

ars the Standard PRICES CREAM MAKING POWDER the flavor and adds to thickness of the food.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE. Plants Burned and Many People Left Idle.

ELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Fire totally destroyed the five-story building at 117-123 North street, occupied by the Philadelphia company and several plants. The loss on the stock is estimated at \$150,000 and \$45,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. Five hundred persons are out of employment.

U. S. CONSULS.

INGTON, Nov. 17.—The United States senate today, in executive session, confirmed the nominations of Foster of Vermont, as consul at Ottawa, and F. L. Corbett of New York, as consul at London.

ZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER CROSS-CUT SAW The pleasure in offering to the saw manufacturer of the finest steel, and a temper which refines the steel, gives a cutting edge and holds it longer process known. A saw to cut steel is no longer a guarantee of quality as some of the poorest steel now branded silver steel. We are sole right for the "Razor Steel" in this country.

MINING INVESTMENTS More money is being made at present than at any time in past history by investments in stocks. The better class. We can furnish all western stocks at the lowest prices obtainable for cash or monthly payments. We also have valuable mining properties for sale.

L. Whitney & Co. ACCOUNTANT, Insurance Agent and Stock Broker. Member Rossland Stock Exchange

mas S. Gilmour, ACCOUNTANT, Insurance Agent and Stock Broker. Member Rossland Stock Exchange

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50. ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1903 Eighth Year, Number 56

ROSSLAND'S BEST DAYS Now Looming Up on Horizon—Local Feeling Bouyant.

Review of Past Week's Mining Operations—Shipments Large.

The feeling throughout the Rossland camp at the present juncture is decidedly buoyant. Matters locally are progressing most satisfactorily and it is generally realized that the outcome of the existing satisfactory conditions is bound to be a gradual but consistent and extensive increase in mining activity. A number of factors will assist in promoting the enhanced activity expected. The forthcoming winter will see the first signs of the improvement, while the early spring will see more rapid progress in the right direction.

Meaning there are various interests that must be kept alive and fostered so far as it lies in the power of the community as a whole. One of these is the effort to secure rebates of customs duty on oil and machinery required for concentrators. The Federal government in its attitude toward the lead producers of the Slocan has indicated a favorable disposition toward the mining industry of the Kootenay, and it is not too much to expect that the gold-copper industry of the Rossland camp will receive equal consideration and relief along the lines that may be deemed to afford the greatest results to the community as a whole.

Table with columns: Week, Year, Shipments. Rows include Le Roi, Centre, War Eagle, etc.

AMONG THE MINES.

I. X. L.—The advent of frost put a temporary stop to the milling operations at the mine, but the thaw may enable the lessees to proceed with the balance of the work contemplated.

LE ROI.—The operations at the mine were continued on the usual lines during the week. Stopping in various localities has been carried on with the results indicated in the tonnage accredited to the mine, all of which is first class ore as compared with the mixed consignments previously forwarded.

WAR EAGLE.—No alteration in the working plan followed to date is announced at the War Eagle. Stopping and development have been carried on as usual and with most satisfactory results.

CENTRE STAR.—Development and mining was maintained steadily during the week without feature of special interest. The annual meeting of the company takes place in Toronto on Tuesday, when it is expected that a variety of information of interest attendant the past year's operations will be announced.

LE ROI TWO.—The mine was operated steadily in all levels during the week, and satisfactory progress was made in the development of new bodies and the utilization of ore already blocked out.

JUMBO.—The week's operations have been of a character tending to increase the importance of the property. In development, eminently satisfactory results were secured, especially in the new work intended to open up an intermediate level in the mine.

KOOTENAY.—Throughout the week the work at the mine was along the usual lines. Stopping in the third and fourth levels was continued, and shipments would probably have been somewhat larger had the wagon road been in better shape earlier in the week.

WHITE BEAR.—The week's operations were of special interest by reason of the report of a discovery of a good ore body in the 1000 level. This was not so much a discovery as a demonstration of the theory that the better grade paybreaks opened on the 850 continued to the 1000, but the establishment of the fact is gratifying.

SPITZEE.—Good progress has been made with the work at the mine during the week just closed. The main shaft is rapidly drawing close to the 200 level and the close of the present week will see the second station almost reached.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS. Shipments from Boundary mines for the past week and year to date were as follows:

Table with columns: Week, Year, Shipments. Rows include Granby, Mother Lode, Snowshoe, etc.

General News Of the Kootenay

THE SLOCAN.

The litigation of the Star Mining and Milling company and the Byron N. White company will come up for trial at Victoria on December 1st.

THE LARDEAU. Twenty-five hundred dollars was put in circulation in Camborne by the Northwestern syndicate paying its local indebtedness.

THE ALMA GROUP. The Alma group, situated on Pool creek about five miles from Camborne, has been acquired by Charles McCrossan of Los Angeles, Cal.

THE OYSTER CRITERION. Pipe laying for the Oyster-Criterion stamp mill power line is progressing, and as soon as this is completed the mill will start running.

THE BOUNDARY. William Yolen Williams, the superintendent of the Granby mines, has started on a vacation trip that will last for a couple of months.

THE STOCK MARKET. Centre Star has been the only noteworthy stock during the week. It made a substantial advance on account of the satisfactory showing in the annual report.

EAST KOOTENAY. The suits brought at the instance of the Columbia & Western railway (C. P. R.) against the holders of crown grants, coal and timber licenses, on Oct 4th have been discontinued by the plaintiffs.

THE UNWILLING TURK. Austria and Russia May Send Troops to Macedonia.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Vienna dispatch says it is authoritatively announced that if Turkey does not accept the terms of the Austro-Russian demands the two powers will proceed with their own forces to establish order in Macedonia.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The correspondent of the Times at Sofia reports that while negotiations are dragging at Constantinople, there is no remission of the severity practiced upon the unfortunate population of Macedonia, under the guise of a search for arms.

DUNDONALD COMING WORK MONTE CRISTO

ROSSLAND MAY HAVE VISIT FROM DISTINGUISHED GENERAL. COMMANDS CANADIAN MILITIA WILL BE AT NELSON ON MONDAY.

Lord Dundonald, general officer commanding the Canadian militia, may visit Rossland next week. He is expected in Nelson on Monday.

Local militia officers are making a determined effort to have everything about the armory shipshape for the possible inspection of the General. Sergeant Roberts will be on duty in the armory tomorrow after 8 o'clock a. m.

General Dundonald's full title is Major-General Douglas M. Baillie Hamilton Strathcona, 12th earl of Dundonald. He joined the British army in July, 1870, and received his commission the following year.

The Egyptian medal, with two clasps, and the khedive's star. His commission as major bears date of January 12, 1885, that of lieutenant-colonel June 15, 1885, and that of colonel June 15, 1889.

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POSSIBLE THAT WELL KNOWN MINE WILL RESUME OPERATIONS SOON.

CHANGED CONDITIONS AMPLY JUSTIFY THE REOPENING OF THE PROPERTY. It is reported that steps are being taken that may lead to a resumption of activity at the Monte Cristo mine.

The Monte Cristo possesses large reserves of ore that were too low grade to be operated profitably three or four years ago, when the mine suspended work, but which will probably be well within the profitable scope of mining under the conditions appertaining at the present juncture.

The product enables the mine to command a low rate at the smelters. The Monte Cristo Consolidated Mining & Development company owns the Monte Cristo and Buckley No. 2 claims situated on the west slope of Monte Cristo mountain and comprising 42 acres.

The development work on the mine consists of 5366 feet of work, and the maximum depth on the vein secured in the workings is placed at 600 feet. Three tunnels are driven on the ledge, one 1100 feet in length, another 515 feet and a third 550 feet.

It has always been felt, as was the case with the Jumbo mine, that conditions would eventually work around to the stage where the Monte Cristo could be profitably worked, and apparently the people in control of the company have concluded that this juncture has arrived.

GRAND TRUNK FUNDS FIVE MILLION DOLLARS DEPOSITED UNDER THE RAILWAY CONTRACT.

STATISTICS OF CANADA'S MERCANTILE FLEET—DEATH OF MR. RATHBUN. OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—It is understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific made its deposit of \$5,000,000 to the credit of the Dominion government in London, England, today.

A bluebook issued today gives the total of Canada's fleet for the past year. There were on 31st December last on the register books of the Dominion 6386 sailing vessels, steamers and barges, measuring 652,613 tons register tonnage.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Mrs. J. W. Galloway, wife of J. W. Galloway, quartermaster-sergeant of the Royal Canadian regiment, is under arrest charged with attempting to kill her four year old son.

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CITY NEWS

From Thursday Daily. The regular monthly meeting of the Rossland Liberal association takes place tonight at the board of trade rooms.

The lower Black Bear pond is frozen, and the skating is reported excellent. The pond was patronized by a number of skaters yesterday.

R. C. Morgan, superintendent of the Spokane Falls and Northern, spent yesterday in the city with C. C. Cullerton, superintendent of bridges. One of the objects of the trip was to examine the progress made on the White Bear spur.

At the semi-monthly meeting of Sanaritan Encampment No. 3, I. O. O. F., held last evening the following officers were duly elected to serve for the ensuing term: C. F. John Duncan; S. W. Emil Johnson; H. P. Chas. Miller; S. C. Thomas Embleton; Tr. Wm. Brokenshire; J. W. L. J. Kiltredge; Trustees, Chas. Miller, Emil Johnson and J. H. Lee.

The annual meeting of the Centre Star Mining company takes place in Toronto on Tuesday next.

The adjourned sittings of the commission in the case of Whitaker Wright opens this morning at 10:30 a.m. in the court house. Today's session will probably conclude the business of the commission.

There has been less sickness in Rossland this year than in any previous year in the history of the city," says Dr. McKenzie, medical health officer. "The reason is largely that of better water and improved sanitary conditions generally."

A shipment of two tons of Giant ore is lying at the depot awaiting shipment to London. It is intended with this consignment to pursue the experiments for treating the product to save the cobalt, molybdenum and other rarer metals not extracted in the ordinary course of fire smelting.

Militiamen and citizens generally will learn with gratification that the militia department has granted the request emanating from Rossland for an enlargement of the drill hall to be constructed here next spring. The main floor of the building will be 100 by 50 feet in dimension, which will give large floor space for drill or other purposes.

The first curling of the season in Rossland is scheduled for tonight at the rink, the manager expecting to have the rinks in shape for opening games this evening. On behalf of a quartette of ex-Winnipeggers Harry H. Smith challenges any four players in Rossland to curl tonight for an oyster supper.

The entertainment to be given at the Rossland opera house next Monday night promises to be a great success from an artistic standpoint. Mrs. Fitz-Patrick's pupils are rehearsing constantly and are now fully prepared for the performance of their respective parts. Further particulars of the event will be announced in these columns sometime prior to the date set for the entertainment.

Orders have been issued to all militiamen for the immediate return to stores of all rifles, sidearms, belts, or coats and hats. The armory will be open tonight and tomorrow night from 8 to 9:30 o'clock for the purpose of receiving these stores. The semi-annual inspection of stores is expected at any time, and it is essential that the articles specified should be in place when the district officer commanding goes through the armory.

