

The Sittings of the Supreme Court

WEDNESDAY'S SITTINGS.

After spending an hour listening to several chambers applications of minor importance which were disposed of without unnecessary delay and the granting of certificates of naturalization to seven foreigners, the supreme court got down to the business of the day.

The case was an appeal by the War Eagle company against a decision of John Kirkup, the gold commissioner, rendered last May. At that hearing the appellants made an application for an injunction restraining them from diverting a portion of the water of Stoney creek, which the city allows to run to waste, and to use the same for milling and concentrating purposes.

The gold commissioner held that, although the point of diversion from which the city takes its water supply is situated 3700 feet above the sea, the stream flows to 3021 feet above the sea, and that he had, therefore, no jurisdiction to deal with the surplus water in question.

On the appeal, A. C. Galt appeared for the appellants, and J. L. G. Abbott for the city of Rossland and for the Rossland Water & Light Company.

On conclusion of the arguments, which lasted for some hours, His Lordship, Chief Justice Hunter, decided that under the terms of the water company's act of incorporation, when read in conjunction with the Water Classes Consolidation Act, the city holds a paramount, but not exclusive right to the waters in question, and hence, the gold commissioner does possess jurisdiction to grant an injunction restraining the appellants from diverting the surplus water.

In the case of the Centre Star Mining Co. vs. the City of Rossland and the Rossland Water & Light Co., for the same purposes as the appeal of the War Eagle Company, a similar decision was rendered.

At the afternoon session of the supreme court the suit of the day, that of the Le Roi No. 2 Mining Company, Ltd., vs. the Le Roi Mine, Ltd., and the Northport Smelting & Refining Co., was argued.

It was claimed by the appellants that early last May several lots of ore were shipped to the Northport smelter for reduction. The ore lay in the cars at the Northport yards for some days, until, the railway company needing the cars, took them up to the Highline and while out the consent of a representative of the company at Northport, and while that individual was asleep dumped a portion of the ore, taking nothing but a few hand samples for the purpose of running them through the automatic sampler, instead of running the whole through the process as is the usual case.

The Le Roi mine and the Northport smelter, represented by C. R. Hamilton, claimed that the sampling of the ore was correctly done under the circumstances—the ore crusher in the automatic sampler being broken or out of order at the time—and that the sampling was done with the full consent of the smelter representative of the Le Roi No. 2, who was in the yards at the time.

The first witness called by the appellants was Mr. Bernard Macdonald, the Le Roi No. 2. He was first asked whether the ore was sampled in strict accordance with the contract between the two companies. He contended that the ore in question was not, and then read the contract existing between the two companies, a contract that he had drawn up when manager of the three companies, the Le Roi, the Le Roi No. 2 and the Northport Smelter Co.

but rarely the true values of the ore thus sampled, and of various letters from Luce, Sontagh and others relative to the matter. Mr. Macdonald also gave evidence on the values of various stopes in the Le Roi No. 2, and especially of the stope in which the ore in question was shipped from.

On being cross-examined by C. R. Hamilton, Mr. Macdonald admitted that the Le Roi No. 2 had no agreement as to the method of sampling the ore, but declared that it had always been done by the automatic process and that it was understood that that process was the one to be used in the matter of Le Roi No. 2 ores.

The other cases to come up before Chief Justice Hunter were as follows: Royal Bank of Canada vs. Mary Louise Barrett, over a date for foreclosure of a mortgage. The date was extended two months. Mellor Bros. vs. Rossland Real Estate & Investment company, application to sign final judgment in a claim adjudged in the case of John Macdonald vs. trustees of the Baptist church, Rossland, application for order of discovery was issued.

THURSDAY'S SITTINGS.

"As this is a case that will have to be decided on facts more than on points of law, and as the facts are such that any two or three judges would more than likely differ on the points at issue, I think that the only proper method for all parties concerned is to hold a meeting and settle the matter amicably among themselves; in short, if nothing else can be done, to arbitrate the differences. I think the matter is really a question that calls for business arbitration. There are several points that could be dealt with at length, but what counts in this case are facts, not points of law. In regard to the contract, I think that when it was drawn up the automatic sampling process was the one intended to be used in the sampling of the Le Roi No. 2 ores. However, I am not prepared to go further into the matter at the present moment, but I think that the best way is to settle the case outside of court."

The above represents the opinion of His Lordship Chief Justice Hunter, delivered before those interested in the suit of the Le Roi No. 2 against the Le Roi mine and the Northport Smelting & Refining company, over certain ores sent to the smelter, by the plaintiff company in the latter part of last May. The remarks were passed by Chief Justice Hunter a few minutes after C. R. Hamilton, representing the defendant company, had risen and asked that the case be dismissed on the grounds that the Le Roi Mining company, having signed no contract in the matter of treating ores with the plaintiff company, was not responsible and that suit, J. A. Macdonald, for the plaintiff company, made a few remarks objecting to the action against either the Le Roi Mining company being dismissed or the action against the smelter company. A motion was then made by C. R. Hamilton to dismiss the action against the Northport Refining & Smelting company, J. A. Macdonald entering an objection.

It was at this point that the chief justice spoke on the matter as outlined above. He asked the representatives of the companies whether some arrangement could not be arrived at which would settle the affair amicably. J. A. Macdonald, replying for the Le Roi No. 2, declared that his company stood ready to accept anything in the way of a fair settlement and should the point at issue would be let to arbitration if no other way was found, providing the other company agreed to the proposition. The Le Roi company's representative had, however, nothing to say on the matter, outside of summing up the evidence so far adduced at the trial of the case. The case was then adjourned until 10:30 this morning when the taking of evidence will be resumed unless a settlement is arrived at before court opens.

The proceedings during the day were of a very interesting character, two important witnesses occupying the stand, namely, William Thompson, superintendent of the Le Roi No. 2, and S. J. Luce, smelter representative of the Le Roi No. 2 at Northport. All the morning was occupied in taking the testimony of Luce and in the afternoon session in taking that of W. Thompson. The morning session developed several points of more or less interest,

among them being that, according to Luce, he was the mine representative at Northport and had the power of issuing permission for the disposal of ore under certain circumstances. That he had issued such permission to the smelter he admitted, stating that he had received instructions to that effect from William Thompson, and he had communicated his instructions to the superintendent of the smelter. The permission given the smelter was more to accommodate Superintendent Sontagh than for any other purpose, and was only given with the understanding that if the smelter needed any of the Le Roi No. 2 ore for fluxing purposes a portion at least of the ore so used should be sent through the automatic sampler and the usual custom followed out.

Luce, upon being questioned in regard to the hand-sampling of ores and as to his status at Northport, declared that he was empowered to give permission to the smelter superintendent to allow the use of such ores needed only when absolutely necessary, and then only certain portions, some portions being reserved for sampling purposes. He spoke of his duties at some length and explained that all his instructions relative to his work at Northport were received through W. Thompson and that he was responsible to him. He explained at some length the matter of finding the various lots complained of in the bunkers at the highline and the portions of them already in the roasters, and declared that they had been sent to that portion of the smelter without his consent or knowledge. When he discovered the matter he declared that all of the ore had already been dumped, a point that was denied by Mr. Gray, the day foreman at the smelter.

On being cross-examined by C. R. Hamilton, Luce stated that he could give permission as to the disposal of ore and that Bernard Macdonald must have been in the bunkers when he said that he had never heard of No. 2 ore being sent to the highline at night before, certainly not while he was acting as representative of the Le Roi No. 2. Some ore from the mine had been sent to the highline during his regime at the smelter as foreman, but that was a long time ago. He admitted that he was authorized to allow hand sampling under certain circumstances, and that he was given such authority before the ore was dumped into the highline.

On being cross-examined on the matter of ore taken to the highline at night and while he was asleep, he declared that it was without his knowledge. However, as the crusher is not automatic sampler, he discovered the matter until all the ore in the three lots in dispute were in the bunkers and a portion of it in the roasters, he allowed the matter to rest, contenting himself with telephoning to W. Thompson and informing the latter that the ore had been irregularly disposed of. He also complained to Sontagh, although the latter two days later declared that the matter was new to him. He was shown some of the hand samples taken from the ore line and was asked if he did not think that a good sample was obtained. He said that he thought so at the time, but was later informed by Mr. Thompson that the fines from which the samples were taken were of a very much lower grade than the coarse, which composed the greater part of the shipment.

Several letters passing between Luce and W. Thompson and Sontagh, and also a letter from W. Thompson asking for particulars as to the disposal of the lots and forwarding instructions that no further hand sampling would be allowed. Mr. Thompson visited Northport the next day and had several conversations with Sontagh and Gray on the matter. Several questions were asked concerning the matter and the conditions surrounding the high line. He declared that he would hardly like to dispute Mr. Gray's statement that nearly all of the ore in dispute was in the bunkers at the time he arrived on the scene. He asked Mr. Gray in regard to the matter and was told that the latter thought that lots 295, 296 and 297 had been sent to the high lines, but later this was modified, Gray declaring that portions of lot 292 and 293 taking the place of lot 295. The chief justice asked whether he had to be consulted when ore was taken to the high line. He declared that he had not. Several other questions were asked concerning principally about his power around the smelter. He declared that the permission given the smelter people regarding the Le Roi No. 2 ore did not extend to the roaster high line, but only to the bunkers and high lines.

In the afternoon W. Thompson, superintendent of the Le Roi No. 2, took the stand, occupying it until nearly 5 o'clock in the evening. He spoke of his duties and of his visits to the Northport smelter and the purposes of such visits. He stated that the latter's office at Northport, in which the latter drew his attention to the fact that the Le Roi ore then being treated was running very low in copper and the contract then in vogue with the No. 2 company worked a hardship on the smelter in a way. At that time the smelter had given the No. 2 ore a portion of the ore needed for fluxing purposes. He issued instructions to Luce to allow small portions of the ore to be used as the smelter desired. This concession was given as a favor to Sontagh, who declared at the time that he would see that the Le Roi No. 2 company's interest in the matter was protected. A portion of this ore would be let go by hand sampling and the balance through the regular automatic sampling process. He was telephoned by Luce on May 28th last, the latter declaring that a portion of the ore sent to the smelter had been sent to the high line at night and dumped and that portions of it were even then on the roasters. The next day he visited Northport and found the Crown crusher with

the automatic sampling apparatus attached broken. After being at the smelter a few minutes he went down to the cars on the side tracks in the smelter yard. These cars were ordered by him to be sent to the high lines, his reason being to relieve the congestion then prevailing in the railroad yards and also as an accommodation to the railroad superintendent, who declared that the road needed the cars for the use of the mines at Rossland. He wished to consult with Luce, the smelter representative of the Le Roi No. 2 company, but as he failed to find Luce at any place around the yards, and as he did not think it part of his duties to hunt up Luce, as the place of the latter was supposed to be around the yards of the smelter, he sent the ore to the high lines without consulting the smelter man. He thought very little of the matter at the time, having been given permission by Luce to dispose of the ore as needed by the smelter under certain circumstances. He neglected to speak of the matter at the time to Luce, for the reason that he failed to come across that gentleman when about the yards while he was on duty. Questioned as to when the permission was given by Luce, the witness said that he had received such permission from Luce while talking to the latter shortly after a second breakdown of the crusher connected with the automatic sampler had occurred. The permission was not given to prevent the freezing over of the furnaces; at least, not as far as the witness was aware of. There had always been enough copper in the Le Roi ores to make a good matte, so that the assertion of Luce was not correct under the circumstances. During the six months previous and after the No. 2 ore had been sent through the high lines, the Le Roi ore had always gone, or rather averaged, 1.3-4 per cent copper. It had never gone below 1.4-10 per cent copper as long as he was foreman of superintendent or the company.

The cross-examination was conducted by J. A. Macdonald in a manner that made Watson wince for the time being. He admitted that he was a carpenter and that on the strike being declared he had been given the position of foreman. As a foreman he was asked if he knew the first principles of metallurgy, assaying, chemistry or other matters that are supposed to be connected with the successful operation of a smelter. He knew the principles of metallurgy, having studied it from practical experience, but was unprepared to give any demonstrations of his knowledge in that direction. As a mining man, having been a carpenter, he was requested to state how he knew and how he got his copper values mentioned in previous testimony. He replied by stating that he relied upon the figures and reports supplied him from day to day. Of copper values, he hardly wished to pose as an expert, contenting himself by stating that he relied upon the judgment of Mr. Sontagh in that direction. He was asked how he managed to carry on smelting operations and the working out of the problems surrounding the charges of a smelter, especially when a slight mistake on his part might do considerable damage to the furnaces. The uniformity of ores, he said, was what he relied upon mostly, the ore during his regime at the smelter having varied little as far as he was aware. Half of one per cent was sufficient, and that with about 88 per cent of silica, he was fully able to carry on the operations of the plant.

The permission granted him by Luce was then touched upon at some length. J. A. Macdonald, the attorney for the Le Roi No. 2, putting questions that resulted in some damaging answers being elicited. Luce's conversation was detailed, Watson declaring that the former had come to him and volunteered to give him permission to do what he pleased with certain No. 2 ores under circumstances and under conditions that made their use essential at the time. He thought that to take three pounds of ore out of a thousand pound car, or buggy, gave a fairly accurate sample. He admitted that he cost more to sample ore by the shovel method than by the hand sampling or by the automatic process. Chief Justice Hunter then put a few questions to the witness, asking particularly about the workings of the plant and matters pertaining to the course pursued in the treating of ores, and especially of the No. 2 ores. He asked as to the kind of workmen were needed in the plant, and concluded by remarking that in his opinion it seemed that it did not require very much brains or intellectual ability to run a smelter, if Watson could do the work of charging the stoker could do the work of conducting the workings of the plant if he had the experience.

Irwin R. Gray, yard foreman at the Northport smelter, was the first witness called in the morning by the Le Roi company. His testimony was important in several respects as it tended to show the disposition of the ore in question and also the disposal of other Le Roi No. 2 ores. He quoted from the yard record when called upon to state the disposition of lots 292, 295, 296 and 297. Of lot 295 five cars went to the high lines, the balance being sent through the automatic sampling process. Of the other cars and of the other lots his records went to show that on an average half went to the high lines and automatic samples taken. He declared that the lots of the high lines in the daytime, and the evidence on this point was further borne out later in the day by the night foreman. He said that he saw Luce on the day when the ore had been sent to the high lines, but that when he saw the latter the ore was already in the high lines and a portion in the roasters. He explained that he had cut the lots that had been sent to the high lines. The reason given for sending the cars to the high lines was that there was a shortage of empty cars and a congestion of full ones in the yards at the time.

He was asked to read from the yard records the number of Le Roi No. 2 lots that had been hand-sampled, his evidence on this point serving to prove that hand-sampling had been carried out quite extensively, the average being five cars to a lot or more.

