

quorum of Seventy, as a missionary, both at home and abroad, as a civil officer at different times, and as an ordinary citizen he had ever discharged his duties with punctuality and conscientiousness that only a few men can equal. And while he had ever been a staunch defender of truth and principles based on honest convictions he possessed the happy faculty of impressing his fellow-man without making enemies or hurting the feelings of those who might be opposed to him in sentiments, religiously or politically. And while he possessed great endowments and gifts, his meekness and unassuming nature were always made apparent. He was also known as a cool and deliberate man, who in times of great peril and pending danger would never lose his presence of mind. As an Elder in the Church he had become universally known as a man of strong faith and absolute confidence on the promises of the Almighty; hence he was always powerful in his administrations to the sick; and even the dead had been restored to life under his administrations.

During the exercises Sister Hull sang the excellent solo, "A Beautiful City," and at the close the Temple choir sang, "When the mists have rolled away," in a most impressive manner.

Benediction was offered by Apostle George Teasdale.

Nearly fifty carriages followed the remains to the grave which was dedicated by Elder Andrew Jensen. Before the dedicatory prayer was offered, "Shall we meet beyond the river" was sung by a male quartet consisting of John James, Thomas Butler, James T. Dunbar and Willard Christopherson.

The pall-bearers were William N. Williams, Samuel Barratt, Carl J. Larson and Frank Smith, representing the Third quorum of Seventy; and D. L. Davis, John James, H. T. Evans and Nephil L. Morris of the Cambrian society.

### STORY OF THE LE ROI.

The story of the discovery and development of the Le Roi mine, which sold the other day for a greater sum than any other British Columbia property ever sold for, has been told, but it is interesting enough to bear repeating, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Joe Burgeois and Joe Morris, two French-Canadian prospectors were the discoverers of the property. Joe Burgeois, who had mined in placers but never in quartz, was sent to do assessment work on the Lily May, the first claim located in Rossland. This work performed, Burgeois loafed and smoked and waited for supplies that were coming from Nelson. Looking across at Red Mountain he saw it was bare in places, and could be easily prospected. In the meantime he had become associated with Joe Morris, a prospector, and the two went across the canyon and discovered the bold iron capping of numerous strong veins. On these they located the Le Roi, the War Eagle, the Center Star, the Idaho and the Virginia.

But with prospective millions in their grasp Burgeois and Morris were poor men, so poor that they could hardly claim a grubstake. Burgeois with his scant outfit tramped over to Nelson. There he showed his samples with little encouragement. "Iron pyrites," said the local expert. "What does it assay?"

"Ten dollars in gold, five per cent copper and a trace of silver."

"That's a bad showing Burgeois, better drop it."

Burgois was decidedly blue and discouraged until he ran across Colonel E. S. Topping. Topping had been mining recorder, and was running a small

store at Nelson. He questioned Burgeois and found that the only assay was from the Virginia.

"The others may do better," he reasoned. "It's clean ore and the veins are big."

The outcome was that Burgeois and Topping made a "dicker." Topping was to pay the fees for locating the five claims and was to have his choice of one of the properties.

Burgois came back to Trail creek, stripped off the iron capping, put in a few shots and found clear ore above the fir roots. Topping followed and made crude assays which gave more encouraging returns; and the three—Topping, Burgeois and Morris—gathered around their lonely camp fire and resolved to stay with the strike and give a fair trial.

That is the story as narrated by Colonel Topping of the discovery of the mines of Trail creek.

Burgois sold his holdings for \$15,000 or \$20,000 and went up into the Fort Steele district and located a silver-lead claim, sold it for \$20,000 and then went to the Northwest Territory, bought a 5,000-acre ranch and sent back east to Canada for his relatives. The dream of his life has been realized. He has "struck it rich and settled down."

Morris carried \$10,000 or \$12,000 out of the camp, came down to Spokane, married a school teacher and bought a home on the north side and has since become a farmer.

From the start Topping had faith in the camp. He calculated that there would be a movement of prospectors and went down to the mouth of Trail creek, seven miles from the Le Roi and War Eagle groups, homesteaded 700 acres and built a hotel on the picturesque bank of the Columbia. He is there yet.

