Nelson Weekly Miner.

Weekly Edition No. 417. NELSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899. Tenth Year

THIS MORNING'S WAR DISPATCHES

The Coming Week Will Be One of Grave Possibilities.

AN OFFICIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES

There Was Another Stampede of Mules With Ammunition in Monday's Fight—The Princess of Wales to the Fore.

London, Nov. 3.—At 12:40 a. m. the War Office issued the text of the dispatch which is dated Ladysmith Nov. 2, 10 a. m., giving the list of casualties among the officers which is as follows:

Royal artillery—Killed, Lieut. J. T. McDougall; wounded, Major John Dawkins, slightly; Lieut. Harold Belcher, severely.

King's Royal Rifles—Killed, Major W. T. Myers, Lieut. H. S. Marsden, and Lieut. T. L. Foster; wounded, Major Henry E. Buchanan-Riddell, and Lieut. H. C. Johnson, both severely.

Royal Irish Fusileers—Wounded, Capt. G. B. H. Rice, and Capt. W. B. Silver, both severely.

Glucestershire Regiment—Wounded, Capt. S. Willcock, Capt. B. O. Fyfe, and Capt. F. S Stayner, all severely.

Natal Mounted Rifles—Killed, Lieut. Wm. Chapman.

Medical Corps—Killed, Major Edward Gray.

The list of the names of the non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded is promised tomorrow.

London, Nov. 3.—Again it is asserted at Aldershot that the mobilization of a second army corps will begin on November 10, and that the whole reserves of the transport branch of this army corps will be called out. A composite detachment of Royal Marines will be formed at Portsmouth consisting of experienced men for inland serivce in South Africa.

London, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ladysmith, filed Monday night, giving a description of the battle, says:

"A similar stampede occurred to Lieut.-Colonel Grimwood's column on the Bulwan side. The ammunition was lost, but our infantry quite held their own. It was a serious misfortune that the Powerful's blue jackets were not summoned sooner as the result of the engagement would have been different."

London, Nov. 3.—The Daily News has a dispatch this morning from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday at 10.30 a.m., which gives the first independent account of the cutting off of Lieutenant Carleton's column in the engagement at Farquahar's farm. The correspondent says: "The column was sent out Sunday night, made a wide detour, and reached the spurs of the Drakensberg before dawn. Col. Carleton stormed the heights with the bayonet and maintained his position against great odds until his ammunition was exhausted and surrender had become inevitable. Nearly two hundred had then been killed and wounded."

London, Nov. 2.—The Princess of Wales has placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Society a considerable sum of money, the balance of a sum collected at the time of the Soudan campaign in 1885 for the equipment of an hospital ship, to be designated by a committee, including Viscountess Wolseley, Lady Wantage and the Marchioness of Lansdowne. The committee are making arrangement to secure the British steamer Midnight Sun, which will be renamed the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness will personally contribute £1,000 towards the equipment.

London, Nov. 3.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, gives further details regarding the renewal of the bombardment, the Boers, having reoccupied their old positions, remounted their big guns. Their firing was accurate, but almost harmless. Some of the troops were slightly injured by splinters.

Lieutenant F. G. Egerton and his men from the Powerful, did splendid work and quickly silenced the Boer guns. The Boers acknowledged having suffered heavy losses in men and horses in the previous battle. General Jan Kock, who was second in command in the Transvaal forces, and who was injured in the battle of Elands Laagte, died in the hospital at Ladysmith on Monday night.

Little light is thrown on the actual situation by the news at hand today. The magnitude of Monday's fight, however, is more than evident. Virtually three actions were raging simultanously, but it is obvious that the intention to roll back the Orange Free State troops was not achieved.

Lord Frederick Roberts, of Candahar, commander of the forces in Ireland, while reviewing the troops at Kilkenny said: "It is useless to disguise the fact that we are engaged in a very serious war, a war which will put our resources and courage to a severe test."

London, Nov. 3.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Ladysmith, telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"Dr. Hornabook, while searching for the body of Lieut. Chapman, on Umbulwana Hill, which was in possession of the enemy, met many Boers. On stating the object of his quest, he was kindly received. The concensus of opinion among the Boers, he thinks, is that they are sick of fighting and would like to throw up the sponge. They said their heavy loss yesterday was chiefly due to our artillery fire."

London, Nov. 3.—All is quiet at Buluwayo in Rhodesia, according to dispatches received this morning, up to October 27. There has been some skirmishing on the border.

Apparently extensive preparations are in progress at Deaar, Cape Colony, for the concentration of Lieutenant General Buller's army. Thousands of mules are corralled in that neighborhood and transport material is being hurried up from the south. According to another dispatch the naval brigade at Ladysmith has mounted four more guns from Durban.

The report comes from Rome that Portugal will permit the landing of British troops at Lorenzo Marquez. This coincides with the views strongly prevalent in some quarters here that the British invasion of Transvaal will be made from that point.

The morning papers are divided in the opinion as to whether Sir George Stewart White's list of casualties include the losses of Lieut-Colonel Carleton's column, before its surrender. The preponderance of opinion is inclined that those are not included, since if they were General White would probably have mentioned the fact.

A report that a Boer force with guns from Koomatport is making its way through Zululand, is held to indicate an intention to seize the railway between Colonzo and Pietermaritzburg, if it has not already been seized. This, however will soon be known as armored trains are patrolling the line. The real question now for the British public, is, can General White hold out another ten days or two weeks, until the army corps arrives. Less anxiety would be felt on his account, were it not that every day seems to bring a fresh list of casualties. At best the coming week will prove a critical and anxious time.

London, Nov. 3.—The Times commenting editorially upon the fact that news appears to arrive in Belgium from South Africa from some channel uncontrolled by the British censorship, reminds the Government that information valuable to the enmey can similarly leak from Europe to the Transvaal. It suggests that the Government should fully exercise their right under existing conventions if any such channel has been for special reasons left open, and it appears to think there may be some truth in yesterday's Berlin and Paris stories.

The Daily News suggests that these rumors are more likely intended for propogation at the Cape, and to influence the Afrikanders.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Havas agency this evening, publishes the following extraordinary dispatch which the agency says came through its correspondent at Brussels:

"Capetown.—The news of the Boers' two victories around Ladysmith has created considerable excitement among the Afrikanders, who do not conceal their joy. Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, is much perturbed at their attitude. General White in these two engagements lost about 350 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The second victory was won by the Free Staters, commanded by Lucas Meyer, who seized Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of General White, who is surrounded. The investment of Ladysmith is complete and the Boers are masters of Pietermaritzburg and the Durban railway. News has reached General White that Mafeking is closely beseiged and that the Boers have successfully repulsed the sorties. The surrender of Mafeking is expected. It is also confirmed that the Free Staters have seized Colesburg."

London, Nov. 2.—The Secretary of the War Office, who was shown the Capetown dispatch of the Havas' agency, said the statements made were utterly baseless. Brussels, where the Havas' dispatch originated, is the headquarters of Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal and it is thought the Capetown dispatch may be an exaggerated Boer version of the recent fighting.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—The Vossiche Zeitung publishes an appeal signed by the committee of the Germany corps in the Transvaal calling upon Germany to contribute to the support of the families of those German volunteers who have taken up arms in a just cause. The Hamburgische correspondent in the course of a semi-official article which cautions those who desire to embroil Germany in a conflict with Great Britain says: "Germany is not going to pluck chestnuts for other people out of Great Britain's fire. Such a policy would drive Germany so closely into the arms of Russia that she would hardly be able to breathe." The Vossische Zeitung says: "We learn from a well informed source that the Samoan negotiations for a definite settlement are drawing to a close. Germany has made strenuous efforts to secure the main island, but the hopes of success are very slight. Germany must learn to reconcile themselves to the idea that it is impossible to keep Samoa. If Great Britain cedes the Gilbert and Solomon Islands in compensation, the whole Micronsian group, except Guam, will be Germany's and the New Guiana protectorate, by the addition of this group, will become a possession which could not be exchanged for Samoa."

SOLDIER FATALLY SHOT.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Private Symon Downer of the 42nd infantry, U. S. volunteers, was fatally shot at Fort Niagara this morning while attempting to escape from the guard. Downer was under arrest for assaulting five of his comrades with a knife. In the struggle it was thought he had been injured, and while taking him to the Post Surgeon had made an attempt to escape. He was shot through the right shoulder, the ball from a Krag-Jorgensen penetrating his lung.

SIFTON ON HIMSELF

Souris, Man., Nov. 2.—Hon. Sifton, addressing a large mass meeting here on Tuesday said the feeling against the Doukhobors was disappearing. He also referred to the administration of the Interior Department as compared with the Conservative Government.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 2.—Eight members of the Scotsman's crew, accused of stealing passengers' property, were honorably discharged by Judge Choquette this afternoon. The judge considered that the arrests were justified on account of the rumors prevalent, which were proved to have been grossly exaggerated. Four more cases remain to be disposed of. Only two have been found guilty so far.

THE QUEBEC BANK FRAUDS.

Several of the Leading Directors are Being Prosecuted.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 2.—The Court of Queen's Bench opened this morning before Judge Wurtele. One of the most important cases among others before the court will be that against President Weir, Lichenstein, Smith, Lemieux and Godfrey Weir, all charged with fraud in connection with the Ville Marie Bank failure. The action, it will be remembered, was taken at the instance of the Minister of Finance. The judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury said the panel contained very clear cases as well as important ones.

Joliette, Que., Nov. 2.—Damase Riopel, manager of the Bank of Hochelaga, formerly manager of the Hochelaga branch of the Ville Marie Bank, Montreal, was arrested here charged with paying out monies to creditors of the Ville Marie Bank just prior to the suspension.

PLACER CLAIMS LAID OVER.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 2.—The Provincial Gazette today contains notice that all placer claims in the Kamloops, Ashcroft, Yale, Similkameen, Victoria and New Westminster recording districts are laid over until June 1. Those in Trail Creek district go over until May 1.

Application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature for an Act to incorporate a company to build and operate a railroad from the head of Kitamaat arm to Hazelton.

