

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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COLISTRO'S SENTENCE

The result of the appeal in the Colistro case should not fail to convey a lesson to the minds of those who have shown an inclination to fancy themselves above the law. The confirmation of the sentence by the county court judge leaves no possible doubt as to what is meant by the provision of the criminal code against which Colistro offended, or as to the punishment awaiting those who follow his example. In view of recent occurrences, the citizens of Rossland will naturally feel satisfied that attention should thus be called to the fact that the law provides ample means for the protection of men from persecution while they are exercising no more than their rights. Of all tyrannies the most obnoxious and offensive to the true lover of liberty is the tyranny of the mob, and the people of Rossland may well congratulate themselves and their city on the effect which this judicial decision is calculated to have in the way of restraint.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The incidents preceding the regular proceedings at the court house yesterday were of a most pleasant nature. The greeting accorded His Honor Judge Leamy on the occasion of his first appearance on the bench in Rossland was neatly worded and calculated to impress His Honor with the fact that his appointment was regarded as a happy stroke of policy on the part of the authorities in whom the power of selecting the judiciary is vested. Judge Leamy's reply was felicitous in phrasing and had a ring of sincerity about it that demonstrated the feeling which His Honor experienced on hearing the kindly expressions of good will and esteem from the local Bar Association. His Honor's reference to the possibility of his taking up his residence in Rossland was received with pleasure, and it is sincerely to be hoped that his commission will be so altered as to permit his locating in the Golden City. It would seem extremely probable that when the facts are presented to the department of justice in the proper light they will see the advisability of extending Judge Leamy's jurisdiction to include the district of Yale, a large and flourishing section of the province which is undoubtedly suffering for the want of additional judicial machinery. When this is accomplished we have Judge Leamy's assurance that his headquarters will be at Rossland. The change would be desirable in many respects, not the least of which is the fact that Rossland will gain a most desirable citizen.

THE BEANISH CASE.

The appeal of Thomas Beamish against the sentence imposed by the police magistrate has resulted in the same way as that of Colistro. So far as concerns the law and the courts, therefore, no person is left in ignorance or doubt as to the lines that must govern his conduct in this particular direction. To put the case as briefly as possible, strikers and their sympathizers are not at liberty to molest and persecute men whom they choose to call "scabs." If the lesson has not been sufficiently impressed on their minds by the results of these two cases, it will no doubt be repeated as often as occasion requires. The remarks by His Honor Judge Leamy on the later outrage connected with the arrival of the party of workmen on the C. P. R. train should not be lost on those inclined to outwary. It is easy to read in these the danger of punishment that will be involved in a repetition of the offence. Free and law-abiding citizens of Canada must be protected in their right to ride in trains so long as they pay their way and observe the rules—as well as in their right to walk the public streets. In this country no set of individuals can claim any prescriptive right to the occupation of highways or public conveyances. No part of the community can be considered as existing at the pleasure of any other part. We want no tyranny in Canada.

THE HELENA LYNCHING.

The citizens of Helena have been moved to righteous wrath by the act of the mob that lynched Brady on Tuesday night. Judge Smith in presenting the matter to the grand jury summed up the offence in a few burning words: "It appeared to the court from the reading of the morning papers that

the capital city of the state of Montana has been disgraced by a mob of irresponsible hoodlums and toughs who have been apparently allowed to take a prisoner out of the county jail, without any effort on the part of the officers in charge of that institution to prevent said outrage." The judge's language appears very accurately to reflect public opinion in Helena—and in Montana generally—and if the lynchers are identified they are likely to find themselves in serious trouble. The people at least seem determined that the good name of their city and state shall not be disgraced by the doings of a mob. The Record in discussing the subject says: "Montana gained a reputation in the early days for prompt punishment of lawbreakers, and there was an excuse for and need of the people taking the law into their own hands and giving short shrift to the desperadoes who were carrying on their murderous work without the effective interference of the authorities. All this is now changed and the people of Montana are a law-abiding people who are content to look to the constituted authorities for the preservation of order and the punishment of criminals."

