

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1901

Sixth Year, Number 43

ABE LINCOLN MINE

OPERATIONS ARE TO BE RESUMED ON THE PROPERTY AT ONCE.

THE COMPANY REORGANIZED AND PREPARED FOR THE WORK.

The Abe Lincoln will resume operations at once. This statement is made on the strength of an announcement by W. C. Brinkerhoff of Chicago...

Discussing the affairs of the Abe Lincoln yesterday, Dr. Brinkerhoff said to the Miner:

"At a meeting of the directors' residence of Chicago, I was instructed to visit Rossland and decide what would be for the best interests of the company. After a conference held with the Rossland directors it has been determined to resume operations at the property. As to company affairs I can at the present time only say that financially the company is stronger than it ever has been."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Abe Lincoln treasury stock was largely depleted by previous operations, it was, previous to the recent sale of 100,000 shares, completely restored to its original 250,000 shares, and that without the increase of capital stock.

This condition of affairs was accomplished through contributions of stock to the treasury by promoters of the company with the distinct agreement that the acceptance of said stock by the company would entail no obligation upon the company until the property was proven a success and dividend of 15 per cent was declared and paid on the entire issue of stock, then such obligation to be paid at the same price at which the treasury stock has been sold, and then only out of the profits of the mine. I am informed by brokers of Rossland that such method of replenishing the treasury of a company is the exception.

"The company is now officered by E. H. Elwell of Chicago, Northwestern manager of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance company, president; George R. Baker of Chicago, vice-president and myself treasurer. All parties connected with the handling of company funds under bond and accounts are to be audited monthly by an auditing committee of three members. The Chicago directors are E. H. Elwell of the Michigan Life Insurance company, George R. Baker, druggist, A. W. Sullivan, assistant 2nd vice-president of Illinois Central railroad, Frederick A. Brown, attorney, and W. C. Brinkerhoff. With an organization determined to conduct development work on strictly business principles the Abe Lincoln company returns to Rossland with the conviction that our efforts may be encouraged and that the results may repay our endeavors to conduct mining in the Rossland camp.

"Another feature that has been determined upon is that the company will issue regular reports, probably one in each six weeks, giving accurate statements of the progress of work in the mine. We believe this will be an excellent means of keeping shareholders in touch with the operating end of the company."

FIVE WERE KILLED. Results of a Collision on the Chicago and Alton Road.

JACKSON, Ill., Aug. 21.—In a head-on collision between the Chicago and Alton westbound "Hummer" and a freight train at Prentice today five men were killed and six badly injured. None of the passengers were injured. The dead are Engineer Sheehan, Fireman Adams and three unknown men riding on the tender of the passenger train.

Just how the accident occurred will never be known. The freight train had pulled into a siding from the west end to await the passenger train. It is supposed the switch unobserved by the crew, and when the passenger came along at a high speed the impact was terrific.

BY A CLOUDBURST. Extensive Damage Caused in Vermont and New York.

HOSSICK FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Destructive storms in Berkshire county, lower Vermont, and in eastern New York, which began yesterday afternoon, culminated in a disastrous cloudburst last night. A bridge is gone at Pownal, Vermont, and people are forced to keep in their houses by the depth of water in the streets. The wrecking force of the Boston and Maine railway is repairing washouts in the vicinity. North Adams suffered great loss from the cloudburst. The damage there is estimated at half a million dollars. The loss of life so far reported is a man named Fitzpatrick having been drowned while trying to rescue a horse from the flood. The rain fall continues today.

The New Vancouver Coal company denies that a reduction of wages is contemplated. The agreement signed in May for the year will stand.

Surveyor James Harris starts next week to survey the Alberni railroad route, under instructions from the National board of trade. He will locate the best route.

Reports from Ladysmith, Vancouver island, state that several prospectors have located apparently rich copper claims at points between three and four miles from town.

R. Elwood Plewman returned yesterday from a six weeks' trip to the east. In the course of which he visited Toronto and the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

THE SCHLEY CASE.

An Objection to Personnel of the Court Overruled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The navy department this afternoon gave out the latest official correspondence of the Schley case. It concludes with a letter from Acting Secretary Hackett to Admiral Schley, stating that "The department having constituted the court should not at this stage of the proceedings undertake to hear or determine questions that may arise respecting the competency of members of the court. Such a proceeding would be irregular, all questions of this nature being left to the court itself."

THE CASCADE'S ORE

SATISFACTORY SHOWING FOUND IN THE SHAFT AND THE TUNNEL.

LIKELIHOOD OF SHIPMENTS WHEN THE ROAD IS COMPLETED.

Sam W. Hall, managing director of the Cascade and Bonanza companies, returned from a flying trip to St. Thomas mountain after inspecting both properties. The special object of the visit was to satisfy himself regarding the importance of the recent developments at the Cascade. He found that the shaft had been sunk to a distance of 78 feet on the vein, with a two-foot paystreak all the way down and in the bottom. An average sample from the bottom of the shaft gave returns of \$26 per ton. It is a coincidence that this figure tallies exactly with that obtained by Charles H. Wolfe, a general sample of the dump taken last week. This fact would seem to indicate that the portion of the pay shoot opened by the shaft has very uniform values.

Mr. Hall found that the crosscut tunnel had cut the vein at a point nearly under the shaft. Here the paystreak was also two feet in width, but the values were very much higher than hitherto encountered in the property. The average sample from the tunnel showing went \$112, principally in gold. As soon as the tunnel is directly under the shaft an upraise will be made to connect with it and at the same time the drift will be continued along the vein to explore the ore shoot and open up ground for stopping. The mine dump ground for stopping. The mine dump ground for stopping.

The adjoining property to the Cascade is the Bonanza, and the same ledge has been opened on it for a distance of 225 feet. A paystreak of from 20 inches to two feet in width has been proved by this drift. The values here average about the same as in the Cascade shaft. The dump contains approximately 200 tons of shipping ore. Work on this property has been suspended for some time, but will be resumed at once.

In view of the fact that Gold Commissioner Kirkup has received instructions from the government to advertise tenders for the wagon road from these two properties to the C. & W. railroad at the mouth of Hamill creek, it is almost certain that two new shippers will be added to the list of producers in this division this fall. The companies have already received a bid from the Grand Forks smelter for the treatment of their ore, the rate offered being \$3.20 per ton for freight and treatment. S. L. Long, ore buyer for the Trail smelter, is expected to sample the ore, and left for Gladstone today to sample the properties to be made a bid for the ore. Both the Trail and Grand Forks smelters are in need of good grade dry ores containing a high percentage of silica.

ALL NATIONS INVITED. The President's Proclamation Respecting St. Louis Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The state department has issued a proclamation signed by President McKinley, inviting the nations of the world to participate in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis, 1903. The proclamation says: "I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemorative purchase of the Louisiana territory, an event of great interest to the United States, of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their progress in civilization."

GETS FIFTEEN YEARS. The Sentence on Winters, Who Robbed the Smelter.

MARTINEZ, Cal., Aug. 21.—Jack Winters, who recently stole \$30,000 in gold bullion from the Selby Smelting Works, was today sentenced to 15 years in the Folsom prison.

Fire destroyed Chinatown, Cumberland, recently, for the second time this year. Big merchants were burned out. It commenced at a gambling house. Inspector Morgan is again examining into the extension disaster. He discovered an ordinary pit lamp. This throws new light on the cause of the explosion.

A BIG DEAL IN IRON

A MONTREAL SYNDICATE PURCHASES THE CLAIMS AT KITCHENER.

POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT OF IRON SMELTING AND STEEL WORKS.

W. Hart-McHarg of Rossland returned yesterday after assisting in one of the most important mining deals ever consummated in Nelson. He acted as solicitor for the purchasers of a group of 15 mineral claims on the well known iron ridge constituting the divide between Arrow creek and Goat river in the Great River mining division. The properties were owned by C. Plummer Hill, James D. Sward, Frank W. Peterson, E. J. Matthews, J. Roderick Robertson, S. M. Brydges and others, and the consideration was \$80,000. The new owners are a syndicate of Montreal capitalists, presumably in close touch with the C. P. R., and represented in this transaction by William Blakemore, mining engineer. Mr. Hart-McHarg's examination of the titles to the claims was the final step in the consummation of the deal, which was negotiated some time since.

Referring to the matter the Tribune features, "The importance of the deal, Mr. Blakemore said, was not to be measured, although it is a large amount, but rather by the effect which the consummation of the deal is likely to have upon the future development of the province. The reports of the experts, the essays made on the ore and the work done upon the property, which consists of 15 claims, have disclosed the existence of a continuous body of high grade hematite iron ore. The actual width and depth of the ledge have not been determined, but it is estimated to have been done so that the body of quartzite in which the ore occurs is from 100 to 200 feet in width, and the geological formation favors the conclusion that there can be no doubt of its existence to a considerable depth. The purity of the ore is one of its marked features. The analysis shows 66 per cent of metallic iron, 2 per cent silica, .03 per cent sulphur and a trace of phosphorus; and the average of 20 assays taken from different parts of the property gave metallic iron 55 per cent, silica, 10 per cent sulphur, .05 per cent phosphorus, and .01 per cent iron. From these figures it will be seen that the iron is at least equal to Lake Superior hematite in metallic iron, and lower both in phosphorus and sulphur. Whether the property will develop into a proposition large enough to justify the expense of the shaft, and the work for the production of pig iron and steel rails for local consumption remains to be determined. The quality of the ore is admirable for this purpose, and when it is remembered that the best coal and coke on the continent is produced within 100 miles of the property, it is an abundance of limestone for fluxing upon adjoining property, it will be seen that there is nothing to prevent the establishment of steel works if the property should prove to be of sufficient extent to justify this step. In the opinion of the experts, the expectations are not thought to be too sanguine, and the effect upon the province in the event of such being done would be relatively as great as that produced by the opening up of the coal mines at Fernie and the introduction of cheap coal and coke. Pig iron is worth \$20 a ton today. British Columbia Standard section steel rails are worth \$40 and light mine section steel rails \$30 per ton. Pig iron can be manufactured at Kitchener for \$10 per ton which would give heavy steel rails at \$20 and lighter sections at \$25, an average saving thereby made in the outlay for a mining plant. There is also the further possibility of an export trade, as there are no steel works upon the Pacific coast, and no other deposits of iron ore discovered which, without admixture, would produce similar metal to that of the Kitchener deposit.

"If, however, it should be found that the property is not extensive enough to justify this programme there is still an important aspect in which the deal is of benefit to the province, which will be benefited in the provision which the property will make of the highest quality of iron ore for fluxing purposes. Hitherto the ore available for this purpose has been of an inferior quality, and has to be brought at considerable expense from great distances. To illustrate this it might be said that the Hall Mines smelter is now procuring its supplies from Kamloops. It is also a fact worthy of note that Kitchener is near enough to the smelters at Great Falls and Butte to bring them within the range of the Kitchener property's operations for this purpose. "As to his present intentions Mr. Blakemore said the programme of the Montreal men would be to devote the next year or two to development work before deciding upon the larger scheme to follow. Meanwhile preparations will be made to ship ore early next season to the various smelters for fluxing purposes."

THE ROYAL VISIT. An Invitation to Dine at the Rideau Club Accepted.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Members of the Rideau club have extended an invitation to the Duke of Cornwall and York to dine during his visit to the city. It is understood that his royal highness was today sentenced to 15 years in the Folsom prison.

A bush fire is raging in Cedar district, near Nanaimo. Much damage has been done and more is expected.

GREAT DANE GROUP

A PROMISING PROPERTY IN THE ST. MARY'S LAKE DISTRICT.

REPORT ON THE WINNIPEG STRIKES—GOOD SPITZEE ORE.

"Keep your eye on East Kootenay. It is the coming mining section of the interior," said J. C. Drewry yesterday in prefacing a description of his latest acquisition, the Great Dane group, in the St. Mary's country. Mr. Drewry has just returned from the property, on which ten men have been at work for some fortnight or more. He brought some magnificent samples of ore taken from the face of the tunnel. It is beautiful clean galena, carrying 63 per cent copper on an average where the workings now are. This formation is somewhat unusual, but is believed to be accounted for by the theory that the galena is in the nature of a capping and that the copper will increase as depth is secured until the galena disappears. The working out of this theory will be awaited with keen interest.

The Great Dane includes the claim bearing that name, the White Star and the Fisher, besides two additional claims located by Mr. Drewry since he acquired the property from the owners, Sawyer brothers and others. It lies in the St. Mary's lake country, and just over the divide from the well-known north fork country, in which 300 assessments were done this summer. The country is a part of the East Kootenay railroad passes within a very short distance of the group, and the construction of an inexpensive tramway from the mine will afford excellent transportation facilities. It is believed that the construction of the projected railroad, for which the necessary two charter bills have been introduced, will be proceeded with next year, and that the company will be amply repaid for their investment by the trade to be secured from the important section to be tapped.

The vein on the Great Dane group has been traced on the surface by open cuts located by Mr. Drewry for a considerable distance up the mountain. Work has been started at a point well down the hill, and it is proposed to follow the lead for a distance of 800 feet, at which a vertical depth of 500 feet will be secured. The tunnel is now well advanced, and it is thought that the face will be able to fire a pistol down the length of main street without hitting anyone.

Mr. Drewry must have had a dream. Rossland is in anything but a lamentable condition and the indications are that several months will elapse before things get down to that basis where the term "lamentable" may be applied with any measure of aptitude. A large number of people have left the city it is true, but the majority of these were miners who preferred rustling abroad to living on a meagre allowance from the Western Federation of Miners while the strike lasted. Many of these miners were married men who figured on coming back, as soon as the mines reopened and their families are here occupying homes and dealing with merchants just as they did before the strike commenced, although the purchase of what may be termed luxuries has naturally diminished materially. Then, too, any man who was rash enough to fire a pistol on Columbia avenue at any moment in any 24 hours would be exceeding fortunate if he escaped an indictment for murder. The least that could possibly happen under such circumstances would be that the man with the gun would be landed behind the bars of the city lock-up in less time than it would take him to put a new cartridge in his weapon. The personal of the foregoing extract from the Monetary Times will amuse Rosslanders. When Sells & Gray's circuit was in Nelson the manager was warned that if he came to Rossland he would not draw enough people to his show to pay expenses. He was informed that no one had a sou left for amusements in the Golden City and a dozen other tales of similar tenor were poured into his ears. The show came however and drew first-class houses afternoon and evening. During the progress of the afternoon entertainment Manager William Powley remarked to Mayor Lalonde: "I have more people in the tent at this moment than were inside the place at both entertainments in Nelson. I am surprised and delighted with the patronage accorded the circus."

