

Rossland Weekly Miner

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.

THE RESULT. The government of Hon. Joseph Martin has been overthrown by the ballots of the people and a new and better condition of affairs will be inaugurated at Victoria.

The government of Hon. Joseph Martin has been overthrown by the ballots of the people and a new and better condition of affairs will be inaugurated at Victoria. It is probable that with the collapse of Mr. Martin and his ambitions, Lieutenant Governor McInnes will retire into the obscurity of private life, from which he ought never to have emerged, and his office will be filled, it is hoped, by some man of reason and sound judgment.

The majority has spoken, however, and we must submit, let the consequences be what they may. Martinism, however, has been defeated, and all good citizens will breathe more freely.

THE RESULT IN THIS RIDING.

The election in the Rossland riding has resulted in the return of Hon. Smith Curtis by a majority of 36, and in the defeat of Hon. C. H. Mackintosh. The will of the majority prevails, and Mr. Curtis will, it would seem, occupy a seat in the legislature.

ment. It is regrettable, therefore, that he was not chosen.

THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

The Local Legislature will meet on the fifth of July, not quite four weeks from today, and in the interval the utmost efforts should be made by the members elect representing the various elements who stood in opposition to Martinism to coalesce and form a good sound business administration.

Who will be called upon to form the next administration is a question which will exercise the minds of the people during the next week or two. By the defeat of candidates like Hon. C. H. Mackintosh and Charles Wilson the question is considerably complicated.

Let us have an administration which will legislate in the interests of the whole country, and the members of which have neither private ends or public ambitions to serve.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

One of the greatest famines of the present century is now raging in India, and deaths from starvation are taking place by the thousands. It seems probable that the famine of 1789, in which three millions died from lack of food, may be duplicated, or even surpassed before the land again becomes fruitful enough to support the 300,000,000 of people who inhabit the country.

The British government has done much to mitigate the effects of the periodical famines, which are the result of meteorological contingencies. Canals have been made from the principal water-

ways, and millions of acres have been made famine-proof by the construction of many miles of irrigating canals, which draw their water from unfauling sources, and in the land adjacent to these, rice, millet and other foodstuffs can be raised whether the monsoon brings the rain or not.

There are some 60,000,000 affected by the famine, and it is impossible with the means at the disposal of the government to do nearly all that should be done. It is a most lamentable situation, and is one which is too great for even the wonderful resources of Great Britain to properly handle.

The residents of Western Canada have been so absorbed by the war in South Africa and their own business for several months past that they have overlooked the famine in India. They have been called upon to contribute to many charitable objects of late. This, however, should not deter them from giving what they can afford to save the poor famine-stricken people of India from a death by starvation with all its fearful pangs.

The shortage of water and the fact that people have been compelled to drink that which is stagnant and full of disease-breeding microbes when in an enfeebled condition, has brought on an epidemic of that dread scourge, the cholera, and this has added a new misery to starvation. The cup of misfortunes of the people of drought-stricken sections of India is indeed, full, and who is there in this land of plenty who will refuse to contribute a mite towards ameliorating the condition of a people in such dire distress?

LIBERALS MUST BE CONSULTED.

If there is any truth in the report from the Coast that the Conservative members elect from Vancouver, Messrs. Gordon and Tatlow, have offered their services to Mr. Turner towards the formation of a cabinet, it is an indication that the Conservatives are convinced that they have secured a position from which they can control the country. They are, however, acting somewhat hastily, and we imagine they will perceive their mistake even before the House assembles in July.

The Liberals did indeed take no action as a party in any of the constituencies, but worked and voted for the best man in the field irrespective of party affiliations, and generally in opposition to Martin, and it is not very likely that they will tamely submit to a manipulation of the Assembly for the benefit of the conservative organization in the province. If Mr. Turner is called on he will best serve his own and the country's interests by attempting to form an administration composed of the best men of the various factions, with the exception of the Martinites.