"Unfortunately for the good name of the state the natural indignation caused by the foul crime of the victim of Tuesday night's tragedy got the better of the sober senses of some parties and the result is as known. There was no reason to doubt that the wretch would have a speedy trial and receive a sentence to the full limit of the law—which would not only put him beyond the possibility of repeating his crime but would serve as a warning to other evil-doers and implant a wholesome respect for the law in the minds of all. Under these circumstances that any body of men, in defiance of law and without regard for the reputation of their city and state, should commit the unlawful act, is a matter for regret and severe condemnation."

"It is doubtful if summary punishment of crime by Judge Lynch is a preventive. Statistics show that crime has rapidly increased in the 'lynching' states. Lawlessness begets lawlessness, while the sentence and punishment of a malefactor by the constituted authorities inspires respect for the law and is for the good of society."

"The transaction of Tuesday night will be heralded abroad throughout the country and will do more to bring Montana into disrepute than anything else could do. We claim to be a law-abiding people, with the frontier roughness worn off and replaced by better things. Helena has advertised its advantages as a city of fine schools, churches, libraries and an intellectual and cultivated society of law-abiding people, but this one lawless act will do much to counteract the good effect of all the work that has been done in that direction."

The great majority of the people of Montana undoubtedly recognize the fact that the vigorous administration of the law is a much greater deterrent of crime than any number of lynchings.

AFFAIRS AT VICTORIA.

Reports from Victoria indicate the formation of a government having a Conservative complexion, with Mr. Eberts at its head. Thus, it is said, Dominion party lines will be introduced in provincial politics, with the Conservatives enjoying the first innings. Nothing appears settled at the time of writing, so there is no call for extended comment, further than to say that the rumored change would meet expectations that have been very generally held. And the feeling of a good many is that if the change should fail to bring improvement it at least cannot make things worse for the province than they have been. There is also this circumstance to be taken into account, that though the government and the opposition may call themselves Conservative and Liberal respectively, their support from the electorate will largely depend on the lines of policy they elect to follow in provincial matters. Many details will come up for arrangement before the two sides of the house can be clearly ranged as Conservatives and Liberals. The assertion has been hazarded that in the event of this change coming about the Liberals will find themselves under the leadership of Joseph Martin. They will not. The Liberals in the present house would not accept Mr. Martin as leader, nor would the great majority of Liberals throughout the province. That fact has already been demonstrated so pointedly that the man who thinks otherwise must be unable to see the meaning of past events.

SAN FRANCISCO SETTLEMENT.

After a struggle of ten weeks the contending parties in the San Francisco strike have agreed on terms of settlement, and the teamsters and longshoremen have gone back to work. The details of the agreement have not been made public, but curiously enough each party claims a victory in its adoption. According to the published statements, the draymen's association "does not promise the discharge of efficient non-union men." Inasmuch as the employment of non-union men was the original

cause of the strike, and was the point at which union effort was chiefly directed, it is hard to see where the unions have gained any advantage. The union men at San Francisco, like union men in many other places, made the mistake of assuming that they had the power to dictate to the employers in what manner they should conduct their business. There was no dispute over working hours or the rate of wages; the question simply was whether the draymen should be at liberty to engage such teamsters as they chose. Since the unions have abandoned the position they took at the start, they would seem to have lost their time and money for nothing. But it may be all right to congratulate them; for congratulations are always in order when aberrant men come to a sane and sensible conclusion.

BUMBLE'S EMULATORS.