Contractor Wilson has practically concluded his work at the skating rink, and the premises are now in shape to be flooded for the season. In view of this it is probable that skating will be available in the course of the week, provided the weather still favors us somewhat so as to give a few degrees of frost.

Rossland is suffering from an oat famine. It is explained that the local dealers have several cars of oats en route to Rossland from Alberta, and that the product was consigned in ample time to preclude any shortage here. The Canadian Pacific, however, has been decidedly slow in delivering the consignments, with the result that consumers are greatly inconvenienced.

A brief session of the commission from the high court of England in re Whittaker Wright civil actions took place yesterday at the court house. The evidence was confined to testimony by E. S. E. Winn, barrister in the Northwest Territories courts, as to the law on certain issues in the Territories. The commissioner will now make his report to the high court as to the proceedings before him in Rossland.

Tom Burns, alias Slim McCarty, was convicted at the police court yesterday on the charge of vagrancy and assault. A sentence of six months' imprisonment was imposed, with the stipulation that sentence should be suspended for thirty minutes to give McCarty a chance to leave town. At the expiration of the half hour's grace he was well out of the city limits on his way to Northport, and if he ventures to return he will go to jail without further preliminaries.

Mrs. Fitz-Patrick's music pupils will definitely give their entertainment at the opera house on Monday, November 23. The preparations are virtually complete. Mrs. Fitz-Patrick has been indefatigable in her efforts to make the event a success. There is nothing she has not thought of to enhance the attractiveness of the affair. It would be well for those who contemplate attending the entertainment to secure their

seats early, as there will probably be a great demand for tickets.

Ferdinand Deltzsch, A. R. S. M., M. Inst. M. & M., etc., has been appointed consulting engineer for the Giant mine of Rossland. Mr. Deltzsch is a notable authority on the treatment of complex ores, and has successfully treated the molybdenum and cobalt contents of the Giant ores. The consignments of Giant ore now awaiting shipment to England will be taken in charge by Mr. Deltzsch, and he will superintend the tests to be made along the lines of determining the most economical method of reducing the product and saving the rare metals which constitute so valuable a feature of its contents.

The residence of John H. Macdonald, Second avenue, was the scene of a merry gathering on Thursday evening, when the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald tendered them a surprise party. The impromptu guests were cordially received and hospitably entertained, progressive whist being the principal amusement. Among those participating were the following: Messrs. and Mesdames J. H. Lee, B. Beverley, R. C. Thomas Embleton; Tr. Wm. Brokenshire; J. W. L. J. Kiltredge; Trustees, Chas. Miller, Emil Johnson and J. H. Lee.

The Current Events club will hold its fortnightly meeting tomorrow night at the club rooms. New members are being added to the membership roll at each meeting.

The combined guilds of St. George's church are making elaborate arrangements for their festivities in December. The dance in the evening will have some unusually attractive features and excellent music.

The police are seeking information as to the present whereabouts of Alexander Finlayson, who is described as forty-eight years old, height six feet two inches, weight about 175 pounds, black hair, side whiskers and mustache, right eye rather weak. He was a working miner at Rossland in 1902. The information is desired by the chief secretary of the Salvation Army in Toronto.

The improvements at the rink are now completed. Yesterday Contractor Wilson practically finished the removal of the false work in use while the improvements were under way, and today the entire interior of the rink will be ready for the ice-maker to commence operations. The curling rink has already been frozen and marked, but playing will not be started until the weather stiffens up somewhat.

The services at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church today will be confined to Sunday school. Rev. Joseph McNeill, now of Kamloops, is expected to give a definite reply tomorrow to the invitation extended to him to assume the pastorate of St. Andrew's. He declined the first invitation, but was induced to reconsider the matter.

Mrs. W. H. Laird of Toronto is the guest of her son, R. A. Laird, Earl street. Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath arrived in the city yesterday via Nelson and is the guest of C. R. Hamilton. Horace J. Collins, for many years the inseparable companion of Horatio Cherrington, the popular fruiterer and confectioner, leaves today over the Great Northern for New York, whence he will sail on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm on the 1st prox. for Europe.

Dr. D. E. Kerr was the host last night at a delightful stag party in his home, corner of Le Roi avenue east and Butte street. The function proved extremely enjoyable and the popular host was showered with congratulations on its success. Blake Wilson of Nelson, manager of the P. Burns company, spent yesterday in the city.

Dr. J. A. Armstrong of Nelson, Dominion veterinarian, is in the city today. William Davis, M. E., of Nelson, is in the city.

The Granby company officially announces the declaration of dividend of one per cent, payable on the 15th of next month.

The Current Events club held an enthusiastic meeting at the club rooms last night. The organization is growing rapidly in membership.

The annual general meeting of the British Columbia Institute of Assayers takes place at Trail on Saturday. All the Rossland assayers will attend the session.

On Sunday night a young woman giving the name of May Belmont was arrested in men's clothes. A vagrancy charge was registered against her in the police blotter. Bail in the sum of \$25 was granted, and the deposit was estreated.

Contractor Wood, who was engaged on repairs to the Empey block, has been summoned to appear at the police court tomorrow to answer to a charge of breaking the fire limits by-law by commencing work on the building in question without obtaining a permit as required under the by-law. The repairs have been suspended for the present.

Little difficulty was experienced in locating Alexander Finlayson, described in Sunday's Miner as wanted by the Salvation Army offices in Toronto. Finlayson was working at the Josie mine and immediately reported on seeing the paragraph in this paper.

Relatives in the Queen City of Ontario desired to secure his address.

The banquet under the auspices of St. Andrew's society takes place on Monday night next at 9 o'clock in the Hotel Allan. Tickets are in the hands of Dr. D. E. Kerr, president, and James Anderson, honorary secretary-treasurer, and other members of the committee. The sale of tickets closes on Friday night. The function will include all the time honored features of such events, bag-pipes, haggis, etc.

Mrs. Josephine Deslets, deputy grand commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees in Kootenays, has returned from Trail after completing the reorganization of Lady Orchard Elve No. 44, the officers for the ensuing term being as follows: Past lady commander, Ida Whelan; lady commander, Emma Gues; lieutenant commander, Louise Harkness; record keeper, Bonnie Marie Daniels; finance keeper, S. Matilda McKewin; chaplain, Emma Stranger; sergeant, Mary E. Hoves; mistress at arms, Margaretta M. Berg; sentinel, Sarah E. Campbell; picket, Margaret E. Brown. Plans are already formed for various social features during the ensuing winter.

PERSONALS

Fred Empey has returned to the city from his Idaho property. Paul S. Coudrey, manager of the Le Roi Two, is in the Boundary on business. P. H. Craven leaves this morning for the coast on business. He will be accompanied as far as Spokane by Mrs. Craven. H. E. Forester of Golden is registered at the Hotel Allan.

Among the visitors to Rossland yesterday was William C. Hudson, one of the best known practical miners in the Nelson and Slovan districts. Mr. Hudson was with the Athabasca mine in its halcyon days, and for the past year or more has officiated as foreman of the Enterprise mine in the Slovan City district. The mine has closed down for the winter, and Mr. Hudson expects to spend the cold weather in Los Angeles.

William B. Pool, of Poplar, manager of the Great Northern Mines, is in Rossland today. Mr. Pool's company owns the Lundy Jack and Swede group, which are regarded as the greatest properties in Poplar today. Just at the present juncture the Swede group is producing ore worth over \$1,000 a sack, and active work is under way on other properties owned by the Great Northern Mines.

John J. Kelly, an extensive bankrupt stock buyer from the east, is in the city. Al Pratt, a well known Rossland mining man, returned yesterday evening from East Kootenay, where he has spent several months. A. D. Wheeler, superintendent of the Hunter V. mine, spent yesterday in the city on business.

Robert M. Hood, of the J. Y. Griffin Co., Nelson, spent yesterday in the city on business.

E. B. McDermid, auditor of the city of Nelson, was in the city yesterday. Mrs. W. F. McNeill left yesterday on a visit to Spokane. A. C. Galt and Edmund B. Kirby have gone to Kamloops to attend the annual meeting of the executive of the Provincial Mining Association of B. C.

Mr. McKowen of Spokane is in the city. Mr. McKowen is an adjuster for the Connecticut and Phoenix of Brooklyn insurance companies and his mission is in connection with the recent fires. Kirby Douglas, of Nelson, was in the city yesterday.

Percy Chapman, formerly manager of the Nelson branch of the Macdonald & Co. wholesale house, and now in charge of the firm's business at Vancouver, was in the city yesterday.

The Spokesman-Review says: The problem of handling the low grade refractory iron ore from the Kootenay mine at Rossland, B. C., has apparently been solved in tests of it made here with the Hendry process of cyaniding.

C. M. Fasset, who has been conducting the experiments, said last night: "We have completed four runs of ore which comprised the most refractory product that Mine Manager William Thompson could secure. As Mr. Thompson expressed it, 'If the Hendry system could handle that stuff successfully, it could deal with any ore in the mine.' I do not feel at liberty to give figures, but I can only say that the results showed a handsome saving. The cost of reducing it should not be greater than that for handling Republic ore. The Kootenay ore crushes easily, and the high percentage of iron—composing nearly half of the rock—does not seem to consume the cyanide unduly or to interfere with the precipitation of the metals."

As Mr. Fasset has expressed the belief that Republic ore can be treated for \$1.50 per ton, it would appear that the cost of reducing Kootenay ores by the same process would be well within that margin. The saving in freight and smelter charges under the present system, that of reducing the ores promises to be the factor that will put the Kootenay on a paying basis. It has an enormous tonnage of low grade iron ore, running from \$5 to \$10, that can hardly be handled under present conditions.

VOTE WITH MCBRIDE

Latest Report Concerning John Houston's Intentions.

The Socialist Members Also to Support the Ministry.

VICTORIA, Nov. 23.—It is now generally conceded that John Houston of Nelson will support the government in the initial vote of the new legislative assembly, which meets on Thursday. It is claimed that Houston has a secret understanding with McBride that his failure to get a portfolio shall be made up by other concessions, which will probably take the form of special favors in East Kootenay. It was all along known that Houston had a deep laid scheme for the especial aggrandisement of himself and a few friends which is liable to seriously conflict with valid and legitimate interests. The result is awaited here with great interest.

It is currently reported by the well informed that Hawthornthwaite and Williams, the two Socialists in the house, will support the government in the opening vote. The alliance will be a serious blow to Socialism in British Columbia. The idea of a combination between a monopolist government like McBride's and the Socialist party is farcical in the extreme. The government has appointed H. G. Mason, who was assistant sergeant-at-arms last year, to be sergeant-at-arms this session, O'Hara having resigned. His assistant will be J. Saunders.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—There will be a meeting of the cabinet tomorrow, when all the ministers are expected to be present. It is just probable that the question of dissolution will come up for consideration. The feeling is growing that there will be a general election before another session, but so far the only one who knows, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has nothing to say on the subject.