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to Foreman Gray as to the disposal of certain of the Le Roi No. 2 ores lying in cars on the side tracks in the smelter yard. These cars were ordered by him to be sent to the high lines, his reason being to relieve the congestion then prevailing in the railroad yards and also as an accommodation to the railroad superintendent, who declared that the road needed the cars for the use of the mines at Rossland. He wished to consult with Luce, the smelter representative of the Le Roi No. 2 company, but as he failed to find Luce at any place around the yards, and as he did not think it part of his duties to hunt up Luce, as the place of the latter was supposed to be around the yards of the smelter, he sent the ore to the high lines without consulting the smelter man. He thought very little of the matter at the time, having been given permission by Luce to dispose of the ore as needed by the smelter under certain circumstances. He neglected to speak of the matter at the time to Luce, for the reason that he failed to come across that gentleman when about the yards while he was on duty. Questioned as to when the permission was given by Luce, the witness said that he had received such permission from Luce while talking to the latter shortly after a second breakdown of the crusher connected with the automatic sampler had occurred. The permission was not given to prevent the freezing over of the furnaces; at least, not as far as the witness was aware of. There had always been enough copper in the Le Roi ores to make a good matte, so that the assertion of Luce was not correct under the circumstances. During the six months previous and after the No. 2 ore had been sent through the high lines, the Le Roi ore had always gone, or rather averaged, 1.3-4 per cent copper. It had never gone below 1.4-10 per cent copper as long as he was foreman of superintendent or the company.

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high lines and that before he saw Luce he had all of lot 292 on the roaster heaps and had worked a couple of hours on lots 296 and 297. It would have been impossible at that stage to have resampled the ores as they had practically lost their identity. He admitted that when he saw Luce one of the lots was intact, or nearly so, and that it could have been satisfactorily sampled.

The closing hours during the afternoon session were rendered somewhat interesting by the examination of several employees of the smelter. Ransom, a stenographer and a manipulator of an ore car; John Brownrigg, a former yard foreman; James Freeman, another yard foreman; Hick M. Hurt; James Grigsby, a night foreman, and Squire Beldon Christ, a sampler, were among the number questioned. Hick M. Hurt, who did the hand sampling of the cars from which the lots in dispute were taken, told of a conversation with Luce on the day that the ore was taken to the high lines. He was asked if he would have been a proper person to lodge a complaint to. He hardly thought he would be, but did not know. Squire Beldon Christ, the sampler, told of handling No. 2 ores and of the difference between hand and automatic samples. He said that Luce had never objected to him about hand samples. He admitted that he himself was an intelligent man on being asked as to that point. Would he demonstrated how a shovel sample was taken he had a shovel in the court. He said that he had made a note to state that if he had no pile from which to take a sample he would take it from the pile he had. The testimony of other witnesses was immaterial, most of them being let down without much ceremony by J. A. Macdonald. The case will be resumed this morning.

SATURDAY'S SITTINGS.

It was nearly 7 o'clock last night when the two attorneys in the suit of the Le Roi No. 2 vs. the Northport Smelting & Refining Company—the suit against the Le Roi mine having been dismissed early in the afternoon—ended their arguments and left the case resting in the hands of His Lordship, Chief Justice Hunter. The chief justice announced that he would give a decision after he had seen a transcript of a part of the evidence and after the attorneys of the two companies had prepared a memorandum showing what they thought was due on ores sent through the high lines. As the taking of the transcript will take some considerable time, at least a couple of weeks, his lordship announced that he would leave today and render his decision in the case later.

The chief justice showed himself thoroughly familiar with most of the points at issue. His questioning of Mine Manager Mackenzie of the Le Roi mine, brought out several facts that had not been produced either by the questioning of C. R. Hamilton or the cross-examination of J. A. Macdonald. Most of the matter led later to further questions being put by both attorneys in the case. His lordship dealt at some length on the case, going into the sampling process and the contract between the two companies.

The case yesterday brought out very little that has not already been told. No witnesses outside of Manager Mackenzie were examined during the day. His examination occupied the attention of the court during the entire morning session, the chief justice taking a hand in the questioning in an effort to elicit and get at the facts of the matter. The Le Roi side, Mine Manager Mackenzie proved to be the best. His answers were clear and concise.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Mr. Mackenzie was called to the stand by C. R. Hamilton. He told of his position in regard to the workings of the Northport smelter. He had sold ore to the smelter since 1873, and was a representative of several mining companies, and as such was thoroughly conversant with the duties of such position. Since coming here he had taken no active interest in the details of the smelting process, but he had been in the Northport smelter, concerning himself with leaving the details of the smelting process to the smelter officials at Northport. The question whether the fines taken from the tops of the ore cars would make or were a representative sample of the entire whole of the car was gone into at some length. The fines, if thoroughly mixed, as they undoubtedly were after being shaken together in the transit from the mines to the smelter and from there into a series of bins, he considered, an approximately fair sample could be taken. The copper in the Le Roi ore during the time in which Luce declared that Sontagh had told him that he needed the No. 2 ore for fluxing at least 12-3 per cent, while the average needed for making a good matte was from 1-2 to 2 per cent. In consequence, he hardly thought that Le Roi No. 2 ores had at any time been needed for the purpose of preventing the furnaces at the smelter from freezing over.

During the time and immediately surrounding the shipment and the railroad line, the Le Roi was shipping to the Northport smelter on an average of 800 tons a day, the Le Roi No. 2 averaging from 175 to 200. He had noticed from the shipments that the Le Roi No. 2 ores fluctuated in value considerably, some times from day to day. In order to show clearly how great the differences sometimes were in the various lots sent to the smelter for treatment, a report was read of the various lots. The lots and their respective values taken in rotation are as follows: Lot 271, \$17.30; lot 272, \$13.02; lot 273, \$23.87; lot 274, \$23.63; lot 275, \$24.54. The list went on for some length, the variation obtained in values fluctuating at the same rate as the figures quoted above. The Le Roi ores, itself, fluctuated in the same manner. The duties of a representative of the smelter and his duties were gone into. A smelter, at least one of them, had to handle ore from the mines because the mines had no smelter representative. His duties were practically those of a watchman and were such, that even a carpenter could have taken hold of the proposition.

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MORRISTOWN, Egan of Newark championship of the Association from Pennsylvania today to play.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Great Nickel Plate Mine In the Similkameen

(Special to The Miner.) HEDLEY CITY, Similkameen, Oct. 21.—The owners of the Nickel Plate mine and group of claims are proceeding with the construction of a tramway and water flume preparatory to installing a 60-stamp mill and concentrating plant. This mine and the several neighboring mineral claims forming the group are situated on Nickel Plate mountain, which lies toward the head and on the east watershed of Twenty-Mile creek, a tributary of the Similkameen river. The mountain reaches an altitude of about 7000, and is pretty well covered with mineral locations, but little important development work has been done outside of that on the Nickel Plate group, the owners of which are understood to be M. K. Rodgers of Seattle, who is manager of the mine; John R. Toole of Montana, and the estate of the late Marcus Daly. The principal mineralogy which is visited by prospectors is that of the nickeliferous silicates, and does not appear to be found to any extent with the iron pyrites in the absence of arsenic. The rock formation of the mountain, from a hasty examination, appears to be composed of very highly altered sedimentaries, interspersed with planes of igneous rocks—andesites, etc., which are so exposed as to produce the appearance of being bedded. It would appear as though on this property the ore body consisted of a highly silicified band or bed, now so much altered that its original character is obscured. The ore bearing body on which the discovery was originally made outcrops on the face of the hill at an altitude of 6500 feet, striking nearly horizontal along the hillside and dipping into it at an angle of about 17 degrees. It has a total width of about 40 feet, overlying a bed or sheet of apparently igneous rock, the mineralization being strongest near such contact. The mineralization, which, to a certain extent, is disseminated throughout the ore bearing body, is much more pronounced along lines of fracture in the body, and naturally rare in amount along such lines, so much so

DOUKHOBORS ARE NOT WANTED

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 24.—The Doukhobors of Assinibola were today officially notified that they are not wanted in British Columbia. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, acting on the advice of his ministers, has sent to the petitioners, who asked for the setting aside of a portion of the province for their use, the following reply: Messrs. Tikou Pondmann et al., signers of a petition of a Christian community of the Universal Brotherhood of Doukhobors, Assinibola. Sir: I have duly submitted your petition to the provincial government. The government, while ready to welcome with pleasure desirable immigrants, refuse absolutely to enter into negotiations with a body of immigrants who at the outset declare that they will not conform with the laws of the country. (Signed) HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE. MANY MORE RURAL SCHOOLS. Province of Manitoba Advances Over Thirty Thousand Dollars.

RICH STRIKE ON THE FERN MINE AT HALL

(Special to The Miner.) YMIR, B. C., Oct. 25.—Yesterday the machinery shipped by the J. Henry Machine Works at San Francisco, Cal., for the Broken Hill Mining company's stamp mill arrived. This is a direct connected stamp mill, capable of treating 25 tons per day. The building is ready in which the mill will be installed, and it is expected that within six weeks the first run on the Wilcox mine ore will be made. A very rich strike of high grade ore was made Wednesday on the Fern mine property at Hall, B. C. While putting through a raise from No. 4 tunnel up to No. 3, 14 inches of ore was encountered, which is very liberally bespattered with the yellow metal. One pound of rock was crushed, panned and then retorted by the management, the result being 50 cents in gold. It is estimated that this ore will run in the neighborhood of \$1000 per ton. As a result of sinking a 30-foot shaft on the Morning mineral claim at Hall, John McIntyre has opened up three feet of quartz that will average in gold and silver \$14, the former values predominating. The Venus mineral claim, owned by R. E. Hutchinson of Spokane, and situated very close to the Fern, has shown up well this summer. The lead is three feet and carries copper values as high as 16 per cent. Considerable work will be done on this particular property in the spring. John McVicar, B. A., has taken charge of the Ymir Gold Mines, Limited, assaying plant.

FAIRVIEW HOTEL DESTROYED. One Person Is Dead and Two Fatally Injured.

(Special to The Miner.) GREENWOOD, B. C., Oct. 22.—Word was received here from Fairview, via Camp McKinney, today, stating that the Fairview Hotel was destroyed by fire early this morning. One person is dead, two fatally injured and several others more or less seriously hurt; also the local supply remedies were exhausted and appealing for surgical and nursing assistance. It is stated that a similar appeal had been sent, via Penticton, to Vernon. As Camp McKinney, which is the nearest telephone or telegraph station, is nearly 30 miles east from Fairview and Penticton a similar distance north, while Vernon is 80 or 90 miles further north, there must necessarily be a long delay before help can be given. However, as soon as possible after the receipt of the message Dr. Schon and Nurse Fleisher left Greenwood to drive nearly 70 miles to Fairview, taking with them all the necessary appliances. The information received is meagre, and with nearly 30 miles between the end of the telephone line and the scene of the disaster no late news is yet obtainable. That received is to the effect that the lady teacher at the Fairview public school is missing, and is believed to have perished in the flames. Mr. Mathias, manager of the hotel, and a man, an engineer, whose name is not given, are both fatally injured. Mrs. Mathias is seriously injured, and Dr. White and John Love, a druggist, are both injured, but not seriously. It is stated that one woman had her leg broken. It is supposed that this is Mrs. Mathias. The fire started in the basement of the building, which is a three-story frame structure, well built and furnished, having 28 bedrooms, dimension 60 feet by 60 feet. Those familiar with the building say that it had a wide main staircase leading from the ground floor to the third story; also a back staircase, and they think these stairways formed a channel for the flames, thus cutting off all escape except by jumping from the upstairs windows for those who at the early hour of 8 o'clock would be away up in their beds. Dr. Foster of Greenwood, who is a close personal friend of Dr. White, thinks the latter cannot be seriously hurt, as he sent a message to Camp McKinney, and said if he had been much injured he would have been let him (Dr. Foster) know. It is unlikely that Dr. Schon and Miss Fleisher will arrive in Fairview until tomorrow morning, and less likely that help will arrive from Vernon earlier, since the steamer from Penticton north only sails on alternate days, returning to Penticton the following day. The inquiries made since the foregoing was written, I have ascertained that the school teacher at Fairview was Miss Smith, who came from the Armstrong farming district, in the upper part of the Okanagan valley, north of Vernon. She is described as having been young and a pretty woman of very pleasing manners. The engineer mentioned is not likely to be Charles Osterberg, superintendent of the new Fairview company's Steam mine, since his home is near the mine, about a mile from the hotel.

THE AMERICAN INVASION CONTINUES

WINNIPEG, Oct. 23.—The immigration and land offices were all crowded today with land seekers and delegates from the United States. The number to arrive by the regular Great Northern train, was 80, and almost as many came over the Canadian Northern. The majority of them were from the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Illinois, although many of the surrounding states were also represented. Their number included farmers, lawyers, real estate men, merchants and traders. Over 50 per cent of the number claimed American nationality, and the balance were originally from other lands, although they had all been settled in the United States. IMPORTANT GATHERING. American Institute of Mining Engineers Will Meet in Victoria. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 23.—W. M. Brewer, M. E., is already making arrangements for the holding of the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which will convene in this city during the month of August, 1903. The institute includes in its membership nearly all the important mining men of the United States and Canada, and a prominent member of its executive council is Edward Wheeler Parker, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, who has just been appointed by President Roosevelt as a member of the arbitration committee in the eastern miners' strike. This will be the first occasion on which the institute will meet in Western Canada, and it is expected that prominent mining men from all parts of the United States and Canada, to the number of about 300, will attend the convention. The provincial government has granted the use of the legislative chamber to the convention, and the city council, board of trade and Tourist Association will probably unite in entertaining the visitors. Trips will be made to the mines and smelters of Vancouver Island, and if possible as far north as Dawson. On return journey the delegates will visit the Kootenay and Boundary districts and the Crow's Nest coal mines.

STRANGE SHOOTING AFFRAY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A strange shooting affray took place two miles south of this city this morning on the Tennessee river, in which two men who were hunting for wild geese were shot, and one fatally injured. Robert Chatfield, 28 years old, is the most seriously hurt and his chances for recovery are slight. The other is Edward Lloyd, 21 years old, whose chest was filled with bird shot. Early this morning Lloyd and his father heard wild geese and started out in a boat to hunt the game. They drifted down to the river, and were fired upon by Chatfield, who was lying in the underbrush awaiting the approaching geese. It was dark and he mistook the boat drifting on the water for a flock of geese. Young Lloyd cried out, "I am shot," and then he fired in the direction of Chatfield, hitting him. Chatfield, firing continuously, Chatfield ran a third of a mile to his home and fell bleeding and senseless to the hospital. Both men declare the shooting was accidental. Lloyd was formerly foreman in the ice house near where the shooting took place and Chatfield displaced him recently.

EASTERN FOOT-BALL GAMES

- Philadelphia—University of Pennsylvania, 6; Bucknell, 5; Princeton—Columbia, 0; Princeton, 21; New Haven—Yale, 24; Syracuse, 0; Hartford—Wesleyan, 23; Trinity, 0; Hanover—Amherst, 15; Dartmouth, 6; Exeter, N. H.—Phillips-Exeter, 17; Worcester Academy, 0; Washington—La Fayette, 22; Georgetown, 0; Bethlehem—Lehigh, 46; New York University, 0; Lancaster—Franklin and Marshall, 57; Gallaudet, 6; Putney, Vt.—Williams College, 6; Troy Academy, 9; Philadelphia—Harvard, 43; Rutgers, 5; Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton College, 31; Union College, 0; Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin, 38; Kansas, 0; Chicago—Chicago, 6; Illinois, 0; Buffalo—Masten Park, 13; Michigan Military Academy, 2; Worcester—Holy Cross, 11; University of Vermont, 5; Andover—Phillips-Andover, 5; Harvard freshmen, 0; Metford—Agricultural, 5; Tufts, 0; Brunswick—Colby, 16; Bowdoin, 5; Cleveland—Western Reserve, 22; Buffalo University, 0.