It would appear that Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, has decided to abandon the political field, which he resigned his postmastership to enter, and is desirous of obtaining a more lucrative government position than he formerly held. If this is so, if he entered the Martin government under the impression that it might be returned to power and that in that event a cabinet position might lead to some high-paid office; and now that he finds himself and his colleagues in a hopeless minority he wishes to retire into the obscurity of a collectorship which will assure him a comfortable living, he should be set adrift as too venal for any consideration whatever.

Hon. Robert Beaven of Victoria, whose long and honorable career in the Legislative Assembly of this province, entitles him to a respectful hearing, has severely censured the conduct of Lieutenant Governor McInnes in calling upon Hon. Joseph Martin to form a government at a time when that gentleman was at open war with every member of the House.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Dominion government has a party in the field, which is making a geological survey of the country between Rossland and Midway. The work of making a geo-

logical survey of Canada was first commenced in 1842, and, owing to the vast area of the country, it is still in progress, and will continue for many years to come. The work done by the geological surveyors is invaluable to miners and prospectors. The work consists primarily in the preparation of maps, showing the horizontal distribution of the various formations and of sections showing the vertical arrangements. The facts exhibited by maps and sections are called respectively the areal geology and structural geology. For their compilation it is necessary that the rocks be classified, and the study of the formations for the purpose of classification involves the determination of their position and other physical characteristics, and also the determination of the fossils which they contain.

The expert geologist knows that the precious metals are only found in certain formations and are entirely missing in others, and hence with the completed geological survey of a mining district before him, the miner or prospector knows exactly the place where he is most likely to find mines of the sort he may be searching for.

There is a tendency, too, on the part of some to decry the mining geologist, which is entirely wrong. This is principally because in the first place, there are some men in every mining community who know just enough about geology to make many mistakes. With them it is the old story of a little knowledge being a dangerous thing. In the second place, there are geologists who come into mining regions full of knowledge which the books give them, but armed with little or no practical experience. Until they have acquired a practical knowledge they sometimes make mistakes.

The man from the college, who is well grounded in the science of geology, and who then secures the proper amount of experience in a mining country, is invaluable, as he not only has the practical experience gained by his own observation, but he also knows all that the masters of science who spent lifetimes in acquiring a knowledge of the structure of the earth, can teach him. While the practical mining man has done a great deal for mining, and is a most valuable personage in the economy of mining, how much more useful would he be were he to have the book learning regarding the industry which he follows. We believe the very best results, other things being equal, are arrived at where practical experience and scientific knowledge are combined in the same individual. Therefore, those who decry scientific knowledge in mining make a very serious mistake, and the Dominion government is doing a wise thing in putting corps of geological and topographical surveyors in the Kootenays, which is the richest quartz mining section in Canada, for the purpose of increasing the scientific knowledge of a section which is destined to become of paramount importance.

VANCOUVER LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The action of the so-called Liberal Association at Vancouver in passing a resolution condemning the suggested action of the Dominion Government in dismissing Lieutenant Governor McInnes will not meet with the approval of any considerable portion of the Liberals throughout the Province; in fact the Vancouver Association is very nearly as much discredited with the Liberals of British Columbia as is the Lieutenant Governor. The members of this organization are Hon. Joseph Martin's most obedient political slaves, willing and anxious to obey his commands, no matter what they may be or how inimical to the interests of the Province. It was they who lent him so much assistance in his gallant effort to pack the Provincial convention which was recently held in that city; and an organization, the majority of whose members will countenance methods of this kind, can hardly hope to command the respect or confidence of its party or of the people at large.

HE SHOULD RESIGN.

