for the mine. The shaft being sunk by Iowa people on the Fatmer lode on Scratch Gravel, near Helena, is down 170 feet and is in 6 feet of solid ore from the grass roots down. The ore is free milling and will average between \$10 and \$15 in gold. Ten tons of the ore milled have yielded \$9.50 a ton in free gold, no concentrates being saved. The works of the American S. & R. Co. at Helena have been closed down because of a strike ordered by the Mill & Smelter Men's Union because the company will not recognize the union. It is stated that there is no question of wages, hours of labor or other grievance involved. Manager C. W. Whitney says the works will be closed down indefinitely. Late reports from Sand creek field stamped to the new fields. The ground for a radius of 10 miles has been staked off. Two carloads of machinery for the Boss Tweed mill, at Pony, have been delivered. The company has made a shipment of 100 tons of ore hauled to Anaconda for treatment to determine the kind of concentrating machinery required for its reduction.

UTAH.

The sale of seven iron ore claims to Salt Lake men for \$175,000 is reported. The buyers were S. B. Milner, Matthew Cullen, J. R. Walker and M. H. Walker. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company declined to pay the price asked, though its agent, O. M. Ladd, has been endeavoring to pick up iron ore claims. Madestic Copper Company.—Ten carloads of copper ore and two car-loads of silver-lead ore were received at the sampler in Salt Lake last week. The lead ore is said to be a high grade carbonate. United States Smelter.—About 100 men are busy about this plant at Bingham Junction. It is expected to be finished by September 1st. The power house equipments of engines, generators, etc., will probably be in place within 30 days. The main smelter building is finished. The steel and iron framework and bases of the six big blast furnaces are in place and masonry framework of the great flue from the smelter building to the 225 foot stack is more than half in place and the deep and wide sluice-way to carry off the slag is graded out to the slag dumping ground, 200 feet away. The sampling mill is practically completed. The other 30 days will probably see the smelter-generating plant completed. The iron-receiving bins have long been finished and on the track below three electric motors are ready for work. W. J. Halloran and F. M. Wilson, of Salt Lake City, owners in the Johnny mine at Stetelate, state that two shafts are being run on the 100-foot level 140 feet through ore without a break. The property is equipped with a hoisting plant, and preparations are being made for the erection of a 16 stamp mill, which will be begun at once.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COPPER MARKET

HOUGHTON, Mich., April 23.—(Special.)—The middle in the copper situation seems to be working out, in the only way that such a middle can ever be cleared. The market is being allowed to find its own level, and is following a natural trade conditions to rule. Manipulated prices are being followed by a reaction, just as a headache follows an excess of alcohol. The low price of copper is leading to greatly increased consumption, especially abroad, where copper was cut out of all specifications, wherever possible, during the three years preceding the break in prices that came near the close of 1901. American consumption continues very large, and has been increased by the drop of five cents per pound, though not to the same extent as a number of tables have been printed within the past six months showing forth the cost of making copper in the various American mining districts. Nearly all of these figures are too low. In 1894-96 the cheapest copper ever made in the United States was produced there are no big American mines now making copper as cheaply as then. In most of the fields wages have advanced, and the efficiency of labor seems in inverse proportion to the price, as it now takes more men to produce a ton of copper than it used to. The cost of structural iron and steel, hardware and machinery is 35 to 50 per cent higher than six years ago, and copper mines are notoriously large consumers of these articles. Last, but not least, prosperity has bred extravagance in mining methods, as is always the case, and in consequence of all these facts the cost of making copper is 2 to 4 cents a year ago. If the entire copper supply of the world came from the United States, or even from North America, the advanced cost would simply be charged direct to consumers, but the foreign market is expanding as never before. The importance to the American producers to know whether costs have advanced in Spain, Chili, Australia, and other copper producing countries. That costs have advanced to some extent is certain, but it is not probable that the increase abroad has been so marked as in this country. In Germany the cost of making copper is 2 to 4 cents a year ago. It is probable that copper is being made at least as cheaply as six years ago, for Germany is now "enjoying" a period of industrial depression, and it is while times are hard and business is bad that every country lays the foundation for its next boom. The United States traversed the valley of depression from 1893 until 1898, and has been in closer since. Germany's turn is coming. The copper production of Montana continues restricted. The Boston & Montana is somewhat restricted by litigation and is making only about two-thirds the production secured two years ago. The Anaconda is now using its magnificent new smelting plant. Heine's Montana Ore Purchasing Company is now turning out copper at the rate of about 1,000,000 pounds per month, much the largest output ever secured. There seems no prospect of an end to the unfortunate litigation between the Amalgamated and Heine interests, and until some sort of settlement is reached Montana is sadly handicapped in copper production. Arizona is increasing its production steadily, and is opening a number of new mines of considerable promise. To the north of the United States British Columbia is making wonderful gains in copper production, and new mining fields are being opened to the eastward of Lake Superior and in various districts of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Mexico the Boleo remains the only considerable producer in Lower California, but Sonora is coming to the front with rapidity. The Nacerasi mines of the Mesquima Copper Company are producing at the rate of about 10,000,000 pounds per annum, and the Greene Consolidated, in the same state, is making nearly four times as much. In the state of Michoacan, south and west of the City of

Mexico, the Inguaran mine, controlled by the Rothschilds interest, bids fair to speedily become one of the world's largest mines. Abroad there are few mines of the first rank in process of development, but there are a large number of second and third rank mines and the number is being added to steadily. The Mount Lyell mines of Tasmania bid fair to become a second Rio Tinto in time, and show a steady expansion. Japanese mines are worked steadily, and a large number of new properties are being opened in various parts of the island continent of Australia. South Africa is merely holding its own, but important developments are under way at a number of points in South America, notably in Chili, Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Republic. Alaska has not reached the producing stage—in fact has not passed the stage of reports of copper discoveries of fabulous value. That Alaska has copper deposits of importance seems reasonable, but the sales brought back from there are too wildly improbable for serious credence. It may be assumed with safety that the same geological mineralogical and chemical laws rule in Alaska as in the more settled portions of the earth's surface, and acting upon this assumption it becomes necessary to scale down of the wonderful stories of solid copper ore mountains of solid copper ore, or possibly of a big copper mine is a matter of years, it is reasonably safe to infer that Alaskan copper will not become a factor of importance in the world's supply for some years to come, no matter how rich the deposits may prove. That the production of copper by the mines of the United States remains practically stationary is not due to the suspension of producing mines. No American mine of any importance has shut down because of the drop in the metal, though it is certain that some of the mines now in operation are losing money on every pound produced. Just as it takes several years to develop a new mine, so it takes a long time to close a copper producer down. The iron trade is responsive to market conditions, and iron mines are closed down and reopened at will. Such is not the case with copper mines. They are wound up like a thirty-day clock, and must run down before stopping. Viewing the situation, there seems to be a general reason to anticipate a materially higher range of prices for copper in the immediate future. Manipulative influences may be brought to bear upon the situation, but barring such, 12 to 14 cents per pound for Lake copper at the Atlantic seaboard seems as high a price as is warranted. Such figures the producer can make in the present prices as great as during the period of boom, but large as compared with other industries. Not all of the mines now producing can live at such a price for copper, though most of them can. None of the producers of the first class will be compelled to close, and but few of those in the second rank will be unable to produce their metal so as to leave a profit. The newer mines, many of which have been advertised as bonanzas, will be compelled to demonstrate their right to existence, and under conditions that mean the survival of the fittest, and some first-class furnaces for the balance of the list.—Horace J. Stevens.

"CA' CANNY" POLICY.

Wise Words as to the Speculative Craze Creeping Into Canada. The Daily News, London, England, says, in an editorial: "The American having had their 'boom,' it is now the turn of the Canadian colonists. Trade in the Dominion is more active than has been for many years past; in the actual production of Canadian industries 'records' are being made nearly every month. The traffic of Canadian railways is growing at a rate that most gladden the heart and fill the pocket of the happy shareholder. The farmers of the great Canadian North-west are rejoicing in the prosperity which last year's abundant harvest has brought them. 'The Canadian coal, iron and steel industries are increasing their output with remarkable rapidity, the steel and iron mills of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, being now keen and powerful competitors with the Yankee Steel Trust. It seems as if clear, indeed, that the Dominion Coal and Steel Companies are obtaining not a few of their orders from the American side of the border. All efforts of the steel trust to absorb the Cape Breton industries within its capacious embrace have hitherto failed, and we may hope that the Canadian companies will be able to maintain their independent industrial existence. 'There is, however, one aspect of this abundant prosperity which is unpleasant. The industrial 'boom' is being engineered into a stock exchange 'boom,' and speculation is beginning to run riot. During the present year certain of the stocks of the Dominion Iron and Steel Companies have doubled in price, and within six months there has been an appreciation of no less than \$5,000,000 in their total capitalization, measured by the quotations then and now. It is said that Americans, as well as Canadians, are sharing in this speculative craze, and already we have the crop of marvellous fortunes that have sprung up at the bidding of the magic wand of speculation. 'The more sober Canadian newspapers deprecate the speculative mania that has seized upon the generally sane inhabitants of the Dominion, and it is assuredly a case in which the 'canny' policy may be urged upon them. There is advantage to be urged upon them. There never was a boom but a slump followed in its wake. And for one who makes money in the rise there will be many to whom the fall will spell ruin.' YALE VICTORIOUS. ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 10.—The Yale College crew defeated the Navy eight here this afternoon by four seconds, or slightly less than two lengths, in the fast time of 9:40 over the two-mile course. Yale rowed a stroke of 34 and 35 to the minute, with the Navy's varied from 36 to 38.

RECIPROCAL COMPLIMENTS

Dinner Given to Colonial and American Journalists.