When people of another town try to keep a circus away from a city they want to "knock" their material to work upon is apparently of trifling importance. The incident is of interest, however, as a sample of the petty methods the "knocker" will resort to.

The attitude attributed to many Nelson people is more surprising in view of the fact that Rossland has for years been the best town in the province for the Nelson wholesalers, and the success of the latter industry in Nelson has been due in no small measure to the excellent market afforded the wholesalers in this city. After all is said, it is extremely probable that even with the strike on its hands the city of Rossland is in better shape today than is Nelson. A common expression among persons who have visited both places in the last week or two is: "Business is better in Rossland despite the strike than it is in Nelson."

The Canadian Pacific railway has secured an order to issue writs under the Overhuling Tenants Acts to obtain possession of all the section houses occupied by striking foremen. The sheriff will immediately take possession.

GOOD ORE IN SPITZEE.

The returns for the last shipment of Spitzee ore are to hand and the figures are of more than ordinary interest. The car contained 261.2 tons of ore from the 50-foot level of the mine. In shipping the rock was only roughly sorted, but the management was surprised to receive a cheque from the Trail smelter for \$24.50 per ton. This result is somewhat remarkable in view of the fact that the ore was only taken from the 50-foot level. It has been the theory that the properties in the Rossland camp required to be carried down for a considerable distance before pay ore was encountered, and if this is correct the Spitzee must be an exception proving the rule. Work is now being continued but the crew has been transferred to the 100-foot level, and it is the intention to drift east from the shaft. Heretofore the drifting has been confined to the western side of the shaft. The idea is to explore the ore shoot in the new direction with a view to ascertaining its extent and values.

KNOCKERS IN NELSON

SOME LAKE DWELLERS SHOW THEIR SPITE AGAINST ROSSLAND.

STATEMENTS THAT ARE WITHOUT A FOUNDATION OF FACT.

Many Rossland people are disposed to wonder why a certain element in the town of Nelson seem disposed to "knock" this city whenever an opportunity occurs, often going out of their way to make statements that reflect on the biggest mining centre in British Columbia. It is agreed that this policy seldom results in causing any material harm to the interests of the Golden City, and that fact makes the mystery all the more inexplicable. A couple of instances may be quoted.

The Monetary Times in its issue of the 6th inst. comments on the Rossland situation and includes in the article the following:

From a private letter, under date 23rd July, dated Nelson, we are informed that "Mr. Drewry" came over from Rossland yesterday. From his account the town must be in a lamentable condition. The strike of miners will last, he thinks, six or seven months, perhaps a year or two, from the apparently resolute attitude of both parties. We hear, besides, that everybody who can is leaving town, and Mr. Drewry thinks in a short while you shall be able to fire a pistol down the length of main street without hitting anyone."

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SMALL PROPORTIONS

ANOTHER WEEK'S DIMINUTIVE OUTPUT FOR ROSSLAND CAMP.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT NOW WELL IN THE LEAD AS A PRODUCER.

The output of the Rossland camp is about down to bedrock. Last week's total tonnage was 360, a trifle over the previous week's mark, but so insignificant as to be scarcely worth chronicling in comparison with the normal weekly output. The Iron Mask shipped within 20 tons of its normal output of 200 tons, and the Le Roi sent 150 tons to Trail, as was the case last week. In addition the Spitzee shipped a 30-ton car to Trail and the exhausts the record of the producers. The ore sent out from the Le Roi was from the No. 2 dump.

Up to the present time the Rossland camp has more than held its own with the Boundary, and had conditions been normal the Boundary would never have caught up. Under existing circumstances the Boundary mines, of which Phoenix camp properties form the backbone, outstrip Rossland and secure a lead that is practically prohibitive.

THE OUTPUT. The output for the week ending August 17th and for the year to date is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Week, Year. Rows include Le Roi, Iron Mask, Rossland G. W., etc.

The mining review for the week is again brief. Practically the only new feature introduced is the commencement of work at the Abe Lincoln, and as operations for some weeks will be confined to surface and outside work, the addition to the list of working properties is not of immediate importance.

Spitzee.—The work at the mine has been conducted during the week under the direction of Mr. Morrish, who now has full charge of the property. Drifting and work has been continued on the 50-foot level and a thirty-ton car was shipped to Trail in the course of the week. In addition to the operations on the fifty-foot level the mine has been unwatered to the 100-foot level, and drifting has been in progress at that depth for several days. The dyke has been passed and the workings are being continued along the ore.

I. X. L.—Work during the week was confined to development. Arrangements are being made, however, to commence sinking on the 400-foot level at a distance from the mouth of the tunnel of 280 feet. At this point a promising copper showing is exposed and the management proposes to sink a winze with a view to exploring the copper ore. The intention is to convert the winze into a working shaft if circumstances warrant the step. The amount of ore will be made to Northport this week.

Green Mountain.—The development work at the Green Mountain has made good progress during the week. The double-compartment shaft is now down 80 feet, and several promising stringers have been encountered, indicating that the main lead is within reasonable distance of being tapped. The management is greatly encouraged by the outlook.

Big Four.—The face of No. 1 tunnel is now all in ore, and drifting will be carried on continuously, both veins having been proved. A contract will be let this week for an additional 50 feet of drifting and stopping. The management states that a siding will be run in to the mine before the snow flies and that shipping will be commenced from both tunnels.

New St. Elmo.—Work has progressed as usual on the mine. Efforts are still concentrated on the north drift, in which an excellent advance has been made.

Abe Lincoln.—Work has commenced in a sense on the Abe Lincoln. While the date of starting actual underground operations is still some time ahead, a couple of men have been put at work about the property with a view of opening the way for a larger force at a later date.

THE BOUNDARY OUTPUT. The following table gives the ore shipments of Phoenix branch and other Boundary mines for the past week and for 1901:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Week, 1901. Rows include Old Ironsides, Hill and Victoria, B. C. Mine, etc.

Grand totals, tons ... 8,204 224,715 GRAND FORKS, Aug. 17.—During the week ending today the Granby smelter treated 4,570 tons of ore. Total treated to date, 201,448 tons.

DR. ROSE'S BAKING POWDER. Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Medal, Midwinter Fair. Baking Powders containing They are injurious to health.

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GIVEN TWO MONTHS

Sentence of Imprisonment on Joseph Colistro on Account of Last Saturday's Incident.

The Magistrate Censures Those Who Took Part in the Demonstration Against Horn.

"Things have come to a pretty pass in Rossland when a man cannot walk peaceably through the streets without being attacked and abused by a crowd of bullies and cowards," was the cutting comment of Judge Boulbee yesterday afternoon in passing a sentence of two months at hard labor in the Nelson jail upon Joseph Colistro, the Italian charged with assault on one Joseph Horn.

"It was disgraceful and a disgrace to every one taking part," continued His Worship. Addressing Colistro, Judge Boulbee remarked that he considered the prisoner was in a great measure responsible for the occurrence of Saturday. The Italian, he said, had followed Horn from Northport with the express purpose of giving the boy all the trouble and annoyance possible, and as the one primarily responsible for the trouble the prisoner must be punished. Accordingly the sentence as stated was passed.

The adjourned case against Colistro came up at the police court yesterday morning. The court room was crowded with spectators, and one of the incidents of the morning session was a series of demonstrations on the part of the spectators resulting in an order by the court for the clearing of the room. The first witness called for the prosecution was the complainant, Joseph Horn. The young man's evidence was given in his affidavit reproduced in the Miner. He told a straight story, adhering word for word to the terms of the sworn affidavit and creating an excellent impression. Mr. MacNeill, counsel for the defense, subjected Horn to an exhaustive cross-examination, but failed to shake his evidence in any particular. The defence elicited the admission that Horn had accepted money for playing in card games at the International on two or three occasions, and it was the query: "Are you boosting for the Le Roi game now?" which exhausted the court's patience and led to the order for the clearing of the court room. An effort was apparently made to spread the impression that Horn came to Rossland at the instance of the Le Roi management for the express purpose of creating a disturbance that would involve the demonstration which evidence along this line was confined to veiled innuendo that conveyed no weight to the most interested listener. When Mr. MacNeill concluded his cross-examination Horn's evidence was intact.

Dr. Sinclair was then called. Before taking the oath he stated that in his opinion the chief magistrate in his position should relieve citizens in his position from testifying in a case such as the one under consideration. The men whom he would be compelled to testify against would be his enemies for all time, and he could not afford to be placed in this position. Being sworn, Dr. Sinclair deposed that he knew Colistro and saw him on Saturday. A bunch of men were on the Washington street bridge over the C. P. R. tracks, and the young man Horn was among them. He did not know the man who was Beamsish on the other. Witness heard some one cry out "Make way for the scab." Counsel for the defence waived cross-examination.

One of the young ladies employed in the V. & N. telegraph office testified to Horn's arrival at Rossland, and the conditions there and those of the crowd outside. Her evidence was not particularly important in its bearing on the case, as it was demonstrated later that prisoner was not one of those who participated in the proceedings at the telephone office.

Assistant Manager Thompson of the Rossland Great Western office was called and related the facts in connection with his being summoned down town to look after some man reported to be in trouble, the man in question proving to be Horn. Mr. Thompson took Horn to the Le Roi hotel, stating that he was not molested en route, although a number of men followed him up the hill. Mr. Daly, counsel for the prosecution, drew attention to the circumstance that the persons implicated in the incident did not interfere with Horn while he was accompanied by his counsel. Counsel for the defence asked if Mr. Thompson was armed. The reply was that he was unarmed, nor had he ever carried a weapon in Rossland.

John Y. Cole was called but dismissed after a few questions had made it evident that he could shed no light on the case.

William L. McDonald, an officer of the Miners' Union, next took the stand. He deposed that he was at the Red Mountain depot at the arrival of the Northport train on Saturday, and saw Colistro there. Colistro said he wanted to see Horn's partner, and after the party left the station, Colistro walked down town with witness and others.

Frank L. Woodside, secretary of the Miners' Union, was put on the stand and stated that on Saturday he had received a telephone message from Northport that a "scab" was coming to Rossland, and that he thought it possible that an effort might be made to disturb the peace to cast odium on the union. Accordingly he went to the depot with a view to keeping the peace. Cross-examined by Mr. Daly, Woodside admitted that he called Horn a "scab" and that he informed persons who inquired on the road down town that complainant was a "scab." At Columbia Rupert Bulmer, president of the Union, followed. He explained that as a rule he did not go to the depot to

meet incoming trains, but that on this occasion he expected "a crowd and a demonstration." Mr. Daly elicited some interesting information from witness as to the term "scab" and the procedure of the Western Federation of Miners when they found a man guilty of the offense expressed by the appellation. Witness swore that lists had been received at the Rossland union containing the names of such men, and that they were blacklisted the world over.

The afternoon sitting commenced at 2:30 o'clock, and was devoted to the defence. Prisoner went on the stand in his own behalf and swore that on Friday he had an altercation with complainant at Northport regarding an effort he had made to induce Horn's partner to throw up a job at the Northport smelter. Colistro said he was a member of the Rossland union and that he went to Northport last week to assist the strikers by endeavoring to persuade some Italian friends from remaining at work in the smelter. On Saturday he was about to come back to Rossland and saw Horn buy a ticket for this place. Prisoner desired to speak to Horn about the partner, but was afraid to do so on the train, not being aware how far the jurisdiction of the injunction in force at Northport extended. On arriving at Rossland he knew he was safe and approached Horn, touching him on the shoulder. On the railroad bridge he only wished to ask the same question about the partner.

The prisoner had an uncomfortable experience under cross-examination. He was confronted with the query as to why he, a man with the ability to become president of the Italian association here, knew so little of the actual condition of affairs as to believe that he would be liable under the injunction at Northport after the Canadian customs officer had come aboard the train. Colistro muttered something about Horn having friends aboard and that he wished to avoid trouble on the train. Mr. Daly also elicited a statement that prisoner had informed the crowd at the station that Horn was the "scab" from Northport.

His worship took a hand in the cross-examination at this stage, requesting the prisoner to throw further light on his reason for leaving Horn alone of the train and approaching him as soon as the train reached Rossland. Colistro's explanation was again vague and he repeated the statement as to the "partner."

Counsel for the defence then addressed the court. Mr. MacNeill pointed out that a scrutiny of the evidence disclosed the fact that there were only two incidents in connection with Saturday's affair in which Colistro could be involved—that at the Red Mountain depot and the second on the C. P. R. bridge on Washington street. He maintained that nothing had been added to the evidence by warrant the action that had been taken or the summary proceedings in the case. The feature of Horn's connection with the International gaming room was given prominence and the belief expressed that the union men had diagnosed the situation aright when they concluded that Horn, with all his guilelessness, had come to Rossland for the purpose of causing trouble. In support of this Mr. MacNeill pointed out that Horn did not take the trail stage at the Red Mountain, which would have been a natural course had he desired to reach Trail quickly. In concluding Mr. MacNeill adduced Colistro's testimony to the effect that when he touched Horn it was merely for the purpose of directing the complainant's attention to a query he wished to make, and produce the section of the statutes defining the laying of hands on a man for the purpose of attracting his attention as no assault provided said act was performed without violence. In view of this counsel asked that the charge be dismissed.

Hon. T. Wayne Daly, representing the attorney-general, opposed the motion for a dismissal and made an admirable speech from the standpoint of the prosecution. Mr. Daly's summing up of the evidence was thorough and concise. He argued that in adjudicating the matter the court should take cognizance of the collateral facts, which he proceeded to enumerate, beginning at the point where the two men boarded the train at Northport and tracing the sequence of facts to the point where young Horn was herded into the central telephone exchange and surrounded by men who had followed him about the streets and applied to him a term that appeared to carry the utmost measure of opprobrium. It was essential, he concluded, that in the streets of Rossland any man should have the protection the law affords him, and that Colistro having come to this city with the intention of wreaking his vengeance on Horn for something that had transpired in Northport must be impressed that if revenge was to be secured it must be in a way within the law and not in the manner followed on Saturday.