Hon. Robert Beaven of Victoria, whose long and honorable career in the Legislative Assembly of this province, entitles him to a respectful hearing, has severely censured the conduct of Lieutenant Governor McInnes in calling upon Hon. Joseph Martin to form a government at a time when that gentleman was at open war with every member of the House.

tenant-Governor but the resignation of his office. His opinion is shared in, and his utterances endorsed by 99 out of every 100 voters in the province; and yet Mr. McInnes insists on holding on to his position. He insists on doing so despite the fact that he has been censured by the authorities at Ottawa, that he is discredited in British Columbia, and that his whole course has been severely condemned by every unbiased mind acquainted with the first rudiments of constitutional procedure. He does so, too, in face of the carefully-kept family secret, whispered in the ears of the electors of Nanaimo by his son William, prior to the elections, that his father had been anxious to resign for two years. If he has been possessed with a yearning to resign, during all that time, why does he not do so now? He never had a better opportunity of doing so to the complete satisfaction of all the residents of the province, with the exception of Hon. Joseph Martin and his handful of adherents. Surely he does not wish to incur the contempt as well as the hostility of the Legislature, which, in case he continues to hold down his job, he will have to face on the 5th of July.

A POLITICAL ISHMAELITE.

The Hon. Joseph Martin, having burned all bridges behind him, is in a most unenviable position. He is confronted by a superior force, and one which is utterly hostile to him and his methods. The majority of those elected on the island, and who may be classed as Turnerites, bear him no love, for they blame him partially for the downfall of the government of which Mr. Turner was the head. The Cottonites who were elected have nothing but contempt for the man from Manitoba, who, when he found he could not rule the Semkin government, of which he was a part, ruined it. That portion of the labor party which is under the leadership of Mr. Ralph Smith, is not in touch with Mr. Martin, for the reason that their standard-bearer was abused and misrepresented during the recent campaign, by Mr. Martin and most of his henchmen, on every possible occasion. The larger portion of the electors of the province are opposed to Mr. Martin, which is plainly shown by the result of the election. Thus it is that the present premier finds himself a political Ishmaelite, distrusted by a majority of the people and hated by a large number of his colleagues.

From all of which it is to be gathered that the governor is not yet out of politics, notwithstanding his Coeur d'Alene experience, and that he expects to get the women's vote again. The Belgian hare industry has overwhelmed California and Michigan, and is creeping northward, and has invaded Oregon and Washington. Buck hares with long pedigrees sell for as high as \$500 apiece, and the fad threatens to become as wild as the tulip craze in Europe, when these plants acquired such a high price. If Hon. Joseph Martin had only thought of it in time he could have put a Belgian hare plank in his platform in the way of a promise to promote the industry, under governmental ownership, which might have resulted in returning a majority of his supporters, but then, even Mr. Martin's foresight is not as good as his hindsight.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

The Northern Power Officially Denies That It Has Ulterior Motives in China. Washington, D. C., June 13.—The state department has heard nothing about the reported killing of the American missionary and the Japanese secretary of legation at Peking officially. In fact nothing has been heard from Conger since his cablegram last night up to close of office hours.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

During the recent campaign Hon. Smith Curtis was asked what his attitude was on the question of woman suffrage in this Province, and in reply he publicly pledged himself to support it if he were elected. As he was elected he stands pledged, and so does the riding, to support woman suffrage. As Mr. Curtis belongs to the minority, his advocacy of the cause of downtrodden women will not be very potent, unless a measure giving the ballot to woman is favored by the dominant portion of the legislature. We believe that there has been no great, no overpowering demand on the part of the women of British Columbia for the ballot, although there are some women here, as elsewhere, who would like to have a voice in the selection of public officers. This portion of womankind, we believe, would go further than even to give women equal rights with men. They would like things restored to those which prevailed during the matriarchate, instead of the patriarchate, as during the former women reigned supreme, the arbiter of her own destiny, the protector of her children, the builder of all there was of home life, of religion and of government, while man then was a mere cipher. The mother was all sufficient, and family descent and property were all in her line.

We believe a limited suffrage like that which prevails in Great Britain, could be adopted in British Columbia without

disadvantage. Women in Great Britain for many years past, have voted for all offices except members of parliament, and many women have been elected on school boards and as poor law guardians. A cable from London a day or two since, states that their privileges have been further extended, and now they can sit as members of county councils. Throughout Ireland women vote for poor law guardians, in the seaport towns for harbor boards, and in the city of Belfast for municipal officers. It is possible that the giving to women of the suffrage would have a purifying influence on politics, which it is claimed by suffragists that it would. There are many men who would not care to see their wives, daughters, sisters, cousins and aunts participating in a lively election canvass, but this may, perhaps, be mere masculine prejudice, and therefore, something of no very great moment, and perhaps not worth considering in the light of the advantages which the advocates of female suffrage claim would result, provided their ideas could be carried out.

