

Rosland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the
ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED LIABILITY.

LONDON OFFICE.
C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.

TORONTO OFFICE:
CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, Ltd., 53 Yonge St.

SPOKANE OFFICE:
ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room
First National Bank Building.

EASTERN AGENT:
WIMAMUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY
ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United
States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollars a
year or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months
or all other countries Three and one-half Dol-
lars a year—invariably in advance.

OUR NEGLECTED PREMIER.

After all his anxiety to reach London
in time to receive the rewards of
statesmanship our Premier is still Mr.
James Dunsinuir. The people of British
Columbia will regret the decision of the
Imperial authorities, as it was said to
be almost certain that Mr. Dunsinuir
would retire from politics if he received
knighthood.

A petition to the home authorities to
reconsider his case would be largely
signed.

THE HOSE RACE FIASCO.

In the hose race fiasco Rosland was
treated to an exhibition of unports-
manlike conduct such as has never be-
fore disgraced the city, and we hope
never will again. The visiting teams
were brought here on assurances that
the Rosland team would be a purely
social one, and when it was found that
the local team had imported sprinters
from Nelson the visiting teams rightly
objected.

The incident was most unfortunate,
inasmuch as it may result in giving
Rosland the reputation of being a
"sure thing" town among those who
do not know that the citizens of Ros-
land as a whole were the loudest in
condemning the affair. However, the
incident is not without its good results,
as it has already caused the formation
of an association for the promotion of
hose-team races. This association will
take charge of all such races in future
and will formulate such a code of rules
as will render impossible a repetition
of the fiasco of yesterday.

THE BIG BEND COUNTRY.

It will be noticed by reading our
special from Vancouver this morning
that a most important part of British
Columbia, namely, the Big Bend coun-
try, has been placed in communication
with Revelstoke and the main line of
the C. P. R. in the last few days. A
steamer has run the rapids of the Co-
lumbia River which were formerly
deemed to place the Big Bend outside
the reach of reliable communication.

This difficulty overcome a vast, and in
many respects a very rich district, is
brought within reach. We are told that
Americans are getting in already, a
syndicate of St. Paul capitalists having
taken an option on the Austin timber
limits for \$300,000. An agent is now
looking over the situation. If the St.
Paul people take the land they will
put up a mill at Revelstoke capable of
cutting 250,000 feet a day. They expect
to be able to compete with that coming
from Puget Sound. A large body of
timber is said to grow in the Big Bend
section, particularly a fine quality of
pine. This is a vast region that is
practically uninhabited, many parts of
it, presumably, unexplored. Now that
the "invasion" has taken place we may
expect to hear of results of a substan-
tial nature. It lies so near to our own
doors as to be almost within touch.

The output of lumber alone will amount
to a big sum annually, to say nothing
of lands for settlers and other riches to
follow.

"HARD CASH."

The Kamloops Standard hits the nail
on the head when it says that hard cash
counts in business transactions. In
every town in the Kootenays the mer-
chants complain of people sending cash
for most of their goods, patronizing
the department stores. But the fact
is pointed out that when goods are
sent from abroad the cash always
accompanies the order. Thus the de-
partment stores carry no debts, either
good or bad, and have no money lying
idle. No so with the local merchant.

He sells a great many goods on credit,
and while the majority of his custom-
ers are perfectly good, a few will give
him the slip, and the worthy patron
must make up for the loss of the de-
ficient. His credit account is so much
capital remaining idle. The department
store proprietor is not confronted with
any such condition. Cash comes with
every order, and it is easy to under-
stand that he can well afford to sell
cheaper than the man who credits and
waits for his pay. Would it not be a
solution of the whole question if the
local merchant would adopt the prin-
ciple of selling goods for cash at some-
where near eastern prices, letting those
who want credit pay the advanced
rates? The cash customer would be
getting full value for his money, leav-

ing the credit customer to pay for the
extra privilege of receiving credit.

The press throughout the country
have thrashed this question out on fire-
ers occasions, pointing out the good of
spending money in the town in which
it is earned as much as possible, as it
undoubtedly comes back in many ways,
but human nature seems to be the same
the world over, and people, as a rule,
will purchase the necessities of life
where they can be bought cheapest.

Many of them will buy of the local mer-
chant when he has to have credit, and
send away to the department store
when he is flush with ready cash. By
adopting the cash system all classes
will be benefited. It will learn the house-
holder to keep enough of the where-with-
al on hand to pay his way as he goes,
thus making him forehanded, which
is forearmed. In a farming commu-
nity, where the crops are gathered and
sold once a year, it is perhaps neces-
sary as well as desirable, that the local
merchant should carry his customer
through the year, but in a mining camp,
where the payroll is paid monthly,
there does not seem to be any strik-
ing necessity to ask for credit, and
the cash system should prevail.