ELECTION MAY COME

DOMINION CABINET EXPECTED TO DEAL WITH THE QUESTION TODAY.

THE SHIPPING SEASON AT MONTREAL—A CENTENARIAN'S DEATH.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Fire this morning did ten thousand dollars' damage to the box making factory of George A. Mace & Co. The loss is covered by insurance.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Only one ocean steamer remains in port, the steamship Toronto, which is discharging her cargo as rapidly as possible so as to get away within a few days. This will end navigation for this season at this port. This has been the heaviest season on record, but shipping men are not altogether satisfied, as rates have ruled low all season.

TORONTO, Nov. 23.—Toronto varsity team defeated McGill here on Saturday, thereby winning the collegiate football championship. The score was 13 to 3.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Miss Martha Collins is dead at the hospital at the age of 103 years. She came to this country from the north of Ireland 73 years ago.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 23.—Frank L. Hutt, a pioneer of the Portage Plains, is dead aged 81.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Nov. 23.—The two-year old son of Mark Letterman of Oliver township was instantly killed yesterday morning by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of an eight-year old brother. Their mother was in the room when the accident occurred.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 23.—Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the board of directors of the C. P. R., arrived at his farm at East Selkirk today on private business. He is expected to visit Winnipeg tomorrow.

FIGHTING THE MOROS. Many Killed by General Wood's Force in Recent Attacks.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—A fight lasting five days and as a result of which 300 Moros were killed and many carried away wounded, has taken place in Jolo between Gen. Leonard Wood's command and the insurgents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Capt. Joseph Smith, of the schooner W. E. and W. L. Tuck, complained to Shipping Commissioner Hanbury today that four seamen whom he had shipped on Saturday had been taken from his vessel by force by members of the seamen's union. The captain says the men who took the four sailors said the latter were non-union men.

Captain Smith rushed for his revolver, but was held by one of the boarding party, and others of the crew were overboard and the boarding party parted with the sailors. Captain Smith declares that the action was piracy, and he will seek warrants for the boarders.

Lake, in Jolo, on November 12th. The Moros were soon located and fighting began immediately and continued until November 17th.

Major Scott was taking Panglima Hassen, the Moro leader, who had been taken prisoner, to Jolo. While en route Hassen asked to see his family. His request was granted and he led Major Scott into an ambush, where they were fired upon. Major Scott was shot in both hands. Hassen escaped during this unexpected attack, but is supposed to have been killed the following day. The fighting took place in a country covered with swamps and bogs. The Moros were driven across the country from Siete lake to the town where Hassen made his headquarters, and it is said the Moros were 2000 strong. The rebel position was attacked on the flank by the American troops, who occupied the town and inflicted a loss of fifty killed on the Moros. Hassen with a small party surrendered. The rest of the Moros went into the swamps, but they were driven out on November 18, leaving 16 dead behind. On November 17 the American forces renewed the attack on the remaining Moros, of whom 40 were killed.

The rebel forces have been literally destroyed by operations of General Wood, who says the indications are that there will be no extension of the uprising, which was handled without difficulty.

On November 18th General Wood started on an expedition against 2000 Moros, who are in the mountains. No news has yet been received as to the result of this movement. General Wood has under him two battalions of the Twenty-eighth regiment, part of the Twenty-third regiment, a platoon of Captain Satly's battery, two troops of the Fourteenth cavalry and a detachment of engineers.

Major Scott assisted him with a force composed of two companies of the Seventeenth infantry, a platoon of Captain Rumbough's battery, and a troop of the Fourteenth cavalry.

SOME ARE DROWNED. Wreck of a French Bark on the Coast of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—It is now positively known that the French bark Francois Coppee struck the rocks on the eastern side of Tomales bay, and was wrecked on Friday night. Four of the survivors floated ashore on driftwood and are now safe at a ranch near Marshall. It is reported that two lives have been washed ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—A raft containing the first mate and three sailors of the wrecked bark Francois Coppee came ashore at Tomales bay today. The survivors, who reached here tonight are all Frenchmen, and the story told disproves the earlier suspicions of a mutiny on board. They say the Coppee had been sailing in a fog for three days on dead reckoning, and that the ship went wide off its course and struck on the rocks in Tomales bay. Huge waves dashed on the ship, and finally the big life boat was precipitated and successfully launched. Nine men were in it when it drifted away. This boat was picked up by the Scotia.

The four men who came to San Francisco then made a raft and took chances of being washed ashore. One of the survivors said the nine men in the life boat were fighting and clanking among themselves, and refusing to listen to the commands of the captain to stand by, pulled away. Fifteen men were then left on the ship, and when daylight came she was fast going to pieces.

The captain ordered the men to swim to shore, one hundred yards away. Only the four on the raft reached land. The captain and ten others were not seen again.

WAGES CUT DOWN. Heavy Reduction in the Cotton Mills of New England.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The first of the numerous reductions in wages announced in the cotton mills of southern New England, and at a half dozen points outside that territory, went into effect today, but one Fall River corporation today and at a number of outside mills. Although about 32,000 operatives had their pay cut down, no general strike occurred in any mill, the textile workers recognizing that the great cost of cotton and the unsatisfactory goods market would operate against the success of any radical step.

Today's cut averages 10 per cent, and places the pay schedules on a basis with those paid prior to the advance of March, 1902. The reduction affected 78 mills in Fall River and about a score of corporations elsewhere in New England.

The Fall River print works, operating four print cloth mills, will cut down wages next Monday, and on that day also nearly all Rhode Island and Connecticut manufacturers will adopt the lower schedule. A cut in New Bedford will occur in two weeks.

BOARDED BY PIRATES. Four Seamen Taken by Force From a Schooner at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Capt. Joseph Smith, of the schooner W. E. and W. L. Tuck, complained to Shipping Commissioner Hanbury today that four seamen whom he had shipped on Saturday had been taken from his vessel by force by members of the seamen's union. The captain says the men who took the four sailors said the latter were non-union men.

Captain Smith rushed for his revolver, but was held by one of the boarding party, and others of the crew were overboard and the boarding party parted with the sailors.

Captain Smith declares that the action was piracy, and he will seek warrants for the boarders.

PART IV. "WATER CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1897."

This is to certify that the "Rossland Power Company, Limited," incorporated as a Limited Company on the 21st day of August, 1902, with the object of carrying on the business of a Power Company within the meaning of Part IV. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," within the Province of British Columbia, has submitted its undertaking to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for approval; that the said undertaking, as shown by the documents and plan filed, has been approved, and that the said undertaking is as follows:—

(1.) To exercise the corporate powers of a Power Company within the under-mentioned portion of land situated in the Kootenay District and forming a part of a parcel of land numbered 367, Group I, on the official plan or survey of the said district, the acquisition of which the said applicants deem necessary for the purposes of the proposed undertaking and works, namely: Commencing at a hub in the said lot 367, Group I, which hub is fifteen hundred feet due north of and six hundred and sixty-three decimal two feet due west of the post planted in the southern boundary of the said Lot 367, Group I, to mark the northwest corner of Lot 230, Group I, in the said Kootenay District; thence due north eleven hundred feet to a hub; thence forty-two degrees east of due north six hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to the southwesterly bank of the Columbia river; thence northwesterly, following the said bank of the Columbia river eighteen hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the mouth of Stoney creek; thence southwesterly, following the centre of the said Stoney creek seventeen hundred feet, more or less, to a point in the centre of the said Stoney creek, which point is twenty-six degrees and twenty-eight minutes west of due north of a point which is thirteen hundred and twelve feet due west of the place of beginning; thence twenty-six degrees and thirty-eight minutes east of due south fifteen hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to a point which is thirteen hundred and twelve feet due west of the place of beginning; excluding therefrom the right-of-way of the Columbia and Western Railway, which railway runs a northwesterly direction through the said portion of Lot 367, Group I, the said right-of-way consisting of fifty feet on each side of the centre of the track, except from station 47x100 of the said railway northerly to station 53x75, where it is two hundred feet wide, i. e., one hundred feet on each side of the centre of the track, containing eighty-six acres, more or less.

To engage in the milling and reduction of ores by the construction of a preliminary mill upon a site in the vicinity of the city of Trail, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the junction of Stoney creek with the Columbia river, and to transport and supply water to additional plants to be established wherever it is found to be desirable, having regard to ore supply, and to railway and water facilities.

To acquire land as a right of way along the lines of the intended flumes, and to construct pipe lines from Murphy creek, Kootenay creek and Stoney creek for the conveyance of water to the said mill.

That for the purpose of generating power the company have acquired a record of six hundred and fifty inches of water from Murphy creek, one hundred inches of water from Rock creek, and two hundred inches of water from Stoney creek, such waters to be diverted by flumes and pipes at points of diversion proposed by the applicants, in order to utilize the said waters at their works, and to be discharged into the Columbia river at or near the works of the Company.

(2.) And this is further to certify that the estimated cost of the undertaking and works, including water and lands to be purchased (or which have already been acquired), the construction and operation whereof is to be presently undertaken by the Power Company, is estimated at about the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which amount shall be actually subscribed before the company commences the construction of its undertaking.

(3.) And this is further to certify that the time within which the said undertaking and works are to be commenced is fixed at thirty (30) days from the date of this certificate, and the date by which such works are to be in operation is fixed at one year from the date of this certificate.

Dated this 6th day of November, A. D. 1902.

A. E. McPHILLIPS, Clerk, Executive Council.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. C. GALT BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C.

Charles R. Hamilton Barrister, Solicitor, Notary. Solicitor for the Bank of Montreal.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR Assayers, Mining & Mill Supplies Agents in British Columbia for Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, England, F. W. Braun & Co.'s patent Gary furnaces, burners, etc., Wm. Alsworth & Co.'s fine balances, the Khetol wireless oil stove, the Ralston new process Water Ball, etc., etc.

Write for descriptive circulars and get our prices.

at last night will en- business to, Rossland mer-

Kenning was unanimously physician, in recogni- blue as advisor in all mat- ing to training and con- fers. This appointment singly popular among the supporters of the club.

appointed a committee to for the Rossland hockey organization will be kno- The finance committee for will include Robert H. An- dent; Charles E. Barrett, Dan Thomas A. D. Davis, Summers, Jack Donahue P. Dickinson.

is participating in the con- to be held in Union 27th by the Knights of the The music for the will be furnished by the Cos- tra, which comes strongly

ING ASSOCIATION. meeting to be held in Kam- oops Next Week.

of the executive commit- Provincial Mining associa- C. takes place at Kamloops next. A. C. Galt of Ross- member of the executive and the session. The docket of or the meeting is set forth

affirm minutes of the last sider a report from the sider the question of or- lecture tour on mining and al representation of placer quartz districts, and quartz the placer districts for the local organizations in open- winter sessions. and question of organizing from the delegates to be present at convention.

report of the proceedings of convention, and the question presents therein the prices, the number to be issued suggestion that in future these free of cost.

sider several suggestions amendment of our bylaws, re same to be dealt with by ation.

consider suggestions sent in toria branch as to an ex- plaining machinery during the of the next convention.

sider a case of the clash- ber miners' rights with those miners.

consider recent decisions on- ing of mining claims, and the- ing of disseminating the in- for the general benefit of ers.

consider any other matter properly be brought up, or ay be sent to Kamloops di- ne executive.