His Worship ran over the facts of the case lightly in giving judgment. The only conflict of evidence was, he said, between the principals, and he had satisfied himself that Horn's version was the correct story. Colistro's excuse for approaching the complainant at the Red Mountain depot and again on the C. P. R. bridge when he left him entirely alone on the train was weak, and he was not disposed to believe either story. The complainant's statement was backed up in an important detail by Dr. Sinclair,

TRANSPORTATION

an independent witness, whose leanings, if he had any, were toward the side of the defendant, as indicated in the remarks he had made prior to taking the oath. He must find prisoner guilty. The court then passed sentence after ascertaining that Colistro had nothing further to say in the matter. In passing sentence Judge Boulbee scored the prisoner severely and deprecated the entire incident in the words quoted in the opening paragraph.

Mr. MacNeill held that under the statute the prisoner had the right to the alternative of a fine, non-payment of which would justify the court in imposing imprisonment. The court stated that under the statute the alternative of a fine or imprisonment lay with the court, and that in this instance the latter would be enforced. The fact was pointed out that the defence had a recourse by appeal if the interpretation placed on the section by the court was disputed.

FIRED UNION MEN.

Cincinnati Carriage Works Make Wholesale Dismissals.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Over 2,000 carriage makers were notified by seven shops here that their services were not needed now and that the places would open September 3rd as non-union shops. The following factories were closed: Ruppert & Luth, Anchor Buggy company, Lion Buggy company, Sayres & Scoville, George Enger company, Huyak Buggy company and the Souter Carriage company.

Hundreds of girls and boys will also be thrown out of work. Recently the factories combined under one incorporation and announced that they would employ whom they pleased, fix their own wage scale, settle the matter of apprentices and work piece work and contract system. At the American Buggy company and the Brown Carriage company the owners discharged leading officials of the carriage workers' union and replaced them with non-union men.

On last Wednesday the 300 employees of this firm struck after submitting a proposal to the manufacturers, who referred them to their recent circular, stating they would stand by it.

MOSQUITO INFECTION.

It Proves Fatal in a Case of Yellow Fever at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Chief Surgeon Havard announced yesterday that the experiments in the division of propagation of yellow fever so far as these involved the mosquito test, will be discontinued. This decision was taken because one of the non-immunes, who was recently bitten by an infected mosquito, died of yellow fever. The man, who was a Spaniard, desired to become an immune and therefore allowed himself to be bitten by an infected mosquito. Another man, who was bitten, also suffered from a very bad case. Both were bitten by insects which had been set apart for the experiments of Dr. Caldez, the Brazilian expert, arranging to demonstrate the alleged efficiency of serum as a preventive against yellow fever.

According to Surgeon Havard the cases due to mosquito infection prior to the latest two were light, but the matter has assumed a more dangerous form than the first experiment led to yellow fever commission to expect. The experiments of Dr. Caldez have not begun.

LAKE TRAIL.

On Sunday and yesterday forenoon a chance visitor to Rossland might have been justified in the belief that he had stumbled into Trail. Smoke from a Lushfor, overcast the horizon like the trail, and it is apparent that the bushes have gained a strong hold in many quarters adjacent to the city.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company Limited

OPERATING

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and the Southern States.

Time Card Effective August 1st, 1901.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

8:30 a.m. leave Kaslo, arrive 4:00 p.m. 10:55 a.m. arrive Sandon, leave 1:45 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO.

Nelson-Kaslo Route.

KASLO-LARDO-ARGENTA ROUTE

5:20 p.m. leave Kaslo, arrive 11:00 a.m. 9:10 p.m. leave Kaslo, arrive 7:00 a.m.

Connecting at Five Mile Point with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, etc.

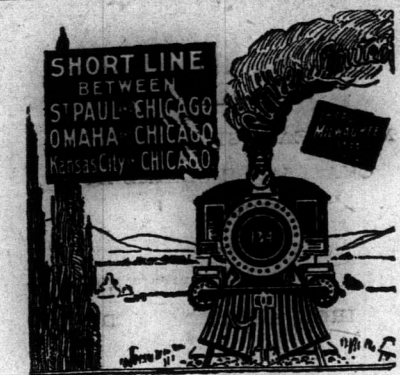
Steamer from Nelson leaves K. R. & N. wharf, foot of Third street, for Lardo, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 p.m., returning the same evening.

Tickets sold to all points in United States and Canada via Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co.

Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

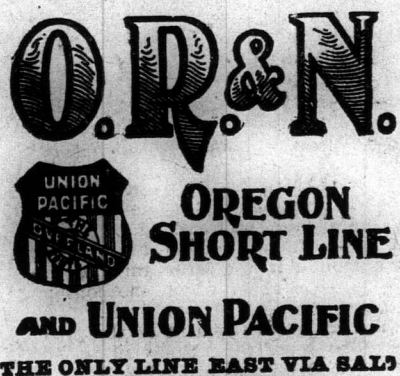


Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the "Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway," "The only perfect trains in the world."

You will find it desirable to ride on those trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets.

For further information, pamphlets, etc., ask any Ticket Agent or

R. L. FORD, C. J. EDDY, Pass. Agent, General Agent, Spokane, Portland.



THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

TWO TRAINS DAILY

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO

Coeur d'Alene, Missoula, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City, Minn., Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek Gold Mines, and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver.

Steamship tickets to Europe and other foreign countries.

Leaves Daily	Spokane Time Schedule Effective Mar. 24, 1901	Arrives Daily
11:55 a.m.	EAST MAIL—For Coeur d'Alene, Farmington, Gardiner, Colfax, Fenwick, Walla Walla, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City, Lewiston, Pocatello, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST.	6:15 p.m.
10:00 p.m.	WEST MAIL—From all points EAST, Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Walla Walla, Fenwick, Colfax, Fenwick, Pocatello, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points WEST.	5:15 a.m.

STEAMER LINES.

San Francisco-Portland Route.

STEAMSHIP SAILS FROM AINSWORTH DOCK, Portland, at 8:00 p.m., and from Spence Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a.m., every five days.

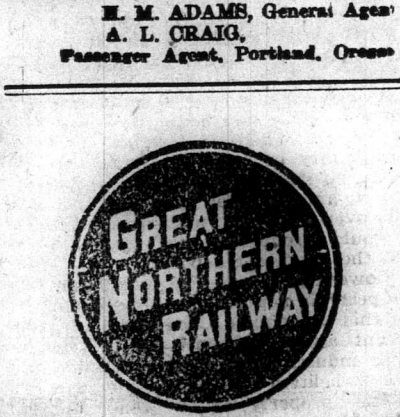
Portland-Astoria Line.

For Yokohama and Hong Kong calling at Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, taking freight via Fort Arthur and Vladivostok. Monthly sailings from Portland.

Snake River Route.

Steamers between Riparia and Lewiston leave Riparia daily except Monday at 5:40 a.m., returning Lewiston every Sunday at 5:30 p.m. for Wild Goose Rapids (stage of water per mile).

For through tickets and further information apply to any agent S. F. and N. System or at O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 439 Riverside avenue, Spokane Wash.



NONE BETTER

CHANGE OF TIME MAY 5th.

NEW TRAINS, FAST SERVICE

TWO TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN SPOKANE AND SEATTLE

No. 3 west-bound Overland Flyer arrives at Spokane at 7 a.m., leaves 7:15, arrives at Seattle at 8:00 p.m. East-bound Seattle 8:00 p.m., arrives at Spokane 8:45 a.m.; leaves Spokane 9:15 a.m.

NEW TRAIN.

No. 13 leaves Spokane 8 p.m., arrives Seattle 9:30 a.m.

No. 14 leaves Seattle 8 a.m., arrives Spokane 9:45 p.m.

BONNER'S FERRY, NELSON AND KASLO VIA KOOTENAI VALLEY LINE.

No. 40 leaves Spokane 8 a.m., returning No. 41 arrives Spokane 6:00 p.m.

All of the above trains arrive and depart from New Great Northern Depot, Heywardville Isl.

For further information call on

H. BRANDT, C. P. T. A., G. N. Ry., No. 710 Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.

H. P. BROWN, Agent, Rossland, B.C.



THE FAST LINE TO ALL POINTS

DOUBLE DAILY TRAIN SERVICE

Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

SPOKANE TIME CARD.	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
North Coast Limited, west	7:30 a. m.	7:40 a. m.
North Coast Limited, east	9:30 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
No. 3 West Bound	11:55 p. m.	12:05 a. m.
No. 4 East Bound	10:30 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
Coeur d'Alene Branch	10:00 p. m.	7:35 a. m.
Lewiston & Lewiston	11:15 p. m.	7:35 a. m.
Central Wash Branch	1:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Local Freight West	5:40 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Local Freight East	2:35 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

* Daily except Sunday, all others daily.

North Coast Limited runs solid between Portland and St. Paul. Trains 3 and 4 run between Portland and St. Paul; also carry Pullman and tourist sleepers to Kansas City and St. Louis via Billings and "Burlington Route" without change. Through Pullman and tourist sleeping and dining cars on all trains.

Local sleeper to Seattle open at 9 p.m.

H. F. Brown, Agent, Rossland, B. C.

J. W. Hill, Gen. Agent, Spokane, Wash.

A. D. Charlton, A.G.P.A., Portland, Ore.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

(From Portland.)

Dominion Line—Vancouver Sept. 7

Dominion Line—Dunsmuir Sept. 14

Dominion Line—Cannabrom Sept. 21

(From Montreal.)

Allan Line—Finnland Aug. 30

Allan Line—Corvia Sept. 4

Allan Line—Numidian Sept. 7

Allan Line—Parisian Sept. 14

Allan Line—Australasian Sept. 21

Allan Line—Pretorian Sept. 28

Beaver Line—Lake Superior Aug. 30

Beaver Line—Lake Simcoe Sept. 6

Beaver Line—Lake Ontario Sept. 13

Beaver Line—Lake Champlain Sept. 20

Beaver Line—Lake Megantic Sept. 27

Franco-Canadian Line—Garth Castle Aug. 30

Franco-Canadian Line—Wassau Sept. 17

(From New York.)

White Star Line—Teutonic Aug. 28

White Star Line—Germanic Sept. 4

White Star Line—Majestic Sept. 11

White Star Line—Celtic Sept. 17

White Star Line—Oceanic Sept. 18

White Star Line—Teutonic Sept. 25

Cunard Line—Etruria Aug. 31

Cunard Line—Servia Sept. 3

Cunard Line—Campania Sept. 7

Cunard Line—Umbria Sept. 14

Cunard Line—Luania Sept. 21

Cunard Line—Etruria Sept. 28

American Line—St. Paul Aug. 28

American Line—St. Louis Sept. 4

American Line—Philadelphia Sept. 11

American Line—St. Paul Sept. 18

American Line—St. Louis Sept. 25

Red Star Line—Friesland Aug. 28

Red Star Line—Southwark Sept. 4

Red Star Line—Vaderland Sept. 11

Red Star Line—Kensington Sept. 18

Red Star Line—Zealand Sept. 25

Anchor Line—Ethiopia Aug. 31

Anchor Line—City of Rome Sept. 7

Anchor Line—Astoria Sept. 14

Anchor Line—Anchonia Sept. 21

Anchor Line—Furnessia Sept. 28

Hamburg American Line—Deutschland Sept. 5

Hamburg American Line—Albatross Sept. 12

Victoria Sept. 19

Hamburg American Line—Columbia Sept. 26

Hamburg American Line—Furst Bismarck Sept. 2

Allan State Line—Sardinian Aug. 28

Allan State Line—Mongolian Sept. 4

Allan State Line—State of Nebraska Sept. 11

Allan State Line—Laurentian Sept. 18

(From Boston.)

Dominion Line—Commonwealth Aug. 28

Dominion Line—New England Sept. 11

Dominion Line—Commonwealth Sept. 18

Cunard Line—Ulysses Sept. 7

Cunard Line—Ivernia Sept. 14

Cunard Line—Saxonia Sept. 28

Passage arranged to and from all European ports. For rates and full particulars apply to C. F. G. depot agent, or

A. T. MAACKENZIE, City Ticket Agt., Rossland, B. C.

W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. S. S. Agent, Wharfedale

Spokane Falls & Northern

Nelson & Fort Sheppard R'y

RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

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

Connects at Rossland with the Canadian Pacific railway for Boundary creek points.

Connects at Meyer's Falls with stage daily for Republic.

Buffet service on trains between Spokane and Northport.

EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1st, 1901.

Leave Day Train. Arrive

9:00 a.m. Spokane 7:35 p.m.

12:25 p.m. Rossland 4:10 p.m.

10:10 a.m. Nelson 6:05 p.m.

H. P. BROWN, G. F. & P. A., Agent, Rossland, B.C. No. 710 Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way

Minneapolis and St. Paul

Chicago and Milwaukee

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

"The North-Western Limited" steam heated, electric lighted, with electric berth lights, compartment sleepers, buffet library cars, and free chair cars, is absolutely the finest train in the world.

"The North-Western Limited" also operates double daily trains to Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City.

When you go East or South ask for ticket via this line. Your home agent can sell you through. For free descriptive literature write

H. E. COLLINS, General Agent, Spokane.



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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Notice.

T. G. and Essie mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On Norway mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for the Mount Sicker and British Columbia Development company, limited) free miner's certificate No. B 63,443, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this fifteenth day of August, A.D. 1901.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Republic, Democrat and Morning mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: West Fork of Big Sheep creek.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,199, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1901, A.D.

F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Multnomah, Fairlane, Ferndale, Moss, Compton, and Orapheim mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: Near the summit of Lake Mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Ernest W. Liljegaard, free miner's certificate No. B 42,658, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1901.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Empress mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay District. Where located: About two and one half miles south of the city of Rossland, on the south slope of Deer Park mountain.

Take notice that I, Thomas Scott Gilmore of Rossland, B.C., acting as agent for A. D. Provand, free miner's certificate No. B 30,980, and G. H. Bayne, free miner's certificate No. B 30,931, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated at Rossland, B.C., this 23rd day of May, 1901.

THOS. S. GILMORE.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE.

Ruebenstein Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the east slope of O. K. Mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for W. G. Merryweather, Esq.) Free Miner's Certificate No. B 56,118, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this Eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1901.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice.

Empress mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: On the south slope of Deer Park mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet (agent for Ernest W. Liljegaard, free miner's certificate No. B 42,658, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of June, A.D. 1901.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

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NOTICE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Essie mineral claims, the Trail Creek mining district, Kootenay district. On Norway mountain that I, Kenneth L. Burnet...