How about those merchants who com-
plain so bitterly of the department
stores, but send east to have most of
their printing done?

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS.

The Cranbrook Herald prints an in-
teresting interview with E. C. Smith, a
member of the "late lamented" legis-
lative assembly at Victoria, which
makes racy reading. Mr. Smith is not
mealy-mouthed in what he says, evi-
dently talking about facts as he saw
them. To the Herald man he said:

"Yes, the house has adjourned, and
the people should feel thankful. A
proclamation should be issued granting
holiday for two days, so that the people
might offer up their thanks that at last
this legislature had adjourned. It was the
worst on record, and what is more, there
were men there who voted as they were
dictated to, like a lot of jellyfish, and got
nothing for it. I am ashamed of the
outrage, and I know that the people are
doubly ashamed of their representatives
this year. There were all kinds of
serious charges made of venality,
and in most every instance there was
no attempt at denial."

"Will there be an election?" he was
asked.

"No, I don't think so. The govern-
ment has a majority and will hold it.
They may unseat Prior, but that will
make no difference in the hold of the
government. I guess the people of Brit-
ish Columbia will have to stand the
burden for two years; at least, until
another session. Dunsinuir has gone to
the coronation. He succeeded in many
of his railway bills and has gone to the
coronation a happy man. I will be
over to Cranbrook next week to attend
the circus. You see I have been mixed
up in the biggest circus in British Co-
lumbia for so long, that I am afraid
that I will get lonesome if I let any pass
me by."

Mr. Smith was one of the few legis-
lators of the past winter who stood
faithfully by his post and voted against
the nefarious schemes of the bonus-
hunters and land-grabbers. Many hard
things have been spoken of the present
government and its methods by the
press of the province, but nothing hard-
er or more convincing than that given
above, and by one who certainly knows.
The worst that one can say about the
whole business is to tell the truth. It
is enough to convict.

In the opinion of Mr. Smith there
will be no election this summer, and
we must endure two more years of the
same kind of government that has
afflicted us during the past two years,
that is, if past methods are to be con-
tinued. What will be left when the
Dunsinuir government gets through its
problematical. We have had enough of
"business governments"—anything for
a change!

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

The strike of the anthracite miners
in Pennsylvania which has been in
operation for some weeks has been
brought about by a condition of affairs
which is not clearly understood by
many, and as it is a matter of great
interest to all we print in another col-
umn an article by Dr. R. W. Raymond
dealing exhaustively with the question.

The article will be the more interest-
ing as Dr. Raymond is well known in
Rosland, having been retained with
Mr. Clarence King in the Centre Star-
Iron Mask suit three years ago.

Dr. Raymond is the secretary of the
American Institute of Mining Engi-
neers, and is the recognized authority
on this continent on all matters relat-
ing to mining. He has the implicit con-
fidence of all large investors, his name
being at once to investors a guarantee
of thoroughness in every respect.

JULES VERNE.

It is stated that Jules Verne has fin-
ished his hundredth book. Verne has
proved to be the most prolific story
writer of modern times, and withal
his works are all good. Now past 70
years of age he seems to have lost
none of his vigor, and can count his
readers by the thousands in every clime
and speaking every tongue. His story
entitled "Twenty Thousand Leagues
Under the Sea," is probably the most

widely known as well as the most pop-
ular. Another story of great merit, "An
Antarctic Mystery," possesses not only
literary but historical interest, and can-
not be but interesting to old and young.

Jules Verne's name belongs to the wide,
wide world, albeit he was born in
France. May he live to write many
more books.

DOMINION DAY.

On the 1st of July, 1867, the British
Provinces in North America were con-
solidated into the Dominion of Cana-
da, and in 1871 British Columbia de-
cided to cast in her lot with the new-
formed nation.

In the course of the last 35 years
many changes have taken place in the
condition of Canada, both politically
and socially. At the time of confeder-
ation Canada was small and her popu-
lation poor. By the Imperial Govern-
ment the territory was regarded of so
little value that much of it was care-
lessly parted with to the United States
to induce a doubtful understanding and
gain the questionable good will of that
nation. The industries were few and
struggling, and the promise of large
harvests in the few agricultural dis-
tricts could hardly induce an immigra-
tion which feared the long stretches of
winter and the continual dangers from
wild beasts. It has taken time to erad-
icate these superstitions.