AN WITH THE LEG. oggar Landed Behind Bars on Serious Charge.

urns, alias Slim McCarty, is is at the police cells charged racy and assault, the com- on the latter charge being man. McCarty is about the specimen of a hobo and men- at has struck the Golden City moons. He has grafted about for some days and secured lars in small coin from sym- people.

's graft was to gash his ly with a knife and then a wound freely with iodine, it being a revolting sore, displayed on the slightest on. Thus equipped he can- the city vigorously, handling which implored the char- against an unfortunate sufferer of poisoning in an aggravated oseland seems easy for such its, and McCarty did well, so ed that at the home of Mrs. he became obstreperous and ad an offence that landed him police station and will prob- over the road for a time. le of weeks ago the same man Rossland. On that visit he ased as a one-armed man, the m being stowed away under

ly was arrested recently in and told the police there that inmates with Harry Tracy, regarded as "dead tough," and haps get in Rossland what he led for some time.

LE'S TERRIBLE INJURIES. Leopard Single-Handed and Ferred Frightful Injuries.

ly particulars received in the ent the injuries received by R. G. Edwards-Leckie in his r with a leopard in the wilds illand came to Fred Birney of in a letter from Major Lec- ber. Mr. Leckie, Sr., wrote Major Leckie's returning with to their headquarters on the rican coast, while hunting in gle he became separated from nd had an encounter singly eopard. He fired a shot, when e sprang on and mauled him he had time to fire again and He was found by his compan- a dreadful condition, and his e disappeared of, but no news has eived in the west of his death. erving in the Boer war Major went to London, England, and Major Allan Fitzpatrick e and Major Allan Fitzpatrick e obtained a concession of er miles in Somaliland, East on the eastern border of Aby- They secured several valuable properties, but, owing to the e of the "Mad Mullah," were to leave that region. Major was under the command of Ma- yne, who sent the particulars the particulars of Leckie's sad ne to his immediate relatives

AN INVENTOR DEAD. BURG, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Robert an inventor and mechan- neer, died here today, aged 65.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Cures Crip in Two Days. on every box 25c. This signature, E. H. Brown

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THE VANCOUVER ELECTION.

The result of the bye-election in Vancouver City yesterday is not surprising, except that Mr. Wilson's majority is considerably larger than anybody anticipated. It is evident that the opponents of the McBride government conducted a half-hearted campaign. There can be no doubt that they were somewhat discouraged and heavily handicapped. Influences were brought to bear that were decidedly inimical to the cause of good government. In the first place the C. P. R. newspapers did their utmost to discourage Captain Stuart and his supporters, and it cannot be denied that the effect was far reaching. Then, too, a clique composed of holders of large areas of land, looking for a continuance of the present inequitable system of taxation which relieves them of heavy yet just assessment, were strenuous in their efforts as members of the Vancouver board of trade to prevent the Liberals from nominating a candidate. There was also the trail of the Martin serpent to contend with. It is apparent that Martin is still an important factor among Vancouver Liberals, and it is also noticeable that "Joe" is still a better friend to Dunsmuirism than to the cause of honest Liberalism. Of course the McBrideites took every advantage. They were well organized and ready for the fight before Mr. Wilson's appointment to the attorney-generalship was made public. The Liberals were at a disadvantage on every standpoint.

In our opinion, the crowning mistake of the opponents of McBride lay in the issues that they failed to raise during the contest. They ignored the vital questions of the day for matters of only passing importance. The Fernie recount was made as prominent as any feature in the campaign. Such matters as the annual deficit of half a million dollars; the outrageous maintenance of reserves on crown lands for the benefit of rich speculators and to the detriment of the humble pioneer and prospector; the monstrous system of assessment that allows men like Dunsmuir and other large land holders to pay a merely nominal tax while the mining industry and the struggling merchant and prospector are harassed for every cent that can be extorted; the maladministration of the several public departments; the robbery of the people by preposterous railway subsidies; the abandonment of all public works by order of McBride; the refusal of the administration to assist in the development of new districts on an intelligent and businesslike basis; the wretched condition of the provincial credit at home and abroad—these are a few of the issues that should have been presented to the electors through the press and from the platform, but which were, for the most part, relegated to the background.

The manly and statesmanlike course pursued all through the contest by Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the Opposition, is deserving of the highest tribute, but the hurried nature of the campaign and his eleventh-hour appointment to the leadership of his party minimized his splendid efforts to save the country from the aggregation of chuckle-heads and rascals which now controls the destinies of British Columbia. We know that Mr. Macdonald did raise many burning questions and he has gained golden opinions and unstinted respect for the honesty, steadfastness and high order of statesmanship that he has so far displayed. But what could be expected other than defeat when the candidate and most of his supporters failed to rise to the level of their leader's ideas and ideals?

Premier McBride has little cause to congratulate himself over the result of this election. He may be expected, however, to do considerable bragging about "magnificent manifestation of public confidence," "endorsement by

the common people," "vindication of all his public acts," and other equally insufferable rot. The Dunsmuir and railway press will also dish up its usual "guff." We foresee the smuggest of smug editorials in the Colonist, the News-Advertiser, and the Province. It is not too much to expect that the first two will go to the length of pretending to view the result as the direct work of the right hand of providence.

While the result is decidedly disappointing to the friends of good government the cause is not without bright hope. In spite of Mr. Wilson's election, McBride cannot give the country an adequate and stable government, firstly because he is lacking in the necessary mental qualifications and secondly because he has not sufficient following in the legislature. And the chances are that even the support that he now relies on will be denied him in the very near future.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

J. A. Macdonald, M. L. A. from Rossland and leader of the Liberal party in British Columbia, won golden opinions in the brief campaign in Vancouver City. This was the first appearance of Mr. Macdonald on a political platform since his elevation to his present position as leader of his party. The Vancouver newspapers ir-respective of political affiliations evince great respect for Mr. Macdonald, and not without good reason. So far his attitude on every public question has been highly commendable. He seems strongly imbued with sound, practical ideas for the amelioration of the body politic, and inspires confidence and respect on all sides. If he only persists in his present policy he is destined to play an important part in the destinies of the province, and gain lasting credit and distinction. There is a magnificent opportunity in British Columbia today for the leader of a political party and it would now seem practically assured that it will fall to Mr. Macdonald's lot to enact that role.

STABLE GOVERNMENT.

The News-Advertiser declares that the re-election of Mr. Wilson will secure the stability of the government. It would be interesting to have the proof which inspires the Vancouver paper to make this extraordinary statement. The general impression among those who are well informed as to the political situation in this province is the very opposite to the contentment of the News-Advertiser. No government can be termed stable that has only a party majority of one which may disappear at any moment, and no government can inspire confidence either at home or abroad that is composed of men who are neither able nor willing to give the people an honest and intelligent administration. A combination of unfortunate accidents rather than the popular will of the electors has placed McBride and his incompetent colleagues in office. It is impossible that they should remain in power any considerable length of time, and the sooner they are ousted the better it will be for British Columbia. This province will never have stability in government or in general business conditions until a bolder and honest men than the McBride crowd are in charge of affairs.

THE MIGHTY TATLOW.

A special dispatch from Victoria this morning corroborates all that The Miner has prophesied concerning the failure of the McBride government to rise equal to the occasion in arranging an adequate policy for the approaching session of the legislative assembly. It will be noticed that Captain Tatlow, minister of finance, hints at little hope for railway construction and evinces a very befogged idea of the need of a vigorous fiscal policy. He would, however, wipe out a deficit of more than half a million dollars by cutting off all temporary assistance and dismissing a few poorly paid officers at inconsequential places. Great is the McBride government and great is Tatlow!

PURCHASING PROSPECTS.

The greatest possibilities in connection with mining investments lie in acquiring prospects which show evidence of good mineralization. It costs money to develop a number of prospects in an effort to find a mine, but the greatest profits of mining come from having made a mine rather than from having purchased one already made. Mines of known value, of measurable ore reserves, cannot be purchased except at a great profit to the owners and some of the bonanzas which have been sold had at the time of sale passed the zenith of their production. Exploration work in virgin ground or in developing prospects partially developed, pursued with skill and intelligence, usually is preferable to expending a fortune in acquiring a big producing mine. In other words, the men who bought the Homestake mine in Dakota, for instance, at the time it was a prospect, made a far greater profit on it than could any one who

might purchase it now; for the reason that its present owners pretty thoroughly know its value and would not sell for a dollar less than their own estimate of its value; whereas at the time of their original purchase its value was undetermined and their principal investment was what they expended in exploratory work to ascertain if they had a mine.

WHITED SEPULCHRES.

It is interesting to see how some of the coast papers are reluctantly beginning to recognize the absolute necessity for the reform of our present fiscal system. The Dunsmuir and railway press take it up about as willingly as they did the Columbia and Western scandal. They would like to avoid any mention of this matter, but as it is to be the chief topic of discussion at the forthcoming session of the legislature, they have no other choice than to face the music.

This same element in British Columbia Journalism has a few more unpleasant doses of a similar nature to swallow in the near future. Of course the Colonist, the News-Advertiser and the Province will "back up" until the last moment, but within less than a year they will be forced to recognize the monstrous inequity that lies in the practice of placing "reserves" on the surface rights of valuable crown lands for the special benefit of speculators and to the exclusion and detriment of the prospector and the pioneer. They will also have to take cognizance of the abominable state of affairs in the lands and works department, and the utter uselessness of the B. C. Agency in London under the present method of operation.

When that time comes it is safe to say that these sedate journals will express no little astonishment and profess to be thoroughly scandalized at the turn that affairs have taken; but it is also safe to say that they will do nothing to remedy matters meanwhile.

TO HELP TRADE.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., in an interview last week, intimated that the policy of Canada should be to discourage imports from abroad and to develop trade within the country.

There will be a difference of opinion in regard to the views expressed by Sir Thomas concerning imports from abroad, but there will be unanimous agreement with his statement as to the desirability of increasing trade within the limits of the Dominion.

That our internal commerce is capable of infinite development, and that the country would be benefited by such expansion, is beyond question. Not only is this true, but it is equally true that no one man is in a position to do more towards facilitating this local development than the president of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Sir Thomas is in a position to give an impetus even to manufacturing industries. At the present time, as pointed out by those forming the joint deputation which asked the Dominion government early in the year for the appointment of a railway commission, rates on manufactured goods sent from Ontario to the West are so much higher than rates on goods sent from points in the United States to the same market, and with the same length of haul, that they practically offset the advantage the protective tariff is supposed to give the Canadian manufacturer.

By all means let us have development of internal commerce; and the surest way to that development is by a reduction in the cost of transportation.

THE ASSOCIATED BOARDS.

The meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia in Rossland early next month will have an important bearing upon the industrial welfare of this section of the province. As will be seen in another column, the list of questions to be brought up for discussion is both long and varied. It covers subjects of importance from local needs to imperial relations, and the probabilities are that most of them will receive favorable consideration. Perusal of the list shows that there is much pertinence and timeliness to each of the questions raised. The list might have contained references to additional matters of local importance, but it is nevertheless fairly comprehensive and will undoubtedly be productive of much good. The visiting delegates may look forward to a hearty and hospitable reception from the Golden City, and we hope that their brief sojourn here will be as pleasant in every particular.

"C.-B."

It is generally understood that if the Balfour government is defeated in the coming general elections, the next premier would be, not the present leader of the Liberal party, but Earl Spencer. This is pretty rough on Sir Henry a glimpse of a few diamonds, I was really familiarly called in England—who has for several years done the drudgery of leadership and received very

little thanks for it. But no doubt the arrangement would be best for the Liberal party, and best also for the country and the empire.

"C.-B." is a Scotchman of respectable talents and good business education, whose father grew rich in retail trade on a large scale. He is respected as an honest, well-meaning politician, but nobody in Britain regards him as a statesman of first-rate ability, and even among Liberals he is looked upon as only a makeshift leader. The party was divided in its allegiance—Lord Rosbery and Sir William Harcourt; and as the differences between these two could not be reconciled, it was deemed prudent that both of them should relinquish their claims to the leadership in favor of some third man. Campbell-Bannerman was a colorless, good-natured member of the party who had won his way to the front by sheer industry and perseverance; and as he was on good terms with both the factions he was elected as the compromise leader.

"C.-B." has done fairly well; but it is quite evident that he is not big enough or strong enough for the premiership.

Latterly, Sir Henry has given his friends cause to grieve and exposed himself to the ridicule of his opponents by imprudent and rather foolish utterances. Since the exposure of war-office incompetency, he has been attacking the government for its want of energy at the outbreak of the Boer war. But people easily remember how this same "C.-B." denounced the government over three years ago for such energy as it was showing, declaring that it was sending to South Africa an unnecessarily large force to cope with the danger which was looming up there. In an open letter published the other day, Sir Henry denied that there is any good ground for Mr. Chamberlain's statements about the decline in British trade, and asserted that the country was never more prosperous; and yet this same "C.-B." only a few weeks ago, in a public address, protested against any change of fiscal policy which would increase the cost of food, because, he asserted, there are twelve millions of people in Britain who are now on the verge of starvation, and any increase in the cost of living would result in actual starvation to many of them. If it is a fact that nearly a third of the total population of Britain is near the starvation point, it is grim irony to claim that the country is prosperous.

Such inconsistencies as these have shaken the confidence of Liberals in their nominal leader, and convinced them that a less garrulous and more cautious man is needed to lead the embattled Liberal host against the forces of Balfour and his great ally, Chamberlain.

A PROPOSED CLASS CONTEST.

Since the dawn of history men have cleaved to each other, or opposed each other, according as they were or were not descended from a common racial stock or as they were or were not cohabitants of a particular geographical area under the jurisdiction of one government. Within those lines individuals have competed with each other and have co-operated with those of like interests to compete with those of adverse interests. But the class cleavage has been along the lines of industries and not according to the part borne by individuals in conducting those industries. These forms of crystallization having persisted through the ages without conscious effort of any man to promote them, may be called the natural divisions of society. When the propagandists of the international socialists raised their cry of "proletariat unite" it was the first effort of man to override natural law as manifested in the instincts of men's souls and substitute therefor a social cleavage upon the lines of possession and non-possession, of thrift and un-thrift, of energy and lassitude, of manual labor and other forms of labor.

Under the title of "The Class Struggle," Jack London, a journalist, author and socialist, presents the socialist view in the columns of the New York Independent. His opening thesis is as follows: "When a group of individuals is formed wherein the members are bound together by common interests which are peculiarly their interests and not the interests of individuals outside the group, such a group is a class. The owners of capital, with their dependents, form a class of this nature. The working people form a similar class. The interest of the capitalist class is quite contrary to the interest of the laboring class, and vice versa." In this quotation we have omitted words in order to present the proposition in a purely abstract form. Mr. London assumes, with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders, that workmen on this continent have ceased to expect to pass from the ranks of workers without capital to that of possessors of capital.

For the fallacies of socialism one must always look not to the argument but to the assumptions on which the argument is founded. It is not true that the possessors and non-possessors of capital correspond to the man-

ual and non-manual workers respectively. It is not true that the fit among the non-possessors of capital can no longer pass freely to the ranks of the capitalists in this country. On the contrary, conditions were never so favorable for such passage as now, except in so far as it is hindered by the efforts of the wage earners themselves, who, under bad leadership, consciously strive to prevent the capable among them from such exercise of their capacity as has always been necessary to effect the translation. In 1900 there were in the United States 5,739,657 owners of farms. Every one of these owners is a capitalist. Ninety-nine out of every 100 are manual workers. In 1902 there were 6,666,672 depositors in savings banks in that country, and the average size of their deposits, \$412.53, shows that almost as large a proportion as of the farmers were manual workers. Every one of them is a capitalist. In the cities of 25,000 and over there were 1,027,256 families owning their own home. In the smaller cities the census does not give the number, but the aggregate, if known, would be far larger. They are all of the capitalist class. Every holder of a life insurance policy is a capitalist, interested in the great industries of the country in which his money is invested by the companies which hold it. The stocks and bonds of all industrial establishments which are recognized as substantial are widely distributed in the direct and indirect ownership of manual workers. While the management of the great industries is generally consolidated the ownership is more widely distributed than ever, and the fit manual worker in their employ has five chances to rise to financial independence and social prominence in their employ to one that the equal man of former generations ever had to set up a business of his own. As to the minor industries, which are conducted as they always were, the chances for independence have not been reduced. What barber is there who may not hope to own his own shop?

We have no patience with the philosophy of despair. The world can have only contempt for those who teach that the fit manual worker must always be a "slave" and that therefore he must always rebel. And such doctrines never on earth, in any land, have originated with the workers themselves. They are the product of the unhealthy minds, morbid imaginations and maudlin emotions of men who themselves do no manual work whatever. They rest of the pipe, the gas jet and the beer pot.

THE ROCKEFELLERS' PLANS.

People of the United States may well wonder what limit the Rockefelleres have put to their ambition in the way of gaining control of industries and railways in that country. They are now said to have practical control of the steel trust and to be reaching out for the absorption of the copper industry. In the line of railways, they have become dominant in the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, very largely interested in the Western Union, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Northern Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways, and last year they formed an alliance with George Gould, who controlled the Missouri Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Wash-bash railway systems. This alliance they are now said to be utilizing to gain control of the Pennsylvania railway, and their plans also include the New York Central. If all these projects mature to their liking they will be practical emperors of a very fair domain. It may be, though, that their structure will prove somewhat top-heavy.

NOT EVEN "REMOTE."

Some obscure Montreal paper calling itself La Debat recently offered the opinion that Canada should join the United States, on the understanding that the various provinces should be "given the full rights of commonwealths," whatever that may mean. The Chicago Tribune was quite tickled over the suggestion, and the Spokesman-Review finds it worth while to "note what the conditions might be should annexation take place." The Tribune's review of these conditions as summarized by the Spokane paper give quite a fair picture of the Dominion: "Ontario, with 2,500,000 people and large and varied agricultural, mineral and timber resources, would make a first class state at once, and the same may be said of Quebec, with a population of nearly 2,000,000, made up of farmers, lumbermen, salt and fresh water fishermen, sailors and manufacturers. The Maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have a homogenous population of stout and thrifty people to the number of 1,000,000, who would make a strong commonwealth; and Manitoba, with a population of 250,000, and increasing rapidly, would make another. In the opinion of the Tribune, the name of Columbia was accorded to the British province on the Pacific with prophetic vision, and it would make a glorious

capstone to the column of Pacific states. The territories of Athabasca, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta are getting new people, and many of them are Americans. If their population warranted it, they could be admitted as a state at once." It might have occurred to the Tribune that Canadians, having so fine a territory, would naturally be ambitious to make a country of it for themselves. The Spokesman is a degree wiser, for it judges that "the opinion of Le Debat is not that of a majority of people in the Dominion." It is, however, much in error when it speaks of annexation as "a remote possibility," since there is absolutely no sign of its being a possibility of any kind. These little discussions regarding Canada's future in which American papers and politicians indulge are amusing enough to Canadians. They are also far satisfactory as an indication that Canada's progress is not unnoticed abroad.

THE IRON DUTIES.

Iron manufacturing in Canada seems to have some peculiar circumstances connected with it. The manufacturers complain that Canada is a "dumping ground," particularly for the big steel trust that operates across the line. Of course the complaint is followed by a plea for higher duties to prevent said process of dumping. George E. Drummond, of Montreal, president of the Manufacturers' association, in a recent interview put the iron men's position in this way: "The Canadian market is at present overrun with drummers offering American pig iron at slaughter prices, concessions being readily made for export to Canada. The duty against this iron is \$2.50 a ton, which would be equal to about 17-1/2 per cent. It should not be less than \$3.50 per ton, the American tariff against Canadian pig iron being \$4 a ton. Canadian consumers of pig iron will find the same system of slaughtering goods will inevitably be followed by the American manufacturers in the more highly finished goods, so that all classes of manufacturers and consumers of iron and steel goods in Canada will suffer."

Strangely enough, this same charge of "dumping" is advanced against the Canadian manufacturers themselves. For instance, it was announced lately from Sydney that the Swedish market is to be invaded and large shipments of Canadian pig for Stockholm are being prepared. Sweden is an active iron producer on its own account, and to send iron there looks a good deal like sending coals to Newcastle. Later cables contained a protest from a big producer of pig iron in England demanding "protection against Canadian bounty-fed pig." This Englishman says Canada last year "dumped" almost as much iron in Great Britain as Germany, Holland, Belgium and the United States together. Germany, Holland and Belgium contributed together 78,000, the United States 45,000 tons, while the Canadian offering amounted to 103,000 tons. If the Canadian producer can "dump" his pig iron abroad he ought to be able to hold the home market.

Further interesting evidence is given by Samuel Coulson, of H. R. Ives & Co., the big Montreal foundry firm. His statement in an interview is as follows:

"Mr. Drummond's remarks in so far as they relate to pig iron are misleading. At the outset I may state that in our works we use not less than three thousand tons of pig iron per annum, and naturally buy our iron in the cheapest market. For over two years past we have not been able to purchase a pound of pig iron in the United States; in that time 75 per cent of the pig iron used by us came from England, the rest was Canadian. Recently our American friends have been writing to us to know if we were not able to buy at present prices, their quotations as late as October 29th being as follows: No. 1 soft, \$13.67 per gross ton, f. o. b. cars Montreal, duty paid, terms 30 days; No. 2 foundry, \$13.17; No. 3, \$13.07; No. 4, \$13.17. The foregoing quotations compare with English and Scotch iron now in our yards as follows: No. 1 Summerlee, \$19.50; No. 1 Ayresome, \$19; No. 1 Carnbroe, \$18.45; No. 1 Middleboro', \$16.75; terms four months.

