POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

The Nomination of D. J. Munn to Oppose Minister Brown.

Government Takes a Hand in the Islander Inquiry.

VICTORIA, Sept. 10.—(Special.)—D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, a strong Liberal, was unanimously nominated by the big meeting at Assembly hall, New Westminster, last night, to oppose Brown in that constituency. Munn is a well known canneryman, and was also a colleague with J. S. Clute and Chris Foley on the Royal Chinese Commission. The meeting was quite non-political, that is so far as party lines are conducted. A strong contingent of Liberals is strengthening the anti-Martin phalanx of the last campaign. Mr. Munn, senior, the President of the Liberal Association of New Westminster, made a strong speech in support of his son, and denounced Brown for his desertion of the opposition.

D. J. Munn was not present, but it is expected that he will accept. In event of his not doing so, the name of a prominent Conservative is mentioned. A. E. McPhillips of Victoria and Captain Tatlow of Vancouver also addressed the meeeting. Smith Curtis goes over to the mainland tonight and will likely be heard from in the bye-election now being waged in New Westminster.

D. J. Munn in an interview this morning said he could not state whether or not he would accept the nomination till he had met the committee appointed last night. But he said he should have been consulted before being nominated.

Speaker Booth yesterday on receiving a communication from Mr. Turner resigning his seat in the house, issued a warrant to the deputy provincial secretary instructing him to proceed forthwith to the issuance of a writ for the election for Victoria city.

E. V. Bodwell, who appeared before the court of inquiry into the wreck of the Islander this afternoon, has received no definite instruction from the minister of justice, but the fact that he was instructed to represent the government shows that they are desirous of going into the evidence more fully than the commissioners have been doing. It is expected that all the witnesses who have given their evidence will be recalled to be cross-examined by the representative of the crown. The inquiry will be continued on the 25th inst., if Mr. Bodwell's instructions arrive by that time. The company is courting the fullest inquiry.

Capt. Troup, manager of the C. P. N. company, leaves for the east shortly to consult with the management at Montreal in regard to securing a new steamer to replace the Islander. The new boat will be the finest on the northern run. Arrangements will also be made for a new boat for the Victoria-Vancouver route.

The first vessel of the sealing fleet, the schooner Saucy Lass, returned tonight with 704 skins, the result of her cruise since March last off the Oregon coast, thence to Copper Island and a few days in Behring sea, she being obliged to leave there on August 16th, owing to food running short. She reports seals plentiful and sealers doing well, several schooners spoken having taken over 150 skins to August 16th. She only took 28 of her skins in Behring sea.

A report has reached Dunalaska of the finding last summer of four bodies on Akutan island, which are believed to be the victims of the wreck of the steamer Pelican, which was never seen again after leaving Port Townsend for Taku four or five years ago.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Buffalo Tragedy—O'Brien's Murderous Instincts.

VICTORIA, Sept. 9.—(Special.)—Dufferin Pattulo has been appointed acting assistant gold commissioner in the Yukon in place of Bell, who has been suspended.

Abraham E. Smith, U. S. consul, has despatched the following telegram to the state department, Washington: "The greatest horror at the crime, and the deepest sorrow and regret at the attempted assassination of President McKinley was felt among all classes here."

Sir Henri Joly, lieutenant-governor of British Columbia, said: "I am horrified at the attempted murder of so noble and good a man as President McKinley. His death would be a loss to the world, as well as to the great republic of which he is the honored head. I pray to God he may recover, and am greatly rejoiced at the favorable bulletins received this morning. I am sure that I express the sentiment of all the people of British Columbia."

Prayers were offered in all the churches in Victoria yesterday for the president's recovery.

Mail advices say that O'Brien, executed in Dawson recently for the triple trail murder, attempted to kill his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Gendreau, while the latter was in his cell trying to induce him to take the last sacrament. O'Brien refused to take the last sacrament, but would give no reasons.

