

**NOVEMBER**



# ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901

Seventh Year, Number 2

## OUTPUT KEEPING UP

THE RESULTS SHOW THAT THE MINES OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY.

SHIPMENTS FROM NICKEL PLATE TO BE COMMENCED AT ONCE.

The ore shipments for the week ending last night are comfortably over the 5,000-ton mark again. The fact is most satisfactory from the standpoint of citizens who are confidently looking forward to the return of normal conditions in Rossland. This juncture is close at hand and as the shipments continue to grow from week to week the expectation of a prosperous winter becomes as near a certainty as any event can be. The week has passed quietly so far as the Le Roi mines are concerned. Operations have gone ahead steadily, the ore shipments continue to be large and the force of men is growing daily. The working mines have almost complete crews. This is the best guarantee citizens can have as to the restoration of the full payroll and renewed business activity in every direction. It is understood that the past week's shipments would have been somewhat larger but for a slight shortage of cars.

THE OUTPUT.

The output for the week ending November 2nd and for the year to date is as follows:

Week.	Year.
Le Roi No. 1	4410
Le Roi No. 2	28,820
Centre Star	54,848
War Eagle	20,100
Rossland G. W.	8,486
Iron Mask	3,733
Homestake	230
I. K. L.	200
Spitzee	563
Velvet	20
Monte Cristo	74
Breving Star	74
Giant	52
Portland	24

Totals 5380 247,738

The figures as to shipments since the resumption of operations in the mines are appended. It demonstrates that the increase in shipments has been consistent with the increasing force, and no great stretch of the imagination is necessary to forecast a return to the camp's normal output of 10,000 tons per week. The figures are:

September 7th	1570
September 14th	1850
September 21st	2480
September 28th	1740
October 5th	3070
October 12th	4130
October 19th	4830
October 26th	5650
November 2nd	5380

Total 30,430

New St. Elmo.—A crew of four men is at work in two shifts on the New St. Elmo. Work was commenced at the end of the old tunnel with a view to crosscutting the vein, which surface work had demonstrated to be 53 feet in width on top. The crosscut is being run from the hanging wall side of the ledge to the foot wall and is in the vein for a distance of 27 feet, the workings having a vertical depth of about 60 feet at that point. The crosscut is in ore. Of the 53 feet of vein carried over on distance values were for much of the distance values were lower than on the surface. For twelve feet on the foot wall the ore was of excellent grade, and it is expected that the same thing will be found in the crosscut now under way.

The Lincoln.—Good progress has been made in connection with the improvements at the mine during the week and the period will be commenced ground operations in a measurable distance. The shaft is within a measurable distance. The shaft has been straightened and timbered for 170 feet, and 30 feet remains to be similarly improved before mining operations are started. The new buildings are well under way. The structure over the shaft is 20x24x15, while the building over the hoist is 15x28. Both buildings can be plainly seen from the city. The hoist is set up and will be tested in a few days. The electric drill has been shipped from Denver, and should be delivered here shortly.

Rossland Great Western.—The principal matter of interest in connection with the big Red Mountain mines during the past week is the progress of affairs in connection with the Nickel Plate mine. The unwatering of the mine property is almost completed, the mine being free of water to below the 600 foot level, and the balance being a trifling obstacle to overcome. Mining operations will be commenced in the mine during the present week, probably on Wednesday. Stopping will then be got under way and the mine will commence shipping ore without delay. For the purpose of clearing out the ore bunkers, and as ore will be started tomorrow, and as ore will be hoisted in a few days the shipments are likely to be continuous.

Le Roi.—The usual stopping and development has been under way with operations will be continued without delay and this is to be continued without cessation. Consistent progress has been made in all departments.

Le Roi No. 2.—In the Josie and No. 1 mines of the Le Roi No. 2 group the work has continued steadily all week, and the tonnage of ore produced has been somewhat over the average for the period prior to the summer shutdown. An increase will be made during this week in the crew of the Josie.

Spitzee.—Nothing of special interest has occurred at the Spitzee during the week, with the exception of a small find of free gold in the lead, to which

## THE COPPER MARKET IN LARDEAU DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCERS AND THE AMERICAN TRUST.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE MEETING OF ANY FREEZE-OUT SCHEME.

Recent actions on the part of the copper trust, says the Victoria Times, and the growing production of copper in British Columbia have aroused the apprehensions of mining men in regard to the future, and have led to their suggesting steps which would counteract any hostile act on the part of the big trust. Prominent among those who have studied the question is W. M. Brewer, M.E., of this city, and in an interview with the Times this morning he outlined a course which he thought would meet the danger.

"A short telegram published from Butte, Montana," he says, "relative to the closing down of some of the copper mines temporarily in order to keep the price of copper at its present high rate, is suggestive to copper producers in British Columbia, that at some future time, whenever the copper production of this province is sufficient to have an influence on the eastern market, the copper trust will have to be dealt with, unless the Pacific Coast is independent of that trust."

"There is no doubt that the price of copper for a long time past has been rather artificial than real, and regulated more by the trust and curtailed production than by actual demand. Up till the present time the production of British Columbia has not been sufficient to cut any figure on the market, but in future these conditions are likely to be changed. During the past year the production from the low grade ores of the Boundary Creek district has been such that any increase in the smelting capacity will certainly attract attention from the copper trusts. It is the intention of some of these companies to continue increasing their smelting capacity, and the present time, in my opinion, is the best time to look ahead so that there may not be any fear of a repetition of the complaints which followed the action of the United States smelter men when they purchased the Columbia lead ores."

"British Columbia is in a position to place herself, if she will do so, and help herself in a position almost entirely independent of either the trusts in the United States or the English market so far as lead, copper iron and steel products are concerned. True, this is a very early day to advance this proposition, but it is nevertheless true, because the markets of Hawaii, Japan, China and Australia are at her doors, and in those markets she should be able to meet all competitors."

"A good deal of talk has been made about the establishment of smelting and refining works in British Columbia. This has been of a spasmodic character, and no steps have ever been taken to follow it up or ascertain what results could be achieved."

"British Columbia can help herself in this way. Let the provincial government select some representative in each of the countries I have mentioned who is competent to compile statistics and ascertain beyond any doubt the quantity and character of lead, copper, iron and steel products which the markets of the Orient demand. With these statistics gathered under the auspices of the government, and endorsed by the government, the British Columbia is in a position to present to the attention of the capitalists statistics showing the production, transportation facilities from the interior to the coast, and from the coast to the ports of the Orient, and it will take but little consideration for an individual or syndicate to decide whether the establishment of refineries and factories would be a paying or losing game."

"If no effort is made to ascertain the conditions of the markets of the Orient and the copper production of British Columbia increases in the next five years at the same rate as it has during the past year, our operators will be in the position of the tall to the New York dog, instead of occupying the position of independence by the direct connection with the markets of the Orient and refining our crude products, saving for the province or the operators, which is probably the same thing, the difference which is at present paid into the coffers of the East as direct and indirect refining charges, commissions for selling the product, freight, etc."

"It is not the high grade ores such as the Texas and Vancouver Island ores which will feel any detrimental action by the controllers of the price of copper to a sufficient extent to affect the mines very seriously, but it is the low grade propositions, Boundary Creek, and similar camps, which should the price of copper be reduced to ten cents a pound in New York, would practically be wiped off the map. While it is to be hoped that there is no danger of such a reduction in price, yet when this is artificially maintained rather than regulated by supply and demand there is always a danger of fluctuations, and my object in making the suggestion is to bring the matter before the people of British Columbia so far in advance they may not have any excuse for doing the baby act which followed the action of the smelter trust in the States a couple of years ago."

Japan has no laws for the protection of labor or restricting the employment of women and children.

## THE RAMBLER-CARIBOO

THE PROSPECTING CONDITION OF THE RAMBLER-CARIBOO MINE.

George N. Taylor has returned from a three-months trip through the Lardeau district, in the course of which he visited several of the sections of the district now coming to the front.

Mr. Taylor went in over the grade of the new railroad line to Trout lake, thence to Trout Lake City. From this point he went north to Circle City, passed over the main divide between Trout lake and the Duncan river, returning over the same ground and spending some weeks in the lower Lardeau, north of the new railroad.

On the Duncan river side of the divide, Mr. Taylor spent some time in the Old Gold camp, where he has interests. He was specially interested in examining the strike of the ore in the two feet of solid ore and approximately four feet of concentrating ore have been opened up. The surface showing on the ledge is large, and ore is being sacked from the outcrop at the present time. Mr. Taylor prospected the country on the top of the divide between the Old Gold and Circle City, locating two claims, the Monarch and Mayflower. Both claims have good galena-copper showings.

At the Primrose, he inspected the new strike, which has created considerable interest in the section. This was the discovery that the iron in the ore carried gold values running as high, in the case of one sample assayed, as \$184.80. From his experience in the district, Mr. Taylor is disposed to believe that these gold values will be found widely distributed and increasing in extent as depth is obtained on the properties.

On the west fork of the Duncan, Mr. Taylor spent some time prospecting and located two groups of claims. One includes the Comstock and Virginia and the other the Duncan, Prince and Princess. All have promising surface showings, but no work has been done to prove their merit.

The section of the Lardeau adjacent to the line of the new railroad has been materially benefited already by the construction of the road. Parties owning property throughout the district have been encouraged to start work in earnest, and as a result a series of interesting strikes have been reported.

## THE RAMBLER-CARIBOO

The Rambler-Cariboo mine in the Kaslo district is very much in the public eye at the present time by reason of the active demand for the shares and the steady price which the stock has maintained since it began to ascend the scale quite six months since. There seems to be no reason to believe that the property is not fairly entitled to be classed among the very first mines of the Slokan. With the work under way at the present time and the improvements being added constantly, and particularly at this particular juncture, the Rambler will be easily among the two or three most thoroughly developed and equipped silver-lead mines in the Slokan.

Stopping operations are under way constantly, and the mine is sending to the Selby plant at San Francisco a fine quality of high-grade shipping ore. Last month the mine shipped 23 cars of ore, and the net returns were \$35,000, on which basis the margin of profit is exceedingly handsome, despite the low price of lead and silver and the cost of transportation to a point so distant as Frisco.

The stopping is, in a sense, a side issue, the main interest at the present time attaching to the development and improvements now being added to the mine. Underground a two-compartment working shaft is being sunk from the 300 to the 400-foot level, and a new level is being opened out at the 526-foot level. The new shaft is 300 feet further in toward the hill than the old shaft, and at the 600-foot level will have a vertical depth of 800 feet.

