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Provincial Library

THE WESTERN FEDERATION

Will Call Out Every Miner in Colorado

To Enforce Terms of March Agreement

[Special to The Daily News.]

Denver, Colorado, June 6.—The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners will have full charge of the campaign for the general eight-hour day throughout its jurisdiction, and will take the matter up as soon as the convention adjourns, which will probably be next Wednesday or Thursday.

In accord with the recommendations of president Charles Moyer for a general eight-hour day, the convention this morning discussed the matter and referred it to the next executive committee, which will be elected on the last day of the convention.

Moyer's recommendation that headquarters be permanently established at some suitable western point was put aside for a year, leaving the matter in the hands of the executive board, where it has been before. Butte would like to be sure of the permanent offices, but the executive board has found Denver an advantageous point and the officers will remain here for at least another year.

The charge against Colorado City mill owners of violating the March arbitration agreement will be taken up by the executive board immediately after the convention adjourns and every miner in Colorado called out if the operators do not reinstate the old employees at the same wages as before the strike, which occurred as a result of the discharge of the men for joining the union. Permission was granted for the union of smelter men at east Helena to use its own judgment in the efforts to secure wages equal to those paid at all other Montana points. The union complained of not being paid proper wages and asked for power to act. Four hundred men are directly concerned.

The miners have taken no action in reference to the anti-socialist utterance of bishop Matz last Sunday, other than to adopt socialistic resolutions.

The American Labor Union convention adopted lengthy resolutions on the subject today as a result of the Matz sermon, and will publish them on Monday as the rebuke of labor.

Both conventions adjourned to Monday. They will not finish for several days.

MANAGER McNICHOLL

Is Coming West to Straighten Out Several Matters Affecting the C. P. R. Interests.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Winnipeg, June 6.—General manager McNicholl, of the C. P. R., who is expected here tomorrow on his annual tour of inspection, has announced that one of the most important objects of his trip will be to arrange the adoption of enlarged equipment to the growing requirements of the next season's traffic, which, owing to the increased acreage under crop, will be larger than it has ever been before. There are other matters that will occupy the general manager's attention, such as the equipment of new branches, the provision for new accommodation at various western centres, the question of the new hotel and terminals at Winnipeg, the railway facilities required for the revival of the lumber industry of British Columbia, which seems to synchronize with the decline of lead mining in that province. Mr. McNicholl expects to be away from six weeks to two months.

FOREST FIRES IN MAINE.

Town Completely Destroyed—Loss of Lumber Very Extensive

Portland, Maine, June 6.—Reports from every section in northern Maine confirm the first reports of tremendous loss to the lumbering and other interests from forest fires. In addition, one town has been completely destroyed, hundreds of buildings have been burned in all parts of the state, and at least two lives were lost. The town of Patten has been completely surrounded by fires at close range for 48 hours. Eight townships have been burned over, causing a loss of $250,000 to lumber interests here.

INCREASING REVENUES

Ottawa, June 6.—The revenue of the dominion from various sources for the eleven months of the current fiscal year up to the close of May amounted to $57,725,383, an increase of $6,446,037 over last year. The expenditure amounted to $38,959,971, an increase of $954,359 over last year.

BOERS ON THE WAY TO MEXICO

New York, June 6.—The family of general Snyman, formerly of the Boer army, consiting of his wife and five children, have arrived in New York. There was an affecting scene when the general and a son who has been some time in this country met the boat and the family was united after a separation of four years. With Mrs. Snyman and her children were the wife and five year old daughter of general Fouche.

These two families are to be the first of the Boer colony which is to be established in Chihuahua, Mexico. General Fouche is at present on the grounds completing arrangements for the colony, and general Snyman will join him with the two women and the children as soon as they have recovered from the effects of the journey.

The colony in Mexico to which they are going is the first of the kind to be formed.

General Viljoen is now in South Africa making arrangements to bring over 50 families.

DOMINION ALLIANCE SCORED

IS LIKENED UNTO A VIBRATING GASEOUS MOLECULE.

J. H. PATTERSON, K. C., RESENTS ROSS' EXPULSION.

Toronto, June 6.—The expulsion of premier Ross from the vice-presidency and executive of the Ontario Alliance by unanimous vote, by the recent prohibition conventon, has caused John A. Patterson, K. C., to resign. In his letter of resignation Patterson says: "Great temperance problems and far reaching aims are larger than the Alliance. They are broad based upon the people's will and the Dominion Alliance is not the people and their dominating committee is only a vibrating gaseous molecule in the vast space occupied by temperance opinion."

FIVE HUNDRED COKE OVENS

TO BE ADDED TO COAL CO.'S PLANT AT MORRISSEY MINES.

SHOULD SOLVE THE COKE PROBLEM FOR SOME TIME.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Morrissey Mines, B.C., June 6.—It has been officially confirmed that five hundred more coke ovens will be put in at Morrissey Mines, when the 250 now under construction are completed. Their construction will mean an expenditure of over half a million dollars and their operation will add to the important position Morrissey Mines already holds as an industrial centre. The above information has been officially confirmed by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company.

FATHER PAT MEMORIAL.

Foundation Stone Laid By Bishop Dart at Rossland Yesterday.

Rossland, June 6.—The laying of the foundation stone of the "Father Pat" memorial fountain by bisop Dart of New Westminster and Kootenay, at noon today was an impressive function. His lordship spoke shortly, but well, of the work of the greatest of Rossland's pioneers, in words that went to the heart of his listeners, most of whom had the pleasure of the acquaintance of the Rev. Henry Irwin, first a man and then a humble follower of the Great Teacher. He related how the sobriquet of "Father Pat" had been conferred on Rossland's first rector by the Roman Catholic bishop of New Westminster, instancing this as showing the catholicity and wide human breadth of the lamented deceased. "Father Pat" himself, by the way, always declared that he was called "Pat" because he was an Irishman, and "Father" because he hadn't any children! But those of the church here knew him as the truest Christian, the kindest brother and the most willing and unselfish helper they ever met.

CHILCAT INDIANS.

Destroy Salmon Nets Placed in Lynn Canal by the Canning Companies.

Tacoma, Wash., June 6.—The Chilcat Indians have cut and destroyed the big salmon nets placed in position in Lynn canal by the Alaska Packers' Association and the Pacific Packing & Navigation company. During May the Ox Chilcats warned the salmon canners that they must not plant their nets until the Indians had finished catching oolachans, upon which they depended for their early summer supply of fish. Their warnings not being heeded the Chilcats last week boarded a number of war canoes and went out into deep water near Haines where they cut and tore up all the salmon nets they could find. The Indians want the salmon nets kept out of the water entirely until they have plenty of opportunity to use their own nets in securing a large quantity of oolachan, both for present needs and for drying for a winter supply.

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

Terrible Experience of Ship Lemorna on Voyage Out From Glasgow.

Victoria, June 6.—The ship Lemorna, from Glasgow, encountered heavy gales off Cape Horn and sustained much damage to her hull and deck fittings, several sails and some rigging being carried away, her wheel broken, and one man killed as well as several severely injured. A. Johnson, a native of Norway, 40 years of age, fell from the mizzentopmast yards to the edge of the poop and was instantly killed and four men were knocked about the deck while the vessel labored with tons of water flooding her decks. The vessel encountered a hurricane also off Cape Mendocino and lost her jib and maintopsail and staysail while rolling, with her decks flooded.

GREENWOOD HAPPENINGS.

Greenwood, June 6.—H. Cole has received $10,000 as a first payment on a bond on two properties which he has owned near Phoenix, in Greenwood camp. The purchasers are J. E. Everhart, W. D. Everhart and Max Sands, all of Chicago. J. E. Everhart formerly lived in Spokane. The two properties sold are the Nellie Cotton and the Mystic.

The long tunnel on the Blue Jay, a couple of miles below Phoenix, has reached the ledge, the ore carrying copper and gold. The tunnel is now in 193 feet from the portal.

A glory hole is being opened up on the Snowshoe, near the No. 2 spur from which shipments are being made to the smelters. The ore is said to be some of the best yet found on the property.

The Denoro Mines, limited, have purchased through R. H. Anderson, the superintendent of the mine, the Iron Dollar claim, from J. W. Cheer. The Iron Dollar is situated south of the Oro Denoro. Mr. Cheer did considerable development work on the property and a large ledge of copper ore has been uncovered. Since the Denoro company was reorganized considerable development work has been done under Mr. Anderson's management. The mine is in a position to ship as soon as the C. P. R. spur to the property is completed.

JUST LIKE THE POLITICIANS

STIRRED UP A HORNET'S NEST AT THE PARADISE.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LONDON AND B. C. GOLDFIELDS.

S. S. Fowler, manager of the London and B. C. Goldfields, has returned from a week's visit to the Paradise mine near Wilmer, East Kootenay. Development is proceeding at the mine as usual but no ore is being broken down for shipment to the smelter at the present time as the mine road to the landing place is not yet in order. The road will be in shape next month when further shipments will be brought down. The ore taken out during the winter is now being shipped by the steamer Ptarmigan to Golden and from there by the C. P. R. to the Hall Mines smelter. About 35 men are now employed at the mine, but Mr. Fowler had no news of importance to give out regarding the developments except that the property was looking well and the prospects for the season were good. During his visit Mr. Fowler did literally what a good many people at times do figuratively, he stirred up a hornet's nest with unpleasant subsequent results, but managed to escape without serious annoyance.

Speaking of the recent meeting of the London and B. C. Goldfields' shareholders in London, Mr. Fowler said he had not been informed as to the result of the ratification meeting held on Wednesday last to confirm the recommendation of the directors for reconstruction, and the assessment of four shillings per share for working capital approved by the shareholders last month. He thought there was little doubt but that the shareholders would confirm the move. When mining matters in B. C. reached a normal state the company would be in an excellent situation to make a good profit out of some, if not all, of its ventures here. The assets held by the company were valuable ones and the shareholders doubless would not consent to sacrifice them at the present time, but would provide the working capital necessary to carry matters over until better times came round.

Oliver Wethered, chairman of the company, speaking at the meeting of the shareholders called to approve reconstruction and assessment, referred to the present position of several of the company's undertakings. Referring to the Ymir mine he said:

"The policy of driving the long tunnel at the 1,000 foot level, rather than drive tunnels at the 4th and subsequent levels, was apparently justified at the time; but later experience and the excellent ore now being opened up on the 4th, 5th and 6th, levels, shows that it would have been wiser to have followed the vein systematically down each 100 feet, and this is now being done. The developments in the Ymir, in the lowest levels worked between the 4th and 10th, viz., the 5th and 6th, are full of promise and very important, the values of eight feet of ore in these levels, going respectively, $10 and $11, are greatly in excess of the values of the ore from which the bulk of our crushings today are being made, and when these levels are opened up, we must feel the effect. With these fact before us we are justified in believing that our 52,000 shares are a valuable asset.

"Of the Kettle River Power company, I am able to add but little to what is stated in the appendix of the report. The Boundary district to which we are supplying our power, is one of immense possibilities, and probably smelting operations are carried on there at figures which, for economy, are not beaten in any part of the world. We have been delayed by the strike at the Crow's Nest Pass collieries, because without fuel no smelting operations are possible, and therefore but little power is used. The strike is, happily, at an end, and we look for a growing demand of the power that our present installation can supply, and for extensions at no distant date.

"Of our silver interests I can only express the hope that improved prices for our products and favorable legislation may enable us to turn them to possible account."

A BREAK FOR LIBERTY

Condemned Murderer Kills His Death Watch and Escapes.

Anaconda, Montana, June 6.—News from Glasgow tonight is that a general jailbreak took place there tonight. Wm. Pardee, a condemned murderer awaiting execution, killed Charles Williams, his death watch with a 30-30 Winchester rifle, which he secured in the jail kitchen. He and the only other prisoner in the jail then took the keys and escaped. Both men are well armed. They swam the Missouri and are now surrounded in a bend of that stream by a big posse. Pardee is expected to fight to the death, as he has no hope, the supreme court having refused him a new trial.

TORRENTIAL RAINSTORM

Destroys Cotton Mills in South Carolina

Many Mill Operatives Are Drowned in the Flood

Spartanburg, South Carolina, June 6—A torrential rainstorm visited this region last midnight and dawn today, resulting in general devastation of life and property. All the bridges and trestles on the main line of the Southern railroad were washed away. The greatest destruction of life and property occurred at the Pacolet and Clifton and Glendale cotton mills. Wires are down and reports are conflicting, but it seems certain that 25 or 30 persons were drowned, mostly mill poeratives. The following is a partial list of those who lost their lives by the inundation at Clifton: August Calvert and wife, Miss Lizzie Calvert, K. Felix, Mrs. W. B. Tinsley, Mortay Simes, Mrs. B. F. Johnson and four children, Mrs. Maggie Kirby, Mrs. John Owens, Roy Owens, Garland Long, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Fleta Cosa.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGE

PREMIER McBRIDE MAY SWITCH PORTFOLIOS.

MEMBERS WHO WILL NOT SEEK RE-ELECTION.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Vancouver, June 6—A conference of conservatives will be held here tomorrow. It is understood that McBride has decided to drop the chief commissionership for the provincial secretaryship, making another portfolio available.

Wilson asserts that he has declined a portfolio and that he is quite content to follow McBride.

Dunsmuir, Garden, Gilmour, Smith Curtis and E. C. Smith have already announced their withdrawal from politics.

In Victoria the conservative candidates will probably be Hayward, McPhillips and Helmcken, while the liberal candidates will be Drury, McCandless and either John MacMillan or John Jardine. In Vancouver, Tatlow, Bowser and Seymour are spoken of as the first choice of the conservatives.

MINING TOWN WIPED OUT.

Randsburg in Southern California Swept By Fire.

Bakersfield, Calif., June 6.—Fire completely destroyed the greater part of the business portion of Randsburg today. The fire started at noon in the Orpheum theatre and spread rapidly to the adjoining business blocks. Most of the buildings destroyed were of a flimsy character. The town of Randsburg is one of the principal mining camps of southern California. It is the centre of the richest district in Keern county and it is in the extreme southeastern porjion just in line of San Bernardino county. It has a population of 1,500 people, entirely engaged in mining and the mines surrounding it are now nearly all running at full capacity. There also is a large borax works there. It is built almost entirely of wood and fire starting there would have little difficulty in wiping out the town. It is impossible to form any reliable estimate of the probable loss. If the town has been wiped out as indicated it will probably reach $600,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS

Ten Per Cent Preference to Great Britain and Reciprocating Colonies.

Johannesburg, June 6.—The details are published of the Bloemfontein customs arrangement, signed March 14th, under which the ports of the Transvaal, the Orange River colony, Natal and Rhodesia agreed to accord a 10 per cent preference in favor of Great Britain and reciprocating colonies. The duties in many cases are reduced by half, but are increased in the case of high proof spirits. A long free list, includes agricultural implements and machinery, books and leather. There is a special list mainly consisting of machinery and material for railways, street car and telegraph construction on which the duty is 2 1-2 per cent ad valorum of the articles manufactured outside of the United Kingdom. This is the only mention of preferential treatment of imports from the mother country.