When Mr. Bumble found himself at variance with the law he promptly declared: "The Law is a ass, a idiot." Certain local philosophers seem much inclined to out-Bumble Bumble and decree that not only the law but every person connected with its administration must come within that classification. The provisions of the Criminal Code were devised according to the collective wisdom of our legislators for the preservation of peace and good order in the country, but because they happen to cross the illegitimate purposes of a set of agitators they are to be set down as anathema. The private individual who elects to stand by his legal rights and refuse to bow down before these self-constituted lords of the earth is to be browbeaten and persecuted at their lordly will; the officials engaged in the administration of the law and the preservation of the peace must be abused and vilipended without stint. It is evident that not even the judge on the bench would escape were it not for a fear of the legal consequences of extending the shower of abuse too far. When men go to the length of seeking to deny to other men the right to live and enjoy liberty it is surely well that the law should step in and restrain their efforts. No one need suffer from the strict enforcement of the law; all a man needs do is to respect its provisions, which have been well and equitably designed for the protection of all parties.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE.

Much is said about the unions having scored a victory in the settlement of the San Francisco strike, but the opinion of the teamsters at least seems to lie the other way, since they have shown themselves reluctant to accept the terms. They appear to think that they have not gained much by the struggle, and outside opinion generally coincides with them. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer sums the matter up in this way: "The great strike on the water front that has wrought destruction to the business of San Francisco and reacted most disastrously upon the interests of the state of California, for months past has been declared off. No one will ever estimate the cost of it in dollars. Millions would be required to foot the total. The movement of produce has been almost discontinued. Fruit growers have seen their crops decay on their hands because there was no means of getting them to market. To a very considerable extent, the water front was kept idle. And the passions of men have had free rein and disorder and violence have marked a considerable portion of the progress of the strike. Now it is settled. As usual, both sides claim the victory. As usual, no one can discover, from the terms announced, that there is any victory or that there was anything worth fighting about. For these terms are a practical restoration of the conditions that prevailed prior to the strike. The men are to go back at their old wages, the employers guaranteeing that hours, wages and pay for overtime shall not be changed within a year. The employees, on the other side, make the remarkable agreement that they will deliver goods where their employers tell them to. There is to be no discrimination on the subject of unionism; efficient non-union men being retained, and union men engaged without preference wherever there is room for them. Every strike that occurs looks as if it were calculated to demonstrate the folly and crime of the strike habit. Which is very seldom, it is out of all proportion less than the accompanying loss. Talk as we may about the waste and evil of war, it is industrial war which shows these consequences of the settlement of differences by brute force at their plainest and worst."

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

The despatches recently have said a good deal about a difference between Turkey and Great Britain in respect to the occupation of Koweyt, a town at the head of the Persian Gulf. There seems to be a good deal more involved in the dispute than the mere possession of this small piece of territory, and possibly the affair will not blow over without serious results. Koweyt, which possesses an excellent harbor, is the objective of two different lines of railway. One is the German line from Constantinople, of which

part is already constructed, and which it is intended to carry down the valley of the Tigris to Bagdad, and from there, crossing the Tigris and the Euphrates somewhere near Kerbela, to Basra, the ancient Bassorah, to Koweyt. The other line, of which less has been heard, is a British project, and would run from some point on the Suez Canal to Koweyt almost directly across Arabia. The project, however, cannot be said to be an entirely new one, as there is reason to believe that as far back as 1892 two British officers of Engineers, one the present commander-in-chief in South Africa, Lord Kitchener, and the other now Major-General Chemsides, were in Arabia and on the Persian Gulf engaged in exploring and making observations, political and other, of an important character.

The Montefik Arabs who inhabit that part of Arabia have always been a thorn in the side of the Turkish authorities, and are now apparently in open revolt, if it be true, as reported, that the Sultan has had to send his best general, Edhem Pacha, and has concentrated 30,000 men at Basra ready to advance into Nedjed. That the British mean to dispute the Turkish occupation of Koweyt, if attempted, is manifest from the naval preparations they are making to prevent it. There is equally little doubt that they have the sympathy of the Arabs, who hold the Turk in greater detestation than the infidel. Edhem Pacha would therefore find himself engaged in the double task of trying to subdue a rebellious population and to repel a foreign invader. The situation is a highly interesting one, especially in view of the fact that the British government has just authorized the prolongation of the railway from Quetta, on the British Indian frontier, through northern Beluchistan to a point on the eastern frontier of Persia, via Nushki.