"Taking one with the other, we consider the brands of English and Scotch iron mentioned as being worth fully \$1 per ton more for our purposes than the American brands quoted. Mr. Drummond does not make himself very clear as to whether he is opposed to the preference now being given to England. He also neglected to mention that Canadian manufacturers of pig iron up to the last session of parliament were entitled to and collected bounties amounting to \$3 per ton. I think these bounties are now on a sliding scale, but have yet five or six years to run before they cease. If the quotations for pig iron that we have had from our friends at Sydney a month hold good it will be many a long day before the Americans will be able to sell the same product in Canada."

Asked as to the position of the Dominion Iron and Steel company in the Canadian market, Mr. Coulson said: "Recently the Dominion Iron and Steel company have been quoting prices for pig iron that will give them the Canadian market. These quotations they are willing to guarantee all through 1904. Had they put their pig iron on the Canadian market in the first place at reasonable prices there would have been no foreign iron of any kind imported. The truth is that if it had not been for the British output the manu-

facturers here would pig iron manipulate prices by both the adian smelters." Speaking of the Mr. Coulson said: ers cannot quarrel; it saved us."

MORE O

Senator Hale is the delusion that ally join the Unit shows himself a litous than his fellow dulgling in almost u in a public place ill senator may be hog ers will enjoy a re sistance when he exp se Canada "becom of the United States surprising that a p of so many years' e misread the signs of appear among clos other curiosity in o pears in the person son, the famous ed ville Courier-Journal not far distant," say son, "when Mexico rap for admission States." And then th on to say that Hel "money is God and prophet" was applic States. It costs \$1,0 put a presidential t and that it costs \$10 in the senate. He would come when the would be knocked do bidder. The Colon conclude that Cana if they are ready to sion" into such a de famy as he describ to the sapient politic that they should lo to come out of Can base their prediction that would be too m for the truth. They Canada may seek a country, and that is gander the thought.

A CAPE E

Cape Colony has ju to which considera tached. It was for members of the leg and the contest for between the British nents. The former w Progressives and the ricander Bond party in regard to the late w ous. It was general the Bondites would of The nominations for council closed with 2 23 seats, and it was the Progressives obt possible number of would number 15 me members. The Bond hand, hoped to obtai Progressives. As i Progressives secured one, the result stand The Bond, under its worked desperately fo would mean the perpet antagonism in Cape now the most serious in the South African fortune smiled on the ers, Messrs. Merrim would aspire to repr similar to that existi but with Cape Colony then occupied by the ly, as the centre of With the Bond party many years before it regain control of the colony.

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EDITORIAL

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facturers here would have had to use pig iron manipulated to the death in prices by both the American and Canadian smelters." Speaking of the British preference, Mr. Coulson said: "The manufacturers cannot quarrel with that preference; it saved us."

MORE OF THEM.

Senator Hale is the latest victim of the delusion that Canada will eventually join the United States, and he shows himself a little more adventurous than his fellow victims by indulging in almost unqualified prophecy in a public place like the senate. The senator must be hopeful that his hearers will enjoy a remarkably long existence when he expects that they will see Canada "become an integral part of the United States." It is somewhat surprising that a prominent politician of so many years' experience can thus misread the signs of the times as they appear among close neighbors. Another curiosity in the same line appears in the person of Henri Watterson, the famous editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. "The time is not far distant," says Colonel Watterson, "when Mexico and Canada will rap for admission into the United States." And then the gentleman went on to say that Heine's saying that "money is God and Rothschild is his prophet" was applicable to the United States. It costs \$1,000,000, he said, to put a presidential ticket in the field, and that it costs \$100,000 to buy a seat in the senate. He asked if the time would come when the presidential chair would be knocked down to the highest bidder. The Colonel must logically conclude that Canadians are demerited if they are ready to "rap for admission" into such a den of political infamy as he describes. It might occur to the sapient politicians of the States that they should look for some sign to come out of Canada on which to base their predictions, but perhaps that would be too much like seeking for the truth. They ardently wish that Canada may seek a union with their country, and that is sufficient to engender the thought.

A CAPE ELECTION.

Cape Colony has just had an election to which considerable interest attached. It was for the choosing of members of the legislative council, and the contest for supremacy was between the British and Dutch elements. The former were known as the Progressives and the latter as the Afrikaner Bond party, whose attitude in regard to the late war was so notorious. It was generally expected that the Bondites would carry the election. The nominations for the legislative council closed with 29 candidates for 23 seats, and it was estimated that if the Progressives obtained the largest possible number of successes, they would number 15 members to 8 Bond members. The Bond, on the other hand, hoped to obtain 14 members to 3 Progressives. As it turned out the Progressives secured a majority of one, the result standing 12 to 11.

The Bond, under its various aliases, worked desperately for victory, which would mean the perpetuation of racial antagonism in Cape Colony, which is now the most serious political factor in the South African situation. Had fortune smiled on the Bond, its leaders, Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, would aspire to reproduce a situation similar to that existing before the war, but with Cape Colony in the position then occupied by the Transvaal, namely, as the centre of Boer ambitions. With the Bond party routed, it will be many years before it will be able to regain control of the affairs of the colony.

The Progressives worked splendidly under the inspiring and single-minded leadership of Dr. Jameson, who revealed powers of organization and statesmanship unsuspected by his friends. The disfranchisement of the rebels increased their chances of success, but the Progressives were hampered by the wobbling attitude of the Moderates, the Mugwumps, who refused to declare themselves on either side, and who would probably have handed over the government to the Bond could they have secured the balance of power in the new house of representatives. Among the progressive candidates was Mr. Graham, attorney-general in Sir Gordon Sprigg's ministry. The election was a test of cumulative voting.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Statistics accumulated by the New York World indicate that football is more destructive to life and limb than pugilism. The latter, however, imposes a more dangerous strain on vocal organs, and is more conducive to writers' cramp. The declaration of a dividend by the Granby company is an event of importance not only to the shareholders but to the Boundary country and the whole province. In itself the dividend is a comparatively small matter, but the significance is large, and there is good ground to expect that it will prove the harbinger of better times in the mining districts.

The other day the directors of the Standard Oil company met and declared a dividend of \$12 a share on the capital stock of the company for the last quarter of the year. This is an increase of \$2 a share as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1902. On a capital stock of \$100,000,000 this last dividend makes the total disbursement in this way \$44,000,000 for the year. Mr. Rockefeller owns 33 per cent of the stock, making his receipts from the profits of the company approximately \$15,000,000 for the year. Well may Mr. Rockefeller say: "I care not who makes the laws of my country if I can have a monopoly of furnishing its oil." It is also easy to create other monopolies when a man once gets hold of one so good as the Standard Oil.

Since the United Steel corporation's securities began to shrink in the market over \$437,000,000 has passed out of their valuation, and still the evaporation of water contained in them is going on.

The following table gives the chief features of interest of the proposed Panama canal:

Length.....	46 1/2 miles
Width at surface.....	160 feet
Width at bottom.....	72 feet
Time of transit.....	14 hours
Already completed.....	14 miles
Estimated cost of canal.....	\$140,000,000
Already spent.....	\$34,000,000
Future work.....	\$106,000,000

There could be no stronger evidence of the substantial character of prosperity in the Northwest Territories than the present healthy movement in real estate in every district of Alberta. There has been a steady movement of land-seekers from the British Isles and the United States all year, and while it has not been of such proportions to characterize it as a real estate boom, it has been sufficiently extensive to warrant a constant increase in the price of land.

It is the opinion of the Toronto Globe, that manhood suffrage, apart from intelligence and character, is a menace to political liberty. Having chosen to give the franchise to all sorts and conditions of men, the duty of educating the electors in the intelligent exercise of the franchise cannot be neglected except at the peril of electoral blundering and corruption. That duty has been neglected.

Prizes of about \$40,000 each are to be given to Dr. Neils R. Finson of Copenhagen for discoveries in physics and medicine; to Guglielmo Marconi for his wireless telegraphy invention; and \$40,000 is to be divided between Henrik Ibsen and Bjornstjerne Bjornsen for their literary achievements. These awards are called the Nobel Foundation prizes, the result of the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel in 1896. The awards are in the hands of three academic bodies in Stockholm.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is for tariff retaliation, but not for a tariff preference to the colonies. That is, he is willing to do damage with the tariff, but not to do good with it. He thinks it perfectly feasible and proper to use it as an offensive weapon, but regards it as an economical heresy to talk of employing it as a defensive weapon. It will be a little difficult for the Man in the Street to follow this line of reasoning. In his rough-and-ready way he has already decided that Mr. Balfour is only a timid Chamberlain—that he is traveling towards the same goal, but loitering a bit, with a view to keeping in touch with the bulk of the Unionist leaders. The bulk of the Unionist party appears to have gone on quite cheerfully with the progressive Chamberlain.

Hon. Richard McBride is a great railway builder—on the stump. Just prior to the general elections he caused a report to be widely circulated to the effect that he had arranged for the construction of over 2000 miles of railway in this province by the Great Northern. There was not a hole or cranny that Mr. Hill's system would not reach from the Flathead valley to Vancouver. During the bye-election in Vancouver the premier also advanced the idea of a Vancouver-Yukon railway, which was to be built with provincial, federal and imperial funds. Of course there is not the remotest probability of either scheme materializing, but it only serves to prove how stupid, irresponsible and deceptive McBride is in his wild attempts to hang on to office.

A majority of the Paris physicians are sceptical concerning the merits of Dr. Marmorek's tuberculosis serum. Some of the doctors who watched certain experiments say that they were entirely unsuccessful. Dr. Marmorek, it is now said, left the Pasteur Institute, where he was chief chemist, because M. Roux, the president of the institute, demurred to the publication of his alleged discovery on the ground that its efficacy had not been established. It is significant that although the Academy of Science listened to Dr. Mar-

morek's communication, it did not accept the manuscript.

Reference by the Fort Steele Prospector to J. H. Galbraith of Spokane, who has been recently visiting the scenes of his early experiences in East Kootenay, serves to remind us that there are left only a few of the real pioneers of Southeastern British Columbia. Of all the adventurous spirits who penetrated the wilds of Yale and Kootenay in the early sixties those that remain may be counted on the fingers of two hands. John Galbraith, who was among the first in the Wild Horse placer rush, is still reported as hale and hearty, although over 75 years of age. "Old Man" Phillips, who lives on Phillips creek, midway between Tobacco Plains and the Flat-head country, is the only other old timer that The Miner knows of in East Kootenay. He is remarkably well preserved and has had a most interesting career. A few Hudson's Bay men who knew West Kootenay prior to the construction of the Dewdney Trail may still be living, but we know of none; and there is no one in the district today who can claim a longer residence than 20 years. Over in Yale, however, there are still a number of early settlers who are passing their declining years in peace and plenty. Men like "Tom" Ellis, Frank Richter, James Wardle and a few others who remember the first Rock Creek excitement and who had more than one difficulty with the Indians, continue to show surprising vitality considering the hardships they experienced when they first settled in the country. The pioneers of this section are as fine a class of men as one would desire to meet, and the rising generation has much to thank them for. It is highly gratifying to know that there is not an instance of indigency among those who survive.