MR. SEDDON'S MEAT SHOPS.

London, June 6.—A Wellington message says that the New Zealand government's meat-selling scheme requires parliamentary sanction, and that the details regarding purchases and shipment to England have not been settled. Mr. Seddon's idea is that the emporiums, after creating the demand, shall be acquired by British tradesmen, and that fresh centres may then be exploited by the government.

EAST KOOTENAY FLOODS.

Fort Steele, June 6.—The long threatened high water in the Kootenay has arrived, and reached a stage that is causing serious apprehension all along the river from Canal Flat to the boundary.

At Fort Steele the Kootenay is eleven feet six inches above low water mark. A considerable portion of Westport is already under water, and the river is still rising. A large boom located near Fenwick ranch has gone out and several thousand feet of logs belonging to the Crow's Nest Lumber company have been carried down the river.

Reports received from Elko state that there is danger of the Geat Northern railway bridge, about six miles below Elko, on Elk river going out.

The C. P. R. bridge crossing the Old Man river between Frank and Blairmore, is also a source of danger and trouble to the railway company. The Old Man river is rapidly rising, and every inch of a further raise imperils every bridge located on the river.

INCREASED ORE SHIPMENTS

ACTIVITY IN MINING OPERATIONS AROUND ROSSLAND.

SILICA CONCENTRATOR IS TO BE ENLARGED.

Rossland, June 6.—Steady advances can be recorded in connection with the mining industry here for the week.

At the Spitzee and Jumbo mines important progress was made in connection with placing the properties on the producing basis. The former's new headworks were almost completed.

At the White Bear arrangements are being made to sink to the 950 level at once.

A contract was let today for buildings to house the Le Roi No. 2 Elmore milling plant. The buildings will cost about $7,000 and works starts next week. Part of the machinery is now in transit from Montreal.

The White Bear sent a carload of ore to Denver this week for tests in concentration.

The Centre Star is continuing work steadily at the Silica concentrator. It is intimated that the plans for larger works are rapidly approaching the stage where construction will start.

Shipments were greater this week than for several weeks past. They were as follows: Le Roi, 3,570; Centre Star, 1,440; War Eagle, 1,380; Le Roi No. 2, 735; White Bear, 30; Velvet, 100; Kootenay, 300; total for the week, 7,555 tons, for the year to date, 156,707 tons.

FOR THE ATLANTIC SERVICE

TWO TENDERS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.

SUBSIDIES OF FROM $1,000,000 TO $1,500,000 WANTED.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, June 6.—Two tenders for the Atlantic steamship service were presented to parliament yesterday.

The Allan line offer to supply the service for a period of ten years from May 1st, 1905, for an annual subsidy of £300,000 payable half yearly. The routes to be as specified except that the company reserve the option of running 21 knot steamers to Halifax all the year round instead of to Quebec in the summer.

The tender of the British North Atlantic Steam Navigation company, which is headed by the Dominion line, and signed J. G. Welding, chairman, offers to do the service for £200,000. In making this rate the company assumes that the imperial and Canadian governments would pay ordinary sea postage rate for carriage of mails forwarded by steamers and also assumes that they would have the assistance of the Canadian Government in making arrangements with the railroads.

THE SOCIALIST RESOLUTION

Adopted By the Western Federation of Miners at Denver.

Denver, Colorado, June 6.—The following is a full text of the resolution adopted by the Western Federation of Miners, favoring socialism:

Whereas, the natural resources of the earth upon which humanity depends are being swiftly concentrated into the hands of the privileged few; and,

Whereas, political independence is a bauble and a delusion, while the toiling millions bear the yoke of wage slavery in the industrial field; and,

Whereas, no man among the vast army of laboring humanity can successfully assert his manhood, while his necessities make him a supplicant at the feet of another for a job which he must have to sustain life; and,

Whereas, the priviliged few who own the jobs which the many must have, must necessarily own the man; and,

Whereas, capitalism can never be dethroned and wage slavery abolished until the natural resources of the earth and the machinery of production and distribution shall be taken from the hands of the few by the political power of the many, to become the collective property of all mankind, to be utilized for the use and benefit of all humanity; and,

Whereas, the Socialist party is the only political party in any nation of the world that demands that the land and the machinery of production and distribution shall become the common property of all, and that labor shall receive the full product of its toil; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the delegates of the Western Federation of Miners in their eleventh annual convention assembled, reaffirm the political policy of the tenth annual convention, believing that the principles enunciated by the Socialist party will make the "noblest work of God," woman, the queen of the home, and the child the bud and blossom of an emancipated generation.

AT SIR JOHN'S GRAVE.

Kingston, Ontario, June 6.—This being the twelfth anniversary of the death of sir John A. Macdonald, members of the Kingston Macdonald club and delegations of prominent conservatives this afternoon drove to Cataraqui cemetery, and decorated the grave of the deceased statesman. Each association placed handsome wreaths made of white carnations, pink roses and sweet peas on the grave. Several memorial addresses were delivered, the speakers paying a touching tribute to the illustrious dead, and referring to him as the greatest among Canadians and one whose influence yet lived.

THE FRASER RIVER.

Raised Three Feet on Friday Night at Quesnel—Floods Are Feared.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Vancouver, June 7.—The sudden warm weather and consequent floods which are causing such serious trouble in the Kootenays have begun to occasion grave apprehension along the Fraser also, and preparations are being made on every hand to guard against such losses as marked the great flood of 1890

J. P. Babcock, fisheries commissioner, today received a wire from Quesnel that the river there had risen three feet in the night, which was more than it had done during a similar period for years.

In Chilliwack the water stands at about the same as its highest point last year, but last season it was never very high. There is no question about there being lots of snow up country.

So far the high water has come from the Thompson river more than from the Fraser.

GREAT RACE AT CHICAGO

McCHESNEY WINS THE HARLEM NATIONAL HANDICAP.

OWNER GIVES JOCKEY GRAY THE PURSE OF $8,000.

Chicago, June 6.—McChesney, the west's greatest thoroughbred, won the Harlem national handicap today. At every turn in the race he was a winner. Every step of the way jockey G. Gray held him where he could gallop to the front. Going under the wire almost as he pleased, he beat Gregor K. by a length and a half. McChesney's owner, E. E. Smathers, gave Gray the entire purse, amounting to $8,000. The horse's rubber received $1,000. McChesney carried the top weight of 127 pounds on a heavy track not to his liking, in a big field of 19 horses. Gregor K. jumped out into the front, the California colt Epicure following him, and Linguist came next. McChesney was sixth. Gregor K. kept the lead to the back stretch with Epicure and Linguist close up. Pasing the half McChesney was sixth, but when the big field had made the bend McChesney had quietly moved up to second place and only Gregor K. stood between him and victory. The cries of "McChesney wins" began to come, and every stride further down the stretch told that the story was true. Just sitting still and allowing the horse to do his best was the part played by Gray. Gradually McChesney came to the front and won easily by a little over a length. Mr. Smathers, pleased beyond expression, took it as a personal victory as it vindicated the price he paid for McChesney. He is believed to have won $40,000 on the race. Flying Torpedo was the favorite at 4 to 1. McChesney, because of doubt cast on his ability to go on a heavy track, went up to 8 to 1 and was not played to any extent. The crowd which saw the handicap was the largest gathering of the season. Smathers scored a double victory, his two year old, Dick Barnard, winning the fourth race.

PERRY CREEK PLACERS

Fort Steele, June 6.—Albert Banks, manager of the East Kootenay Placer company, is in town today. Mr. Banks says that the big steam shovel is at work, and a large amount of gravel is passing through the flume. A number of the directors of the company who visited Perry creek and inspected the shovel were satisfied with its operation. The Wisconsin outfit have completed the survey of the new ditch; it will be nearly four miles in length. The new sawmill is in position, and Frank LeClere has a contract for, and is now getting out logs. A large number of visitors from all parts of the district, including a number of mining men, visited the creek to see the big shovel in operation.

COPPER KING WILL SHIP.

Kmloops, June 6—The Copper King mine, near here, has just closed a contract for ore smelting with the Crofton smelter, and shipping will be commenced just as soon as a siding can be run from the main line of the C. P. R. into the mine. Work upon the construction of the siding will be commenced immediately. There is now on the dump at the Copper King mine 1000 tons of ore suitable for shipment to the smelter, and development work is resulting in the blocking out of a large amount of first class shipping ore. Shipments to Crofton will be kept up during the summer.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

St. John's, Newfoundland, June 6.—The village of Hopewell Cape, including 21 buildings, has been reduced to ashes. A new steamer and tug were destroyed. At Black river five houses and a bridge were burning last night.

A NEW CYCLING RECORD.

London, June 6.—L. Meredith, holder of the 50 mile cycling championship, won the Carwardine cup at the Crystal palace today, covering 100 miles, motor paced, in the record time of two hours, 29 minutes and 12 4-5.

THE SWOLLEN MISSISSIPPI

Spread Out Like an Inland Sea at East S. Louis

Hundreds of Colored People Forced to Flee

St. Louis, June 6.—The river today reached a stage of 34.7 feet, a rise during the past 24 hours of 1.2 feet, and continues rising at about the same rate. All along the levee the water is up to the stores and houses, in some of them it being a foot and more deep on the first floors. So far traffic on the river has not been greatly hindered, but when the water reaches a stage of 36 feet, some of the boats will probably refuse to receive freight, as the approaches cannot be used and the water will be too deep for teams to drive through. At the ferries the loading of teams is done with great difficulty, the horses having to wade up to their shoulders. The management of the national stock yards at east St. Louis have notified the railroads that no more stock will be received until the water recedes.

St. Louis, June 6.—Sheriff Dierks, at St. Charles, has telephoned that the water is rising rapidly and that unless the people are rescued there will be great loss of life before long. The Cologne levee just south of east St. Louis broke at midnight and the 500 colored families who inhabit that district were driven from their homes. Many had narrow escapes from drowning. The swollen Mississippi has spread out like an inland sea over Illinois shore in the vicinity of east St. Louis; far away to the southeast the water covers lower St. Louis. The railroad and shipping district of east St. Louis presents a small peninsula on which freight houses stand a short distance above the flood, but beyond these freight houses extends a lake half a mile wide, and the water at the eastern edge laps at the foundations of the tall building blocks.

A SHERIFF IN DIFFICULTIES

Topeka, Kansas, June 6—Governor Bailey today received a telegram from the sheriff of Cheyenne county, Kansas, that he could not protect the Dewey ranchmen under arrest there for the alleged murder of the occupants of the Berry ranch three days ago. Acting on this information governor Bailey tonight ordered the militia at Osborne to hold themselves in readiness to go to St. Francis tonight at a moment's notice.

The Deweys are now under arrest at their ranch. The sheriff says he can protect them there well enough, but that when he attempts to move them to the Cheyenne county jail a mob will surely kill them. The settlers are much angered at the Deweys and the lives of the latter are in great danger.

NEW BANK APPOINTMENTS.

Greenwood, June 6.—H. F. Mytton, manager of the Greenwood branch of the Canadian Bank of Comemrce, has been appointed manager of the Regina branch, and will leave for there in a few days. Mr. Mytton's successor here will be W. Allison, at present with the Portland branch. Mr. Allison was manager of the Bank of British Columbia at Kaslo some years ago, but later this branch was closed. He is a brother-in-law of hon. Richard McBride, premier of the province.

LOUIE MUST HANG.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, June 6.—An Indian, A. Louie, who shot and killed a woman, with whom he lived near Kamloops, B. C., was tried and sentenced to be hanged on June 19th. The cabinet has taken the case into consideration and it is understood that an order in council has been passed allowing the law to take its course. Louie will therefore be hanged on June 19th.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Toronto, June 6.—The disappearance of Richard Rutherford, salesman in Oak hall, was reported today. He left the store at 6 o'clock last night but did not go to his home, 29 Borden street. His lifeless body was found beside the railway track, just west of the city, this evening. He had been struck by a train and decapitated.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Ottawa, June 6.—Some definite announcement regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme may be expected shortly. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has carefully ascertained the views of his supporters in the matter and the cabinet will now deal promptly with the question of subsidy.

WOULD BE NO LACK OF POLICE

Montreal, June 6.—A London cable to the Witness says: Major-general J. P. French, in an article, suggests that the British government aid twenty thousand destitute Irish families to emigrate to Canada.

IT WILL BE A WARM ONE.

Toronto, June 6.—The legislature will probably take up the debate on the Gamey commission findings on Tuesday.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1670.
THE GREAT STORES OF THE GREAT WEST
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Stocktaking Sale
Prices Cut in Two
500 yards of Silk
of different shades and qualities
going at
Half Price Exactly

The Canadian Bank of Commerce
With which is Amalgamated
The Bank of British Columbia.
HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.
Paid up Capital, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $2,500,000.
Aggregate Resources over $72,000,000
HON. GEO. A. COX, President P. E. WALKER, General Manager.
Savings Bank Department Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Nelson Branch. BRUCE HEATHCOTE, Manager.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF
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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NELSON No 340

CAMPAIGN FUNDS

A local conservative paper gives publicity to the statement that "it is expected the Grand Trunk railway people will furnish the sinews of war for the liberals, and that the C. P. R. will provide funds for the mainland conservatives" in the coming provinical campaign.

There may be no authority for this statement, there probably is none, and we sincerely hope that is the case.

In the first place we cannot see why the Grand Trunk railway people should put up a cent to defeat a conservative government. The conservatives have always stood for special privileges for a chosen few, and their record in this province is that railway promoters have but to ask to get all they want.

On the other hand we can understand why the C. P. R. would be pleased to see the affairs of this province controlled by a certain element in the provincial conservative party, and if that corporaton could secure the supremacy of that element in the party's councils no doubt they would gladly provide a handsome campaign fund. But it must be borne in mind that the rank and file of the conservative party in this province no more desire to be under obligation to the railroad corporations than do the liberals. Conservatives realize that the subserviency of their party leaders in the past to corporation control is largely responsible for the evils that have recently befallen them.

In this, the first straight party lines contest in the province, it is to be hoped that both parties will go into the fight entirely free from corporation control.

We fully recognize the need of campaign funds for legitimate expenses. Elections cost money and funds must be provided. With the enthusiasm now prevalent in both camps for a fair test of political strength there should be no difficulty in raising all the money necessary by the voluntary contributions of the adherents of the respective parties.

British Columbia has been fleeced long enough by the corporations. What is needed now is a government that will be absolutely free from any obligation to any railroad or other corporation and so be in a position to deal out even handed justice to all alike. There is nothing Utopian in this proposal. As a matter of practical politics it will pay both parties to steer clear of the corporations with the money bags. Money will do a great deal in electons, but it cannot turn the tide of popular sentiment when it is set strongly in a certain direction. Popular sentiment in British Columbia today is unmistakably set against the perpetuation of the political conditions that have prevailed in the past in this province.

The revelations of the Columbia & Western enquiry proved that these conditions were largely the result of the undue influence of the railroad corporations with the government of the day. The desire to break from these pernicious influences has been one of the strongest factors in influencing the electors to declare for federal party politics, and if either party place itself in the clutches of the corporatons by the acceptance of campaign funds, that party will assuredly go down to defeat.