The following companies are incorporated:

Greenwood Times Printing and Publishing Co., of Greenwood, capital $25,000; British Columbia Trading Stamp Co., of Vancouver, capital, $50,000; T. J. Trapp & Co., of New Westminster, capital, $25,000; Arlington-Burns Copper Gold Co., of Greenwood, capital, $1,500,000.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature to change the title of the B. C. Great Gold Gravels Dredge Mining Corporation and to enlarge and vary the powers of the company. The United Canneries, Limited, will ask to have their name changed to the United Canneries, of B. C., Ltd.

FROM CAPE NOME.

San Francisco Nov. 2.—The steamer Bertha arrived here from St. Michael with 375 passengers, most of whom are from the Cape Nome district. The aggregate wealth of the passengers is placed at over two million dollars. Cape Nome seems to be rising in the estimation of miners, who say the district is far more rich than the Klondike, though not so healthy. Sanitary conditions are said to be worse than at Dawson. The Bertha brought down the body of Fred Caffin, who committed suicide at Cape Nome on account of sickness. He leaves a wife and three children in Omaha. Several passengers are suffering from typhoid pneumonia and had to be removed from the steamer to the hospital on stretchers.

GHASTLY TRAGEDY.

Egansville, Ont., Nov. 2.—A double murder occurred here late Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning, the victims being Mrs. Yaster and her 17-year-old daughter, who were found dead with their heads mutilated. The father, William Yaster, is suspected, as for some time he has given evidence of insanity.

WILL PENSION VOLUNTEERS.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—The Government has decided to arrange systems of pensions instead of insuring the members of the contingent. They consider this is the best plan.

BANK ASSIGNS.

Portland, Me., Nov. 2.—The private banking firm of Woodbury and Moulton has made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities probably $700,000.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 2.—Copper, closing spot £72; futures £72 2s. 6d. Market easy, sales spot, 450; futures, 1,300 tons.

PRICE OF MILK RAISED.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 2.—The milkmen have raised the price of milk seven cents a quart, the highest since 1895.

BRITISH ARMY FULL OF FIGHT

The Fierce Artillery Duel at Ladysmith Is Still Proceeding.

LANSDOWNE'S DEFENSE OF CABINET

British Military Preparations—Unrivalled Patriotism of the Colonies—The English Volunteers Cannot Go Abroad.

London, Nov. 2.—The War Office this afternoon issued the following dispatch:

"Chief of staff, Ladysmith, to War Secretary:

"Ladysmith Nov. 2.—Lieutenant Egerton, H. M. S. Powerful, was dangerously wounded this morning by a shell, in the left knee, and right foot. His life is not in danger at present." It was inferred from this dispatch that an artillery duel between the Boers and British continues, as Lieutenant Egerton was gunnery lieutenant with the big naval guns.

Capetown, Oct. 31.—(Delayed in transmission).—It is asserted that three thousand Boers have collected at Bethulie bridge, under Field Cornet Dutoit. The Orange River is now in full flood and fording is said to be impossible.

London, Nov. 2.—The War Office has received a telegram from Ladysmith at 9:25 this morning saying that General White was well and holding his position.

London, Nov. 2.—Another list of the casualties at Dundee was issued by the War Office this morning. It gives 82 non-commissioned officers and men of the Dublin Fusilleers missing, indicating that the Boers captured as many Fusileers as they did Hussars.

London, Nov. 2.—A special dispatch from Ladysmith says 20 British dead and 100 wounded have been counted on the scene of Monday's disaster, while 870 prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

Pietermairitzburg Nov. 2.—It is reported that the Boers are occupying parts of Zululand and that they have taken Pomeroy, 70 miles from Greytown.

London, Nov. 2.—Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, has replied to Col. Sir Charles Howard Vincent's offer of a thousand volunteers as markmen for South Africa that it would be against the regulations to send volunteers abroad, or to enlist them for a shorter period than three years. He adds, however, an assurance that in the event of a crisis requiring a large increase of the home garrison, of which at present there is no sign, the volunteers will be used and enlistments will be permitted for a short term.

London, Nov. 2.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, was the chief speaker at the Cutler's feast in Sheffield this evening, the function being attended by the usual distinguished assemblage. Relpying to toast to Her Majesty's Ministers, he went over the usual ground in explaining the causes of the war, and defended the Government against the charge that the military preparations were not abreast of the negotiations. He said: "The diplomatic messages went by wire, the reinforcements by ship. Moreover in order to keep abreast, the army and navy would have had to commit most provocative and threatening acts. The Boer ultimatum followed British mobilization and if Great Britain had mobolized earlier, the ultimatum would have been earlier."

Lord Lansdowne explained the promptness of the mobilization which had enabled five cavalry regiments, ten batteries and 30 battalions to get far away on the sea during the earlier operations. The enemy, he went on to say, had great superiority of numbers and the advantage of a choice of ground. This phase of the situation, he hoped, was approching its conclusion, for in less than a week, the first instalments of Sir Redvers Buller's forces would arrive at Capetown, to be followed at a steady rate by the remainder. "I do not think," continued the Secretary of State for War, "that there need be any anxiety regarding the result. There has been nothing in history to compare with the patriotism of our Colonies, who will take no denial. Their attitude will impress upon the civilized world two great truths, first—that Great Britain is not an empty phrase, and second—that such a large measure of voluntary support would not have been accorded unless we were fighting in a just cause."

In conclusion, Lord Lansdowne, expressed, on behalf of the Government, profound admiration for the heroism of our troops, who have rehabilated the reputation of British soldiers in South Africa, "a great gain, which, to my mind, outweighs the heavy losses we have sustained; outweighs even the sad disaster which was due to an accidental cause."

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, to the toast of Imperial forces, praised the transport arrangements. Referring to the surrender of the Irish Fusileers and Gloucester regiments after their ammunition was exhausted, he said it was an honorable surrender. He expressed the opinion that the Government was not sending men enough to South Africa, in view of the probability that the Cape Dutch would join the Boers. Discussing the general question of military armament, he observed that there were only two really patriotic nations in the world, the British and the Americans, because they alone had volunteer armies.

London, Nov. 2.—News has reached here that a British warship in Delogoa Bay has fired on a sailing ship which entered the harbor without having displayed a flag. The vessel proved to be Britisher, but there is some question here as to the right of Great Britain to do police duty in a Portuguese port.

London, Nov. 2.—Sir George Stewart White has cabled the War Office that in the engagement on Farquhar's farm, near Ladysmith on October 30, where Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton's column was compelled to surrender, six officers were killed and nine wounded. Among the non commissioned officers and men the casualties were 54 in number killed, and 231 wounded. Gen. White promises a list of the missing later.

COASTING STEAMER MISSING.

St. Johns, Nfld. Nov. 2.—A coasting steamer hailing from the Newfoundland shore, near Belle Isle, which went to the wreck of the British steamer Scotsman, in the Straits of Belle Isle, has not returned, and has been missing since about September 28. It is believed that she foundered with her crew of ten men, seven of whom were married, with families. They belonged to the settlement of Griquette which is thus practically depopulated of adults.

LADY TUPPER HURT.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 2.—Lady Tupper and Mrs. Stuart Tupper were injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown out of their carriage, the horses becoming frightened at an electric car. Their injuries are not serious.

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ONE EMPIRE AND ONE PEOPLE.

"Our Imperial destinies are now being decided in Natal and Cape Colony." Such is the significance attached to the present war by one of the ablest men of the Empire, Mr. Balfour, leader for the Government in the House of Commons. It is not a hasty opinion, expressed lightly, but formed after months of reflection, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances and conditions by which it could be affected, and expressed with the deliberation and sense of responsility we would naturally expect in one of the chief advisers of Her Majesty at a time of very grave crisis. Who can doubt that this momentous issue is now pending? The Mother Country is engaged in a struggle in South Africa on which the fate of her Colonial Empire largely depends. Afrikander success would mean the beginning of Colonial disintegration. It is not the Boers alone. If they were the only enemy to reckon with the tremendous preparations that are being made would not be necessary, nor would there be the least apprehension of the result. Actual war may not be waged outside of South Africa, but the fight is against the old European enemies as well as the Boers. If blows be not struck elsewhere, it will be because the British nation has seen the danger from the beginning and is prepared to cope with it.

England and Europe are rife with rumors. From Paris comes word that Russia is preparing to take advantage of the occasion to make another advance on Western Afghanistan, in her unquenchable desire to force a southern outlet and to threaten British supremacy in the Indian Ocean. It may be that with Frenchmen the wish is father to the thought; but it is a possibility that has always to be reckoned with, and one that grows with its opportunites. From Vienna is the rumor that the same Power, with the aid of France, is about to obtain a naval station from Spain, and it is stated that movements are on foot to enable the Russian squadron on the Black Sea and the French Mediterranean fleet to join at the Dardanelles with the greatest possible dispatch. These rumors are causing uneasiness, and although there may be no demonstrations of the kind it is quite understood that Great Britian is making her preparations in anticipation of these and all other possible eventualities. To neglect them would be to invite aggression, and if she comes through this trouble with the Boers without any open manifestation of enmity from France and Russia it will be because those Powers have concluded that the opportunity is not ripe.

Yet it is in the face of these threatening dangers the Premier of Canada could interpose legal and constitutional difficulties to prevent the dispatch of a Canadian contingent; in the face of such a grave situation his French-Canadian colleague, Mr. Tarte, by personal influence and through his paper, did everything in his power to defeat the purpose of loyal Canadians to go to the aid of the Mother Country to defend the integrity of the Empire. As a protest against this demonstration of loyalty a favored and cherished supporter of the Premier, Mr. Bourassa, resigned his seat in the House, justifying his course by the following:

"The principle at stake is an axiom par excellence of British Liberalism. It is the very basis of Parliamentary institutions. The sacrifice of human blood is the heaviest of all public contributions. The question to be decided is whether the Canadian people shall be called upon to take part in all matters of the Empire without the doors of the Imperial Parliament and Cabinet being opened to them, without even being consulted through their representatives and their Government on the advisability of those blood contests. The question is whether Canada is ready to give up her prerogative as a constitutional Colony, freedom of her Parliament, the compact entered into with the Motherland after seventy-five years of struggle, in order to go back to the primary state of a Crown Colony. I shall never consent to uphold such a retrogressive policy."