A French syndicate has purchased a 49 per cent interest in the Atlin hydraulic mines owned by the Lamare syndicate. This is one of the biggest hydraulic propositions in British Columbia.

Rich and Poor Alike use Pain-Killer. Taken internally for cramps, colics and diarrhoea. Applied externally cures sprains, swollen muscles, etc. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50.

A STRIKE'S HISTORY

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIE-UP AT SAN FRANCISCO.

OUTCOME LIKELY TO BE BAD FOR UNIONISM AT THE COAST.

The following correspondence from Bradstreet's is reproduced as showing clearly the circumstances attending the San Francisco strike:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—As a great deal has been said and written concerning the great battle now being waged in this city between labor organizations and the employers of labor, it has occurred to me that a plain statement of the points at issue by an entirely disinterested party familiar therewith might be of interest. While the machinists and iron workers have been on strike since May 20, the present serious difficulties really began five weeks ago.

There is in San Francisco a concern known as the Morton Draying and Warehouse company. There is also a firm doing business under the style of Morton Brothers, two distinct and separate concerns, one employing non-union teamsters, while the other deals with union men exclusively. During the Epworth League convention, recently held in this city, an immense amount of baggage was handled, the non-union company above mentioned being the "official league baggageman." In order to facilitate the handling of this excessive baggage, the non-union concern called upon the firm employing union drivers to assist in the work. The union drivers who were thus called upon to assist the non-union concern refused to work, and were immediately discharged. Other draying companies who attempted to help the Mortons in their predicament met with the same refusal on the part of the drivers, who were discharged upon their refusal to obey orders. The trouble was taken up by the teamsters' union, and a general strike ordered. This was the real beginning of the trouble, which put about 1,500 teamsters out of employment. The quarrel between the draymen and teamsters was taken up by the porters' and packers' unions, which also went out on strike. Matters remained in this condition for several days when the City Front Federation, which is a consolidation of the longshoremen's, sailors', stevedores' and marine firemen's unions, and, in fact, that of about every laborer employed on the water front, was called upon by the teamsters' union to assist its cause by ordering a sympathetic strike. This was done, with the result that at the present time there are said to be in the neighborhood of 100 vessels tied up in San Francisco bay and about 75 other vessels plying in deep water and along the coast are rendered practically useless.

The strike has extended until almost every union man in the city is out. The last to join the force of the strikers were the sand teamsters, men engaged in hauling building material. The result is that all building is practically at a standstill, carpenters and masons being out of employment for want of material.

The wholesalers and jobbers of the city have organized for mutual protection under the style of the "Employers' Association," and are carrying on their business more or less successfully. New men are daily being added to the ranks of the non-union forces already at work, and the Employers' Association claims that it will be only a matter of a short time until the places of the strikers will be filled by non-union men, and business continued as heretofore.

The matter of wages and hours of labor does not appear to be one of the issues in the present trouble, the demands of the unions with reference to those items having always been complied with by employers heretofore. It is a well known fact that the wage earner of the Pacific coast, in the city of San Francisco particularly, is better paid than in any other part of the United States. The draymen of San Francisco certainly had little cause for complaint, their earnings ranging from $18 to $24 per week, and this is a climate where work is a pleasure every week in the year. The only bone of contention seems to be whether or not the employer of labor has the right to employ whom he sees fit. The members of the Employers' Association are willing to treat with their employers as individuals, but decline to be dictated to by walking delegates or by paid labor agitators as to how they shall conduct their business. The Employers' Association does not nor ever has desired to abolish labor organizations. On the contrary, it claims to believe in the many benefits to be derived by the members thereof, if conducted with due regard to reasonable rules and the laws of the country, and plans to harmonize and conserve the interests of employer and employes instead of antagonizing the two.