The avowed liberal policy is such that there is not the least probability of any railroad corporation making the slightest effort to secure its adoption. Under ordinary circumstances the hostility of railroad corporations might prove a serious handicap to the party, but in the present state of public opinion it will undoubtedly prove a source of strength to the liberal candidates..

A GOAL WORTH STRIVING FOR

Recently a notable defence of organized labor was made before the annual gathering of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at Columbus, Ohio, by senator Hanna. About the same time president Parry, of the National Manufacturers' association, also delivered an equally striking address before a meeting of that association at New Orleans from the very opposite standpoint. The difference between the two addresses lies in the fact that while the latter was a bitter denunciation of labor unions, in which the speaker declared that organized labor knows only "the law of physical force," that "it holds a bludgeon over the head of every employer," that it is "a despotism in the midst of a liberty-loving people," and gave expression to other like sentiments, the senator's remarks were noted for their moderation and for the stinging rebuke he administered to president Parry, whose speech he discussed and criticized, tearing it to shreds.

Mr. Hanna does not believe that the majority of manufacturers agree with Parry, and in this it is hoped he is right. There is nothing to be gained by violent language any more than by violent conduct, and the man who engages in either is not advancing the interests of the cause he espouses. Both are usually the offspring of ignorance and passion. Should the union man, the representaitve of organized labor, commit a breach of the peace, he is held accountable for it, and in like manner the representative of capital cannot be held blameless when he indulges in violent language, for violence begets violence, just as fire begets fire. Hard words only stir up strife, no matter who utters them, and it is neither true, nor fair, nor manly, to accuse organized labor, as men of Parry's stripe do and are doing, when they themselves are adopting the very means best calculated to create what they aver they are so anxious to avoid. President Parry has not a good opinion of either concilliation or arbitration and this attitude alone stamps him as a man totally unfitted for an office such as he holds.

The leaders of both sides, organized labor and organized capital, must be men who are amenable to reason. To secure industrial peace reason must find a place in both camps. The ultimate aim of these organizations should not be the creation of a condition of permanent hostility between two great interests, which should, and must eventually, learn to work together. It must be the aim of both to discover some means by which their respective claims may be reconciled and thus place the development of industry, upon whose prosperity both are alike dependent, beyond the reach of costly and unnecessary disputes.

But this goal will never be reached so long as such men as president Parry are given prominent parts to play. Such extremists are only perpetuating a condition of affairs which it is most desirable in the common interest should cease to be. Their efforts cannot destroy the labor unions; there is no existent force or power that can do so, but they can and do do much that is directly harmful to their own side, to the cause of labor, and to the large third class who suffer all the time from the disputes of the others. Capital must learn from labor and labor from capital. Each must give fair treatment to the other and then perhaps the goal of which Mr. Hanna speaks, when he said: "What I want to see, my fellow-citizens, is the time when man and man—employer and employee—can stand upon a common ground not only of self-interest, but of an interest broad as is humanity, and recognize the fact that there is no difference whether a man works with his brain or works with his hands. To accomplish these results, in my judgment, we are on the right road;" will be reached.

It is a goal worth striving for.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Victoria Colonist rightly refers to "the purely temporary character of the present McBride government."

Premier McBride is informed by the chief conservative organ that "it is a radically unfair request" to ask the conservatives to vote confidence in him," and that "voters do unpleasant things to politicians who make unfair requests." Premier McBride will surely cease to be so radically unfair in his requests after this warning.

Commenting upon Dick McBride's desertion of his former supporters, the Mining Review, Sandon's conservative news sheet, remarks: "He has done nothing but what other members have been continually doing, flopping from one side of the house to the other, and this move puts him among his proper associates." A polite way the Review has of saying that McBride's present party is made up of floppers.

The Kaslo Kootenaian, a newspaper that has its home in the town in which the new minister of mines resides when he is attending to his private business, states that "McBride and his coterie of hoboes cannot form a government to give satisfaction to the province." Doubtless the Kaslo politicians will hereafter greet their fellowtownsman, who has just achieved cabinet rank, as "Hobo Bob." These tory papers hit hard when they get after their own bad sheep.

That delightfully old-fashioned tory newspaper, the Victoria Colonist, exclaims, "The continuance in office of Mr. McBride is either the issue in the coming campaign, or is not. If it is, then the issue is not whether the conservative party shall rule the country or not, but whether McBride shall rule the conservative party or not." The Colonist had better retire to some remote corner and rest. The country does not care a continental whether McBride rules the conservative party, or the conservative party rules McBride. What the country is concerned about just now is in placing the government of the province in the hands of men who will not be wasting time squabbling over offices.

The number of homestead entries during the month of April shows a decided increase over all previous records. As compared with April 1902, the figures are, April last year 1,934, and April 1903, 5,393. This gives some idea of the way immigrants are pouring into Canada, and that so many of them should be in a position to take up land augurs well for the class of people that are turning their faces westward. In addition to those who have made homestead entries upon dominion lands there are thousands of others who have purchased lands from the C. P. R., the Hudson's Bay company, the government, and private owners, so that the total immigration of farmers who have settled in the west during that month is not shown in this return. It is unfortunate that so few have come to this province to make homes for themselves. Out of all the homestead entries made in April, only ten are recorded for British Columbia, three of these being at New Westminster and the remaining seven at Kamloops. No doubt there are many settlers who have loacted on provincial lands in the province, but there is no way of arriving at the number, but apart from the provincial lands there are large areas of dominion lands available for settlement, but no effort is made to direct any of the flow in this direction. The board of trade at Kamloops have issued a little pamphlet calling attention to their section of the country but it should not be left to individuals to make known such information. With respect to provincial lands there is a similar paucity of authentic information available, and now in this time of increased immigration the government should awake to the necessity of inducing settlers to come in here. There are many parts of the province, especially the interior, where land may be had, but instead of having this information available for enquirers, the home seeker has to ferret it out for himself, and ten chances to one he ends up by falling into the hands of some shark who buncoes him.

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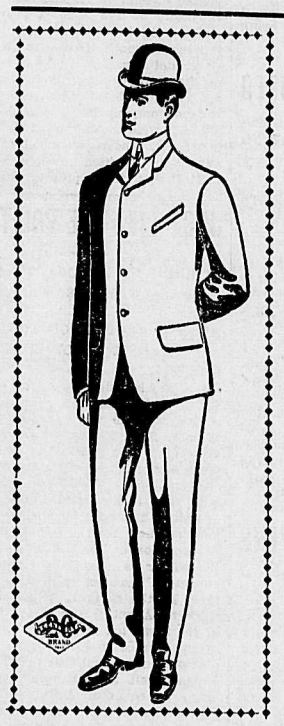

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The Gardens in Ceylon that grow Blue Ribbon Tea are, like C. P. R. transportation facilities, taxed to their capacity - but there is no shortage yet.

THE SILVERY SLOCAN

Progress at the Payne—Force at the Rambler Being Increased—Other Notes

The Ruth sawmill has started up cutting timbers for the mine. More supplies have been sent up and before long a force will be put to work at the mine and the concentrator running.

More men are being added to the force at the Rambler and as soon as the tunnels permit the number will be increased to about 100. The warm weather has furnished ample water supply for the concentrator, and a busy season is looked for. The recent strike is showing up well and the mine has plenty of ore in sight.

The ore body recently struck in No. 8 tunnel of the Payne is widening out. It is two feet thick in the roof and nearly three in the floor. Everything points to swelling of the vein as it descends, deep development work is likely to be commenced before long. The supply for the concentrator is now taken from No. 8 tunnel and the ore bins in the mill are all filled. The long delayed Wifley table has arrived and been put in place at the concentrator. As soon as the Payne zinc plant is in operation others are expected to be built at the leading mines in the district. The managers are holding back to see if the Payne will be a success and there is little doubt on that score.

Sluicing at the Wonderful is progressing favorably. Mr. Warner has a good stream of water and is washing down the face of the old workings with good results. Boulders of high grade ore of every size are being uncovered. One met early in the week on being broken up filled eight sacks. Over a car of ore has already been taken from the sluicings, and the work proper has only commenced. Tunnelling has dug out large blocks of ore, more or less pockety, but the main lead or leads, of which there is abundant indication, have not been touched. Huge boulders of ore have been found all over the property giving evidence of an enormous vein somewhere. Mr. Worner did a lot of tunnelling the past year without much success, and will continue sluicing as long as a water supply is available. The Wonderful is the only silver-lead property of its kind on the continent, and has produced thousands of dollars worth of ore from the sluicings.

AN AGGRAVATING COUGH CURED
A customer of ours who had been suffering from a severe cough for six months, bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy from us and was entirely cured by one and a half bottles of it. It gives perfect satisfaction with our trade.—Haynes Parker & Co., Lineville, Ala. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

WHEN IN ROSSLAND stop at the HOFFMAN HOUSE.

CUP DEFENDER RACES.

New York, June 6.—The date of the Reliance-Constitution-Columbia yacht race, which was to have been sailed on June 12th, has been changed to June 9th. This will give three straight days, June 8th, 9th, and 10th.

BURRITT RUNS THE WINDSOR HOTEL, ROSSLAND, B. C.

Mining Division of Nelson

Gold Commissioner Robert A. Renwick Makes His First Annual Report

Gold commissioner Robert A. Renwick's first report on the Nelson mining division, contained in the annual report of the minister of mines for 1902 just issued reads, as follows:

Mining in the Nelson division fluctuated during the year 1902. The Hall Mining & Smelting Co. suspended operations on the Silver King, but before the year had closed the unfavorable effect of this was in a very great measure removed by reason of the excellent results secured in the mine by the lessee in less than three months' operations, the resumption of operations at the Athabasca-Venus properties, and the entrance of the Wilcox into the shipping list.

Of the lode locations recorded throughout the division during the year the total comes within 30 per cent of the figures for the previous year. The hills in the vicinity of Nelson apparently received close attention, the claims staked upon them aggregating 170.

Some 40 claims were staked along the slopes of Grohman, Sproule, Bear, McGarrety and Falls creeks, which run into the Kootenay river a short distance below Nelson. The showings upon many of the locations were favorable.

Prospecting was fairly active in the vicinity of Ymir, there being close upon 90 claims recorded in the section drained by Quartz, Wild Horse, Porcupine and Hidden creeks. The north fork of the Salmon river also received attention, there being 60 odd claims recorded along it.

PLACER MINNG.

Some placer mining excitement occurred alnog the north fork of the Salmon river. This was in a measure due to the good luck of the Peterson brothers who, while digging a well to secure drinking water, came upon placer gold in paying quantities. They staked the ground and were working some time before the rich nature of the discovery became known. After the secret was out there were over 35 claims staked in the vicinity, and with the locations made on Fifteen-Mile and other creeks, the total number of claims recorded came up to 49. The best of the ground, including that held by the Petersons, was later acquired by a couple of companies, the Wild Duck Placer and North Fork Placer, and arrangements are being made to work on an extensive scale as soon as spring opens. On the Salmon and Pend d'Orielle rivers there were all told, eight placer leases granted

HALL MINING & SMELTING CO. LD

During the last half of the year 1902 this company confined its operations largely to the business of custom smelting of lead ores. The very comprehensive scheme of development which the Hall Mines company had pursued in the Silver King mine aimed at the opening up of the property at the depth of 1,000 feet, but the results were so unsatisfactory in the lower levels that further work in the mine, on the company's account, was suspended.

The company's financial year ends with the 30th June, and the statement submitted at the last annual general meeting gave the loss upon mining operations at £6,980 16s 8d. This was arrived at by writing off the sum of £19,571 16s which had been charged to the company's development account during the previous years, as well as the further sum of £1,094 18s 3d from the value of mine supplies. The output of the mine for the fiscal year was 22,661 tons, of a gross value of £66,179 5s 4d, which value however, was reduced in the mine account by the charge of £19,456 13s 11d for crushing, tramming to the smelter and smelter charges. The shipments from the mine for the first six months of the calendar year 1902, which marked the close of the company's mining operations, amounted to 5,302 tons, with a gross value of $54,368.49, and a net value of $25,855.79.

The company's smelting operations during its last fiscal year were more encouraging, showing a net profit for the year of £5,071 19s 3d, which reduced the net loss shown in the company's general account to £5,945 16s 3d. Since the close of the company's last financial year smelting conditions have become less favorable, due in a great measure to the unsatisfactory condition of the metal markets, and steps have been taken to secure relief for the industry through a readjustment of the dominion tariff on imports of lead and manufactures of lead, and with every prospect of success.

During the calendar year there were treated in the companys smelter 26,747 tons of lead ores, and 10,628 tons of copper ores. This produced 4,175 tons of bullion, valued at $961,854.69, nd 946 tons of matte valued at $178,311. During this period the No 1. lead furnace was in blast 117 days, the No. 2 lead furnace 297 days, and the copper furnace 53 days.

The smelter furnished employment throughout the year for 130 men, and the payroll aggregated $120,000.

Following close upon the suspension of the company's operations on the Silver King a lease upon the mine was given to M. S. Davys, who during the earlier period of its development was employed by the company as mine superintendent. The lessee commenced work in August, and, to avoid the expense of pumping, he is for the present confining himself to the workings on and above the No. 3 level, and below this the mine is now filled with water.

The results already secured by Mr. Davys amply support his contention, that, while the mine may not be in a position to maintain a daily output of 200 tons, it is by no means a worked-out property. With a crew of 12 men the lessee, during the month of October, took out 200 tons of first-class ore, and during the months of November and December an additional 500 tons were mined and sent down the tramway to the smelter at Nelson. All of this ore was taken from the stopes left by the company at the time it suspended operations. Owing to the depth of snow rendering difficult the operation of the tramway, no attempt has been made to ship since the first of January, and the ore broken down has been allowed to remain in the stopes.

Early in December the lessee started a portion of his force driving a drift to catch what has been known locally as the "hanging wall" vein of the mine. This is a comparatively small vein which parallels the main vein, and from which some very rich ore was extracted under the first superintendence of Mr. Davys. He worked the vein some distance above the No. 4 level. At this point it presented a uniform width of 2½ feet, and the ore chute was 120 feet long. Mr. Davys stoped out 30 feet of this ore body, and, mining a foot of waste with the ore, produced 1,150 tons of an average value of 60 ounces of silver and 7 per cent copper. An immense cave-in occurred in this portion of the mine workings, which affected all the ground between the No. 4 level and the surface, and further work was abandoned. Some distance below the former workings Mr. Davys ran his drift to pick up this vein. This was advanced through the caved ground for a distance of 130 feet, and in the solid formation a few feet beyond, connection was made with an old crosscut, by means of which the vein was reached. At the point where he has now encountered it, the vein has a uniform width of 2½ feet, and the ore appears to be equally rich with that taken out some years before. Mr. Davys has ascertained that he has 41 feet of the vein available for stoping under his old workings, and the ore chute appears to be of the same length. In addition to this there is a vertical depth of 210 feet between the No. 4 and the No. 5 levels, within which no work whatever has been done upon this vein. With a crew of from 20 to 25 men the lessee expects to maintain an output of 500 tons per month.