This last move of the British in Arabia, coming almost simultaneously with the expulsion of a Turkish garrison in the territory north of Aden by a British force from there, appears to have thoroughly alarmed the Sultan, because anything menacing his authority in Arabia, especially that part in which Mecca is situated, would be almost tantamount to his overthrow as Khalif of Islam. He is probably aware that in the latter part of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 there was an interchange of views on the subject of a British protectorate of Arabia between the heads of an Arab revolutionary committee at Constantinople and the British foreign office, which, however, at the time resulted in nothing. The Arabs were much disconcerted at the issue, and in 1882 some of their leading chiefs had to be bribed into neutrality during the British operations against Arabi Pacha on the Suez Canal.

With the British and German railway interests mentioned, and a Russian scheme to build a railway south from the Caucasus, Sultan Abdul Hamid may find himself in the middle of difficult complications. It would be hard to foretell the outcome.

WORK IN THE MINES

MEN WANTED.

Le Roi Mining Company, Limited.
Le Roi No. 2, Limited.
Rossland Great Western Mines, Limited.
Kootenay Mining Company, Limited.

SCALE OF WAGES.

Machine miners, \$3.50 per day of 8 hours.
Timbermen, \$3.50 per day of 8 hours.
Timbermen's helpers, \$3.00 per day of 8 hours.
Carmen, \$2.50 per day of 8 hours.
Shovelers, \$2.50 per day of eight hours.
Surface laborers, \$2.50 per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters, \$3.50 per day of 9 hours.
Blacksmiths, \$4.00 per day of 10 hours.
Engineers, \$3.50 and \$4.50 per day of 8 and 12 hours.
Firemen, \$3.00 per day of 8 and 12 hours.

At the edge of a long, hard winter here are afforded exceptionally favorable opportunities for men capable of performing the various kinds of labor mentioned and to obtain steady work, short hours and high wages. The scale of wages offered and the conditions of life in this camp are bound to attract capable men for all departments of labor, and in a comparatively short time the better positions in the mines will be taken and at no distant period all the mines will be running full, when scores of men will be obliged to await their turn to secure work.

In view of these inevitable results the Miner desires it to be known that it has done its duty by the workmen of Rossland in advising them to lose no time in securing permanent positions. In a month hence perhaps it won't be so easy to secure work as it is today, and then men who are deterred from going to work by false promises or the fear of the blacklist will be in position to compare the advice given by the Miner and that given by the agitator. There will be no question then in their minds which advice they should have taken. Today over 300 men are at work in the mines, and this force is being increased at an average rate of 25 to 30 men each day. It does not take a mathematician to tell what will happen in a short time at this rate.

In presenting to its readers the foregoing review of the mining situation as it is here today the Miner is conscious of having done its duty, and we hope the men more immediately affected by the mining situation will no longer hesitate to do their plain duty to themselves and their families.

HON. CLARKE WALLACE.

Hon. Nathaniel Clarke Wallace, whose death occurred yesterday, will be much missed in the Canadian political field. He has for many years been a prominent figure therein, having represented West York in the commons continuously since 1878. He was appointed to the controlship of customs in 1892 and held that office until the end of 1895, when he resigned because of the position taken by the Bowell government in regard to the Manitoba school question. His action at that time perhaps conducted more than any other circumstance to the downfall of that government and the succession of the Liberal administration. This incident is illustrative of Mr. Wallace's character and course of conduct. He was readier than most men would have been to sacrifice place, and even party interest, to what he considered the correct principle. Mr. Wallace's connection with the Orange order is a matter well known to all Canadians. Since 1887 he has been the grand master of the association of British America, and would probably have held the office longer if death had not intervened.

RIGHTS OF THE CITIZEN.