The consensus of opinion of the conservative element of the community seems to be that the present strike is ill-advised, and the belief is rather general that the result will be disastrous to the cause of unionism on the coast. The present strike has assumed such wide proportions that the original trouble between the draymen and teamsters is at present only a small part of the trouble, and, should a settlement be effected between these two factions, those other labor organizations which violated their written contracts through sympathy with the teamsters will find it a very difficult matter to make terms with their employers. The shipowners are particularly indignant, saying their employes had no grievance, but deserted their posts in the face of an unexpired agreement to the contrary between the union and employers. They further assert that it would be useless to enter into further agreements with a union that regards so lightly its contracts and from whom no redress can be obtained.

The result of the strike is plainly visible on every hand. The fruit crop of the interior is rotting on the wharves, grain from the farming districts cannot be moved, and, unless the situation improves, the loss to the community will be incalculable.

TIRED OF WAITING

MANY OF THE MINERS ARE READY AND WILLING TO GO TO WORK.

THE STRIKE WOULD SOON BE OVER IF THEIR WISH PREVAILED.

"A number of the boys are working to secure another vote on the strike proposition, and if they succeed the trouble in the camp won't last longer than is necessary to count the ballots," remarked a miner to a representative of the Miner yesterday in discussing the local situation in confidence. The reporter's informant was an employee of the Nickel Plate prior to the strike, and had a contract on a level below the 500-foot workings. He and his partners made $5.60 per day for the ten days they had the contract, and were by no means pleased when the strike order was issued. Believing that the deadlock would be of short duration, they went out with the balance of the men, and now figure out that they have lost several hundred dollars apiece through the trouble. Enlarging on the foregoing, the miner said:

"The men who were working on the hill at big wages and had no kick coming are getting sick of the strike. It has already lasted a month longer than the executive led us to believe was possible, and I don't see what we have gained. Unless this committee that is coming from England turns things upside down it looks to me as though we might as well go up the hill again and take the best thing that offers. There is no use heading for the Boundary, because the union there has notified us that there are two men for every job that is going to last over winter. In the Coeur d'Alenes the same thing prevails, and there is no room in the Butte camp for more than are now on the ground. H. W. C. Jackson's job is only going to last a month, and when it is finished there will be fifty more of the boys rustling a living here. The boys here know that if they went up the hill they would get the best jobs in sight, for they know the ground and could pick work that would net big returns. The idea that these positions are going to outsiders isn't pleasant, but when you pin us down to the fine thing we can't deny that no one is to blame but ourselves. Another fact that smarts is that several of the boys who went out with us have quietly dropped out of sight and are now holding their own jobs on the hill. I know of one man who has done this, and I don't blame him. He had bought a house and lot, paid $720 on the deal and raised the balance on a loan. When the strike was declared he held on as long as possible, but when it came to a showdown and he had to lose his house or go to work he thought it was a good time to beat out the money lenders, and went back to work. None of the executive have bothered him either, for they hadn't anything to show that would offset the loss of the money my partner had put into his house, and couldn't in all decency ask him to throw up all he had saved in the last year.

"These birds that came down the hill on Monday cut no figure. All three look like hoboes, and I don't believe one of them would have come down town as long as he could have worked his graft on the hill. When it came to a question of working or quitting the trio chose to come down town and live on the union. The boys don't like the idea of supporting a bunch of hoboes who never paid a cent into the treasury and never will. They get their little bunch of money at the end of the month with the rest of the boys and raise blazes because it's so small. It's pretty tough when any guy that comes along and puts up a big bluff can draw as much coin from the union as any of the boys that have paid their dues regularly and thrown up good jobs to help the union out.