The lessee intends also to give some consideration to the large bodies of low grade ore which have been encountered in the different workings of the mine, and he has every confidence that by a system of concentration means will be found to render profitable the working of the $5 and $6 ore which heretofore has been left untouched in the stopes.

ATHABASCA-VENUS, LIMITED.

This is a newly organized company which has taken over the mining properties of the Athabasca and the Venus mining companies. It is a Canadian company, the head office of which is in Toronto, and the British Columbia office at Nelson. A. H. Gracey is the local manager.

The company did not commence operations until August last, and for the first three months the men were engaged in getting the Venus property in shape for mining, after an idle spell of about two years. Extensive development had been carried on at the Venus, there being an aggregate length of 3,000 feet of tunnelling, most of which is upon the main vein, and when the property passed into the possession of the present company the estimated ore reserves approximated 8,000 tons. There have been four tunnels run in on the Venus vein, the most important of which is the No. 3. This was run as a crosscut for 250 feet, and was continued along the vein for 500 feet, the face of the tunnel giving a depth of close upon 500 feet on the dip of the vein. The work done shows the Venus vein to vary in point of width from a few inches to four feet, and the clean ore in the vein has been sampled at $17 in gold per ton, but it is not suggested that the run of the mine will mill up to this figure.

Since commencing mining operations the manager has added a couple of thousand tons to the ore reserves, but in this has only kept even with the demand for ore from the mill so that the ore reserves at present stand the same as when the property was taken over, although the propery never looked so well as at present. The work done since operations were resumed consists in driving the No. 4 tunnel ahead for another 300 feet, and in running intermediate levels between the tunnels, there being 80 feet between the No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels; 166 feet between the No. 2 and No. 3; and 100 feet between the No. 3 and No. 4.

The Venus mine has been connected with the 10-stamp mill of the Athabasca by a Riblet tramway, 7,300 feet in length. The mine terminus of this has been located at what will eventually become the No. 5 level of the Venus. The tramway has a nominal capacity of 30 tons daily, but this can easily be doubled if necessary. At the mill, additional storage capacity has been provided for the ore, bringing it up to 400 tons. Milling was commenced on November 24th, but as a series of experiments were necessary the tonnage, up till December 31st, 1902, did not exceed 800 tons. A scarcity of water has also interfered with the operations, and it was found necessary to install a steam plant for motive power. This was completed two weeks ago, and the mill has since been running at its full capacity of 30 tons per day. To get this tonnage put through the ore is not milled very closely, and the cyanide plant on the Athabasca is also being utilized. The returns for the few weeks in 1902 are not yet available, but assurances are given by the management that they are fully up to expectations, and that the developments in the mine are most encouraging.

The company furnishes employment to 30 men at the Venus property, and to seven men in the mill. No steps have as yet been taken for the development of the Athabasca, as the mine is flooded and the water supply available is not sufficient to permit of the starting of pumps.

JUNO GROUP.

This property, which adjoins the Athabasca-Venus group, is being developed by the Juno Mines, Limited, under contract, a crew of 14 men being employed. A working shaft has been sunk on the vein, and is now down 125 feet. The vein in this has been shown to be four feet wide, carrying free milling ore which is expected to yield $20 to the ton. A long crosscut is also being run to get depth on the ledge. This is now in 700 feet, and will require to be driven a considerable distance before connection can be made with the bottom of the shaft. The Juno property is so situated that it could be worked to the greatest advantage through the Venus tunnels, and an arrangement will be sought to admit of this being done.

DUNCAN UNITED MINES, LIMITED

This company owns the Poorman and Granite mines, and throughout the year has pursued the policy of development begun in 1901. This called for the development of the Poorman vein at depth by the sinking of a 300-foot shaft from No 4 level. During the year this shaft was put down 320 feet and the driving of the No. 5 and No. 6 levels was commenced. The No. 5 is 150 feet below the No. 4, and was advanced 340 feet. At a distance of 225 feet in from the shaft an upraise was started to connect with the No. 4, and this is practically all in ore. On the No. 6 level a distance of 200 feet had been traversed, when, owing to a scarcity of water for power purposes, work had to be suspended below the No. 4.

The scarcity of water proved a serious drawback, and eventually the management was forced to work the mine a single shift, and the mill the remaining 16 hours of the day, but even this arrangement gives the company but half the efficiency of its compressor plant. Until the water scarcity is removed, work in the mine will be continued in driving ahead the adit level, and another between it and the surface. So far this work has been attended with very gratifying success, the vein at the No. 4 proving itself with great regularity for 900 feet, and with normal values throughout. The company has still 1,400 feet of ground ahead, through which the vein has been traced.

Milling was begun in August, and up to the end of the year 5,716 tons had been put through, producing 1,317 oz. of bullion.

Material economies have been affected in the working of the property during the year, and the company is in shape to handle at a profit ore which was heretofore considered too low grade. Throughout the year the company has furnished employment to a crew of men varying from 25 to 75 in number.

McDONALD GROUP.

An important strike was made on this property during the year, when the ledge was cut at a depth of 300 feet. The two claims in this group (Gold Hill and Silver Crown) are situated on the southeast fork of Forty-Nine creek and, owing to their inaccessibility, development was carried on with the greatest difficulty. Surface showings on the ground were promising, and the vein was uncovered for 300 feet and found to vary in size from 18 inches to three feet, the ore from it assayng from $15 upwards, in gold and silver, with a small percentage in copper. It was thought best to open the property up by a crosscut tunnel and work upon this was commenced four years ago. When the tunnel had been advanced 600 feet a large dyke was encountered, which proved to be 25 feet wide, and when this was passed through the ledge was reached. At this point the ledge is three feet wide, two-thirds of it being solid quartz and the remainder decomposed rock. Assays made from the latter have a value of $57 in gold to the ton. Very high assays were had from the quartz, but nothing in the way of sampling the ledge was attempted. The strike was made late in the year. As it was impossible to get supplies to the property the difficulties under which the work was carried on may be appreciated, it being necessary to trundle all material out of the tunnel in a wheelbarrow. A trail to the property has been started by the government, and when it is completed in the spring an ore car and steel will be taken in and work on the property resumed.

ROYAL IRISH

Arrangements have been made for the working of this property, which is situated at the head of Sandy creek, on the north side of the divide between Sandy and Forty-Nine creeks. One opening has been made upon the vein which has a width of nine feet and is well mineralized, carrying stromeyerite and grey copper. Good silver values, some gold, a small percentage of copper and lead, and some zinc are indicated by the assays made upon the ore. A small force has been put to work drifting on the lead, but sufficient has not been accomplished to permit of forming any definite opinion as to the value of the property.

MOLLY GIBSON

This property was operated under a contract system during the greater portion of the year, under an arrangement by which the contractor received a fixed price per ton for the ore mined, as well as a price per foot for the development carried on. The contractor operated the property from January to November, employing a crew of about 25 men. During this period there were shipped from the mine some 2000 tons of ore, the bulk of which was consigned to the Nelson smelter. The development work prosecuted during this time consisted in driving ahead the two lower tunnels, and in connecting the same by means of upraises.

In November the company owning the property resumed possession of the mine, and the intention at the time was to work on a very extensive scale. The programme outlined called for the shipping of only sufficient ore to keep the wagon road open throughout the winter and in the spring work was to have commenced on the assembling of a concentrator of 100 tons capacity. The developments in the mine were most encouraging, a fine chute of ore having been encountered in an unexpected quarter. A disastrous snowslide on the night of December 25th brought the company's operatons for the year to a close. This swept off the bunk house, and several of the miners were killed. As soon as the season permits, new buildings will be erected and operations at the mine resumed.

YMIR MINE

The company operating this property underwent reconstruction during the year, pound shares in the new company being issued with 17 shillings credited on them for surrendered shares in the old company, the arrangement being equivalent to an assessment of three shillings per share on the stock. The management of the property was in the hands of S. S. Fowler up to the end of 1902, when it was taken over by R. M. Atwater, and the office removed from Nelson to Ymir.

During the year a great deal of work was done in the No. 10 adit. This gives a depth of 1000 feet on the vein. At the point where the ledge was cut on this level, and for such distance as the drift has been advanced along it, the grade of the ore is not sufficiently high to give it a commercial value, but in the opinion of Mr. Fowler the workings are still to the west of the ore chute, for the tapping of which the tunnel was started. Development has also been carried on at the No. 4 and No. 5 levels, and some very good ore has been exposed. In the former the drift has been advanced 100 feet east of the drift, and in the No. 5 for a distance of 225 feet, but in neither level has the eastern boundary of the ore chute, which in the No. 3 level was shown to have a length of 350 feet, been reached.

There was a considerable reduction in the output of the mine for the year 1902, the amounted treated in the mill approximating 50,000 tons. The returns from the ore were slightly lower than those of the previous year, the extracted values of which were $6.69 in gold and $1.27 in silver and lead. Of the decrease in ore values for the last year the fall in the metal markets reduced the value per ton at least 12 cents.

The company's cyanide plant was in operation for close upon ten months during the year, having been started in March, and for the last quarter of the year proved itself to be very efficient. About 70 per cent of the ore treated in the mill finds its way to the cyanide plant as vanner tailings. These carry about 20 per cent of the gross value of the ore, and of this there is an extraction of fully 80 per cent in the cyaniding. During the last portion of the year the company's statistics show an aggregate extraction of 95 per cent of the gross value of the ore.

Since the beginning of the current year, R. M. Atwater, Jr., has assumed control of the company's interests in this province. He is of the opinion that there is a good likelihood of striking the ore chute in the No. 10 level. Where it has been opened up in this level the ledge presents the same appearance as in the upper workings, where good values were obtained. The No. 10 tunnel was advanced 2,154 feet before the ledge was cut, and since this there have been 400 feet of drifting along it. This work is still being pushed ahead at the rate of 100 feet per month. So far as the ledge has been opened up in the lowest level it has shown a constant gold value, but considerably below the payable grade. In the upper workings of the mine there is good ore in the No. 5 level, which is the lowest opened, with the exception of the No. 10, and in the latter the work has not been sufficiently advanced to pick up the ore chute on the pitch which it is supposed to have. Of the developments in the No. 5 level, they are sufficiently important to justify the statement that the mine has a long life ahead of it.

There is every likelihood that the output of the mine for the current year will greatly exceed that of 1902. At the present time, with 60 stamps dropping, between four and five thousand tons are being treated at the mill, and the records for the first two months of the current year exceed those of any months n 1902. The ore now being treated has an extraction value of $8 to the ton, which is recovered either in the mill or the cyanide plant or remains in the concentrates. Against this there is the production cost of $4.43 per ton, which of course includes the cost of development. This cost, it is expected will be materially reduced during the year as the result of the connction established beresult of the connection established bethe mine. This obviates the necessity for pumping, an important saving, and by the first of April it is expected the output will be handled through the No. 10 level by a series of ore passes. These and other economies are expected to reduce the production cost per ton by at least 43 cents.

The company furnishes employment for a crew of 120 men.

WILCOX MINE

This property, which comprises four claims on Wild Horse creek, about seven miles from the town of Ymir, has been under development for some time past by the Broken Hill Mining & Development company, which is capitalized for $1,000,000. The development on the property consists of about 2,500 feet of tunnels and drifts. This work has given a depth of 200 feet on the vein of the Fourth of July claim, and the extension of the tunnel on the Wilcox claim will give an additional depth of 400 feet on the Fourth of July.

During the year the company has erected a Joshua Hendy mill, with a capacity of 20 tons per day, and the mill has been connected with the mine by means of a tramway 2,200 feet in length. The mill was started on an experimental run on December 15th, and was in operation for 40 days, during which period the feed averaged 18 tons per day. As the run was altogether experimental the result does not give anything like a fair idea of the value of Wilcox ore, the return per ton being given at $8.

The ore reserves in the Wilcox are estimated by the management at from 25,000 to 30,000 tons, which it is expected will yield values of $15 per ton. There are, however, some very rich bunches of ore in different parts of the mine, a 20-ton shipment being made in February, 1902, which gave smelter returns of $70 per ton.

The management expects to mill up to the full capacity of the plant during the current year. The mine furnishes employment to a crew of 15 men.

UNION JACK GROUP

This property is being developed by the Active Gold Mining company, of which D. A. Cameron is the resident manager. The company has, throughout the year, pursued a vigorous policy of development on the seven claims which make up the Union Jack group, situated on the south side of Porcupine creek, about six miles from the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, and reached by the Porcupine creek wagon road.

The principal showings of the group occur on the Union Jack and Queen claims. Two veins are being developed here, and in tunnels and shafts the work done aggregates 900 feet. On the Union Jack the tunnel has been driven for 312 feet giving a depth of 210 feet on the dip of the vein. The vein appears to be about seven feet wide, the ore having an indicated gold value of $12 to the ton. On the Queen property two tunnels have been driven which aggregate 600 feet. This work has shown the ore chute in the vein to be at least 300 feet long, and the ledge has a uniform width of eight feet. Samples taken from this ledge give the ore a value of $6 in gold and $15 in silver. This ore, the management estimates, will concentrate ten into one, and the programme of the company calls for the erection of a 100-ton mill. This mill should be in operation by September 1st, by which date it is expected the mine will be in shape to maintain an output of 10 tons high grade concentrates per day.

All the work in the mine up to date has been performed by hand labor, but within the next month it is expected to have Durkee electric drills installed. In this connecton the company has put in a 25-horse power plant on the Magly claim, 4,000 feet below the level of the Queen tunnel.

FOG HORN GROUP

This property is under development by the Golden Monarch Mining & Milling company. There are two leads on the property, and these are being opened up by means of a crosscut. This work aggregates 500 feet. One of the veins has been cut, and driving for the second is in progress. Good ore values are claimed in the ledge that has been cut, and the management intend putting in a mill this spring in order to treat the ore.

HUNTER V. AND DOUBLE STANDARD

These properties, situate about three miles due east of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, on the divide between Hidden and Porcupine creeks, were taken over by William Davis, of Nelson, in January, since which time considerable work has been done upon them, with most encouraging results. As mining properties they differ from any other discovered in the district, being described as immense deposits of lime in which high silver values are found. This deposit has been opened in two places on the Double Standard and in one place on the Hunter V. by means of shafts. One of these was sunk 45 feet and the other 35, cutting the lime deposit, which at the points selected had a depth of 26 feet. From the openings made by him Mr. Davis made a two-car shipment to the Nelson smelter, the returns being a value of $18 in silver to the ton. An analysis of the rock shipped to the smelter gave the percentage of lime ranging from 30 to 40 per cent, and of silica about 25 per cent. The character of the ore is such as to secure very favorable smelting rates, amounting to about $4 to the ton.