A contemporary quotes—apparently as a reminder—the following section from the Revised Statutes of the United States, being section 5508: "If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place or honor, profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States." There is a good deal of similarity between this provision and that of the Canadian Criminal Code, with which some people have lately been made painfully familiar. There would seem to be no question that the enforcement of these provisions must in either country secure to every man his right to walk the streets unmolested and seek work wherever it suits him to do so, as long as he seeks to invade no other person's rights or privileges. And there need be no hesitation in Canada about appealing to the courts for the enforcement of the principle which is thus recognized so plainly by the law of the two countries.

A "CAREFUL TABBER."

One William O'Brian, who is described as a former president of the Rossland Miners' Union, seems to be kept at Spokane by the said union for the purpose of publishing false statements concerning the strike situation here. A sample of these is to be found in the following, which appeared in yesterday's Spokesman-Review: "I see the Rossland shipments last week are reported to be 3,070 tons. A careful tab was kept on the cars going out: All the shipment to Northport was 1,160 tons and 480 tons of second grade ore to Trail." It so happens that in the columns of the Spokesman-Review of the day before appeared a Northport dispatch giving the official returns of ore shipped from Rossland to the Northport smelter during the week ending last Saturday. Those returns are as follows:

Cars.	Tons.
September 29	20 586
September 30	20 522
October 1	10 244
October 2	6 174
October 3	10 265
October 4	8 240
October 5	20 513
Total	94 2,553

So Mr. O'Brian's "careful tab" was just about 1,400 tons astray, and that is even nearer the truth than he gets in the rest of his statements. But there would be little utility in keeping "careful tab" on Mr. O'Brian's falsehoods since they are not at all likely to impose on any great number of people.

It is about time the provincial authorities were stirred up to complete the court house. True the exterior is finished, and a magnificent exterior it is. The interior has been left unfinished, with the result that the visitor's favorable impression gained from the outside is lost on inspection of the inside. After all it is really of greater importance that the interior of the building should be presentable than that the outside should show to advantage, but the government appears to think otherwise. Hence Rossland's handsome court house is unfinished, although the building was taken over by the government at least four months since.

THURSDAY, October 10, 1901

George Washington Beebe, who had a short and not very illustrious career as a member of Joseph Martin's cabinet, has recently been winning real distinction by taking prizes for agricultural produce at the Westminster exhibition. Mr. Beebe might fairly look to Mr. Smith Curtis for special congratulations on his success.

According to Ottawa despatches, the 9th of November, King Edward's birthday, will be a public holiday under the provisions of the law. Ordinarily the weather about that date is not conducive to holiday making, but loyal subjects of the King will doubtless hit upon some fit method of celebration.

People of the South American republics are at liberty to have all the fun they want fighting each other, but when they undertake an attack on a British steamer they may find the sport grow somewhat too warm. The "Liberals" who fired on the steamer Quito are likely to get more than they bargained for.

The death of the old Ameer of Afghanistan might very easily make trouble for Great Britain, since the character of the population gives much opportunity for Russian manipulation. So far, fortunately, there is no sign of a disturbance, but no one can tell what will turn up in that wild country. There is no question about Britain being fully on the alert.

If the city of Rossland has a reasonable claim for damages against the Federal government arising out of the quarantine arrangements of a year ago the claim should be settled. If the government believes the claim is unreasonable and that it should not be paid, an intimation to this effect should be given. To have the matter hanging fire for month after month is opposed to every principle of good business management.

Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, has according to a Wellington despatch of the 17th September decided "to go slower" for a time as regards labor legislation in that colony, as a result of further difficulties in connection with the Compulsory Arbitration Act. This he still considers a good measure, but claims that it has been badly abused. Thus in one New Zealand town it is stated that some 400 employers were simultaneously summoned before the board by their workers, the industrial unrest thus caused proving most detrimental to business.