NOTICE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Democrat and Morning minute in the Trail Creek division of West Kootenay district. I, W. F. R. Blochberger...

NOTICE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Fairlove, Ferrdale, Moss, and Oraphelegm mineral claims in the Trail Creek Mining West Kootenay district. Near the summit of Lake...

NOTICE OF IMPROVEMENTS

Notice. Mineral claim, situate in the mining division of West Kootenay district. About two and one eighth of the city of Rossland, the slope of Deer Park mountain...

NOTICE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice. Mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining District, Kootenay District. On the east slope of Mountain. I, Kenneth L. Burnet...

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. C. STPM & O'R. Fast Trains Each Way to Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE BEAMISH CASE

A LARGE AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE TRIAL YESTERDAY. DEFENDANT HIS OWN COUNSEL. ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY. The proceedings at the police court Friday were not of a very lively nature. The entire day was passed in taking the evidence of a comparatively small number of witnesses...

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An incident transpired during Horn's cross-examination that demonstrated the policy of the court toward the defence. When Beamish returned for the third or fourth time to the same question, Mr. Daly remonstrated against the waste of time thus incurred...

Mr. Thompson, office manager at the Rossland Great Western offices, gave testimony similar to that given in the Colistro matter. When cross-examined, Beamish asked witness if there was not a blacklist, or a list of men who should not be employed...

Constable Macdonald was the first witness called for the defence. He deposed that he was at the Columbia avenue, and saw nothing which he interpreted as a breach of the peace, nor did he see Beamish conduct himself at any time in a manner that was calculated to cause a breach of the peace...

David Garland was called as one of the men who was at the Red Mountain depot and witnessed the incident of Saturday at other points. He swore that at no time did he see anything partaking of intimidation or a breach of the peace. His testimony occupied but a short time.

The question was asked by the counsel for the crown and the court also: "What business was that of yours?" Witness replied that strictly speaking it was none of his business. At the Red Mountain station witness declared he heard the word "scab" mentioned several times...

DISTURBED THE PEACE

Experience of Jamestown, N. Y., with the Agitator. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Organized labor and its effects upon the community and the individual is a theme which for some time past has engaged the earnest attention of the residents of Jamestown. Labor unions have been in active operation here for a little more than a year...

MOVIE NOTES.

Work at the St. Eugene.—The Aurora Developing Well. MOVIE. Aug. 16.—The St. Eugene mine is still partially closed down, and considerable uncertainty prevails as to whether it will open up in the near future or work for some months with a reduced force...

The mammoth sawmill which has been under construction for the past four or five months is now completed, and started running on Friday last. The mill is provided with the very latest machinery and when running full force will turn out about 40,000 feet of lumber per day...

A Fireman's Close Call. "I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a local fireman of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. I was about to give up, but I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life."

Frederick Schofield, registrar of the Supreme court, has returned from a vacation spent at the coast. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Goodve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies say: "I am a sufferer from the same complaint as you are. I have used your Compound and I feel better than I have for years."

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This freedom from labor troubles and walking delegations was an important factor in the development of the industrial enterprises of the town. More than one manufacturer looking about for a place in which to establish his business was brought to Jamestown by the conclusive argument of industrial independence here.

The girls of this particular department at the mill, Mr. Briggs filled their places without difficulty, but before he had time to congratulate himself he encountered more trouble, this time from the men. "We cannot," said a delegation from the Weavers' Union, "weave any more until you make us whole."

The journeymen plumbers who had formed a union were the next to stay with their new way. Inspired with the success of the striking weavers they began a search for grievances. First they made a demand for shorter hours. Then they submitted a set of rules and regulations regarding the price of work and regulations which the employers from the responsibility of selecting their employees, or at least of fixing the compensation of the individual. About that time the master plumbers had reached the conclusion that no sane man could do business under such conditions.

Having failed to patch up a compromise, the company hired new men to handle the cars and in less than a week had the complete service in operation. The strikers offered no violence and merely devoted their attention to preventing people from riding. Undoubtedly they were successful. Undoubtedly they were successful. Undoubtedly they were successful.

Some of the strikers have sought employment in other cities, some have found employment in the local factories and three have returned to their duties on the street cars. That is to say, three of the old employees have made an application for employment on the road and have been placed at the bottom of the list with an opportunity to work their way up.

POPULARITY IS THE PROOF OF MERIT.

No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as PAY ROLL. The Finest Chew ever put on the market. Sold Everywhere. Even the tags are valuable. Save them and write for our illustrated premium lists. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THE HILL MILITARY ACADEMY. A private school for boarding and day pupils. Prepares boys for admission to any scientific school or college, and for business life. New and completely equipped building. Thorough instruction according to the best methods. Good laboratories. Manual training. The principal has had twenty-three years' experience in Portland. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m., at 821 Marshall street. For catalogue and pamphlet containing testimonials, etc., address P. O. Drawer 17, J. W. HILL, M. D. PRINCIPAL, Portland, Oregon.

Dominion Copper Company's Addition To Phoenix, B. C. LOTS FOR SALE. We handle desirable Business and Residence Lots in all parts of the City. Conduct a General Brokerage and Insurance Business. McArthur & Monk Agents, Phoenix, B. C.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE WINNIPEG MINES, LTD. STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID NO. 6 AND 7 CALLS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT SUCH STOCK IS NOW DELINQUENT AND LIABLE TO BE DECLARED FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND ALL STOCK ON WHICH THE FIRST FIVE CALLS WERE UNPAID 20th JULY HAVE BEEN FORFEITED. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent will be charged on all arrears. THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN LEVIED: NO. 8 ONE-HALF CENT DUE AUGUST 31. NO. 9 ONE-HALF CENT DUE SEPTEMBER 30. The public is warned against purchasing stock that has been forfeited. RICHARD PLEWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B.C.

South African Trade. Consul Stowe's Last Report Before Resignation. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The state department has received a long report on conditions in South Africa from Consul General Stowe at Cape Town, dated a few days before his resignation. The war and plague, says Mr. Stowe, have prevented the customs officials from collecting the usual annual statistics, covering the trade for the colonies for the calendar year of 1900, and as all imports for the use of the imperial and colonial military forces are admitted duty free, it is impossible to make a comparison with the figures available show that the imports from the United States in 1900 were greater than those of 1890, and that this country still stands second among the nations exporting direct to South Africa, and in addition ships a large amount via England.

Colombian Rebels. Colon and Panama Subjected to Frequent Attacks. RICHMOND, Jamaica, Aug. 19.—The British steamer Rosemeath arrived here today from Central American ports and brought advices from Colon of continued and persistent attacks by the rebels on the outskirts of Colon and Panama. The repeated efforts on the part of the government to repulse the rebels have failed, and the belief is gaining ground that the Colombian government is weakening. When the Rosemeath left Colon on August 17, the French cruiser Suchet was there, and the arrival of the British and American war vessels was anxiously awaited. Business generally was crippled.

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Rossland Weekly Miner.

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BRITISH JUSTICE.

Since the last issue of the Rossland Miner the people of this section of the province of British Columbia have had brought home to them the fact that there is such a thing as British justice and that its iron hand is ready at all times to reach out and protect the meanness of those who may suffer an injury, while under the folds of the British flag. In the police court yesterday Magistrate Boulthbee sentenced one Colistro, an Italian, to two months with hard labor for assault and intimidation. His offence was one which was a grave interference with the liberty of the subject. And the liberty of the subject is something which must be preserved at all hazards. Once let it be established that it is permissible to interfere with the clearly defined and inalienable rights of the individual, and liberty is but a name, meaning nothing. The sentence imposed upon Colistro should have a salutary effect. There has been too much bulldozing on the part of certain misguided individuals who believe that unionism is a panacea for all the evils which afflict mankind; and the Colistro incident should serve as a lesson and a warning to those who are ready to adopt the policy of coercion and intimidation in order to enforce their demands.

It will hardly be denied by the staunchest advocates of unionism that its strongest weapons in a fight to gain its ends are coercion and intimidation. If one who does not worship at the shrine of unionism chooses to go to work he is called a "scab," his personal safety threatened and other intimations made which are calculated to strike terror into his heart and cause him to desist from exercising the liberty which belongs to all men who are citizens of a free country. Such action is wrong. It is wrong in principle. It is wrong in the eyes of all honest men in whose breasts beat honest hearts—and it is wrong in the eyes of the British law. Thank God for British law and British justice! It permits the meekest creature in a community over which waves the Union Jack to act in all matters as his conscience dictates so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of his fellow man. Is that not a glorious privilege? It is; and we ought all to be thankful for it, and that recent circumstances have demonstrated its inviolability in the city of Rossland.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

Henry Clegg in his circular dated August 10th has this to say regarding the great steel strike: "Wall street has been almost entirely dominated by the great steel strike, the steel stocks themselves having discounted the influence more perhaps than the general market. This shows how seriously capital views the question at issue. The struggle is not for wages or hours. The men are generally well employed and are earning good wages, hence there is little suffering except what is self-inflicted; and the strikers have thus far received little public sympathy, except from the radical elements of trades unionism. The strikers wish to compel the steel management to employ union men at some of its mills, whether it will or no. It aims to solidify labor into a trust of the mightiest and most tyrannical sort, and deprive employers of their rightful liberty to employ union or non-union labor as they see fit; to compel non-union men to join forces or lose their occupation. In short, it aims to do nothing less than run the mills themselves, and assume a dictatorship more tyrannical and dangerous than that ever conceived by any combination of capital. If successful there would be a wholesale emigration of capital. There may be some trade combinations, which possess objectionable features, but none whose managers have given thought to such unjust measures as the Amalgamated Association is attempting. The right of labor to organize is freely admitted, and labor leaders must learn that employers have the right to utilize union or non-union labor as they see fit. It is a mistake to say the life of unionism is at stake in this struggle; should the

strike fail, as it probably will, unions will exist as before, but their attempt to wrest control from the owners of property must be defeated or the country would face a crisis and depression too dangerous to be contemplated. Labor is sadly in need of wise and capable leaders. It has suffered grievously from reckless and malicious demagogues, men who for their own ends preferred to stir up envy and strife to seeking fair play and mutual respect between employer and employe. Of late labor has put forth as leaders men who meant well and men whose personal character was beyond reproach; but they have not been men of a high order of business or executive ability. Usually they are sentimentalists and signally unfitted by nature to lead in matters so complex and practical as those surrounding modern industry. Strikes rarely succeed; they accomplish less than any other method. In the vast majority of cases they injure rather than benefit the workman, and labor's chief progress in the way of wages and hours has been through the path of rational negotiation.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The suggestion has been put forward that it is desirable that the journalists of Eastern British Columbia should get together and form an association somewhat on the lines of the various press organizations which are in existence in various parts of America, and a meeting of all interested in the matter has been called for the early part of September at Halcyon Hot Springs Hotel. The idea is a good one. In no country than in British Columbia is it more important that those in control of the press should get together and exchange ideas as to the best methods to be adopted in attempting to advance the interests of the country. We are, all of us, aiming at a common purpose; and it is highly important that there should be some unity of action agreed upon by all those interested in newspaper work in this section of the province at the present time. But aside from that feature of the situation, there is excellent reason for believing that a Newspaperman's Association, or something of that sort—embracing all those who are engaged in newspaper work in Southern British Columbia—would be an excellent thing. The fraternal spirit would be nurtured as a consequence of frequent conferences; and, altogether, the interests of western journalism advanced. We hope the meeting may be a success and that as an outcome newspaper workers in this section of the province will take an added interest in their profession.

THE SITUATION.

On this beautiful summer Sunday morning Rossland Miner readers might quite appropriately turn to the editorial columns of this paper with the expectation of seeing something here set forth regarding the deplorable strike situation which may interest them. And yet there is little now to be said. We know, in common with every man in Rossland, that it has been amply demonstrated that the strong arm of the law has been invoked in order to ensure that order shall prevail in this community at all hazards; we know that the 15th of the month has come and gone and that the aspirations of the intriguers who have been engaged at the task of deceiving the people of Rossland for so long have been "knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite;" we know that the campaign of abuse against the mine managers still continues and that the work of boycotting the Rossland Miner is receiving the earnest attention of the agitator. Beyond that we know little which is not in the knowledge of the Man in the Street. Quite the most important event of the week of course was the failure of the Giants to demonstrate that they were it. For weeks past it has been heralded broadcast that on the 15th of the month of August in the Year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and One, there was to be a battle between the Giants and the Rights in which the former would win hands down; and that as a result of that contest the Agitators would win in Rossland. Ed. Boyce of Denver, Colorado, would be triumphant and this city would be handed over for evermore to the tender care of the walking delegate. But, as in the days of old, David walked forth and slew Goliath with a stone, so Circumstance laid low a once powerful Giant, who today has nothing but the memory of his Halcyon days to solace him. That of course was the chief event of last week.

As for the future, who can say? We know that the mines are here, that they are going to be worked ultimately, and that the operation of a Canadian law will ensure us peace and quietness at all times and under all circumstances. For this we ought to be thankful on this beautiful Sunday morning.

INSURANCE.

Mr. McKowen, insurance adjuster for some of the largest insurance companies doing business in this city, is here at present looking into the causes of several fires which have occurred here recently. In an interview with Mr. McKowen he informed us that his experi-

ence of cities during periods of commercial depression was that fires were frequently of incendiary origin, and as this city is at present in a state of commercial depression owing to the unfortunate strike now existing, we think it advisable to warn the public generally to exercise the greatest vigilance in preventing unprincipled persons from attempting destruction of property by fire. It is a very simple matter for an experienced adjuster to discover the cause of a fire, and the companies acting on his report would certainly refuse compensation to the insured if the slightest suspicious circumstance was evident. We would also draw attention to the penalty attached to the crime of incendiarism, viz, imprisonment for life.

THE B. C. YEAR BOOK.

