

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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

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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:

EMANUEL 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 Dollars a year or One
Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months
or all other countries Three Dollars a year—in
advance.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

As a special dispatch from Ottawa the Vancouver Province publishes an interview with an Eastern gentleman who apparently has been giving much profitable attention to matters affecting British Columbia—especially the political situation. With much of what he has to say a great majority of the people of the province will agree. Delving a little bit into ancient history in order to get a fair start for his criticism of conditions as they exist today, the gentleman interviewed remarks:

"Nearly 50 years have elapsed since Sir James Douglas set up the first local government, and 30 years since the province was admitted into confederation. The Canadian Pacific Railway has been built, the rich agricultural districts of southern British Columbia have been opened, the Yukon and Alaskan regions have been brought within reach of the merchants of Vancouver and Victoria, a considerable immigration has taken place from the older provinces and the United Kingdom; last but not least, over and above the public expenditure about forty million dollars have been invested on private account by eastern Canadians, Englishmen and Americans. Things promised well down to 1897, but since then a succession of local squabbles and disturbances have brought British Columbia almost down to the level of a South American republic.

"Compare British Columbia with the state of Washington. British Columbia had a long start on Washington, but Washington has now left British Columbia far in the rear. One has a population of over 500,000, the other is not able to boast of 200,000. Without a dollar of public aid Washington built 3,000 miles of railway; British Columbia has only 1,300 miles. On the American side of the line, where there is not a 'political crisis' every three months or a roar of agitation all the time, the miners, farmers, fishermen and lumbermen are making remarkable progress. Why the farmers over there are actually sending their products into British Columbia, notwithstanding that British Columbia is capable of not only raising all the products for home consumption, but of exporting a lot to boot. During the fiscal year 1899-1900 the farm products imported from the United States into British Columbia amounted in value to nearly \$1,000,000; they embraced eggs, hay, poultry, potatoes, tomatoes, fruit, etc., which could easily have been raised on the Canadian side of the line. The trouble is that the British Columbia farmer spends his energies in raising imaginary grievances instead of oppressing the soil and supplying the home market.

"At the period I have spoken of Nova Scotia was engaged in a struggle for responsible government. But no one outside British Columbia is able to comprehend the motive or aim of British Columbia politics. To a stranger it is a power-blast of kites and a crowing question of men not measures, of office not principle; indeed the only principle that can be discerned in the perpetual Donnybrook is that the island shall knife the mainland, and the mainland the island, and that each shall make as much noise as possible in prosecuting the feud. The upshot is an utter lack of stability; it is impossible to argue from what exists today that something of the same sort may be expected tomorrow; legislation consists for the most part of making crude and discredited experiments without regard to the interests of the province or the rights of the foreign investor. The consequence is that capital regards British Columbia as a good place to stay away from. Destructive taxes may be imposed upon enterprise, the legislature in its wisdom may charter an eight, six or four hour business day, and in such a distracted community, and accordingly the man with money goes elsewhere.

"Then there are the railway agitators. A contractor with a big plant on his hands wants to make money, and fight down upon British Columbia as his oyster. By methods in which he is an adept he gets control of a newspaper and of a few down-at-heel politicians, and forthwith begins agitating for a charter, plus a provincial and federal subsidy, for the construction of a railway designed in nine cases out of ten to benefit the United States. Here in Ottawa we see through the game readily enough, but his rag-tag-and-bobtail shout for the road, even before they know that there is such a thing as a practicable route, or given a practicable route, when it is certain that the road will transfer business from their own province to the Americans, who, as we all know, give nothing away that they can possibly keep at home.

"To show how the Americans act let me cite a case which occurred within the last few days. A Canadian company, composed of reputable men from Toronto, obtained a charter not long ago from the Dominion parliament to build the Kettle River railway. The road was to cross the international boundary. One of the prime objects of the promoters, as they themselves assured parliament, was to carry ore from the Republic mines on the American side to a smelter at Grand Forks in British Columbia. For leave to construct their line in United States ter-

ritory it was necessary for certain reasons that the should apply to Washington. But when they got to Washington they found Mr. J. J. Hill's agents contesting their application on the very ground that it was their intention to smelt American ores in Canada, whereas one of Mr. Hill's lines, which is being built in connection with the proposed Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern, would carry the ore to the smelter at Northport, thus retaining in American hands all the profits derivable from the American mines. In British Columbia, however, certain people seem to be willing to sacrifice everything the province possesses to American railways and American smelters, provided that certain contractors are allowed to make money out of the deal.