What if these influences were to prevail in Canada? English speaking Canadians know there is no question and can be no question of sacrificing our rights; of abandoning the least prerogative which we possess as a self-governing Colony. There is, and has not been and cannot be any question of coercion. We are a part of the Empire, and when any portion of it is threatened we are theratened. We owe allegiance to the Crown, which represents the Empire as a whole. We esteem it our duty to offer such aid as we can or may be necessary in the time of peril, and he is a disloyal subject of the Empire and a bad Canadian who would attempt to dissuade us.

BREAKING AWAY.

It is claimed that there have been no conferences between the mine managers and the Union mine workers operating in the Nelson district, and that the Nelson Miners' Union has not agreed to accept the mine owners' scale of wages. All of which may be quite true. We are the more willing to accept it as true for the reason that no person has claimed the contrary, so far as The Miner's knowledge extends. It understands, however, that if there have been no conferences, it was because of the fact that the owners declined to accept such advances as were made to them. What the Union has done or contemplates doing is best known to the Union itself, and, we suppose, only known to it until such times as it chooses to disclose its purpose.

But it is quite another thing to say that sixteen members of the Miners' Union decided the other day to go to work on the owners' scale, and gave practical effect to their decision by engaging in surrounding mines. We have not seen this statement contradicted, nor have we seen any attempt to modify or qualify its apparent significance by explanations of any sort or description. We do not insist too strongly that it has any particular significance, although in the public mind it will doubtless be taken to mean that the Union is wavering. If not this, the only alternative conclusion will be that many of its members are rebelling against its authority, and sixteen of them have so asserted their independence as to walk out and manage their own affairs in their own way. We believe it would be infinitely better all around if the whole lot of them would follow this example. They must recognise, as every one else does, that the mine owners cannot be blamed for refusing to pay for eight hours' work the same wage that was formerly considered liberal for ten. It is no doubt to the interest of the labor "leaders," who work almost exclusively with their mouths, to keep up the agitation, for they prefer to live on assessments rather than by the sweat of their brows. As long as they can keep the men out, their own easy occupation is assured. As soon as the men return to work they, too, must work or starve, and they hate work worse than a Jew hates pork. Therefore the men are encouraged to resist. But they are beginning to realise that there is nothing in it for them. Whatever glory and profit there may be in the conflict go to the leaders, their only use being to bleed assessments. Evidently some of them have grown tired of this, and looking the situation in the face like honest men, as most of them are, they have decided to accept fair terms and go to work.

HOT TIMES ON THE RAND.

An almost despairing view of the mining situation in the Transvaal is taken by The Colonial Goldfields Gazette. Whether this is to bear the Rand market can of course be only a matter of conjecture. But it is at pains to discourage investment in shares, even at war prices. In the end—the far end—there is no doubt the mining industry will profit immensely by transforming the Republic into a Colony of the Empire, but in the meantime there are very serious contingencies to face. The Boers are desperate, and will not surrender their independence without the hardest kind of a struggle; and when beaten at last and driven into a corner in Pretoria and Johannesburg, no mischief or injury they can inflict will be spared the enemy. They will certainly destroy the mines, as was threatened some time ago by a Johannesburg paper. Our doleful contemporary even pictures to itself how this will be done. "A few tons of dynamite," it says, "which as we know is a plentiful product of the Rand, will shatter to atoms the magnificent and costly machinery upon the surface, while, as for the underground workings, the same explosive, or even worse still, the work of incendiaries, will render them unsafe for years, and necessitate the sinking of fresh working shafts and the commencement of mining operations generally de novo."

Let us hope our contemporaries fears, if not groundless, are at least greatly exaggerated. A late dispatch from the Transvaal says that President Kruger has given strict orders to protect the property of British subjects. As he has refused to make the Outlanders the subjects of the Republic, he must, to be consistent at all, regard them as still British; and at any rate he knows that British shareholders who never visited the Transvaal, and are therefore personally innocent of causing him annoyance or apprehension, have millions invested in Rand mines. His protection, if his promise means anything, must extend to these. True, a Boer promise may not be worth much, especially when it stands in the way of Boer malignancy; but allowing liberally for this, it is still incredible that such wanton and malicious destruction that can do no possible good to the Boer cause would be permitted. If they make a brave fight, as they doubtless will, they can submit to the inevitable defeat with a fair share of general respect and admiration. These would be entirely wanting if they suffered themeslves to resort to the methods of savages. Rand shares may not be a good investment, even at present prices; but we cannot think the speculation would be as desperate as The Colonial Goldfields Gazette seems disposed to believe.

Whatever happens, however, there is the strong probability that mining capital will be influenced to squint more confidently than in the past in the direction of British Columbia. The Rand's misfortunes are to a large extent our opportunity.

THE MINING SITUATION.

We do not know whether the Government at Victoria are disposed to listen to suggestions, but they will find one in Mr. Fergusson's letter published in The Miner of Sunday, to which they might profitably devote a generous share of their consideration. So little has been said or heard of them since affairs in South Africa came to a head that their existence has for the moment been overlocked. The troubles which have followed the Eight-Hour law, however, still remain with us, and if anything are becoming more acute. It is necessary that they should be taken seriously in hand, to ascertain if something cannot be done to mitigate the evils of them. This is a duty which devolves in the first instance on the Government, and to discharge it they must come out from under the shadow of the South African troubles and face the issue. In a little more than two months the Legislature will meet, if Ministerial assurances are worth anything, and the mining situation requires that some definite policy of relief shall be ready for submission in the earliest days of the session.

Mr. Fergusson is a mining engineer who has made a study of the situation in all its aspects, and who, we take it, has concerned himself but little with our political squabbles; he is therefore in a position to give an intelligent judgment and is free to express it without bias one way or the other. The Legislature has committed itself to an eight-hour day, and so far as that alone is concerned there is no overwhelmning evidence that the country objects to it. But there is a most undesirable feature associated with it. There may be no great objection to eight hours, as the standard day, but in restricting a day's labor to this limit, on pain of exemplary penalties, the Legislature interferes with the personal liberty of the subject. A man must be allowed, where there is no question of pubilc policy to the contrary, to sell his labor as he sees fit. Under the present law he cannot do this. Mr. Fergusson suggests that the eight-hour day be permitted to stand, if such is the general wish, but recommends that the restriction be removed, and employer and employed be left to deal with each other as the best interests of both may seem to demand. If the Government were to give effect to this, by procuring the necessary legislation, they would remove the principal stumbling block to an amicable settlement of the differences which are proving so disastrous to the mining industry of the Province.

In this connection it will not be inappropriate to refer to the subject of intimidation. There are miners who are disposed to accept the eight-hour wage offered by the mine owners, but are dissuaded by officers of the Unions, who employ more or less veiled threats to intimidate them. This practice is clearly illegal. The attention of The Victoria Colonist has been called to it, and a study of the authorities enables it to say: "In the case of Lyons & Sons vs. Wilkins et al decided in the Chancery Division during the present year the law was fully examined, and the Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment on an application for 'a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from watching or besetting either the plaintiffs' works or the works of sub-manufacturer for them for any other purpose except merely to obtain or communicate information,' the injunction being sustained by the Full Court on appeal, said that it is a nuisance at Common Law to watch or beset a man's house with a view to compel him to do or not to do that which it is lawful for him to do or not to do. and the reason given is that such watching or besetting interferes with ordinary human comfort. For committing such a nuisance the Criminal Code of Canada provides a penalty of three months' imprisonment or $100 fine, and persons could be enjoined from committing them here just as in Great Britain. In Charnock vs. Court it was held that waiting at a steamer to induce men not to go to work was illegal, and in Walters vs. Green the Court went further and declared that the intercepting of men was an offence even though the action was not directed against any particular firm. The law as laid down in these cases would undoubtedly be held to apply to British Columbia." It is impossible that the present situation can be allowed to continue after the Legislature is given an opportunity to grapple with it, and in the meantime reasonable and industrious miners who desire to go to work may know that if necessary they can invoke the protection of the law in doing so.

THE HARM THAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Mr. Turner will rejoice to know that he has been the occasion of much merriment to several of the Government papers. He has been on a prolonged visit to the Old Country, from which he has just returned. One of those papers likens him to Rip Van Winkle, and says he will scarcely recognise the old politicians. Another says his "vein of miscellaneous and unassorted political information about British Columbia lies very close to the surface, and may be easily tapped by any prospector, in the shape of a newspaper reporter, who comes along with his little gimlet and bores ever so slightly." The humor of these remarks does not lie so conveniently to the surface, but that it is really present it would hardly do to question, for does not the hilarity of the organs testify to it? The immediate provocation of this mirth is a statement made by Mr. Turner, to the effect that recent legislation has hurt the credit of the Province in England, especially the Eight-Hour law and the repudiation of certain railway grants voted by a former Legislature.

A cultured, intelligent gentleman who has been Premier of the Province for a number of years may not be supposed to know as much of its political affairs as the ordinary newspaper editor, but many will believe that he is quite capable of estimating the effect of certain legislation, whether in this country or in England. And from the public estimate of his character there will be no doubt whatever that he will represent it precisely as it appeals to him. The mere fact of declaring eight hours the regulation day for work underground would have no effect whatever on the public mind in England. Mr. Turner did not suppose that it had done so, nor did he say that it would. The effect in England was caused by the effect here, and the effect here resulted from the circumstances of the legislation rather than the legislation itself. It was passed in a manner calculated to provoke discontent. Eight hours might have been made the standard day without disturbing the mining industry. Care was not taken to do this, however. The law was passed in a manner to create disturbance here, and disturbance here necessarily creates apprehension in the country whence we hope to draw our mining capital. We can well understand that the pandering to the demagogic and socialistic influences of the Province would affect our reputation abroad, and we would have been greatly surprised if Mr. Turner had been able to report otherwise.