The concentrator is rapidly nearing completion, and the final consignment of parts necessary to complete the plant was shipped from the Jencks Machine company's manufactory at Sherbrooke, Que. on the 24th inst. so that its arrival is only a matter of a few days. The shipment includes a new and powerful hoist, which will be placed in the new shaft.

The regular bi-monthly dividend of one per cent per share was distributed yesterday in Rossland, and Rosslanders were made happier by the distribution of some \$1,600 that was coming to the shareholders resident in the city. Another dividend of a similar amount has been declared by the company, and the receipts of this will come as a Christmas box to the Rossland stockholders.

## GRANTED BAIL

Frank Rogers, the Fisherman, Allowed to Give Securities.

VANCOUVER, Nov. 5.—The appeal from the decision of the chief justice in McKelvie vs. the Le Roi company was heard here today.

Frank Rogers was granted bail in \$2,000 personal and \$2,000 other securities today. Rogers and Despain, fishermen, were tried on the charge of marooning Japs during the strike. On the first count they were acquitted, but the jury disagreed on the second count.

## THE GIANT MINE.

Payments Now Made to Holders of the Old Stock.

The final payments of about \$55,000 are being made to A. D. Coplen and Mrs. Milton Bentley of Spokane for their interests in the Giant mine at Rossland, says the Spokesman-Review.

Their stock in the old Rossland and Giant company was purchased some time ago by the Giant Mining company, a London corporation floated by Hon. C. H. Mackintosh. Mr. Coplen and Mrs. Bentley, who are related, held about 1,300,000 shares in the total capital stock of 2,500,000 shares in the old company. They sold their stock to the new Giant interests on the basis of five cents per share. The greater part of that was in cash. The rest was in stock in the new company. During the past week they have received practically the last of the cash due them and have received a part of the stock in the new company. All of the stock in the new concern is now in Rossland ready to be turned over to them.

In addition to Mr. Coplen and Mrs. Bentley, C. O'Brien Reddin of Spokane is a heavy shareholder in the company. Mr. Reddin is credited with having received about seven cents per share, chiefly in cash, for his holdings.

There are a number of smaller stockholders in Spokane, and in addition the stock is scattered all over Great Britain and throughout the United States and Canada. These small shareholders will transfer their stock in the present company to stock in the new company on the basis of six cents per share for the present stock.

Some of the small shareholders are not satisfied with the deal. They claim that their stock is worth more than that amount, but their complaints thus far have proved fruitless. After getting control of the Coplen-Bentley-Reddin stock, which gave him control, Mr. Mackintosh put through a resolution selling all the assets of the company to the new Giant company on the basis of a transfer of stock on the six per cent plan.

The sale of the property to the English company was promoted by H. B. Nicholls, who is credited with having made a commission of about \$5000.

The new Giant company has started work on the mine at Rossland and expects to push development.

## A CONTINENTAL DEAL

MR. KLOCKMANN SELLS A THIRD INTEREST IN HIS BIG MINE.

THE SALE MADE ON A BASIS OF \$225,000 FOR THE PROPERTY.

The most important mining deal that has been closed here this year was completed last evening, when A. Klockmann of Rossland sold a one-third interest in the famous Continental group in northern Idaho to Duluth people on the basis of \$225,000 for the property, says the Spokesman-Review.

Mr. Klockmann and his new associates have formed the Idaho Continental Mining company with a capital of \$1,600,000, and will push work at once. The great need of the mine at present is a wagon road 22 miles long to connect it with transportation at Fort Hill, Idaho. Work will accordingly be rushed on the construction of it, and about 125 men will be employed on the building of the road, so that shipments over the snow can be rushed out this winter. There is ample working capital behind the new company. The Duluth people have put \$25,000 cash in the treasury to supply the immediate wants of the property.

Mr. Klockmann receives 500,000 shares out of the capital stock of the new company. The Duluth people hold an equal amount and the remainder is kept in the treasury for future use. It is hoped that the shipments of ore this winter will be sufficient to put the property on a paying basis, without necessitating the sale of any treasury stock. In that event Mr. Klockmann and his Duluth colleagues will each have a half interest in the mine.

The deal was closed at 9:30 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Spokane, when W. T. Bailey, representing the Duluth purchasers, paid \$25,000 cash to Mr. Klockmann for a part of the property which they secure in the interests which they acquire in the property. In addition they assume bonds to the amount of \$70,000, held by I. Well of Sand Point, Idaho; Charles Heltman, a Rathdrum lawyer; C. S. Smith of Port Hill, and Dr. Frank Wenz of Rathdrum. Among the other people who share in the sale are Schacht & Riorden, jewelers of Spokane, who received \$5000 cash yesterday for a small interest which they had in the property.

Mr. Klockmann owned slightly less than one half interest in the property, but he controlled the bonds, and in making the turnover he secured practically a one half interest in the property and \$25,000 cash besides. The deal was promoted by Reddy & Jamison of Spokane.

The Duluth people who are interested in the deal are all well known iron miners. They include Captain Harry Roberts, president of the new company; W. T. Bailey, vice president; Joseph Sellwood, secretary, and Ed S. Sweeney. A Klockmann is treasurer and general manager.

The property includes three of the most famous claims in the extreme northern part of Idaho—the Continental, the Jasper and the Blue Joe, which lie 20 miles west of Kootenay river, at a point three miles south of the international boundary, in the Priest lake country.

The surface showing has been the marvel of all mining men who have ever visited the property. There is a ledge of galena ore sticking above the ground that can be traced for the length of the three claims. At the summit of the mountain the ore outcrops in a vast sheet of solid shipping ore. A shaft has been sunk about 100 feet and has exposed a body of shipping ore four feet wide.

About 3500 feet to the north a tunnel is under way on the same ledge. It has been working in concentrating that a body of fresh ore eight feet wide had been struck. Of that two feet is clean shipping ore, assaying about \$80, and the rest is ore which will concentrate about two or three into one.

The property has had a most romantic history. It was located in 1891 by William Houston, a prospector who nearly lost his life in the deep snows of the Priest river divide while out prospecting. He was lost for weeks and lived on raw cariboo meat. Mr. Klockmann made a trip into the country over the snow in the face of tremendous difficulties, and after digging a hole 20 feet deep into the snow he saw the solid galena sticking out of the ground. That satisfied him, and he has stayed with the property ever since. He has put about \$50,000 into the development of the mine and has opened a magnificent property.

"We shall do development work with the idea of developing the property permanently, rather than with getting out the shipping ore on the surface," said Mr. Klockmann last night. "It is probable that a compressor will be secured soon. There is plenty of money on hand for development, and work will be carried on in the most thorough manner. We believe that in a year we can begin the payment of dividends."

The announcement of the engagement of Mr. Klockmann and Miss Frances Hewitt is made. The wedding will take place within the next few days.

The materials used in "The D. & L. Emulsion are the finest the market affords regardless of expense. Taken in cases of wasting disease, loss of weight, loss of appetite, with great benefit." Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

## THE SNOWSHOE MINE

METHOD OF TREATING THE ORE IS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION.

DIRECTORS CONSULT WITH MR. EDISON REGARDING THE MATTER.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe mine at Phoenix, has just returned from a trip to New York and Montreal, where he went to meet Mr. G. S. Waterlow of London, chairman of the British Columbia (Rossland & Slokan) syndicate.

The Snowshoe mine, as is well known, has shown up very large bodies of ore of late, and the management is considering the question of how to treat these masses of ore. The Snowshoe has shipped from 1,500 to 1,600 tons of ore to the smelter, mostly for test purposes, and as a temporary arrangement is still occasionally shipping to the Greenwood smelter, but it is understood that there is some likelihood of the Snowshoe company erecting a large smelting plant at an early date to treat its own ore.

When in New York Mr. McMillan and Mr. Waterlow had an interview with Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who is giving attention to the question of the reduction of Snowshoe ores by methods other than smelting. Mr. Edison is at present engaged with financial friends in New York and London in opening up large deposits of iron ore in Norway, and he is also interested in the nickel deposits of Ontario.

Mr. McMillan leaves tomorrow for the Snowshoe, accompanied by Mr. J. W. Astley, the recently appointed superintendent of the mine.

## USED DYNAMITE.

An Attempt to Blow up a House at Extension.

NANAIMO, Nov. 5.—An attempt was made last night to blow up a house at Extension with dynamite. The perpetrator was disturbed and threw the explosive into the road, where it went off with a loud concussion. The identity of the criminal has not been established.

Today two foreigners, Pier and Leeter, quarreled over money at Extension. Leeter attempted to kill Pier, kicking him about the body most brutally and reducing him to a terrible condition.

A Chinaman fell, between two cars loaded with coal at Union this morning. The wheels passed over his body, crushing the life out of him.

## BLEW IN NO. 5

The No. 5 furnace at the Northport smelter was blown in yesterday, thus completing the battery of furnaces. The entire plant is now in full operation, and the improvements to the works are proceeding rapidly.



FOR THE CIVIC VOICE

TIME LIMIT AS REMOVED FROM BE REMOVED FROM THIS YEAR.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE TO THIS EFFECT INTRODUCED.

A change is likely to be made next session of the city council with the qualifications of the municipal elections, law regulating the standing of in respect to the civic franchise that no assessed owner estate shall be eligible to have her name entered on the roll of qualified to vote unless it is shown by the books of the corporation that all rates and taxes are property owned by such person been paid prior to November 1st of the year, but a sixty days grace given because of the stringency of the law...

A Poor Millionaire. Lately starved in London, could not digest his food. Early King's New Life Pills worked. They opened the stomach, promoted assimilation, appetite. Price 25c. Money refunded. Sold by T. R. M. Goodeve Bros., druggists.

THE HOCKEY SE

MEETING TO BE HELD ORGANIZATION OF L CLUB.

PROSPECTS OF REVIV OLD BOUNDARY-KO NAT LEAGUE.

The Rossland hockey club to get in line for the approval of the city council. The meeting of the Rossland club called for the 27th inst. A. B. MacKenzie & Co. of Klondike avenue. The officers of the club are heading for re-organization, and desire a large turnout of those interested in the pastime. The club is in a state of helplessness along during the season is sufficient to attend Thursday in Nelson, Phoenix, Grand Greenwood teams have organized, and the Rossland get into shape at once so as to be distant from the state to be distant from the state to be distant from the state...

TRANSPORTATION



North Coast Limited

TIME CARD OF TRAINS.

Table with columns: SPOKANE TIME CARD, ARRIVE, DEPART. Lists train routes and times for North Coast Limited.

\*Daily except Sunday, all others daily. Sunday Coeur d'Alene branch leaves 8:00 a.m., arrives 7:30 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE: Ziegler Block, Corner Riverside and Howard.

3 - TRAINS - 3

DAILY BETWEEN SPOKANE AND SOUND CITIES.