ORE FROM THE QUILP MINE

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 22.—Five carloads of ore from the Quilp mine, Republic, were delivered at the Granby smelter today. J. A. Munson of this city has been awarded the contracts to build a three-mile tram and a three-mile flume in connection with the proposed 60-stamp mill at the Nickel Plate mine near Hedley City, Similkameen district. A third furnace will be blown in at the Granby smelter on Friday. Coke is now coming in freely.

THE ZINC ORES OF THE SLOCAN

(Special to The Miner.) KASLO, B. C., Oct. 23.—Byron N. White of the Slocan Star passed through Kaslo this week, and in conversation with The Miner's reporter he said he had great hopes of the zinc in the Slocan ore being of an advantageous source of investment for this district. He, however, had a kick coming against the transportation companies, the rate for zinc ore from the Kootenays to the zinc smelter at Ollaha, Kansas, was at the present time exorbitant. It is understood that the smelter people have also taken the matter up and are trying to have the rate adjusted. The Rambler-Cariboo in the McQuigan is having two new boilers installed. As soon as these are in working order, the force of men will again be increased. Report has it that the Great Britain group is about to be taken over by an influential company, and that Messrs. Greenough and Wren, the present owners, are about to sell all their interest in the property to the new company.

DOG SALMON.

Revenue From Fish Which Have Been Looked Upon as of No Value. VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 23.—The exportation of dog salmon from British Columbia to Japan has been carried on for the past three years, and the trade has now reached that point where its permanency is assured, and there is reason to expect in the future to come a remarkable growth in the business. The total amount of dog salmon packed on the British Columbia coast for exportation this season is well over the 2500 ton mark, and the principal shipper is Mr. S. Tamura of this city. Mr. Tamura commenced the exportation of dog salmon in 1900, but owing to the wreck of the steamer Alpha in the fall of that year, he lost money, for on the Alpha was his entire pack. Last year the Japanese market was not strong, and but little profit was realized from shipments sent from here. Mr. Tamura stated this morning that the market is good this year, and he expects dog salmon to fetch remunerative prices in the fall. He will ship 1500 tons, about two-thirds of that amount going from here on the steamers Tartar and Athenian, the former vessel sailing tomorrow with 500 tons. The remainder of the British Columbia pack is being transported from New Westminster and Stevenson to the Sound, whence it will be shipped to Japan on the steamship Tremont. The price paid fishermen for dog salmon this season has averaged five cents per fish. A large number of the men engaged in securing the fish were white men, who operated principally on the Fraser river. Japanese fish on a number of the upcast inlets. No fewer than five tugboats operated this season between New Westminster and the points where the fishermen were working. Prior to the opening of the dog salmon trade with Japan there was no market for that class of fish. Hundreds of thousands of them annually ascended the coast streams, and dying close an existence of no material benefit to mankind, but now under changed conditions they have become a source of revenue not only to the exporters and the transportation companies, but of fishermen, and this is a large amount of money kept in circulation.

BID FOR REPUBLIC ORE.

Crofton Smelter Quote a Low Rate Considering the Distance. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 23.—Mining men of Republic camp have been interesting themselves in the smelting rates and prices from the various smelters here have been obtained. The Granby smelter, being much more advantageously situated with respect to distance, is able to quote a rate of \$8.50 a ton. Superintendent Hodge has visited the camp and made arrangements to take shipments from the Quilp and San Poil mines, the Black Tail and Tom Thumb. The Tacoma smelter, upon the strength of getting a \$5 per ton freight rate from Republic, have offered to smelt for \$2 a ton. They specify that they would take only ore carrying 90 per cent silica, as they wish to use it for converter linings. This is a rate of \$7 a ton, freight and smelting charge, which is only 50 cents higher than the Granby. J. Breen, of the Crofton smelter, has likewise quoted figures for Republic ore, which is in keeping with his statement before the smelter opened that he would seek ore in every direction in which it could be found. Mr. Breen is reported to have offered to take 1000 tons of Republic ores per month at \$3 per ton freight and treatment.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

H. C. Egan of Harvard Wins From H. B. McFarland. MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 25.—H. C. Egan of Harvard won the individual championship of the Intercollegiate Golf Association today by three up and two down.

PANAMA CANAL TITLE IS VALID

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Attorney-General Knox has decided that if the United States should accept the offer of the new Panama canal company, submitted last spring, for the sale of the canal for \$40,000,000, it would receive through the parties in interest a valid, unincumbered title to the property. This decision was arrived at after a thorough and exhaustive investigation of the situation in Paris, first by special attorney Charles W. Russell and later by the attorney-general himself. The attorney-general formally submitted the option to President Roosevelt today.

GRAVE ROBBERS.

Twenty-five Indictments Made, Including Five Doctors. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—The grand jury this afternoon returned 25 indictments in the local grave robbery scandals. Five doctors have been indicted. Their names will be kept secret until Monday, when capiases for their arrest will be issued. All the should now under arrest, have been indicted.

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The jury in the Masonic Temple tax hearing has returned a verdict of guilty against Wheeler and Captain Williams today. Captain Williams was sentenced to a fine of \$1800 and to six months' imprisonment, and Wheeler to a fine of \$3500 and two years' imprisonment. It was charged that Wheeler and Williams, assisted by others by means of forgeries, made it appear that approximately \$27,000 in taxes due to Cook county on the Masonic Temple had been paid. "Why do you sign for more world's to conquer your majesty?" his sycophants asked him. "Because," answered Alexander the Great, with another sigh. "I feel sure that J. Pierpont Morgan is going to get this one some day."—Chicago Tribune.

MONTANA TRAIN ROBBER CAPTURED

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 25.—A special train from Missoula says that a special train has just arrived with a prisoner whom the posse captured in the wild country near Bonita, and who is believed to be the robber who held up the Northern Pacific fast limited near Bearmouth yesterday morning.

BIG LAND SALES.

Canadian Pacific, at Present Rate, Will Have No Grant in 5 Years. WINNIPEG, Oct. 24.—It is not long since the general opinion was that the C. P. R. would not be able to dispose of its land grant within the next hundred years. A year ago the road had about 13,000,000 acres of land on its hands; today it has not much more than 15,000,000, and the sales of 1902 will probably total 3,000,000 acres. The time when it will not have an acre of land on its hands for sale, therefore, appears to be within measurable distance. The land office is crowded daily with land seekers and speculators, and the purchasers are not now confined to the Western States, but the fever for securing lands in Western Canada has spread until there are purchasers from nearly every state in the union here.

Wood's Peppermint Cure. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. All forms of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc. Price, one bottle 25c. One dozen \$2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 22.—A special dispatch from Greenwood says that a telephone message from Camp McKinney states that the Hotel Fairview was completely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Several people were fatally injured. Miss Louise Smith, a school teacher, is missing and was probably burned to death. The fire broke out in the basement and spread very rapidly. The guests on the first floor escaped, and others had to jump from the burning building.

Mr. Mathias, manager of the hotel, is one of those fatally hurt, and Mrs. Mathias was badly injured. Word was sent to this city for medical men and nurses. The school teacher at Fairview, who is reported missing, is Miss Louise Smith of Enderby. She passed the examination last summer and underwent a course at the Normal school, where she obtained a certificate. She is 20 years of age. The Hotel Fairview was a fine structure, erected by the Fairview Corporation (Messrs. Dier, Davidson and Russell), and was the best hotel in that part of the interior. It was a handsome frame building, was well furnished and contained over a hundred rooms.

THE WINTER SERVICE.

Stage Line of the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company. VANCOUVER, Oct. 22.—Fourteen new stations have been designated by the White Pass & Yukon railway as points to be touched by the new winter stage service between White Horse and Dawson. At each of these stations relay teams will be waiting for the stages, and provision will be made for feeding passengers who desire meals. Accommodation for the night can also be had if desired. The new stage route is 50 miles shorter than the one followed last winter, and the time between White Horse and Dawson is expected to be cut even more than this statement indicates. The route is along the benches, where practically no trouble will be experienced on account of turbulent streams and other causes consequent upon a close of navigation.

STRANDED STEAMER VULFUR.

Has Been Repeatedly Ready for the Voyage Down With Salmon. VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 23.—A dispatch received tonight from Port Simpson from the master of the stranded steamer Venture, states that the vessel has been repaired and is dry and seaworthy, ready for the voyage down. She will bring her cargo of 12,000 cases of salmon. The tug Czar, which went north yesterday, will convey the steamer down.

METAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Bar silver 50 3/8. PROFESSIONAL CARDS. A. C. GALT. BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C. I. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton. Daly & Hamilton. Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal.

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

VANCOUVER, B. C. HEADQUARTERS FOR Assayers, Mining & Mill Supplies. Agents in British Columbia for Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, England, F. W. Braun & Co.'s patent Cary furnaces, burners, etc., Wm. Almsworth & Co.'s fine balances, the Khotai wickless oil stove, the Ralston new process Water Still, etc., etc. Write for descriptive circulars and get our prices.

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STANDING IN THEIR OWN LIGHT.

The minister of mines is reported as saying that he has to combat the influence of the agricultural constituency represented in the legislature when mining legislation is up for consideration. It should be clear to those living in the agricultural sections that the more prosperous the mining conditions, which means the employment of more men, the greater will be the demand for the products of the farm. Aside from the large exportations of wheat and flour, and in some cases shipments of fruit, the farmer is almost entirely dependent on mining, lumbering and possibly one or two other industries for the sale of his products. The same can be said of the stock raiser. The stock raisers of Alberta find their best customers in the great Kootenay mining section. So with those who raise cereals, roots, fruits, etc., in the many sections to the north of us and west to the coast. Many people have come into the Boundary country, for instance, in the last few years and bought land, to cultivate it to supply the adjoining mining camps with their vegetables. During the slump in mining of the last year or two these small farmers have been unable to sell but a small portion of what they have raised, owing to the consequent small number of men employed. This is but one illustration. The proposition is so clear and simple that it would seem hardly necessary to refer to it at all.

British Columbia's growth, prosperity and future is greatly dependent on mining; in fact, it is the creator of other industries to a greater extent than farming, lumbering, the fisheries or stock raising, each taken singly. When mining is at low ebb all other workers feel the effects. It would seem that the minister of mines should find no difficulty in convincing the members representing the agricultural districts that when the mining sections seek and ask remedial legislation they are conserving their own welfare by granting the relief asked for.

There is a widespread belief that the two per cent tax acts as a burden upon mining in the province, a belief entertained by some of the best minds after careful study and mature reflection, and all we ask is for the members of the legislature, irrespective of creed, location or occupation, to give the subject the same thoughtful consideration, and they will undoubtedly look at it as we do.

TO EXTEND THE KETTLE VALLEY LINES.

The announcement is made that the wily Wylie C. Morris has another railway scheme in hand; that is, he is now seeking American aid to continue the road leading from Grand Forks to Republic, known as the Kettle Valley Lines, down the San Poil Valley to Spokane. Our readers, of course, are all familiar with Mr. Morris's connection with this road and the many scandals that have followed in its wake. The present owners of the road, with much travail and great expense, got rid of the slippery Mr. Morris not long since, and it is safe to presume that they will profit by their past experience. But the plan as it stands is almost useless. It has hauled a few hundred tons of Republic ore to the Granby smelter, but the outlook for the line as a paying investment is very gloomy.

It is understood that the owners are anxious to sell, and will even sell to the redoubtable Mr. Morris, provided he can raise the wherewithal. If he can induce American capitalists (there is no danger of his ever asking Eastern Canadian capitalists to trust him again) to buy the line already constructed and extend it as above set forth to Spokane, there to connect with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, there may be some hope of its becoming a paying investment.

The San Poil Valley is almost virgin ground. It is included in the south half of the Colville reservation, and is supposed to contain much rich mineral ground. No extensive work, however, has been done, and it is not positively known yet what the country is capable of producing. At all events the Kettle Valley

Lines must be extended somewhere to be of any value.

A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE.

The city of Rossland is today absolutely dependent upon the operation of the mines within its borders, not only for its prosperity, but for its actual existence.

The high grade portions of the ore bodies are being rapidly exhausted, so that the future of the camp depends upon the discovery of some process of concentration whereby the vast bodies of low grade ore in our mines may be extracted at a profit.

The difficulties surrounding the problem must be great or a solution would have certainly been found before now. We are assured that many companies and individuals are experimenting in their laboratories with a view to solving the problem, but all practical mining men tell us that the results attained in a laboratory, where skill and care can reduce the loss in value to a minimum, cannot be attained when the operation is conducted on a large scale in an ordinary mill.

The only companies in our midst which have manifested a willingness to incur the necessary expense of operating a mill and attempting a solution of the problem on a commercial basis are the War Eagle and Centre Star companies.

One would suppose that an enterprise of this nature would commend itself so heartily to our city fathers that not only would no obstacle be placed in the way of such pioneers, but that every possible encouragement and assistance would be given to them.

In many cities, which are not by any means dependent upon a single industry as Rossland is upon its mines, the corporations gladly supply water free of charge to a factory, in order to obtain the benefits of its operation in the municipality. It is a cheap and easy bonus.

What has been the course adopted by the city council of Rossland? The War Eagle and Centre Star companies wanted water for milling purposes. Large quantities of water were and are running to waste in Stoney creek during at least ten months of the year, unused by the city. The use of this waste water might well have been offered to anyone who would put it to any beneficial use. But it was not offered.

The mining companies did not ask for any favors from the city, but they made application in the usual manner, to the gold commissioner for an interim record, entitling them to use this waste water. Instead of assisting, or at least not opposing the efforts of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies to start an industry which would be of untold benefit to the whole community, we have been treated to the remarkable spectacle of the corporation employing their solicitor to oppose the companies' applications and to contend that the city possesses such an ownership of Stoney creek, down to an elevation of 3021 feet above sea level, that it may lawfully waste all the water it likes rather than allow anyone to use the surplus water for beneficial use. The extraordinary nature of this contention may be seen from the fact that the point of the stream, from which the city takes its water supply, is situated 3700 feet above sea level.

The city, but not the city council, is to be congratulated on the decision given by Chief Justice Hunter on Wednesday last, denying the monstrous contention set up on behalf of the corporation, and affirming the rights of the public to use the surplus water.

RELIGIOUS ANARCHISTS.

Have we escaped the Donkhobors? Our Victoria dispatch yesterday stated that the colony in Assinibolia had petitioned the provincial government to be allowed to come to British Columbia, as they were not allowed to practice their religion as they wished where they were, for their religion holds that they must obey the laws of no country—no laws other than those of God—and that our executive had declined to entertain the proposition. We have heard so many funny things concerning this strange people that the above comes as no surprise. Here we have a sect of religious cranks. The one thing in their favor is that they are harmless—only to themselves. Are they not anarchists of the mild type? The simon pure anarchist believes in the destruction of all human laws and the building of a new structure; we are not positive what his belief is as regards the divine law. He is, however, a vicious creature, more treacherous than a snake. Both sects—or both arms of the same sect, as the case may be—should congregate on some island out on the far, far sea and stay by themselves. They are too good to mingle with us common plebeians.