"Most of the boys don't like the way things are going. The head push told us that after the 29th of July the cheese would be off with MacDonald and that the new manager would give the union all it wanted. Well, that's all off. Now they tell us that big things are going to happen sometime next week, or the week after, or the week after that. The big bluff don't go with me any more, and they've got to show me before I swallow everything that the executive serves up. They can make the little jokes on Geiser, but that won't win the strike, and the boys have quit laughing at the jokes anyway—they want action and want it quick, and if they don't get it they will jump the coop. The boys hate to look like quitters, but a fellow can't fight forever on $20 per month when there's $5 a day in sight by walking up Red mountain. Talking about quitters, have you noticed that Jim Wilks isn't doing much fighting these days. He was right in the swim at the first, but I think he's got a hunch the game's up and don't want to be in sight when the drop comes. Jim's foxy as they make them, and when anyone wants to know how the Rossland strike was lost he'll be able to say: 'Damfino, I was too busy to be there. If I hadn't been so busy things would have been different.' You see Jim wants to be president of the Federation, and if he could be blamed for losing the Rossland strike it would knock his chances for the presidency sky high. Frank Woodside is all right as a book-keeper and can keep the union's books straight, but when it comes to bucking the managers he is not in it. Rupert Bulmer is a mighty decent fellow, but he is no schemer, and it takes a longheaded man to fight a scrap such as we have on hand. Billy McDonald is a rustler from away back, but he's too busy thinking up jokes on Geiser to do any real work, and that's about the size of the whole outfit.

"The whole proposition has come down to this, that some of the boys are talking about going back to work, and others have already gone up the hill. I don't blame them a bit, and if you hear of me going out camping or doing assessment work, you'll know that I have quietly packed my blankets up the slope and gone to work."

THE STOCK MARKET

TRANSACTIONS SHOW A LARGER VOLUME FOR THE PAST WEEK.

THE LEADING STOCKS STRONG AND SOME ADVANCES MADE.

The stock market has recently shown signs of waking up, the past week's business having been of larger volume than any other of late date. There has also been a considerable exhibition of strength in most of the leading stocks. The resumption of work in the Rossland mines has had the general effect of increasing confidence, and late favorable reports from some of the mines have had a good influence on the market.

Rambler-Cariboo has been freely dealt in, the price remaining steadily at 50 or in that neighborhood. The aggregate of transactions in this stock for the week is quite large.

Winnipeg has scored a noticeable rise during the week, sales on Monday and yesterday being free at 4, 4 1-2 and 5. There is much confidence in the good future of the stock, owing to the reported strikes of ore.

Centre Star took a spurt to 36 1-2, and was fairly firm at the close. The prospect of resumption of work in the mine in the immediate future has had the natural effect on the stock. There is a strong probability of its starting another climb when operations are resumed, as they will be very shortly, in all likelihood.

Morning Glory has changed hands rather freely at 3, showing no advance or decline. American Boy has come into the market at 9 1-4 and 9 1-2, and Sullivan has been dealt in at 11 1-4. Cariboo of Camp McKinney is a somewhat weak spot, its price being 24.

The sales for the different days of the week were:

Thursday	8,000
Friday	9,500
Saturday	12,000
Monday	7,000
Tuesday	12,500
Wednesday	17,500
	66,500

	ASKED	BID
Abe Lincoln	8¼	4
American Boy	9¾	8½
Athabasca	$4 00	
B. C. Gold Fields	3	
Big Three	3¼	
Black Tail	10½	9
Brandon & Golden Crown	2	
California	6	4
Canadian Gold Fields	5¼	4
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	25	23
Centre Star	36	34
Crown Nest Pass Coal	$80 00	$62 00
Deer Trail No. 2	3	2
Dundee		
Evening Star, [assess. paid]	5	
Giant		1¼
Homestake [assess. paid]	3	1
Iron Mask. (assess paid)	17	12
Iron Colt	1	
I. X. L.	20	
Spitzee Gold Mines	$5 00	4 50
Jumbo	10	
King (Oro Denoro)	5¼	4
Knob Hill		
Lone Pine	6	5
Monte Christo	3	1
Montreal Gold Fields	3½	2
Morning Glory	3½	2½
Morrison	3¾	1¾
Mountain Lion	30	
Noble Five	10½	9
North Star [East Kootenay]	55	45
Novelty	2	½
Old Ironsides	85	75
Payne		14
Peoria Mines		½
Princess Maud	2	1¼
Quilp	25	16
Rambler-Cariboo	50	49
Republic		3
Rossland Bonanza G M & M Co	3	
St. Elmo Consolidated	2½	
Sullivan	11½	10¼
Tamarac [Kenneth] Ass'mt paid	5	2½
Tom Thumb	13½	12½
Van Anda	3	1¾
Virginia	3	1½
War Eagle Consolidated	15	12
Waterloo	1	
White Bear	3	1½
Winnipeg	5¼	4¾
Wonderful	3¼	2

THURSDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 1000 at 50c.; Morning Glory, 5000 at 3c.; Winnipeg, 1000 at 3c.; Centre Star, 1000 at 33 1-4c. Total, 8,000.

FRIDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 2000 at 50c., 1000 at 50 1-2c.; Noble Five, 1000 at 10 1-4c., 2000 at 10.; Winnipeg, 500 at 3 1-4c.; American Boy, 2000 at 9 1-2c.; Iron Mask, 1000 at 14 1-2c. Total, 9,500.

SATURDAY'S SALES.

Black Tail, 5000, 10 1-4c; Sullivan, 1000, 11 1-4c; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 50 1-2c; Morning Glory, 3000, 3c; Winnipeg, 2000, 3 1-4c. Total sales 12,000 shares.

MONDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 49 3-4c; 1000, 50c; Winnipeg, 2000, 3 1-2c; Sullivan, 2500, 11 1-4c; American Boy, 500, 10. Total sales 7,000 shares.

TUESDAY'S SALES.

Winnipeg, 1000 at 4c., 1000 at 4c., 1000 at 4c., 5000 at 4 1-2c.; Rambler-Cariboo, 2500 at 50c.; Centre Star, 1000 at 36 1-2c., 1000 at 35 1-4c. Total, 12,500.

WEDNESDAY'S SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 2000 at 49 1-2c., 500 at 50c.; Winnipeg, 1000 at 5c., 1000 at 5c., 3000 at 5c., 500 at 5c.; American Boy, 5000 at 9 1-4c.; Centre Star, 500 at 34 1-4c.; Cariboo (Camp McKinney), 1000 at 24c.; Morning Glory, 3000 at 3c. Total, 17,500.

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THE BURDENS ON THE MINES

A memorial has recently been presented to the governor general of Canada which is unusual in character, if it is not entirely unique, since it points out the great disadvantages under which the metal miners of British Columbia are laboring at the present time, and instead of attempting to cover up a bad state of affairs, it openly predicts the destruction or still further crippling of the industry unless the relief asked for is granted.

This memorial has been presented by the British Columbia Mining Association as the representative of the metal mining industries of the province. By way of preamble it calls attention to the fact that the increase in population from 65,000 to 110,000, within a very recent period, has been largely due to the development of the metal mines. It points out the fact that the geographical and geological conditions indicate that the Rocky Mountain region of British Columbia should be as productive of minerals as the similar districts in the United States and Mexico. It also calls attention to the fact that only a small part of this field has been developed and that a large portion of it is as yet practically unexplored.

The memorial gives the present status of the metal miners in British Columbia as follows:

The development of these resources begun a few years ago so auspiciously has been brought to a practical standstill; and whereas a few years ago the mountains were swarming with prospectors, today these pioneers of the mining industry have nearly disappeared. The flow of capital into the province has been practically cut off; the metal production is at present decreasing; numbers of producing mines have closed down, and those operating have, with a few exceptions, ceased to pay dividends. The working mines are struggling under heavy burdens which are still accumulating each year. It is now frankly admitted by mining men that the industry is prostrated in many mining divisions and that its condition is rapidly becoming worse.

The following is a brief summary of the detailed statement contained in the memorial. The grievances may be grouped under two heads: First, excessive taxation; second, oppressive legislation.