J. W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wash. A. D. CHARLTON, A.G.P.A., Portland, Oregon.

Spokane Falls & Northern Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The only all-rail route between all points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson and intermediate points; connecting at Spokane with the O. R. & N. Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic. Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Nelson. EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

(From Montreal) The SHORTEST, QUICKEST And BEST To ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK, And ALL EASTERN POINTS.

A NEW FEATURE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 13th, Will Operate In addition to usual equipment On CROW'S NEST SECTION TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, Leaving Kootenay Landing TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, Connecting at Medicine Hat with Main line cars for ST. PAUL VIA SOO LINE, TORONTO, MONTREAL, BOSTON, And intermediate points on direct route.

Myers Creek Assay Office

U. F. BEAINE, Proprietor. Maps of the Myers Creek District for sale, \$1.00. CHESAW, WASHINGTON. T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton, 1071. W. de V. le Maistre. Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Rossland, B. C.

DOES WELL IN ATLIN.

French Syndicate Getting Rich Prospects on Boulder Creek.

While many British Columbia and American companies and prospectors have been decrying Atlin as a camp which offers no inducement to a foreign investor, it has been left for a foreign syndicate to demonstrate unmistakably that the creek beds of that country are not far behind the more famous ones of the Klondike in wealth, while vastly more preferable in many other respects, says the Victoria Times.

The property lies on Boulder creek, is three miles long and a half mile wide. Thousands of dollars have been expended in installing an hydraulic plant, and the preliminary expenses have not yet been declared. Forty men have not yet been employed of the company whose payroll per month during the summer amounted to \$6,000. The sluice boxes are 1,300 feet in length.

Bed rock was reached by the men on the 22nd of September at a depth of 45 feet. Unfortunately the supply of water fell off so suddenly, owing to the freezing of the water in the hills, that the bed rock could not be worked, and they were reluctantly compelled to stop work on the 20th of this month.

The company has, however, run a tunnel about 500 feet back westerly from the lunge and at a point about 60 feet in they sank a shaft on the paystreak. The returns all the way down the paystreak were very encouraging, averaging about \$15, but when at a depth of 18 feet they reached bed rock they were overjoyed to get from \$45 to \$50 to the cubic yard. Seven men were left working this four feet of paystreak, and the company now understands just what a rich asset it has secured.

DUNCAN UNITED MINES.

First Meeting of the Re-organized Company Held in London.

The first ordinary general (statutory) meeting of the Duncan United Mines, Limited, was held on Tuesday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E. C. Mr. Alexander McNab presiding, says the B. C. Review (London). The secretary, Mr. George H. White, having read the notice convening the meeting.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE DESIGNS

DIAMOND DYE MAT AND RUG PATTERNS.

Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns are the most effective and artistic designs ever shown to the ladies of Canada. These designs are colored on a very superior ground, and are of Scotch Hessian, and should be used when making up the mat or rug. Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns are made in the following standard sizes: 18x30 inches, 24x36 inches, 30x54 inches and 36x72 inches, and are for sale at retail dry goods stores. They send a postal with your supply you to him, and they will send you full address to the Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal P. Q., and they will send you postpaid sheets of designs to make your selections from before ordering.

Don't Let Them Suffer.

Often children are tortured with itching and burning eczema and other skin diseases, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals the raw sores, expels inflammation, leaves the skin without a scar. Clean, fragrant, cheap, there's no salve on earth as good. Try it. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. at T. R. Morley and Goodeve Bros. For Sale Everywhere. 15 Cents Per Package.

THE HORSEFLY PLACERS.

Some Pretty Strong Stories About the Yield of Gold.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 31.—People have heard of so many new Klondikes that when the news of rich finds in the Horsely country, Cariboo, became known on October 19th many shrugged their shoulders skeptically. But the reports have been investigated and today the third of a series of confirmatory messages has been received.

The new diggings are even richer than first reports stated. They are in a considerable area of unprospected country containing many creeks and benches, which may give golden results. The district is only five miles from the most arduous toil, and it is imperative at present for the prospector to carry his outfit on his back through most difficult country. With exploration pack routes may be found.

Up to the present but four men have returned from the gold fields stable reports of actual extent. They say the first man to go in was James Sheppard. He wandered up Horsely river five years ago and brought out several hundred dollars' cleanup.

He told none of his fortune, but went to England. He returned some months since dead broke and besought some of his old Cariboo friends to grab the stake him. Finally, on the off chance they now say, Campbell and Stirskey set out to prove the truth of the story. They found the place Sheppard had imperfectly described and discovered it to be richer than the creek that first attracted the forty-miners to Cariboo. They went on and found yet richer ground, then their scant supplies gave out and they returned triumphant.

A miner whom they staked it is said has since been washing \$25 per hour on the creek bed with a no better sluice box than a roughly hollowed log and riffles crudely formed by gashes in two veterans, Robert Nesbitt, an American, and Frank Reynolds, son of the editor of the Ashcroft Journal. At Harper's camp the party met the pioneers of the new diggings and a confidential message was sent back to Reynolds' father, which he received last evening, giving the news as they have got it at first hand.

MINING IN KLONDIKE.

The undue prevalence of litigation concerning mining and property rights in the Klondike is seriously prejudicial to British capitalists against further investments there. Thus Sir Thomas Tanager, the eminent British engineer and representative of great capitalists in the United Kingdom, lately told a representative of the Yukon Sun that the buying of water to work some big hydraulic concessions was "merely a matter of money." There were no insurmountable engineering obstacles. "But," he added, "capital will not come here, rich as the country is, when conditions are not settled. People must know that they are not to be molested by continued legal proceedings, over small matters, before they can proceed. They want to know whether they are standing on their heads or their heels. Money will go to West Africa, where the climate is not so healthy and the mines not half so rich, merely because it is not harassed. The local people in charge of affairs should exert their authority to stop and not to encourage litigation. They have the authority and could use it. I have been informed that there is more litigation here than in the North-West Territories, Manitoba and British Columbia combined. Sir Thomas Tanager is now returning to England, where he will doubtless report much on the lines of the Sun's interview with him as above. He cannot, as a careful and conscientious business man, act otherwise. But his report will do the Yukon much harm and the district will doubtless for a while pay a further penalty for the excessive litigiousness that is prevailing. The Klondike will certainly not, until conditions change, obtain by any means as much of the large capital which it needs for the development of some of its very largest hydraulic propositions.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

"DARDANELLES"

Pure Egyptian cigarettes are fully appreciated by cigarette smokers. The enormous sale of this brand proves it. Sold everywhere 15c per package. more head the list in efficiency among

showing of ore all along the sole of the lowest level, and it only requires a continuance of this ore at depth to ensure the mine being run at a substantial profit. As the sinking proceeds you will be informed of the results from time to time through the medium of the financial newspapers. In addition I might say that a little time was taken up in securing the Granite property. Legal matters in Canada move very slowly, and it takes a month before one can proceed to sell. These matters have taken up a good deal of our time since the allotment of the shares. That is really all I have to say to you.

Mr. Mitchell proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Murray Bett and carried. The chairman acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the hope that when they met in another year the directors would have a much better report to lay before the shareholders. The company's engineer was very sanguine that they had a very good prospect in the Poorman-Granite, and he (the chairman) said his anticipations would be borne out.

The proceedings then terminated. The following extract from the report of the directors, made in accordance with the regulations of the new Companies Act, may prove of interest: Amount credited as paid up, in respect of 108,492 shares, in respect of the above-mentioned agreement, as per contract, \$21,369.

Amount received on application and allotment in respect of 108,492 shares, \$4,019 78. 1d. Amount received as premium on \$485 shares at \$24 per share, \$106 18. 3d. Amount paid by the issue of 108,492 shares, credited 15s. per share paid up in respect of part consideration under the above-mentioned agreement, as per contract, \$21,369.

Amount paid on account of liabilities taken over under the above-mentioned agreement, remitted to Nelson office, \$2,016 17s. 1d.

The preliminary expenses of the company are estimated at \$1,100, in which is included the registration fee of \$790 12s. 6d.

BABY'S ILLS.

Every Mother Should Be in a Position to Promptly Relieve the Minor Ailments of Her Little Ones.

The baby who is always plump, always has a good appetite, always has a clear eye and a rosy cheek, and is always active and playful, is the choicest treasure this life affords. The medicine which keeps babies in such a condition or which restores them to it when they are ill is certainly a priceless boon to humanity. There are many a mother who produces sleep, but their which whiskeys or opium has upon a full grown man. They deaden and stupefy and are the most injurious things which can be given to children. The only safe course is to use nature's remedies. Nature has provided a vegetable cure for every ill and her remedies for children's disorders are scientifically compounded in Baby's Own Tablets. For diarrhoea, constipation, colic, simple fever, croup, irritation when teething, indigestion and all the disorders of children so familiar to mothers, this remedy is conceded by the medical profession to be without an equal. Its effect is gentle, doctor bills and perhaps a life. All mothers who have used Baby's Own Tablets for their little ones speak of them in terms of warmest praise. Mrs. Ben Seward, Forfar, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and can highly recommend them to all mothers. My baby was cutting his teeth, and was very cross when I first gave them to him. They acted like magic, he cut his teeth almost without my knowing it, and gave him such ease that they proved a blessing both to the child and myself. He has not been sick since I have used them in the house." Baby's Own Tablets can be prepared at any druggist's, or will be sent post paid on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE DESIGNS

DIAMOND DYE MAT AND RUG PATTERNS.

Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns are the most effective and artistic designs ever shown to the ladies of Canada. These designs are colored on a very superior ground, and are of Scotch Hessian, and should be used when making up the mat or rug. Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns are made in the following standard sizes: 18x30 inches, 24x36 inches, 30x54 inches and 36x72 inches, and are for sale at retail dry goods stores. They send a postal with your supply you to him, and they will send you full address to the Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal P. Q., and they will send you postpaid sheets of designs to make your selections from before ordering.

Don't Let Them Suffer.

Often children are tortured with itching and burning eczema and other skin diseases, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals the raw sores, expels inflammation, leaves the skin without a scar. Clean, fragrant, cheap, there's no salve on earth as good. Try it. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. at T. R. Morley and Goodeve Bros. For Sale Everywhere. 15 Cents Per Package.

The highest viaduct in the world has just been built across a gorge in the Shan Hills in Upper Burma. It used up 5,000 tons of steel, and cost \$700,000.



FOR THE CIVIC VOTERS VIEWS OF A VISITOR

TIME LIMIT AS REGARDS TAXES TO BE REMOVED FOR THIS YEAR.

MR. PAULL, THE LONDON BROKER, THINKS WELL OF ROSSLAND.