The Mining and Scientific Press of October 13 came to hand last night. "Mine Signalling by Compressed Air" is a lengthy article appearing in this number written by Bernard Macdonald and William Thompson of Rossland, which makes interesting reading. This number of the Scientific Press is up to the standard.

Already the anarchist press are talking about revolution and civil war unless President Roosevelt's arbitration commission decides the right way.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

The merchant marine of the world comprises, according to latest statistics, 12,732 steamers and 27,554 sailing ships. Vessels of less than 100 tons register for steamers, and 50 tons for sailing ships are not included in the above count. Of the steamship fleet Great Britain owns 44.1 per cent; Germany, 8.8 per cent; Norway, 6 per cent; United States, 5.9 per cent; Russia, 4.5 per cent; France and Sweden, 4.4 per cent each; Spain, 3.4 per cent; Japan, 2.9 per cent; Italy, 2.8 per cent.

Of the world's sailing fleet, Great Britain owns 25.6 per cent; United States, 13.6 per cent; Russia, 9.6 per cent; Norway, 7.1 per cent; Sweden, 5.6 per cent; France, Italy and Japan, about 5.5 per cent each; Germany, 3.5 per cent; Turkey, 3.3 per cent; Denmark and Holland, about 2.5 per cent each; and Spain, 2 per cent.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

The tide of immigration is pouring into Canada. Daily trains pull into Winnipeg loaded with human freight, and from there they distribute themselves through the country as far as Alberta. These new-comers have a much easier time in reaching their destination than did the first settlers in the Western States to the south of us. With them it was a laborious as well as a dangerous undertaking. They trekked across the continent in canvas-covered wagons, drawn by horses or mules and oxen, and it took weeks and months to reach their destination, only to find a wilderness. But out of this same wilderness in the intervening years has grown a stretch of wealthy and powerful commonwealths, inhabited by a numerous and prosperous people, and from this same spot, to a large extent, comes the immigration that is settling on the vacant lands of the great northwest belonging to Canada. These are mostly the sons or descendants of the early pioneers of the Western States, and no better blood could be infused into our body politic.

And right here we wish to make the point that Canada should not commit the mistake that the United States did in the early days of opening wide the doors of settlement and allowing itself to be the dumping-ground of the refuse of all nations. Canada is an empire in area, but little of it is occupied. From less than 6,000,000 in population she is capable of supporting with ease and comfort 40,000,000 or even 60,000,000 people. Now is the time for the government to act and see that undesirable immigration is not allowed to occupy our broad domain. We want no more Donkhobors, or any other class with a fad, or an uneasy or unrestful class to breed anarchy and discontent.

The United States has been criticised in some quarters for the stringent emigration laws passed in recent years, and for the attempt made to shut out a certain class of people from coming within her borders. In the early days of the republic, when population was sparse and land plentiful, the doors were thrown wide open and no questions asked. Criminals, paupers, political refugees, found there an asylum and a place of refuge. It was found before the century mark was passed that something would have to be done to check this evil, so emigration laws were passed and an attempt made to shut out all but the thrifty and industrious. The workings of these laws have been imperfect, but they have greatly checked the evil and resulted in much good. This work, however, was left undone too long, as most of the troubles the country has labored under in recent years can be traced directly to the influence of the foreign element that sought these shores. The life of the president of the United States—a man chosen by the people from among the people, and who at the end of his term must resume his place as a plain citizen of the country—is no safer than the ruler of any monarchy of Europe. The country has had two presidents assassinated in recent years, the direct outgrowth of a sentiment brought from abroad, and which should not be allowed to find a lodgment either in the United States or Canada.

While we congratulate ourselves on the class of people now coming to Canada, laws should none the less be passed and strictly enforced making it impossible to empty the rif-rarf of any country upon us. It would be well to pass a naturalization law making it obligatory upon settlers to take out naturalization papers before locating upon land. They would then in fact become citizens.

Canada stands well in the eyes of the world. The strict enforcement of the laws within her borders has stricken terror into the hearts of the criminal classes, and in consequence she has been free from the excesses and outrages that have disgraced portions of the United States. Mob violence, burnings at the stake, strikes accompanied with destruction of property and murder are here unknown, but these conditions can be easily changed and will be changed if the doors are left wide open for the next 20 or 30 years and no restrictions placed on the kind of people to settle among us.

We are glad to note that many of the influential newspapers of the Dominion are taking note of this matter, and it should not be hard to convince the gov-

ernment that something should be done along these lines, and that without delay.

PARTY POLITICS.

On account of the probability of a deadlock in the Ontario legislature the question of the advisability of the party system of government is being discussed. The Globe some time ago, recognizing the difficulty of the Ross government being able to conduct the affairs of the province with a majority of one, advocated the coalition principle. This suggestion did not meet with the approval of either party. In fact, Mr. Ross took the first opportunity offered him of stating his position, which was to the effect that he would fight to a finish, and submit to the result. The leader of the opposition, Mr. Whitney, seems to be imbued with the same spirit, and consequently government by party will still continue in Ontario.

However, the academic discussion of the question has not ceased, and Dr. Goldwin Smith, the eminent author, had a learned article on the subject in a recent issue of the Weekly Sun. "Let believers in party government mark," says Dr. Smith, "that the great interests are outside party, and use both parties indifferently for the furtherance of their own objects. In this way national politics may fall practically under the control of men whose interests are separate from those of the community at large. There is no safeguard against such influences other than the election to the legislature of men of independent character and ability without regard to any shibboleth. If to hope for this is chimerical, the outlook of government for the people is not bright."

He unquestionably points out a possible evil which may effect the politics of a country, but it would be nevertheless foreboding evidence were there a coalition government, and perhaps more so, from the fact that the different members would no longer be restrained by party affiliations from accepting the tempting offers of rich corporations. With a great many of our politicians their party affiliations are as deep set as their religious tenets, and they will fight for them as strenuously. This may or may not be an admirable quality, but the elector at least knows where to place them on any great question and to vote accordingly. As it is impossible for the corporations to control the rank and file of a political party, so will it be impossible to control the members of the government. If the party in power forgets the duty they owe to the people by cringing to the corporations, they will know that they have to meet the entire forces of the opposition party and the high-minded of their own party at the next elections.

On the other hand a non-party government is usually made up of a number of irresponsible factions which are liable to be controlled by the wishes of men who do not let the welfare of the people worry them. The non-party system of British Columbia has not been so successful that the people of this province could recommend it to Ontario, neither has the success of the coalition government of New Brunswick been so marked that the premier province would be wise in adopting it.

THE SOULLESS RETAILERS.

Many harsh things have been said of the men owning and operating the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania during the past few months, but it is but justice to remark that at no time did they advance the price of coal furnished the public, even when the supply became short and there was an unprecedented demand for it. The same cannot be said of the small dealers and retailers, who worked the business for all it was worth. Now that operations at the mines have resumed the order has gone forth that coal shall not be sold in large quantities to any one dealer, the price must remain the same as before the strike, and those who took advantage of the strained conditions of affairs to speculate are to be left out in the cold until the mines are working to their full capacity. Corporations are supposed to be soulless, but the same can be said of most of the retail coal dealers of New York.

COMMON SENSE VS. FOLLY.

The city of Nelson, recognizing the advantages it would derive from the establishment of a metal refinery in its locality, is exerting itself to raise a bonus of \$50,000 with which to attract that single industry.

The city of Rossland, on the other hand, recognizing the value of waste water as an asset, has for months past been retarding the one single industry on which it depends. A statement has been circulated that at some time or other the city offered to supply the War Eagle and Centre Star mines with water free of cost. We find upon enquiry, however, that the statement is without foundation.

LARGE INCREASE IN ORE SHIPMENTS.

One more week's ore shipments from the Rossland mines for this year will exceed by fully 50,000 tons the ore shipments from the camp of the full 12 months of last year. The shipments for the next two months to the end of the year will be just so much more of an increase over the product of last year. The product of ore each year has increased from a modest beginning to one of gigantic proportions—one that our people fail to fully realize except when their attention is called to it. And the outlook for the future is that the output for 1903 will greatly exceed that of 1902.

THE COMPLAINT OF MR. O'REGAN.

Our attention was called to an article which appeared in the Nelson Tribune last Saturday and has since been copied by one or two other papers. It is the statement of P. J. O'Regan, writing from Wadestown, New Zealand, to a friend at Slocan City, making the complaint that The Miner had refused to publish a communication from him in answer to an article copied from the Auckland Herald. This is the first intimation we have had that Mr. O'Regan sent any letter to this office. All those who are or have been connected with The Miner staff during the past eight months have no knowledge that any such communication ever reached this office. It must, therefore, be taken for granted that it failed to connect.

We will further state that The Miner is not hidebound in its opinions, and has never refused to print any letter from any source whatever when the writer gave his true name and his language was couched in decent terms. It is true that several communications have been received during the past seven or eight months that found their way into the waste basket. In each case, however, the author wrote under a nom de plume, never giving his name at all, and evidently intended his effusion as an insult.

We will state, further, that we have no prejudice against Mr. O'Regan or the principles he espouses, and our columns are open to the legitimate discussion of all questions at all times that may be of interest to the public.

DOWN WITH THE KNOCKERS.

This city, in common with others, is afflicted with a most undesirable class of men known as "knockers" men who, because their own selfish schemes are frustrated, are deliberately blocking the advancement of the best interests of our fair city.

Two mining companies, and only two, the War Eagle and Centre Star are trying to solve the problem of vital interest to Rossland, namely, the profitable treatment of low grade ores. This camp is not a high grade camp, this much must be admitted, and in the interests of the business men and citizens generally it is best that this should be the case. A high grade camp means a small camp with a small payroll, and a low grade camp means mining on an extensive scale with large numbers of men at work and correspondingly large payrolls.

Any man not a knocker is anxious to see the establishment of any new industry which will enable the mines now operating to handle ores of a grade not so profitable, because it means that if these mines can mine and treat these low grade ores at a profit other properties now idle will be encouraged to open up with enormous benefit to the city. In other places a scheme such as has been proposed by the companies mentioned would have been at once taken up by the citizens and every facility given to this end, not to speak of bonuses and grants of land. In this instance the companies have not asked for a bonus or a land grant, they simply ask to spend a large sum of money on the understanding that they be given the first right to water now going to waste, and which is absolutely essential to the operations of the mill they propose erecting.

A small clique of knockers, however, has succeeded in blocking the efforts of the companies to secure these rights.

A QUESTION OF DEGREE.

The recent exposure by Edmund B. Kirby of the wretched misgovernment of British Columbia has certainly shaken up the dry bones. Outside of the flood of abuse by government organs, we have seen no serious attempt at reply, except one by N. C. Schon of Vancouver. Mr. Schon presents a long array of figures intended to show that the taxes here are only about 10 per cent of the gross value of everything produced. This reminds us of the man who embezzled \$15,000 and set up as a defence a labored argument to prove that it was a lie, the amount being only \$5000.

Just think! there is now only old Mr. Blair to deal with the great transportation problem—the man who never had an idea, on the subject until the waves of the Pacific lulled him to sleep the other day and he dreamed dreams, says the Toronto Telegram.

A GAME OF FOLLY.

It is easy to understand why one or two of our Coast papers are edited in support of the present government. They are the government organs and as such, whatever their private convictions, they may be expected to support any policy of the government relating to mining and the mining industry. But we are at a loss to understand why some of the other sheets of the province lend their support, such as it is, to the present government's policy in its rabid legislation against the only growing industry in the province. As no partisan feeling has entered into the question their querulous controversy is maintained for some reason other than party politics. We have two parties it is true—the party in power and the party out, but these few reactionist members of the press are antagonizing the mining interests, and indeed, the best interests of the whole province, for some motive other than political party affiliation. It may be—have the manufacturers, the merchants thought of it?—it may be that they are just trying to jolly you along? Making light of the fight and making light against the miners and the mine-owners who are pressing an unequal contest for reforms of legislative wrongs, just to keep you in the humor of keeping up your aida.

We wonder if this is the reason. Just jollying the advertiser along, patting him on the back, trying to make him believe that we are as prosperous as prosperous can be, the complaint of the mining industry, to the contrary notwithstanding. Wonder if it is?

MINING WILL PAY THE DEBT.

It is interesting to read an occasional editorial copied into one of our seaport metropolitan dailies, from local sheets—editorials which might not otherwise be read—in which the provincial government, past, present and future, is glorified and held up to the admiring gaze of the public for its munificence in the matter of expenditure of public funds in the mining districts. It is of interest to note the comparisons made, comparisons in which it is made to appear that the people of East and West Kootenay, Yale and Cariboo, who are dependent upon the mining industry, receive for the revenue they contribute to the government, the full value of their contributions in public buildings, trails, roads, bridges, etc. It is interesting, indeed, to note these sectional comparisons and the use of such an argument to prove that the mining industry is so favored. That it is fostered by this magnanimity of the government in turning the taxes of these particular districts back into the districts in the manner mentioned. But while making these sectional comparisons why do not our esteemed contemporaries on the coast do a little thinking for themselves. (It is useless to make this suggestion to some of our nearer neighbors.) Why do they not ask what revenue has been devoted to the building of the parliament buildings? What sections have contributed towards the roads, bridges and public improvements of Vancouver Island and the coast mainland? They would find their answer in "the public debt of the province." And who is to pay this public debt, this bonded indebtedness of six or eight millions, this debt which is growing at the rate of about eight hundred thousand dollars per annum? Did the various legislatures responsible for the creation of this debt look forward to the fisheries, or to lumbering, or even to the agricultural industry to develop and grow to such an extent as to provide sufficient revenue to pay it off as it matured? No. They had their eyes upon the mining industry, the only growing industry in the province. And it is from the mining industry alone that they or the people of the province can expect any material development. The fisheries may grow, and probably will now that the halibut fisheries are being developed; lumbering may increase, and agriculture surely will, provided—the mining industry is allowed to flourish as it should and would were it not for the restraining influence of adverse legislation. But when all is said and done, mining must be acknowledged as the mainstay of the province, the only industry which can be relied upon to pay the present heavy and rapidly growing debt. British Columbia is first, last and all the time a mining country. Upon its mines depends its future greatness. And when the mines have carried the province in the van of prosperity, when mining has wiped out our public debt, it is to be hoped that the mining districts of the province will not exhibit too much pride in pointing to the magnificent parliament buildings and the other costly and extensive public improvements on our western coast which they have paid for.

It is easy enough to be pleasant when life flows along like a song. But that 2 per cent tax would cut like an axe.

IF YOU had it to pay right along.