"The labor strikes in British Columbia are as incomprehensible as British Columbia politics. I doubt if half a dozen men in Rossland understand the true inwardness of the strike at Rossland. All that we in the east can gather is that labor leaders in the United States seem to be able to declare a strike on or off in British Columbia just as they see fit; and for the last three years have kept the province in constant uproar and incited upon it loss and damage, which, directly or indirectly, has been simply enormous. When properly conducted labor unions serve a good purpose. I am not quarreling with or belittling labor unions as such. But who ever heard of Americans striking at the command of a Canadian labor leader? Quite properly from his point of view, the dog does not permit the tail to wag him. Why then should Canadian labor unions remain subject to American control? England and Germany are commercial and industrial rivals. What would be said in England if German labor leaders, instigated perhaps by German fromasters or German textile manufacturers, had it in their power by a wave of the hand to tie up British factories and foundries to the injury of the whole United Kingdom?

"Taking it all round the situation in British Columbia is deplorable. We in the east are profoundly sorry for British Columbia, might easily become the richest province of the Dominion. There are many excellent newspapers, but unless they combine and succeed in establishing stable government and getting rid of the agitators, boomsters and other parasites preying upon the body politic, there is not much hope for the future. British capitalists have well nigh lost faith in the province, but we in eastern Canada still cling to the belief that the better sort of people will get together before long and lift the province out of the mire. No time, however, should be lost. The present period of inflation cannot last forever; there are ominous signs of collapse in Germany and Russia, while of late railway earnings in England have begun to decline, a sure presage that the inevitable cycle of depression is not far off. British Columbians will have themselves to blame if, when the hard times arrive, they suffer more severely than the rest of us. There is some talk of establishing a cabinet on strict party lines. The necessity of introducing partyism is not nearly so imperative as the duty which devolves upon all the good men of rallying round some man of character and giving the community a much-needed rest from turmoil and blatherskite."

There are very few statements which are made in the foregoing which we are inclined to dispute. It is quite true that since 1897 there has been nothing but turmoil and confusion in the conduct of our public affairs. A comparison is made of the progress made by this province and the state of Washington during recent years. It certainly is surprising that two areas of territory almost similar as far as resources and natural advantages go should show such discrepancies in point of actual progress made. We think the gentleman makes a mistake however when he attaches such importance to the disastrous workings of the alleged sectional feeling between the Island and the Mainland. During the regime of the Turner government some ill-feeling was aroused over sectional differences, but during the last few years this has been almost entirely removed, thanks to a broader and more generous spirit influencing public opinion. A point to which we wish to draw special attention is what the gentleman whose views we quote has to say respecting labor troubles in British Columbia. His contentions are quite in accord with the opinions which The Rossland Miner gave expression to on numerous occasions. It surely is, as the writer says, a matter for great regret that it should be in the power of American labor leaders to order Canadian workmen to lay down their tools and enter upon a disastrous strike. The hope is expressed that a better day is dawning for British Columbia, and we are thoroughly in accord with the remark that this will not be accomplished until the better sort of people get together and attempt to lift the province out of the mire.

THE CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA

The second edition of the "Criminal Code" of Canada, annotated by James Crankshaw, B. C. L., Barrister of the Montreal Bar, has just been issued by the publishing house of C. Thoreet. Its reliability and the fund of reference contained in it render it a standard work. The latest amendments, even those of the session of 1901, are included in the volume, and the decisions of the courts in Canada, England and the United States on the different points of law are carefully noted. The penal clauses of the Customs Act, of the Inland Revenue Act, as well as the dispositions of the Adulteration Act, together with the penal clauses contained in the Bank Act and the Dominion Elections Act are introduced and annotated. They are likewise accompan-

ied by references to all judgments available on these subjects which may serve as a guide to lawyers and judges in all cases of that nature which may come up for consideration. The second division of the book is devoted to the procedure in criminal cases, the subject of evidence and confessions receiving particular attention. The decisions in this department are even more numerous and more carefully brought up to date than in any other. Appeals from summary convictions, certiorari, and habeas corpus proceedings are fully treated, and the statutes relating to the release of prisoners under ticket of leave is set forth in the proper place. At the end of the volume in extra appendices are set forth the Imperial Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, the Imperial Foreign Enlistment Act, the Canadian Alien Labor Act, the Yukon Territory Act, Fugitive Offenders' Act, Extradition Act and Extradition Convention with the United States, and a list of Imperial Extradition Treaties in force in Canada, together with references to and comments upon extradition treaties affecting the Fugitive Offenders' Act.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE YUKON.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Dominion government geological survey, who has just returned from the Yukon to Ottawa, says he cannot accept the view of Prof. Coleman, of the school of Practical Science, Toronto, who returned a few weeks ago with the tale that the camp is played out. Mr. McConnell says the Yukon will be a permanent country. It is true placer mining will diminish in the vicinity of Dawson, but discoveries are being made further afield, and it must not be forgotten that the Yukon Territory includes an extensive area. Mr. McConnell says that quartz will succeed placer mining in the Dawson camp, and there is yet an enormous area of low-grade gravels to be worked. This requires lots of water, a fact which presents the greatest difficulties, but when necessity drives the miners from the placer to hydraulic mining, the water difficulty will be surmounted.