AN AMENDMENT TO THE BYLAW HE SPEAKS OF ARTIFICIAL TO THIS EFFECT INTRODUCED.

HE SPEAKS OF ARTIFICIAL HANDICAPS IMPOSED ON MINING.

A change is likely to be made at the next session of the city council in connection with the qualifications for voters at the municipal elections. The by-law regulating the standing of citizens in respect to the civic franchise provides that no assessed owner of real estate shall be eligible to have his name entered on the roll of persons qualified to vote unless it shall be shown by the books of the corporation that all rates and taxes against the property owned by such person have been paid prior to November 1. Originally the date specified was earlier in the year, but a sixty days respite was given because of the stringency attending the cessation of work at the mines. The mines are now working almost full force, and the city is entering upon what promises to be one of the most prosperous winters in its history, but the effect of the restored payroll has not been fully felt as yet, nor is it likely that things will be running on a thoroughly substantial basis, as far as business generally is concerned, for another 30 days. In view of this and the natural sequence that a number of thoroughly reliable citizens have been prevented by reason of circumstances completely beyond their control from paying into the civic strong-box the taxes that have in other years been forthcoming promptly and willingly, some of the members of the council, and probably the feeling is unanimous on that point, feel that the situation calls for further respite. At the last meeting of the council it was decided to bring in an amendment to the by-law relating to municipal elections amending the latter in some respects. While not set forth in the notice of motion at length, the amending clause will have the effect of cancelling the clause in the original bylaw that denies to ratepayers who have not paid taxes in full the right to vote. The amendment will be given a first reading at the regular meeting of the council on Thursday evening. Presumably this action is only to cover the unusual circumstances that have arisen this year, and is likely to be withdrawn next year if matters go ahead smoothly, of which there seems no further doubt.

A Poor Millionaire. Lately starved in London because he could not digest his food. Early use of Dr. King's New Life Pills would have saved him. They strengthen the stomach, aid digestion, promote assimilation, improve appetite. Price 25c. Money back if not satisfied. Sold by T. R. Morrow and Goodve Bros., druggists.

THE HOCKEY SEASON

MEETING TO BE HELD FOR RE-ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL CLUB.

PROSPECTS OF REVIVING THE OLD BOUNDARY-KOOTENAY LEAGUE.

The Rossland hockey enthusiasts are to get in line for the approaching season's sport without further delay. A meeting of the Rossland club has been called for Thursday evening next at A. B. MacKenzie & Co.'s office on Columbia avenue. The officers of last year's club are heading the movement for re-organization of the meeting, and a large turnout of those interested in the pastime. That one takes an interest in the sport and is prepared to help the game along during the approaching season is sufficient qualification to attend Thursday's meeting. In Nelson, Phoenix, Grand Forks and Greenwood teams have already been organized, and the Rossland men must get into shape on the start. It seems likely that the old Boundary-Kootenay league will be rejuvenated this season. The league has been out of existence for a couple of years, but it will be remembered that Rossland was leading the rest of the clubs in 1900 when the league was reformed. The opinion in the neighboring towns seems to favor a league series for 1901-2, and the local men are disposed to get into the scheme with enthusiasm. Rossland, Phoenix, Grand Forks and Nelson are suggested as the best teams for a four-cornered competition, with Greenwood added in event of another club being thought desirable. It is understood that several gentlemen have volunteered their willingness to offer a cup for competition by the league. Rossland should have a fast team this winter. It is probable that the idea of two independent teams will be dropped, and that all the players will unite to form one strong organization in this amalgamation of interests. This direction is regarded as an important factor in the success of the season, and so far as can be learned the players favor a single organization. At least four will be available for the ice last year will be available for the team of '01-'02. Among others O'Brien will be in the city for the winter and should be a tower of strength to the team. Local hockey men have already sized up the strength of the various teams in the district, and formed the opinion that the home team, which will go on the ice with a combination that will be hard to down. In the meantime the principal point to be gained is the re-organization of the club on a substantial basis, and it is to be hoped that the meeting on Thursday will be largely attended.

Clement V. Paull, the London mining broker who has spent the last month in the Rossland camp and vicinity, left last night for the east en route to England. He sails shortly from New York. Mr. Paull is a member of the broking firm of C. & A. Paull, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C., which trades extensively in British Columbia mining shares. He is naturally intensely interested in all that pertains to the industry in this province, and has made a careful and intelligent study of conditions during the weeks he has spent in the country. Prior to his departure yesterday, Mr. Paull accorded the Miner an interview. In reply to a series of queries as to his impressions, Mr. Paull said in substance: "I am pleased with the country and pleased with the friends I have made here. In leaving Rossland I am more than ever impressed with the enormous value of the British Columbia camp. What pleases me more than anything else is the greatly improved condition of the labor market, and I sincerely trust the improvement has come to stay. Capitalists in London have been watching with keen interest the struggle between capital and labor here, and now that it has been demonstrated that reasonable demands by labor must fail, I am confident that the effect in the direction of relieving the mind of capital of anxiety on an important point will be very marked and will benefit the camp substantially. "Mining men here do not seem to realize that the English mining investor is in a position to make investments in other camps where the conditions are decidedly more favorable in regard to legislation governing the industry. By reason of the labor laws, the tax on mines and additional legislative restrictions not imposed in numerous other great mining camps, English investors in British Columbia shares have received very slim returns on the capital that has been invested. I consider that certain men here have done a public service to Rossland and one that will materially improve the standing of the camp in the eyes of the English investors by their determined action in resisting the excessive demands of labor. "Up to the present time the British Columbia government has done practically nothing to bring the resources of the camp before the British investing public, and money should be expended in this direction. South Africa, Australia, India, New Zealand and other camps have established agencies in London where every information relating to their mines can be obtained, and the result has been to attract capital as the world knows. It appears to me that it is a pity the British Columbia government does not do something on a similar line. The ignorance of certain people in London with regard to the resources of British Columbia is appalling, witness the fact that only two months ago one of the daily financial papers stated the Le Roi mine was thirty miles distant from a railroad and that the ore had to be transported to the smelter over a wagon road. Any means of education that will remove these misapprehensions is calculated to assist greatly in the securing of capital for the development of the resources of this province. "I am perfectly certain," said Mr. Paull in concluding, "that within the next year the output of the Rossland camp will be more than doubled and that the city of Rossland is coming in for a good time. I leave with much regret that I was unable to see more of the country than was possible in the few weeks at my disposal, and that I was not afforded the opportunity of further cultivating the many warm friendships made during my visit."

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CATARRH TAIN

MORE LIVES ARE BLIGHTED BY CATARRH THAN BY ALL OTHER DISEASES.

If There is a Hint of Catarrh Taint Apply Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder without delay. It will save you suffering, heal you quickly, whether you have been a slave one month or fifty years. It relieves cold in the head and catarrhal headaches in ten minutes. The Hon. David Mills, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, endorses it. 21. Sold by Goodve Bros.

CAPTURED A GUNBOAT.

PANAMA, Nov. 4.—The crew of the Colombian gunboat Darien have mutinied, and the vessel is now in the hands of the insurgents.

NOT YET NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Minister Wu has as yet no notice from his government of its reported purpose to recall him to China. He was at the state department today, but found the officials there without any confirmation of the report.

COLD IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Zero weather is reported at Alliance, in Northwest Nebraska, and there has been a light fall of snow in the eastern part of the state, and prospects of more.

ADVICE TO THE MUCKER

Written for the Western Mining World by Matt W. Alderson.

[Note. In every gang of working men there is one or more fond of joking and the greenhorn is the butt of ridicule. Among miners the untrained man is given the job of mucking, the other employees having to be necessarily skilled in their work. In some camps where a "pigrim" from the far "east" is so fortunate as to get employment, he is soon told that he ought to read "The Mucker's Guide" and at the first opportunity he asks some one on the force where he may get a copy of the work. Then all hands are happy. In sympathy for the green boy just commencing to learn the business, and in the belief that there is need in some of the mines of practical suggestions to the mucker, these lines have been written.] The first duty of the mucker is to see that the vehicle with which he expects to transport waste, or ore, is in shape to do its work without friction. He should see that there are no loose nuts or bolts. He should see that the bearings—be they on wheelbarrow, car or truck—are free from grit and dirt and are well oiled.

The mucker should see that the track is free from rubbish. Not only should the rails be clear but there should be no coarse gravel or broken stone in the middle of the track, or on either side. The jars of blasting and the slacking of material in some mines cause falling debris to accumulate along levels, and it is the mucker's duty to see that this is cleared up. He should also see that his track is properly ballasted, if rush of work at the start prevents it, he can ballast small sections at odd times. To run the car nicely and easily the track should be ballasted as carefully and intelligently as if it were a railroad track. It pays to do it. If there is some surface seepage in the mine, it is the mucker's duty to see that no water is allowed to stand on or at the side of the track. He must see it drained to lower level. To this end he must keep drains clear, raise the roadway in the middle of track and take such other steps, under direction of foreman or shift boss, as will insure perfect drainage.

The mucker must clean up waste and ore after the miners. Immediately on entering a working face after a blast, he should test the rock overhead and on the sides for loosened masses before doing anything else, and should remove any rock that is loosened before commencing to work in the face. If he must clean up more than one mine, he should use his intelligence to see that he does not break ore, and he must carry on his work, even at a disadvantage to himself, in such a way that the miners will have no excuse for a moment's idleness because of his failure to keep things cleaned up behind them.

The heavy part of the mucker's work is in using the shovel, and he should learn to make things easy for himself in using it, and to contrive to get out of having to make use of it. Where levels are driven, the ground broken must be shoveled. The mucker should see that the working end of the level is planked on the bottom. It is one-third the work to shovel from the top of a plank that it is from the rough, uneven bottom of a level driven in rock. When the mucker has cleaned the ground broken, he should see that they need it, and that they have a springing of five dirt an inch or two deep over them. This will act as a cushion for the falling rock broken in blasting and protect the planks from getting broken.

When an upraise is started, rock metaliferous or otherwise will fall from the first few feet to the level below. Have planks put under the track before the level falls, and when they are being set in place, see that when they are cleared the car may pass over them. As soon as the miner has raised far enough, so that arrangements may be made to hold the dirt, the mucker should see that it is held and that the car catches at least the greater part of it, and thus save every bit of shovel- ing possible.

The mucker should learn to use the pick and shovel right-handed and left-handed. Then if he is put to work with some one else, he can take either side and thus both will work to advantage in breaking the ground and loading the car. He will find the skill to do this stand to his advantage many times as a mucker, and afterwards when he gets to be a miner.