Violin

There seems to be a certain admiration for the cultivation of the violin. It will not drop its lake with suitable. Of late a number visited the Violin of feathered gam not, as a rule, be full in this quest, opinion that the for fish and fish including Richard Hinsdale and Cl Violin lake, find excellent shape. much experience and handlocked w and his opinion a roundings at Vic is ample food for ant, part, as the

How

An interesting agent a curious of Hector McRae who will be rem come as the ori witty quips and good fellow. The story respecting is in the service of St. Louis at five figures. On leaving Ros to Ottawa and rously up to five v tered various ob especially conside he remembered a years past asked transaction in w came his debtor. McRae replied in

Three

Yesterday was local members Order of Odd Fel the official v of Victoria, grand Columbia jurisdic More than 100 lodge, No. 38, tu grand master, an suggested by a Addresses were Trail brethren, h Brandon. The degree tea lodge dramatized most effective m grand master ad officially. He co upon its general o the satisfactory o found the order. Supper was then past grand, deli welcome to the s marks being couc felicitous vein. Master Graham brethren, with other branches of cellars work the

En

Addresses were Grand Embleton, Rev. Sanford and

CITY

CHINESE EXO

Three Chiname Hong Kong via rail and steam score of Celestia for the Flowery season.

CHIMNEY BLA

The chimney o barracks blazed hour last eveni station was not and Assiant Ch to watch mat necessary.

RESTING EASY

An operation day on Jack M jured in the Le night he was re He is expected t though the doct of his ultimate r tion yesterday Doctors Kennin and Coulthard a skull bones were standing the op

TAX SALE

The sale of assessment dist occurred yesterd but owing to th the small numbe was adjourned future. It is no been definitely will now take p pected to occur sibly later, but l od. Yesterday, most of the prop was situated in few people were from the Boun

Violin Lake Ideal For Game Fish

There seems to be no doubt that Violin lake is admirably constituted for the cultivation of game fish, and it is to be hoped that the Rossland Fishing Club will not drop its proposal to stock the lake with suitable fry.

Of late a number of Rosslanders have visited the Violin lake section in search of feathered game, and while they have not, as a rule, been particularly successful in this quest, there is an unanimous opinion that the lake is an ideal spot for fish and fishing. On Sunday a party including Richard Bennett, Frank W. Hinsdale and Charles Simpson visited Violin lake, finding the trail thereto in excellent shape. Mr. Bennett has had much experience of fishing in the inland and landlocked waters of North Dakota, and his opinion after examining the surroundings at Violin lake is that there is ample food for fish. This is an important point, as there has heretofore been

some hesitancy about planting fish in the lake lest there should be a lack of the marine vegetation upon which fish feed. In any event, says Mr. Bennett, the conditions are admirable for the development of such food as game fish seek and the plants could be set out readily. Once started there would be no further difficulty on the food score. At both ends of the lake there seem to be weed beds such as are frequented by fish in search of food.

In Mr. Bennett's opinion the water is admirably suited for the planting of such game fish as black bass, trout, pickerel and maskinonge. Black bass are said to destroy trout fry, and as the maskinonge is brother to the pike, it is likely to kill trout fry also. Bass, pickerel and "lunge" get along nicely in the same waters, however, and the combination is a splendid one for the fisherman's standpoint, as all three varieties grow to a large size and are essentially game fishes.

Council Didn't Authorize Water Cases Appeal

Last night's session of the city council was a decidedly tame affair. In the public session of the council nothing of interest was brought out, with the single exception of the by-law for the redistribution of the city for municipal election purposes. The new ordinance will be an amendment to Wards By-law No. 22, and will divide the city into two wards, eliminating the third ward as at present constituted. The amendment will be given its first reading next Tuesday night.

The water records matter did not come up at the public session in the form of a debate. It is understood that the question came up in committee rooms, and that it was concluded to make no move in the matter of an appeal, the conservative element in the council holding that a decision involving large expenditure of public moneys and that would undoubtedly prejudice the establishment of a vitally important industry should have more mature consideration than could be given at such short notice. The communication from J. L. G. Abbott, city solicitor, informing the council of Chief Justice Hunter's award in the matter was read and referred to a joint committee comprising the members of the finance and fire, water and light committees.

Reports of various committees were submitted and adopted. They dealt almost exclusively with accounts. The members in attendance were His Worship, the Mayor, Aldermen Armstrong, Dunlop, Daniel and Mackenzie.

JUBILATION AT GRAND FORKS

Bonfires Blazing--R. R. Committee of Privy Council, Ottawa, Grant Application of the V., V. & E. to Cross the C. P. R. and Kettle Valley Lines

(Special to The Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., Oct. 28.—Bonfires blazed here and in Columbia tonight in celebration of today's judgment of the railway committee of the privy council, Ottawa, granting the application of the V., V. & E. railway to cross the Kettle Valley Line and the C. P. R. tracks near here, and build a four-mile spur into the Granby smelter, as well as an extension of the main line to Phoenix, Greenwood and Midway, B. C.

The night in both cities is being given over to jubilation. The news was announced in the following dispatch received shortly before 6 o'clock tonight from Neil McCallum, mayor of Columbia, one of the Boundary delegates now in the Dominion capital.

"Big fight in committee. Both crossings and spurs allowed."

There is every likelihood that the construction of the spur into the Granby smelter will be commenced within the next few weeks, as Stewart & Co., the contractors, have a considerable portion of their outfit on the ground.

The intentions of J. J. Hill respecting the extension of the road from here to

Phoenix, Greenwood and Midway are not known, but the belief prevails that this work will not be undertaken until next spring.

Today's victory of the Great Northern railway means the downfall, sooner or later, of the monopoly of hauling ore by Boundary smelters, hitherto enjoyed by the C. P. R. An idea of the magnitude of this traffic, including the transportation of coke, matte, etc., may be gained from the fact that the contribution of the Granby company to the C. P. R. is now at the rate of \$600,000 per annum.

Jim Hill's proposed invasion of the Boundary mining camps will tend to stimulate mining operations, and will ultimately result in a sweeping reduction in the transportation charges as regards both ore and coke.

The surveys for the various spurs and extensions in this district were completed six months ago.

There are no longer any obstacles in the way of the Great Northern building its proposed line from the boundary to Vancouver, B. C., traversing the Similkameen district, where coal, gold and copper abound. Locating engineers are now at work in the Similkameen.

How Hector McRea Lit on His Feet

An interesting story is in circulation about a curious quirk in the fortunes of Hector McRea, a former Rosslander who will be remembered for years to come as the originator of a host of witty quips and yarns and a general good fellow. The outcome of the latest story respecting Mr. McRea is that he is in the service of a wealthy resident of St. Louis at a salary running into five figures.

On leaving Rossland Mr. McRea went to Ottawa and remained there continuously up to five weeks since. He encountered various obstacles in the promotion of various enterprises, and was not especially consoled when a man whom he remembered as an acquaintance of years past asked if he recollected a transaction in which the stranger became his debtor to the tune of \$150. McRea replied in the affirmative, upon

which the old acquaintance produced a fat wallet and counted out five bank notes of century denominations, with the remark that the sum would embrace principal and interest compounded.

This was not the end of the incident, for prior to leaving Ottawa, the old friend, who proved to be a prosperous St. Louisian with large and varied interests, insisted upon Mr. McRea accompanying him immediately to St. Louis, and after a few days in the latter city placed him in charge of important interests with a substantial salary.

Hector McRea's Rossland friends learned with special interest of the change in his fortunes and are unanimous in the opinion that his well known qualities as a handler of men and corporations will open a field of substantial usefulness in his new home.

Three Link Brethren Entertain Grand Master

Yesterday was a field day with the local members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the occasion being the official visit of Allan Graham of Victoria, grand master of the British Columbia jurisdiction.

More than 100 members of the local lodge, No. 26, turned out to greet the grand master, and their strength was augmented by a delegation of some 25 Trail brethren, headed by Noble Grand Brandon.

The degree team of the Rossland lodge dramatized the first degree in a most effective manner, after which the grand master addressed the members officially. He congratulated the lodge upon its general advancement and upon the satisfactory condition in which he found the order in the Golden City. Supper was then served and Dr. Kerr, past grand, delivered an address of welcome to the grand master, his remarks being couched in an exceedingly felicitous vein. Thereupon Grand Master Graham again addressed the brethren, with special reference to other branches of the order and the excellent work they were accomplishing.

Addresses were delivered by Past Grand Embleton, D. D. G. M. Herring, Rev. Sanford and Brothers Henderson,

Welch, Bridgeford and Hutton and Noble Grand Thomas Long. The proceedings throughout were of an exceptionally pleasant nature.

Grand Master Graham will pay an official visit to the Trail lodge tonight and a number of Rossland brethren will also be in attendance. Thereafter he will visit Grand Forks, Greenwood and Phoenix and Nelson on the homeward trip. He has already visited lodges on the main line of the Canadian Pacific, East Kootenay, Lardeau and the Slokan. Mr. Graham said that the order was in a most flourishing condition in this province and has now 43 lodges, with a total membership of 3400. Ontario, naturally, is the stronghold in the Dominion, the brethren there numbering 21,000. While in the Lardeau Mr. Graham, accompanied by the grand lodge officers, formally dedicated the handsome new hall which the Odd Fellows of Trout Lake have erected. The services were public and were attended by most of the citizens of the town, terminating with a banquet in the evening.

Mr. Graham leaves this morning for Trail, and will double back, as the result of last night's splendid rally, that Odd Fellowship in Rossland is in good hands.

JACK M'SWAIN BADLY INJURED

Jack McSwain, a miner from Phoenix, was badly injured last night in the Le Roi mine while working in what is known as the Mulligan raise, a raise running up from the 600 to the 500. While working in this raise with a couple of other men, the bar of a machine became loose and fell upon McSwain. The bar of the machine is thought to have struck McSwain in the head and face. What caused the accident is not known. The form of McSwain was conveyed to the hospital and Dr. Campbell sent for. He found the injuries to consist of a fractured head and a badly damaged face. McSwain is single and has been a member of the Phoenix Miners' Union. He came from Phoenix about two months ago and has worked ever since at the Le Roi. It is not certain whether McSwain will live or not, although the doctors have hopes of his recovery.

BLUE-DESCHAMPS MILL DESTROYED BY FIERCE FIRE

A serious fire occurred last night at Blue & Deschamps' sawmill, located some seven miles north of Rossland. Details of the conflagration are meagre, but it is believed as The Miner goes to press that the entire plant was destroyed.

News of the fire was brought to the city shortly before 11 o'clock by an employee of the company who came in to notify J. Stephen Deschamps of the trouble at the mill. At the time he left the mill buildings were burning fiercely and all hope of saving the plant had been given up. Mr. Deschamps, who had been attending to business in the city, immediately left for the scene of the fire. Up to the time The Miner went to press no further details had reached the city and the fate of the plant was in doubt, although the tenor of the last intelligence to hand would seem to indicate that the mill had gone up in smoke.

The Blue & Deschamps mill was a modern plant located in the midst of a magnificent timber limit aggregating many hundreds of acres and rich in all the various grades of lumber. Its capacity was about 25,000 feet of lumber per diem and employment was given to some 25 men the year round. The company holds valuable contracts for supplying mine timbers to the Le Roi No. 2, War Eagle and Centre Star mines. Through the cessation of this business the company is likely to lose more heavily than all the other sawmills in the district.

It will be remembered that last year the mill had a narrow escape from destruction in a forest fire that swept the immediate neighborhood of the plant clean of standing timber. At this time the buildings were saved by the herculean efforts of a gallant band of workers, headed by Mr. Deschamps, a skilled and experienced fire fighter. Subsequent to this elaborate precaution were made against further danger from fire. The timber for a considerable distance around the buildings was cut off and a water system installed. Mill creek, crossing the mill yard, was dammed and a reservoir constructed with a considerable capacity. Pipes were laid to various points and hoses arranged at convenient points. Connections were piped across the sawdust ponds to keep these wet and in other ways every precaution was adopted.

From the fact that no forest fires are occurring at this period of the year it is presumed that the fire originated about the boiler plant adjacent to the main saw house. It is understood that the premises were insured, although, as already stated, the interference with the firm's business is the most serious aspect of the loss.

Mr. Blue is out of the city at the present time and Mr. Deschamps left at once for the scene of the fire, hence the paucity of details this morning.

THE STOCK MARKET

The session of the stock exchange yesterday was absolutely devoid of features of interest. Sales were light and there were practically no alterations in quotations. Stocks generally are weak.

Stock	Asked	Bid
American Boy	4 1/4	4
Cariboo (McKinney)	20 1/2	19
Centre Star	37	35
Fisher Maiden	3 1/2	3
Giant	3 1/2	3 1/4
Homestake (As. pd.)	3	2 3/4
Iron Mask (As. pd.)	7	5
North Star (E. Koot.)	15 1/2	14 1/2
Wayne	14 1/2	10 1/2
Rambler-Car. (ex-d.)	53	48
Republic	8 1/2	7
Sullivan	4 1/2	3 1/2
Tom Thumb	13	11 1/2
War Eagle Con.	19	17
White Bear (As. pd.)	3	2 1/2

SALES.
Centre Star, 1900 at 36c.; Giant, 5000 at 33-1/2c.; White Bear, 1000 at 3c. Total, 7900.

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VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENTS

ROME, Oct. 28.—The appointment of an archbishop to the archdiocese of Chicago to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan, will be taken up immediately on the assembling of the congregation of the propaganda in November.

The election of Bishop L. Spaulding of the diocese of Peoria, Ill., is probable objections to the candidature of Bishop Muldoon, administrator of the archdiocese, having been made while Father Reardon of Chicago is not in good health.

A proposition is current among the cardinals composing the congregation, in the event of Bishop Spaulding not being selected for the archdiocese, to recommend the transfer there of Bishop Ireland of St. Paul, the archdiocese of Chicago being considered more adapted to Archbishop Ireland's activity and talents.

A GOOD PRACTICE—
Sunday afternoon a large crowd of those interested in Rugby football attended the first Sunday practice at the rink. The team work was in charge of Captain Suksdorf and was very good, considering the short time the boys have been practising. The team has shown a steady improvement with each practice, and Captain Suksdorf has hopes that he will be able to put a team in the field that will prove the undoing of the people from Phoenix.

George F. Morn of Trail was a visitor to Rossland yesterday.

The Creditors of The De Castellanes

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Asher Wertheimer of London, and Lorenzo Semple, counsel for the creditors of Count and Countess de Castellane and Charles A. Gardner, representing the Castellanes and the Gould estate, appeared today before Judge Landis in the United States circuit court, relative to the entry of an order concerning the payment of the claim of Mr. Wertheimer. The order, which was signed, confirms the agreement, which provides for the payment to Wertheimer of the sum of \$347,327.37 in monthly payments, with interest at 4 per cent per annum.

The general settlement provides that payments of \$4000 a month should begin on October 15, 1902, and be continued until May 15, 1903, when the payments shall be increased to \$8000 per month until the total amount is paid. The order further provides for the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent to all creditors, and that Mr. Untermyer shall discontinue the litigation in London and Paris, and withdraw the Dittmar suit now pending before the court of appeals of this state.

The action ends the Wertheimer litigation against the de Castellanes.

WORK OF AN ANARCHIST.
An Italian, Recently From America, Placed Under Arrest.
LEGHORN, Italy, Oct. 28.—An Italian named Cateni, who returned here from America, has been arrested on suspicion of having been the person who placed a bomb on the steps of the bishop's palace on Sunday, with the result that it afterwards exploded and killed a boy and wounded two others.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SMELTER CITY

(Special to The Miner.)