Mr. McConnell says the wash-up this year will not exceed that of last year; in fact it may prove to be somewhat smaller. Dawson is rapidly becoming like an eastern town.

LABOR IN NEW ZEALAND.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh (Scotland) Despatch, writing for that paper, in its issue of Oct. 12th last, says of the Labor Arbitration Court of New Zealand:

"Arbitration is one of the special laws of New Zealand social legislation, but its success cannot be said to be assured. The idea of one man or of a few men possessing the confidence of two opposing parties, so far as to be able to reconcile their differences by their decision, is a beautiful one in theory, but, unfortunately, in the case of any good in this sinful world, an idea has to be put into practical exercise, and to do this machinery must be put in motion. The machinery in this case is the human subject, with all his imperfections; and to err is human.

"In New Zealand the proletariat element is strong as a political force, and it is in the ascendancy at present. It is to this class that the creation of a Conciliation Court and of an Arbitration Court is due. The Conciliation Court is the first tribunal to which disputants take their cases and from it they can only appeal to the Arbitration Court. A decision of the latter settles that particular appeal for a period of three years. It might be supposed that the appeal would only be against a rise of wages; on the contrary, it is as frequently because the rise is not sufficient, and the Arbitration Court, as a rule, increases the rate of wages. Indeed, in New Zealand, where the working class element is predominant, the leaning towards that class is strikingly evident.

"But another important point is the selection of the arbitrators. These, to be best suited for the onerous and delicate duties that they have to perform, should be either most capable experts in that class of work, or should be men of elevated position and character, and should, in addition, possess the confidence of both classes of arbitration seekers. This is the usual method in arbitration, whether national or international—viz., to choose mutually acceptable men, as free from bias as possible, and fitted by their attainments and moral qualities for the work. But the New Zealand legislation has its own way of appointing arbitrators, and disputes must be referred to its appointed tribunals. Litigants have thus no choice, and must take what the law brings.

"There can, therefore, be little confidence in the tribunal where one has at best a mere infinitesimal say in its composition or constitution. It is a cast-iron affair at best. At present there is an attempt to graft new amendments on to the Conciliation Act, one of these being to debar a solicitor from appearing for that court if he represents a company. Why a company should be denied the

ordinary rights allowed to the basest criminals passes all comprehension. But the ways of New Zealand are not our ways, and its thoughts are not our thoughts.

"The assessors of the North Island recently laid down the dictum that wage rates of the two islands—i. e., the North and South—should be uniform although the conditions of each are thoroughly dissimilar. The New Zealand assessor thus appears in the light of an industrial Procrustes, making everything of the same size and amount in the wage line and establishing a standard of pay on a system which outrages all one's ideas of principle and common sense.

"The president or head of the Conciliation Board in a certain district is a Baptist minister. All honor to the cloth for attaining to that proud position, but what of his fitness for such a place? Ministers usually are led by their feelings, and the cry of poor wages made to them would not fall on deaf ears, no matter whether the industry could bear it or not. Benevolence is an excellent thing outside of business, but the latter must be run so as to pay. Were it otherwise, and were sentiment to step in, no business could be conducted at all.

"As a result of the harrassing legislation of New Zealand in the matter of trade disputes, some good firms are meditating going elsewhere. One firm says: 'We are in daily and hourly dread of being cited before the Conciliation and Arbitration Court for increased wages, which our industry cannot afford to pay.' This firm was obliged in self-defence to import labor-saving machines, though the duty on them was not less than 20 per cent. Then some classes of workers are attempting to restrict the output of machinery. In a recent reference to the Arbitration Court in Christchurch, the workmen not only laid down what the day's wages should be, but also what each man's output per diem was to be.

"With reference to this, a woollen mill firm intimated to the government that under the reduced hours of labor proposed in the new Factory Act they could not compete with imported goods. The manufacturing department would therefore have to be dispensed with. Overtime being penalized, it is evident that at certain seasons when extra work is necessary the refusal to allow it can only have serious consequences to the industries so affected.

"The ways of the Arbitration Court thanks to the minute sub-division of labor by trade unions, are of such a character that the manager of a big meat-freezing company declared that his company could be made parties to twenty distinct arbitration awards. His company worked up all the by-products on the premises, and they could be cited as tinsmiths, glue-makers, manure manufacturers, carpenters, fitters, fell mongers, slaughtermen, etc.

"The courts appear to be always blocked with work. The workmen regard them as levers for raising wages, and they resort to them accordingly. In a long list recently published of wages, the reverend president formerly alluded to allowed a rise in nearly every class of wages submitted him. A glance at the wage tariff will show that the effect of so-called arbitration has been all in that way. The worker alone has been considered.