The Year Book of British Columbia and Compendium of the same have been revised to date by the author, R. E. Goenell. Since the publication of these volumes about three years ago—the copies remaining unsold had been purchased by the Government, and in order to bring them fully up to date and at the same time preserve all the useful information contained therein, it was decided to take out all the pages after 204 in the Year Book, and all after 104 in the Compendium, and insert in their places new matter. This has been done, and, with the addition of about 125 pages common to both, they have reached our table. The addition referred to contains a great deal of new information. There is a chapter on "Unoccupied Areas" which presents in concise form a digest of all the survey reports published in the Surveyor-General's reports of recent years. This gives practically all that is known about the districts described, including the North West Coast and islands adjacent, the Nocheac and Bulkley valleys, Vancouver Island and the Southern Interior. The chapter on "Mines and Mining" is made up of fifty pages of matter covering the whole of British Columbia, together with the mining laws and mining statistics. The value of this chapter consists in the fact that it deals with the mineral characteristics and general conditions of each district in such a way as to give a comprehensive idea of the mineral resources of the Province without going into such details as properly belong to the Minister of Mines Report. The Addenda is made up of chapters on Roads and Trails, the Educational System, Tourist and Sporting Resorts, Provincial Health, Agricultural Development, Pulp and Paper Industry, the possibilities of the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, Taxation and Assessment (Provincial and Municipal), Fishery and Timber Statistics, Hospitals, Railways, Trade and Commerce, Shipping, Provincial and Dominion Elections, Table of Population, Labor Statistics, etc., etc. Perhaps the most valuable portion of the Addenda is that part relating to the pulp and paper industry, in which the subject is dealt with from a practical point of view. The iron ores of British Columbia are also dealt with at some length, and the possibilities for both of these industries are shown by the extent of the markets to which British Columbia would be largely tributary. In this connection there are several very fine half-tone engravings showing the water powers of British Columbia so essential in connection with the manufacture of pulp and paper. Originally there were 5,000 Year Books published, and 10,000 Compendiums. In this edition there are 2,000 Year Books and 3,000 Compendiums, being the number remaining over from the first. It is announced that a new edition will be undertaken immediately, which will be published after the beginning of the New Year. This edition, while preserving several of the features of the 1897 edition, will contain a large amount of entirely new matter.

WRECK OF THE ISLANDER.

The loss of the steamer Islander, with many of her passengers and crew, is one of the worst disasters in the history of British Columbia shipping. To find a parallel it is necessary to go back to the time when the Pacific foundered off Cape Flattery. The Islander was so well known, and had established for herself so good a record since placed on the Slagway run by the C. P. R., that a lengthy list of passengers was a natural sequence. There is reason for feeling thankful that the loss of life was not greater, while sorrowing with those who have lost relatives and friends. From the reports it must be judged that the basely selfish conduct of some of the passengers prevented more from being saved, the seemingly inevitable rush of panic-stricken and heedless fools partially paralyzing the life-saving appliances. It would probably be impossible to prevent such occurrences as this. In the Islander's case the officers and crew seem to have done their best, and collectively they displayed a high degree of heroism. Capt. Foot in particular appears to have given a noble example of courageous self-sacrifice when he readily went to his own death rather than imperil the others who were on the overcrowded raft.

Kruger has given up trusting in God and has taken to denouncing the British himself.

A TRADE UNION'S LIABILITY.

The Toronto Globe deals interestingly with the question of a trade union's liability. It will be remembered that a recent decision of the house of lords has put trade unions in England in a new position. About a year ago a railway company known as the Taff Vale railway had a dispute with its employees, and the dispute culminated in a strike. The strike was conducted by the trade union known as the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and the general secretary of the union, Mr. Bell, assumed the conduct of the fight. Among other measures taken by Mr. Bell was a notice to the general manager of the railway that all further negotiations were to be conducted through him, and the publication and circulation of a leaflet warning the men brought in from outside by the company that they would be known as blacklegs. Against this latter action the railway company took proceedings, and the interesting point is that they sued, not Mr. Bell individually, but the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The society contended that, however contrary to law the campaign against the Taff Vale railway might have been, it could not be sued for anything done by its officers. The point came before Mr. Justice Farwell as vacation judge, and an injunction was issued restraining the society from interfering with the company's new workmen except by giving them information.

Here it is well to remark that this decision runs counter to what for 30 years has been the impression as to the state of the law. The trade union act of 1871, it was assumed, had legalized trade unions as associations, but exempted them from being sued as such in courts of law. Thus the funds of a trade union could not be made available to compensate for injuries done by its members and in its name. It was understood that the trade union is not a legal entity, being neither a corporation, an individual nor a partnership. Upon this theory the relations of employers and trade unions have been passed ever since the passing of the act. It will be seen how revolutionary Mr. Justice Farwell's injunction was.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants appealed, and a strong court sustained its contention; dissolved the injunction and struck the society's name out of the action. A further appeal took the matter to the house of lords, and on July 22 last the Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) and Lords Macnaghten, Shand, Brampton and Lindley unanimously reversed the decision of the court of appeals. Lord Halsbury's summary of the situation was that "if the legislature has created a thing that can own property, which can employ servants, which can inflict injury, it must be taken to have implicitly given the power to make it sueable in a court of law for injuries purposely done by its authority and procurement." Lord Lindley and Lord Macnaghten delivered carefully written judgments. "I entirely repudiate the notion," observed Lord Lindley, "that the effect of the trade union act of 1871 is to legalize trade unions and confer on them rights to acquire and hold property, and at the same time to protect the union from legal proceedings if their managers or agents acting for the whole body violate the rights of other people. For such violation the property of a trade union can, unquestionably, in my opinion, be reached by legal proceedings properly framed." The judge also said that even if the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants could not be sued in its registered name, its executive "could be sued on behalf of themselves and other members of the society." Thus, unregistered as well as registered trade unions would be enable.

One view of the case which has been expressed is that "a good many employers must be astonished to discover that they have been suffering from a delusion, and leaving labor leaders in a fool's paradise for a quarter of a century or more." Another view is that the judgment simply places trade unions in their proper place in society, as responsible organizations, not the objects of what The Spectator, which enunciates this view, styles "that half-contemptuous favor which has occasionally led to their being treated as wayward children, who are humored because they know no better. That," The Spectator adds, "is not the way in which a great class secures its proper place in the social system." Furthermore, this journal suggests, the added responsibility thus given to the trade union will make employers more willing to treat with them. Of course, legislation may be sought to give to trade unions the immunity which they have so long thought to enjoy; the unions of England have not had time to move in the matter. If no such legislation is passed, a considerable change in the relations of employers and unions may be expected.

We give over a great deal of our space this morning to the reproduction of an account as of how rampant unionism has affected Jamestown, New York. It should be perused by every man interested in the situation in Rossland.

The big strike in San Francisco is very interesting. There are all the elements present in the situation at the Bay City for a great big row.

THE LESSON OF IT.

Very naturally public interest was centered to a very great extent during the past week in the trials of the two men, Colistro and Beamish, who were charged with assault and intimidation as an outcome of the disgraceful incident which shocked the people of Rossland a few days ago. In each case an appeal has been entered against the sentence imposed by Magistrate Boulthbee, and until the matter has been finally disposed of by the higher court it may be considered sub judice and outside of the realm of newspaper discussion. But the police court trials served to demonstrate very conclusively one most important fact—that Canadian law does not permit the slightest interference with the rights of the individual. We all of us of course knew that it was wrong in the eyes of the law for anyone to attempt to curtail the exercise of liberty of action of anyone who chose to disregard the mandate of any body of men so long as he did not infringe upon the rights of others, but as a result of the Colistro and Beamish trials, the reading of the law upon this particular point has been called to our attention in a very emphatic manner. Section 523 of the Canadian Criminal Code reads as follows:

"EVERYONE SHALL BE GUILTY OF AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE AND LIABLE ON INDICTMENT, OR ON SUMMARY CONVICTION BEFORE TWO MAGISTRATES OF THE PEACE TO A FINE NOT EXCEEDING \$100 OR THREE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT WITH OR WITHOUT HARD LABOR WHO WRONGFULLY OR WITHOUT LAWFUL AUTHORITY WITH A VIEW TO COMPEL ANY OTHER PERSON TO ABSTAIN FROM DOING ANYTHING WHICH HE HAS A LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO OR TO DO ANYTHING FROM WHICH HE HAS A LAWFUL RIGHT TO ABSTAIN, PERSISTENTLY FOLLOWS SUCH OTHER PERSON ABOUT FROM PLACE TO PLACE, OR WITH ONE OR MORE PERSONS FOLLOWS SUCH OTHER PERSON IN A DISORDERLY MANNER IN OR THROUGH ANY STREET OR ROAD."

No person who can read English can doubt what the foregoing words mean; but it is well that the agitators who are responsible for the present strike should ponder over them well. They mean—if we may attempt a layman's interpretation of them—that if John Jones or Jim Smith chooses to shoulder his miner's pick on Columbia avenue and parade the length of that thoroughfare and afterwards proceed to the mines against which a strike has been declared and go to work, no man may dare to raise a finger against him nor in the slightest degree attempt to prevent him carrying his intention into effect. That is the law which governs under the British flag; and if one policeman or ten policemen or fifty policemen are not competent to give that man protection the whole machinery of the government of the Dominion of Canada and the British Empire may be put in motion in order to accomplish that purpose. We say "may" be put in motion; we should amend that and say "would" be put in motion, for British law does not stop at attempts to get justice—it gets it, let the cost be what it may. An instance of this was given the other day when the Canadian government after expending a quarter of a million dollars and scouring two continents for evidence brought murderer O'Brien to the scaffold in Dawson for the assassination of two humble prospectors.

That is British justice; and it prevails in Rossland quite as well as in the land of the Midnight Sun.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

As the date for the big international yacht race between Shamrock II and Constitution approaches, interest in the event increases. It is a matter of extreme significance that some of the most prominent of the American yachting experts have pronounced Lipton's craft a most formidable contestant, and little surprise need be manifested if the much-coveted America Cup is taken across the ocean this time by the irrepressible London tea merchant. An American yachting expert, writing to the Chicago Inter-Ocean under date of August 15th, says of Shamrock II: The appearance of the new Shamrock, as she rides the water at the Erie Basin is most disquieting. In nothing that was written on the other side was she adequately described, and nearly every description of her that was sent here was seriously misleading. For, without any exception, the model of the new Shamrock above water is the most beautiful and cleanest and swiftest of any that ever sought for or defended the cup. Let it be fully understood that these adjectives are applied only to what can be seen above water. Her lines under water may be wrong in various respects, though that is scarcely possible. In all the reports sent from England Shamrock II has been described as having her greatest breadth of beam carried well forward into her bow. It was even asserted that she is broadest abreast if not forward her mast. The story was simply untrue. Her greatest breadth of beam is within five feet of the frame that lies half-way between her stern and her taffrail. So beautiful is the curve of her rail that nothing but a tape line can tell where the greatest beam is found (unless, of course, those in her till tell), but after long and careful observation from both ends of her, from both sides, and from a point 30 feet above her, she is broadest directly in the middle, and tapers with equal grace forward and aft.

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How did it happen then that Shamrock I was able in the earlier trials to beat the new boat? With this new boat under one's eyes the fact that the old Shamrock was able to do so even once is simply astounding, but an ample explanation is not far away. First of all Shamrock I had been tried out and tuned up until at her best, and her best was unquestionably better than when she met Columbia. It took a right good ship to beat her, and a good ship in tune at that. But Shamrock II was not handicapped alone by having her rigging and sails unadjusted. Her mast was not exactly in the right place. After she was dismantled the new spar was set further forward, as I learn on good authority, but how far forward I did not learn. Sound reason for supposing that the mast was too far aft at first is found on looking at the main boom. Here is a spar said to be 117 feet long. This seems incredible, but an employe in the Erie Basin warehouse assured me it was so. Her mast is 110 feet 6 inches long, of which perhaps ten feet, bury under the deck. The main-sails which such spars as those will spread soon, even if the boom is less than 117 feet, is enormous. The sail must be seven feet longer on the foot than anything on this side of the big water if the boom is 117 feet long. That Mr. Watson should have set such a huge sail as that too far aft is entirely reasonable. There is still some rule-of-thumb work in designing, especially in adjusting sails to the hull. One effect of getting the sail too far aft was to make her carry a weather helm. She steered like a brute, beyond doubt, and with the sail too far aft it was impossible to trim it in as close as was needed when by the wind. I have no doubt that since her sails have been perfectly adjusted she is twelve minutes faster than before. At any rate, it is certain that she is much faster than the old boat now, and it is further apparent that she will steadily improve under the work that will be given her between now and September 21st. Judging from English reports, we thought Shamrock II an easy one. Judging by what can be seen of her above water the most cheerful optimist of all the barnacles is full of apprehension.

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SENTEN

Beamish A Months b

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"Everyone shall be liable on indictment for an indictable offence and liable on summary conviction before two magistrates of the peace to a fine not exceeding \$100 or three months imprisonment with or without hard labor who wrongfully or without lawful authority with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain, persistently follows such other person about from place to place, or with one or more persons follows such other person in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road."

Under the provision section Thomas Beamish was sentenced to two months in the Nelson jail. The appeal, and ball was set for \$500 and two sureties. In summing up the judge stated that the evidence clearly established that defendant had the means and the opportunity to do the city without the consent of the city with one or more persons. The establishment of defendant within the section quoted, and the clearest he had in several years. The defendant was dealt with by any defendant. Colistro, the sentence of the court, the charge of intent. Thomas M. Beamish yesterday morning before Magistrate Boulthbee and the additional evidence was devoted to the defendant and the court. Beamish placed his name on the witness stand. The testimony was to the Washington street. He did not touch the witness stand. The testimony was to the witness stand. The testimony was to the witness stand.

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strongest weapons in a fight to gain its ends are coercion and intimidation. If one who does not worship at the shrine of unionism chooses to go to work he is called a "scab," his personal safety threatened and other intimations made which are calculated to strike terror into his heart and cause him to desist from exercising the liberty which belongs to all men who are citizens of a free country. Such action is wrong. It is wrong in principle. It is wrong in the eyes of all honest men in whose breasts beat honest hearts—and it is wrong in the eyes of the British law. Thank God for British law and British justice! It permits the meanest creature in a community over which waves the Union Jack to act in all matters as his conscience dictates so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of his fellow man. Is that not a glorious privilege? It is; and we ought all to be thankful for it, and that recent circumstances have demonstrated its inviolability in the city of Rossland.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

Henry Clews in his circular dated August 10th has this to say regarding the great steel strike: "Wall street has been almost entirely dominated by the great steel strike, the steel stocks themselves having discounted the influence more perhaps than the general market. This shows how seriously capital views the question at issue. The struggle is not for wages or hours. The men are generally well employed and are earning good wages, hence there is little suffering except what is self-inflicted; and the strikers have thus far received little public sympathy, except from the radical elements of trades unionism. The strikers wish to compel the steel management to employ union men at some of its mills, whether it will or no. It aims to solidify labor into a trust of the mightiest and most tyrannical sort, and deprive employers of their rightful liberty to employ union or non-union labor as they see fit; to compel non-union men to join forces or lose their occupation. In short, it aims to do nothing less than run the mills themselves, and assume a dictatorship more tyrannical and dangerous than that ever conceived by any combination of capital. If successful there would be a wholesale migration of capital. There may be some trade combinations which possess objectionable features, but none whose managers have given thought to such unjust measures as the Amalgamated Association is attempting. The right of labor to organize is freely admitted, and labor leaders must learn that employers have the right to utilize union or non-union labor as they see fit. It is a mistake to say the life of unionism is at stake in this struggle; should the

ing may be a success and that as an outcome newspaper workers in this section of the province will take an added interest in their profession.