Ambassador J. H. Choate Was the Central Figure.

LONDON, May 10.—United States Ambassador Choate was the central figure at a dinner given at the Criterion tonight by a representative body of English journalists to American and colonial newspaper men in celebration of the coronation. The names of the hosts included those of all the most prominent men in the London newspaper world, and the guests numbered over 60 representatives of the colonial and American newspapers, most of whom have come to London to report the coronation ceremonies. Sir Douglas Straight, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, presided. The speeches, as is usual on such occasions, abounded in reciprocal compliments, but the feature of the evening was Ambassador Choate's reply to the toast of the ambassadors. "Our Colonial and American visitors." The ambassador began by expressing wonder that he, who was the man present not connected with the press, should have been selected to reply for the American journals, but he admitted that, as an organization and creator of public opinion, journalism was today the greatest force in the United States, and continued: "Our countrymen are slowly flocking by thousands and tens of thousands to these shores to witness the coronation. It is not only curiosity, with which we are supposed to be so richly endowed, that draws us hither, as because King Edward aims towards us, as did his illustrious mother, a constant, loyal friend, but it is because we believe that the coronation signifies a renewal of the British flag which follows the sun on its journey around the globe and which makes this coming event and declaration of the continuance of that policy, that kingdom, I may say, of law, order, justice, liberty, knowledge, Christianity and civilization, which in England for the last few centuries. We know them, and we know them to be the objects for which our great republic beyond the sea was founded, and we know it to be the object of the two great nations, working out, each its own way." Mr. Choate's words were received with much enthusiasm and long continued applause. ALL DEPENDS ON SUBSIDY. Gratters Trying to Get in Their Dead-ly Work. (Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C. May 10.—The Times Ottawa special says: "The Canada Central bill for the railway from French river to the Pacific coast was read a third time today. The premiers of the provinces interested in the fisheries will meet in Ottawa on May 20th to consider, with the Dominion government, the question of control, which is somewhat mixed in account of the judgment of the privy council. F. G. M. Dechene, commissioner of agriculture in the Quebec cabinet, died this morning. Principal Grant died this morning. C. H. Lugin received a dispatch today from Roof, a Toronto firm of solicitors of the highest standing, stating that the Glalla Copper Smelting & Mining company have sold the Kootenay railway, conditional upon the subsidy and charter being obtained. McDougall, manager of the company, left Toronto yesterday for Victoria, and will be prepared immediately on his arrival to enter into a contract with the provincial government for the construction of the railway. Dugrin says that he has little doubt that the company will begin work during the coming summer if the provincial subsidy is granted, provided the Dominion government will give assurance that the Dominion subsidy will be forthcoming at a later date. COLD WEATHER. Incalculable Damage Done to Crops in Mohawk Valley. FORT PLAIN, N. Y., May 10.—This portion of the Mohawk valley is visited by a cold snap that has caused incalculable damage. This morning the mercury registered from 5 to 16 degrees above zero. In several instances plowing has amounted to naught, and young crops have been ruined. The greatest damage is to hops, the vines of which were well under way. Fruit trees of every description were in blossom and have all blighted, so far as this year's crop is concerned. Wood's Phosphatine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered for the cure of Scrophulous, Scurvy, and all effects of abuse of Food, Opium or Stimulants. Billed on receipt of price, one package \$1.00. One year's supply \$3.00. Pamphlet free. In any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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BUTE INLET TERMINUS.

The bill brought down by the government to aid in the construction of the Canadian Northern railway calls for Bute Inlet as the point where the rails shall first strike the Pacific. They have evidently adopted the old C. P. R. survey at the western terminus, which was abandoned to accept the Fraser River route. It is an easy matter to ferry across from Bute Inlet to the city of Victoria, and it is easy to see all the ear-marks of the island city in the bill brought down and sought to be passed. We have expressed ourselves heretofore on the exorbitant land grant and money bonus proposed to be given the new road, and it will probably be useless to make a suggestion as to the western terminus, as it is the evident intention of the government to make everything center for the benefit of Victoria, no matter what the rest of the province may think. We see that in various ways. The Canadian Northern should strike farther north and end at say Port Simpson. That is the point it will eventually reach, even if a branch line has to be built a few years hence. It will become the main line in time. Bute Inlet, we are told, is a deep waterway partaking of the nature of a fjord, with steep declivities surrounding it, and lacking the natural characteristics for the terminus of a great trans-continental line. Besides, it leaves the great region to the north, which it is desired to open up to settlement and cultivation, in almost as bad a fix as it is now, unless a branch line is built. Why not construct the main line in the first place where it belongs and where it will do the most good, and let Victoria build the branch lines if she wants to? That is not down on the program, however, and we will probably see the new railway deflected far to the south at this end to please a single municipality. Selfishness could hardly go further. Everything has been done in the past for the inland city that could be done. Government buildings were put up at immense cost at a time when not particularly needed, and the money could have been spent in other places to better advantage. And in various ways she has been the recipient of unusual favors from the public coffers. We rejoice in this and take a common pride in the beautiful city, but it is not the whole push. There are others. Bute Inlet should be dropped.

PROPOSED NEW INDUSTRY.

Nelson has taken the preliminary steps to secure the location of the lead works which may be called into existence in connection with the turning out of pig lead at the Trail refinery. The desirability of offering a bonus to a lead manufacturing industry was discussed at an adjourned meeting of the council Wednesday afternoon, and it was decided to give the rate payers an opportunity to vote whether they are prepared to give a substantial bonus upon terms. The main features of the bylaw provide for the granting of a site on the foreshore of the lake, a cash bonus of \$10,000, and exemption from taxation for a period of ten years. In return for these concessions the recipients are to commence the erection of the plant within the current year, and to continue to operate the plant for five years. We are glad our neighbors have taken hold of this matter, and hope they can see their way clear to push it to a successful conclusion. It will be the beginning of one more industrial enterprise in this part of the province, to be extended and followed by others. No better place can be named to start lead works than the City by the Lake.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

In the midst of all the political chaos at Victoria there is a ray of hope for the province. One representative has at last had the boldness to place what he considers the welfare of the province before the wishes of a section of his constituency. Mr. A. R. McPhillips, the junior member for Victoria, declined to be bound by the dictates of a large deputation who sought to force him to support the Canadian Northern Railway bill. Mr. McPhillips said that although he would pay every attention to what the citizens of Victoria had to say, he denied the right of anybody to dictate

to him. He considered it his duty to look after the interests of the whole province.

After some further discussion it was decided to circulate a petition asking Mr. McPhillips to either support the bill or resign.

Apart from the question at issue in Victoria regarding the passing of this particular railway bill, the principle involved is of vast importance to all well wishers of the province. Ring rule and class legislation has become the order of the day, and our legislators, who are paid to accomplish the good of the province, fritter away their time in personal disputes, and in seeking personal advantage as the object of their politics. So long as our legislature is dominated by men of these tendencies so long will capital hold aloof from investing in our country. And so long as capital does hold aloof, where are we to find satisfactory employment for our hardy laborers? All honor be to Mr. McPhillips for the bold and sensible stand he has taken, and we fervently hope that his example will be followed by others within the house, and by all who may hereafter be elected as members.

OUR MINING INDUSTRY.

Official announcement has been made that the Directors of the Le Roi No. 2, Ltd., have declared Dividend No. 2, of five shillings per share, payable on the 12th inst., from the profits of their mining operations in this camp for the first six months of their fiscal year. The Capital Stock of this company being divided into 120,000 shares, the dividend declared amounts to \$30,000 or \$150,000 approximately. The immense potentiality of the mines of this company will be admitted when the low price of both copper and silver, prevailing during the greater part of the period in which this latter dividend was earned, is taken into consideration, copper averaging about 12 cents a pound and silver about 53 cents an ounce. The payment of adequate returns in the shape of dividends on the capital invested in mining enterprises is the best advertisement a mining district can have, and Rossland may, therefore, be congratulated in having the reputation of its only industry thus favorably sustained.

Besides, and in addition to the dividend paid to the shareholders, the Le Roi No. 2, Ltd., has just paid a dividend of \$8000 or five cents per share on their capital stock to the provincial government, as taxes for the past six months. This amounts to fully four per cent. of the net earnings, and illustrates the way the "two per cent tax" works out in practice. As far as the records of this company's production show, its mines might be classed as high grade, but we are reliably informed that for every ton of ore now being shipped, 10 tons of lower grade ore are blocked out and left standing in the mine. This low grade ore would come within the range of profitable treatment, if the prices for the metals improve, or at the present prices if cheaper methods of treatment could be secured. It is believed that all further attempts to smelt the crude low grade ores of this camp will be abandoned, and modern methods, by which similar ores have been profitably treated elsewhere, will be adopted. The camp will then assume its old time position as the banner producer of the province, and bear out the prediction of its friends.

REMOVE THE HANDICAPS.

It is known that there are several million tons of low grade ore blocked out in the mines of this camp that could be profitably mined and treated if the mines were properly equipped with suitable plants for the purpose. But many hundreds of thousands of dollars will yet have to be spent in the further development of the mines and the erection of modern plants for the treatment of these ores before the shareholders can hope to realize one penny of profit from them. For this reason, the shortsighted policy of the provincial government, in imposing a two per cent tax on the gross value of the output, whether any profit is realized or not, should be abandoned, and every encouragement within the power of the provincial and Dominion governments should be extended to the industry. Moreover, it seems to us that it is absolutely necessary that positive assurance be given in one way or another to the world, that the Province of British Columbia will not only discontinue its annual installment of laws overburdening the mining industry, but will repeal some of those that now disgrace its statutes, before capital can be induced to make any further considerable investments in mining enterprises within its borders.