Late in the year a syndicate of Nelson men, which is known as the Standard Development syndicate, was organized, and secured a bond upon the properties, the consideration being $50,000 in cash and a quarter interest in the syndicate stock. This syndicate commenced operations in December, and a crew of about 15 men was worked on the property until a short time ago, when the force was cut down until spring opens. During the few weeks the syndicate has had charge of the property, 12 cars of ore have been stoped and shipped to the Nelson smelter, the returns from which averaged between $13 and $14 to the ton in silver. The syndicate entered into a contract for the rawhiding of five tons per day during the continuance of the season and the force left at the mine at present is only such as is deemed necessary to furnish the ore for this contract. The economical handling of the ore calls for the building of a tramway which would require to be about 2½ miles in length to give connection with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. The rawhiding of the ore shipped since the present syndicate took over the property has cost $3.75 per ton.

The syndicate will resume operations in the spring on an extensive scale, when an effort will be made to secure a wagon road to the mine, as well as a tramway.

The Second Relief mine, which is situated some 12 miles to the north of the town of Erie, was worked intermittently throughout the year until work was finally suspended by reason of the supply of water giving out. The mill which had been brought to the property started operations early in the spring, and some 2,800 tons were put through during the year, which, together with the concentrates shipped, gave a total value of over $26,000.

The Arlington mine was worked steadily throughout the year, and shipments were maintained at the rate of 200 tons per month. The use of the mill on the property was discontinued, and the ore was shipped in its crude shape, the values ranging close upon $30 per ton.

The Keystone mine is held under a lease by certain parties, and it is being worked in a small way, no shipments having been made.

The Canadian King mine is being worked in a small way under lease, and during the year a car of picked ore was shipped, the net returns from the smelter for the consignment of 23 tons being given at $517.

FERN

This property, situated on Hall creek, was operated under lease for the greater part of the year, during which time the old dumps on the property were gone over and much of the material put through the mill. The returns on the mill runs throughout the year were slightly in excess of $10,000. About the close of the year a new lease was secured on the property by E. Rammelmeyer. Since taking over the property the lessee has expended $4,000 in putting the mill, flume, pipe line and tramway in repair, and expects to spend another $1,000 on them before they will be in shape for work. The lessee was forced to suspend operations recently, owing to the insufficient supply of water for the generating of power and the running of the mill. Mr. Rammelmeyer's lease and bond runs for three years, and within the life of it the lessee hopes to be able to prove the Fern vein beyond the faults that have heretofore militated against the successful operation of the property.

SPOTTED HORSE GROUP

This property is situated on Barrett creek, about 3¼ miles from Porto Rico siding, on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway. A bond has been given upon the group on the basis of $50,000, and there is every probability that a mill will be erected on the property during the approaching summer. The Spotted Horse vein carries a good grade of gold ore, which can be milled to advantage. During the year 1902 the owners ran a 30-foot prospect tunnel, and from the ore taken out in this work a shipment of 17½ tons was made to the smelter, the gross returns upon which were $368.59.

QUEEN GROUP

This property, which adjoins the Yellowstone group, was operated throughout the year by the Holmes syndicate, under a lease and bond. The holders of the lease had also an arrangement whereby they were permitted to use the mill and power plant of the Yellowstone company. During the year 4,402 tons of Queen ore were milled, which produced a gold value approximating $19,000, and in addition 246 tons of crude ore and concentrates were shipped, the returns from which were close upon $7,500. The Holmes syndicate then allowed its lease upon the property to lapse. A few weeks ago one of the owners of the property started a small crew of men at work, and he expects to be able to pay for the development performed from the proceeds of the ore taken out.

ARMSTRONG GROUP

This property is situate on Erie mountain, about two miles from the town of Erie, and during the early months of the year was under development by the Transvaal & Zambesi Mining company. On the Black Night claim of the group a crosscut tunnel was run for a length of 280 feet. This passed through 80 feet of vein matter, both walls being cut, but the ledge appeared to be very much broken up. The tunnel gave a depth of 90 feet on the vein, and a two-ton sample of material gave smelter returns of $22 in silver. The engineer in charge of the work estimated that it would require $10,000 to open the property up in a satisfactory manner. The company has not yet acted upon this intimation, and work has been suspended for the time being.

OFFICE STATISTICS—NELSON MINING DIVISION

No. claims recorded (mineral)	430
No. claims recorded (placer)	48
Certificates of work issued	1068
Bills of sale, agreements, options and notices recorded (mineral)	229
Bills of sale, agreements, options and notices recorded (placer)	23
Abandonments recorded	4
Free miner's certificates issued—	
Ordinary	1159
Special	7
Company	24
Certificates of improvements recorded	107

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Between The Bank of Montreal, Plaintiff, and Queen Bess Proprietary Company, Limited, Defendant; and in the Matter of the Judgments' Act, 1899 and Amendments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin granted on the 4th day of May, 1903, I will offer for sale by public auction on the front steps of the Court House in the City of Nelson, B. C., at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, A.D., 1903, the following mineral claims: Lot 215, "Queen Bess," Lot 458 "Young Dominion," Lot 2293 "Concord," Lot 2294 "First Extension" and Lot 2295 "American Girl," all being in Group One in West Kootenay District registered in the name of the defendant company, in order to satisfy a judgment obtained by the plaintiffs on the 5th day of April, 1902, for the sum of $20,186.56 and interest and costs.

The charges appearing on the register against the defendants together with their dates of registration are as follows:

No. 1989. Date 5-4-02, 11.30 a.m. Amount $20,186.56. Judgment Debtor, Queen Bess Proprietary Company, Limited. Judgment Creditors, The Bank of Montreal.

Any further information may be obtained upon application to Elliot & Lennie, Ppaintiffs' solicitors.

Dated at Nelson, B.C., this 27th day of May, A. D., 1903.

E. T. H. SIMPKINS,
District Registrar.

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WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Wanted—Bridgemen. Men for Mill, Bush and telegraph gang.

GIRL WANTED for general housework. Apply W. Calbick. Fairview.

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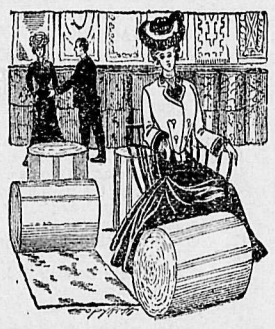

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In the second volume of "The Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier," J. S. Willison sums up the careers of Alexander Mackenzie, Edward Blake, sir John Macdonald, Dalton McCarthy and sir Wilfrid Laurier, with a conciseness that is noteworthy.

One paragraph concerning Mr. Blake may be quoted:

"It was not Mr. Blake's fortune to lead the liberal party back to office, but no one who examines the record will deny that he profoundly influenced the deliberations of parliament and contributed greatly to the maintenance of a sane opinion and a sound moral temper in the country. Mr. Blake has the mind and the genius of a great administrator. It may be that he is not so well equipped for the part of a leader in opposition. In truth it seems an ill caprice of fortune which set this managing and governing mind to a long warfare in opposition in Canada, and to a far less hopeful struggle for a weak and unpopular cause in the imperial parliament. It is doubtful if this continent has bred a more opulent mind than that of Edward Blake. He ranks with Webster and Hamilton and Beecher. His very first appearance in the courts gave the impression of great intellectual power and of phenomenal industry. His brief term of office in Ontario revealed political talent and administrative capacity of the first order. Throughout the stormy days of the Pacific scandal his voice rang through the country, and his stern arraignment of sir John Macdonald in the great debate which closed with the conservative leader's resignation of office in November, 1873, is one of the most overwhelming speeches ever delivered in the Canadian parliament. That and many of his later speeches would take high rank in any parliament in the world."

His personal description of sir John Macdonald is admirably done:

"Sir John Macdonald was neither a popular orator nor a parliamentary debater of the first order. He was, however, a profound student of character. He had humor, adaptiveness, and readiness. He could break the force of an attack with a story or an epigram. He had that mysterious quality of personal magnetism which gives to its fortunate possessors a strange and mighty power over their kind. During the last four or five years of his life, his seat in parliament was often vacant. He nursed his strength and avoided so far as possible the worry and fatigue of late night sittings. It was his habit to sit with his legs crossed and his head thrown back, with a jaunty air and an alert look, except now and then when some keen debater across the floor was pressing him hard, dealing square, strong blows at 'the old man and the old policy,' with perhaps a touch of bitterness in the words, and a keen knowledge of the old man's ways revealed in the method of attack. At such times he would move uneasily, as the enemy pressed him close, toss his head, bite his lips, glance angrily back upon his followers, throw some taunt to his opponents, and at last come to his feet and retort upon the adversary. In later years he rarely lost his complete self-control. In his angriest mood he was deliberate, and seemed as he faced his opponents to be cruelly and craftily seeking for the weak spots in the indictment. He did not always meet argument with argument. He had little eloquence. He had no loftiness of speech. He never sought to cover the whole ground of an opponent's attack. That elaboration of argument and exhaustive mastery of detail which distinguished the speeches of Mr. Blake is generally lacking in the speeches of sir John Macdonald. In parliament he rarely spoke to convince or win the opposition. His aim there was to touch the party loyalty, and rouse the party enthusiasm of his supporters. He would often turn his back upon the liberals and address himself directly to the ministerialists. He would strike some happy thought, some sentence full of keen sarcasm or general ridicule, and with a shrewd look and smiling face and jaunty air, would drop the sentence with a shrug of the shoulders and a half contemptuous gesture that always tickled his followers, and often exasperated his opponents. There he would stand with his back to the speaker, while the opposition chafed at the cool but skillful exaggeration of their position, and the conservatives cheered with delight, and wagged their heads and shrugged their shoulders in sympathy with the old man's bantering humor."

His treatment of McCarthy is severe. He points out that before sir John Thompson entered parliament, Mr. McCarthy was sir John Macdonald's chief constitutional adviser, and intimates that the advice given was usually unsound. He admits that Mr. McCarthy was singularly courageous and incorruptible, but that "in his attitude towards Quebec, and in his handling of questions which touched the passions and prejudices of the French and Catholic people, he was often rash, impolitic and unjust in the last degree."

With regard to sir Wilfrid, Mr. Willison gives a quietus to one misunderstanding. It has been thought by some that when sir Wilfrid Laurier was first chosen leader of the liberal party, that it had not sufficient confidence in his abilities to give him more than a temporary appointment. On this point Mr. Willison says:

"Mr. Laurier was not asked to accept either a temporary or a conditional appointment. It was he that fought against the acceptance of the office, and despite the earnest persuasions and entreaties of his associates, would agree only to a temporary appointment and a partial acceptance of the authority and responsibility of leadership. He required that the advisory committee should continue, and insisted that he should not be put before the country as the leader of the party. He even pleaded that the action of the caucus should be considered as strictly private, and that the fact of his nomination to the leadership should not be announced. It is no secret that he favored the appointment of sir Richard Cartwright, and could only regard the selection of himself for the office as a grave personal and political mistake. He pleaded and remonstrated with genuine emotion against the insistent determination of caucus to force his acceptance, and withheld his positive refusal only on condition that the final decision should be postponed until the close of the session, and that in the meantime he should serve only as the nominal parliamentary leader in Mr. Blake's absence."

His closing chapter on "The Man and His Methods" contains his summing up of sir Wilfrid Laurier. Two paragraphs may be chosen:

"Nature was prodigal of her gifts to Wilfrid Laurier. He has distinction of manner, a gracious dignity of bearing, a rich, sonorous voice, flexible, vibrant and variant as the tones of a perfect instrument; a face luminous, mobile and responsive to all the human emotions; ample stature, erect, commanding and finely proportioned; a head like a sculptor's model, once crowned with a wealth of luxuriant, wavy locks, now thinning and falling back from a noble brow; ease and freedom of movement which suggest perfect physical development. He dresses with scrupulous care and perfect taste, as though jealous of all the advantages he has received from Mother Nature, and conscious that physical, as well as mental gifts, may be set to service. He has absolutely no petty vanity, and in all his relations with men and all his ideals of living he is a thorough democrat.

"There is something in the man which forbids undue familiarity, and yet absolutely nothing which prevents approach from the poorest and humblest. It is not the mere art of the politician which invites us to his side, when he is out in the country districts, the grey-haired, toil-worn worker in the field or shop, but an innate goodness of heart, an unaffected love of his kind, and a profound appreciation of the worldly wisdom and hard common sense and sound political temper of those we call the plain people. In the districts of Arthabasca, Drummond, and Megantic it is these people who are his firm and intimate friends, and they would smile at the thought that there was nothing behind the relationship other than the mere concern of a politician to retain political support. His friendships are enduring and not exacting, so long as he is persuaded of the good faith of those with whom he co-operates. He is neither boastful of his own achievements, nor contemptuous of the services which other men perform, nor jealous of the praise which other men receive. He is singularly free from prejudice in appraising the gifts and qualities of his political opponents. He rarely passes a harsh criticism upon sir John Macdonald. He has always recognized the great difficulties which confronted the conservative leader in the earlier period of confederation and the extraordinary skill and resource displayed in his treatment of hard and vexing problems, and especially his supreme capacity for political leadership. He greatly esteemed sir John Abbott, and had a strong admiration for the high legal attainments and singularly clear and powerful intellect of sir John Thompson. He overlooks sir Mackenzie Bowell's extreme partisanship in respect for his rugged personal honesty and thorough soundness of heart, and he has unstinted admiration for the marvellous physical vigor and invincible courage of sir Charles Tupper. The soul of loyalty himself, he looks for loyalty in his associates, and there is something like humility in his simple gratitude for the undeviating support he has always received from sir Richard Cartwright. He served under Mackenzie and under Blake with zeal and good faith, unbroken by any fitful detachment or querulous repining over persistent ill-fortune, and if his will could have prevailed, sir Richard Cartwright would have succeeded to the liberal leadership."

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.

In a recent editorial on the subject of the alarming increase of accidents on our railroads, the Scentific American called attention to the fact that the railroad companies seemed to place a very cheap estimate upon life, as evidenced by the fact that no special measures were being taken to check the rapid growth of fatalities among railroad passengers and employees. A United States government publication just issued presents incontestable evidence that the charge of negligence is well founded. According to accident bulletin No. 6, published by the Interstate Commerce commission, the number of passengers killed in train accidents during the months of October, November and December, 1902, was 266, and of injured, 2,788. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employees while at work and passengers getting on and off cars, etc., bring the total number of casualties up to 12,811. Of these 938 were killed and 11,873 injured; from which we see that at the close of last year our railroads were killing people at the rate of 3,752 per year, and disabling them at the rate of 47,492, a rate of 51,244 deaths and injuries in a single twleve months. Now, these figures are surely sufficiently shocking in themselves; but we can better appreciate their meaning if we compare them with the casualties in some specified instance of the universally admitted "horrors of war." During the whole of the Boer war, which lasted about three years, the total number of casualties (killed, wounded, died of disease and invalided home) in the British army was 27,732, of whom 5,727 were killed in action. The Boer losses, if we exclude the number of prisoners taken, were not so numerous as those of the British; but even if we allow that they were approximately equal, we find that the whole number of casualties of British and Boers, throughout the three years, was only equal to the total number of railroad casualties in the United States, supposing, that is, that the rate shown in the last three months of last year were to prevail for the whole year. Judging from the daily record of accidents during the first three months of 1903, this rate has not only been sustained, but has greatly increased.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS.

Will Not Welcome the Czar in a Friendly Spirit Upon His Approaching Visit.