TRAIL, B. C., Oct. 27.—The residence of George Merry, on the railroad between Trail and Rossland, was robbed Saturday afternoon by a man who was given a temporary job of painting the house. He took \$25 cash, a scarf pin, a valuable watch and ring. When Mrs. Merry appealed to him to return the watch, which was a keepsake, he did so, and suggested that she should be thankful for it. The rest of the booty he pocketed and skipped, apparently across the line.

Mr. Merry formerly operated the sawmill on the railroad above Trail and built a residence there. Allan McDonald lives just across the track three or four days ago a man called at McDonald's house and asked for food, which was given him. He then went over to Merry's and returned saying that Mr. Merry wanted his house painted, and as he was a painter he was going to do it. He requested McDonald to allow him to sleep there while he was doing the job. The request was granted. Then the stranger went to work Friday evening he asked Mr. Merry about the upstairs windows, and whether they were locked. Mr. Merry told him all he had to do was to lift them. So he lifted them Saturday afternoon when Mr. Merry was at work at the smelter, entered the bedroom and got the plunder mentioned. Some of the children heard him upstairs, and when he came down he said he thought he would quit for a while. An examination of the bureau revealed what had happened. Mrs. Merry ran after the man and begged the return of the watch. The alarm was given and one of the

neighbors followed the man in the direction of the smelter. But the fellow evidently doubled on his tracks and went to Rossland, as diligent guard on the railroad track failed to give any sign of him. He was about 25 years old, weighed about 150 pounds and had a light mustache. The supposition is that he crossed the line.

Messrs. McCaslin and Carr, who have the contract for getting in cordwood from Champion creek for the smelter, have purchased the contracting outfit of J. A. Clark, consisting of horses, harness, wagons and sleighs.

The Trail Rifle Association has elected A. E. Steele president and J. D. W. Vines secretary. Mr. Steele last week had the honor of making a "possible" 35 out of seven shots. In other words, he hit the bull's eye seven times in seven shots at the 200 yard range.

Miss Drake of Nelson is visiting Miss Boswell.

Miss Inez Jones of Pincher is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown.

The young ladies of the Catholic church will give a dance at the opera house Halloween.

E. Austin, one of the oldest engineers on the C. P. R. main line, has been appointed traveling engineer on the Kootenay section.

Mr. Boswell has returned from Winnipeg where he went to consult officials of the construction department.

J. B. H. Rickaby, manager for R. P. Rithet & Co., of Victoria, was in Trail yesterday.

W. M. Sarton, formerly of this city, has been appointed master mechanic for the C. P. R. construction department.

CITY NEWS

CHINESE EXODUS—
Three Chinamen were ticketed to Hong Kong via the Canadian Pacific rail and steamship lines. About a score of Celestials have left Rossland for the Flowery Kingdom in the past season.

CHIMNEY BLAZE—
The chimney on the Salvation Army barracks blazed vigorously for half an hour last evening. The central fire station was notified of the occurrence and Assistant Chief Collins came down to watch matters. No alarm was necessary.

RESTING EASY—
An operation was performed yesterday on Jack McSwain, the miner injured in the Le Roi mine, and at midnight he was reported as resting easy. He is expected to live the day out, although the doctors express little hope of his ultimate recovery. At the operation yesterday at the hospital, in which Doctors Kenning, Campbell, Reddick and Coulthard assisted, portions of the skull bones were removed, the patient standing the operation well.

TAX SALE—
The sale of lands in the Rossland assessment district for unpaid taxes occurred yesterday at the court house, but owing to the lack of interest and the small number of purchasers present was adjourned to some time in the future. It is not known nor has it been definitely settled when the sale will now take place, although it is expected to occur in three months, possibly later, but hardly before that period. Yesterday, owing to the fact that most of the property to be auctioned off was situated in the Boundary, only a few people were present. One person from the Boundary country bought

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IT IS NOW UP TO MR. REDMOND

Asked to Make an Accounting of the Funds Raised in America to Save Avondale--Parnell's Sister Writes a Very Sarcastic and Cutting Letter

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mrs. Dickinson, sister of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, has published bitter correspondence between herself and John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish League, and of the Irish parliamentary party, in which she demands an accounting of the funds raised in America to save Avondale, the estate of the late Mr. Parnell, from the hands of outsiders. In reply to her first letter Mr. Redmond wrote to Mr. Dickinson, saying the object of the American funds were for the erection of a monument to Mr. Parnell in Dublin and the purchase of Avondale house and lawn, which should be available as a residence of the Parnell family. Mr. Redmond's bid was set aside in favor of one from Mr. Boyland, a Dublin butcher, who had made an arrangement with John Parnell, brother of the deceased statesman.

"Thus," said Mr. Redmond, "it was impossible to buy the house and the committee proceeded with the project of erecting a Parnell statue."

Mrs. Dickinson wrote again saying that Mr. Boyland now offered to accept the \$25,000 collected for the purchase of the estate and would allow the balance to remain on a ten years' mortgage. To this letter Mr. Redmond did not reply.

A proposal being made that the Parnells and Mrs. Dickinson could reside in the Park at Avondale, Mrs. Dickinson wrote:

"As to the condition that any member of the family should be allowed to reside at Avondale they desire to do so, that is to say, on sufferance as either caretakers or gatekeepers, all I can say is that I think the family has suffered enough through the murder of their brother Charles, through pecuniary difficulties and through loss of their ancestral home for the good of the country, without the insult of Avondale being placed at their service on such terms. It is almost incredible that such an insult should be offered the family in return for the services of their brother and the sacrifice of his property and life."

In a letter to the Irish Times, Mr. Dickinson demands a full accounting from Mr. Redmond, saying his chance of success in America would be better "if he could show that as regards the funds he collected to redeem the ancestral home of his former leader he had honestly and independently carried out the plans and applied the moneys to the purposes for which they were subscribed."

Interesting Debate in Tuberculosis Congress

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The sensation of today's session of the International Tuberculosis congress was toward the end of the sitting in the form of a paper by Prof. Koch, in which he maintained all his former positions regarding the non-transferability of animal tuberculosis to man. Prof. Koch began by stating that he spoke at the desire of the central committee. He wished to be understood, said, that his statements referred to the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to the human body. He asserted that statistics on the subject of internal tuberculosis were too incomplete to establish the frequency of that disease. Some authorities claim, said the professor, that internal tuberculosis is very common in the United States and in England, while other authorities hold contrary views. Cases of the disease are not frequent in Germany. An inquiry instituted by the government has proved the rarity of such cases. Taking up the alleged proofs that human beings may be infected with bovine tuberculosis through skin lesions, Professor Koch admitted that cases of tuberculosis do occur among butchers and other persons who handle animals, but he asserted that the percentage of sufferers from the disease among joiners is equally as high as among handlers of animals and meat. He could not see, he declared, any connection between the skin lesion and tuberculosis ending in death. Like the case alleged of a certain workman who scratched his hand and finally died from consumption.

The experiments on monkeys, which were inoculated with bovine tuberculosis bacilli and died subsequently, are, according to Professor Koch, only indirect proof of the transferability of animal tuberculosis.

"It," said the professor, "infection is so frequent through milk, positive proof of this ought to be obtainable. When poisoned meat is eaten in a community widespread effects follow. How is it that no general infection follows the eating of tuberculosis meat or the drinking of milk from a tuberculosis cow? Experts assert that large amounts of tuberculosis meats are consumed daily, and that not only the flesh, but even tuberculous organs are made use of for food. Yet no widespread infection follows. In view of the quantity of tuberculosis meat eaten, and the rarity of intestinal tuberculosis, the question must be why a general infection is not more frequent. If tuberculosis meat is apparently so harmless, why is it not the same with milk? People think that boiled milk is harmless, but boiling does not exterminate tuberculosis bacilli and sterilizing milk impairs its quality. Why is it that the public is so nervous about milk, but yet we eat butter in which bacilli are equally nurtured without hesitation. The fact that most people have eaten tuberculosis bacilli why is not the infection widespread?"

"If measures are taken to combat animal tuberculosis," went on Professor Koch, "they must be on economic and sanitary grounds. In order to combat the disease we must find the root of the evil and establish better dwellings, workshops and avoid overcrowding, and isolate persons who are affected with tuberculosis. This is the only way to meet the enemy. Experience with other infections proves that tuberculosis can be successfully combated."

Prolonged cheers followed the reading of Professor Koch's paper.

M. Nocard, a well known French veterinary authority, spoke in opposition to Professor Koch's views. He said the statement made by the professor led to the conclusion that the transmission of tuberculosis does not occur and that precautions are unnecessary. The speaker said a number of experiments made since Professor Koch's London address proved that animals rarely take tuberculosis from man, but that no doubt exists that the lower animals can be infected from human tuberculosis bacilli. It seems that the tubercula bacilli exist in great varieties of virulence, and that some animals are more susceptible than others. The different degrees of virulence, he said, depended upon environment. The bovine bacillus, M. Nocard asserted, was more virulent than the human bacillus. All tuberculosis animals could infect through aliment. Milk from a tubercular udder is highly infectious, though a greater number of bacilli are necessary for infection through the digestive organs. M. Nocard said he himself had killed five monkeys through inoculation with bovine bacilli, and he asked why human beings should be immune. The speaker said he regarded the danger of tuberculosis in animals as established, and he declared that such animals should be destroyed and those suspected of being affected should be isolated.

M. Nocard concluded by arguing that bovine tuberculosis is transferable to man, especially through milk from the tubercular udder, and that an exclusively lacteal diet for children is particularly dangerous. He recommended a rigid inspection of cow stables and the boiling of all milk.

PIONEER RESIDENT DEAD.

Boer Farmers Will Be Shown Through British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—John A. Teague, a pioneer resident, who was twice mayor of the city, died today after a lingering illness. He was 69 years of age.

Hon. J. D. Prentice has received notice from Ottawa that a party of representative Boer farmers touring Canada will arrive at Revelstoke about November 8. R. M. Palmer, a substitute, McClellan had been playing only in such a way that his neck was broken, death occurring almost instantly.

GOT IT IN THE NECK.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A football fatality occurred in this city today in the game between the Jamestown and Buffalo high school teams. In an unusually fierce scrimmage one of the Jamestown players was injured and taken from the game. His place was taken by George McClurg, a substitute. McClurg had been playing only in such a way that his neck was broken, death occurring almost instantly.

Estate of the Late Alexander Dunsmuir

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—Action has been formally entered in the court here on behalf of Edna Wallace Hooper to set aside the will of the late Alexander Dunsmuir, husband of plaintiff's mother, Mrs. DeWolf Hooper, and also set aside the agreement made between plaintiff's mother and

James Dunsmuir re disposition of Alexander Dunsmuir's estate. The action is the result of a visit of Edna Wallace to this city a few months ago with Judge Coyne of New York and of the circumstances then disclosed. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken are for the prosecution and Pooley & Luxton for the defendant. The case will be heard before the close of the year.

Doukhobors Want To Come to B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 22.—The steamer Kinshin Maru, which arrived tonight, brings news of the drowning of nine Americans and Europeans as the result of the capsizing of a launch on the Siberian coast. The launch was landing passengers from the steamer Sanagari at Kamachkatka and capsized in the surf, drowning all. Included were Messrs. Steel and Monaud, American citizens, the latter the founder of the Monaud hospital in Seattle.

The provincial government has received a petition from the Doukhobors of Assiniboia in the Canadian Northwest, asking that they be allowed to move to British Columbia, stating that they are not allowed to practice their religion as they would wish, for their religion holds that they must obey the laws of no country—no laws other than those of God. The executive of British Columbia has declined to entertain the proposition.

AN INCREASE OF THE COAL PRODUCTION

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 25.—Today saw a further increase of coal production in the anthracite regions. The estimated total is 120,000 tons. The increase came principally from collieries that have been in operation since Thursday and which are in good condition now. The largest output came from the mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. The Delaware & Hudson reports received show that 14 additional mines were started up today. Four of these were in the Schuylkill region and the balance in the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions.

The number of men and boys at work today is placed at 91,000. The Lehigh Valley Coal company has all of its collieries in the Wyoming region in operation with the exception of one. The companies' output of coal was 60 per cent of the normal.

Nearly all the steam men formerly employed by this company, it is said, are at work.

The Lehigh & Wilkesbarre company sent considerable coal to market today. By Monday it expects to have all of its mines, with the exception of the Stanton, at work.

The Susquehanna company also made good headway today. By Monday it believed 90 per cent of these mines will be in operation.

All the collieries where water has not accumulated in large quantities are now in shape to receive the full working forces.

President Mitchell was busy today getting ready for his trip to Washington. He declined to discuss the action of the independent operators in the Lehigh region who insist on their miners signing certain agreements.

PASSENGER TRAIN IS HELD UP

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 24.—An east-bound passenger train on the Northern Pacific was held up last night near Drummond, Montana, 45 miles from this city, and engineer Dah O'Neill was killed.

The train, which included the mail, baggage and express cars and nine coaches, arrived at Missoula at 10:20 p. m. and proceeded eastward after a short delay at this station. It arrived after midnight at a place two miles west of Drummond. There the train was signaled to stop and the engineer slowed up. While doing so he saw a man creeping toward him over the tender. The man, who was armed, called to O'Neill to stop the train instantly.

The engineer took in the situation at once and pulling open the throttle, tried to start the train at full speed. The robber, divining his purpose, fired at him. The shot took effect and the engineer fell dead at his post.

The robber then proceeded to rifle the mail and express cars. He plundered the mail and blew open the safe in the express car, which was wrecked.

The amount of plunder which he secured is not known at present, but it is supposed to be large.

The excitement on the train was intense. Word of the attack was sent to Drummond, whence it was telegraphed to Deer Lodge, about 50 miles away.

Bloodhounds were sent out at once and search for the robbers began. It was thought at first that eight men were engaged in the holdup, but the latest advices are that one man perpetrated the murder and robbery.

A WOODLAND LAKE FILLED WITH DEAD

TACOMA, Oct. 23.—L. E. Duval, timber cruiser for the land department of the Northern Pacific railroad, is in town, having returned from a trip through Clarke county. He tells of a condition of affairs in the hills without a duplicate since the deluge—a lake completely filled with dead wild animals hemmed in by the recent fire, and smothered to death in the water.

"In township 6 north, range 4 east, is a lake I have often visited before. On this occasion I suppose I was the first to visit it since the fire. There have been many since I spread the report, all of whom can corroborate what I say. Long before I reached the lake I was greeted by a smell so nauseating that after satisfying my curiosity I went away and was sick for some hours. I found the surface of the lake one mass of deer, foxes, bears and wolves and all the varieties of small animals that roam our woods. The lake is in a deep hollow between the hills, and the fire had encircled it at a great distance in the first place, crowding towards the lake by degrees, and at last driving every living animal of the woods into the water, to be either drowned or smothered. The water was completely covered for the whole acre with rotting carcasses, and how many deep they were I had no means of knowing; I was not equal to stirring them up even could I have secured a stick to do it with. From the remains of other animals in the woods nearby I surmise that some tried to escape through the circle of death. I have heard that in such supreme moments the fiercest animals forget their ferocity. Something like that must have occurred here, for bears and deer, mink and squirrels were mingled in the pestiferous mass indiscriminately. Probably the only struggle at all was for judgment on the backs of the already dead. The hides were beginning to fall off the bodies of the animals, leaving an unsightly mass, as displeasing to the eye as to the nostrils. Several of the people who went to visit the lake afterwards were forced to turn back by the stench."