After all, it would be better to have a custom which prevailed in the history of England. As far back as the time of William the Conqueror, the women were enrolled among the inhabitants as householders, who were "burgesses," or voters, and down to the seventeenth century women voted for members of parliament, and in the earlier centuries, sat in the councils of state and church as members. In connection with this subject it is interesting to note that in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly Governor Stuenkelberg of Idaho has an article on woman suffrage in his state. In 1888, he states, the women cast fully 40 per cent of the votes cast, considering the larger number of men in the state. Further than that, the governor says, there is every reason to believe that the percentage will increase until it is fully as large as that of the men.

"As to the character of the vote," says the governor, "it does not appear to come from any particular classes or places; the city and the county districts alike give their quota of women votes, although the tendency of women in the cities toward voting is rather greater than that of the country places."

"In a general sense, there can be no doubt that the participation of women in our public affairs has had a most elevating influence. All parties see the necessity of nominating the best individuals of their parties. Instead of seeking extremes of reform, as had been predicted, they are interested in a stable and conservative administration for the benefit of the homes and the children."

MARTIN'S FATAL OMISSION.

The Belgian hare industry has overwhelmed California and Michigan, and is creeping northward, and has invaded Oregon and Washington. Buck hares with long pedigrees sell for as high as \$500 apiece, and the fad threatens to become as wild as the tulip craze in Europe, when these plants acquired such a high price. If Hon. Joseph Martin had only thought of it in time he could have put a Belgian hare plank in his platform in the way of a promise to promote the industry, under governmental ownership, which might have resulted in returning a majority of his supporters, but then, even Mr. Martin's foresight is not as good as his hindsight.

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A NARROW

Messrs. Kennedy pleasant

WERE WITHOUT

They were Compelled the Northern Bank had to be secured help.

Messrs. Duncan

Thomas Roberts venture last week Arrow lake in which row escape with they were three Mr. Kennedy gave further, and had strong enough to Mr. Kennedy had reached them. Mr. Kennedy's trying experience "I would not go again for \$10,000"

They promised to for the Kootenay would pick us up the afternoon. Sub showed us that leaving word for pick us up. We examined the came down from the fire and waited for her. She was hugging the lake. We signed the steamer went there in that desecr mouthful to eat. I lunch we brought. There are no trails Arrow lake but along the shore to only 20 miles in have been 75 miles order that we might terminated to follow is high at present we would come up rise from 800 to water. Then we hand and a mile or he and make our peculiar heights in it. This would take and we walked from morning until 9 o'clock we only made several from where we started awfully rough. The impenetrable. I then we tramped must miles. We saw a great big fat black bear he would have m we were so famished eaten raw bear meat to kill him with. Wednesday we and how hungry was a repetition of experience. Great ways, and something greatest difficulty of the steep places down, when we can go meant certain held our lives in our were afflicted with. Our mouths seemed terior of hot ovens, muen. When near into the water and but time did not see then in five minutes the as ever. Mr. Roberts tobacco, and this we saw the steam another fire, and I but it passed along evidently did not of game, but could to it to kill it with gry by this time to lack a bear with 4 then we got to have eaten one or I of him. It was w The hunger did not as the thirst, which most unbearable. In the afternoon, parent that I was but Roberts, who dred pounds more pretty well. Finally I felt that I could erts had to hang not leave me. I up that it seemed go a step further hurry on to Dog C where I was till me. He went on a 10 o'clock on Thur a boatman after W remained w o'clock. By this and saw steamers, craft, which were from all quarters they got close to into the lake or defiance of the was partially out five hours. Finally I saw along the shore. This was another time I was cert given out and the miserably of a boat landed on here is a sure element of a delirium to see a human b

"Baptiste was to my relief, and visions with him anything, as the