While the act of confederation was
brought about in a peaceable way it
must not be supposed that it was alto-
gether clear sailing. The broadest
statesmanship that Canada possessed
was brought into requisition, and the
most catholic spirit was required to
bring about the important event. At
that time British Columbia was an im-
portant territory lying on the Pacific,
having only one town claiming any
pretensions to municipal importance;
and it owed its start and existence to
the Hudson's Bay Company. The beau-
tiful city of Vancouver was unknown,
and the great interior, of which we
form a part, was practically uninhab-
ited. But British Columbia, as sparse in
population as she was, demanded the
construction of a continental railway
line from the Atlantic to the Pacific
before she would consent to enter the
union, and the far-reaching statesman-
ship, of which Sir John A. Macdonald
was the master spirit, was not slow in
grasping the situation and promising
the railway line. And after the lapse
of sufficient time to test the results, we
can exclaim, Well done.

Today Canada is taking a large place
in the eyes of the world. Her foreign
trade has advanced steadily, until now
it is greater per head than that of the
great republic to the south of us. Cana-
da's sons have stood shoulder to shoul-
der with the men from the mother
land and the other colonies on many
a hard-fought field, and have made
the name of Canada honored among
men. They are of the stock of which
empires are made, and in time to
come we will realize how much is due
to those farseeing Fathers of Confeder-
ation who, by their statesmanship, pre-
served this fair Dominion to the British
Crown.

The Dominion as a whole has not
progressed with leaps and bounds, but
its growth has been steady and ever
upward, bearing all the marks of sta-
bility and solidity. Its patriotic citi-
zens have every reason to feel proud
of the heritage God has given them. It
is one of the richest on the face of the
globe, and the future will gradually
unfold wealth now little dreamed of to
add to the happiness of a rapidly in-
creasing and prosperous people. The
future is particularly bright. Not a
cloud dots the horizon. People are
flocking in as never before, seeking
new homes. The wilderness is being
transformed into abiding places for
the peoples of other countries, who can
here find contentment and plenty. The
trade centers were never in healthier
condition, and the granaries of the
farmers are full to overflowing.

The mining conditions are not exactly to
our liking, but the disabilities under
which we labor are not insurmount-
able.

It is therefore meet for us to cele-
brate, to renew the fires of patriotism,
and keep alive the spirit that will help
us to preserve intact that great trust
which has been committed to our
charge.

THE INVERTED EXODUS.

Under the above heading the Hamil-
ton Spectator has a very sensible article
which will bear reproduction, and
should be taken into thoughtful con-
sideration by all patriotic citizens of
the Dominion. The Spectator says:

"We are told that there is an exodus
of cattlemen from far-famed Okla-
homa and the wonderful plains of
Western Kansas, and that these cattle-
men are settling in 'Western Canada,'
probably among the foothills of the
Rocky mountains. Experienced cattle-
men say that a fat steer can be raised
on the Canadian ranges from \$4 to
\$12 cheaper than in the United States,
and this fact, with some superior in-
ducements offered by Canadian banks,
causes the movement.

"All of which is all right."

"But there is another movement go-
ing on which is very likely to end in a
serious nuisance to Canada."

"A number of American 'kings of
finance' are now in Winnipeg on their
way to the Northwest Territories,
where they propose to buy up millions
of acres of Canadian lands. The effect
of this wholesale buying up of lands
for speculative purposes will not be
felt for a time—while there is still
plenty of land for all comers; but if
the immigration of that country continues
to improve as is expected, it will not be
long before the immigrant looking for
a location will find himself in the hands
of another Canada company made up,
this time, of American speculators."

"We think there is good cause for
alarm in this influx of American specu-
lators."

The twenty-four big speeches on the
canal question in the senate occupied
412 columns in the Congressional
Record, says the Minneapolis Times.
As the columns of that sensational
publication are nine and one-half
inches long there must have been
something over 100 yards of talk, some
of it not worth more than 10 cents a
yard.

Bulletins as to the king's condition
are decreasing in number rapidly, a
sure sign that the physicians are be-
coming more satisfied with their pa-
tient's condition.

And now Cronje, the irreconcilable,
has taken the oath of allegiance. He
has realized by this time the magnan-
imity of his old foes, against whom he
fought so long and so bravely.

CURRENT COMMENT

COPPER PRODUCTION OF THE
WORLD.