With its area of nearly, or quite 400,000 square miles, most of which may rightfully be considered mineral bearing, British Columbia cannot surely continue the insane policy that has characterized her legislators in the past and complete the ruin of her paramount industry. Congress has voted \$200,000 for the relief of the Martinique sufferers.

SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

W. D. Gregory contributes an interesting article in the current number of the Canadian Magazine on "The Folly of Railway Subsidies." The article points out that up to the last report of the minister of railways and canals, June 30, 1901, we had given in aid to railways \$228,539,890, made up as follows: Dominion government, \$174,561,269; provincial governments, \$35,453,723; municipalities, \$18,524,998; a total as above given.

Whatever argument was advanced in the early days of railroad building in this country and the desirability of opening it up to settlement, that time has long since passed. The abuse of the land grant system is so apparent that it would hardly seem necessary to write or say anything on the subject. We have but to look to the United States to see the abuse and evil effects of the system. It should serve as an object lesson. To propose to give any man or association of men in the States a bonus in land or money, or both, at this time, would be equivalent to calling down the wrath of the people almost with the force of a tornado. All classes see the mistakes of the past in giving away an empire in land simply because it seemed of little present value, little heeding the necessities of the future.

We, in Canada, should try and profit by this lesson. All the railways built in the Dominion so far, or nearly all, have received federal, provincial and municipal aid to some extent. The figures are given above. The continent is girdled by a transcontinental line, many branch lines have been built and many more contemplated. Jim Hill is the only railway builder on the continent—we use the word in the broad sense—who has built and is still building roads without asking more than the right-of-way over the domain; and we all know how he has been hampered with injunctions and other methods of delay gotten out by rivals who have built their lines with the people's land and money. More's the pity that we have no Jim Hills in Canada. Of all the railway lines projected at the present time the promoters of each one expect a big cash bonus and the grant of millions of acres of the public domain. Why should the government practically build a road and turn it over to a coterie of men to manage and put the surplus proceeds in their own pockets? If Hill can build railway lines and still feel himself above want, why cannot others do the same? People are pouring into Canada as never before. Our broad acres will in a few years be occupied by settlers engaged in tilling the soil and establishing factories. And if the present system is continued we will find all the choice sections of land owned by a few men, to be sold when they see proper to sell it, or held, without taxation, till they see fit to dispose of it. The United States has been and is cursed by the presence of the land baron. California was retarded in her development for years by the Mexican grant system—a system which she inherited from the grandees of Mexico, who gave some favorite a block of land bounded by little less than the horizon. Those big blocks of land have been gradually broken up, and lo! the result. California under the old regime a barren waste, today one of the garden spots of the world. The railways cannot claim the credit for this transformation. It is the presence of the small land owner, the cultivation of the soil in many ways, the settlement of the country, the erection of homes and the establishment of various industries. Here is an object lesson for us in Canada. Land will not always be as easy to get as now. And above all we should establish no baronies in land. The present government at Victoria is hanging in the balance and the end is probably near. It can come none too soon for the good of the province. We are told that the railway bill brought down for the construction of the Canadian Northern and other lines cannot pass at this session, owing to the grants of land and money bonuses attached to them, and it is better to have delay in their construction than to fasten the octopus of monopoly on the people. The day for giving away land or money to build railways is passed. We have no unexplored regions to penetrate. We know what we have got. It is a vast and rich empire, and if governed by wise statesmanship has a great future before it. The small men now in power should be cast aside. The wish of the people, as expressed in the press on every hand, should be heeded. Any government attempting to pass a land-grant railroad bill should be defeated.

DEATH OF PRINCIPAL GRANT.

In the death of Rev. George Munro Grant, D. D., LL. D., Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, has sustained a severe loss. Dr. Grant was broader far than an ecclesiastic—he was in the truest sense a statesman. Canada had no more loyal son, and fewer who did more to make

her known, and advance her best interests. With both tongue and pen he invariably spoke for his country's good. Stellarton, Nova Scotia, was his birthplace. From early boyhood he exhibited in a marked degree, the qualities of leadership, breadth of view and grasp of detail, which afterward made him such a power in both church and state. His first pastorate was at Georgetown, P. E. I., where for two years, from 1861 to 1863, he ministered to the Presbyterians of that place. Then the historic church, St. Matthew's, Halifax, falling vacant, young Grant was chosen as the minister, and for fourteen years, from 1863 to 1877, he occupied that pulpit with increasing power, and to the great satisfaction of the congregation. During this period he became identified with every leading movement of his native province, thus pointing himself out as one well fitted for the principality of Queen's upon the retirement of Dr. Snodgrass from that position. Dr. Grant's education was of a most liberal character. After the academy stage it was received in Scotland, and under the auspices of the established church of that land. In theology he may be said to have belonged to the advanced school. No professor in Canada, it is safe to say, has ever impressed himself more on the students. Unconsciously they seemed to have copied his style of speaking, and acquired his modes of thought. Queen's during his regime, and under his influence, developed an esprit de corps above and beyond anything to be found in any other college in our broad land. In the church courts of his denomination, Principal Grant was a leading spirit, and none knew better than he how to take advantage of a tide of an assembly so that his cause might be led on to fortune. "From Ocean to Ocean" throughout "Picturesque Canada" he will be greatly missed and mourned. His most enduring monument will be Queen's lifted from a sinking condition, developed and equipped on the very best lines as a modern university, and placed among the foremost institutions of learning in all Canada. Dr. Grant filled a unique position in Queen's, and in the Presbyterian church of Canada. None will be readier to acknowledge his towering ability in generalship and debate, than the masters in these lines who, from time to time, on leading questions, were accustomed to take issue with him in the Church Courts. Queen's will find it very difficult to fill his place. Canada and the empire have lost a brilliant son and a faithful defender.

MINING OUTLOOK IS GOOD.

There is nothing in the mining outlook in Rossland for people to get the "blues" over. While it is a fact that the Le Roi laid off quite a number of men, it is also true that 350 men are at present employed in the mine, of whom 236 are miners at work under ground. There are from 750 to 800 men employed in the mines of the camp. The shipments of ore last week amounted to 6480 tons, which is not such a terrible decrease from those of the past as many seem to think. The sun of prosperity may not be casting its most refulgent rays just at present—a few clouds may show themselves—but it is not black and gloomy by any means. People should study facts as well as conditions. The ore reserves have scarcely been touched yet. As most of our readers are aware, however, they are mostly low grade, and under the two per cent tax it will not pay to mine and ship them now. Consequently the big mines are handicapped by being forced to handle only the comparatively high grade ores. This should not be. The mining industry, not alone here, but all through the province, feels this incubus. Once repeal the two per cent tax and Rossland camp will take on new life. Hundreds more men will be employed than now, thousands of tons of ore will be produced. Money will be forthcoming to open and develop the properties which now lie idle. Make the government understand that the mining industry must be helped instead of hindered and Rossland will be the banner camp of British Columbia.

IN HARD LUCK.

The Kettle River Valley Line (so-called) seems to be going to pieces. The recent heavy rains and the rise in the water of the Kettle river have washed out the roadbed in many places, as well as destroyed the best portion of the bridge over that river below Curlew. The Grand Forks Miner-Gazette says that word came over "yesterday (Sunday) morning from Nelson, Wash., that a section of the track at Horseshoe Bend, a short distance above that place, had slumped into the river, taking with it No. 2 engine, the only serviceable engine on that part of the road. "This leaves the road with only the little No. 1, jocularly known as the "Tin whistle" on the upper end of the line and how soon that will go over the bank is a matter of conjecture. The grade work, in fact, the entire construction of the line is of the most hurried and flimsy character and it is only a question of time until the greater part of the track either slumps or washes

out. It will be months before any ore can be hauled."

This only confirms the prediction made last summer at Republic during the grading work on that line. With few exceptions the grading was of the character that might be expected to be done on an ordinary mountain wagon road. It was noticed and remarked by nearly everyone. We are not astonished now to read of the condition of things. It will probably be several months before we hear of ore being hauled from Republic to the Granby or any other smelter over this line; and not then unless the roadbed has been practically rebuilt. A few chapters of history will probably be forthcoming before we hear the last of the Kettle River Valley Line.

SOME PECULIAR CONDITIONS.

The mining industry in British Columbia has received but little encouragement from the source where most should be expected, we mean the legislature. The session is drawing to a close, and even the last days are being frittered away in "talking against time." The two per cent tax still remains on the statute books, virtually compelling the mine-owners to not only pay a tax on the smelter returns, but also for the privilege of digging the ore out.

BRET HARTE.

Probably Bret Harte's most often quoted poem is "Plain Language From Truthful James," which has been re-named by the public "The Heathen Chinee." A poem that is probably as typical as any of the author's style and sentiment is called "In the Tunnel," and is as follows:

Don't know Flynn— Flynn of Virginia,— Long as he's been yer? Look'ee here, stranger, What hev you been?

Here in this tunnel He was my partner, That same Tom Flynn, Working together In wind and weather, Day out and day in.

Didn't know Flynn? Well, that is queer; Why, it's a sin To think of Tom Flynn— Tom with his cheer, Tom without fear, Stranger, look yer!

Thar in the drift, Back to the wall, He held the timbers Ready to fall; Then in the darkness I heard him call: "Run for your life Jake! Run for your wife's sake! Don't wait for me."

And that was all Heard in the din, Heard of Tom Flynn, Flynn of Virginia.

That's all about Flynn of Virginia. That lets me out. Here in the damp, Out of the sun, That 'ar durned lamp Makes my eyes run. Well, there I'm done!

But, sir, when you'll Hear the next 'ood Asking of Flynn, Flynn of Virginia, Just you chip in, Say you know Flynn; Say that you've been yer.