The mucker should never climb a pile with his shovel, but should always shovel from the floor, keeping the edges up clean as he goes, and letting the dirt fall towards him or assisting it in doing so with his pick. Where the mucker loads into a bucket to go up a skidway, he should learn to place his bucket on the truck so as to start up against the skids, otherwise when hoisted rapidly by a whip, particularly, it may go bouncing half-way out of the mine, if it doesn't really fly the track. Let the bucket start close up to the skids and it will ride smoothly to the surface.

Occasionally the mucker will be required to hold a candle for some one else to work by, as in putting down track where another drives the spikes. There is nothing more unsatisfactory than to attempt to work in a light furnished by a person who doesn't know how to throw it. Even in what most persons would think such a comparatively unimportant matter as this, there is a right way and a wrong. Follow the simple rule of holding the light so you can see what is being done, as if you were doing the work yourself, and you will furnish perfect light to your co-laborer.

tage, the interest of the employer, which the mucker should realize that he is employed to serve, is advanced. The mucker should observe the following points in using his pick: Never use a pick to hammer against solid rock, that's what the sledge is for. A pick is a sledge with a handle. Use it as such. Use judgment about striking the point into crevices. Strike fairly and never use the point to pry till the piece of rock has been sufficiently loosened to let the pick point in far enough to protect it. The man who breaks pick points, when they have been properly tempered, is not a mechanic and is not likely to make a good miner. The pick should not be pushed with the hand nearest to it. On the contrary, this hand should swing loose and come back toward the end of the handle as the pick falls where one wishes it to strike. Otherwise one's hand is jarred, and he does not get the benefit of the long leverage the pick is made to give when it is used in an intelligent manner.

The mucker should keep such tools as are in his charge in good condition, ready for instant use. He should return tools used to the place where they are kept as soon as he is through using them. If anything goes wrong, it is not necessary to swear about it. In the past third of a century the writer has been in close contact with laboring men in various walks of life, some of whom could swear with great proficiency on the slightest provocation; but swearing never seemed to remedy what was wrong. Let the mucker save his explosive energy used in swearing to put behind his brain and muscles in righting the difficulty.

If a car starts hard or flies the track with a load on, the mucker will do well to turn his back to the car in giving it a lift. One can lift twice the weight with his back to the car and his legs braced angling from it that he can when facing it. He learns to use his knees to form a knuckle-joint, one of the most powerful of mechanical movements.

The mucker should feel free to ask his superior for anything which he believes will aid him in his work, but should not be disappointed if the suggestion is apparently ignored. The minds of the foreman and superintendent are taken up with many matters, and they may not realize the importance of the mucker's suggestions. If the mucker encourages his mind in the direction to better anything and the everything connected with his work, he will make his services more valuable, and in time will receive appreciation and advancement. So if the mucker thinks there is a device or an improvement that will help him in his work and he can get it in no other way, let him make it himself after regular working hours.

The mucker should be on the lookout for anything in the mine needing attention—a loose timber giving way, a rock loosening, etc., and should call the attention of the proper person to it. If the track, or anything else under the mucker's care, gets out of repair, it were better to have it fixed immediately. If rush of work prevents this, the being done only temporarily, and the boss does not have time to attend to it, the mucker might give the work attention after hours, and fix it so the heavy part of next day's work will not be interfered with.

The mucker should not think that when he has been in the mines a week he should be promoted. It may seem easy to do what the miners and the men over them are doing, but employers may not wish to pay high wages to the man who is getting experience. The mucker should keep in mind that he is a sort of apprentice to learn the art of mining, and it should be his ambition to become a skilled workman. In some mines—those of medium size—the mucker is virtually the foreman's assistant; but he must make his mark, not as boss but by the excellence of his work as a servant. The best advice of Davy Crockett is good: "If you want to get there quick go slow." A mine owner does not employ muckers to get them partly broken in and then advance them. Let the mucker bide his time and take hold of his work as if he expected to be a mucker the rest of his days. Let him master that branch of the business first, though he does not do it in a week or a month, or in several months. Let him eschew bad habits, and after faithfully serving his employer utilize his own time in increasing his education. Let him read the mining journals and keep up with the times in new ideas in his line of work. Then some day, when some employer will let his bad habits get the better of him, and will fall to show up for duty, the mucker, when least expected, will be asked to step in and take a more important part in the mine, and his advance will be permanent.

Let the mucker be a man and take pride in his work, remembering that the mucker is as important a personage some ways as any in the mine. The work cannot go on without him. Let the mucker merit and he will receive the respect and reward that is his due.

A MANTEL CLOCK, EMITTING MARBLE, ENAMELLED, HALF HOUR CATHEDRAL GONG STRIKE, GIVEN AS A PREMIUM TO THE CONSUMERS OF PAY ROLL OR CURRENCY CHEWING TOBACCO IN EXCHANGE FOR SNOWSHOE TAGS WOULD BE AN ORNAMENT IN A MILLIONAIRE'S HOUSE. WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WHICH WE SEND GRATIS, AND SAVE THE TAGS, THEY ARE VALUABLE.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG BRANCH. CITY FATHERS.—The regular meeting of the city council takes place this evening. The docket is not an extensive one, about the only matter of special interest being the proposed bylaw to suspend the bylaw disenfranchising property-owners who have not been able to pay their taxes for the current year. Betheny, where the great review was held in honour of the Czar, is curiously enough, one of the battlefields on which the French and Russians fought in 1814.

Popularity is the proof of merit. No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as

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The Finest Chew ever put on the market

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY: STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ALL STOCK ON WHICH ANY PART OF THE NINE CALLS WHICH HAVE BEEN LEVIED WERE UNPAID OCT. 28th HAS BEEN FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. The public is warned against purchasing stock that has been forfeited. RICHARD PLEWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B. C.

McArthur & Monk, STOCKS AND MINES. General Agents. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. P. CAMPBELL (ARTHUR), Cable Address "McArthur." E. WENTWORTH MONK. COOPER, BE D'FOUR MCNEILL. COMPANIES INCORPORATED AND PROMOTED. P. O. BOX 25. V. A. M. PHOENIX, B. C.

JOHN STEPHENS MISSING.

The police are engaged in a search for the body of John Stephens, a miner, for they never expect to see him in life again, says the Victoria Colonist. Stephens, who had been working in different parts of the province for a number of years as a miner and axeman on surveys, came down from Alberni on the 20th of October and took one of Pitts' cabins on Johnson street. He remained around one day, and although he left his clothes and effects, has not been seen since. The manner in which he left leaves no doubt in the minds of the officers that he took his life. On October 18 Mr. Robert Swinerton received a letter from Stephens, who was then in Alberni, telling him to sell his property at Comox, take his money from the Bank of Montreal in this city and Rossland, amounting to about \$200, and send it to his mother, Mrs. Mary Stephens, Lillvale Cottage, Aberdeen, Scotland. Two days later he came to Victoria and, as stated, took the cabin on Johnson street. He was seen the next day, but not since, and fearing that something had happened, the caretaker yesterday morning broke open the door. The evidences found there strengthened the theory of suicide. On the table was a \$10 bill, a silver watch and a will, in which Stephens bequeathed everything to his mother. There were no letters addressed to anyone or any statement as to his intentions. He had complained of being ill when he arrived from Alberni, and a lot of medicine and patent medicine advertisements were found in his valise, so he was probably a sick man. In the valise was a revolver cartridge, but no revolver, so it is possible that he used a revolver to end his life. Stephens has worked in the mines near Nelson and Rossland, as well as at Alberni, and as axeman on surveys for Mr. Ralph of this city, among his papers being a recommendation from the latter gentleman. He was about 35 years of age, wrote a good hand and was apparently well educated.

CANADIANS AND BULLER.

Letter From a Trooper in Strathcona's Horse. The following letter appeared in the London Times of October 18th, before the order relieving General Buller of his command: Sir—May I be allowed a few lines on behalf of my colonial comrades across the sea, who had the honor of serving under General Buller, and whose feelings I know well? Your correspondent "Lord Dundonald's" Brigade," aptly describes the love and devotion we, one and all, had for our general; and we can only trust that, should occasion arise in the future, we may be allowed to serve under him again; and I can assure you, without any fear of contradiction, that this is the sincere wish of all of us who served with him in this present campaign. He won our confidence, and in the most extraordinary way, and I often heard around the bivouac at night, in answer to inquiry soon after we had gone to the front, "Waal, our boss is all right; he's a man, you bet."

TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Zionite Elder Who is Charged With Manslaughter. VICTORIA, Nov. 4.—The trial of Eugene Brooks, Zionite elder, for manslaughter in falling to summon medical assistance to the Rogers children, who died of diphtheria, was postponed this morning until the 25th.

ALLEGED TRAIN ROBBERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—Four men, Kid Wilson, Charles Holmes, Frank Smiley and W. E. McKernon were arrested here on Saturday charged with being confidence men. Today the police received information to the effect that the men are the Wagner, Montana, train robbers. Affidavits have been made out against the men, and they will be held, awaiting further advices from Montana. The Pope owns the most expensive chair in the world; it is made of silver and cost \$90,000. Let those who have never seen the

terrible difficulties of the country before Ladysmith and all through the eastern Transvaal to Lydenburg and Pilgrim's Rest hesitate before casting their criticisms broadcast, and ask themselves if others in his place could have done better, or even as well, who were marching almost unopposed over the level plains to our west. I well remember, in conversation with some Boers, their telling us that had Lord Roberts been in General Buller's position, and with the same force at his disposal, Ladysmith would not have been relieved one day sooner or at any less cost of life. I cannot help thinking that the verdict of history will be different to the verdict of today, and that some of those who are first now will then have become last. But of one thing I am certain—that never have men left this or any campaign with a deeper or truer admiration and respect for their leaders than the men of Lord Strathcona's Horse—men from the cold of Dawson and Klondike, from the woods and waters of British Columbia, and from the prairie plains of the west—had for their general and his brigadier, Lord Dundonald. Yours very truly, Trooper 636, Strathcona's Horse.

KILLED BY HIS SON.

A Bookmaker's Family Quarrel Results Fatally. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Dan M. Hogan, known far and wide as a bookmaker and sporting man, was shot and killed by his son, Dan M. Hogan, jr., in the family's country home at Wilmington, Ill. The immediate cause assigned for the shooting was the abuse and brutality of the husband of the household in striking his wife until shot down by his son. The jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." Hogan was 59 years old and left property valued at upwards of \$60,000. He had met recently with reverses by gambling upon races. Unsuccessful attempts to mortgage his Wilmington property that he might procure money for track speculation resulted in frequent family quarrels.



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AS OTHERS SEE US.