It is not the eight-hour day; that, in itself, is a little thing. It is the recklessness evidenced in the total disregard of the rights of capital, and in the apparent desire to put labor in conflict with it. It is the danger which wisdom and experience will always associate with the cultivation of the prejudices and passions of a class. These are the things that have created alarm here, and that have communicated that alarm to capital in England. Our Legislature made a midnight raid on the mine owners of the Province, in the desperate desire to propitiate the labor vote. It invited, even compelled, conflict, and it would be strange indeed if there were not alarm at its course. The Province will have good reason to feel glad if the story of the harm that has been done by our reckless legislation shall prove no worse than has been reported by Mr. Turner.

PRESERVE THE FORESTS

The Victoria Times has been scanning the columns of The Canadian Lumberman, in which it has discovered the report of certain tests of the strength of Douglas fir which have been made at McGill University, Montreal. It has been ascertained that one beam bore a pressure of 51,000 pounds before breaking; another 69,400, and another, 76,900. To the average reader these tests are valueless, without a comparison with the endurance of other woods To him the bald statement that a beam of Douglas fir bore a weight of 76,900 pounds before breaking means nothing; if a test of tamarac, or cedar, or oak had been put in comparison he would know better how to estimate it. However, The Times sees in the tests made conclusive evidence that our native fir is a wood of great textile strength and is therefore of high commercial value.

After arriving at what we all believe to be a sound conclusion, it adds: "It behoves this Province to take the greatest care of those magnificent forests, and do all in its power to prevent the destruction of those timber reserves by fire or any other means except the legitimate uses of trade and commerce." We are afraid the Province is not as attentive to its duty in this respect as it ought to be. If its laws and regulations are all that could be desired, there is evidence right at hand to prove that they are not enforced. If any one will take the trouble to visit the head of the wood chute on the mountain east of this City he will find a slash of several acres in extent. The trees have all been cut down to make wood, but the brush everywhere lies just as it fell from the axe. In dry weather it forms a perfect tinder bed. Few things are more certain than that some day it will take fire, and when it does those portions of that mountain side that have not already been denuded will stand an excellent chance of being swept bare of trees. This is not as it should be. Whether it is the fault of the law or the enforcement of the law we do not know, but in either case there is culpable laxity on the part of the authorities. In some of the Eastern Provinces, if not all, it is provided that refuse of all kinds shall be so disposed of as not to remain a source of danger, and trouble is taken to see that the law is observed. The timber remaining on the Nelson mountains is of the highest value, but if this carless practice prevails there it is just as likely to prevail where the forests are rich with Douglas fir.

Canadian loyalty was never in such a ferment as it is today. If we were to seek an explanation of this we would find it in a complication of reasons rather than in any special one. The Imperial idea has taken firm hold of us, and we feel the oneness of the British people more acutely than at any time in the past. There is also great indignation at the Boers They have behaved as badly as we could expect from an uncivilised race. And there is grave apprehension that some European Powers that do not love Great Britain may desire to take advantage of the occasion to harass her in other quarters of the world. All these, and others of minor note, have stirred our loyalty to an unusual depth. We see an illustration of this in the thousands who responded to the call for volunteers. It is illustrated again in an unusual, but practical, manner by the patriotic conduct of one or two of our wealthy men, who have provided insurance on the lives of the thousand volunteers who go from Canada. Sir Charles Tupper has something to do with this, but exactly what the connection is has not been disclosed. And now it is suggested that the Dominion raise a fund by public subscriptions, to provide for widows and children of any British soldiers who fall in this war, and for the maintenance of those who may be disabled. The fund is to be an Imperial, not a Canadian, one, and to be paid over to the Imperial Government for disbursement.

Mr. Ross, the new Ontario Premier, is starting out well. Whether that Province has a surplus has long been a matter of dispute between Liberals and Tories. The dispatches announce that a body of expert accountants will be appointed forthwith, to investigate the accounts and determine beyond all chance of further dispute whether or not the surplus exists. That is a small matter, however. More important is the decision of the Government to appoint a commission of judges to investigate the West Elgin election frauds, and punish all who are found guilty of being implicated in them. This is something that will commend Mr. Ross's Government to the favorable consideration of honest electors of both parties. With the West Elgin frauds however, should be included those of North Waterloo, the two together constituting the most shocking electoral corruption and general rascality ever disclosed in Canada.

A customs officer at Victoria, Marchant by name, has been writing letters championing the cause of the Boers, whereupon The Colonist observes: "The very extraordinary letter from Mr. Marchant which appears in last night's Times ought to be brought to the notice of the Dominion Government. Mr. Marchant has a right, if he chooses, to extend his sympathy to men who have invaded British territory, but he ought not to be allowed to live upon the taxes paid by the loyal people of Canada, while parading this sympathy before the public." That may be, but if there is to be any disciplining would it not be better to begin at the top? Mr. Tarte says that if he has to decide between being French or British, he will prefer to be French. When this can be said by a Minister, the mere creatures of the Government may be excused if they feel encouraged to talk treason.

Of the two Kaslo volunteers The Kootenaian says they are excellent shots, and that as long as a shred remains of the old flag they will give an account of themselves of which their country will not be ashamed. We have no doubt The Kootenaian's pride in the two gallant fellows who are hastening with all speed to the Transvaal is justified; but who will doubt that the courage and devotion of the remainder of the thousand are not every whit as great? Should the opportunity present itself, and it probably will, the Canadian regiment will so acquit themselves that their praises will resound in every quarter of the Empire.

NEARLY FINISHED

WHEN BRICK BLOCKS NOW BUILDING WILL BE COMPLETED.

Lack of Labor and Material Has Greatly Retarded Their Pogress—Good Weather Is Wanted.

The past summer has been characterized by unexampled activity in building, both in the residential and business portions of the town. Homes have been and are springing up in all parts of the town, while the appearance of Baker street is rapidly changing, and that for the better. Many have remarked on the slowness which appeared to characterize the upward progress of the brick blocks in course of erection on our principal business thoroughfare, but they did not realize the difficulties necessarily attendant on a sudden demand for so much material and labor in a new country like this Brick was wanted, and brick ayers were wanted, marble was wanted and stone cutters were wanted. They were wanted at once, and lots of them. Girders and iron work had to be ordered from foundries that were already overtaxed, and the delays in filling these orders are largely responsible for the fact that many of the buildings are still unfinished.

Time, energy and perseverance will accomplish anything, however, and Messrs. Hillyer & McGhie, the contractors who have managed to secure practically a monopoly of the local building business, have broken the back of the season's work, and the various buildings they are erecting are now in various stages of completion. The Houston block, the handsome red brick and white marble building on the corner of Baker and Josephine streets, will be completed and ready for occupancy in a few days' time; the roof is now being put on the Hudson's Bay block and the building should be ready for its tenants in about three weeks, while a completion of the Land Registry office is about due. The date of the completion of the Bank of Montreal building is more uncertain, depending as it does upon the state of the weather, but Mr. Hillyer is authority for the statement that three weeks of fine weather should see the roof on every building in town. Work is also being pushed on Burns & Co.'s brick block where the ceiling joists have put in.

A SENSIBLE LETTER.

Plausible Solution of the Eight-Hour Question Suggested.

A correspondent has written a letter to the Vancouver News-Advertiser on the eight-hour question, which shows that the writer has given considerable thought to the matter, whether his suggested solution be feasible or not. The letter is reproduced below in full:

To the Editor News-Advertiser:

Sir,—Allow me to address a few words to those concerned in the most serious question of the day, among the mining community in British Columbia: "Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act Amendment Act, 1899, Clause 13: No person shall be employed underground in any metalliferous mine for more than eight hours in every twenty four hours.

Although a statutory day's labor consisting of eight hours per day might be accepted and welcomed by all as the standard of an ordinary day's work; yet the requirements and conditions governing the demand for labor are so variable that labor cannot be bound by immutable laws nor even by severe restrictions without great loss and hardship to the whole community. The stern rigidity of the above Clause 13 that prevents the mine-owner employing any person in his mine more than eight hours in a day is also a severe restriction upon the miner, for it limits his daily earning capacity to the amount of eight hours of his work in one day.

This is the crux of the present strained relationship between the mine-owners and the miners. It is a question of money! No time! Most men care little how many hours they work, so long as they earn more money. Some men may be content to work only sufficient to live, but such men are not numerous in a civilised community; on the contrary, every day experience teaches us that most men are ready and eater to work "overtime;" therefore so long as "overtime" is fairly paid for and the workers are free to cease work when they choose, overtime may be looked upon as a fortunate opportunity for those, who have the strength, industry and wish to benefit themselves by it. When the Act became law, trouble arose because the owners wanted 10 hours' work for 10 hours' pay; and the men would not accept less than the former 10 hours' pay although the Act prevented them from working more than eight hours underground. It was illogical to expect that the mine-owners would pay the same wages for eight hours' work as they did for 10 hours; or to expect that the men would be content to limit their earnings to $3 per day when they had been earning $3.50. A very serious deadlock at once occurred in the Sandon and Slocan districts; over 1,000 men have been thrown out of work, and development work has practically ceased; and probably 500 men have left the district.

The writer ventures to make the following suggestions, that might help matters:

1. That the principle of eight hours labor underground be accepted as the limit of a statutory day's labor, and the standard of a day's pay.

2. That the present law be relaxed so as to allow of mine-owners and miners making such temporary agreements regarding overtime as will meet the variable conditions of circumstances and localities. Your, etc.,

JOHN C. FERGUSSON,
M. Inst., C. E.
Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 21, 1899.

BURNS WINS.

After being out for more than twenty four hours the jury in the case of Kerr vs. Burns brought in a verdict for the defendant coupled with a rider asking that the plaintiff should be dealt with lightly in the matter of costs, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case. His Lordship, Mr. Justice Martin, reserved judgment.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Mr. W. F. Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, is a guest at the Hume.

Mr. John Elliott is able to be about again, after a long attack of typhoid fever.

Charles Cook, who has been in the Provincial Jail for some days, as he was believed to be of unsound mind, was yesteday discharged. His temporary illness is attributed largely to exposure.

Chief of Provincial Police W. H. Bullock-Webster yesterday escorted Frederick Flanagan as far as Robson on the way to the penitentiary. From there on Flanagan will be in charge of Constable Forrester.