THE SITUATION.

"In this beautiful summer Sunday morning Rossland Miner readers might quite appropriately turn to the editorial columns of this paper with the expectation of seeing something here set forth regarding the deplorable strike situation which may interest them. And yet there is little now to be said. We know, in common with every man in Rossland, that it has been amply demonstrated that the strong arm of the law has been evoked in order to ensure that order shall prevail in this community at all hazards; we know that the 15th of the month has come and gone and that the aspirations of the intriguers who have been engaged at the task of deceiving the people of Rossland for so long have been "knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite;" we know that the campaign of abuse against the mine managers still continues and that the work of boycotting the Rossland Miner is receiving the earnest attention of the agitator. Beyond that we know little which is not in the knowledge of the Man in the Street. Quite the most important event of the week of course was the failure of the Giants to demonstrate that they were fit. For weeks past it has been heralded broadcast that on the 15th of the month of August in the Year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and One, there was to be a battle between the Giants and the Rights in which the former would win hands down; and that as a result of that contest the Agitators would win in Rossland, Ed. Boyce of Denver, Colorado, would be triumphant and this city would be handed over for evermore to the tender care of the walking delegate. But, as in the days of old, David walked forth and slew Goliath with a stone, so Circumstance laid low a once powerful Giant, who today has nothing but the memory of his Halcyon days to solace him. That of course was the chief event of last week.

As for the future, who can say? We know that the mines are here, that they are going to be worked ultimately, and that the operation of Canadian law will ensure us peace and quietness at all times and under all circumstances.

For this we ought to be thankful on this beautiful Sunday morning.

INSURANCE.

Mr. MsKowen, insurance adjuster for some of the largest insurance companies doing business in this city, is here at present looking into the causes of several fires which have occurred here recently. In an interview with Mr. McKowen he informed us that his experi-

ences, Tourist and Sporting Resorts, Provincial Health, Agricultural Development, Pulp and Paper Industry, the possibilities of the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, Taxation and Assessment (Provincial and Municipal), Fishery and Timber Statistics, Hospitals, Railways, Trade and Commerce, Shipping, Provincial and Dominion Elections, Table of Population, Labor Statistics, etc., etc. Perhaps the most valuable portion of the Addenda is that part relating to the pulp and paper industry, in which the subject is dealt with from a practical point of view. The iron ores of British Columbia are also dealt with at some length, and the possibilities for both of these industries are shown by the extent of the markets to which British Columbia would be largely tributary. In this connection there are several very fine half-tone engravings showing the water powers of British Columbia so essential in connection with the manufacture of pulp and paper. Originally there were 5,000 Year Books published, and 10,000 Compendiums. In this edition there are 2,000 Year Books and 3,000 Compendiums, being the number remaining over from the first. It is announced that a new edition will be undertaken immediately, which will be published after the beginning of the New Year. This edition, while preserving several of the features of the 1897 edition, will contain a large amount of entirely new matter.

WRECK OF THE ISLANDER.

The loss of the steamer Islander, with many of her passengers and crew, is one of the worst disasters in the history of British Columbia shipping. To find a parallel it is necessary to go back to the time when the Pacific foundered off Cape Flattery. The Islander was so well known, and had established for herself so good a record since placed on the Skagway run by the C. P. R., that a lengthy list of passengers was a natural sequence. There is reason for feeling thankful that the loss of life was not greater, while sorrowing with those who have lost relatives and friends. From the reports it must be judged that the basely selfish conduct of some of the passengers prevented more from being saved, the seemingly inevitable rush of panic-stricken and heedless fools partially paralyzing the life-saving appliances. It would probably be impossible to prevent such occurrences as this. In the Islander's case the officers and crew seem to have done their best, and collectively they displayed a high degree of heroism. Capt. Foot in particular appears to have given a noble example of courageous self-sacrifice when he readily went to his own death rather than imperil the others who were on the overcrowded raft.

Kruger has given up trusting in God and has taken to denouncing the British himself.

shain, Brampton and Langley unanimously reversed the decision of the court of appeals. Lord Halsbury's summary of the situation was that "if the legislature has created a thing that can own property, which can employ servants, which can inflict injury, it must be taken to have implicitly given the power to make it suable in a court of law for injuries purposely done by its authority and procurement." Lord Lindley and Lord Macnaghten delivered carefully written judgments. "I entirely repudiate the notion," observed Lord Lindley, "that the effect of the trade union act of 1871 is to legalize trade unions and confer on them rights to acquire and hold property, and at the same time to protect the union from legal proceedings if their managers or agents acting for the whole body violate the rights of other people. For such violation the property of a trade union can, unquestionably, in my opinion, be reached by legal proceedings properly framed." The judge also held that even if the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants could not be sued in its registered name, its executive "could be sued on behalf of themselves and other members of the society." Thus, unregistered as well as registered trade unions would be suable.

One view of the case which has been expressed is that "a good many employers must be astonished to discover that they have been suffering from a delusion, and leaving labor leaders in a fool's paradise for a quarter of a century or more." Another view is that the judgment simply places trade unions in their proper place in society, as responsible organizations, not the objects of what The Spectator, which enunciates this view, styles "that half-contemptuous favor which has occasionally led to their being treated as wayward children, who are humored because they know no better." The Spectator adds, "is not the way in which a great class secures its proper place in the social system." Furthermore, this journal suggests, the added responsibility thus given to the trade union will make employers more willing to treat with them. Of course, legislation may be sought to give to trade unions the immunity which they have so long thought to enjoy; the unions of England have not had time to move in the matter. If no such legislation is passed, a considerable change in the relations of employers and unions may be expected.

We give over a great deal of our space this morning to the reproduction of an account as to how rampant unionism has affected Jamestown, New York. It should be perused by every man interested in the situation in Rossland.

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August 15th, says of Shamrock II: The appearance of the new Shamrock as she rides the water at the Erie Basin is most disquieting. In nothing that was written on the other side was she adequately described, and nearly every description of her that was sent here was seriously misleading. For, without any exception, the model of the new Shamrock above water is the most beautiful and cleanest and swiftest of any that ever sought for or defended the cup. Let it be fully understood that these adjectives are applied only to what can be seen above water. Her lines under water may be wrong in various respects, though that is scarcely possible. In all the reports sent from England Shamrock II has been described as having her greatest breadth of beam carried well forward into her bow. It was even asserted that she is broadest abreast if not forward her mast. The story was simply untrue. Her greatest breadth of beam is within five feet of the frame that lies half-way between her stern and her taffrail. So beautiful is the curve of her rail that nothing but a tape line can tell where the greatest beam is found (unless, of course, those in her will tell), but after long and careful observation from both ends of her, from both sides, and from a point 30 feet above her, she is broadest directly in the middle, and tapers with equal grace forward and aft.

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against the British navy. It may be hard for the said "promoters" to find a country willing to take the risk involved in allowing pirates to outfit at any of its ports.

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SENTENCED TO JAIL

Beamish Awarded Two Months by Magistrate Boulton.

Notice of Appeal Given, as in the Case of Colistro.

Everyone shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable on indictment or on summary conviction before two magistrates of the peace to a fine not exceeding \$100 or three months' imprisonment with or without hard labor...

Under the provisions of the foregoing section Thomas Beamish was yesterday sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Nelson jail.

In summing up the case the court stated that the evidence submitted had clearly established these points: First, that defendant had persistently followed the complainant through the streets of the city without any more persons being followed by him...

The charge of intimidation laid against Thomas M. Beamish was reopened yesterday morning before his Worship Magistrate Boulton and concluded as stated. The additional evidence submitted was unimportant...

Beamish then protested that witnesses had signed their depositions without first having the contents read out to them. Later he brought up the same point again, demanding that the evidence should be taken over again from start to finish...

The court remarked that the writing down of the evidence was not a material point in any sense, as he was required under the code to make a record of all, and only directed an appeal being taken on the evidence would be retained on his notes for the testimony.

Defendant then requested Hon. T. Mayne Daly, counsel for the crown to take the stand, which the latter did although it was optional with him whether he complied with the request of defendant.

In reply to queries, Mr. Daly stated that he was legal adviser to the Le Roi company and that he considered the action taken in this case quite usual.

Beamish then wanted to know if the counsel for the crown had ever known of another instance where the city had received such a slap in the face and had its rights trampled under foot as had been done in this matter.

The court naturally refused to permit such impertinence to continue, and reprimanded Beamish for his language. Defendant then desired to know if Mr. Daly was acting in this case for the Le Roi company jointly with the Attorney General.

The response to this was that the question was not evidence and had no relevancy to the charge being tried and that his private business was no one's business save his own.

Witness announced that he was prepared to answer fully any fair question, but that he would not submit to further impertinence, pointing out that he had only gone into the box because defendant, a layman, was conducting his own case and he considered that his (Mr. Daly's) consenting to enter the box would remove all suspicion that the case was not being tried on its merits.

Defendant addressed the court for an hour in a rambling and incoherent address in which much of which was devoted to an effort to demonstrate that his trial had been unfair.

His contention was that he followed the complainant Horn for the purpose of preserving the peace, and that Horn was sent to standing up the express purpose of stirring up the strikers here to unlawful acts, advising in support of this theory the evidence that Colistro had put his hand on Horn he had stopped the Italian witness Horn was apparently anxious.

He had been a booster in a gambling den and had a countenance in which every feature depicted crime of the worst description. Was this the witness in the strength of whose testimony a Canadian citizen of three generations was to be convicted? An answer was not in with Horn as a liar.

If a conviction under these circumstances was British law then he wished he was a Chinaman. After reviewing these points from a dozen standpoints, Beamish announced that he was asking for justice pure and simple and not whining for mercy.

TO STOP SPRINKLING

CITY COUNCIL PASSES AN ORDER TO CUT OFF LAWN SERVICES.

OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH AT LAST EVENING'S SESSION.

Lawn sprinkling is to be discontinued in Rossland because some of the consumers have not used discretion in the use of city water in this direction. The city water supply is in good condition, and recent rains have replenished the creeks running into the reservoir, but this does not excuse the use of sprinklers for three or four times the period allowed daily for lawn services, and the council has taken action to cut out the lawn services altogether.

At last night's council meeting a communication was read from Major Van Buskirk, city engineer, in which he drew the attention of the council to the fact "that many water users do not try to save the water, and cannot be trusted to use it sparingly upon lawns and sidewalks, consequently it will be necessary to stop the use for such purposes altogether."

A resolution was drawn along this line and carried. The city engineer also reported on a couple of matters referred to him at last meeting of the council. He stated that the proposed eight-foot sidewalk between Cook and Phoenix avenues would cost \$750, and that a similar walk on Cook street between Spokane and Washington streets would cost \$200.

Trustee McCraney, of the board of public school trustees, requested the council to have a hydrant placed near the site of the new school. The chief of the fire department will be asked to select the most suitable point at which to locate a hydrant in this section.

The fire, water and light committee presented a report dealing with a number of matters. After recommending the payment of a series of accounts the following points were covered: That the petition of T. H. Reed and others for water be granted provided the reduction be discontinued so soon as more than the family of the proprietor are living in the building.

The report was adopted. All the members of council were in attendance. The docket was a light one and an adjournment was had within a few minutes of 9 o'clock.

THE CIRCUS. It Was Well Patronized and Made a Good Impression.

Sells & Gray's circus has come and gone and left a good impression behind. The show was clean and the best thing in the circus line in Rossland has been seen in several years.

The show was several hours late in reaching the city, partly on account of their special train being derailed near Nelson. The street parade was pulled off nearly on time, however, and was good.

The afternoon entertainment was two hours late in starting, the tenting being delayed by the city. The big tent was well filled and the audience appreciative. The numbers on the programme were similar to those with which all circus-goers are familiar, but had a degree of originality that added materially to their attractiveness.

The evening entertainment was also well attended, and the management was well satisfied with the result of the day's performances in view of the local situation. The circus people were quite orderly and required little attention from the police.

A shell game was operated in one of the sidestands for a time, and one innocent went up against the proposition to bet the tune of \$100. He sought out the manager and sent half his money back, giving a receipt in full for his claim.

Manager William Powley, who is in charge of Sells & Gray's circus, is a Canadian and a thoroughly experienced showman. He is a native of Waterloo and met a number of old friends at the head of the list.

The circus left at an early hour this morning and will re-enter the United States, continuing its way east. The tour up to the present time has been most successful.

A sprained ankle is not an uncommon accident. Pain-Killer relieves and cures almost as if by magic. The great household remedy. Avoid substitutes; there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c and 50c.

CITY NEWS

THE NEW SCHOOL. The excavation for the new school building is almost completed, and work on the foundations will be commenced shortly.

HAWKINS WAS HERE. Dal Hawkins, the lightweight pugilist, was in the city over night en route to Grand Forks, where he is to spar with Martin Denny.

THE COAST TRIP. The officers of the Kootenay company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers are quite enthusiastic as to the suggested trip to the coast on the occasion of the visit of the bear apparent.

SPECIAL MEETING. A special meeting of the fire, water and light committee of the city council takes place on Friday afternoon for the purpose of going into the matter of Louis Blue's application for leave to lay a small pipe along the city's proposed water main right of way.

TO NEW YORK. M. S. Logan, of this city, leaves shortly for New York city, where he will remain a couple of months on mining business.

ARMORY SITE. It is believed that comparatively little difficulty will be encountered in securing from the provincial government the ground necessary for a site on which the Dominion government could erect the armory required by the rifle company and for which the appropriation has already been made.