AS LONDON SEES US.

The special correspondent of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, writing from London under date of the 10th April, says:

"The British Columbian market has been upset again this week by the very poor return for March by the Le Roi Company. The shares have suffered considerably and the group that acquired control last year are very much disappointed with their speculation. The 25 share now stands at 25 1/2, as compared with 27 and 28 six months ago, and there are more sellers than buyers. It is evident that the mine will have to be worked on first-class lines if anything like satisfactory dividends are to be paid. Shareholders are aware of the onerous nature of the task before the managers and are hoping for the best. The shares are no longer of use as speculative counters. Le Roi No. 2 is in a stronger position as regards the London market, as the reports of developments are hopeful and the 25 shares are above par. The committee appointed to suggest a scheme for the reorganization of Rossland Great Western and Kootenay mining has issued a proposition for amalgamation. It is proposed to form a new company called the Rossland-Kootenay Company, Limited, with a capital of \$150,000, and 150,000 shares of \$1 each. One share will be given in exchange for each one in the Rossland Great Western and three for each one in the Kootenay Mining Company. This is a drastic reduction of capital and will much more nearly represent the value of the properties. The ore in the Rossland Great Western is said to be of much better quality than that at the Kootenay, and is ready for shipment. On the other hand, the Kootenay Company has some \$27,000 in cash. The new company will therefore start with working capital, with a mine ready to ship ore, and without overcapitalization. Its shareholders in both companies are somewhat disgusted at the sudden writing down of their nominal capital from \$200,000 to \$150,000, but they will no doubt acquiesce in the proposition."

The schools have been closed again, which may continue until after the summer season. This is most unfortunate. Stringent steps should now be taken to wipe out the scarlet fever among us.

FROM THE ORIENT

HEALTH CONDITIONS OF HONG-KONG SAID TO BE IN THREATENING CONDITION.

15,000 TROOPS ARRIVE AT HARBIN— BROUGHT 18 CARS LOADED WITH AMMUNITION.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 13.—Reports from Hongkong, received through the arrival of R. M. S. Empress of India, indicate the health conditions of Hongkong to be in a threatening condition. The India left there on April 22nd. During the two previous days three fresh cases of plague were reported in the colony, two of the victims being Chinese. The third nationality is not specified in the returns. The third brings the total for the year up to 18 cases. The cases of communicable disease in the colony for the week prior to the sailing of the India were: Plague, 7 (6 Chinese, 1 Portuguese), with six deaths from cholera; 24 Chinese with 21 deaths from enteric fever; one fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever; smallpox 4, all Chinese, with two deaths.

News is also brought by the C. P. liner that Macao has been declared an infected port, 12 cases of plague having been located there since the beginning of the year. A Moukden dispatch states that a letter from Harbin reports the arrival at that town of 15,000 Russian troops, who had been brought over from the Russian side of the Amur river, en route for Port Arthur. These troops were dispatched at the rate of a thousand and odd men daily, and the ammunition brought by them filled some 18 or so freight cars. The rumor at the time in Harbin was that Russia was going to war with Japan and Great Britain, and that 50,000 more men were to reach Harbin in a fortnight's time.

The Russian influence in central Mongolia is enormous. In Kulun 1200 Russian soldiers are stationed, and there is no indication of their departure. Besides, there are over 1000 resident Europeans. The Kukulota-Chang-Chia-Kou railway has become a fact, and the surveying between Kukulota and Kulun has already been completed. The Asahi Fokio correspondent sends a telegram stating that while the emperor of China was proceeding in the direction of Han Yuan a bullet came whizzing over his head, fortunately without causing any casualty to his person. The natives consider that the accident was the result of a joke indulged in by foreign soldiers, and it is alleged that the sudden suspension of the review of the native troops expected to take place shortly was due to this accident.

VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Paine, Gabriel and Bride Sentenced to Three Months Each.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., May 12.—At the assizes today a verdict of guilty on the counts of conspiracy and receiving money under false pretences was found against the members of the "Kootenay Association," Paine, Gabriel and Bride, and a sentence of three months on each count given. The sentences to run concurrently. In the civil case of Adams vs. Hickey, judgment for the full amount was given for the plaintiff. The Hall Mines smelter, which has been closed down for a week, started up again this morning.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

LONDON, May 13.—The house of commons today, by a vote of 296 to 188, rejected the amendment offered by Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) at the second reading of the finance bill in the house of commons yesterday, that this house declines to impose duties on grain, flour and other food for the people.

In the course of a speech supporting the amendment made by Sir William, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the house, referred to the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, in the Canadian parliament, the previous night, and demanded to know whether the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier foreshadowing the interests of Canada was to be the policy of the British government. Sir Henry also demanded to know if the free ports of England were to be shut by preferential duties. Replying to the Liberal leader, A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the house, said that the mission of the Canadian premier to England, had absolutely nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with the grain tax, which was imposed for purely fiscal reasons.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE. Gives Lasting Strength to the Hair. It is the purest, the best and most efficacious of Hair Tonics. MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS. Sold by Druggists. A. R. BREMER CO. Limited. TORONTO CHICAGO.

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KEREME Tunnel Being De

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Production of Copper In Boundary District

While the general public receives the impression of mining as an industry from reports of rich strikes and phenomenal yields, it is probably safe to assert that the industry itself depends upon the low grade mines. As a rule the rich veins are narrow and uncertain, and railroads looking to permanent returns hesitate to build into a region of "one man" fissures or rich pocket deposits, but hesitate less to invest large sums for construction in districts where large ore bodies promise some degree of permanence from their size alone, even if low in assay.

It may be stated in the outset that so far as my observation goes the mines of the Boundary Creek district belong to the latter class. The ores are very low grade, but the ore bodies large, if irregular. Nature has compensated to a great extent for the grade of the copper ore by making it self-fluxing, so that probably nowhere on this continent can smelting be carried on more cheaply, given fair railroad rates and fuel at a reasonable cost.

It is also nothing but simple justice to say that the Boundary is today a producing district because of the railroads; that it is doubtful if there is a mine within its borders that would pay except at very favorable freight rates and reasonable coke charges. It certainly required considerable courage and faith to build the Columbia & Western railroad, and no one making the trip from the Columbia river to Phoenix can fail to realize at what expense such excellent railroad facilities were supplied to the various camps. But it is not enough for railroads to build into districts like this; they must be prepared to handle its product at a minimum cost and to bring in the timber, machinery, supplies and fuel at the very lowest rates that will pay, if the prosperity of the country is to be established and maintained. There is little or nothing in the way of traffic to be gotten out of the Boundary district, except that produced or relating to the mines.

I ought to say in the outset that my personal observation of the Boundary district has been limited, but from many assays and analysis of its ores; from having handled its entire copper production since it became productive, and from the reports of mining engineers who have carefully examined for me several of the camps other than Phoenix, I feel confident that I know pretty well the characteristics of the Boundary mines and of their ores, and know what may be reasonably expected of some of them, and what has been their record.

Geology.—It is not my purpose to go into the complicated geology of the Boundary district. This has been studied with the usual painstaking accuracy of your Geological Survey, and I understand that the results are soon to be made public.

From such personal observations as I have made it is plain that the Boundary is one of great disturbance; that within very small areas almost every variety of later sand and earlier igneous rock can be found, with the faulting, crushing, folding, and metamorphism due to these. This is nowhere more apparent than at Phoenix.

I may venture to generalize that with the assertion that the ores of Phoenix camp are almost exclusively limestone. On the north side of the ravine which divides the town, the limestone cap in places massive and unaltered save by the pressure which has crystallized it, the outcrops of the ore being largely at contacts between intrusive eruptive rocks and the body of the limestone. This is notably true of the outcrop at the Brooklyn mine, where the uplifting of the rock is very marked, and along the vertical crushing zone there has been a second flow of pasty porphyry, forming in the most interesting manner a breccia containing sharp, angular pieces of unaltered limestone and of the older porphyry. I may say here that in using the term "porphyry" I generalize, not having attempted to distinguish the varieties of eruptive rocks, extending vertically horizontally between the granites and limestones, or filling fissures in the granite itself. These igneous rocks have doubtless received careful classification at the hands of the survey. In the mines on the north side I am informed that the ore bodies exist in irregular masses of great size in unaltered lime, largely resembling caves which have been scudded with the ore bearing material. The average ore of the best developed mine, showing nearly 600,000 tons in sight, is said to contain 38 per cent silica, 16 per cent of oxide of iron, 15 per cent of lime, and about 4 1/2 per cent of sulphur, copper 1.30 per cent, besides gold and silver.

In all of these claims on the north side of the mine the ore is frequently cut off unexpectedly by vertical dykes or horizontal floors of porphyry in way which would be the despair of those whose duty it is to develop the property, were it not for the great size of the bodies when found. On the south side of the gulch of Phoenix I venture to affirm that the mountain was originally divided by a strong dike of fine grained felsite, which crops out boldly in the railroad cut where it crosses the Victoria claim, and is traceable for 4000 feet to the south, crossing the Aetna and disappearing on the War Eagle. This dike has not been cross-fissured by any subsequent geologic action, so far as can be observed by its appearance on the surface and at depths attained at present, or by the result of exploration with the diamond drill which has penetrated it for several hundred feet at various depths and in different directions from the westerly side. It seems to me probable that on both sides of this main dike,

which forms a sort of wall, and for a thousand feet or more to the east and to the west, the limestones originally overlying the granite, shattered by innumerable disturbances and cross-fissured by secondary intrusions, have been mineralized and entirely altered by the solutions following up the main igneous dike and spreading, until nowhere that I could observe was the limestone left unaltered, so practically all of the original limestone that was not eroded was mineralized to greater or less extent. There is everywhere a notable quantity of calcite, secondary redeposit of the lime.