Among the eminent counsel now visiting Nelson in connection with the present sitting of the Supreme Court are Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and Messrs. Charles Wilson, Q. C., E. P. Davies, Q. C, and E. V. Bodwell.

Mr. John A. McDonald, of Sandon, who is the proprietor of the White Horse, is in Nelson for a few days. He reports business as dull at that place as possible. Mr. McDonald expressed himself as being very much surprised at the activity displayed in Nelson. He will return to Sandon, Saturday morning.

Will D. Jenkins, of Olympia, Wash., Secretary of the State of Washington, was in the City yesterday, a guest at the Hume. Mr. Jenkins, being at Spokane on business connected with his office took advantage of the opportunity to visit West Kootenay, and is on his way home after having spent several days in Rossland and Trail.

There have been several business changes recently in the Rossland and Trail district S A. Harkman, gents' furnishings, has assigned to Edward Bailey, Mrs M. J. Eagles has assigned to A. C. Luff, and W. J. Lougheed & Co., tailors to Edward Bailey. Charles E. Beard, tailor of Trail, has removed his business to Rossland, and Treswell & Luff, of the same town have closed up their brickyard.

The Harvest Festival will be held in St. Saviour's Church on Sunday next, when the services will be as follows: Holy Communion at 8 a. m.; Choral Mattins and Holy Communion, 11 a. m.: Children's service, 2:30 p. m.; Choral Evensong at 7:30 p. m. The preacher will be the Ven Archdeacon Pentreath Gifts of fruit and flowers and loans of pot plants for the decorations will be gladly received in the church on Saturday.

A man who was under the influence of liquor, came up to the City Hall yesterday, and insisted that the man who was with him had robbed him of $60. The accused had not the money on him, nor could it be found on the complainant, who was locked up in the cells Later, the chief came along, and searched him again. This time the missing money was found. The complainant had hidden it very carefully, and then forgotten about it. He will probably contribute to the City exchequer this morning.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The masonry work on the Land Registry office is expected to be finished in about a week's time.

W. A. Jowett, who has been ill for some weeks at the Hotel Spokane, Spokane, is fast recovering, and is expected home this week.

Engineer Morris, of the Gas and Coke Co, is advertising in this morning's Miner, for 20,000 common bricks. Bricks are scarce in this section just now.

W. Valentine Hunt, superintendent of the West Kootenay Power & Light Co.'s works at Bonnington Falls, was in Nelson yesterday on business connected with the new power line they are running into Nelson.

Some idea may be conceived of the stringency of the local labor market, when it is stated that tinners can command $5 a day, and local contractors cannot get enough at that price.

Ten colored lights have been added to the chandelier in the Nelson Opera House, and were lighted last night for the first time. The effect was pleasing and adds greatly to the appearance of Nelson's fine house of amusement.

The wood famine that came to Nelson with the cold weather may be said to have disappeared with the coming of the past few fine days. The fuel dealers have caught up with the demand, and are laying in large supplies for future emergencies.

Next week will be initiated a daily train service to Grand Forks, except on Sundays. Under the new schedule it will be possible to leave Nelson at 8:10 a. m., and reach Grand Forks at 7:15 p. m. The return train leaves at 3 p. m., reaching Nelson at 7:40.

Mr. James Cronin, manager of the St. Eugene mine, is in town. He says that during the past summer a mill tramway and flume were put up at the mine at a total cost of about $80,000, but that the mine is now practically idle owing to the operation of the eight-hour law.

A large quantity of nursery stock from the Slony, Wellington and Pekham nurseries, of Toronto, arrived in Nelson yesterday and will be delivered to the purchasers today by J. E Annable. Next summer the yards of Nelson homes will be more beautiful than ever.

J. Kent, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, accompanied by District Superintendent Wilson, of Vancouver, was in the City last evening and left for the Boundary country today, to inspect the company's new line into that district. He will return in a few days when an attempt will be made to show him the faults of the present press service his line gives to Kootenay.

His Honor Judge Forin is now holding County Court at Rossland, and the following are the new cases on the docket: Drumheller vs Clearwater, et al, Daniel vs. Eagles, Sullivan vs. Jones. Taylor vs. Thatcher, McGanghey vs. Smith, Thomas & Greiger vs. Sutassick, Linberg vs. Dolan. Cochrane vs. McNish, Daniel, vs. Eagles. Astley vs. Kennelly, Taylor vs. Lockhart & Jordan.

Mr. Charles Parker, M. E., arrived at the Hume last night. He reports that the Referendum Company, operating the property of the same name on Forty-Nine Creek, has let a contract for the sinking of the main shaft 50 feet further down, and also for the drifting of 100 feet on the vein. Eric Stevenson has secured the contract.

G. O. Buchanan, the Kaslo lumber manufacturer, came in from the Boundary country last night. On his trip he completed the organization of the Columbia Lumber Company, with a capitalization of $1,000,000 and they will endeavor to control the lumber business of the Boundary country. Mr. Buchanan leaves for his home in Kaslo today.

From Saturday's Daily.

Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific's steamboat lines in West Kootenay, will return today from a trip up the Columbia and over the new railroad to Grand Forks with President T. G. Shaughnessy and party.

The basements of the Hall and Malone & Tregillus blocks in the East End are completed and the floors laid thereon, and from now on these two important additions to the town's handsome business blocks will grow rapidly.

The dynamo for the City electric light plant arrived yesterday, and now everything needed for the alterations in the plant is on the ground. It is expected that the plant, as reorganized, will be in full working order in three days.

Nelson merchants yesterday shipped 11 cars of merchandise to local points, five cars being destined for the Boundary Country Nelson's importance as a commercial and distributing center is forcing recognition from the surrounding districts.

The new transfer barge of the Canadian Pacific steamboat line, which has been building in Nelson, is nearly completed and will be put on the run between Nelson and Kootenay Landing next week. This gives the company three transfer barges with a combined capacity of forty five loaded cars.

Mr W Martin, Government inspector of timber, returned last night from a trip through the Trout Lake country, where he says things are settling down for the winter. Owing to the badness of the roads, freight in congested in that part of the country, quantities of it being piled up at Thompson's Landing.

Mr. Duncan McBeath, Mining Recorder, was arrested and placed in the Provincial Jail yesterday on the information of the Gold Commissioner He was charged with misappropriation of public funds. Later in the day he was released on bail, the case being remanded for a week. His friends say there is no shortage in his accounts, and that there is nothing against him except, possibly, that his books were carelessly kept.

All the windows, save the large display windows, in the Houston block are in place, the walls are plastered and stoves are going night and day to dry the plastering, and it looks as though the building will certainly be ready for occupancy by Wednesday next. Although started later than the other large blocks being built in Nelson, it is the first to be finished, save the Malone & Tregillus block, which is only half the size of the Houston block.

The latest bear story comes from the Last Chance mine, on Toad Mountain, and Mr. R. C. Campbell Johnston, M E., vouches for its truth. It appears that a bear has chosen the end of a 200 ft tunnel for his winter quarters, and so far they have not been able to dislodge him. The plan which has received the most favor is to throw sticks of dynamite at him with a long fuse attached from a discreet distance, and then shoot what is left after the explosion. In the meantime that particular tunnel is being carefully avoided.

Mr. N. Cummins, lessee of the Nelson Soda Water Factory, has contracted for the supply of a quantity of St. Leon mineral water. The St. Leon Hot Springs adjoin the Halcyon Hot Springs, and the mineral water is really obtained from the same spring though a little lower down the mountain. A quantity of the St. Leon mineral water is to be placed upon the market immediately, and a trial is sufficient to convince that it possesses the palatable taste and medicinal qualities that have made the Halycon water so deservedly popular.

In May, 1898 a man named Hagel disappeared suddenly from the Lacombe settlement, near Edmonton, and it was given out that he had left for the Klondike and was drowned in the Peace River. While taking part as accuser in a trial at Red Deer a few days ago, Mrs. Hazel confessed knowledge of the killing of her husband. On further inquiry and investigation the body of the murdered man was discovered, and the wife related how the deed was committed in her presence by her brother Alva Quigley. She is held for trial as an accessory, and inquiries are now being made for Quigley, who is supposed to be somewhere in British Columbia.

From Sunday's Daily.

The week closes with the first day of sunshine for over three weeks.

The power house for the Tramway Company at the head of Cottonwood Creek falls is completed, and the transmitter is now being put in place.

The work of fixing up the skating rink was completed yesterday. The new curling rink has been lengthened, and the roof and the waiting rooms have been thoroughly repaired.

Local stock brokers report thta Exchequer has been moving during the last week, being freely saleable at from 13 ½ to 14 cents. Athabasca's are very quiet just at present. From 36 to 37 cents is asking for them.

Owing to a delay on the part of the railway company the new dynamo could not be put in place yesterday. It was, however, skidded down into the power house. By Monday night it will be in full working order.

The West Kootenay Power & Light Company is now installing a turbine wheel capable of developing 1,600 horse power. This is the largest wheel of the kind in Canada. The company already has two wheels of 1100 horse power each.

Capt. Blanchard is not to be in command of "A" company, Canadian volunteers, as first announced. An Ottawa dispatch says that a military general order of the 25th assigned the command to Major Arnold, of the Winnipeg Rifles.

The Houston block should be finished this week. The three big plate glass windows are 10x12 feet, and are the largest of the kind in the Province. The glass therefor was shipped from Victoria on the 17th instant, and is daily expected in Nelson.

Lieut. Geo. S. Beer, acting captain of the Nelson Rifles, yesterday received his new lieutenant's uniform. It is made by Hobson & Co., of London, Eng., said to be the most expert military tailors in the world. The suit is very handsome and Mr. Beer is correspondingly proud of it.

The ceiling joists have been put into the Burns block, and the roof is being put on the Hudson's Bay block and the structure should be completed in three weeks. Contractor Hillyer says that, given three weeks fine weather, all of the new buildings in town will be roofed. The Land Registry offices should be finished in about four week's time.

The brushing gang which is clearing the right-of-way for the West Kootenay Power & Light Company yesterday had nearly reached the smelter. They will be through in a couple of days. Altogether 60 men are employed on the work. The wires have been strung about half way They consist of two telephone wires and six couper wires.