In the fall of 1890 George M. Foster was at Colville trying a lawsuit and became interested in the Le Roi. He entered into a bond with Topping whereby he agreed in consideration of fourteen-sixteenths of the mine to expend \$2,000 in development work. Foster returned to Spokane and took in upon the deal Colonel I. N. Peyton of Spokane; George Turner, Oliver Durant, W. M. Ridpath and Alexander Tarbet. Colonel Peyton afterwards bought Topping's remaining interest dividing it among a few of his friends, chiefly in Danville, Ill.

About two years and a half ago the stock in the Le Roi was being peddled about the city for 50 cents a share and almost any price it would bring. It has since been quoted as high as \$8.

There have been no great changes in the holdings of stock in the property since the company gathered in about everything in sight at about 40 or 50 cents about two and a half years ago. The stock of the principle holders was then pooled and since that time has been in the hands of two trustees. The dividends due the stock have been paid to the trustees and they in turn issued their checks to the individual holders. The floating stock never amounted to over 10 per cent. of the whole capitalization since the pool was formed.

### SPAIN'S LITTLE KING

King Alphonso XIII of Spain celebrated the twelfth anniversary of his birth yesterday, May 17th. He is described as an extremely delicate child, stunted in growth, of white complexion and fair, silken hair. He is the idol of his mother and sisters as well as other members of the royal family. The following particulars regarding the little king appear in the Chicago Record:

"From the hour of his birth his royal mother has shown herself to be an extraordinary woman. In her noble resolve she was determined in the an-

guish of her widowhood that her Alphonso should not be born a child of tears. Her maternal mission demanded fortitude, mental as well as physical. She would nerve herself to ignore her bereavement, and the boy should inherit his father's joyous temperament. By nature of a melancholy disposition, Christina, in her early widowhood, is said to have fought a brave fight against morbid sentimentality, and to have come off victorious. To chase away care she was bent on her immediate surroundings being transformed so that the objects near her should not remind her too vividly of the past. So she ordered the Miramar palace, in San Sebastian, to be completely restored, and the gardens of the royal palace at Madrid, in the Campo del Moro, were changed throughout. While all these alterations were going on Christina, with her children, took up her residence at the royal castles of Aranjuez and Pardo a la Granja.

"Alphonso is reared on principles strictly hygienic. His dress, his food, his walks, his gymnastic drill, his very games, are a stern study. He spends his boyhood in an atmosphere of ease, of soothing isolation. By 10 o'clock at night he is in bed, and he is up and out of doors by 8 in the morning. Astride horse or wheel he is in buoyant spirits, and in his precocity applies himself to his studies with gravity beyond his years. He speaks Spanish, English and French and is mastering the rudiments of Latin and German. For modern history and the natural sciences he has a decided predilection. On attaining his 10th year several professors were appointed in charge of his schooling. To the teachings of these able men—for they are the pick of the profession in things elementary—he does full credit. In a word, his conduct is exemplary."

"I must not let a characteristic anecdote escape me illustrative of the royal boy's perceptive powers. One of his tutors, moralizing on the evils of flattery, told him that kings in particular should be on their guard against the silver-tongued voice of the flatterer. They were out riding together a few days after, when the tutor went into ecstasies over the boy's equestrian skill. Alphonso turned in his saddle and called his monitor to task with: 'Pray remember, sir, what you cautioned me against. I know how badly I ride.'"

"Alphonso will come to the throne if the dynasty stands the storm, on reaching the age of 16. Thousands despair of his attaining manhood, but then the sanguine argue that, though of delicate constitution, the monarch is admirably nurtured and his health meanwhile is good. In support of this view the young duke of Cilia is taken as an example. In infancy he was puny and his life was despaired of, his parents having been cursed with hereditary disease, but the duke, through paying strict attention to hygiene, escaped his inheritance."

"From the court circles at Madrid and Vienna is the mournful intelligence that the girl archduchess, Natalie, who died in her teens at Presburg, in Hungary, quite recently, and who was cousin german to Alphonso, was destined by her parents to become Alphonso's wife. She was a sweet and gifted child, for whom her paternal aunt, the queen regent, entertained deep affection."

The Pacific Rolling Mills, the only works of their kind on the Pacific coast, and for years one of the greatest hives of industry in San Francisco, will conclude what little work they have on hand and then close up business and retire from the field as soon as possible in order to avoid further losses from dull times and too many Eastern competitors for a trade that any one of them could more than supply.