To the east of the dike which divided the Phoenix Hill the same general characteristics are noted which I have outlined above, being observed on the Gold Drop and Snow Shoe claims, and on the Monarch, except that on the Knob Hill, Ironsides and other westerly claims there is a large, altered, oxidized zone, in which the copper is carried by magnetic iron oxide, while on the easterly side the cap is not so extensive.

The ore.—I have already stated that the ore of the mines on the north side of the gulch of Phoenix is said to contain on an average 38 per cent of silica, 16 per cent of oxide of iron, 15 per cent of lime, and 41-2 per cent of sulphur, there being little change between the surface and lower ore so far as the chief constituents are concerned. This is about the composition of the lower ore from the south side, although many other conditions are distinctly different. The upper ores are largely oxidized and, as stated, consist of massive magnetic iron ore carrying copper sulphide and gold; this surface ore changing at an average depth of perhaps 25 feet to ore more resembling that of the Brooklyn, the iron being largely combined with sulphur, or sesquioxide, rather than in the higher oxidized form. By mixing these surface ores with those from the lower levels an ideal mixture is obtained, enabling the furnaces directly to produce a 45 to 50 per cent copper matte, carrying practically all of the gold and silver which the ore contains.

I have said something about the characteristics of these ore deposits at Phoenix, but nothing concerning the quantity of ore which may be depended upon. Of course "available" ore depends on cost of treatment and price of its valuable constituents. With adequate railroad freights and fair charges for coke it is probable that there is reasonably in sight in the Phoenix camp today several million tons of ore, which with copper at 12 1/2 cents per pound could be treated successfully. In Deadwood Camp the ore deposits are also enormous, averaging over 130 feet wide, and so situated that surface work can be prosecuted by quarry, a single drill discharging a trainload of ore in one day. But the problem of mining the lower levels of all these mines without the excessive cost of timber or the permanent abandonment of one-half or one-third of the ore, necessarily left in pillars, must be causing serious thought. The tonnage that can be extracted from the mother lode is also up in the high figures, and cheap smelting a welcome fact.

There have been numerous published guesses as to the grade of these Boundary Creek ores, and this after all is the vital point from which all the others depend. On the north side of the Phoenix ravine the large amount of ore developed estimates at run about 1.30 per cent copper, \$2.40 per ton in gold, and 25 cents per ton in silver. The workable ores from the south side of the Phoenix ravine contain on an average copper 1.70 per cent, gold \$1.60 and silver 33 cents per ton. The ore from the easterly side of the main dike dividing the Phoenix Camp, as represented by the Snow Shoe, Gold Drop, etc., probably runs by the carload as shipped about 1.60 per cent of copper, \$1.50 in gold and 30 ounces in silver. The run of the mines in the Greenwood Camp, as shown by the smelter returns, is probably 1.60 per cent of copper, \$1.30 in gold, and 60 cents in silver.

I may say that I have had unusual opportunities of ascertaining what are the facts. In arriving at these figures I have not been obliged to depend on statements of managers. The entire product of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company and of the British Columbia Copper Company passed through the hands of my firm, Ledoux and Company, and the freight records it is readily ascertainable from how many tons of matte and blister copper which we have handled. The statements given me of ore mined tally with those of the railroad company representing ore delivered to the smelters, and the statement of the superintendent as to the grade of this ore tally closely with those figured from the copper matte handled by us in personal investigations on the spot.

I was accorded every facility in several cases both for ascertaining the ore in sight and the relative assays of the product from different claims. The Granby company, especially, has kept complete records of shipments from each claim, not only because this was a proper business policy, but because prior to the recent consolidation of the various interests now included in the Granby Company, the Knob Hill, Ironsides, Victoria, and other claims owned by separate corporations, so that it was necessary to render statements of the ore shipped from each claim. It may, therefore, be taken as a safe estimate that the very large amount of ore available in the Boundary will vary from 25 to 35 pounds of copper per ton of 2000 lbs., with from 25 cents to 40 cents of silver per ton, and from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton in gold. It may be stated that there are some mines, like the "B. C." near Eholt,

whose ores as shipped contain considerably more copper than the above, but the figures I have given are well within the limits for the average.

Costs.—Next to the quantity and grade of ore, the all important question is how cheaply can the values from these Boundary ores be extracted and marketed.

I may say that one of the objects of my last visit was to enable me to assure prospective buyers of the product of the smelters that they could safely depend upon the tonnage contracted for, and need not fear a sudden stoppage from lack of ore. There had been various rumors prevalent in New York, such as that only the surface ores were being mined; that these surface ores were richer than those lower down; that when depth was attained costs of mining would prohibit shipments; that the costs of mining were necessarily excessive considering the grade, because the ore was sorted by hand; that only surface ores were self-fluxing, etc., etc.

It is easy to disprove the statement that only surface ores have been treated, because the records at the smelter show from what portion of the workings, as well as from what particular claims, shipments were made. For instance, take the Knob Hill mine as an example. During the year 1901 there were mined:

	Per Cent.
From the surface	6
From the 200 foot level	57
From the 350 foot level	13
From the 500 foot level	18
Total	100

Taking the Ironsides and Knob Hill together for the years 1900 and 1901, the figures show that 74 per cent was from below ground and 26 per cent from the surface, varying with the time of year. In the summer time a great deal more ore was taken from the surface workings than from beneath; in the winter time surface mining was largely interrupted. The cost of mining these large ore bodies in the Boundary has varied from \$1.66 per ton to \$2.10 per ton, the first mentioned figure being the more recent. It is a difficult problem, as I have already hinted, and the one which is the chief element in the cost of the product, how to handle the very large ore bodies without the risk of caving and ruining the mine, on the one hand, or the necessary employment of excessive amounts of timbering, or leaving in the mine large blocks of pay ore as a support. The management of the companies have been studying the problem and the Granby Company has recently proposed to still further decrease the cost of mining by stripping from the surface down to the present level of the railroad track, and by the introduction of the caving system for lower workings.

Smelting costs.—It has been seen that cost of mining in the district, even with high wages to miners, is very low, the conditions being unusually favorable. The Boundary ore being self-fluxing, indeed rather basic in character, allows the admixture of a certain quantity of silicious ores from the Republic Camp or other districts whose ores carry gold and silver, and the sulphur being low permits of smelting without preliminary roasting. With the advent of railroads from the south the Boundary smelters can procure more dry silicious ores at profitable rates. It may also be stated at this point that the freedom of the ores from bismuth, arsenic and antimony renders it easy to obtain a ready market for the copper product.

In considering the cost of smelting it is also necessary to take into account the loss in weight of the slag. I was allowed to sample the slag dumps and to take portions of weekly slag samples which had been preserved in the laboratory. Before the establishment of bessemerizing the slag loss of the Boundary smelters averaged copper 0.46 per cent, gold 12 cents per ton, and silver 3 cents per ton. With a consumption of about 11 per cent of coke, and with freight charges as they exist today the cost of smelting at the most favorable location in the Boundary district, after charging against the smelter the costs of market of the product, must be considerably under \$2.00 per ton. Adding the present cost of mining, the total outlay for mining and smelting must be less than \$3.60 per ton.

With the introduction of caving and steam shovels at the mines, and with further reductions in cost of freight and fuel, sure to come with or without the advent of competing railways, I unhesitatingly affirm that the copper ores of the Boundary should be mined, and the loss in weight of the slag, with profit with copper at 12 cents in New York, and as railway extensions make other ores available that can be purchased cheaply, the profit should increase. But there must always be, as elsewhere, many shipping mines too small to justify their own individual smelters, and mutual co-operation and a broad business policy should allow them all to prosper.—By Dr. Albert R. Ledoux, New York.

SUPERVISOR COMING REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ST. THOMAS MOUNTAIN WAGON ROAD ON TAPIS.

EXPECTED WORK WILL BE COMMENCED SOON AS WEATHER CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

An intimation has been received in the city to the effect that H. C. Killen, provincial supervisor of roads, will be in Rossland within the next few weeks, or as soon as he is satisfied that the juncture is propitious for the commencement of the program of repairs and improvements to the St. Thomas mountain wagon road. The snow is now beginning to go off the St. Thomas divide, and if the season is favorable a comparatively short time will suffice to carry off the snow water and dry the road bed sufficient to enable the supervisor to determine exactly what work should be done and the number of men he will require to have the work performed with expedition.

The improvements to the St. Thomas mountain road are of vital importance to the district which it was constructed to serve and particularly to the principal properties which will thereby be enabled to ship ore. During the winter about 350 tons of ore was brought down over the wagon road, but the mines are unable to market their product under existing circumstances. With the work which the government proposes to do on the road a permanent thoroughfare for heavy wagon traffic will be made and the mines may ship continuously, an important factor in the success of a comparatively new district.

The Cascade mine is now working steadily with a force of eight men under the direction of Superintendent Yates. Ore is being constantly extracted, and when the company is able to ship their reserve on the dumps should be extended.

Operations are temporarily suspended at the Bonanza mine, but the resumption of active development and mining is understood to be close at hand, the affairs of the company having been adjusted with this end in view. Prior to the shut-down at the Bonanza a month ago much development work had been done on the property and an excellent showing attained. The main workings are horizontal, commencing close to the point where the Bonanza end line joins that of the Cascade and penetrating the slope of the hill for a distance of 225 feet, at which distance from the portal a vertical depth of 200 feet is obtained. It is a feature of the company's program for the further opening up of the mine to continue the tunnel to the limit of the Bonanza claim, an additional distance of 875 feet, when a vertical depth of 750 feet will have been secured. The slope from which the ore is shipped during the winter was extracted midway between the mouth of the tunnel and its present face. In the slope the ore was two feet in width, carrying average values of \$17.35, as demonstrated by the smelter returns on ore shipped. A winter was also sunk on the slope for a depth of 12 feet. The showing in this was especially good, the ore widening out to three and one-half feet in the bottom and carrying \$46 in value.