Mr. J. O. McLeod, inspector of the mail service, left last night for East Kootenay. One of the results of his visit here is the establishment of a twice daily mail service to Rossland In the future mails will leave here for Rossland by the N. & F. S at 9:40 a. m., and by the C. P R. at 6 p. m. Mail from Rossland will come in on the N. & F. S. at 5:10 p. m., and by the C. P. R. at 9:40 p. m.

One of the greatest needs of the local mail service is a mail clerk on the Crow's Nest line. At present mail for those points is made up at Nelson, and one man has to handle mail, baggage and express. It is a wonder more mistakes are not made. A mail clerk on that line, besides relieving the strain on the Nelson office, would ensure quicker and more accurate delivery of the mail in the many rapidly growing towns of East Kootenay.

The case of Bigelow vs. Byers was dismissed yesterday, and the defendant's counter claim was also dismissed. By the terms of the settlement the lumber of the Creston Lumber Company will be sold to settle outstanding claims for wages, while the plant and machinery are vested in George Bigelow subject to a mortgage in favor of Hamilton Byers. The teams are Bigelow's absolute property. Messrs. Taylor & Hannington appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. McDonald & Johnson for the defendant.

On Friday afternoon the curlers had a conference with the representatives of the Street Railway Company for the purpose of determining the rates at which rinks can be secured for the winter. The curlers not being quite sure of the amount of support they can secure this winter, the matter was adjourned. A meeting of curlers will be held shortly when their exact membership will have been ascertained. Representatives of the Tramway Company will also be present, and no difficulty is anticipated in coming to a satisfactory arrangement.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The work of excavating the rock for the Nelson Gas & Coke Company's works, commenced yesterday.

Mr. G. B. Matthew, of Ymir, has bought out Mr. R. Ince, proprietor of the Nelson Cigar Store, on Baker street.

Mr. E. W. Matthews, local manager for R. G. Dun & Co., expects to move his offices into the Houston block on Wednesday.

Mr. J. F. Jacobson, the Vernon street hay and grain merchant is going out of business, and will close up his establishment on the first.

The Gas and Coke company will have completed laying their mains by the end of next week. They will then have laid five miles of gas pipe.

Mr. Ralph Bradford, formerly in the Gold Commissioner's office here, and who is now running a hotel at Lardo, arrived at the Hume yesterday.

Mr. Fred Hurry leaves in the morning for the State of Washington. He intends to purchase a ranch on the Columbia River, about twenty miles from Marcus.

Mr. A. H. Gracey goes up to Burton City in the morning to look over the Queen group, of which he is in charge. He will then settle whether or no mining operations are to be continued during the winter.

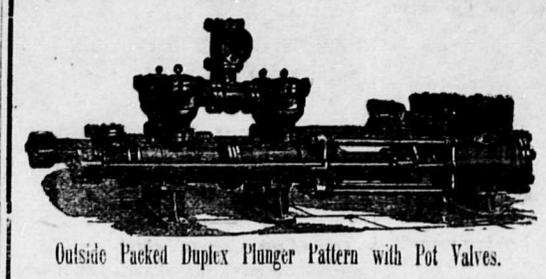
John Dore, a native of Quebec, who at one time owned and worked the Cottonwood Lake ranch, near here, and who was taken to the Provincial Home at Kamloops, some two years ago, died at that place, Sunday last, aged 74 years.

The position of mining recorder has not yet been filled, the work being split up among the staff of the office. It is understood that there are fifteen applications for the job, and the vacancy will probably be filled in the course of a day or two.

All day yesterday at the Court House was taken up in taking the evidence of the plaintiff in the case of Johnsen vs. Blakemore, and his examination is not concluded yet. The plaintiff alleges that while in England last year he gave a power of attorney to a third party who turned it over to the defendant without his knowledge or consent. He also alleges mal-administration of his estate while away, and asks for an account.

A boy named White was yesterday charged before Police Magistrate Crease with stealing two bottles of perfume from W. F. Teetzel & Co. The boy's mother appeared and stated that she had paid for the bottles, and that she was leaving in the morning for the other side with her family, in consideration of which the boy was discharged. These pilferings by small boys are getting too common, and the next offender will receve a term of imprisonment.

PUMPING MACHINERY FOR MINE WORK.



Outside Packed Duplex Plunger Pattern with Pot Valves.

We are prepared to furnish Pumping Machinery of various types for all Mining Duties. Our long experience and up-to-date plant and methods enables us to warrant our Pumps unapproached for design, durability, compactness and general servicable qualities.

We would be pleased to furnish Catalogue and Estimates.

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Cunliffe & Ablett, Agts., Rossland. MacKay & Walken, Agts., Vancouver.

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BEST STEEL WIRE ROPE

Manufacturers of "Lang's" Underground Haulage and Colliery Wire Rope

The Dominion Wire Rope Co'y. Ltd. Montreal, Que

835 STOCK CARRIED IN ROSSLAND, B. C., BY J. D SWORD AGENT.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Gas & Coke Company yesterday contracted for 35,000 brick from the West Kootenay Brick & Lime Company.

Mr. E. Eskrigge has accepted the position of storekeeper for the Duncan Mines, Limited. He goes down to the mine this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett desire to express their very sincere gratitude to the many friends for their great kindness to their son, and the sympathy to themselves in their bereavement.

Baker street is being again torn up, this time by the Gas & Coke Company. They expect to finish by the end of the week, which will practically complete the season's work. The system as laid down will then be connected with their works.

Lumbering is active up north. At Comaplix the company there intend enlarging the capacity of their mill and will add a dry room. A Mr. Simons, an Ottawa operator, is looking after a site for a large new mill at Revelstoke. Its proposed capacity may be estimated from the fact that he requires room accommodation for ten million feet in the log.

BOUNDARY COUNTRY.

An estimate based on present immigration gives the Boundary Country a population of 25,000 by next Spring. It is said that the Spokane Falls & Northern and the Canadian Pacific have agreed on connections at Rossland and Nelson, and in future freight for the Boundary Country will go through in bulk. What this may effect in freight charges may be gathered from the present price of hay, $35 a ton, and the expected price next week, $15.

Mr. Graves has returned from Spokane. It is his intention to rush construction of the Granby smelter, and if the men can be got he will find work for at least 75 extra hands. Carpenters and laborers are in greatest demand. Wages are high, but so also is the cost of living. Meals vary from 35 cents to 75 cents, and board by the week $7 to $10.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

F. C GREEN, B. A., C. E., PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor. Surveys of mineral claims lands, etc. Agent for obtaining Crown Grants. Office Turner-Boeckh block Nelson, B. C. (907)

MONEY TO LOAN.

A limited amount of private funds to loan on mortgage upon improved city property. Apply to Elliott & Lennie, solicitors, Nelson

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Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE:
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JOHN McLATCHIE
Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor.
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Iron and Brass Castings of Every Description. Repairs and Jobbing
832 A SPECIALTY.

LEWIS THOMSON
Notary Public, Accountant and Commission Agent.
MOYIE CITY, B. C

FREE GOLD AND WAVERLY MINERAL CLAIMS.

SITUATE IN THE NELSON MINING DIVISION IN THE DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.—WHERE LOCATED:—EAST OF FORTY-NINE CREEK, ABOUT 5 MILES FROM MOUTH.

TAKE NOTICE that I, F. C. Green of Nelson, acting as agent for John Folinsbee, Free Miner's Certificate No. 41,728A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this twenty-first day of October, 1899.

9-t F C. GREEN, P. L. S.

35 CENTS The best fountain pen ever sold for the money. Writes 5000 words with one filling. Hard rubber holder, highly polished. Warranted to give entire satisfaction. Your money back if you want it. Agents can make money selling this pen. Sample, 35 cents; one dozen, $3.50, sent postpaid, with our catalogue. Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

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Three Sizes: 1/5's, 1/9's and 1/15's.
HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS.

SUPREME COURT

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT IN JOHNSON VS. BLAKEMORE.

A Sketch of the Case of Kerr vs. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Cases Which Follow.

Mr. Justice Martin is gradually making headway through the rather formidable list of civil cases, though it will be impossible to finish them all during the present sittings of the court. The greater part of yesterday morning was occupied in taking the remainder of the plaintiff's evidence in Johnsen vs. Blakemore. When his case was in, His Lordship did not consider it necessary to call upon the defence, as the plaintiff's evidence was contradictory in many important particulars. Judgment was accordingly given in favor of the defendant. Messrs. Taylor & Hannington appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Macdonald & Johnson for the defence.

The next case was that of Kerr vs. the I. O. O. F. The plaintiff had the contract for erecting the Odd Fellows' Block on the corner of Baker and Kootenay streets, and is suing for moneys alleged to be due in connection therewith. There was also a claim for damages for breach of contract, but this has been dropped. The plaintiff's story is that on August 1, 1898, the defendants instructed him to discontinue building, and not to resume work until further orders, and it was not until November that he was allowed to go ahead with the work. This meant building the block in the winter time, and the plaintiff claims that owing to the season the work was much more costly than it would have been had it been performed in summer as originally intended, and he is suing for $1,644 for the extra expense thus entailed. He is also suing for some $1,300 for extras, including building two feet of wall all round the building which was not mentioned in the specifications. These extras, he says, were put in by the orders of the architect, Mr. Hodgins, but the defense claims that the architect had no authority to order such extras. Mr. Kerr was still in the box when the court rose for the day. He is represented by Messrs. Hannington & Taylor, Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., and Mr. R. S. Lennie, appearing for the Odd Fellows.

The next case on the list is McDonald vs. the C. P. Exploration Company, being an action for damages for injuries sutained while working in the defendant company's mine, the Porto Rico. Messrs. Macdonald & Johnson appear for the plainntiff and Mr. A. H. McNeill, Q. C., for the defense.

Hill vs. Murray comes next. Messrs. Macdonald & Johnson again appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Elliot & Lennie for the defense.

Haney vs. Garrison has been adjourned to Vancouver by consent of the parties.

MINING NEWS.