FIRST COURSE LAID. The first course of sandstone is being laid at the postoffice building, and an idea of the effect when the building is completed, can be obtained from the contrast between the Rossland granite and the softer material from the other side of the divide.

A GOOD SHOWER. The rain cloud that passed over the city on Monday night without dispensing more than a few drops of its moisture was very much in evidence over a wide belt beginning on the northern outskirts of the corporation.

MEDAL MEN WANTED. An effort is being made to secure the presence of as many South African veterans as possible in Vancouver on the occasion of the opening of the new armory there by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York.

AT DEER PARK. City Clerk McQueen resumed his duties at the city hall yesterday after spending a fortnight at Deer Park, which is rapidly growing in favor with Rosslanders as a camping ground.

WON THE TROPHY. Private H. F. Behr won the Hart-McNair trophy, the final match for which was fired on Saturday and Sunday.

WATER SUPPLY. The city engineer made his daily inspection of the pipe line leading from the Stoney creek dam to the city yesterday morning.

WANT NINE HOURS. At last night's council meeting Alderman McNeill had the following resolution prepared: "I have been requested by a committee from the Federated Labor Unions of Rossland to submit to the city council at their regular session to this effect that nine hours constitute a day's work on all city work, and move the same be adopted."

GOOD PHOTO. The last issue of the Saturday Illustrated Globe contains a photograph of all the officers of Strathcona's Horse. Among them and in a prominent position is Lieutenant Jack Leckie, well-known to scores of Rossland people.

TENNIS WINNERS. The games to date in the Rossland tennis club's tournament have resulted as follows: Sykes defeated Mackenzie, 6-1, 6-0; Burnside and Phipps defeated Barker and McHarg, 6-4, 6-3; Rolt defeated Richardson, 9-7, 6-2; Burnside defeated Smith, 1-6, 6-2, 6-2; Carmichael defeated Fisher, 6-3, 6-2; Foster defeated Carmichael, 6-1, 6-4. Anderson defeated Astley, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

MORE SMALLPOX. Dr. Sinclair, Dominion quarantine inspector for this district, has received and forwarded to the department of agriculture a report from Dr. Newman, health officer for the State of Washington, in which the prevalence of smallpox in that state is dealt with at some length.

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FRANCE AND TURKEY

The Sultan Playing Fast and Loose With M. Constans.

France Will Insist on His Keeping Promises He Made.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A high official of the foreign office today informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the exact situation at Constantinople is as follows: The Sultan at the last audience which he granted to M. Constans, the French ambassador, agreed to send the latter the same, or the following day, a document giving complete satisfaction to France regarding the claims of French citizens in the matter of the quays in accordance with the terms arranged between the Sultan and M. Constans verbally.

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THE ALLAN BYLAW

Carried Yesterday by More Than Necessary Majority.

The Allan bylaw was carried yesterday by a handsome majority. Over 200 votes were polled during the day, and within a fraction of 90 per cent of these were in the affirmative.

Some opposition was manifested against the bylaw, but as the figures demonstrate the result was not serious. With a few exceptions the opposition came from parties who are opposed to improvements in any direction.

At last night's city council meeting the bylaw was given its final reading and passed. It will be signed by the mayor and city clerk, endorsed with the seal of the corporation and become law. The conditions under which the bylaw was submitted call for the parties benefited to pay all the expenses in connection with the bylaw.

Colonel King of the Hotel Allan informed the Miner last night that the improvements to the building would not be proceeded with at once, it being thought opposed to good policy to undertake the extensive outlay until the present period of depression has passed.

When this eventuated the management of the Allan would go ahead with the alterations and these would be on an extensive scale, the work covered by the bylaw only being a trifling feature of the whole. Briefly the proposition is to remodel the kitchen from its present location to the annex on the south side of the block and to utilize the additional room thus gained in the main building to extend the office and dining room. The enlargement of the billiard room and the location of a number of sample rooms in the basement of the main building are among the changes contemplated. The total cost will be several thousand dollars.

Every Home Needs a remedy that is adapted for use in case of sudden accident or illness. Such a one is Pain-Killer. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c and 50c.

J. B. Johnston and wife left yesterday afternoon for the east.

It is just like throwing away money, when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every plug of BOBS, PAY ROLL AND CURRENCY CHEWING TOBACCO. Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents.

Ask your dealer for a catalogue.

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CITY NEWS

PUMPS WITHDRAWN—The pumps were withdrawn from the Centre Star mine yesterday. OOLISTRO APPEAL—The appeal in the case of Joseph Colistro will come up for a hearing on October 3. NO REPLY—No response has been received as yet from the head office of the Western Federation of Miners...

liable to result from this source, attention is directed to the Bush Fires Act, under which it is an offence for persons to start a fire anywhere without taking precautions to see that the same is thoroughly extinguished. THE NECESSITY FOR LOOKING AFTER CASES OF INCENDIARISM—Is there danger that insurance companies doing business in Rossland may cancel all policies and leave tradesmen and citizens without the protection that is deemed an essential factor to the successful conduct of business?

AS TO INSURANCE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMPANIES TALK ABOUT ROSSLAND. THE NECESSITY FOR LOOKING AFTER CASES OF INCENDIARISM. Is there danger that insurance companies doing business in Rossland may cancel all policies and leave tradesmen and citizens without the protection that is deemed an essential factor to the successful conduct of business?

PRESS OPINIONS OF THE GIGANTIC STRUGGLE

Appended are opinions of some of the leading newspapers of the United States upon the Titanic struggle between organized labor and combined capital: "AN UNJUST CAUSE." (Springfield, Mass., Union) If the strike is continued, if all the union men are ordered out, can the result be other than a sweeping victory for the Steel Trust?

Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes 15 cts. per package. Allen & Ginter RICHMOND, Va.

Read The Outlook

We are not chasing MICE with a darning needle. We are after ELEPHANTS with a broad-axe. Mongolian Immigration, Railway Monopoly, Federal Injustice. THE OUTLOOK, Victoria, B. C.

British Columbia Mining RECORD

The only illustrated technical mining paper published in British Columbia and devoted to the interests of Western Canadian mining. THE MINING RECORD is esteemed for its fearless criticism and the intelligent view it takes of matters affecting the industry.

American Mining News

The only newspaper in the United States which publishes ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE CAMPS. STRICTLY IMPARTIAL AND PERFECTLY RELIABLE. \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

B. C. Trade Budget \$2 a Year

The only trade publication in B. C. Up to date. Four pages of PRICES CURRENT corrected weekly. Support the trade paper that advocates the diversified interests of the Pacific province.

The Times VICTORIA, B. C.

Daily, per year \$5.00 Semi-weekly, per year 1.50 All British Columbians want the news of the Capital. The Times publishes full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Legislature...

The Vancouver World

Best all-round advertising medium in British Columbia. All the Coast News Advertising rates on application. Subscription rates for Canada and the United States: DAILY—\$5 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY—\$1.00 per annum.

and may get out of the place altogether. Perfect peace and order of the desert will then prevail. This is perhaps the finest illustration the world has ever seen of the ways and works of organized labor in a temper.

A CALL TO BREAK FAITH. (Boston Journal.) The most disheartening sentence in President Shaffer's strike order is this: "Remember, before you agreed to any contract, you took an obligation to the Amalgamated Association..."

THE LOSS TO LABOR. (New York Times.) The branch of industry which has thus far chiefly felt the effects of the strike of the steel workers is iron plate manufacture. The rolling departments of all the tin plate mills have been closed since July 13th...

THREATENED WITH PERIL. (Philadelphia Times.) All that the onlooker can do is to point out the terrifying responsibility which the possession of such vast power and authority has placed upon the shoulders of those who have assumed it.

THE IRON HAND IN GLOVE. (Springfield Republican.) The big steel trust calmly moves along, adding to its great size as iron obstacles lay in its path with a no-nonsense determination. It has just taken the Shelby tube company, quite a trust in itself, with 15 mills and a dozen millions or so of capital...

ORGANIZED LABOR IN A TEMPER. (New York Times.) "Today is pay-day at McKeesport. About \$240,000 will be distributed among 12,000 men. Tonight Mr. Shaffer's strike order goes into effect. There will be no more pay days at McKeesport for months."

"DARDANELLES" The safest way to form an opinion of "Dardanelles" is to try a package. One tried, always used. For sale everywhere. 15c per package.

Eureka Harness Oil Give Your Horse a Chance! A good looking horse and poor looking harness are a kind of a contradiction.

Myers Creek Assay Office Maps of the Myers Creek District for sale, \$1.00. CHEWAW, WASHINGTON.

Daly, Hamilton & le Maistre Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Rossland, B. C.

The Colonial Goldfields Gazette Editorial & Publishing Offices: Savoy House, 115-116 Strand, W. C.

Trustworthy, Fearless, Independent. EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE THREEPENCE.

A DEAL IN TELEPHONES

The Lines of the Company Aken Over. GRAND FORKS. A phone deal was closed. Kerr Houlgate of the lines held by the phone & Telegraph Co. lines of a subsidiary Northwest Telephone Co. deal is all the more in connection with the Columbia American Spokane & British Columbia Telephone Co. & Telegraph company wires extend from McKimley, Cascade, Phoenix, Greenwood & vicinities, and the in connection with its American connection the telephone war of the trials. The Telephone company is the same territory as follows: The Vernon & Nelson harmonized, but no tion will be made to increase rate connection will be Telephone company. lines. I will proceed Kinney to the Okan mean, with a view telephone system and on to the coast. tion will be made Westminister & Burr company, which owns New Westminister connections also to E present plan. A submarine will be extended to 1y. As a result of the George A. Fraser that voted \$150 towards tending a line from the west fork of K miles north of C. J. R. McIntosh, B. C. mine, Summit day. He reports that has recently opened bodies in the lower Shipman wood smelter from 100 tons daily. If the opening of h state offices here Grand Forks is on the west fork of Rosslane. It is a no there is not a vaca and a new business ed on Winnipeg avision. J. H. McKechin the Granby smelter visited Phoenix, ac Fluernberg, the assager. Mr. McKech largest shareholder trip to the lower smelter that he wa at the extent of work accomplished mines during the p ter here was also and he expressed a smelting and for low smelting demonstrate low grade ores of treated at a good Mr. McKechin, by his wife, also. The function of now being install smelter will be to copper. The pr bulky than matte sent to an eastern separate the gold. Thus the impro added will, at least accomplishing a g rates. The converter same level as th taining the four distant the reform will be connected crane. The matt nances is first cau in turn are tappel. The small elec converter building hot metal into tory. When the a charge the la the converter by matte ladle in fro by hydraulic pow by tilted until t charge. The lar hot matte to the it is poured. turned into an u blast turned in. The pressure inch, and such time as su ed. Then the slag skimmer. This ladle is th crane and the the tilting turn blown for matte is convert still retaining values. The m are now being hydraulic cover by poured out these moulds. into bars or lut thirty pounds ea four charges. o other copper upon the grade

NO OFFICIAL LIST

Islander Wreck Victims Said to Number Forty-Two, But the Names Are Not All Given.

Several of the Passengers and Officers Relate Their Experiences in the Disaster.

VICTORIA, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—From the story told by second saloon waiter Pothergill, who got to Victoria last night on the Farallon from the scene of the Islander wreck, it seems likely that two more names have to be added to the list of the dead. These are Mitchell Jacob and Norman Law, two other waiters of Pothergill. He says that just before the boat went down he saw these two waiters. Jacob had a small grip in his hand, and he said to him: "You had better drop that; you'll be lucky if you get to shore yourself."

tain Foot in his efforts to get them to leave the raft, and he now says that the man simply threatened them and did not draw a revolver. But the man accused, A. C. Beach, a member of the first Canadian contingent, has come forward and says he was the man who threatened to shoot any man who attempted to board the raft, saying in justification that the raft was already overloaded and that he did not have a life preserver on while the others did. He admits having tried to throw a Chamanoff off the raft because he was rolling from side to side and causing the raft to capsize. He says Captain Foot was sitting on the raft, smoking a pipe which he had handed him when the raft capsized and he (the captain) swam to a spar.

The census lists for the Cassiar district were on the wrecked steamer Islander and are consequently lost. Commissioner Blue has telegraphed for the census to be taken over again.

The arrival of the Farallon yesterday added little to the knowledge already possessed of the unfortunate accident. Ah Sing, the Chinese cook, reported lost, turned up all right on the Farallon. The name of the second steward who was lost, some have been Horace Fowler, not Horace Smith.

Allegations that the accident was due to drunkenness on the part of the captain or pilot seem to be without the slightest foundation. Captain Foot had not retired, and was partaking of lunch in the saloon when the shock of the collision came, but all who saw him when the crisis came and had opportunities of observing his conduct say he seemed to be in perfect command of himself and to be sober. His reputation in port before this statement for his sobriety, Captain Leblanc was in the wheel house when the accident took place, and his testimony and that of Quartermaster Captain Ferry agree perfectly in regard to conditions. He states that the night was clear, but that there seemed to be a low mist on the water, apparently about three feet in depth, which, while not sufficient to obscure the land, would prevent him seeing an iceberg lying low in the water such as this seemed to do.

In this connection an interesting thing was told to one passenger by the captain of the little Juneau steamer Flossie, which subsequent to the wreck went together with survivors. The captain said that the Flossie was coming up the identical channel followed by the Islander early in the afternoon of the previous day when he suddenly saw a low iceberg immediately ahead, its surface almost flush with the water. The peril was observed in time for him to alter the course of his steamer, else she might have met a similar fate. One of the other officers of the steamer remarked to the captain at the time that he wondered some of the Skagway liners did not come to grief on that berg.

Awaiting the arrival of Pursers Bishop from Skagway, the C. P. R. officials will not even attempt the compilation of an authorized list of the dead and missing. The matter of bringing down the dead will also stand over until the arrival of that officer.

In connection with the course of the ship, it is understood that the quartermaster had just put the helm over one point toward the land a moment before, having noticed that by doing so he could get more of the mid-channel when he reached a point opposite the cape, some distance ahead. Had he held his course he would have just avoided the danger. It is understood also that reference to the log of the late Captain Foot on the last voyage of the Islander to the north shows that the quartermaster was on the identical course taken on former trips.