A FIRE WATCHMAN

CITY COUNCIL PROVIDES FOR A MAN TO WATCH SCENES OF FIRES.

FIRE CHIEF FAILED TO FIND MATERIALS FOR REPORT TO COUNCIL.

The recent fire led to further precautions to preclude so far as possible similar conflagrations in the Golden City. It is evident to all that a spark lingering in some remote corner after the first blaze in Daniel & Arthur's was the cause of the second and more serious fire, and this might have been prevented had a watchman been placed on guard, although such precaution was never deemed essential previously and its necessity had never been demonstrated. The city fathers are still anxious, however, to promote the city's immunity from fire losses in order that something may be accomplished in the direction of cutting down existing excessive insurance rates.

Hereafter the police chief will be authorized and required to place a watchman on guard after every fire. This watchman will remain on shift for eight or ten hours after every fire, and his frequent inspections of damaged premises will effectually prevent the recurrence of such a fire as the second blaze on the 14th inst. The fire chief has instructions not to leave the scene of a fire until this watchman has been installed on his beat.

Following the fire on the 14th inst. Mayor Dean issued certain instructions to the fire chief as the result of which the appended report was presented to the council last night: "The mayor has required me to make a report to the council re late fire on Columbia avenue. I don't know the nature of the report he desires. There is nothing special to report that I know of, so I wish you would define what is wanted. He asks for suggestions, comments and recommendations as to prevention and suppression of fires. Suggestions I have none to offer, and I certainly have no comments to make on the late fire. As for recommendations, all we want is more care and a better class of buildings. As for prevention, that is something that is troubling thousands of fire chiefs the world over for the past hundreds of years, but which has not as yet been solved. Respectfully yours, D. GUTHRIE."

In another report to the council Fire Chief Guthrie says the greatest menace to the city at the present time in the matter of fires is the use of queen stoves and the paper-cloth linings for cellings.

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

Half of an Indian Town Destroyed by a Flood. LONDON, Nov. 24.—A telegram has been received at the Indian office from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, saying that according to reports received at Madras, a recent flood in the Palar river destroyed half the town of Vandisambadi. Two hundred persons were drowned.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Report that it will be offered to Member for Nanaimo. VICTORIA, Nov. 24.—The speakership has not yet been decided. Booley has not been asked to take it, and fearing that the session will be as unsatisfactory and as trying as the last one, he says he has no desire to assume the duties of the post. It is said it will be offered to Hawthornthwaite.

COLOMBIA'S EFFORTS

Not Likely to Accomplish Much in Regard to Panama.

Senator Morgan Gives the President Another Roast.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Panama canal question was again the leading topic under consideration by the U. S. senate today, and Senator Morgan was again the speaker of the day. He continued his review of the history of the efforts to secure an isthmian canal, and declared that to the president's ambition to secure the credit of an unique administration must be credited the favoritism manifested by him toward the Panama route. He asserted that President McKinley had favored the Nicaraguan line, and this statement was challenged by Mr. Hanna, who said he knew of his own personal knowledge that Mr. McKinley had urged the most thorough investigation after he had learned that the Panama canal property was available.

Senator Morgan declared that if Mr. McKinley had lived the protocols with Nicaragua and Costa Rica would have been observed. "But he is dead," said Mr. Morgan, "and a new Richmond comes upon the field, and he seems not to feel the obligation of good faith when a more enticing field for the unique administration breaks on the vision of his ambitious spirit."

After having spoken for two hours, Mr. Morgan requested the privilege of taking his seat while he continued his delivery. There was no objection, and the venerable senator sat down, remarking under his breath as he did so: "My old limbs are getting as shaky under me as the Republican party must be in the presence of truth."

PANAMA, Nov. 24.—Advices from Bogota show that the boasted union of all parties in Colombia is without foundation. On the contrary, the Conservatives are in open rupture with the Nationalists concerning the presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro, former president of Ecuador, it is reported, is coming to Panama on a special secret mission. BOGOTA, Nov. 24.—Via Colon, Nov. 24.—A prominent politician, speaking to the Associated Press correspondent today, characterized the action of the United States on the isthmus of Panama as most unjustifiable. He added: "Colombians hope that the reasonable and fair minded people of the United States will bring such pressure to bear on the government at Washington that the result will be the saving of the isthmus to Colombia, and the protection of Colombia's unquestioned rights there. All Colombians protest, as would the people of other nations, against this aggression of the United States. All Colombians are resolved to sustain and defend the national integrity. The Bogota government is receiving the support of all political parties, and generous donations of gold and jewels are made daily to meet such expenses as may become necessary."

The French colony residents at Bogota have unanimously offered the government their services and property, while the German and English colonies have manifested their sympathy with Colombia's cause. American residents at Bogota express surprise at the action of the United States on the isthmus, and some hope, in view of the enormous damage that would result to commercial interests, that the United States will retrace their steps taken in Panama.

COLOM, Nov. 24.—A person who has seen much of General Reyes during the past few months said today he thought General Reyes would make every effort no matter how hopeless, to effect such a settlement of the Panama situation as would preserve the integrity of Colombia. Thinking his position to negotiate to this end would be stronger if he had an armed force in the field, the Associated Press informant said, it was not impossible that General Reyes would order preparations for an attempt to invade the isthmus. Failing to accomplish anything at Washington, Reyes might find it necessary, owing to the present situation in Colombia, to do his utmost to preserve Colombia's integrity, even to the extent of leading a forlorn hope, possibly with the expectation that aid might be given by some foreign power.

"Colombia's extremity is such, and her chagrin over the loss of the isthmus so great," said the Associated Press informant, "that it would not surprise me to see the republic of Colombia eventually asking permission into the republic of Panama, all other efforts failing."

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The Associated Press is informed that the Austro-Hungarian government has decided to recognize the republic of Panama, and that instructions to this effect will be given their ambassador at Washington.

SQUADRON FOR WEST INDIES.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It is announced that a cruiser squadron, consisting of the armored cruiser Goodhope flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Wilmot Pawkes, the armored cruiser Monmouth, and the armored cruiser Kent will proceed to the West Indies to join the British North Atlantic squadron for fleet practices.



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

CAR BARNS MURDERS.

A Thug in Custody Makes an Important Confession.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The mystery surrounding the holding up of the cashier of the Chicago City railway last August, during which two of the employees of the office were shot and killed without warning, was cleared up today by the confession of Gustav Marks, who was arrested last Saturday night for the murder of Detective John Quinn, whom Marks shot down while trying to escape arrest. Harvey Vandye and Peter Niedermier are named by Marks as his accomplices in the car barn murder. According to Marks' story, the three men went to the office of the railway company for the purpose of robbery. Marks says that when he ordered the men to throw up their hands they obeyed, but Niedermier burst in the window of the office and commenced shooting. In all \$2300 was secured. The next day Marks and his companions went to Denver. From Denver they went to Cripple Creek, and in a week they came back to Chicago, since when, according to Marks' confession, they have been implicated in a number of hold-ups and shooting affairs.

THE CANAL TREATY.

State Department Says Alleged Copy Published is Inaccurate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The attention of the state department was called to what purported to be a verbatim copy of the new Panama treaty, which has been published in New York. The authorities say that the draft of the treaty as published was inaccurate and that no genuine copy of the treaty entire has been published or can be published at this time. The first five articles alone have appeared in the Associated Press dispatches.

AN INDIAN MURDERED.

Charge Laid Against a Half Breed on the Upper Fraser.

VICTORIA, Nov. 24.—Lumpy George, an Indian living at Alexandria, 20 miles north of Soda Creek on the Fraser, is reported killed on the 21st of October by a half breed named Chas. Boucher. The facts reported to the provincial police are that Boucher fought with George in a drunken carousal and then shot him and threw his body into the river.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

A Norwegian Steamer Stranded and Her Crew Lost.

STAVANIGER, Norway, Nov. 24.—The Norwegian steamer Victoria was stranded during last night's storm off this port. No attempts to rescue the crew were possible. Five bodies have been washed ashore, and people are still clinging to the masts of the vessel.

THE DUCAL PAIR.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have gone to Paris to await the arrival of Mrs. Goet before proceeding to Kelso, where the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived and is preparing a home coming for the young people.

GRANBY DIVIDEND.

The First Participation by Shareholders in Company's Earnings.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The Granby Consolidated company has notified shareholders that those of record on December 1st will receive a dividend of one per cent, payable on December 16th. This is the first participation by shareholders in the earnings of the company, which were \$2,271,252 gross for the year ending June 30th, and \$286,298 net. Of the latter the shareholders get \$133,630.

ATTACKED BY A MANIAC.

Four Shots Fired at the Secretary of the Bank of England.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A murderous attack with a revolver was made today on Mr. Graham, secretary of the Bank of England, by an individual who is supposed to be insane. He fired four shots in rapid succession, but Graham was not hurt. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the would-be assassin. Fire hose had to be used before he could be disarmed and taken to the police station.

A BOMB THROWN.

Workmen's Riot in Syria Has Fatal Consequences.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A terrible crime is reported to have been perpetrated at Arduping, near Rotterdam, Syria. An attempt was made on the life of a railway contractor, named Zanardelli in revenge for his having discharged 500 workmen. During the trouble a bomb was thrown and six persons were killed and several seriously injured.

PEEL LIKE FIGHTING.

Chinese Governor and General Ready for the Russians.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Private advices from Peking are to the effect that Gen. Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Chi Li, has informed the emperor that he is prepared to declare war against the Russians in Manchuria. General Ma is said to be ready to march into Shan Hai Kwan at the head of 18,000 men.

COAL MINE VICTIMS

Disastrous Explosion of Gas Is an Arkansas Colliery.

Thirteen Miners Killed and Much Damage Caused.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 24.—Thirteen miners were killed and great damage was done by an accidental explosion of gas today in coal mine No. 30 at Bonanza, Ark., 12 miles from this city. At nightfall the bodies of only six of the victims had been recovered. When the explosion occurred there were about 175 men in the various shafts. All escaped without injury except the 13 who were employed in entry "K," the scene of the explosion. The force of the explosion was terrific, and timbers were torn from the walls of the passage for several hundred yards at the mouth of entry "K." The passages were completely obstructed and the work of rescuing the entombed men was tedious in the extreme, and several hours were consumed before the first body was found. It is thought that the gas was accidentally ignited by a miner's lamp. The miners who escaped, with the aid of others summoned from nearby shafts, immediately set about clearing the passages in the vain hope that some of the thirteen entombed men might have survived the explosion.

SAN DOMINGO SURRENDERED.

Revolutionists Succeeded in Capturing Seat of Government.

CAPE HATTIEN, Nov. 24.—Dispatches received here from Puerto Plata say that the city of San Domingo was surrendered to the revolutionists this morning, and that president Voe Y Gil and his ministers took refuge on board a German warship. The dispatches further state that great enthusiasm prevails throughout the country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In a cablegram received here today from United States Minister Powell, dated San Domingo, November 23rd, he announces that the President of Santo Domingo has agreed to surrender the city to the revolutionists. The articles of capitulation are being drawn up. The surrender, the cablegram says, will occur tomorrow.