This is the Secretary's interesting circular respecting the Ymir mine, issued on the 10th inst.: "I have much pleasure in informing you that the directors have decided to pay an interim dividend of 1s. per share, payable on 31st inst. It will be remembered that in a recent circular the shareholders were informed that the directors had in contemplation the duplication of the mill with a view to bringing its capacity up to 60,000 tons per annum. After very careful consideration and consultation with the company's representatives in British Columbia, it has been decided to carry out these works at once, and the necessary excavations have already been commenced. Notwithstanding the large area owned by the company the directors have thought it wise to secure an option on the adjoining property, as the extensive contemplated developments will tend to show not only the value of our mine but of the adjoining property upon which the option has been secured."

* * *

It is announced from Rossland that the British America Corporation will pay its first dividend within a short time. The decision comes hot after the recent declaration of a quarter of a million dollar dividend to the Le Roi stockholders. As the B. A. C. made big money on the Le Roi flotation, and as it holds a majority in the Le Roi Company, it is altogether likely that the B. A. C dividend will be at least $250,000, equal to 3½ per cent on the capital of the corporation. The next balance sheet, it is declared. will be unusually favorable.

* * *

J. E. Saucier, acting for Rossland, London and Paris capitalists, has secured control of the Copper Crown and Excess mineral claims, situated about one mile from the railroad in Isador canyon, and about six miles from Cranbrook, says the Herald of that place. Mr. Saucier is feeling pretty good over this achievement and he has good reason for it. The Copper Crown is one of the best copper prospects in the district, and has been owned by R. O. Jennings, J. A. Harvey and Robert McKeenman. A shaft has been sunk on the property to the depth of sixty-five feet, and the assays in copper have increased in value as depth has been secured. The deal was made on the basis of cash payments and stock, and Mr. Saucier is to be congratulated on his good fortune in securing such a promising property. The claims will be worked by the The Gold-Copper Mining Company, Limited, and active operations will be inaugurated without delay.

* * *

The Centre Star is looking magnificent. The main chute is more than twice what was expected when the mine was purchased. In places it is 30 feet wide, and the average width for its length of 300 feet is 16 feet. All of it goes to the smelter unsorted, and the grade is improving. Now the mine is being put in shape for early dividends. The War Eagle, its neighbor, is likewise improving. At the 250-foot level the stope shows five feet of $90 ore—the richest in the camp. In the old chute at the 250-foot level, where work was lately revived, a five-foot ore chute of $30 ore has been uncovered. Development is greatly retarded by the continued breaks in the hoisting plant.—Rossland Record.

* * *

Mr. R. James has come in from Hall, where he has finished driving a 54 foot crosscut tunnel on the Condor belonging to Captains Duncan and Milbourne. He, while there, located the Golden Calf claim on Clearwater Creek, about 1½ miles east of the N. & F. S. railway. He says he has a seven foot ledge of free milling ore there, and sample assays taken from an open cutcross the vein have given returns of $8.92 and $3.60 in gold.

* * *

The aerial tramway from the Granite mine to the stamp mill will be started up this week, and it is expected that the stamps will commence dropping by the end of next week. It is intended to connect the Poorman mine with the tramway aforesaid by means of a surface tram.

* * *

Mr. A. H. Kelly returned yesterday from a visit to the May claim on Forty-Nine Creek. A shaft is being sunk on the vein which is now down 20 feet. The bottom of the shaft is all in free milling quartz carrying profitable gold values.

* * *

(Sandon Mining Review.)

The Queen Bess is putting in two machine drills.

The Black Prince, at Slocan City, has shipped the second car of ore this season.

The Ivanhoe Company have put up a snow shed in the wake of a slide, as a precaution against possible danger.

About 30 men are working the Rambler-Cariboo now, and it is supposed the mine will have nearly 60 more before the winter is over.

The Emily Edith has erected very complete lodging and boarding apartments and will put up a concentrator in the spring, but we very much doubt that it will employ the staff this winter referred to by The Silvertonian. Joe Martin law is in the road.

It is generally understood that the Minnesota Silver Company are going to put on a considerable force of men shortly to work the Ivanhoe and other claims. It is also not unlikely a step may be taken shortly in the way of putting up the projected concentrator.

An important strike has been made on the Hewitt claim, near Silverton. A ledge from five to 10 feet wide and over three quarters of a mile in length has been found. A paystreak about eight inches wide has been found near the footwall, and much of the balance of ledge matter is concentrating ore.

* * *

SLOCAN CITY LOCATIONS.

Oct. 12.—

Louisville—J. E Skinner on divide between Springer and Twelve Mile, formerly Cuba.

Mayeta—Wm. Kerr, ditto, formerly Porto Rico.

Oct. 13.—

Sailor Boy—Smith and Souter, 3 mi s of Slocan City, formerly Mogul.

Aurora—D. McPherson, Springer cs ¼ mi above Dayton, formerly Aleva Hazel.

Heather Ridge—A McWhirter, between Brindle and Printer cks, adjoining Dingyle.

Dingyle—J. H. Currie, some, adj Dorset.

Oct. 14.—

Nile—J. E. Tattersall, head of Violet ck, adj. Wedge fract, formerly Blake.

Oct. 16.—

Exchange—H. L. Fyfe, west side of Dayton ck., formerly Exchange.

Rock of Ages—Thomas Lake, 2nd north fork of Lemon, adj. Centre Star.

Oct. 17.—

Silver Bear—James Anderson, on west side of Dayton, adj Exchange, formerly Carrie.

Oct. 18.—

Rex—J. T. Beauchesne, Crusader mountain, adj. Boulder, formerly Great Divide.

Zella—Oscar McMillan, 1½ mi up Dayton, formerly Wizard.

Silver Tip—R. W. Thompson, on Twelve mile, adj Silver Tip, and C. P. R.

Mount de Mars—Isaac Robinson, three miles due east of Slocan City.

Oct. 20.—

White Pine—R. McFarlane, extreme head of Ten Mile, adj Sultana.

Lake View—James Meeley, same, adj White Pine.

Oct. 24.—

Comentator—Robt. Bradshaw, 3 miles due east of Slocan, adj Mansfield.

Oct. 25.—

Star of India—Basil Griffith, same, adj Mount de Mars.

Oct. 26.—

J. C. R.—James Smith, on divide between first and second north fork of Lemon, formerly Midnight.

* * *

SLOCAN CITY TRANSFERS.

Oct. 13.—

Enterprise Fraction—London and British Gold Fields to the Enterprise (B C.) Mines.

Oct. 17.—

Black Hawk and Daisy—Option to purchase, Graham and Rae to Rene Laudi, $7,000.

Oct. 18.—

Mount de Mars—Isaac Robinson to Thomas Lake, ¼.

INSURANCE RATES

REDUCTIONS ON SOME OF THE BAKER STREET BLOCKS.

Result of Messrs. Davenport and Ross' Report—The Companies' Answer to the Proposed Tax.

One of the matters which are of the greatest interest to all merchants and householders is the question of insurance rates. In comparison with other towns in Kootenay, Nelson seems to have been fairly well treated in the way of insurance rates, though they are still higher than people would like to see them. By spending large sums in increasing the efficiency of the Fire Department, the City has sought to decrease the risk of fire and incidentally to lower fire insurance rates also. The municipal authorities have been greatly helped in this matter by private property owners, who are erecting substantial brick blocks especially on the main business streets. Nelson can thus fairly demand a reconsideration of the rates charged for fire insurance, and a fulfillment of the promises held out from time to time by the insurance people. The Vancouver Board of Underwriters apparently recognized this, for they recently sent Messrs. Dixwell Davenport and G. A. Ross, two insurance experts, to report on the town with a view to the reconstruction of the rates. These gentlemen have done their work and a portion of its results was shown to a Miner reporter yesterday by Ward Bros., in the shape of the first rate sheet sent out by the board since the receipt of the report above mentioned. The sheet deals with the buildings on Baker street between Josephine and Ward, and in several instances a substantial reduction in rates is to be observed.

It may be mentioned here that at the same meeting of the Mainland Board of Underwriters, which authorized this rate sheet, the following resolution was passed:

"In cities and towns where taxation is imposed on insurance companies such places shall have their rates increased, or such a percentage on the premium shall be imposed as may be considered adequate by this board."

It is not within the province of this article to discuss the advisability or non-advisability of the by-law now before the Council which would impose a yearly tax of $100 upon the fire insurance companies operating in Nelson. But it may be fairly pointed out that the above quoted resolution would indicate that it will be the insured, and not the insurance companies, who will really pay that tax.

TO TAX INSURANCE COMPANIES

A Special Meeting of the Council Held Yesterday Afternooon.

A special mesting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon, at which the chief business was the consideration of the deficit which now seems inevitable at the end of the year. The Aldermen rightly felt no qualms about the matter, as the money had not been squandered, but had been spent on needed public improvements. It was decided not to let the deficit stand over as an overdraft, but to ask the rate payers to consent to the raising of an additional loan, by means of issuing debentures, and thus raise the necessary money. It was thought better to do this, than to let the next Council come into office with a big debt hanging over them. The music hall by-law was again brought up, but the question was adjourned until the return to the City of Alderman Beer. Alderman Hillyer's amendment to the fire insurance by-law was also discussed and adopted. By its provisions the tax on insurance companies has been reduced from $200 to $100 annually, but the Council ordered immediate steps towards the collection of this tax.

SUPERINTENDENT SUICIDES.

A horrible tragedy was discovered Thursday about 12 o'clock in the Royal Hotel. J. E. Houghton returned to his room on Wednesday evening at about 7:30. Shortly afterwards a muffled report was heard, but no notice was taken of it.

Thursday morning the chambermaid went up twice to the room, but Mr. Houghton was apparently asleep. About noon the bartender went in and discovered the ghastly truth. There he lay dead with his head buried under the clothes, and a bullet through his right temple.

The deceased was until about six weeks ago, superintendent of the Sullivan mine, in East Kootenay, and has a wife and child in England. Coroner Dr. Arthur was called in, but did not consider an inquest necessary and his remains were removed to D. McArthur & Co.'s undertaking parlors where they will be prepared for interment. His bankbook, which was found in his room, indicated a balance amounting to $900. No reason has been assigned for his rash act.