Tomorrow Mate Neuzoz will file an official report of the loss to Captain Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries, for transmission to Ottawa and Lloyd's. In accordance with whatever instructions are received in reply Captain Gaudin will conduct an investigation. A statement has been made by Second Officer Powell which conveyed the impression that some of the passengers threatened to shoot some of those endeavoring to climb on the rafts. This is denied by A. C. Beach, one of the men referred to, who seeing men with life preservers on attempting to climb on already overloaded raft pulled a pipe out of his pocket and saying he had a gun threatened to shoot any man with a preserver who climbed on. His action was a necessary and salutary one.

Chief Engineer Brownlee was one of the heroes of the wreck, working until the ship slid from under him to save the lives of the passengers. When the third assistant engineer aroused him he glanced at the clock and found it exactly 2:16 a. m. Water was pouring into the boiler from the forehold. A couple of firemen at once rushed to the top wheel and succeeded in closing the water tight compartment. One of these men is now on duty, but that deed alone is sufficient to enroll his name among the list of heroes, as well as that of his comrade. Had it not been for their promptitude, the chief says, the steamer would not have remained above water five minutes.

The chief encountered the captain just as he left his room, who inquired if she was taking much water. "I told him," said Mr. Brownlee, "that within a very few minutes she would be under, and the captain proceeded to the deck. With one exception that was the last time I saw him."

Continuing, the chief said he received several letters from passengers and that similar scenes took place at Brandon.

He is likely to hang, after a delay of ten years.

SRATTLE, Aug. 20.—Chas. W. Nordstrom will in all probability be hanged in the garret of the King county court-house on Friday for the murder of Willie Mason nearly ten years ago. James Hamilton Lewis, counsel for the prisoner, called to secure a stay of proceedings from Judge W. R. Bell of the superior court today, and the question is not appealable. Nordstrom for the first time in his ten years' imprisonment broke down and wept when in his cell.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17.—A demonstration occurred at the city hall and the Canadian Pacific railway depot this morning when crowds of angry and hungry men gathered around and demanded "bread or work." They were angry, largely arising from the East, many of whom had been out along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and returned, having found the labor market filled to overflowing. In order to pacify the mob and show them that they were misjudging the immigration officials, a message was hastily despatched to Mr. Hugh McKellar, of the agricultural department, who gathered up letters received by him from government agents in the East re the hiring of men, and went post haste to the depot. He there addressed the crowd and read the letters to show that no false representations had been made. He thought that there was work on the branch lines if they would go out and look for it.

Similar scenes took place at Brandon.

He is likely to hang, after a delay of ten years.

save him again. Mr. Brownlee and the second engineer hung to the railing at the stern as high as they could get, that place being the only part which was not under water. As the ship went down they were still there. With them was an old gentleman from Vancouver named Morgan. When he came to the surface Mr. Brownlee caught hold of a piece of wreckage, and just then Dr. Phillips of Seattle popped up and grasped the same piece. It was only a frail support at best, and Phillips was in a terrible state of mind, having just seen his wife and daughter, drawn to their doom in a whirlpool formed by the sinking of the ship. Another man was observed struggling in the water, and the end of the wreckage was passed to him. He was one of the oilers, and his name was Burke. Thus there were three men clinging to one frail piece of wreckage, which was only four by four or thereabouts. The case was a desperate one. The horror of the situation was added to by the condition of mind of Phillips.

Suddenly the fog which had wrapped all in obscurity lifted and Mr. Brownlee discovered a quantity of wreckage not far away. He succeeded in securing enough for a small raft. By this time his legs were numb with cold that he could not move, and he was compelled to rib and punch them persistently to restore circulation. He first hauled Dr. Phillips aboard, and after much exertion succeeded in reviving him. The two then hauled Burke aboard, but the unfortunate man was too far gone, and murmuring something about being cold, expired on the raft.

More wreckage was secured and the dimensions of the raft increased. The two men realized that unless they reached shore or were picked up speedily it would be all over with them. They commenced paddling in what they took to be the direction of the shore.

Finally, after being in the water for three-quarters of an hour to one hour, they were hailed by Pursers Bishop and a boatload of rescuers, and they knew they were safe. They did not return at once to shore, but continued to row back and forth in the vicinity of the wreck, picking up here and there a body or rescuing some benumbed person clinging desperately to portions of wreckage. The boat was soon filled with the living and the dead and returned to shore. Here efforts were made to resuscitate those benumbed from exposure, some of which were successful. Mr. Brownlee, the mate and several others got into a boat and started to pull for the Treadwell mines, two or three miles away. The current was too strong for the weak, enervated men, and the chief engineer landed and walked away. He believed in the man's safety, who immediately despatched two small steamers to the scene.

By the time he had returned, the chief said, the little steamer Flossie had already loaded up with the bodies of the dead, and with this gruesome cargo was about to start for Juneau. He boarded the steamer and landed at the Alaskan town.

A CALLOUS BRUTE.

VICTORIA, Aug. 20.—One of the Islander survivors who has reached Victoria tells a story of how one of the passengers, who had embarked at Skagway, tried to get off all by himself in one of the boats. After the boat had been lowered and the passenger clambered in he cut the tackle and started to row off. One of the crew jumped down and soon caught the boat. He brought the passenger back, although as he did so he was angry, and he said that he was "worried" said: "Why don't you let the passengers go and look out for yourself as I do?"

After having been awakened by the shock J. K. Devin of this city went back to bed and was just getting asleep when he heard some one calling for all to get out. He says he left a number of people in the social hall laughing and joshing and evidently oblivious of danger. He believes they never realized that the ship was going down until it was too late and were carried down with her.

INDIGNANT HARVESTERS.

THE RAILWAY BUILDERS

Engineers Going Westward Over the V., V. & E. Route.

Grand Forks and Columbia Enjoying Brisk Times.

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 21.—J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. railway, has left here for the Okanagan and Similkameen for the purpose of inspecting the route now being surveyed by his corps of engineers.

Having overcome the summit at Anarchist mountain, situated about 2500 feet above the sea, the surveyors are now headed up the valley of the Similkameen for Princeton and Copper mountain. The V. V. & E. will make its own surveys over the Okanagan mountains without regard to the independent survey now being made under government auspices by Hon. Edgar Dewdney and party.

Fred Lane, of Grand Forks, whose father has a contract on the Grand Forks and Republic railway south of Curlew, is here. He reports that on this contract over one mile has been graded and that equally good progress is being made on the other sections. As soon as the work is completed Mr. Lane will remove his outfit to this side of the line, he having secured a sub-contract of two miles from Pat Welch on the V. V. & E. railway in the vicinity of Grand Forks. Mr. Lane has the option of taking a similar contract on the branch line to Phoenix, and may elect to choose the latter.

Del Hawkins, the ex-champion middleweight, has arrived here to train for his forthcoming fight with Martin Denny, the Australian middleweight champion, at Phoenix on Labor Day.

J. S. Carter, district passenger agent of the C. P. R. with headquarters at Nelson, B. C., is in town. He contemplates making a tour through the Similkameen and Okanagan districts for the purpose of reporting on the resources of those districts and studying the movement of population into those sections.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 21.—Rev. R. W. Cran and bride arrived on last evening's express from Nelson, B. C., where they were married. They have taken up their residence here, Mr. Cran being in charge of the Presbyterian church. All wish Mr. and Mrs. Cran much happiness. E. Beckett and family have again left us. This time they have gone to Greenwood, where Mr. Escalot expects to get an opening in his line of business.

Rev. Dr. Wright left today for Nelson, B. C., to again take charge of his church there after a short holiday in Columbia. He has much improved from his severe attack of sciatica.

Yesterday was the first pay day along the G. N. line, and P. Welch's paymaster went down the line to make the men happy. Next month will see a much larger payroll, as men have been somewhat scarce.

THE STOCK MARKET

RAMBLER-CARIBOO TAKES ANOTHER SPURT FOR A HIGH POINT.

OTHER STOCKS SHOW LITTLE CHANGE—MARKET GROWS ACTIVE.

Rambler-Cariboo was the leading feature of the stock market again last week. From 44 at the close of the previous week it suddenly rose to 49 1/2. On the last day straight sales of 2000 shares were recorded at 49 1/2 and 49 3/4, and a block of 4000 sold at 53, buyer 60. The latter is the highest figure obtained on the board this spring, and serves to demonstrate that some of the parties interested in the shares are confident of further increases.

Centre Star held firmly around 31-1/2 during the week, though not many shares were sold. It showed a slight weakness yesterday, but without transactions.

Cariboo of Camp McKinley has gone a little lower, yesterday's selling quotation being 25, while the last sale was made at 26.

In general, yesterday's market was the liveliest of the week. In point of aggregate trading the hours went to 5:00 p. m. On the board two blocks of 5000 shares each changed hands at 11 1/4, this quotation being several points higher than previous prices although 1-2 below the previous day's highest quotations on the Spokane market. Reports of an extensive programme of improvements at the mine, including the possible construction of a smelter, has attracted interest to the shares.

Winnipeg was also in demand, 3000 shares changing hands at 31-4. On closing the shares were held at 3-3/4 with 3-1/4 bid.

Iron Mask came into the market again, a block of 1000 shares selling at 18 1/2. On closing the stock was held at 20 with 15 bid, but the trading was not extensive. Yesterday's selling price was 15 1/2, a point in advance of the previous price asked.

A small block of Quill was sold on the board at 20. The trading in this stock has been exceedingly dull for several months so far as the Rossland board is concerned, and the quotations have remained at 25 asked and 18 bid for an indefinite period.

The usual sale of Morning Glory was made, 2000 selling at 3-1/4, the price that has ruled for several weeks.

DR. RICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health.

nipeg, 1000, 1000, 1000, 3 1/2-2; Morning Glory, 2000, 3 1/4-4; Rambler-Cariboo, buyer 60, 4000 at 53. Total sales 25,500 shares.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co Mining Brokers.

THE REDDIN-JACKSON CO. LIMITED LIABILITY ESTABLISHED MAY 1895 MINING AND INVESTMENT BROKERS MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE TO THE COAL FIELDS.

Government appropriation for a Trail From Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 20.—(Special.) The provincial government has appropriated \$500 for the proposed trail to the new coal fields on the north fork of Kettle river, seventy-five miles from Grand Forks. This with the grant of \$700 made by the Granby and smaller company and \$150 from the Grand Forks city council will be sufficient to enable the locators to get in supplies. As it is just now no trail exists beyond the forks of the river, thirty-two miles from Grand Forks. A horse can be taken twenty miles further, but the last stretch to the coal fields can now only be reached on foot. The trail construction work now in progress is in charge of Joseph Wiseman, who discovered the coal. Thus far over twelve thousand acres have been staked.

John Rogers, Thomas I. Parkinson and Collin Campbell have been re-elected president, vice-president and secretary respectively of the Pathfinder Mining, Reduction & Investment company.

The new wagon road between Phoenix and Summit City has been completed. It is four and one-half miles long. The Oro Denora Summit camp, was recently sampled by Superintendent Parker of the Brooklyn and Stenwinder group. This has given rise to the report that the Dominion Copper company is negotiating for that well known property.

A. E. Savage, chief of the fire brigade, had his left hand badly burned by a live wire the other day. He was engaged at the top of a telephone pole adjusting a telephone wire when it came in contact with an electric light. Mr. Savage received a shock of over 1500 volts and strange to say survived. He fell to the ground and was badly shaken up.

GAMBLERS HELD UP.

Four masked men, armed to the teeth, made a rush through the entrance of the Log Cabin saloon from Resort street at 10:45 last evening and demanded "hands up." Dangerous looking shot-guns and revolvers were flourished in a wild manner and the occupants of the gambling room complied with the order. One of the bandits covered the fare dealer, his hand holding the revolver shaking like a leaf, while another took the bankroll of \$300.

The other two men got \$100 from the safe in the saloon in front and had ordered the bartender to open the till, which he did, when the man who was covering the fare dealer in the back room accidentally discharged his revolver in his nervousness, the ball just missing the dealer's head and lodging in the wall behind.

All four men ran quickly out of the back door, while the astonished crowd of bystanders, who still had their hands up, watched a crowd gather from the street, until someone suggested a posse.

The robbers left behind the money in the till, about \$50, and \$250 on the crap-table and twenty-one tables, which they had not time to pick up after the shooting attracted attention outside. It was evident, the men were inexperienced and the police think they will get them, although they had a good start in the darkness.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

A few evenings ago in Winnipeg Mrs. Whyte, wife of General Manager Whyte of the Canadian Pacific railway, was aroused in the middle of the night by a burglar in her bedroom. The rascal turned his dark lantern on Mrs. Whyte, who naturally became very much alarmed. Her screams scared the burglar who in his hurry to get away dropped Mrs. Whyte's jewel-box which he had in his possession. He, however, took a valuable diamond pin which was in a pin-cushion, and this was all the booty he secured.

Hon. George Murray, premier of Nova Scotia, has announced that his government will grant a bonus of \$100,000 to any company establishing a steel shipyard in Nova Scotia.

Mayor Prevost of Montreal has come out flat-footed against the proposal to restrict the invitations to the Royal Civic reception to 800. He wants 3,000 people invited.

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Two Dollars THE D

Reported avaoara

An Aspen Claim

PRINCETON, The Mount Mar Aspen Grove and Gaiting \$100,000. The year by Jack sold out for a J. B. Silverthorn California opened a few new resulting in dis of yellow and streaks of metal they sunk two depth of seven holes an average of 10 per cent gold. On this been bonded for The group is in and adjoins the J. B. Silverthorn of the Mount Mar party is composed and capitalists quire and deal thorne in special his company s Aspen Grove, Creek, Kenned River camps. sufficient on each grant to pay in next spring. On kameen have p Prospectors have spirit in making stary by our lportation is ab capital will eng on a large Summit City g of four claims of men doing w do now is suffic the law. With provided I ven six months we That camp is lead camps in assay of the o gave a return claim. He has salena besides that would p Lambert's claim Mr. Ambery 4 phy ans others made to pay H to a market. "While in S pleasures of m Dewdney, who inical governm ing a feasible range. As the it is on the s the camp headquarters. I flat, at the be and one-half n slope I met Mr neers, and at 10:45 last evening and demanded "hands up." Dangerous looking shot-guns and revolvers were flourished in a wild manner and the occupants of the gambling room complied with the order. One of the bandits covered the fare dealer, his hand holding the revolver shaking like a leaf, while another took the bankroll of \$300.

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