As a special dispatch from Ottawa the Vancouver Province publishes an interview with an Eastern gentleman who apparently has been giving much profitable attention to matters affecting British Columbia—especially the political situation. With much of what he has to say a great majority of the people of the province will agree. Delving a little bit into ancient history in order to get a fair start for his criticism of conditions as they exist today, the gentleman interviewed remarks:

"Nearly 50 years have elapsed since Sir James Douglas set up the first local government, and 30 years since the province was admitted into confederation. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been built, the rich mineral districts of southern British Columbia have been opened, the Yukon and Athabasca regions have been brought within reach of the merchants of Vancouver and Victoria, a considerable immigration has taken place from the older provinces and the United Kingdom; last but not least, over and above the public expenditure about forty million dollars, have been invested on private account by eastern Canadians, Englishmen and Americans. Things promised well down to 1897, but since then a succession of local squabbles and disturbances have brought British Columbia almost down to the level of a South American republic.

"Compare British Columbia with the state of Washington. British Columbia had a long start on Washington, but Washington has now left British Columbia far in the rear. One has a population of over 500,000, the other is not able to boast of 200,000. Without a dollar of public aid Washington built 3,000 miles of railway; British Columbia has only 1,300 miles. On the American side of the line, where there is not a 'political crisis' every three months or a roar of agitation all the time, the miners, farmers, fishermen and lumbermen are making remarkable progress. Why the farmers over there are actually sending their products into British Columbia, notwithstanding that British Columbia is capable of not only raising all the products for home consumption, but of exporting a lot to boot. During the fiscal year 1899-1900 the farm products imported from the United States into British Columbia amounted in value to nearly \$1,000,000; they embraced eggs, hay, poultry, potatoes, tomatoes, fruit, etc., which could easily have been raised on the Canadian side of the line. The trouble is that the British Columbia farmer spends his energies in redressing imaginary grievances instead of treading the soil and supplying the home market.

"At the period I have spoken of Nova Scotia was engaged in a struggle for responsible government. But no one outside British Columbia is able to comprehend the motive or aim of British Columbia politics. To a stranger it crowns a question of men not measure, of office not principle; indeed the only principle that can be discerned in the perpetual Donnybrook is that the island shall knife the mainland, and the mainland make as much noise as possible in prosecuting the feud. The upshot is an utter lack of stability; it is impossible to argue from what exists today that something of the same sort may be expected tomorrow; legislation consists for the most part of making crude and discredited experiments without regard to the interests of the province or of the foreign investor. The consequence is that capital regards British Columbia as a good place to stay away from. Destructive taxes may be imposed upon enterprise, the legislature in its wisdom may decide that working day after day is possible in such a distracted community, and accordingly the man with money goes elsewhere.

"Then there are the railway agitators. A contractor with a big plant on his hands wants to make money, and might down upon British Columbia as his oyster. By methods in which he is an adept he gets the control of a newspaper and of a few down-at-heel politicians, and forthwith begins agitating for a charter, plus a provincial and federal subsidy, for the construction of a railway designed in nine cases out of ten to benefit the United States. Here in Ottawa we see through the same readily enough, but his rag-tag-and-bobtail shout for the road, even before they know that there is such a thing as a practicable route, or given a practicable route, when it is certain that the road will transfer business from their own province to the Americans, who, as we all know, give nothing away that they can possibly keep at home.

"To show how the Americans act let me cite a case which occurred within the last few days. A Canadian company, composed of reputable men from Toronto, obtained a charter not long ago from the Dominion parliament to build the Kettle River railway. The road was to cross the international boundary. One of the prime objects of the promoters, as they themselves assured parliament, was to carry ore from the Republic mines on the American side to a smelter at Grand Forks in British Columbia. For leave to construct their line in United States ter-

ritory it was necessary for certain reasons that the should apply to Washington. But when they got to Washington they found Mr. J. J. Hill's agents contesting their application on the very ground that it was their intention to smelt American ores in Canada, whereas one of Mr. Hill's lines, which is being built in connection with the proposed Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway, would carry the ore to the smelter at Northport, thus retaining in American hands all the profits derivable from the American mines. In British Columbia, however, certain people seem to be willing to sacrifice everything the ways and American railroads. Appeals from summary convictions, certioraris, and habeas corpus proceedings are fully treated, and the statutes relating to the release of prisoners under ticket of leave is set forth in the proper place. At the end of the volume in extra appendices are set forth the Imperial Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, the Imperial Foreign Enlistment Act, the Canadian Alien Labor Act, the Yukon Territory Act, Fugitive Offenders' Act, Extradition Act and Extradition Convention with the United States, and a list of Imperial Extradition Treaties in force in Canada, together with references to and comments upon extradition treaties affecting the Fugitive Offenders' Act.

ed by references to all judgments available on these subjects which may serve as a guide to lawyers and judges in all cases of that nature which may come up for consideration. The second division of the book is devoted to the procedure in criminal cases, the subject of evidence and confessions receiving particular attention. The decisions in this department are even more numerous and more carefully brought up to date than in any other. Appeals from summary convictions, certioraris, and habeas corpus proceedings are fully treated, and the statutes relating to the release of prisoners under ticket of leave is set forth in the proper place. At the end of the volume in extra appendices are set forth the Imperial Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, the Imperial Foreign Enlistment Act, the Canadian Alien Labor Act, the Yukon Territory Act, Fugitive Offenders' Act, Extradition Act and Extradition Convention with the United States, and a list of Imperial Extradition Treaties in force in Canada, together with references to and comments upon extradition treaties affecting the Fugitive Offenders' Act.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE YUKON.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Dominion government geological survey, who has just returned from the Yukon to Ottawa, says he cannot accept the view of Prof. Coleman, of the school of Practical Science, Toronto, who returned a few weeks ago with the tale that the camp is played out. Mr. McConnell says the Yukon will be a permanent country. It is true placer mining will diminish in the vicinity of Dawson, but discoveries are being made further afield, and it must not be forgotten that the Yukon Territory includes an extensive area. Mr. McConnell says that quartz will succeed placer mining in the Dawson camp, and there is yet an enormous area of low-grade gravels to be worked. This requires lots of water, a fact which presents the greatest difficulties, but when necessity drives the miners from the placer to hydraulic mining, the water difficulty will be surmounted. Mr. McConnell says the wash-up this year will not exceed that of last year; in fact it may prove to be somewhat smaller. Dawson is rapidly becoming like an eastern town.

LABOR IN NEW ZEALAND.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh (Scotland) Despatch, writing for that paper, in its issue of Oct. 12th last, says of the Labor Arbitration Court of New Zealand:

"Arbitration is one of the special features of New Zealand social legislation, but its success cannot be said to be assured. The idea of one man or of a few men possessing the confidence of two opposing parties, so far as to be able to reconcile their differences by their decision, is a beautiful one in theory, but, unfortunately, to be of any good in this sinful world, an idea has to be put into practical exercise, and to do this, machinery must be put in motion. The machinery in this case is the human subject, with all his imperfections; and to err is human.

"In New Zealand the proletariat element is strong as a political force, and it is in the ascendancy at present. It is to this class that the creation of a Conciliation Court and of an Arbitration Court is due. The Conciliation Court is the first tribunal to which disputants take their cases and from it they can only appeal to the Arbitration Court. A decision of the latter tribunal that particular appeal for a period of three years. It might be supposed that the appeal would only be against a rise of wages; on the contrary, it is as frequently because the rise is not sufficient, and the Arbitration Court, as a rule, increases the rate of wages. Indeed, in New Zealand, where the working class element is predominant, the leaning towards that class is strikingly evident.

"But another important point is the selection of the arbitrators. These, to be best suited for the onerous and delicate duties that they have to perform, should be either most capable experts in that class of work, or should be men of elevated position and character, and should, in addition, possess the confidence of both classes of arbitration seekers. This is the usual method in arbitration, whether national or international—viz., to choose mutually acceptable men, as free from bias as possible, and fitted by their attainments and moral qualities for the work. But the New Zealand legislation has its own way of appointing arbitrators, and disputes must be referred to its appointed tribunals. Litigants have thus no choice, and must take what the law brings.

"There can, therefore, be little confidence in the tribunal where one has at best a mere infinitesimal say in its composition or constitution. It is a case-in-point at best. At present there is an attempt to graft new amendments on to the Conciliation Act, one of these being to debar a solicitor from appearing for that court if he represents a company. Why a company should be denied the

ordinary rights allowed to the basest criminals passes all comprehension. But the ways of New Zealand are not our ways, and its thoughts are not our thoughts.

"The assessors of the North Island recently laid down the dictum that wage rates of the two islands—i. e., the North and South—should be uniform although the conditions of each are thoroughly dissimilar. The New Zealand assessor thus appears in the light of an industrial Procrustes, making everything of the same size and amount in the wage line and establishing a standard of pay on a system which outrages all one's ideas of principle and common sense.

"The president or head of the Conciliation Board in a certain district is a Baptist minister. All honor to the cloth for attaining to that proud position, but what of his fitness for such a place? Ministers usually are led by their feelings, and the cry of poor wages made to them would not fall on deaf ears, no matter whether the industry could bear it or not. Benevolence is an excellent thing outside of business, but the latter must be run so as to pay. Were it otherwise, and were sentiment to step in, no business could be conducted at all.

"As a result of the harrassing legislation of New Zealand in the matter of trade disputes, some good firms are meditating going elsewhere. One firm says: 'We are in daily and hourly dread of being cited before the Conciliation and Arbitration Court for increased wages, which our industry cannot afford to pay.' This firm was obliged in self-defence to import labor-saving machines, though the duty on them was not less than 20 per cent. Then some classes of workers are attempting to restrict the output of machinery. In a recent reference to the Arbitration Court in Christchurch, the workmen not only laid down what the day's wages should be, but also what each man's output per diem was to be.

"With reference to this, a woollen mill firm intimated to the government that under the reduced hours of labor proposed in the new Factory Act they could not compete with imported goods. The manufacturing department would therefore have to be dispensed with. Overtime being penalized, it is evident that at certain seasons when extra work is necessary the refusal to allow it can only have serious consequences to the industries so affected.

"The ways of the Arbitration Court thanks to the minute sub-division of labor by trade unions, are of such a character that the manager of a big meat-freezing company declared that his company could be made parties to twenty distinct arbitration awards. His company worked up all the by-products on the premises, and they could be cited as tinsmiths, glue-makers, manure manufacturers, carpenters, fitters, fell mongers, slaughtermen, etc.