THE TRAMWAY COMPNAY.

From present indications the time is not far distant when street cars will be running on the streets of Nelson. The track is all laid but one small piece, the poles are up, and men are busily employed in putting up the cross wires and the trolley wires. The cars themselves are expected in 14 days.

The paraphernalia for transmitting the necessary electric wire is equally advanced towards completion. The right-of-way from Bonnington Falls has been cleared into town, and the wires have been strung to within about 2½ miles of the city. The remainder of the machinery for transmitting the power arrived yesterday, and the work of installing it in the power house commences today.

The work has been considerably retarded by bad weather, but three weeks of fine weather and no accidents should see the street cars running on our streets.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SCHOOLS.

A Deputation Place Their Views Before the Minister of Education.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 1.—A deputation from the City School Board waited upon the Minister of Education today to urge the adoption of plans on the lines suggested for the re-organization of the high school system, and for providing some professional training for teachers, as well as the necessity of establishing a school for the deaf mutes of the Province. The suggestions included a course of professional training extending over say, fifteen weeks, to be given every year in Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson or Rossland by a specially qualified instructor, appointed for that purpose. So far as the scheme relating to mutes was concerned, it was urged the application now made to pay the expense of the education of four or five of these mutes would be sufficient, or nearly so, to provide for the maintainence of a school with the boundaries of the Province. The Hon. Mr. Semlin promised to consider the question.

EXCITEMENT IN CHURCH.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—There was an exciting scene at St. James Cathedral at the service in connection with the departure of the Canadian troops, as a result of the disastrous news from South Africa. The church was crowded, and the preacher, Rev. A. H. Baldwin, said, if Britain was defeated, we lose not only South Africa, but shall find the Empire weakened in other lands. His remarks caused a fierce cry of "Never," which startled the congregation. The women present were much affected, and sobs were heard all over the church.

NELSON BOYS AT SEA.

Quebec, Oct. 31.—The Sardinian with the Canadian troops aboard, sailed shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, amid the cheers of thousands and toots from whistles of tugs and steamers which followed the vessel down the river. The Sardinian passed Father Point at 8:30 this morning, all well on board and the best spirits prevailing among the troops. The vessel was cheered as she passed the pier.

RICH STRIKE REPORTED.

Mr Macdonald, contractor on the Second Relief mine, reports that he has struck a rich body of copper-gold ore at the end of the 900 foot tunnel. They have driven through four feet of ore without any sign of reaching the opposite wall.

TWO MINERS HURT.

A Rossland dispatch says that just before the 3 o'clock shift at the Le Roi came off yesterday afternoon, Joseph Kane and William Holey were seriously hurt by the premature explosion of a blast. They were taken after about an hour to the Sister's Hospital. Hooley, who seems the more dangerously injured, is frightfully cut about the head, and it is feared he will lose his sight. Both are from the north of England. Hooley is a married man with six children.

NEWS OF WINDERMERE.

Windermere, Oct. 25.—Peterborough town lots are in good demand.

Ben Pugh, the well known Fort Steele character, has located a very promising claim on Horse Thief Creek.

Superintendent Beattie, formerly of the Reco mine, Sandon, is now in charge of the Delphine mine here.

The Paradise group, recently bonded by the New British Columbia Syndicate, of London, Eng., is recognized as one of the greatest propositions in the Selkirk range.

Silver Tip on Toby Creek, will be worked throughout the winter.

Red Line group of mines, John Ferraday, foreman, is working a large force of men.

The Black Jack group is situated in the Kootenay River district. It is understood that a half interest in these claims has been bonded by W. Ben Abel, one of the original locators of the Red Line mine, on McDonald Creek.

All the principle properites will be developed during the winter.

INLAND REVENUE RETRUNS.

Following are the Inland Revenue returns for October as handed in by Mr. F. W. Swannell:

Spirits	$3,378.57
Malt	330.00
Tobacco	531.25
Tobacco raw leaf	10.60
Cigars	276.00
Total	$4,526.42

AWFUL DISASTER TO BRITISH ARMS

London, Oct. 31.—The following is the text of General White's dispatch to the War Office relating to Monday's disaster:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 30.—1:35 p. m.—I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops In these operations today the Royal Irish Fusileers, Number 10 Mountain battery, and the Gloucestershire regiment, were surrounded in the hills and after losing heavily had to capitulate. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

"A man of the Fusileers employed as hospital orderly came in under a flag of truce with a letter from the survivors of the column, who asked for assistance to bury the dead. I fear there is no doubt of the truth of the report

"I formed a plan, in carrying out which the disaster occurred, and I am alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable."

General White in a subsequent dispatch says:

"The following is a list of the officers taken prisoners today: Staff Major Adye, Irish Fusileers; Colonel Carlton, Major Munn, Major Kincaid, Captain Burrowes, Captain Rice, Captain Silver, Lieutenant Heard, Southey, Phipps, McGregor, Homes, Kelly, Doone, Kentish, Kinahan, Jeudwine, and Chaplain Matthews. Of the above Captains Rice and Silver and Lieutenant Doone were wounded.

"Gloucestershire regiment: Major Humphrey, Major Capelgure, Major Wallace, Captain Duncan, Captain Conner, Lieutenants Bryant, Nisbet, Ingham, Davy, Knox, Temple, Radice, Breul, Hill, Short, Smith, Mackenzie, Beasley and Gray. Of the above Captains Duncan and Conner were wounded

Royal Artillery: Major Bryant.

Mountain Battery: Lieutenants Wheeler, Nigent, Moore and Webb

A BOER GLOSSARY.

The Transvaal has become such a center of interest, and Dutch expressions are so frequent in the telegraphic reports of the situation, that a slight acquaintance with the dulcet language of Holland is necessary to make them intelligible. The following glossary of Dutch terms, including a number of proper names, will be found of service. The pronunciation, revised and phonetically indicated by a native Hollander is also given:

Aliwai North (Ahlevah), a town on the Orange Natal frontier.

Aremsfoort (Ahmairzfort), after a Dutch town.

Bechuana (Baykooahnah), country north-west of the Transvaal.

Beest (Baste), after a village in Holland

Biltong (as written), beef dried in the sun.

Boer (Boor) farmer.

Bles bok (bles is Dutch for the white star some animals have on the forehead; also applied to horses).

Bloemfontein (Bloomfontine), flower fountain, capital of Orance Free State.

Buluwayo (Booloo-wei-o), town in Rhodesia, terminal of Central African Railway.

Burgherstorf (Berchersdorf) dorf-village), a town in Cape Colony, near Orange border

Commando, command; force.

Cronje (Cronye,) Boer general.

Drakenberg (Drahkenbairg), (dragon mountain), the range runs through Cape Colony and Natal along the Orange border.

Durban (Dourban), city in Natal.

Fort Tuli (tulle, u as in French), see tuli below.

Griqualand (Greekahland), part of Rhodesia.

Hinterland (German hinterlond,) the land behind the coast.

Ingpan (as written), to harness up.

Johannesburg (Yohonnessberg), principal city of Transvaal.

Joubert (Youbert), the well-known Boer commander. His name is French, but he pronounces it Dutch fashion.

Klerksdorf (Clairksdarf), (clerk's village), town in Transvaal, near Orange border.

Koomati Poort (Kohmatee Puhrt), (poort means gateway; arch), Transvaal town on the border of Portuguese territory.

Kraal (krahl), native hut.

Kreeger (nearly like "Kreeger," as in German), The Transvaal President is of German-Dutch parentage.

Laager (lahger), camp surrounded by wagons.

Laing's Nek (Lang's Neck), (nek is the equivalent of neck or pass), near Natal border of Transvaal.

Mafeking (Mayfking), Cape Colony, town on railway near Transvaal boundary.

Majuba Hill (Mah-yoo-bah), site of the Boer victory in 1881.

Nachtmaal (noktmahl), communion.

Oom Paul (Oom Powl), Uncle Paul.

Outspan (as written), to unharness (oxen).

Pietermaritzburg (Peetermahristberg), city in Natal.

Potchefstraam (strome), city in Transvaal, near Orange border.

Reitz (Rights), the secretary of the Transvaal Government; also town in the Orange Free State.

Spoor (spohr), trail.

Springbok (as written), the "springer" antelope of South Africa.

Steyn (Stine), President of Orange Free State.

Transvaal (Transvaal), meaning country across the Vaal River), the Boer Republic.

Trek (as written), to travel with an ox train.

Tuli (Toolee), town in Rhodesia, near Transvaal border.

Uitlander (Outlander), foreigner.

Vaal River (Vahl), forms boundary between Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Veldt (felt, soft), prairie.

Veldtschoenen (feltskoonen), soft hide shoes, like moccasins.

Volksrust (Fulksrust), (people's rest), Boer village near Natal border.

Vrede (Fraydeh), (peace), town in Orange Free State.

Vrayburg (Frieburg), Libertyville, Cape Colony, town, on railway near Transvaal border.

Vryheid (Freiheid), (liberty), Transvaal town.

Wakkersstrom (Vekkerstrome) Transvaal town, near Natal border

Weenen (vaynen), weeping (so called from a massacre by Zulus).

Wildebeest (vildehbaste) wild beast (applied to the gnu, the connecting link between the antelope and ox families).—Montreal Star.

Within the past few days four cars of vegetables have arrived from Manitopa and the territories for M. Desbrisay & Co. The Parsons Produce Company have just received three cars of butter from Calgary.

SMOKE

WILLS'S

TAKE NO OTHER.

AN EASY PROPOSITION

Beauty and style without comfort is easily obtainable, comfort without appearance is equally simple.

You never saw an ugly pair of "Slater Shoes," yet many of them cover comfortably most unlovely feet.

The combination of these two—comfort and beauty—are only to be had in the "Slater Shoe."

Made in twelve shapes, on lasts modelled from actual feet, all widths and sizes, leathers, styles and colors.

Every pair Goodyear welted, name and price stamped on the sole.

$3.50, $4.50 AND $5.50.

LILLIE BROS Aberdeen Block.