Duval has included his story in his report made at headquarters, and reports townships 4 and 5 as completely cleaned out by the forest holocaust which killed the wild animals in such quantity.

FEARS AMERICAN INTERVENTION

PANAMA, Colombia, Oct. 25.—The newspapers here today publish an article written by Dr. Bellasra Porras, the leader of the revolutionary expedition defeated by General Alban, the commander-in-chief of the Colombian forces, 1900. Dr. Porras proposes that the representatives of the government and of the revolutionaries form a peace commission, which will decide the conditions for the surrender of the liberals.

After the defeat of the revolutionaries in July, 1900, Dr. Porras says, the armed guerrilla bands in the interior made possible the battle of Agua Dulce, but today he fears the landing of American troops in Colombia may result in their remaining in the country forever. He warns Colombians of the supposed danger of American intervention in Colombia owing to the prolongation of the war. This article of Dr. Porras indicates that the peace sentiment is powerful in these republics.

THE FAIRVIEW HOLOCAUST

Full and Authentic Account of the Terrible Event--Miss Louise Smith, the School Teacher, Was Only About Eighteen Years of Age

(Special to The Miner.)

GREENWOOD, B. C., Oct. 24.—After trying in vain for two days to obtain authentic details relative to the fire that destroyed the Fairview hotel in the early hours of last Wednesday morning the following particulars were this evening obtained by telephone from Camp McKinney through the courtesy of Henry Main, druggist, of that town, who hastened to Fairview on Wednesday morning to render assistance there. He says that Frank French, manager at the Fairview for Shattford & Co., general storekeepers, gives the following version of what occurred so far as he remembers. He was sleeping in his room on the second floor of the hotel and was awakened between 2 and 3 o'clock by a sound like the crackling of fire, but thinking someone had lighted a fire in the open fireplace in the large public office on the ground floor of the hotel, did not take much notice of the matter. Presently, though, the sound appeared as if children were playing down stairs, so he got up and opened his bedroom door, only to find flames coming in. He shut the door, put on part of his clothing and then rushed through the flames to the door of the room occupied by Miss Louise Smith, the school teacher, the flames not having got that far along the hall.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE.

He broke open the door, dragged Miss Smith from her bed, and carried her along the hall farther away from the flames. Bidding her to remain there until he returned to his own room to open or break the window from which they would be able to jump safely to the ground, he rushed back through the flames, broke the window down, and then returned through the fire once more for her. But she had meanwhile disappeared, so he turned to try to get out alone. By this time the fire nearly filled the hall and he thinks a gust of flame caught him and knocked him down, for he remembered no more until he found himself outside the burning building lying on the ground, but not much burned.

SEEKING HIS FAMILY.

Mr. Main states that Phillip H. Matthias, the manager of the hotel, although burned, got outside after having gone downstairs when he found the place was on fire. As by this time the staircase was in flames he clambered up to his room from outside seeking his wife and child, but they were not there. Here the fire caught him again and burned all the clothing off his body. He was rescued alive, but so badly burned that after lingering in unconsciousness about five hours death put an end to his sufferings.

Mrs. Matthias jumped from her window with her child. Her back is injured but the child escaped unhurt.

HURRIED TO MISS HUNT.

John Love, druggist, of Fairview, was sleeping on the third floor. As soon as he found the place was burning he hastened to awaken Lizzie Hunt, the housekeeper, whose room was on the same floor. He got her from her room, but finding no other means of escape, dropped her from the window to the ground below and then jumped himself, but not until after one of his hands had been so much burned that he will likely lose part of it, and his face had also been injured. Fortunately he landed on soft earth and escaped other serious injuries, but not so the unfortunate Miss Hunt, whose thigh bone was broken, back so injured that her body was paralyzed, and a blood vessel on the head broken. This young woman is being nursed by Miss Fletcher at the home of Gold Commissioner Lambly, but her recovery is despaired of.

WILL LIKELY DIE.

A man named Allen, employed as a fireman in the boiler house at the Steam-winder mine, will also likely die. He jumped from the top story and broke his ankle bones and received other injuries that caused paralysis of the lower limbs. Another man, named McKinley, also broke his ankle in jumping, whilst Peter Twombly, who jumped from the second floor, had serious burns on his face. A butcher named Birch, only lately come from Kelowna to take charge of P. W. Swinburn's butcher business at Fairview, hurt his back as the result of a leap from the third floor. Edward Dullock-Webster, J. P., of Keremeos, who happened to be a guest at the hotel for the night, escaped with his face and one hand burned. Other persons were more or less burned or hurt in jumping from the burning building, but the above mentioned were all that could be remembered. Besides, Mr. Main was pretty well exhausted after riding nearly sixty miles and going without sleep for two nights, so he was not troubled to give further particulars.

THE YOUNG TEACHER.

Miss Smith was only 18 years of age and the Fairview school was the first one she had had charge of. Her parents live near Armstrong or Enderby in the Okanagan valley. Mr. Matthias was an Englishman, about 42 years of age, and was three or four years ago, so it is stated, in the real estate business in Vancouver, B. C.

Dr. Morris reached Fairview on Wednesday night, and Dr. Schon and Nurse Fletcher soon after midnight the same night, after having driven nearly 70 miles from Greenwood. These, with Dr. White, who escaped without injury from the hotel, are attending the victims of the disaster who are not beyond help. Dr. Morris, in his capacity of district coroner, held an inquest on the charred remains of Miss Smith, found next morning in the ruins, and on the body of Mr. Matthias, but no evidence as to how the fire started was elicited.

THE POPE RECEIVES PILGRIMS

ROME, Oct. 25.—The Pope granted a cordial half-hour audience to Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco today. The Pope remarked that the principle which the Hague tribunal had adopted in the pious fund case would simplify the solution of similar questions of "pious funds" existing in the Philippines.

Immediately after the private audience Archbishop Riordan joined the four hundred Irish pilgrims, headed by the bishop of Eastern Cape Colony, Father Murphy, rector of the Irish college at Rome; Garrett McEneaney, counsel for Archbishop Riordan and Father Ramm, the archbishop's secretary. The pilgrims were presented to the Pope by Cardinal Moran. The pontiff appeared in his sedan chair, surrounded by the papal court, and was enthusiastically received by those present, each of whom kissed his hand. The company included representatives of the Irish municipalities, and among the addresses was one from the Irish parliamentary party. The papal benediction was received with cheers and cries of "Long live the Pope-king" and long live Ireland.

WILL REMAIN ON STRIKE

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 25.—The local members of the United Miners' association, composed of the employes of A. Pardee & Co. and at Cranberry and Crystal Ridge, voted today to stay out until the company withdraws the requirement that all the men before returning to work must sign an agreement not to interfere in any way with the non-union hands.

The employes of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre coal companies decided to return to work Monday, in the expectation that the company will reinstate the steam men for whom no place could be found when they reported on Wednesday.

The situation at the Coke and Marikie mines remains unchanged, despite the efforts of the district officers of the mine workers to effect a settlement.

GEORGIA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—Joseph M. Terrell, democrat, was inaugurated governor of Georgia today.

Were Pleased With Their European Trip

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Major-General Henry C. Corbin, adjutant-general of the United States army, Major-General Young, U. S. army, arrived today on the steamer Philadelphia.

General Young said: "We attended the manoeuvres of the German army and visited England, where we were cordially received. We wore the new uniform at the manoeuvres and the press spoke highly of it. The Germans, however, do not think it adapted to their country, while in England they thought favorably of it. I met Generals Roberts and Kitchener and I was much impressed. Kitchener presents a military soldierly appearance. He is rather reticent upon acquaintance. I think he is an able soldier. In England it impressed me that while they keep track of Europe and know its history and habits, they know comparatively little about the United States. However, they are learning more about the United States now."

General Corbin, in speaking of the trip, said: "One of the most remarkable things which struck me was the small number of prominent men in England who had ever been in America. The Marquis of Lansdowne and Hon. Joseph Chamberlain are the only members of the ministry who have ever visited America. At Woolwich I met General Kitchener. Lord Roberts, Sir John French and General Buller and General Hamilton. I don't think any of these men have been in this country. In next September, however, Lord Roberts is coming here and he will take in the country from New York to San Francisco."

Hearts

That tiny bundle and lifeless at our feet sure his only being of his skill in target.

As we walk in the fields. He is in the air, in every side that we could see that working within.

He struck at with them hanging disconsolate; he hit the scarlet berries in the gathered great flowers only to cast the fragile blossoms to the heat.

As we crossed our snow against the wind, he said.

When hereditary sin has never learned was aggressive at opportunity. It was I saw one of those things at our feet, its head the other with wings in agony over.

When I heard King-let we have no dogs the wounded bird. He would have.

How he had once expedition with covered the snows with nets and to work to drive part of the nets with a stick as they appeared, a surer method was his foot. He told his ambitions to go to for the fox hunt to go out west after a young sportsman's thing you may hear.

But it struck me and before, what a the savage appearance.

I am a witless crank strange that in the one of the principal leads of every Christmas our own, is the sea animals?

I believe a generation that "sportsmen" word, seldom heard.

It is today imbedded the people.

When we have the same very well to see filled for our times.

He does, or there any ardent fishermen the clergy; and of Jesus of a hook from a fish's the neck of some half its little body.

He on ahead of me, daily painted butterfly back to show me, between his thumb and he said.—Chicago

They are adorned.

Dinner service is more elastic daily. The use are constantly every kind of has some particular apart.

The woman brought a dinner set indiscriminately for does not exist in element, when the tent stores glibly of asparagus boats, the corn traps in dinner set, and even of English porcelain vases, toast trays and by no means interest the stress.—Mail

PREACHES.

His Views on Sanitation.

Bodies have been addresses from perken off some minor Association of St. cord" in listening to mention no less disagreeable.

Younger.

bandit, smiling, of voice, was the Cressy. Younger sat trigger finger on the Cressy had rest a at Is Man?" The gist might have been.

id he, "a man ought he's trying to do. dian layout he ought straight from the safe's any crooked work the house just as m. It's up to him to as soon as he shows field and no favors. y man ought to extract care of himself upon he don't deserve a won't be now."

For the land's afford it. Aunt afford to hire an is the opportunity.

THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION

The Sitings of the Supreme Court

NEW SECRETARY FOR IRELAND

Judge Gray Made President of the Commission--Mine Presidents and Representatives of the Miners Present--Adjourned to Meet in Scranton

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—With one or two exceptions the parties to the anthracite controversy have arrived in the city to attend the conference with the president's commission, which is to be held this afternoon. It is expected that all will be present when the conference opens. The members of the commission are all here. They are hopeful that they will be able to complete the preliminary arrangements at one sitting. So far as the operators and miners have expressed themselves they have indicated a willingness to subordinate their desires in the matter of time and place of hearing to the wishes of the commission. It is the general understanding that practically all the meetings for the taking of testimony will be held in the anthracite regions, and it is believed that the commission will be able to start work during the present week.

Another preliminary question which will require attention is that as to the questions to be taken up by the commission. Mr. Mitchell, who reached Washington early this morning, accompanied by District President Fahy, will press for a general inquiry, while it is understood the operators will seek to restrict the inquiry.

Mr. Baer said that the case of each coal company would be dealt with separately. He would contend for the sliding scale in the regulation of wages.

"I shall urge the adoption of that profit sharing plan," he said, "which gave us peace formerly in our relation to our employees."

Mr. Thomas of the Hillside Iron & Coal and the Pennsylvania Coal Co., said he noticed the word "arbitration" had been applied to the commission's work, while he wanted it considered as an investigation. Judge Gray said the president's instructions settled that as an arbitration.

Mr. Thomas also urged that the conditions in each of the mining companies were different and could only be considered separately. He thought more progress could be made by an examination of the coal region. He thought as many of the interests involved in the controversy were represented in New York some of the hearings should be held in that city.

The suggestion that both sides appoint experts to examine the books of the companies was made by Judge Gray, the chairman of the commission.

Mr. Baer, after expressing his disinclination to accept this suggestion, said that his company would submit their payrolls under oath of their accountant. He said they had now seventy clerks working day and night compiling data for the commission.

President Mitchell said that it would facilitate the work of the commission if it would accept a general statement on these issues that affect all the companies and the mine workers alike, for instance, the question of shorter hours.

Mr. Truesdale said that his company had a plan by which it would speedily adjust the differences between his company and the men. His plan was for the miners to appoint a commission to meet a commission of his company and discuss their grievances, and if there were any such that could not be settled, then those issues should go before the commission for the final arbitration.

Mr. Mitchell said he would not be insistent on the subject, and turning to Mr. Baer, said:

"If we are agreed as to what rates are paid for the different class of workmen, their monthly and annual earnings, that would form a basis of any arguments that might be made on their side."

Judge Gray expressed the opinion that it would be a criminal waste of time to dispute over facts that could be veritably and accurately ascertained without dispute. When once ascertained, he said, "their interpretation is another thing."

Mr. Mitchell declared that it was his desire to facilitate matters, and that there should be a mutual agreement on the facts, and that controversies should be eliminated if possible. That is the only object we have in view, said he, asking that the rates of wages as shown on the company's books be verified.

President Baer responded by saying that the men would know whether the company's payrolls were right and no issue would arise on that subject.

"Will your statement give the different classes of workmen?" inquired Mr. Mitchell.

"Undoubtedly," said Mr. Baer.

After further controversy between the members of the commission and the miners and mine representatives, Judge Gray modified his suggestion, this time putting it in the shape of a proposition that only an expert accountant be appointed, who should analyze the statement made by both sides to the controversy and verify the facts for the consideration of the commission.

Mr. Baer also fell in with the suggestion, saying that it would be impossible to do justice to the investigation without a complete inspection of the mines and the methods of operating them.

Mr. Mitchell thought that not only should there be an inspection of the mines but also of the homes of the miners.

After consulting the members of the commission President Gray announced that it would begin its inspection next Thursday, commencing its work in the district within which the city of Scranton is located. While the subject was up Mr. Baer said that the mine operators would furnish all the facilities at their command to the commission to make its investigation thorough, adding that they would place a special train at the disposal of the commission, providing also for the accommodation of the representatives of the miners.

The public meeting of the commissioners came to a close and the commissioners retired for the purpose of private consultation. They first took up the question which had been raised by the offer of a special train by Mr. Baer, and immediately decided not to accept the train.

The change of views brought out the fact that the commissioners expect personally to pay all their expenses, accepting no favors and relying on the government to reimburse them if so disposed.

An agreement was reached to leave the Hotel Jersey in Scranton at 9 o'clock next Thursday morning for the first tour of inspection. There was, however, no agreement as to what mines should be visited first, that point being left for future determination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The anthracite coal strike commission today, in the hearing room at the Interstate Commerce Commission, held its first conference with the parties to the controversy in the anthracite regions. There was a full representation of both operators and miners, and members of the press and other interested parties were present. The commission occupied the elevated seats generally filled by members of the interstate commerce commission, Judge Gray, as president, occupying the center seats, and Messrs. Wright, Watkins and Clark the seats to the right of him in the order named, while Mr. Wilson, Bishop Spaulding and Mr. Parker sat on the left in the order of their names.