While Mr. Killen is on the ground an effort will be made to interest him in the subject of a government road into the Burnt Basin. This section is attracting much attention, and is undoubtedly hampered seriously by its lack of economical means of transporting machinery and supplies.

CRITICISM IS OFFERED MANY MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE DO NOT APPROVE OF FOUNTAIN SCHEME.

AS MEANS OF UTILIZING "FATHER PAT" MEMORIAL FUND ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

The disposition of the "Father Pat" memorial fund is not likely to be ultimately settled without much discussion. The suggestion advanced yesterday in the Miner as to the erection of a fountain, to be surmounted by a bronze statue of the deceased clergyman, aroused no little interest among those citizens who are connected with the fund as members of the general committee, and this embraces more than two score Rosslanders.

A casual inquiry among those interested seems to indicate that the fountain scheme will not find many supporters when the matter comes to its final stages. No particular objection is raised to erecting a fountain memorial on the merits of the suggestion, but it seems to be generally believed that the idea is altogether too comprehensive to be carried out with the sum that will be at the disposition of the committee. The returns to hand and a liberal estimate of the small amounts yet to come to the honorary treasurer, Mr. Wallis, indicate that not more than \$1800 will be available for the memorial, and it is stated that this sum is altogether inadequate to put into effect the suggestion made by Mr. Dean and those for whom he speaks. The statement is made that the cost of a bronze statue would be altogether beyond the scope of the fund; in fact, that half the amount remaining after the granite pedestal was constructed would be required for the drawings necessary to complete the memorial as outlined and that the castings and transportation would run the aggregate into four figures. On this ground the fountain and statue suggestion is regarded in some quarters as altogether out of the question. The primary consideration in connection with a memorial is that the plan resolved upon shall not necessitate an outlay greater than the amount of the funds available.

While nothing has as yet been placed in definite form, there are many who hold to the idea of acquiring with the memorial funds an ambulance which may be used in handling emergency cases from the mines and the city as a whole. It is conceded that this would be in line with the humane ideas possessed and put into practical effect by the deceased clergyman, and the only objection urged is that it would not constantly be in the public eye. It is thought that the cost of an ambulance such as would meet the requirements of the Rossland camp would, with the cost of delivery, take up most of the fund at the disposition of the committee. An apparatus which would be sufficiently strong to run to the Abe Lincoln mine, for instance, in case of emergency would require to be specially built, and it is scarcely likely that the ordinary ambulance as built for the average city would last any length of time under the conditions to be encountered here.

Some discussion has also taken place as to the proper point at which an ambulance should be kept in event of one being purchased at this or any future juncture. Many citizens are disposed to think that the fire hall would be an admirable location for this purpose, on the ground that the members of the brigade are always on the ground, that the firemen would doubtless be glad to participate in a work of mercy such as is undertaken when an ambulance call comes in, that a team of strong horses trained to cover the ground at top speed would be constantly available and that it would be a convenient point to assemble the physicians, without whom a wounded man could not be removed in safety. Moreover, if the "Father Pat" fund was put into an ambulance the apparatus could be ornamented with a silver plate explaining how it came to be purchased, and all visitors to the fire hall would be enabled to understand how the apparatus had come into the possession of the camp.

The foregoing are the echoes of some of the opinions heard yesterday with respect to the subject which is growing in interest as the date for its final disposition approaches. Incidentally it may be said that Mr. Wallis, honorary secretary of the fund, is anxious to have the last of the outstanding subscription lists placed in his hands at the earliest possible date.

PACIFIC CABLE CO. INCREASED ITS CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$4,000,000 TO \$12,000,000 YESTERDAY.

IS NOW PREPARED TO PROCEED WITH LAYING OF THE CABLE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 10.—The Pacific Commercial Cable Co. increased its capital from \$4,000,000 to \$12,000,000 today. The company will lay cables from San Francisco to Manila by way of the Hawaiian islands, Midway and Guam. One third of the cable to be laid between San Francisco and Honolulu is already manufactured. The company is now preparing to proceed with the construction and laying the remainder of the cable from Honolulu to Manila, a distance of about 6000 miles, and this increase of capital is in order to provide the cash necessary to complete the cable. The company was incorporated in September, 1901. Its president is John W. Mackay.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Indications That 1500 Looms Will Start Next Monday.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 10.—The strike of the weavers at the Washington mills of the American Woollen Company here was declared off at a meeting of the strikers today. The indications are that practically all of the 1500 looms in the mills will start Monday.

LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—John Hopkins won the intercollegiate lacrosse championship by defeating Swarthmore here this afternoon.

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PLACER MINING.

Lumber Industry Has Made Wonderful Strides Lately.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., May 10.—Gold Commissioner Armstrong of Fort Steele, who is in Nelson attending the assizes, says that more placer mining is in progress there than had been the case for many years. The Perry Creek Placer Mining Co. are putting in a sawmill to cut lumber for their flume and buildings on Perry creek, where they will operate extensively this year. On Horse no new properties are being opened, but all the old ones will be worked on a larger scale.

The lumber industry has lately made wonderful strides in the district, and 22 mills are now in operation. Much of the lumber is used in the district, but the bulk is shipped to the Territories.

A large amount of land has been placed under cultivation this spring and there is a steady influx of new settlers.

NEW CRUSHER INSTALLED.

Frequent Rains and Melting Snows Causing High Water.

(Special to the Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., May 10.—The new crusher at the Mother Lode mine is working well. The total quantity of ore shipped from the mine to the smelter at Greenwood yesterday and today aggregated about 1000 tons.

A new furnace at the smelter has been blown in and is now running full blast.

Frequent rains of the past few days, together with the fast melting snow, is causing the rivers and creeks in the district to rise very rapidly. Numbers of sawlogs in both the main Kettle river above Midway and the North Fork above Grand Forks are the source of much danger to bridges. Government Agent McMinn today sent men to relieve with dynamite the log jam at the new bridge at Ingram's, between Midway and Rock Creek, which threatened the destruction of the bridge. Information was received this evening that the logs had been blown out, and the bridge now appears safe. It is likely, though, that the bridge over the North Fork near Volcanic mountain will go out before the log jam can be removed. The rain is still falling.

FIGHTING GOING ON.

Carupano, Venezuela, Still in the Hands of the Revolutionists.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Tuesday, May 6.—The Venezuelan government troops, under General Vicente Gomez, attacked Carupano, State of Bermudez, Venezuela, by land and by sea, with the gunboats Restaurado, Agosto and Zumbador, but the port is still in the hands of the revolutionists. After a seven hours' battle the government forces were defeated and obliged to abandon the fight, leaving 115 men dead and 210 wounded. The city suffered terribly from the shelling of the government war vessels. The remainder of General Gomez' troops escaped on board the gunboats and reached Cumana, on the Gulf of Caracazo, May 7th. Gomez was wounded. Carupano now presents a spectacle of desolation. The cable is cut.

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

Dr. Walton's English Kidney Pills will positively cure any case by driving the cause out of the blood.

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STORM OF FIRE AND STEAM

(Continued From Page Two.)

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, May 12.—Briefly put, last Thursday morning the city of St. Pierre disappeared within ten minutes in a whirling cyclone of fire vomited from Mont Pelee. Thirty thousand persons were instantly and horribly killed, and the volcano, whose ancient crater had been occupied by a quiet lake in which picnic parties bathed, suddenly discharged a torrent of fiery mud which rolled towards the sea, engulfing everything before it. Then the cable communication was broken and the doomed city was isolated from the world.

30,000 LOST THEIR LIVES.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, May 12.—It now seems to be generally admitted that about 30,000 persons lost their lives as a result of the outbreak of Mont Pelee volcano at St. Pierre on Thursday last. Careful investigation by competent government officials show that the earlier reports of the Associated Press were accurate.

The commander of the French cruiser *Suchet* gave the American consul at Gaudaloupe, Louis H. Ayme, the first news of the appalling disaster the day after it occurred.

MR. AYME REACHED ST. PIERRE.

Mr. Ayme has reached the desolate spot where St. Pierre stood and confirms the awful story in all its essential features.

From an interview with Consul Ayme, who is a trained American newspaper man, the correspondent of the Associated Press learned the following facts regarding the destruction of St. Pierre:

Thursday morning found the inhabitants of that city anxiously looking towards the thick clouds surrounding the Mont Pelee crater. All day Wednesday horrid detonations had been heard. These had been echoed from St. Thomas on the north to Barbadoes on the south. During the night of Wednesday these had ceased and only fine ashes like rain fell on St. Pierre. As this continued the governor, M. Mouttet, who was then at Fort De France, tried to stop the panic which the volcanic disturbance caused. He declared the danger would not increase, sent a detachment of soldiers to prevent a general exodus of the inhabitants and later went to St. Pierre himself with his wife.

ONLY TWELVE SURVIVORS.

The British steamer *Roraima* arrived at St. Pierre some time after 10 p.m., among whom was Mrs. Stokes and her three children and Mrs. Jance. They were all watching the rain of ashes, when, with a frightful roar and terrific discharges, a cyclone of fire, mud and steam swept down from the crater over the town and bay, destroying a fleet of vessels at anchor off the shore. There the storm stopped. Twelve survivors only are in the military hospital at Fort De France, while 30,000 corpses are strewn about or buried in the ruins of St. Pierre, or else floating, gnawed by sharks, in the surrounding seas. Twenty-eight charred half dead human beings were brought here. Sixteen of them are already dead and four others only are expected to recover.