A tax of $2,572,275, or 22 per cent of the value of the mineral output was levied upon the mineral output during the year 1900. The results of this taxation are shown in mining communities in the form of increased cost of living, increased business expenses and in greater cost of general mining supplies. The following items are given as those which bear directly upon the mines, while there are others which affect them in many ways indirectly through the gradual shifting of taxation upon the ultimate producers:

1. Customs duties, the effect of which is to increase running expenses by an amount which, as nearly as can be estimated, is about 12 per cent.

2. The 2 per cent tax imposed on the output of the mines. The effect of this tax is to appropriate 6 per cent of the net profits on ore of medium grade, increasing to 12 per cent and upwards on ore of low grade. This prevents the extension of mining to low grade ores, and has led to the practical suspension of further investments of capital in that direction.

3. Excessive fees payable on the incorporation or registration of mining companies.

4. Excessive and vexatious fees for boiler inspection.

5. The fees payable for the registration of land titles; the high rates charged in connection with the recording of mineral claims and transfers of the same; the unfair imposition of timber dues; and the tax for free miners' licenses tending to discourage prospecting for minerals.

Oppressive Legislation—Under this head the following items are given in the memorial:

1. Eight Hour Law, the effect of which has been to increase the cost of underground labor by about 16 per cent, which was passed by the provincial government during the last two days of a session, without any previous notice to the general public, the mine managers, or the miners themselves.

2. Severe struggles between capital and labor originating through the Eight Hour Law. These struggles accompanying the decline of the industry have changed the former friendly relations to class antagonism, which leads to incessant urging of class legislation dangerous to the industry and the community dependent thereon.

3. Extension of the Eight Hour Law to certain surface employes.

4. Unreasonable demands by the provincial government for information concerning private business for alleged statistical purposes.

5. Unwise technical provisions in Mines Inspection Act, one instance of which is the new code of signals for shaft hoisting. This unnecessary interference with the most delicate and dangerous technical operation of mining was not asked for by any one or justified on any grounds, and was framed by parties not practically acquainted with mining. It endangers life and restricts the hoisting capacity of mines and was passed against the official protest of this association.

6. The steady increase of taxation and the continued urging of oppressive legislation so that mining capital is kept in constant apprehension and uncertainty as to further burdens.

7. The provincial "Master and Servant Act," which practically prohibits the employment of labor in any other province, notwithstanding the fact that labor for a new and unpoulated province must come from elsewhere.

8. The Dominion "Alien Act," prohibiting the engagement of labor in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that Canada has only a small supply of skilled miners, and that the men required for developing the mining industry therefore must come mainly from the mining regions of the United States.

The memorial asks for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes which have led up to this unfortunate condition which has transformed what was very recently one of the most promising mineral regions of North America into a region in which conditions are such that the persons most interested, that is, the memorialists, who are mine owners, deem it advisable to warn investors against coming into the country.

The mine owners of British Columbia are to be commended for their straightforward action in this matter, and the commission for which they ask should certainly be granted and should be clothed with such powers that it can go to the bottom of the present troubles and get at the true inwardness of the existing conditions. Such a thorough investigation would undoubtedly bring to light many points which do not show upon the surface and to which attention has not been called directly in the memorial referred to.—Mines and Minerals.

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PULLED OUT—

The three men who quit work at the Josie mine left yesterday for the south with tickets purchased by the Miners' Union. The trio were a choice outfit and worked the union to a "fare thee well." One was a Jew bartender from Spokane, the second was a booster in a stud game from the Washington metropolis, while the third was a common hoboe. The hoboe was fired from the mine instanter when his calibre was discovered, and the other men were let out when it was found that they would rather talk than work. The men hadn't money enough to get out of the country, and pulled the legs of the executive of the union for the price of tickets. On the same principle every hoboe that comes into the city on the trucks of a freight train can ride out on velvet at the expense of the gullible union executive.

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