Rome, June 6.—In the chamber of deputies today signor Margari, the socialist leader, stated that if the czar came to Italy the socialists would not abstain from hostile demonstrations, as in the case of visits from other sovereigns, as the latter were constitutional monarchs, while the czar had not yet granted a constitution to the people of Russia. Minister Baccelli replied he was certain that the chamber agreed with him that they should not fail in their duties of courtesy and hospitality no matter to what party they belong.

MINING AND METALLURGY

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION TO THESE GREAT INDUSTRIES

SOME PERTINENT REMARKS QUITE APPLICABLE TO CANADA

Vice-president Buckley of the American Mining Congress, speaking at Lead, Dakota, last week, at a gathering of prominent mining men who met to prepare for the annual convention of the mining congress, said, in reference to the position of the mining industry and those engaged in it:

"If there are any industries in our country today which demand education for the production for an intelligent public, they are mining and metallurgy. Mining, today, is classed among the speculative enterprises, largely as a result of the gross ignorance of the public. And the rising generation will be little better able to elude the wily and unscrupulous promoter than is the present, unless some active, concerted effort is made to infuse into our educational system those branches of learning that give the information which is required to make him intelligent along these lines.

"Each year prospecting and mine development are being conducted more and more largely along scientific, and this means, intelligent lines. The United States government, and the state governments, through the geological surveys, are each year spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in preparing topographical maps and geological maps and reports which are intelligible to comparatively few men, actively engaged in mining. You do, however, find these reports in the hands of the mining engineer. They are extremely valuable to the man who knows how to read and interpret them. I consider it important that the schools, colleges, and universities of this country teach the young man how to use these reports. Every state university should be prepared to teach the student the intelligent use of the government maps and reports. The complaint is often made that the reports are written in language which is unintelligible to the layman and are, therefore, of little value. You are asked to write reports which everyone can understand. This cannot be done. To meet this condition, we must educate the people.

"The United States government has recognized the importance of training the farmer, and everywhere we find schools of agriculture and experiment stations supported by monies out of the federal treasury. It is right that this industry which furnishes occupation to ten millions of people should receive recognition by the government. And the recognition should be commensurate with the importance of the industry. The federal government now contributes to the support of agricultural colleges, through land grants and direct appropriations, over eight and one-half million dollars, while the experimental stations are maintained by an income of one and one-half millions. Together the federal government contributes annually to the agricultural interests of the country excluding the cost of maintaining the department of agriculture, over $10,000,000. This means one dollar for every person engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. The mining and metallurgical industries today are represented by over a million of men who toil in the mines, mills, quarries and clay factories. Yet congress has not had impressed upon it sufficiently the importance of assisting in the education of the sons of these men to appropriate one dollar for that purpose.

"The work of the miner requires vastly more intelligence and skill than that of the farmer. His life is constantly beset with danger. He works away from the sunlight and green fields, breathing the damp smoke laden air which often stifles and chokes him. He penetrates the wildest and roughest sections of our country, enduring the blizzards of the prairie and the fatiuue and hunger of the mountains.

Everywhere he has been the pioneer of civilization, clearing the path of danger and making conditions for the life and growth of pastoral pursuits. He is the first to come, and often the last to leave. Without the man with the pick and shovel, this vast empire of the west could scarcely be known today. It might still be a veritable wilderness. The mining industry has made irrigation in the west possible. Had it not been for the enormous development of this department of activity, the federal congress would not have contributed the tens of millions of dollars, which they have, for the reclamation of the arid regions of the west.

"The miner and prospector often spends years in fruitless search for gold and silver, copper and lead, without even the ability to recognize the ores of these metals when found. They often search years for the location of an ore body, without a knowledge of the formations and structure of the region in which they are toiling. And when these men with one voice ask congress to assist in training their sons so that they may become intelligent miners and metallurgists, the steering committee of congress will not care to kill a measure which has been passed by the senate and recommended for passage by the committee of the house of representatives. The desultory, unorganized manner in which the milling men in this country have supported any effort to secure government aid to mining schools, is in a large manner responsible for the defeat of this proposition. The American Mining Congress is intended to bring about concerted action upon the part of the mining and metallurgical education."

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY.

Methodist Church—Corner of Silica and Josephine street. Rev. J. H. White will preach both morning and evening. Morning service 11; evening 7.30. Sunday school at 2.30. These will be the closing services of Mr. White's pastorate.

Presbyterian Church—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. The pastor Rev. Dr. Wright, will preach at both services.

Catholic—Church of Mary Immaculate, corner of Mill and Ward streets. Low mass at 8 a.m., high mass at 10.30 a.m., evensong at 7.30 p.m. Rev. Father Althoff, priest.

Baptist Church—On Stanley street between Mill and Carbonate. Pastor, Rev. C. R. G. Pool. Morning service at 10.30; evening service at 7.30; Sunday school 2.30 p.m. Rev. John Reid will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Subject of evening sermon: "Sunday Saints, Week Day Devils." The ordinance of the Lord's supper will be observed and new members will be welcomed into church fellowship.

Episcopal Church—St. Saviour's, corner of Silica and Ward streets. Trinity Sunday, services, 8 a.m., Haly Communion; 11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion; 2.30 p.m., Sunday school; 7.30 p.m., evensong. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector.

Emmanuel Congregational Church—Stanley street. Rev. John Reid, minister. Morning service at 11; Sunday school immediately after the morning service; evening service, 7.30. The Rev. C. R. G. Pool will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. There will be the usual service of song at the evening service, the subject being "Gideon the Patriot." The following musical program will be given: Opening voluntary, flute solo, "Star of Bethlehem," Mr. Russell; quartet, "There is Rest," Messrs, Brown, Hardie, Russell and Boddy; flute solo, "Blumenlied"; duet, "Hear me, Johovah," Messrs, Brown, Hardie and chorus; solo, "Arm, arm, ye brave," Mr. Grizzelle; anthem, "I will sing praises," choir.

THE KOOTENAY CENTRAL

Will Open Up a Rich Mineral Section in East Kootenay.

Along the line of the Jennings branch of the Great Northern railway in the Fort Steele mining district is a rich mineral section, says the Prospector. Phillipps creek contains a number of promising properties. Sheep mountain gives promise of having a number of producing mines in the near future.

Farther north in the Kootenay valley at Bull river and Iron creek, are extensive deposits of hematite iron, that give promise of becoming a lively mining camp when the Kootenay Central railway gives it an outlet for ore. Prospecting on many tributaries of Bull river has disclosed a goodly number of iron deposits.

Still farther north, along the proposed route of the railway, which is now being surveyed, and on Wild Horse and Lost creeks, many properties are opened up that show values in gold, silver, lead and copper that will warrant shipments. The mineral veins of this section are of great width and easy of development.

In the Tracy creek district are some of the best developed properties in East Kootenay. The district is principally known by the Estella mine, a group of properties controlled by an English syndicate managed by C. H. Pollen.

In the vicinity of Fort Steele are some of the greatest mining possibilities in East Kootenay. Much development work has been done, but none of the properties are shippers. The construction of the Kootenay Central railway will give the mine operators an outlet of which they have long been in need.

It has been recognized from the time of the earliest discovery of gold in East Kootenay, and the earliest exploration for quartz mines, that the mountains tributary to the town of Fort Steele were the repository of valuable minerals, and recent years has demonstrated that the mineral deposits actually exist. The men who have located mineral claims in the vicinity, and who have persisted in developing their properties have had great obstacles to contend with. But development has demonstrated that minerals are in place and the veins large and strong, carrying values sufficient to warrant still further and more extensive development. The great difficulty of development has been the lack of transportation. The early construction of the Kootenay Central railway will place a number of these properties on the shipping list.

ON SLOCAN LAKE.

J. D. Anderson, of Trail, has surveyed the Tamarac group for a crown grant.

The lessees of the Enterprise are putting the compressor into shape and will have it running next week.

A zinc plant may be installed at the Monitor.

The Arlington has sent another 12 sacks of ore to the experimental works at Spokane.

Dan McCuaig and partners are doing assessment on their claims on Ten Mile.

Frank Dick and Jack Wafer are working on the Rose group, on Lemon creek.

Fred Carlisle is working his claims above the Ottawa.

The power for the Ivanhoe concentrator has been cut off by a section of the flume near the depot being destroyed.

A wire has been received from Sidney Norman to stop work on the Black Prince and to store the tools.

A big landslide took out a bridge on the Arlington wagon road, close to the sawmill. A great deal of debris was scattered about. The road is a complete wreck.

A number of claim owners on Twelve Mile creek have decided to construct a trail connecting Slocan with that portion of the camp. About a dozen of those interested have started on the work and by next week will have it about completed. The trail leaves the Republic road about half way up the hill and swings along the flat facing the lake, giving a pretty fair grade all the way over. It will be of immense benefit to a large number of claims and will enable supplies to be taken out direct from here. The new trail will be four miles long, making it six miles in all from town. With this connection made one may take a horse then to any town in upper camp or to any of the creeks. All the work is being done without government assistance.

The driving of logs down Bonanza creek, at the head of the lake, for the local mill, has not been altogether a success, as the strong current has eaten away the banks of the stream and lessened the flow in mid-channel. As a result part of the drive will be held up till next season. The company will construct several more check dams and so control the water. They estimate they have over 30,000,000 feet of timber to come down the creek, and to get it they can get six feet depth of extra water from Summit lake, which is ample for all purposes. Driving on Wilson creek commenced this week and met with success.

CRANBROOK BUSINESS DIRECTORY

CRANBROOK is the divisional point on the C. P. R. Crow's Nest line. It is destined to be the commercial centre and metropolis of southeast Kootenay. Southeast Kootenay is among the richest sections of the province.

The wonderful wealth of this district has long been known, and in the early days of placer mining it almost rivalled Cariboo in its yield of millions. The lack of a railroad, however, proved a great drawback to the development of the country. Poor means of communication and the heavy cost of transportation, combined with the rich discoveries in more accessible parts of the province, retarded operations and prevented the progress in development which would have reached immense proportions had the circumstances been more favorable. But such wealth could not long remain hidden. This new mining empire, which was hitherto a sealed region, was opened in 1898 by the Crow's Nest railway, a branch of the great transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific. The completion of this branch, which leaves the main line at Dunmore Junction and extends south through the mineral fields to the camps in the boundary country, has removed all obstacles and has opened to the world a vast tract of land second to none in its boundless mineral resources.

Extensive mining operations are being carried on in southeast Kootenay. The North Star and Sullivan groups yield immense quantities of low grade silver, and the St. Eugene, Lake Shore and others on Moyie lake are famous for their silver-lead deposits. The copper properties on the Bull and Elk rivers are promising, and placer mining is extensively carried on, on Perry, Weaver and Wild Horse creeks. These are but a few of the many successful ventures in mining investments. East Kootenay also possesses one of the greatest coal deposits in the world. This coal will supply coke for west, as well as east Kootenay smelters.

Nor are minerals the only resource of southeast Kootenay. Unlike other mining districts it has large tracts of fertile land especially adapted to farm produce and stock raising, and settlers have the advantage of being able to get a good cash price at home markets. Another source of wealth to east Kootenay are the vast timber limits. There are miles of unbroken forest land, tall tamaracks, stout pines and gigantic firs. Lumbering is one of the most important industries in the Kootenays, and lumber is shipped from there to all parts of the dominion.

It is necessary that such a district should have one commercial and government centre, and that centre should be the most accessible from all parts of the district. Geographically, Cranbrook is most favorably situated and as a suitable railway centre, the town has no rival.

Cranbrook is an ideal western town. It is beautifully situated with mountains rising on all sides, a rural park skirting its limits, and a sparkling stream flowing from far above the town, down one side of Baker hill and over the green prairie to the northeast of the town.

Until a few years ago the town was practically unknown. Although the property was purchased by colonel Baker about 15 years ago, the present townsite was not laid out till 1897. The colonel's residence on Baker hill was the first step toward the now progressive and up to date town, which is the headquarters for the transaction of all important railway business concerning the Crow's Nest line and Kimberley branch, all customs business for the district, and banking business for the towns of Wardner, Fort Steele, Kimberley and Moyie. A great deal of lumber business is also transacted in Cranbrook. These various conditions are fast making a name for the town.

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NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, June 6.—Though one had the gift of prophecy it would fail when it came to predicting the future of fashions. No longer than a month ago everyone was confident that the summer gown of the ultra-smart must be swathed in billowly ruffles of lace and chiffon; now while such a condition still obtains, it has just been decreed that the simplest designed frocks will be awarded a high degree of elegance.

If in doubt buy an organdie. This is the slogan of the woman who is seeking new conquests in dress. And this idea might be supplemented with another—if you can afford it buy two organdies and have one pure white and the other figured in some delightful little floral design.

The newest effects are both figured and barred with crosswise striped with serrated edges, making an extremely pretty pattern. The fabrics are in great demand for dresses to be worn at dinner parties at the smart hotels and restaurants, for it is not the fashion in Gotham to dine at home in warm weather even if one stays in town until rather late in the season.

A striking design noticed a few days ago had a particularly long skirt which was very full at the bottom and simply finished with a deep hem. It was rather scant at the top, except directly in the back, where it was gathered a bit to give enough fulness.

The bodice was laid in tucks which ran round and round the figure as far as the yoke which was formed of tiny vertical tucks. Two rows of fagoting joined bodice and yoke. The sleeves were tucked at the top and again at the wrist to take in the fulness customarily gathered into a wristband. The effect was very pretty and afforded variety from the regulation cuff.

Although the gown was made of expensive organdie it could easily be duplicated in a twelve-and-a-half cent lawn or dimity for less than two dollars, provided the wearer does her own dressmaking.

Many women who are afraid to trust their cutting and fitting to their own skill, but are otherwise handy with the needle find it advantageous to call in an accomplished dressmaker for three or four days to cut and fit several dresses, then finish them themselves. This plan is both wise and satisfactory for even though many of the styles are apparently simple, they require a master hand to bring out their full beauty and artistic effect.

Wash chiffon is the name of a fabric that is very popular just now. It combines a wonderful sheen and softness with fairly good wearing qualities. A design somewhat more elaborate than the organdie dress just described is trimmed with tiny little tucks and narrow Valenciennes lace insertion. The bodice fits loosely all over and is mainly composed of the chiffon with a square yoke of the tiny tucks and insertion across the shoulders, coming round the front and curving down the centre about six or eight inches wide.

The sleeves are topped with the insertion and lace, with the chiffon falling down loosely from the centre of the arm. The collar is of the open lace and tucks, with a touch of blue ribbon round the top of a big illusion chou in the back.

Yoke effects are so generally worn that the bodice may be varied by tucking it from the neck to the bust-line in graduated effect and allowing the tucks to end far enough away from the belt to form the blouse effect at the front. Over this lace insertion may be drayed in fanciful design, either in lovers' knots or floral effect.

A sash of wide blue taffeta ribbon makes a charming waist finish. Instead of being tied in a bow it is caught with a large decorative buckle and the ends allowed to fall over the skirt to its very edge.

A prettier skirt than the one designed for the bodice in question has a yoke of insertion and tucks crossing over the hips and curving down the centre of the front to show a deep full flounce of the lace and tucks fall very full and long over the feet.