QUANTITIES OF WRECKAGE.

The Associated Press steamer, chartered in Gaudaloupe, reported at Martinique at 6:30 Sunday morning. The lofty hill was hid by a huge veil of haze. Enormous quantities of wreckage of large and small ships and houses were met with, huge trees and floating bodies with flocks of sea gulls soaring about and hideous sharks fighting about them were found here and there. From behind the volcanic veil came blasts of hot wind, mingled with others of ice cold.

At Leprecheur, five miles north of St. Pierre, canoes filled with women and men frantic to get away, were found.

COATING OF ASHES.

The whole north end of the island was covered with a silver grey coating of ashes, resembling dirty snow. Furious blasts of fire, ashes and mud swept over the steamer, but finally St. Pierre was reached.

The City of St. Pierre stretched nearly two miles along the water front and half a mile back to the cliff, the base of the volcano. The houses of the richer French families were built of stone. The sub-covered hills were flanked by the still smoking volcano. The ruins were still burning in many places and frightful odors of burned flesh filled the air. With great difficulty a landing was effected. Not one house was left intact. Everywhere were vast heaps of mud, of bright red ashes or piles of volcanic stones. The streets could hardly be traced. Here and there amid the ruins were heaps of corpses. Almost all the faces were sunken downwards. In one corner 22 men, women and children were mingled in one awful mass, arms and legs protruding as the hapless beings fell in the last struggles of death's agony.

Great trees, with roots upward and scorched by fire, were strewn in every direction. Huge blocks of stones were scattered about. From under one large stone the arm of a white woman protruded. Most notable was the utter silence and the awful, overpowering stench from the thousands of dead.

COMPOSED OF POISONOUS GASES.

A careful inspection showed that the fiery stream which so completely destroyed St. Pierre must have been composed of poisonous gases, which instantly suffocated everyone who inhaled them, and of other gases burning furiously, for nearly all the victims had their hands covering their mouths

or were in some other attitude, showing that they had sought relief from suffocation. All the bodies were carbonized or roasted.

CLOCK STOPPED BEFORE 8.

A. G. Austen, the manager of the Colonial Bank of Barbadoes, landed at St. Pierre with a party from the British royal mail steamer *Solent*. He found the bank clock stopped at some minutes before 8 o'clock. A horse and buggy and a policeman were in a group of dead at the door.

At the request of Mr. McAllister, the United States consul at Barbadoes, Captain Davis and the *Solent* were placed at his disposal by the Barbadoes government. The *Solent* arrived at about the same time as the Associated Press steamer and brought to St. Pierre the colonial secretary, two civil doctors, two military officers, as well as a corporal and four hospital orderlies, three trained nurses and a full field hospital. The Barbadoes government also sent 700 barrels of provisions, one ton of ice and a full supply of medicine. These were useful, but the dead only needed quick burial.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH STEAMER.

The awful details of the loss of the British steamer *Roraima* are given. C. E. Evans of Montreal and John G. Morris of New York, who are now at the military hospital of Fort De France, saw the vessel when she arrived at 6. As eight bells were struck a frightful explosion was heard up the mountain. A cloud of fire, appalling and roaring, swept with lightning speed down the mountain side and over the town and bay. The *Roraima* nearly sunk and caught fire at once.

SUCHET TO THE RESCUE.

"I never can forget the horrid, fiery choking whirlwind which enveloped me," said Mr. Evans. "Mr. Morris and I rushed below. We were not very badly burned, not so bad as most of them. When the fire came we were going to our posts (we are engineers) to weigh anchor and get out. When we came up we found the ship all afire and fought it forward till nearly 3 o'clock, when the *Suchet* came to our rescue. We were then building a raft."

MONT PELEE STILL IN ACTION.

The central and southern parts of St. Pierre are still burning. The country side is deserted. Every family on the island is mourning the loss of relatives and friends. Business is at a complete standstill. St. Pierre was the financial and provisioning centre of the island. Mont Pelee is still in eruption, and even more violent and disastrous eruptions may follow. Volcanic shes have fallen against the wind on the islands of Dominica and St. Vincent.

500 DEAD ON ST. VINCENT.

ROSEAU, Island of Dominica, E. W. I., Sunday, May 11.—The *Soufriere* volcano on the island of St. Vincent has been in full eruption since Wednesday last. Several plantations have been destroyed. Earthquakes and loud reports accompanied the eruptions, and stones and ashes fell at the capital, Kingstown. Many persons were injured and the bodies of 500 dead are unburied. Barbadoes, 96 miles off, was in total darkness for a time. Pebbles and gritty substances have fallen at Barbadoes.

Canoes crowded with refugees are arriving at Dominica, and their occupants are most hospitably received.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, May 13.—It is estimated that the total number of deaths on the island of St. Vincent from the volcanic eruption reached 2000. Most of the victims are said to be Caribi Indians.

BLACK COLUMN OF SMOKE.

FORT DE FRANCE, Island of Martinique, May 13.—The United States government tug *Potomac*, which came to Martinique from San Juan, Porto Rico, cruised along the coast of this island yesterday afternoon. She encountered an inky black column of smoke, which made it necessary for her to go five miles out of her course.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Words fail to describe the present situation at St. Pierre. A detachment of French troops is making efforts to bury the dead, although the government seems to be strikingly unconcerned as to what is done in this direction. The looting of the dead has begun already.

ARRESTED FOR LOOTING.

While coming to Fort De France the *Potomac* picked up a boat containing five colored and one white man, whose pockets were filled with coin and jewelry, the latter evidently stolen from the fingers of the dead.

Lieut. B. B. McCormack, the commander of the *Potomac*, arrested them and turned them over to the commander of the French cruiser *Suchet* for punishment.

FAMINE IS IMMINENT.

The *Potomac* also brought a ton of supplies to Martinique, consisting of codfish and flour. A famine here is imminent. The northern section of the island is depopulated. Business here is suspended. The people of the city have assembled in the churches, where special services are being held for the St. Pierre dead, which have been through since daylight.

STONES FELL 12 MILES AWAY.

The United States government tug *Potomac* leaves here tonight for the island of St. Vincent, where conditions are reported to be worse. The *Soufriere* on St. Vincent was in full eruption May 10th. A storm of stones and mud half a mile wide was then issuing from the volcano. Stones two inches in diameter fell 12 miles away.

2000 DEAD ON ST. VINCENT.

At Kingston, the capital of the is-

land, the ashes were two inches deep. Seven hundred dead are reported Sunday, 11th. It is estimated the total number of deaths on St. Vincent reaches 2000. Most of the victims are said to be Indians. Several estates on the island have been burned to ashes, and it is authoritatively reported that two earthquakes occurred there. It is believed the submarine cables from St. Vincent have been broken by the disturbances. The present volcanic eruption on St. Vincent is the first since 1812.

ASSISTANCE ASKED.

Governor Hunt of Porto Rico has asked Louis H. Ayme, the United States consul at Gaudaloupe, who is now here, what assistance he could render. Governor Hunt's offer has been communicated to the government, which will gladly accept his tender.

Provisions are needed here for 100,000 people immediately. A shipment of lime is also needed at St. Pierre for sanitary purposes. The stench there from the dead bodies is overpowering.

MONT PELEE STILL ACTIVE.

Mont Pelee was still erupting smoke and fire at a late hour last night. It was reported here yesterday from the British island of Dominica that 300 survivors of the St. Pierre disaster had reached there in canoes.

STRANGE AND GRUESOME.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph company from Fort De France says that the scenes within the city of St. Pierre were strange and gruesome. In the section of the city known as the moulage no sign of the fire is visible, but everything seems to have been rent and scattered as though by a tornado. The iron headsteads in the hospitals are twisted, but bear no mark of heat. The bed clothes and all textiles in this hospital simply vanished.

STRANGE SIGHTS.

About 200 corpses have been found in the streets of St. Pierre, most of them lying face downward. The central quarter of the town and the forts are buried several yards under cinders. In the neighborhood of the creek several houses were found intact, but their inhabitants were all dead and appeared to have been killed by lightning. Here the bodies were lying, sitting and reclining in curiously life-like attitudes.

WILL REPAIR CABLE.

PARIS, May 13.—Sir Edmund J. Moore, the British ambassador here, has officially notified M. Delcasse, the foreign minister, that the government has placed all its available resources, ships and otherwise in the vicinity of Martinique, at the disposal of the French.

The French cable company announces that it will begin to repair the Martinique cable tomorrow.

FORTY THOUSAND RATIONS.

Clothing, Supplies, Medicines, Etc., for the Volcano Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—So comprehensively laid were the plans of the war department yesterday, even before the passage of the joint resolution providing for the relief of the West Indian volcano sufferers, that there was really very little remaining for the officials to do today.

The plans of the commissary department, made after careful consideration of the news, contemplate the supply of forty thousand rations for fourteen days. The quartermaster's department is purchasing clothing and supplies for forty thousand people, and the medical department is working out in proportion its purchases. In the navy department the carefully planned relief measures were before carried forward rapidly. The Buffalo has been ordered to be put in readiness for immediate use as a food supply transport in case it should be decided to send more supplies than the *Dixie* will carry. Action has not yet been taken upon Admiral Bradford's suggestion that water tenders be sent to Martinique to relieve the pressing need for fresh water.