The Victoria Daily Times has issued a Royal Souvenir number, in commemoration of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. It is made up of well written articles by specialists, the subjects being of provincial interest, and finely executed illustrations. Poetical contributions by Capt. Clive Phillips-Walkey and Frederic Irving Taylor are notable features. There are striking portraits of the Royal Duke and Duchess and a large number of cuts illustrating the different articles. An elaborate article on the mineral resources of British Columbia is worthy of special notice. The Times is to be heartily congratulated on the excellence of this special number.

There is a good deal of point in the following remarks from the Wardner News: "About two months ago our esteemed contemporary, the Northport Republican, published an interview had with the Honorable Edward Boyce with considerable gusto. We cautioned our contemporary at the time that it was liable to get on the wrong track and the result has proven that our prediction was well founded. The abuse to which the non-union men were subjected when they went to Northport resulted in the smelter management putting up stores of their own and building dwellings and boarding houses for their employees. The Republican has not been at all backward in its criticisms of the smelter management because that company saw fit to run its own business without dictation from the union. As a consequence the town of Northport is pretty well sidetracked by what was its principal source of support."

The Liberal government of Nova Scotia, led by the Hon. G. H. Murray, has won about the most complete victory on record in the political annals of Canada. According to the despatches, only two Conservatives were elected, and the presence of only two oppositionists in a house of 38 will savor of the farcical. There may be serious complications on the opposition side of the house. For instance, if the two gentlemen should radically differ on the question of which shall be leader and which follower, a deadlock would at once arise. Perhaps a compromise on a joint leadership would in such case be possible. Then again, if one of the opposition should at any time fall ill or be otherwise incapacitated, said opposition would be badly off for a second in the event of its wishing to present a resolution. But it may be that the fates have not been so unkind to the opposition as the early despatches indicated, and that later reports will show additions to its numbers.

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The strikers in the have adopted almost the time-worn argument their cause with the p vice through the Coe campaign that result ing of anarchy in the ism. Principal among are that the mines v to pay dividends with and that business w some conditions.

That both statements can be demonstrated, ble manner than by of the appended letter ident of Wallace, id facts which are thos everyone who has s to examine into th have prevailed in th during recent years, follows:

Wallace, Idaho pathizers in Rossland great many assertions not being able, or w dividends unless un ployed, and that the will be seriously im ployed of working the union forces, I resp give you some of our subject, which has b monstrated here in t is the past two years.

"The Western Fed is using about th British Columbia a d d'Alenes for about chief difference in lies in the fact that umbia is enforced, v shone County, Idaho, the hands of the st makers, and you k telling you, what th "Prior to May, 1901, the Cœur d'Alenes was by the Western Fed with the single exc known as the Bunko Mining & Concentration refused to recognize This company has for about fourteen s grade ore as any in th declared dividends a other in the Cœur d erment of this dist by the W. F. M. an walking delegate had made no difference s ions were granted b Mr. Trouble Maker meetings of discom violence against min intendents, foremen, nes men, and even t who dared say one w test against their cr reckless and high leaders that decent w were afraid to act a in open court, agai of being dragged fr night and driven out masked thugs, 'arm improved rifle."

"It seems to me in detail all the o committed in the Co the time of union co tell a story familiar estator in the North came so aggressive confident and bold tried the experiment road train, and thro loading about one th masked men and thr of dynamite and go blow from the face d and power plant, of the only person Sullivan, that had p to be dictated to b of the union. "Ach of their many "ach proved to be, what servative members downfall. The gove Idaho, after invest the county of Shosh succession, and dec and was never decl 1901, almost two y inauguration of m owners have been position to employ soever they wanted and having made a opportunity" have got sirable element wit lives, their property

"The law abiding ceeded last fall in e who are in favor o law and order. B was overthrown an lished in the Coe prosperity have p of business was n been in the last tw is safe to come at wall around us d delegate at the e the dagger of def "The Cœur d greatly increased number of resident ings that have b days of tyranny ta the sail of the m pathizer of what timer." Indeed, one of the two f vertisement label "After" taking operated continue years with non-union