Finishing the toilette is a fascinating hat of fine white straw, turning up somewhat at the side, with white crushed roses and leaves on the side and a high crown almost entirely covered with pale blue ribbon, finished at one side by two or three small cockades with a pearl buckle in their centre.

While it is a difficult matter to find a colored pongee gown that does not fade easily, the fabric is nevertheless very smart and attractive. Its very delicateness makes it a favorite. Red pongees are chic and in great demand, but it will require a good day's search to secure a pretty red. The fact that the color is scientifically considered suggestive of heat, makes no difference to the woman of fashion.

Other shades that vie with red for popular favor are pale green, pale silver grey, blue in many shades and an exceedingly pretty shade of brown known as Du Barry. The last named, however, can not be worn by everyone because it requires a perfect complexion.

Apropos of ultra-smart tints, grey is to lead the van for boots and shoes; considering that grey hats and gowns have already proved their right to share in every well-dressed woman's wardrobe this season, it is in good taste. A combination of grey buckskin and patent leather is one of the most successful of the novel schemes and there are some very dainty and effective walking shoes in this style with Louis Quinze heels for light wear.

Buckles are used more than ever and we are gradually beginning to consider that nothing is too extravagant a sum to pay for them.

Elaborate beading is out of date, even for evening slippers and the smartest full dress shoes are being treated to very scanty decoration. Everybody is going in for foot-exercises and in compliment to the pretty outlines that already are and are expected to be, if constant training counts for anything, simple footgear for evening that allows a view of these curvatures will be comme il faut.

A pongee frock that is suitable for almost any occasion is of silver grey tint. Over the shoulders both back and front it is arranged in tiny tucks straight across, about five inches deep. From this comes four deep tucks running vertically round the figure. These come to the waistline, hanging round the figure rather loose, with an orange ribbon belt encircling the waist caught in front by a fancy buckle.

The sleeves are tucked above the elbow where they fall full, with three deep tucks above the cuff at the wrist. A tucked collar is worn around the neck.

The skirt is tucked and stitched to the knees where it branches into a flare which falls very full around the feet. A very flat grey hat trimmed with grey plumes and rosettes of lace and orange colored panne complete the costume.

For the benfit of the woman who is as particular about her perfume as about her gown, it might be interesting to know that a new toilet water known as sandlewood is dainty and refreshing; it is individual without being pungent and no production in recent years has proved more refreshing and delightful.

Violet, of course, remains the favorite extract and will probably never lose favor. It has received the sanction of the social world and is the personal fragrance of many distinguished women. Next to it come carnation pink, marguerite and cut roses, each of which is extremely delicate.

MAUDE GRIFFIN.

HARRIS & JOLLIFFE

CRANBROOK, B.C.

Dealers in Fresh and Salted Meats, Fish, Poultry, Flour, Hay, Grain, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Fresh Fruit in season.

Lowest Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

Effected by Sir Wm. Macdonald and Professor Robertson.

Canada has been the scene during the last few years of a series of remarkable experiments in education. Sir William Macdonald has provided the means and professor Robertson has been the directing spirit. Everyone knows of the presence of Macdonald manual schools, of the consolidated rural schools, of the Macdonald institute for teachers at Guelph. What few people realize, remarks the Toronto News, is the remarkable unity of the scheme of which these are features. This comprehensiveness is strikingly brought out by Mr. George Iles in an article, "Teaching Farmers' Children on the Ground," in the current World's Work.

Our system of primary education, by slow degrees, has got its machinery into some degree of working order, and its pioneer work done. The time for betterment, for expansion has come. We now have the means to make improvements, if we have the will. Prefessor Robertson's scheme of improvement is planned to cover every part of rural education, and it is intended to become national rather than to remain provincial. First, and as a preparative, comes consolidation, with the details of which we are tolerably familiar. An experimental Macdonald Consolidated Rural school has been established in each of the five eastern provinces. Next in each province a group of five or six scattered rural school has been selected and provided with a travelling instructor. In Ontario, Carleton county is the scene of this experiment. Nature study is to be given prominence and is to be prosecuted with the aid of school gardens. Nature study will glide into manual training, the boys being taught the use of tools and the girls sewing, cooking and the elements of housekeeping. Side by side with the rural work thus being prosecuted alike in the large consolidated, and in the small scattered schools ,is the manual training which has been introduced in the towns and cities. This year the work has been introduced in the towns and cities. This year the work has been taught in about forty places in Canada. Finally, at Guelph is being built the Macdonald institute, at which teachers will be trained to undertake this new class of work in the rural schools. The Agricultural college which Nova Scotia is building will be equipped for the same sort of work. New Brunswick and Manitoba are likely to establish Agricultural colleges, which will include this feature in their curricula.

The distinctive feature of this movement is its completeness and inclusiveness. Several American states have done pioneer work in one or other of the several branches of effort which professor Robertson has combined, but nowhere else have all these lines of work been co-ordinated into one general scheme of reform. This must render of especial interest and value the movement which we owe to the rare combination of sir William Macdonald's munificence and professor Robertson's organizing power.

TO MORGANIZE SOUTH AFRICA

London, June 6.—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Express learns that a gigantic combine of magnates representing various interests is projected with the object of controlling all the mining, industrial and commercial interests in South Africa.

THE BEST LINIMENT.

"I have derived great benefit from the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and lumbago," says Mrs. Anna Hagelgans, of Truckahoe, N.J. "My husband used it for a sprained back and was also quickly relieved. In fact it is the best family liniment I have every used. I would not think of being without it. I have recommended it to many and they always speak very highly of it and declare its merits are wonderful." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

PRICKED OUT IN SIXTH ROUND

Paris, June 6.—M. Berteau and Guyot de Villeneuve, members of the chamber of deputies, fought a duel today, as a result of a violent altercation in the house. In the sixth round Villeneuve was severely wounded in the forearm.

If it's a bilious attack, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick recovery is certain . For sale by all druggists and dealers.

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS at the HOFFMAN HOUSE, ROSSLAND.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Venice, June 6.—The Gazetta di Vienati asserts that the pope is suffering from intestinal inflammation, that he eats practically nothing, and that his strength is diminishing. The paper adds, "Though there is no immediate danger there is room for apprehension unless an improvement is soon manifested."

NOTHING LIKE EXPERIENCE.

"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus, and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him have a severe attack of that disease, feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and learn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

THE SHOCK WAS TOO GREAT.

Chicago, June 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Montgomery, Ala., says: While endorsing a check to pay the premium of a life insurance policy for $10,000 which he had just taken out, J. S. Farrier dropped dead here in the Farley bank.

TOO GREAT A RISK.

In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of cholera morbus or colic, often before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. A reliable remedy for these diseases should be kept at hand. The risk is too great for any one to take. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has undoubtedly saved the lives of more people and relieved more pain and suffering than any other medicine is use. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

TWO DOLLARS' WORTH FOR ONE DOLLAR at the WINDSOR, ROSSLAND

THE METAL MARKET.

According to eastern reports the metal markets continue quiet and very little change is reported.

Silver remains comparatively quiet and unchanged, prices being fairly well supported with no special incident.

Lead remains steady and unchanged. There is nothing new to report in this metal, though consumption still continues very large.

Spelter is strong, and the consumptive demand continues very good. The Joplin ore market has been somewhat disturbed by heavy rains which have prevented the shipment of ore, and in fact, have flooded one or two important mines. Prices for ore were somewhat higher, and not enough was sold to meet the demand from the smelters.

Copper is in slightly better demand, consumers seeming inclined to take more interest. The position continues strong, and producers are still disinclined to sell, until more activity is displayed. There is a prospect of early improvement in this market.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

GOLD DUST

solves the problem of easy dish washing. It cuts grease and cleans dishes better than anything else. Does its work quickly, well and economical.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis. Makers of COPCO SOAP (oval cake).

40s 60s--PRUNES

PRUNES GROWN ON W. H. COVERT'S RANCH AT GRAND FORKS.

These Prunes are the Italian, thoroughly evaporated and clean, are far superior to the French or Petite Prune which are dried in the sun. Be sure to call for Covert's Prunes, and accept no other. To be had at The Bell Trading Co., and The Hudson's Bay Co.

The Palace

ROSSLAND, B. C.

RALPH HARRON, Proprietor

SOUP
Clam Chowder. Bouillon.

FISH
Brook Trout Sea Bass
Fillet of Sole, Tartar Sauce Alaska Halibut.
Royal Chinook Salmon Kippered Salmon

SHELL FISH
Dungeness Crab Broiled Lobster
Moraghan's Oysters, any style. Puget Sound Shrimp
Devilled Crab. Crab a la Newberg
Devilled Lobster Lobster a la Newburg

GRILLED.
Porterhouse Steaks. Tenderloin Steaks. Plain Steaks.
Lamb Chops. Pork Tenderloin
English Mutton Chops Pork Chops
Eggs and Omelettes in any style.

POULTRY.
Broiled Spring Chicken Game in Season

VEGETABLES
Green Peas String Beans
Sliced Tomatoes Cucumbers
Potatoes as Ordered.

CANNED VEGETABLES
Tomatoes Asparagus Corn

SALADS
Shrimp Lobster Crabs
Potatoes. Chicken
We use no Canned Goods in our Salads.

HALF ORDERS MAY BE HAD AT CORRESPONDING RATES.

F. C. GREEN. F. S. CLEMENTS.
GREEN & CLEMENTS,
Civil Engineers and Provincial Land Surveyors.
P. O. Box 145. 'Phone 361.
Cor. Kootenay and Victoria Sts. Nelson.

JOHN McLATCHIE,
DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR.
NELSON, B. C.

Atlantic S.S. Sailings

ALLAN LINE.
(From Montreal)
Parisian .....May 30 Pretorian ...June 6
C. P. R. ATLANTIC S. S. LINE.
(From Montreal)
L. Champlain..Jne 4 L. Erie.....June 18
DOMINION LINE.
(From Boston.)
Commonwealth.Jne 4 New England...J. 11
(From Montreal.)
Kensington...June 3 Dominion.....June 10
AMERICAN LINE.
Philadelphia..June 3 St. Paul.....June 6
RED STAR LINE.
Vaderland....May 30 Kroonland....June 6
CUNARD LINE.
Campania....May 30 Umbria.....June 6
ALLAN STATE LINE.
Numidian....June 11 Mongolian...June 25
WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic.....June 3 Cymric.....June 5
FRENCH LINE.
La Savoie....June 4 La Touraine.June 11
Continental Sailings of North German Lloyd, H. A. P. and Italian lines on application. Lowest rates on all lines.
J. S. CARTER, D.P.A., Nelson. W. P. F. CUMMINGS, Gen. Agt , Winnipeg

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN RY.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY. CO.
RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY CO.
WASHINGTON & G. N. RY.
VAN. VIC. & E. RY. & N. CO.

The only all rail route between points east, west and south to Rossland, Nelson, Grand Forks and Republic. Connects at Spokane with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. for points east, west and south; connects at Rossland and Nelson with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Connects at Nelson with the K. R. & N. Co. for Kaslo and K. & S. points.

Connects at Curlew with stage for Greenwood and Midway, B. C.

Buffet cars run on trains between Spokane and Rossland.

Effective March 1st, 1903.

Leave.		Arrive
8.45 a.m.	Spokane	6.15 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	Rossland	4.35 p.m.
7.20 a.m.	Nelson	7.20 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	Grand Forks	3.35 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	Republic	5.15 p.m.

H. A. JACKSON,
General Passenger Agent, Spokane, Wash.

DO YOU WANT $65 PER MONTH WITH QUICK ADVANCE ?

If so, learn telegraphy.
The C. P. R. engaged another Pitman's College graduate at $65 per month.
Good operators in demand.
College specially fitted with instruments.
Begin at once. Constant practice.
Fees—Monthly.
PITMAN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Opposite Hotel Vancouver

PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNER—A practical piano tuner, Mr. James R. Muir, employed by the Mason & Risch Piano Co., will attend to all orders left at Morley & Co.'s. He will be here permanently.

Nelson Electric Tramway Company Limited

NELSON, B. C.

N. E. T. CO. TIME TABLE.

STANLEY STREET—	7.00	7.40	8.20
	9.00	9.40	10.20
Every forty minutes until 10.20 p.m.			
BOGUSTOWN—			7.20
	8.00	8.40	9.20
	10.00	10.40	11.20
Every forty minutes until 10.40 p.m.			

TICKETS
TO ALL POINTS
East and West

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

VIA
SHORT LINE
TO
ST. PAUL, DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS EAST
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA
PORTLAND AND ALL PACIFIC COAST POINTS
Through Palace and Tourist Sleepers, Dining and Buffet Smoking Library Cars.
2—FAST TRAINS DAILY—2
For rates, folders and full information regarding trips, call on or address any agent S. F. & N. Railway.
A. B. C. DENNISTON, G. W. P. A., Seattle, Wash.
H. BRANDT, C. P. & T. A., 701 W. Riverside Ave., Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY

EXCURSION RATES EAST
June 4, 5, 24 to 30th.
July 15, 16, August 25, 26.

FROM NELSON, ROSSLAND, TRAIL TO

ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH	$55.00
KANSAS CITY	$62.90
CHICAGO	$66.50
TORONTO	$91.30
MONTREAL, NEW YORK	$103.50

Corresponding Rates to all EASTERN POINTS From all Stations.

TICKETS AVAILABLE VIA LAKE ROUTE INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTHS

For timetables, rates and all information apply to local agents, or write
J. S. CARTER, Dist. Pass. Agt, Nelson.
E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A. Vancouver.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

We have an entire new stock of Films, Plates and Photo Papers in stock.

Just arrived from the manufacturers.

Morley & Co.
NELSON, B. C.
Sole agent for Mason &Risch Pianos

GALT COAL AND WOOD OF ALL KINDS.
Terms Spot Cash.
W. P. Tierney
Telephone 265.
Baker Street.

PRICE OF METALS.

New York, June 6.—Bar silver, 53.
Amalgamated copper 53 1-2.
(No London lead quotations are issued on Saturday nights and electrolytic copper figures were not obtainable over the C. P. R. wires last night.)

NELSON'S NEWS OF THE DAY

A. W. Allen has been appointed police magistrate for the city of Kaslo.

R. N. Ribiet left yesterday for Idaho, to superintend the construction of a grain tramway at Kootskin.

Several parties left town yesterday for points along the arm as far as Balfour to enjoy a couple of days' fishing.

Rev. J. Robson, who has been spending the last few days in Nelson, left yesterday for his new pastorate at Fernie.

The infant daughter of P. P. Clark died last evening about 6.30 from heart failure. The funeral will probably be held on Monday.

C. H. Temple, master mechanic of the C. P. R., Revelstoke, and N. F. Townsend, surveyor, Rossland, were registered at the Phair last evening.

J. S. Carter, district passenger agent of the C. P. R., who has been visiting Rossland and Boundary points for the past week, was back at his desk yesterday.

The ladies aid of the presbyterian church intend holding an ice cream and strawberry social on the church lawn, Kootenay street, on Tuesday evening, June 16th.