The proceedings covered about two hours' time and were given up entirely to a discussion of the time and method of proceeding with the proposed investigation. The commission decided to begin work next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, the first day's investigation to be devoted to an examination of the mines and homes of the miners, starting in the vicinity of Scranton. The entire anthracite field will be covered. There was considerable discussion over a proposition made by the commission to have expert accountants appointed to audit the statements of ages and classifying of miners to be made by the operators for the use of the commission, but no results were reached on this point beyond the announcement by the chairman of the commission's intention to appoint an accountant in case his services should be found necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—During the progress of the hearing, Mr. Mitchell, as the representative of the miners, presented a copy of the original declaration of the miners as formulated by the Shamokin convention as the basis of the demands of the miners. This demand is, first, for an increase of 30 per cent in wages of those not engaged by the day; second, a reduction of 20 per cent in working hours of those engaged by the day; third, the payment for coal mined by weight at a minimum rate of 60 cents per ton of 2240 pounds; fourth, a wage agreement between the operators and the miners for the adjustment of wages.

Mr. Baer, on the part of the coal operators, took exception to Mr. Mitchell's appearance before the commission as a representative of the Mine Workers' Union, but said that he had no objection to his presence as a representative of the strikers as such in their individual capacity. The commission made no attempt to settle the controversy, but it was apparent that the recognition of the miners' union would be an important and knotty problem for the arbitrators.

Preceding the discussion over opening the books to the experts, Mr. Baer said the operators would be prepared to meet the miners in the region and to assist in giving all information.

Many of the individual operators are not represented, and they were not consulted and were not compromised by the letter they had written. The judge suggested that they could be represented. At the meeting next Monday they would determine which of the companies could be taken up first and the place of meeting could be determined by the location of the company taken up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Before the opening of the proceedings the members of the commission and the representatives of the contesting parties were photographed. Judge Gray, president of the commission, then read the order of the president creating the commission, and in a general way outlined the procedure to be followed in the presentation of the issues. He said that in accordance with the immemorial practice among English-speaking peoples the commission would receive the statements or demands of the miners who were to be regarded for the purposes of the case,

(Continued From Page Two.)

The cross-examination was begun near the noon hour. He knew that Luce, as smelter representative of the Le Roi No. 2, had allowed the use of hand sampling in certain cases in regard to the ores from the No. 2. The usual custom in such cases had always been to refer the matter to the mine manager, and hand sampling was rarely done without the consent of the mines. The process of sampling by hand, shovel and the automatic process were dealt with. Mr. Mackenzie showing that he knew from practical experience the various modes and methods employed by smelters. He had no knowledge of any agreement between Watson, Szontagh, Gray or Luce as to the way or method to be employed in regard to the sampling of Le Roi No. 2 ores. He had received the complaint from the No. 2 company in regards to the sending property, and he disputed to the fact that he had visited the No. 2 high lines and had visited No. 2 a few days later to inquire into the matter. He understood then that such an arrangement was in force and that it was due to the fact that the crusher from which the automatic sampler was attached had broken down a couple of times during the month.

As one of the points involved in the suit was a question brought up by Luce when the latter maintained that the reason given the smelter was the desire of Manager Szontagh to utilize the No. 2 ores for the purpose of lining the furnaces, this question was asked of Mr. Mackenzie. He hardly thought that such was the case, as the Le Roi ore had always some enough copper for the purposes needed by the smelter. The average percentage of copper in the months preceding June in the Le Roi ores was: January, 1.58, February, 1.60; March, 1.46; April, 1.38, and May, 1.78, enough for the purposes of the smelter at the time. He would, however, not be surprised if Szontagh had expressed himself as being desirous of utilizing the No. 2 ore for fluxing purposes. The Le Roi No. 2 was declared to be good smelting ore at times by Szontagh, but at others he complained of the large per cent of silica contained in them. As to the values of the ores contained in either the Le Roi or the No. 2, that was a hard matter to estimate, as the values of the ores were rarely of uniform value.

His Lordship Chief Justice Hunter then put a few questions relative to the merits of the various forms of sampling. Mr. Mackenzie thought that samples taken from the tops of the cars, on an average of three pounds out of every thousand pounds was as fair to one side as to the other. The sampling, as far as fines were concerned, was not grossly inaccurate, but was within five or ten per cent of the true value.

As the prosecutors. The reply of the other side could then be heard. Judge Gray said, in order that the commission might have before it a definite issue, he being desirous of securing an order for sale of a house and lot illegally transferred from the husband to his wife in order to keep the property from his creditors. The case was that of H. J. Evans vs. Ernest Miller. Order was being the sale not to be proceeded with for thirty days. The name of the Grand Forks Township company was ordered discharged out of the suit.

The other case was an application under the Judgments Act, and was for the purposes of securing an order for sale of a house and lot illegally transferred from the husband to his wife in order to keep the property from his creditors. The case was that of H. J. Evans vs. Ernest Miller. Order was being the sale not to be proceeded with for thirty days. The name of the Grand Forks Township company was ordered discharged out of the suit.

Some days past, has gone to Vancouver. During his stay here, addressing the teachers of the public schools and the school trustees, he explained the provisions of Sir William McDonald's real-estate bill for the introduction of nature studies in the public schools in connection with rural systems. This work has already commenced, and a number of teachers are now taking a special course in Chicago, preparatory to the introduction of the same in the older provinces of the Dominion. While British Columbia and Manitoba have not yet been included in the scheme for the presentation of nature studies in connection with manual training, it is highly probable it may be extended to these provinces in time. Professor Robertson assures the teachers that the instruction mentioned in these departments will be free to British Columbia teachers, the same as they are to those of the other provinces. Foreseeing the need of an institution for the training of teachers in the introduction of nature studies, manual training and household studies, a sum of \$25,000 has been set aside to equip the necessary centre for it. After much discussion the point chosen was the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ontario, which has special facilities for the purpose.

In a published interview Professor Robertson expressed himself as looking forward to the day when British Columbia would play a more important part in Dominion progress than at present. He is carrying on a great work for the advancement of farming in Canada.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The United States supreme court heard arguments today in the case of Admiral Dewey against the United States, involving the claim of the admiral and other members of his crew for prize money on account of freight vessels captured in connection with the battle in Manila Bay. The total claims amount to half a million dollars.

ADVANCE IN WAGES. TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The employing printers have agreed to advance the female bookbinders an average of ten per cent in wages.

WILLIAM STUMPS, who had both legs mangled as a result of trying to jump on a moving freight train near Cobourg on Sunday, died in the hospital here yesterday.

STEAMER FOUNDERED. LISBON, Oct. 28.—News has reached here of the foundering of the Italian steamer Primavera. It is not known whether any lives were lost or not.

THE CABLE LINE BETWEEN Canada and Australia

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 28.—The sealing schooner Ainoka, which returned today from Behring Sea, brings news of the drowning of Harry Aaronson of this city, one of the crew of the schooner Annie E. Faint. With the mate and a sailor Aaronson left the schooner in one of the boats, which was capsized by the storm, and although a boat's crew from the schooner Penelope tried to effect a rescue Aaronson was drowned. The other two were saved. Both were exhausted and almost dead from the privation endured.

TO AID RURAL SCHOOLS. A New Provision For Advancement of Education in Canada.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 27.—Professor James Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying for the Dominion who is in love with Gussie, came down government, who has been in the city for Spokane and has been here since,

Several pertinent questions were put as to the relative values in Le Roi ores and of the values of the coarse and fine. He admitted that the machine in the long run could get more accurate samples than could anything else. The values in gold in the lots as near as he could figure—meaning the two lots, 196 and 197—were around \$475.

Arguments to eliminate the Le Roi Mining company from the case were then begun by Attorney C. R. Hamilton. After hearing the pros and cons of the matter, Chief Justice Hunter ordered the name of the Le Roi mine dismissed from the action without costs.

Arguments were then opened in the case of the Le Roi No. 2 vs. the Northport Smelting & Refining company. The entire case and every point adduced during the three days' hearing was gone over thoroughly by C. R. Hamilton. Hamilton spoke for two or three hours and was followed by J. A. Macdonald for the plaintiff company. The latter started immediately in upon the form of the contract existing between the two companies, and especially that part of it dealing with the sampling of the ore. He enlarged at length on Luce's connection with the case and contended that if anyone had the permission to issue regarding the sampling of Le Roi No. 2 ore, that person was W. Thompson and that such a permission should have come through him. He would up his remarks by stating that his company wanted awarded to them the average for the month for the ore or the averages obtained for the lots sent ten days previous and ten days succeeding the disposal of the shipments in question.

Between the closing arguments two chamber motions were submitted before His Lordship, both cases being from Nelson. The first case was that of the vs. Wholesale company upon an application begun in the Nelson registry. There was a good deal of property, a portion of it mining property, situated near this city, tied up in the action. The chief justice decided to dismiss the application. He set the trial of the case to the next sittings of the supreme court in Nelson.

The other case was an application under the Judgments Act, and was for the purposes of securing an order for sale of a house and lot illegally transferred from the husband to his wife in order to keep the property from his creditors. The case was that of H. J. Evans vs. Ernest Miller. Order was being the sale not to be proceeded with for thirty days. The name of the Grand Forks Township company was ordered discharged out of the suit.

THE GREY COUNTY COAL. It is Nearly If Not Quite Equal to Anthracite.

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—The result of the analysis of the coal recently found in Grey county was received yesterday at the Bureau of Mines from A. G. Burrows, provincial assayer, Belleville. The sample assayed was found to contain 78.2 per cent of fixed carbon and 12.51 per cent of ash. It was found to be low in moisture and fairly low in volatile combustible matter. The percentage of carbon, though below the ordinary run of anthracites, along with the low percentage of volatiles, brings the sample nearer the class of anthracite than bituminous. From the sample the assayer says he could hardly give a definite opinion of what variety of coal it is, other than it closely resembles the anthracite. He would judge that if obtainable in any quantity it would be used for fuel. The Bureau of Mines is not aware of the existence of any quantity of this coal, the only knowledge forwarded being that a piece of 150 pounds was found.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CLAIMS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The United States supreme court heard arguments today in the case of Admiral Dewey against the United States, involving the claim of the admiral and other members of his crew for prize money on account of freight vessels captured in connection with the battle in Manila Bay. The total claims amount to half a million dollars.

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Official Announcement of the Appointment of Sir Anthony Patrick Macdonnell--The "Thunderer" Explodes Several Bombs of Disapproval

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The official announcement of the appointment of Sir Anthony Patrick Macdonnell to the post of permanent under secretary for Ireland, in succession to Sir David Harrel, leads the Times this morning to an editorial display of veiled discontent.

The paper says the removal of Sir David Harrel on pension, while his energy and powers are unabated, causes surprise, and hints that Sir David wanted to have the crimes act enforced in Ireland earlier than it was,

but he was overruled in higher quarters. The Times explains that the under secretary for Ireland is always in close touch with the Irish constabulary, and that Sir David was formerly an officer of this organization. The journal points out that Sir Anthony Patrick Macdonnell is an Irishman, a Catholic, and that his brother, Mark Anthony Macdonnell, is a nationalist member of the house of commons, and reads Sir Anthony a lesson in acting with absolute neutrality in his new position, drawing the line clearly between sentiment and the policy.

A FAST STEAMER.

From Japan to San Francisco in Ten Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28.—The Pacific Mail company's new steamer Korea, arrived at noon today from Yokohama, breaking the record across the Pacific. The steamer made no stop between the coast of Japan and her home port, and came flying through the water at the average rate of nearly 500 miles a day. The Korea sailed from the Japanese port on October 18 and made the passage in ten days, averaging 470 miles a day.

A WOMAN POISONER.

Said to Have Poisoned Three Women in Five Years.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The home secretary, Mr. Akers-Douglas, has ordered the examination of the body of the last wife of George Chapman, who came to England from America in 1893, and was arraigned in a police court in London yesterday charged with poisoning a young woman reputed to be his wife. It transpired that this was the third woman who had died within five years in houses owned by Chapman. Both the other women were his wives.

IRISH QUESTION SUDDENLY DROPPED

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Having gained their end in forcing the discussion of coercion, the nationalist members of the house of commons appear to have abandoned any further parliamentary campaign pending the return of John Redmond, the Irish leader in the house, from the United States.

A large number of Irish members left London today for Ireland. Those remaining did not enter the legislative chamber, but contented themselves with social intercourse in the lobbies and smoking rooms. All Irish questions and motions have been suddenly dropped, and the government has been left to do as it pleased without molestation.

"MITCHELL DAY" CELEBRATION

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 28.—Official figures from the five big companies having their main offices in Scranton show that almost 90 per cent of their collieries are in operation, and that the output is more than three-quarters of what it is normally. Today's output is estimated to be 75,000, the Delaware & Hudson company having started up the Laflin and Boston and all the companies having put on more men.

Fully 80 per cent of the old hands are back at work. The 20 per cent still idle include those who were employed at the 12 places that have not made a start. Much complaint is heard at the offices of the companies concerning the idleness that will ensue tomorrow by the observance of "Mitchell Day." The companies have not received notice from the men that they will not work tomorrow other than what comes in the newspapers of the parade arrangements. Each company has instructed its superintendents to blow the whistles as usual and work the mines if possible. It is almost a certainty that the whistles will bring no response, as every mining centre in the valley has arranged a "Mitchell Day" celebration.

A GENERAL SUSPENSION. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 28.—In order that "Mitchell Day" may be a general suspension of mining, the operators would rather the men would work, but under the circumstances they are helpless in the matter. The superintendents of many of the collieries were notified that the employees would not work tomorrow.

Many visitors are arriving tonight to witness the demonstration in the city. There will be a street parade and mass meetings in nearly all the towns in the coal region, but owing to the presence of President Mitchell in Wilkesbarre it is expected the principal demonstration of the day will be held here.

WORKMEN'S COMMISSION. Eleven Representatives Have Sailed for Canada--Others to Follow.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Eleven of the delegates of the British workmen's commission, who are being sent to the United States by Alfred Mosely's steamship Lake Champlain for Canada. The other representatives will be passengers on the White Star liner Teutonic, which sails tomorrow, and the Cunarder Umbria, which sails November 1.

Another splendid feast of the mine. The West of which the previous year was the first, was held here yesterday. The effect of the feast was to increase the body. Much of the continuity hereafter, but

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Per Y \$100

Regular Ton--C 100

Conditions with respect to the prediction eventually by suitable products to be results attained.

The manager London direct shipments against proximate value taken at \$20.

An important effect that has been predicted is that the price of coal will be less than five cents and \$100 are also been stated. As is well known, the shipping to the high price mine. This heavy costs of duct having several miles.

The problem of deposits of iron out in the world the construction plant. As yet, construction work is not advanced. If the contractor on a satisfactory preliminary to substantially a structure is de tension without

OUTLOOK. The outlook at the North the interference shortage is being held by Canadian the coke oven assured that.

Spokane

The Spokane company is to Kootenay ore which took a smelter, which number of years is to begin at

Edgar E. Van the smelter, was for the purpose situation. He is where he is like his concern be terested in the grade silver-lead

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