MOROS BEATEN.

Their Position in Jolo Captured and Many of Them Killed.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—General Wood captured the Moro position in the hills of Jolo, north of Taglibi, on the 20th inst., and destroyed it, with the works they had thrown up there. Private Martin Brennan, Fourteenth cavalry, was killed during the engagement; and two privates were wounded, one seriously. The loss on the Moro side is 75. The expedition returned to Jolo, and General Wood says there will be no more opposition on the part of the sultan's men who led the fighting. According to his understanding, this action of the Moros abrogates the Bates treaty.

DIRECT BRIBERY.

Sensational Testimony Given in the Shipbuilding Trust Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Testimony of a sensational nature was introduced at the United States shipbuilding hearing, which was resumed here today. During the course of his re-direct examination of Lewis Nixon, president of the shipbuilding company, Mr. Untermyer, counsel for the complainants, brought out from Mr. Nixon the statement that of the \$5,000,000 additional stock issued when the company was re-organized taking in the Bethlehem company, \$1,000,000 went to Max Pam, Mr. Schwab's counsel, and \$1,000,000 each to Mr. Nixon, Mr. Dresser and the Trust Company of the Republic, leaving \$1,000,000 the disposition of which he did not know. He does not know whether Mr. Schwab obtained it. It was also brought out that the time the Sheldon plan was under consideration, Mr. Schwab offered to purchase bonds and common and preferred stock issued to Mr. Nixon for \$90,000, while the market value was far less than this. Mr. Untermyer making the direct charge that this was in the nature of a bribe to induce Mr. Nixon to agree to the Sheldon plan of re-organization. The offer was shown in two letters of Mr. Schwab to Joseph H. Fondley, dated May 26th, 1903, copies of which were introduced in evidence. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—When the application for a permanent receiver for the United States Shipbuilding company made by the Mercantile Trust company of New York, as trustee of a \$100,000,000 mortgage, came up before United States Judge Kilpatrick today an adjournment was taken until Dec. 1st. None of the parties to the case were in court.

EXCITED JAPANESE.

Popular Feeling Against the Ministers Causing Trouble.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 24.—One popular Tokyo newspaper has twice been officially suspended for publishing verses indirectly suggesting the assassination of the ministers. It is also feared that popular feeling may manifest itself on Dec. 5th, when the diet meets, unless some development occurs in the meantime. But the ministers remain recalcitrant, professing confidence in their ability to control the situation.





OVER ONE QUARTER MILLION PROFITS

Centre Star Company Earned \$267,000 in Year Just Closed.

SPLENDID RECORD ACHIEVED

Has \$70,000 Cash in Bank---Remarkably Low Costs of Work--- The New Mill Now Under Way Near Rosslund.

With its debt wiped out and \$70,000 in cash at the bank, the Centre Star Mining company finishes the year ending September 30 in a position that is a gratifying commentary on the possibilities of mining in the Rosslund camp.

where its profit is consumed by the cost of the dead work. The relief to be derived from milling will therefore be not only in the direct saving of cost expected, but also in the increased proportion of pay ore to development work, while the stoping of low grade blocks will assist the exploration work in disclosing the unknown bodies of smelting ore contained within their limits.

no value except from the 27 to the 64 foot point, where it averaged \$14.50 smelter's gross assay value. The main level east has reached a point 425 feet from the shaft crosscut. The vein is heavily mineralized, but of no value.

HANDSOME PROFITS.

The ore sales during the year have been 88,387 tons, averaging \$10.58, smelter's gross assay value. The average assay contents were: gold, 0.50 oz.; silver, 0.40 oz.; copper, 0.95 per cent.

The ninth level west on the hanging side of the vein has reached a point 109 feet from the shaft crosscut, no values. A heading on the footwall side advanced 17 1/2 feet through heavily mineralized ore, averaging \$3.95 smelter's gross assay value.

Product of the Centre Star Mine.

Statement Showing Values and Smelter Charges per Annum to Sept. 30, 1903.

Table with columns: FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING, NET TONNAGE, Real or full assay value, Metallurgical value, Smelting charges, etc.

successful mining in Rosslund. The appended report by Edmund B. Kirby, manager, together with the tabulated statements, will be perused carefully in Rosslund and wherever mining costs and conditions are of interest.

of such shape that their dimensions cannot be accurately estimated. The development work of the year has continued to add to the great masses of ore too low in grade for smelting but rich enough to afford a profit to successful milling.

GENERAL REMARKS. The necessity for milling has long been foreseen, but although every effort has been made towards the desired end, there has been unexpected delay.

TABLE OF MINE COSTS.

Twelve Months Ending September 30th, 1903.

Table with columns: DEVELOPMENT WORK, ORE EXTRACTION, COST PER FOOT, Cost per Ton.

THE METAL MARKETS. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Bar silver, 57 1/2. LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lead 11 1/2.

CENTRE STAR MINE

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF WORK DONE AND ITS COST, GENERAL EXPENSES INCLUDED, PER FOOT OR TON, TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1903.

Large comparative table with columns for different years (1890-1903) and rows for Development Work, Ore Production, and Summary.

Fifty Years the Standard BAKER'S PRICES BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

FREE FOOD LEAGUE

A BIG MEETING IN LONDON AD-DRESSED BY DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE CHAMBERLAIN PROGRAM EXPRESSED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Duke of Devonshire presided and was the principal speaker at a great demonstration in Queens hall here tonight, under the auspices of the Free Food League.

It was the duke's first public speech since his resignation as lord president of the council, and the first really important meeting of the Free Fooders since an offshoot to the propaganda of the Tariff Reform League.

EXCEEDINGLY LOW COSTS. Including the additional ore broken by development headings, the average for the year was 11.97 (see table of costs). These figures would be satisfactory in most mining districts of the west, but in view of the extreme toughness of this ore and rock, the moderate rate of output and the severe conditions of mining here, they are very exceptional.

We have been fortunate in retaining an able staff, the chiefs of department being Mr. Carl R. Davis, E. M. superintendent, and Mr. Charles V. Jenkins, in charge of the purchasing and accounting. The credit for these results is due to the efficiency of the force, the unusual skill and energy of this staff, and particularly to your superintendent, Mr. Davis, for his management of the mining operations.

Continuing, the speaker said that while the fiscal policy was not yet a party question, there was nothing which the advocates of the scheme, which emanated from the brain of a single eminent statesman, would do better than a general election which would turn on this question alone.

The duke said the meeting was one of Unionists, desiring to urge on the government the danger of taking a certain course and the expediency of resisting a certain course. It was not the policy of the Unionist government which was before the country. The public had a clear issue, and such an issue had been brought before them by Mr. Chamberlain, who left the government in order that he might be free.

Cheers and hisses followed this mention of Mr. Chamberlain. The duke urged that the policy of the government must be more clearly defined. At present it was indefinite. He had tendered his resignation because he could not be the representative of the government in the house of lords and express unqualified confidence in the policy of the cabinet concerning which he had grave misgivings and insufficient knowledge.

If he had been assured that a moderate use of the proposed power of retaliation would be made by the premier he might still be a member of the government. With certain limitations much might be said of the policy of retaliation, but it would only make matters worse if in addition to the existing hostile tariffs against themselves they built up walls which would prohibit and restrict the importation of goods which for their own advantage they took from other nations.

The duke said he was opposed to the taxation of food because he thought that such taxation was the keynote of the entire policy to which he took exception. Should the price of food be raised, some compensation must be given to the workmen. He recognized the great services of Joseph Chamberlain. He was prepared to prove that Mr. Chamberlain's Glasgow budget would entail a tremendous loss to the consumer, while the working-

men's expenses would be increased ten per cent. He believed that no greater fallacy had ever been produced than that the restriction of imports from abroad would increase the profitable employment of capital and labor at home.

Lord Goschen moved and Lord Geo. Hamilton seconded the following resolution, which was passed by an overwhelming vote: "This meeting, while prepared to consider in a friendly spirit any measures the government may submit to parliament in special session for mitigating the effects of hostile tariffs, is of the opinion that strenuous opposition should be offered to any fiscal policy involving the protective taxation of food and the establishment of a general preferential or protective system."

THE RAZOR STEEL, SECRET TEMPER CROSS-CUT SAW

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known.

This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws low made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Fazor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel Brand."

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by SHURLEY & DIERTRICH, Galt, Ontario.

MINING INVESTMENTS. More money is being made at present than at any time in past history by investments in stocks of the better class. We can furnish all western stocks at the lowest price obtainable for cash or on monthly payments. We also have valuable mining properties for sale.

J. L. Whitney & Co. ACCOUNTANT. Thomas S. Gilmour, ACCOUNTANT. Mining Agent and Stock Broker. Member Rosslund Stock Exchange. Shares Bought and Sold Strictly on Commission. Personal Attention to Interests of Clients living out of City. Cable Address "WHITEHALL" Rosslund. Codes Bedford McNeill, Clough. Wallace Building, Rosslund, B. C.

Per Year INDICAT Camp's Outl by Incide We Output Is L crease Soo Acti

Paramount among past week in the announcement of successful year's work. Star Mining company had placed an order process concentrated Rosslund's big mine net profits substantial of a million of gratifying commentabilities of the industry happy augury for which the same ore will be extended in of milling operation. The Le Roi No. 2 annual meeting early it is intimated that announcement will past year's mining over \$100,000 in profit the War Eagle's at it is expected that respect to the Centre War Eagle. These are safe to be on basis in the course most at hand.

An intimation has at an early date in the section relative to its connection with two parties will be forth of this will further interests of Rosslund than their own have. Next spring show activity in the section and Sophie mounting this activity the must combine to set of the wagon. lutely essential to the section. The su undertaking in co and Rosslund has share of appropriate roads in the past, should make the easy at this junctio vincial government construction of the road the community its efforts.

The Miner has the significance of an expert ore buyer the Northport smelting confirms. The in so far as it re activity in the cust the smelter's busi reduction is that to make business in Rosslund camp a field for such a dozen mines could shipping list today only presented pro people controlling has to be demonstr ests that conditions ing have altered in four years, with the scope of successful ing now applies to lower grade than Of course it is a mines ever lacked has been in past y of the product w above the figure re Since then costs h down, and many could now earn div view of the fact o of dead work have interest in con strong. Discussing works, Manager Co "The plant has for three and a hal quently it is impo any accurate idea suits, but I shall be pointed if it is not the present scale, operating. During have been running of men have been a of course, our inte continuous operatio breakages have res shut-downs. Shutdo have with cost of stoppage of twent materially raise th month, consequent may not be so good to expect. Already about 500 tons, but pect to make the c any return. It will port smelter. Tech has proved a comp tially all the min tallings running on 15 cents to 25 cent I should judge, w the ton when the p ning shape, and as treated is from 48 leaves a good marg of the plant is incr