Godfrey Birtsch, of this city, made his first clean up this week on the small trial mill he installed recently on his claims near Ymir. The returns were most satisfactory $200 being realized from five tons of ore.

John A. Turner, who has been one of the partners in the firm of Fred Irvine & Co., for some years past, without taking an active part in the business, has this week taken the position of manager for the company.

Although the lake is still very cold, a number of young men and boys were in swimming yesterday afternoon. The water is rising at an average rate of half an inch per hour, and is now almost up to the high water mark of last summer.

The sheriff's sale of the Thurston interests in the Rossland Proprietary Company, and the Dickinson interests in a number of mineral claims at the head of Kaslo creek, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed for a week.

J. E. Annable is enthusiastic over the coming production at the opera house on Tuseday next of "A Wise Woman." Yesterday he received a telegram from Melville Parry dated at Kamloops, which stated: "In Vancouver I saw 'A Wise Woman'—a treat is in store for your patrons."

Rev. R. F. Stillman, of Fernie, who has been transferred to the pastorate of the Methodist church at Rossland, passed through the city yesterday an the way to his new charge. Mr. Stillman left Fernie on Wednesday, but after reaching Cranbrook was taken back to Medicine Hat, the line being blocked near Creston. On reaching Medicine Hat word was received that the line was open again, so he had to turn back, reaching Nelson Saturday afternoon.

The Nelson senior baseball team left last evening for Rossland, where they will play the Rossland team this afternoon. The Nelson line-up will be as follows: Whittet, catcher; Watson, pitcher; Eacrit, 1st base; Houston, 2nd base; Allan, s.s.; Neelands, 3rd base; Mills, c.f.; Giegerich, l.f.; McIntyre, r.f.; McAstocker and Mallette, extras. Dr. Armstrong, president of the club, has been in Rossland for the past two days on departmental business, and will remain over today for the match.

J. F. Musselman, of the Calumet & British Columbia Gold Mines, limited, returned last evening from a trip through the Lardeau, during which he visited a number of mining properties. He states that the season is opening up very well all through that district, although the late season delayed operations.

T. Scott, who has been in Nelson for the last few days organizing a party of prospectors for work in the Malay peninsula, left last evening for the coast. Eight men were hired from Nelson and surrounding country, and will leave next week for Vancouver, sailing from there on June 16th.

The secretary of the Dominion Day celebration committee is anxious that any men living in surrounding towns that saw active service in South Africa should send in their names to him. From present indications it is likely that quite a troop of South African veterans in uniform will take part in the grand parade on July 1st. There are fourteen of them in Nelson, and it is expected that about thirty will be secured from outside towns and camps to take part. Arrangements have been made to secure mounts for all cavalrymen, and this will undoubtedly prove one of the most interesting features of the parade.

The lacrosse club will meet this morning for practice on the recreation grounds preparatory for the match next Saturday with Revelstoke. It is the intention of the officers of the club to have a match every Saturday afternoon till July 1st with some outside team. It is not known definitely yet what team will play here during the celebration, but it has been fully decided that it will only be a strong one. Last season the Nelson lacrosse team proved itself to be one of the strongest in the province, and if a match could be arranged for Dominion Day with a team of similar standing it would undoubtedly prove a star attraction.

The char catch of the season is now on view in E. Sutcliffe's store window, C. Sutcliffe and W. Harrod having had the result of their last half holiday's fishing duly photographed, with the captors standing triumphantly in the back ground. The revised weight and measurement of the biggest fish in the string shows that the char was 33 1-2 inches long, and weighed exactly 11 1-2 pounds. The total weight of the ten char captured and displayed in the photo, was 37 1-2 pounds. The Tourist association should obtain a copy of the photo and it would certainly make an interesting exhibit for the Fall fair.

G. Ball, fourth vice-grand master of the B. of L. F., and W. R. Hume, travelling representative of the railway department of the International School of Correspondence, for all lines west of Port Arthur, left last evening for Revelstoke. Mr. Ball goes to Seattle to continue his tour of inspection of western lodges of the B. of L. F. Mr. Ball is a native of Stratford, Ontario, and is the Canadian representative on the executive of the brotherhood. He is an old Grand Trunk employee, having been in the employ of that road for the past 25 years. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is now in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of 48,000, which at the present rate of progress will be swelled to 50,000 by the end of July.

EHOLT LIBERALS.

The liberals of Eholt and vicinity have organized the Eholt Liberal Association. J. R. Brown, president of the Greenwood Liberal Association, and Duncan Ross, secretary of the Interior District Liberal Council, were present and assisted in the work of organization. There was a representative attendance. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. H. Anderson; vice-president, D. J. McDonald; secretary-treasurer, J. W. McKinnon. The above officers and Fred Kaiser and Sam McGormand constitute the executive.

DIED EN ROUTE TO JAIL.

Saskatoon, N. W. T., June 6.—A young German, named Jiebel, who was arrested in Battleford for issuing checks on the bank of Hamilton, having no funds in the bank, and was being brought here by the police, died suddenly at the central station today. An inquest will be held, as it is thought he committed suicide.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

London, June 6.—The Milddlesex lawn tennis tournament for the championship was concluded today. In the final of the gentlemen's open doubles, Messrs. Hobart and Mahoney beat Messrs. Glenn and Morley, 5-7, 6-1, 7-5.

SMALLPOX IN BRANDON.

[Special to The Daily News.]

Brandon, June 6.—A case of smallpox was discovered today at the Royal hotel, which has been put in quarantine in consequence.

STRUCK BY THE ELEVATOR.

Hamilton, Ont., June 6.—Margaret Smith, seventy years old, while looking down the elevator shaft at the Hamilton insane asylum yesterday, was struck on the head by the descending elevator and received injuries which resulted in almost instant death.

Now is the time to buy Whitewear; cut prices on all lines. Kerr & Co.

Our Muslin Underwear is a temptation, clearing lines at less than cost. Kerr & Co.

The sole agency for Hazlewood ice cream at Macdonald's, the confectioner, Telephone 206.

The balance of whitewear advertised at sale prices, must be cleared this week. Kerr & Co.

Carbonate of lithia is more strongly recommended for rheumatism, indigestion, kidney trouble, etc., than any other mineral salt. It is more soluble in carbonic acid water than in any other fluid. "Thorpe's Lithia Water" is prepared as carefully and accurately as any mineral water in the world. Every small bottle contains five grains of lithia carbonate.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HUME HOTEL. NELSON, B. C.

Hume—D. W. Moore, Trail; W. N. Brayton, Kaslo; E. A. Morris, Vancouver; W. A. Halman, Southport; C. E. Mellish, Vancouver; S. DesBrisay, Ymir; H. Hawey, Victoria; R. J. Walker, G. W. Lawson, J. F. Simpson, Winnipeg; C. W. Sweet, Toronto; G. Buhmer, Hamilton.

Grand Central—J. Milegrin, Winnipeg; W. F. Brokes, A. Wilvan, Slocan; W. S. Fifer, Ymir; Mis A. Blanchard, R. B. Saunders, P. E. Finnegan, F. McGlinn, Pilot Bay; H. C. Kleiner, Spokane; J. McLeod, Calgary; F. Clancey, Buffalo; A. Mitchell, Cornwall, Eng.

Madden—D. G. Streater, W. McDonald, Winnipeg; J. V. Punriance, H. S. Baker, Slocan; W. J. Mathers, Vancouver; F. Helm, Creston; W. J. Clinton, Coeur d'Alene; T. Hislop, Spokane.

Tremont—W. J. Mathers, Vancouver; B. E. Taylor, H. R. Stoddart, Venus mine; J. Malcolm, M. Morrison, Beasley; D. Russell, W. G. Martin, Venus mine; W. Bowen, Tacoma.

Bartlett—R. F. Matheson, Ymir.

Phair—W. F. Townsend, Rossland; R. Machin, Vancouver; C. H. Temple, Revelstoke.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, ROSSLAND, ONE DOLLAR A DAY AND UP.

THE BLIND ENTERTAINER.

J. M. McCloskey, the blind entertainer, assisted by local talent will give a recitation at the opera house on next Saturday evening, and the performance should be well patronized. Mr. McCloskey was formerly a resident of this city, but later moved over to Phoenix. Just a year ago he had the great misfortune to lose his eye sight in a premature explosion in the Knob Hill mine at Phoenix, where he was working at the time. Being prevented from following his calling as a miner, Mr. McCloskey pluckily adapted his natural gift of recitation, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and he has made a great success of his undertaking. On Saturday evening next he will give the following selections: "A Black Hills Sermon," "Tale of the San Juan," "Two Little Busted Shoes," "The Dude in the Trolly," "Day at Niagara Falls," "Sanctimonious Ike," "The Parson's Box," "You're Just Like Your Mother Mandy," "Walk, You Sucker, Walk," "The Wooing o' Saunders MacGlaughlin," "Jeff and Joe," "Higgins," and "A Day at the Circus." The mining fraternity particularly should turn out on Saturday and give Mr. McCloskey a bumper house.

ONE DOLLAR PER DAY or more if you wish at the WINDSOR, ROSSLAND

The interior of the eye has no secrets for the modern optician.
By the aid of proper instruments all defects of sight are discovered, and proper glasses may then be had.

PATENAUDE BROS.
OPTICIANS

NEW GOODS

We have just opened up a shipment of all the latest things in
Chains, Fobs, Lockets, Hearts, Belt Buckles, Etc.
Engraving done Free of Charge.

J. J. Walker The Leading Jeweler

Grand Clearance Sale

our stock is rapidly decreasing, if you want

SNAPS

Call early before they all go

We have Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes. Screen Doors, Refrigerators, Fishing Tackle and Bird Cages. Guns, Rifles and Ammunition. Everything below cost.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Nelson Hardware Co.
Box 631, Nelson, B. C.

HAVE YOU TRIED OUR
Whole Wheat Flour Yet?

It makes a real Health Bread. Made from Wheat as Nature formed it and containing all the nutriment of the Wheat Berry.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers of High Grade Cereals.

Fred Irvine & Co.

House Furnishing Sale

We will offer a Special Cash Discount on Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Portieres, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Lace Curtains, Table Covers, Window Shades and all House Furnishings. Carpets sewn and laid free of charge.

Fred Irvine & Co.

WIRE ROPE
The Dominion Wire Rope Co., Ltd.
MONTREAL

Manufacturers of
Best Steel Wire Rope
Tramway Hoisting and Mining Wire Rope
Lang's Lay for Tramways and Underground Haulage
Estimates Furnished
Stock Carried in Rossland.
H. E. CROASDAILE
AGENT, NELSON

A LEADER FOR MONDAY

TO START THE WEEK RIGHT WE WILL SELL 5 LB. CANNISTER OF TARTAN TEA FOR $1.75

T. S. McPherson
NELSON, B. C.

Office Supplies

PHONE 81A.

You will save time and money if you will call us up by telephone, tell us just what you want, and have our boy deliver your supplies to you.

If you do not know just what you want, we will bring up a variety for you to select from.

Our "Strathcona" Fountain Pen at

$1.25

is equal to many of the $3.00 pens.

Canada Drug & Book Co., Limited.
PHONE 81A.

SHOES
AT
REDUCED PRICES

Tans, Canvas and other Summer Shoes very cheap at

J. A. GILKER'S
BAKER STREET

KERR & CO.

SALE OF BLOUSES AND DRESS MUSLINS

Monday and Tuesday, June 8 and 9

Monday's Sale at Kerr's promises to be of more than passing interest. Commencing at 8 o'clock we offer a complete range of Dress Muslins and White Blouses at from 10 to 25 per cent less than regular prices. The assortment is very large but so will the selling be. Sale ends Tuesday at 6 p. m. Come early or don't be disappointed if your size is gone when you come

COLORED BLOUSES

Lot 1.—12 only, Colored Blouses, in fancy striped designs; good washing colors; sizes 34, 36 and 38; regular price 75c.
SALE PRICE 50c

Lot 2.—18 only, Colored Blouses, in plain colors and fancy striped designs; sizes 32 to 42; regular price $1.00.
SALE PRICE 60c

Lot 3.—3 dozen Colored Blouses, in fancy striped designs; made of good quality percale or chambray; sizes 32 to 42; regular price $1.50
SALE PRICE $1.25

REMNANT BARGAINS

REMNANTS OF MUSLINS
REMNANTS OF TOWELLINGS
REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS
REMNANTS OF SILKS
REMNANTS OF TABLE LINENS

WHITE BLOUSES

3 dozen White Blouses, made of good quality Victoria Lawn, with tucked back and full front; sizes 32 to 42; regular price $1.25
SALE PRICE $1.00

3 dozen only, White Lawn Blouses having tucked back and front; sizes 32 to 44; regular $1.50
SALE PRICE $1.25

2 dozen only, White Blouses, made of good quality Victoria Lawn, having pleated seams; regular price $1.75.
SALE PRICE $1.50

2 dozen White Blouses, made of good quality India Linen, having embroidered front and tucked back; regular price $2.25
SALE PRICE $1.90

3 dozen only, White Blouses, made of fine quality India Linen, having tucked back and front; trimmed with medallions or embroidery applique; regular price $2.75 to $3.00.
SALE PRICE $2.40

2 dozen only, White Blouses, made of fine quality India Linen, having tucked back and sleeve; front trimmed with medallions; regular price $3.50
SALE PRICE $3.00

6 only, Ladies' Blouses, made of extra fine quality India Linen; front and sleeves tucked and trimmed with lace insertion; regular price $5.50.
SALE PRICE $4.25

DRESS MUSLINS

10 pieces Fancy Dress Muslins, in fancy floral designs and fancy stripes; all this year's goods; regular price 15c per yard.
SALE PRICE 11c

7 pieces Fancy Dress Muslin, in floral designs; all new patterns; regular price 20c.
SAL EPRICE 15c

3 pieces only, Fancy Striped Muslin Gingham; fast colors; regular price 12½c.
SALE PRICE 10c

5 pieces only, Zephyr Ginghams, in fancy stripes and checks; good washing colors; regular price 15c per yard.
SALE PRICE 12½c

11 pieces Fancy Muslin and Gingham, in floral designs and fancy stripes; all new patterns; regular 25c, 30c and 35c. yard
SALE PRICE 20c

KERR & CO.
Madden Block, Baker Street.

If You Pay More

Than we charge for repairing you pay too much. If you pay less you don't get your work done right. We do our watch, clock and jewelry repairing as well as it can be done and our prices are very low—Cleaning $1.50, mainspring $1.50 and all other work equally low. When was your watch cleaned last? Better have it examined now, you may save yourself considerable expense later on.

EWERT BROS.
JEWELERS AND ENGRAVERS
NELSON. ROSSLAND TRAIL

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

ALL LIBERALS OF THE CITY OF NELSON

are requested to attend a meeting to be held on

Wednesday, June 10th
AT 8:30 P. M.
IN THE ODDFELLOWS' HALL

for the purpose of selecting a Liberal candidate to contest the City of Nelson in the coming provincial general elections.

FRED SMITH,
Secretary Nelson District Liberal Association.

Nelson, June 5th, 1903.