"The courts appear to be always blocked with work. The workmen regard them as levers for raising wages, and they resort to them accordingly. In a long list recently published of wages, the reverend president formerly alluded to allowed a rise in nearly every class of wages submitted him. A glance at the wage tariff will show that the effect of so-called arbitration has been all in that way. The worker alone has been considered.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Director Roberts of the Mint, has prepared a statement showing the production of the precious metals for the calendar year of 1900. It shows that the production of gold in the world that year was 12,457,287 ounces, of the value of \$257,514,287, a loss in value of \$49,070,200 from 1899. The loss was mainly in the Transvaal field of South Africa, and due to the war. The principal gains were \$8,118,000 in the United States, and \$6,606,000 in Canada. The United States again leads the list. In the United States the principal gains were by Alaska, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,796 fine ounces, the largest ever known. It exceeds the

product of 1899 by 11,572,513 ounces. The United States again leads all other producers with a slight excess over Mexico. There was an important advance in the price of silver during the year, the price ranging from 59.1 cents per ounce in January to 66.3 cents in the last month of the year. The chief factor in the rise was the purchase for the account of the government of India.

CONDITIONS IN THE SLOCAN.

The Sandon Mining Review deals editorially with conditions in the Slocan in respect to the mining industry in a very intelligent and convincing fashion. Alluding to the dozen or more reasons advanced for the non-operation of most of the silver-lead mines of the district, the Review contends that the real one can be cited in a few minutes and proceeds: Farmers can afford to work their farms at a moderate interest on investment as they know that with proper care and cultivation farms never wear out. Holders of bank and other such stocks can afford to take a low rate of interest, as knowing their security is good, they are always sure of the principal and the interest they get. The mine owners know their mines will not last for ever; what they make will not last for a few years. They then cannot afford to slaughter the ore they may have in sight for a small profit, as it might be the last good paying ore available in the property for some time. They know the present price of silver is 57 1/4 cents and of lead \$4.37 1/2 in New York. They have got to make a good profit at these prices, or it will not pay them to work their properties. Houston at Nelson, is persuading the miners 5 per cent is a good profit; but he knows in his heart he is lying, and that if he had a shipping mine in the Slocan, he would either have more profit or shut up the property. Now freight and treatment are about as high as ever; the eight hour law has increased the cost of work from 10 to 20 per cent; the double tax and other legislative restrictions add to the burdens. The owners find they cannot bear all these burdens, at present prices, and pay reasonable interest on their investments. The only cure then is to shut up the properties till prices either go up or expenses go down. It is not a question whether or not government restrictions are too severe, or whether or not the eight-hour law is unjust, or whether freight and treatment are too high. It is a fact that all combined prevent mining operations. The reduction of any one of the burdens would relieve the strain. The government cannot control freight and treatment charges; it is said no government dare repeal the eight-hour law, although he would be a wise man indeed who could show all things considered it has been a service to even the miners. The government could, however, reduce the two per cent tax and the other burdens of which the owners complain. It stands now before the country to see what will be done. Silver and lead are as likely to go down in price as to go up, and if they do so much the worse for the country. The question is will or will not our representatives move in the matter, and do what they can to relieve the strain. If the country goes bankrupt passing legislation to catch miners' votes will hardly be a recompense for it all to the business people. Does Houston think it will be ample?

THE SEATTLE STRIKE AND ITS LESSON.

On Wednesday morning of last week the long-drawn out strike of the moulders in Seattle came to an end and the condition which confronted the strikers when the trouble was over contains a lesson which may very well be studied by the members of the Rossland Miners' Union. At 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning one hundred of the strikers presented themselves at the city shops and were assigned work. While more than two hundred of the moulders quit in sympathy with the machinists, not more than half that number found places open for them on Wednesday. Since the strike was inaugurated the shop-owners have been securing help from outside cities, and they refused to discharge the men to make places for the strikers. At the Variety Iron Works, possibly ten of the strikers secured work. More than thirteen non-union men, it is stated, had been engaged while the strike was in progress and they have been retained. The Washington Iron Works took back thirteen moulders, two apprentices and a number of helpers and cupola men. At the Moran Bros., big shop only two moulders were given work. Since the strike was inaugurated, the moulding shops were torn out to make room for the keel of the battleship Nebraska. Twenty of the returning employees were given jobs at the Vulcan Iron Works plant. The total number of moulders who were taken back in the shops on Wednesday is not known, but it is conservatively estimated that there were not more than one hundred vacancies to fill.

THE MINES MANAGEMENT.

In our news columns this morning we give official announcements from Mr. Frecheville and Mr. MacDonald in reference to the changes in the management of the mines with which they are connected. By these announcements a great many more or less absurd rumors will be set at rest—rumors plainly manufactured in order to achieve certain purposes. The peace of mind of the public has been to a certain extent disturbed by statements emanating from worthless persons and sent abroad with malicious intent. Those who knew their sources were of course able to put their true value upon them—which was less than nothing—but not all of the people at large were thus in a position to judge. The authoritative announcements we publish today will therefore be a cause of general satisfaction in this regard.

THE LESSON OF TWO STRIKES.

It is the duty of a newspaper which has the true interests of Rossland at heart to call attention at this time to the lesson which is set the general public—and more particularly the members of the Rossland Miners' Union—by two much-commented upon strikes in the United States which have been recently brought to a conclusion. We refer, in the first instance, to the great steel strike which plunged the neighboring public into the throes of industrial warfare, and the strike of the moulders and machinists which brought to the verge of ruin one of Seattle's chief industries. In respect to the first-mentioned great controversy, what is it that we see? At the time of the declaration of war between the employers and the employees, it was contended by the

latter that the battle was to be waged in order to arrange that non-union mills should be made union mills. The gage thus thrown down was accepted by the managers of the steel companies; and after weeks of wordy controversy, the latter won a complete victory, many of the union mills being non-unionized—that is, operated during the strike period by non-union labor. Seeing complete defeat in sight for the cause which he espoused, Shaffer, the leader of the strikers, arranged for a compromise; and when the settlement was agreed upon what was the result? The strikers found that not only had they not gained anything in advancement of the cause of unionism, but found that added to the list of "non-union mills" were no less than four or five of the mills which had heretofore been known as "union" mills—a clear defeat for the labor agitators.

But a lesson which appeals peculiarly strongly to the members of the miners' union in Rossland who have so long been deceived by the professional agitator is afforded by the experience of the striking moulders and machinists in Seattle, which the Miner commented upon in its issue yesterday. In examining this latter instance, what do we find? At the dictation of a few reckless demagogues the rank and file of the men employed in the large works went on strike. The profitless strife continued for many months; but in the interim the employers had, naturally, been filing their works with such help as they could get from outside sources—with the result that when the union members had got enough of the turmoil and decided to return to work, they found very few positions open—outsiders occupying most of them. Is there not a lesson in all this which the decent union miners of Rossland ought to take to heart? We think so. It is useless for us to present further argument, so we leave them, with these few words, to a contemplation of their position as they find it at this moment.

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CHANGES AT THE MILL

New Managers Chosen for the Le Roi and the Smelter.

Mr. MacDonald Resigns in Charge of Other Properties.

A full announcement of a change in connection with the management of the Le Roi, Le Roi Rossland Great Western, and the Smelting and Refining Company has been made. Mr. Bernard MacKenzie, who has been in charge of the Le Roi and the Smelter, has been succeeded by Mr. MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald has been in charge of the Le Roi and the Smelter since the resignation of Mr. MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald has been in charge of the Le Roi and the Smelter since the resignation of Mr. MacDonald. Mr. MacDonald has been in charge of the Le Roi and the Smelter since the resignation of Mr. MacDonald.

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CITY NEWS

ROAD TAX—Collector Archer of the city staff is engaged in rounding up the parties from whom the city road tax is due.

FAMILIES ARRIVING—A feature of the arrival of the S. F. & N. train daily is the number of women and children, the families of men at work on the hill, and that come in daily. Yesterday four families reached the city, and during the present week not less than ten families have reached Rossland for the purpose of making their homes here.

IN CHAMBERS—His Honor Judge Forin was in the city yesterday for the purpose of presiding at a sitting of county and supreme court chambers. Several matters, principally of an ex parte nature, were brought before His Honor for adjudication. After next week His Honor Judge Leamy will likely take all chamber business in Rossland.

RUNAWAY—A team of horses attached to Floyd's milk wagon ran away on Columbia avenue yesterday and came to grief at the southeast corner of the avenue and Washington street. The animals were turning south when they slipped on the sidewalk and fell to their knees. The incident created considerable excitement, but the damage was trifling.

PASSING STOCK—Dr. J. A. Armstrong, Dominion veterinary inspector, is in the city today and will be here for several days inspecting the live stock that has been brought in during the past few days. Lee Coombs, who has been purchasing horses in Washington for the Rossland Warehouse and Transfer company, has brought in, with his own animals, a team that will be offered to the city of Nelson for fire department purposes.

QUETLY WEDDED—John Thomas Armstrong of this city was quietly married at Nelson this week to Miss Belle Cunningham of Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Smith, Silica street, a few hours after the bride had arrived in Nelson from her home in the Prairie province. Rev. Dr. Wright, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have taken up their residence in the northeastern section of the city.

NELSON BONSPIEL—The Nelson curlers have gone in for the season's sport with enthusiasm. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the interest taken in lawn bowling during the summer and continued steadily as long as the weather held good. The curling club starts the season with no fewer than 100 members, and one of the features already decided upon is a grand open bonspiel during the last week in January. The Rossland men of the "stane and besom" are looking forward to half a dozen Rossland rinks competing in the tournament.

BUSINESS GROWING—The customs business in Rossland is resuming its old proportions. During the summer months the cessation of work at the mines affected the collections substantially, but since the resumption the collections have been growing about on the same ratio as the ore shipments, with the result that for October the collections aggregated about \$10,000. This is within measurable distance of the ordinary average collections, and is the strongest possible evidence that business in Rossland is rapidly being restored to normal proportions.

AT THE ARMY—Ensign Andrews, special financial agent of the Salvation Army, who has been assisting the local officers for several days, will remain in the city over Sunday and participate in all the services in the interim. Staff Captain Taylor, of Spokane, is to be in the city on the 17th and 18th instant, and both days will be specially observed by the corps. On one of the evenings the Band of Love entertainment that was most successfully given a few weeks since will be repeated.

A FINE SKIN—J. A. McDonald of this city secured a fine bearskin while on his recent visit to the Silver Hill mine. Bruin had been about the camp for some weeks and stole everything in sight. Finally a trap was made by placing a piece of meat under a barrel so arranged that a gun was discharged when the meat was interfered with. Bruin came for the meat and got the rifle bullet in the heart. The bear was in the pink of condition, his pelt was solid coal black and will dress handsomely.