"FATHER PAT" MEMORIAL FUND

Slowly but surely the honorary treasurer of the "Father Pat" Memorial fund is securing the names of the outstanding subscribers. The latest installment is given herewith, and it will be noted that the aggregate is steadily climbing to the \$1300 mark. The new subscriptions are as follows:

- Vancouver—J. H. Senkler, Charles Nelson, S. T. Thompson, J. W. Morrow, a friend (25 cents)—\$4.25.
- Grand Forks—W. F. Askew, A. Miller, W. Speir, D. B. Morkill, George Chapple, Robt. Petrie, H. A. Sheads, Geo. W. Fraser, John Westwood, A. Erskine Smith, Jeff Davis, J. R. MacKay, Geo. Lane, E. Arthur Rainey, E. W. Liljegram, Colin Campbell, M. R. Fleury, A. M. Dunham, R. R. Gilpin—\$19.00.
- Revelstoke—C. F. Furman Lakelar, A. J. McDonald, J. Kilpatrick, W. R. Reid, A. E. MacNaughton, Jas. Callaghan, Chas. Cacey, J. A. Mara, Calgary H. W. Y. (50 cents)—\$5.50.
- Kelowna—J. Downston, J. Fletcher, A. Gammie, H. L. A. Keller, G. W. Mappin, H. C. Stillingfleet—\$6.00.
- Phoenix—W. Y. Williams, Thos. Rodrick, P. J. Dumody, Geo. Cattanach, Wm. G. Wason, R. B. Boucher, Martin McHale, S. L. Cook, J. L. McVair, H. W. Rothwell, C. D. Hunter, Granby Hotel, J. F. Hemenway—\$13.00.
- Kamloops—W. H. Edmonds, John Hoggood, F. J. Fulton, J. Gden Graham, Alfred Seuger, Mrs. Harvey, W. H. P. Jarvis, W. H. Hompay, A. H. Bachelor (50 cents)—\$3.50.
- Gulford, England—Gilbert Mahon, \$1. Previously acknowledged, \$1202.45. Total to date, \$1262.70.

ITALIAN PASTOR DEAD.

MONTREAL, Que., May 12.—Rev. V. Dogenosta, pastor of the Italian Presbyterian church here, died unexpectedly this morning.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SMELTER CITY

(Special to the Miner.)

TRAIL, B. C., May 9.—A well planned fraud was worked in Trail this week, by which \$150 was secured by a man representing himself as Charles V. Hudson of Rossland. Who the man is, or where he came from, is not known, but when the matter came to light this morning Provincial Officer W. J. Devitt put the wire to work, as a result of which he received word that the culprit had been captured at Northport. Charles Hudson, who left for that place this morning at Captain Devitt's request, identifies the prisoner who has taken the alias of Oscar Chrisc. Captain Devitt leaves for Northport tomorrow to bring back his man.

About April 30 there appeared in Trail a stranger of splendid physique. He went to the telegraph office, where he stated that he had been doing some prospecting, had come in from the hills broke, and that he found it necessary to write home for funds. He sent a telegram to William Hudson at Mosell, Missouri, asking that \$150 be sent him. He then disappeared, but turned up again about Monday or Tuesday of this week, and went to the express office, where he asked Agent Robillard if there had been an answer to his message. He was informed that there had not been, but that perhaps there was a letter. The man then went to the postoffice and called for mail for Charles V. Hudson. A letter was handed him, and, sure enough, it was the answer to the message, and contained three express orders for \$50 each. Neither the postmaster nor agent had funds on hand sufficient to cash them, so he went to the merchants, and got one cashed by Steele & McDonald and another by James Dawson of the Elmer Hotel. Subsequently the third was cashed by the express agent. The impostor then disappeared, and this morning Postmaster Frank Brown received the following message from Mosell, Mo.: "Please forward letter addressed Charles V. Hudson to Rossland. Do not deliver at Trail on account of fraudulent scheme. Contains money. (Signed) William Hudson."

The supposition is that William Hudson had some correspondence with Charles V., who is probably a brother or son, and that this excited suspicion. The telegram was turned over to Captain Devitt, who wired William Hudson at Mosell and Charles Hudson at Rossland and the authorities at Northport, Nelson and elsewhere, giving a description of the man. Sheriff Anderson of Northport telephoned Captain Devitt that he had arrested one Oscar Chrisc, whom Hudson identified as his probable impersonator. Chrisc denies any connection with the matter, and says he was never in Trail, but his description answers in detail with that of the man who was here. He is a big, powerful fellow, and was a deputy sheriff in the Coeur d'Alenes.

FERRY NEARLY FINISHED.

The call for the first assessment of the Trail Ferry and Athletic association has been made, and is payable to J. R. Randall. The ferry is now being ready for the water in a week. The river is rising rapidly, and by the time the work is finished the water will have reached the boat, so that it will not be necessary to launch it. David McAllister, who built the old Heinz ferry, has the contract for constructing the new boat. It is ten feet shorter than the old boat and is inches narrower. The government will spend \$200 on improving the Sawyer road, so that there will be an excellent drive from Trail for a distance of seven miles.

TRAIL NEWS NOTES.

Martin Lyons has let the contract for the erection of a cottage on Pine avenue.

Hamilton Jones, who has been engaged in the smelter machine shops for the past two years, was summoned to Georgia this week by the serious illness of his wife.

Postmaster Frank Brown will erect a cottage on Cedar avenue, opposite the opera house.

Dr. Coran, formerly of Trail, is now one of the coal company physicians at Fernie, in addition to which he is enjoying a lucrative practice.

Fishing is good in front of Trail. Matt Blake landed a four pound trout at the mouth of Trail creek.

Harry Cole was a visitor to Grand Forks this week.

The ladies of the Catholic church have undertaken the financial task of securing a new site for the Catholic church, and will move the present edifice.

FRESH MEAT.—P. Burns & Co. have commenced slaughtering beef at their local slaughter house. For the balance of the warm season this course will be adopted instead of shipping meat in cold storage.

DISINFECTION.—A proposition is on foot to have the public schools disinfected with a view to putting an end to the possibility of any infection being carried by the building and on the principle of cleanliness generally. The idea originated with Mayor Clute, and will doubtless be put into effect at the end of the week.

QUOTED ROSSLAND.—According to the assesses at Nelson, Mr. Justice Martin devoted much time to emphasizing the importance of securing improved court house accommodation, the present building being altogether inadequate to the volume of business to be transacted within its walls. He urged the citizens of Nelson to bestir themselves in the direction of putting an end to the possibility of any infection being carried by the building and on the principle of cleanliness generally. The idea originated with Mayor Clute, and will doubtless be put into effect at the end of the week.

WHITE BEAR.—Rossland's next shipper will be the White Bear mine, where some 20 tons of ore have been collected on the dump. As yet the development of the property is progressing the attention of the management, and a total force of 17 men is employed on this work. When it is concluded to ship ore on a commercial basis this force will undoubtedly be materially strengthened.



Is the Most Economical

Greater in leavening strength, a spoonful raises more dough, or goes further. Working uniformly and perfectly, it makes the bread and cake always light and beautiful, and there is never a waste of good flour, sugar, butter and eggs. When outfitting for camp always take Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for good health and good food. It makes the finest flapjacks, biscuits and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Never go into the woods away from a doctor with a cheap alum baking powder in the outfit. You want the best baking powder in the world—and it is most economical in the end.

ROSSLAND'S REAL STANDING

(Continued from page one.)

The reason for delaying shipments is very simple, being due to the fact that the present price of copper is wholly unwarranted from the statistical standpoint, and as there is every possibility of an arrangement between the Amalgamated and other great producers which will raise the price of the metal, the mines have been waiting from month to month in the hope that this might occur and thus save to the mine the increased values in their ore reserves. They are not likely, however, to continue this delay much longer, and it is generally understood that they will soon resume shipments. They are taking advantage of the interim to push development to the utmost.

THE KOOTENAY MINE.

Out at the Kootenay mine the development crew is at work steadily and there has been no diminution in the force, so that no blue ruin rumor may be bolstered up by the Kootenay men as proof. The ore body has been picked up in the lower levels of the mine, as was expected when the present plan of development was adopted, and the work of exploiting these lower levels is being continued on the scale that has been in effect for a considerable period. Reports credit the Kootenay ores with being low grade, but even if this is correct it goes without saying that means will be found when the proper juncture arrives to utilize the ore to advantage, and when it is deemed that this juncture has been reached the mine will be opened up in a manner that will make it one of the greatest producers in the camp.

THE VELVET MINE.

Of the smaller Rossland mines the Velvet is at the top of the list; in fact, it might very properly be listed among the greater properties. Matters are progressing quietly at the Velvet, development work constituting the principal work under way at the present time, although ore is being taken out constantly. Since the snow went off no attempt has been made to ship, although prior to that a number of cars were sent to the Hall smelter at Nelson. New machinery is being added to the plant at the Velvet for the purpose of expediting the work in the lower levels. It is hinted from an authoritative source that the next couple of months will see important developments in connection with the Velvet which will result in placing the mine on an extensive shipping basis and bring the working force up to the 200 mark. The mine is so situated as to be to all intents and purposes within the limits of the Rossland camp. The miners come to this city almost exclusively and all supplies, etc., are purchased in Rossland.

THE GIANT MINE.

The development of the Giant mine on a comprehensive scale is one of the features on the program for the immediate future. The management have not as yet outlined their plans, but intimate that when the program is taken up actively, employment will be given to a considerable crew and the work pushed ahead rapidly at various points. Already ore has been shipped, although the consignments have as yet been on a test scale.

TO BE HANGED.

Judge Walkem Passed Sentence Yesterday on Poquette for June 3.

KAMLOOPS, E. C., May 12.—Poquette, who murdered Legere recently at Notch Hill, was today sentenced by Judge Walkem to be hanged at Kamloops, June 3rd.

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MONT STU

Letters W the Da E

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