Henry M. Merton & Co. of London,
have compiled their annual circular on
the copper production of the world in
1901. We give below the estimates of
this firm, and we substitute for the
former country the figures collected by
the Engineering and Mining Journal,
and for the latter those of the govern-
ment. Here are the figures in long tons:

	1901.	1900.
Austria	1,015	865
England	600	650
Germany	21,720	20,410
Hungary	320	320
Italy	3,000	2,955
Norway	3,375	3,385
Russia	8,000	8,000
Sweden	450	450
Spain and Portugal	53,621	52,872
Turkey	980	980

Totals, Europe	93,081	91,147
Bolivia	2,000	21,000
Chile	30,000	20,700
Peru	9,520	8,220

Totals, South America	41,520	36,020
Canada	13,325	8,445
Mexico	24,795	22,050
Newfoundland	2,000	1,900

Totals, North America	44,077	32,396
Australasia	30,875	30,875
Japan	24,475	27,840
Cape of Good Hope	6,400	6,720

Totals outside of U. S.	244,428	217,123
United States	270,616	268,229
Totals	515,044	485,352
Total, metric tons	523,285	493,118

The increase in the total copper pro-
duction of the world in 1901 as com-
pared to the previous year was 23,692
tons, or 4.5 per cent. The increase in
the production of the United States
was only 2387 tons, or 0.9 per cent, while
that of the rest of the world showed
a gain of 27,305 tons, or 12.5 per cent.
In 1900 the United States furnished 53.3
per cent of the world's supply, while
in 1901 the proportion was 52.5 per cent.
The important increases shown in pro-
duction last year were those of 17
per cent in Chile, of 16 per cent in Peru,
of 34 per cent in Australasia, of 13 per
cent in Mexico, and of 116 per cent in
Canada. Spain remains the largest pro-
ducer, next to the United States. —
Bradstreet's, June 14.

GREAT LITTLE CANADA!

A slowly-growing but prosperous and
energetic country is revealed in the
Statistical Year-Book of Canada for
1901, just issued by the Ottawa Depart-
ment of Agriculture.

Canada's revenues are \$10 per inhabit-
tant, against \$7.70 in this country. She
last year spent \$12,000,000 on railways,
canals and public works without scan-
dalous portioning of "pork." Grumblers
say her debt grows too fast; at \$66 per
capita it looks large beside our \$14.52,
but it is small compared with the \$150
burden on each person in France, or
Australasia's \$208 per capita.

Canada's bank assets are little more
than half as great as the billion-dollar
deposits in the New York State savings
banks alone, but her foreign commerce
is \$72 per capita, as against \$33 in this
country. The total of \$387,000,000 ex-
ports and imports is more than ten
times those of Greece, more than 446
times Turkey's, and from 40 to 90 per
cent greater than those of Mexico, Bel-
gium, Japan or Sweden. Most amazing
of all, the foreign trade of this colony
of 6,000,000 souls almost equals that of
Russia, and surpasses that of the
world's most populous nation, China.

For the trade of China we must com-
pete with other nations; our share
amounts to seven or eight cents for
each of the 400,000,000 inhabitants of
that far-off land. The trade of Canada
comes mostly this way, our share
amounting to \$34 per inhabitant.

For purposes of trade one family in
Canada is worth to the United States
as much as from 450 to 500 families in
the Orient. —New York World.

"STAGGERING HUMANITY."

Opinions may vary as to loss or gain
of British prestige. The British may
be well content, however, to accept on
that score the best expert testimony of
the continent. Eminent German army
officers during the war declared again
and again that no troops in the world
could do better, in the circumstances,
than the British were doing. Similar
expressions now abound among the
military authorities of many lands.

Thus the Austrian Field Marshal Rat-
zenhofer declares that, while usually
the duration of war diminishes the effi-
ciency of an army, the British army
grew better and better, "which is the
best that can be said of any army."

And he adds that "it must be admitted
that the war has raised England's mili-
tary prestige," and "her army may
look back with justifiable pride upon
its achievements." In view of such
results, with the Boers singing "God
Save the King!" and with a practical
realization of the dream of "one land
from Lion's Head to Line," we can
scarcely regard the "staggering human-
ity" threat as having been fulfilled. —
New York Tribune.

FLASHLIGHTS.

Ryan—Th' shpallpane! It's a sin an' a
shame t' be murderin' "Th' Harp"
That Wanest Thro' Tara's Hall" like
that.

Kelly—Troth, it is; but there's wan
pleasure in listenin' t' him murder it
on an instrument like that.

Ryan (angrily)—Phwat is it?
Kelly—He can't sing and play at th'
same time.

Maud (earnestly)—I want to ask you
a question, George.
George (also earnestly)—What is it,
dearest?

Maud (still earnestly)—If you had
never met me would you have loved
me just the same?

Caller—For goodness sake, what's
that noise?
Hauskeep—Girl next door is havin'
her voice cultivated.