CLEANING SNOW—Now that the season of snowy sidewalks is to hand, it may be of interest to citizens generally to know that under section 29 of Bylaw No. 9 as amended by Bylaw No. 24 of the General Council, all property owners and occupants are required to keep the sidewalks on which their property fronts free of snow and ice. In case of neglect or refusal to comply with this regulation the Chief of Police is required to have the snow cleared and collect any charges made incurred from the neglect of parties. Citizens are given until 11 o'clock a.m. first following the snowfall to carry out the snow-clearing regulation.

SORE UNION MEN—A number of Boundary miners have arrived in the city during the last few days expressing their intention of applying for work in the mines. The men in question were working in various Boundary properties and belonged to the union. When the Rossland strike occurred many Rossland men went to the Boundary to look for work, and several instances occurred, particularly of late, where union men were displaced by foremen to admit of the employment of men who were personal friends of the foremen in question. The men thus displaced are sore, to put it mildly. They feel that the Rossland men should have remained out of camps that were already fully manned, and propose to protect themselves and their families by going to work here.

ARRIVED—John T. Bell, of Victoria, the contractor who will lay the slate on the roof of the federal building arrived in the city last night, having been delayed a day or two en route from the coast. Mr. Bell will start work on the roof of the postoffice building at once.

STAKED CLAIMS—Fred Notziger of this city has staked five claims on the headwaters of Fish creek in the Camborne section of the Lardeau country. He has a twelve-foot ledge of iron and galema, from which a sample shipment has been made to the Trail smelter. In event of the test proving satisfactory, the owner will work the property during the winter.

THE RINK—A rumor has been circulated to the effect that the directors of the skating rink company would not open the rink this winter. The Miner is assured that this is absolutely incorrect and that the company will meet during the next few days for the purpose of making all the necessary arrangements for such repairs as may be deemed advisable and for the opening of the rink for the winter season.

MANAGER NOW—Ernest R. Warden, formerly connected with the War Eagle, left last night for the Lardeau, where he will take the position of mine manager of the Silver Cup, one of the best known of the high grade Lardeau mines. Mr. Warden has also been connected with the Silver Cup in past years, but is now assuming a more important post in connection with the property.

A GOOD POST—Isaac B. Kenty, a well known Rossland miner, has been appointed foreman of the Le Roi No. 2, and will shortly occupy the foreman's residence at the mine. Mr. Kenty's reputation as a practical mining man of the first calibre is too well established to require comment, and the important position to which he has been appointed is the best evidence of his standing in the camp.

ONE COMPLAINT—The police only had one complaint as the result of the Halloween pranks played by the small boys. A business man found his sign missing yesterday morning and, failing to locate it in the neighborhood, requested the police to look up his property. At the Methodist church a firing beer sign was tacked up and a number of beer kegs (emptied) were arranged about the entrance to the sacred edifice. One party of merry-makers took liberties with Tom Brownlee's feelings by tacking a sign on his place reading "Le Roi Employment Office." They also deposited a big gift box from a shoe-maker's store in front of the mine. A delicate suggestion of the cloven hoof being conveyed by the fact that the boot was split at the toe. When the teachers arrived at the Central school yesterday morning they found that the keyholes had been securely plugged and other indignities committed on the building and premises.

WANTED TO BUY—Dr. J. A. Armstrong, Dominion veterinary inspector for the Kootenays, made Mayor Lalonde an offer of \$700 cash yesterday for the big bay team, "Barney" and "Chub," that run on the combination chemical and hose wagon at the fire hall. The offer was declined, on the ground that if the team was worth the sum specified by any other city they were certainly as valuable to Rossland. The team was bought in Oregon a couple of years ago, and they were broken here, since being placed in the fire hall have demonstrated keen intelligence. The horses are admirably suited to the purposes of the fire department and are liable to remain sound and strong which is likely to be for many years.

THE KITLIE ALDEEN—Judge Townsend received pleasant tidings yesterday from his Burrst Basin property, the Kittie Aldeen group, comprising the Kittie, Aldeen and Tunnel claims on the rim of the Basin across from the Mother Lode and adjacent to the Snowdrop, Tammany and other well known claims. John W. Moore has been working on the Kittie Aldeen for some days, and yesterday he sent word to Judge Townsend that he had discovered a good vein of free-milling quartz on Kittie ground about the point where it was expected a ledge would be found. The samples forwarded from the mine are fine and specimens of free gold quartz, one of the specimens carrying visible color. Work is being continued on the vein, and it is proposed to sink some distance with a view to exploring the strike. The width of the vein has not been established, but one wall has been located. It is smooth, and goes down almost perpendicularly, and will be followed in the course of the sinking.

ONE CLUB ONLY—While Thursday's meeting of hockey-ists is called by the officers by the Victoria club, it is generally understood that all parties interested in the pastime are heartily invited to be present and to participate in the proceedings regardless of their affiliations in other years. The proposition is to have one senior club only in the city and to form the strongest possible team from the material at hand. That this will have the effect of uniting all the local support on one team which will wear the city's colors and thereby improving the city's chances of carrying off the championship, is undoubtedly.

ALL SET—Major Van Buskirk has had his crew of men at work in various parts of the city for several days finishing up odd jobs necessary to have everything ship-shape for the winter months. Pipes thinly covered with earth were more thoroughly protected, hydrants have been packed to resist the ravages of frost, and today everything under the city's engineer's jurisdiction will be in excellent condition for the approaching cold season.

DEAL OFF—It is understood on excellent authority that a deal for the sale of the Standard smelter at Boundary Falls to eastern parties has fallen through for the present. The proposition was presented to capitalists, a delegation of whom visited Greenwood during the summer and took an option on the plant till November 1st. It is believed that the management of the Sunset mine has made overtures for the purchase of the smelter and that the negotiations will now be conducted along these lines. The Sunset has within the past few months developed great bodies of the copper-gold ore that the Standard smelter was constructed to treat.

MUST SETTLE UP—There was no water at the Kootenay avenue school yesterday, the city authorities having decided to cut off the supply until the trustees or the government settled for the water that has been furnished the city schools since the city water service was installed. Both the Kootenay and Central schools have been large consumers ever since the system was put in, and as the government had no exemption they were charged at the usual rates for such buildings. But the government never paid anything, and have manifested no disposition to settle, although warned through the trustee board that the account must be attended to at once. Two AMATEURS ON THE STAGE. Plays to Be Produced at the Opera House by Local Talent.

ROSSLAND IS TO HAVE AN ABUNDANCE of amateur theatricals this winter. A new enterprise in this line was floated last evening, and starts out with an excellent cast and every promise of forthcoming success. A largely attended meeting took place at the residence of Mrs. T. B. Linton, and in the course of the evening it was determined to produce two attractions during the winter with home talent. The first of these, "Confusion," will be given at the opera house toward the end of the month. The bill is a side-splitting farce-comedy, and the cast selected up to the present is as follows: Elizabeth Enderby, R. H. Hughes, Herbert Enderby, Paul Renwick, Violet, Miss Renwick, Lucetta Tickleby, Mrs. T. B. Linton, Rose Mumbleford, Mrs. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Dr. Bartholomew Jones, W. J. Nelson, Muzzle, Mrs. Mumbleford and James, remain to be filled. A number of parts, more or less of a nature, and the final selection of members to fill these roles was left to W. J. Nelson, who will also act as stage manager. The proceeds of the performance will be donated to the funds of the Church of the Sacred Heart.

GOOD PIECE OF ROAD THE WORK ON ST. THOMAS MOUNTAIN ROAD HIGHLY COMMENDED.

MR. KILLEEN'S VIEW OF THE VELVET HIGHWAY PROPOSITION.

"The St. Thomas mountain road is a model piece of road-making. It is a credit to its constructor, Sam W. Hall, and will answer every possible requirement," is the criticism of H. C. Killeen, provincial supervisor of roads, made upon the qualification of the road, made upon the qualification of the road, made upon the qualification of the road.

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WARNING! To the Public Generally, and to Scotsmen in Particular: A thief, swindler, forger and confidence operator is abroad in the country. Height, about 5 feet 8 inches; weight, about 165 pounds; age, about 30; fair complexion, slightly tanned, fair hair, slight mustache, blue eyes, Scotch accent, walks with rather a long step, a very smooth talker, well acquainted with Scotland, and more particularly Glasgow, evidently well cultured and educated.

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TAR AND FEATHER THE PEOPLE OF LOOMIS ROUGHLY WITH HACKERTY.

ACCUSED OF TRYING TO THE PALMER MOUNTAIN SCHEME.

LOOMIS, Wash., Nov. 2.—quel to his attempt to knock actions of the Palmer Mountain company through the of the Spokesman-Review, J. M. was yesterday given a coat of feathers and ridden through by indignant citizens. He placard inscribed, "I am J. M. Kerty, knocker." Hackerty is company promoter and manager of Six Eagle Mining company. He previously had a stormy career as paper correspondent. Recent made himself obnoxious by ing through the press to operation of a prominent local. This was resented, and indignation meeting being resolved "that the of Loomis denounce his unscrupulous as contemptible, un and despicable, and declare thereof unworthy the confidence of honorable men." On to town, Hackerty appears public meetings and in future was ordered out. The affair was participated classes, was orderly and ne

ANOTHER VERSION LOOMIS, Wash., Nov. 1.—erty was tarred and feathered a mob of indignant citizens offense at Hackerty's recent concerning the Palmer Mountain company and its operations in this section. He was former paper man and has been in several mining deals. Rec in Spokane he made an an through the Spokesman-Review the Palmer Mountain Tunnel had made no good showing of its claims. He deposited \$10,000 of the Spokane money was to be forfeited if sent out by that paper or ledges, each four feet in values of \$10 per ton. Hag to pay the expert's expense in the wrong. Citizens and erty's statements and they ing for him when he arriv

An impromptu mass held in the public square. He was accused of giving the eye and an explanation was Hackerty stuck to his pri threats of violence were h sides. Suddenly half a dozen m Hackerty and before half knew what was happening tar and a pillow were pro tar was poured over Hackerty he was then liberally besp

Exorted by about 20 men, was then paraded through for half an hour. Then his let him go. Hackerty scrap of the tar as he could an alone for his mining claim miles from town. He had during the tarring and par he fought vigorously while mass was being applied. say anything during the parade, but afterwards he would get even with some of the town during the troubl of the mob is the on conversation here tonight the sentiment is against H favorable to the mob's act

THE COAL MINE Mr. Dunsmuir Objects to matation Scheme NANAIMO, Nov. 2.—Premir, according to a met deputation from the mine fused to countenance the tion scheme. He, who m his own mind, who m among themselves. The considering a plan for th of the lives of its employ Serious trouble is fear Chinatown at Cumberland same are divided into fac lot swore out an info fact the chief grating joint. tor is now in jail awaiti The feeling is very bitter may be done.

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