Caller—Huh! What are they doing,
ploughing it?
Hauskeep—I don't know, but the
sound of it is harrowing.

She—Do you believe that marriages
are made in heaven?
He—Possibly; but if they are the
shipping clerks make some fierce blun-
ders. —Chicago News.

Josh—Mean ter say Sloc was one of
the wisest men in Greece? I thought
he was some durned fool.
Hiram—What made you think so?
Josh—Well, I've noticed that they
speak of members of the legislatur'
as Albany Slocans.

ACCIDENT IN MINE.

Resulted in Death of Five Men and
Injury of the Sixth.

NEW YORK, June 26.—A special to
the Herald from Dover, N. J., says:
Two accidents in No. 2 shaft of the
Richard mine, about two miles north
of Dover, resulted in the death of five
men and the probable fatal injury of a
sixth. It was the Richard mine in
which Frederick Nichols, an experi-
enced miner, was on Tuesday buried
under thousands of tons of earth and
rock. Four of the men were killed
within half an hour. They met death
working with others to recover Nich-
ols' body.

THE FIRST MONUMENT.

Unveiled at Halifax Yesterday in Hon-
or of Our Soldiers.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 26.—The first
monument in the British empire in
honor of the soldiers who fell in the
South African war of 1898-1902 was un-
veiled here today by Governor Jones.
It cost \$10,000, stands 12 feet high
on a granite pedestal 14 feet high.
The names of 20 of Nova Scotia's sons
who fell are engraved thereon. Repre-
sents Canadian khaki soldier signal-
ing "Enemy in sight."

GRANBY SMELTER.

Owing to Coke Furnace Two Furnaces
Were Closed Down.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., June 27.—
During the week ended today the
Granby smelter treated 4920 tons of ore.
This limited output is due to the coke
furnace, which necessitated the closing
down of two furnaces. Grand total
treated to date, 460,322 tons.

DECORATIONS TAKEN DOWN.

Victoria Will Hold Intercession Ser-
vices in the Churches.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 26.—Services
of intercession for the recovery of the
king will be held in the city churches
tomorrow morning, and in the evening
there will be a union meeting at the
parliament buildings. The decorations
for the coronation celebration have
been taken down.

AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

The Governor and Representative Cit-
izens Attend Services.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 26.—The
governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, the
leading official and representative citi-
zens attended the intercessional
services for King Edward at the parish
church here this morning. The Arch-
bishop of the West Indies, the most
Rev. Enos Nuttall, officiated. The
United States consul was among
those present.

MR. SHEFFIELD RESIGNS.

MONTREAL, Que., June 27.—J. A.
Sheffield, superintendent of the Cana-
dian Pacific railway dining and sleeping
cars and hotels, resigned today on ac-
count of ill-health.

Frank Earle and wife departed Sun-
day for Tacoma, Wash.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

Severe Electrical Storm—Tug Lost With
All on Board.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 26.—A
special to the Observer from Washing-
ton, D. C., says:

With a fearful burst of thunder and
lightning one of the worst electric
storms ever known struck here last
night. The average velocity of the wind
was about 45 miles an hour. The tug
J. L. Patterson, belonging to a lumber
company, was towing two schooners
run by E. B. Moore, a fish dealer here,
and when the squall struck the wind
turned the boat on her side and she
took water. The boat was turned on end
and the pilot house was entirely torn
away, carrying with it two persons.
Five persons were on the boat. All were
drowned.

ARBITRATION AND RESTRICTION.

BUENOS AYRES, June 26.—The sen-
ate today approved unanimously the
treaties signed with Chile, providing
for general arbitration and restriction
of armaments. It is understood treaties
will be passed by the chamber of de-
puties by a large majority during the
coming week.

HOPETOWN'S SUCCESSOR.

The Duke of Marlborough is Mentioned
as the Coming Man.

LONDON, June 26.—The Sunday spe-
cial of the Daily Mail this morning
says the Duke of Marlborough is men-
tioned as a successor to the Marquis of
Hopetoun in the governor-generalship
of the commonwealth of Australia. The
government, the special says, is ex-
periencing considerable difficulty in
filling the place in Australia recently
occupied by the Marquis.

CONTRACT CLOSED.

Ten Ships to Be Built at a Cost of
\$2,000,000.

CHICAGO, June 27.—President W. L.
Brown, of the American Ship Building
company, closed contracts tonight with
the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Trans-
portation company for the construction
of 10 steel steamships to navigate be-
tween the upper lakes and Quebec in
connection with the company's dock
and general plant at the latter port.
The