"With regard to the frequent use, or rather the gross abuse, of the machinery of the Arbitration Court, a firm of tanners at Otago, when interviewed by the New Zealand Herald, delivered themselves to the following effect: 'The possession of power, especially of newly acquired power, carries with it an almost irresistible desire for its use, and no sooner has a trade formed its union and become organized, than the powers conferred on it under the act are immediately exercised; a dispute is filed, and the process of "squeeze" commences. A constant occurrence of disputes is maintained, and an increase is gained each time in the amount of wages received by the worker and the number of restrictions placed on the employer. The process then goes on until there is no more to be squeezed, or till the cost of production has so much increased that the manufacturer is unable to compete with the importers, although he may be assisted by a heavy duty. Wages are raised for a time, but the industry is eventually strangled.'

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Director Roberts of the Mint, has prepared a statement showing the production of the precious metals for the calendar year of 1900. It shows that the production of gold in the world that year was 12,457,287 ounces, of the value of \$257,514,287, a loss in value of \$49,070,200 from 1899. The loss was mainly in the Transvaal field of South Africa, and due to the war. The principal gains were \$8,118,000 in the United States, and \$6,606,000 in Canada. The United States again heads the list. In the United States the principal gains were by Alaska, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. The silver output of the world amounted to 178,796,796 fine ounces, the largest ever known. It exceeds the

product of 1899 by 11,572,513 ounces. The United States again leads all other producers with a slight excess over Mexico. There was an important advance in the price of silver during the year, the price ranging from 59.1 cents per ounce in January to 66.3 cents in the last month of the year. The chief factor in the rise was the purchase for the account of the government of India.

CONDITIONS IN THE SLOCAN.

The Sandon Mining Review deals editorially with conditions in the Slocan in respect to the mining industry in a very intelligent and convincing fashion. Alluding to the dozen or more reasons advanced for the non-operation of most of the silver-lead mines of the district, the Review contends that the real one can be cited in a few minutes and proceeds: Farmers can afford to work their farms at a moderate interest on investment as they know that with proper care and cultivation farms never wear out. Holders of bank and other such stocks can afford to take a low rate of interest, as knowing their security is good, they are always sure of the principal and the interest they will get in a few years. They cannot afford to slaughter the ore they may have in sight for a small profit, as it might be the last good paying ore available in the property for some time. They know the present price of silver is 57 1-4 cents and of lead \$4.37 1-2 in New York. They have got to make a good profit at these prices, or it will not pay them to work their properties. Houston at Nelson, is persuading the miners 5 per cent is a good profit; but he knows in his heart he is lying, and that if he had a shipping mine in the Slocan, he would either have more profit or shut up the property. Now freight and treatment are about as high as ever; the eight hour law has increased the cost of work from 10 to 20 per cent; the double tax and other legislative restrictions add to the burdens. The owners find they cannot bear all these burdens, at present prices, and pay reasonable interest on their investments. The only cure then is to shut up the properties till prices either go up or expenses go down. It is not a question whether or not government restrictions are too severe, or whether or not the eight-hour law is unjust, or whether freight and treatment are too high. It is a fact that all combined prevent mining operations. The reduction of any one of the burdens would relieve the strain. The government cannot control freight and treatment charges; it is said no government dare repeal the eight-hour law, although he would be a wise man indeed who could show all things considered it has been a service to even the miners. The government could, however, reduce the two per cent tax and the other burdens of which the owners complain. It stands now before the country to see what will be done. Silver and lead are as likely to go down in price as to go up, and if they do so much the worse for the country. The question is will or will not our representatives move in the matter, and do what they can to relieve the strain. If the country goes bankrupt passing legislation to catch miners' votes will hardly be a recompense for it all to the business people. Does Houston think it will be ample?

THE MINES MANAGEMENT.

In our news columns this morning we give official announcements from Mr. Frecheville and Mr. MacDonald in reference to the changes in the management of the mines with which they are connected. By these announcements a great many more or less absurd rumors will be set at rest—rumors plainly manufactured in order to achieve certain purposes. The peace of mind of the public has been to a certain extent disturbed by statements emanating from worthless persons and sent abroad with malicious intent. Those who knew their sources were of course able to put their true value upon them—which was less than nothing—but not all of the people at large were thus in a position to judge. The authoritative announcements we publish today will therefore be a cause of general satisfaction in this regard.

THE LESSON OF TWO STRIKES.

It is the duty of a newspaper which has the true interests of Rossland at heart to call attention at this time to the lesson which is set the general public—and more particularly the members of the Rossland Miners' Union—by two much-commented-upon strikes in the United States which have been recently brought to a conclusion. We refer, in the first instance, to the great steel strike which plunged the neighboring public into the throes of industrial warfare, and the strike of the moulders and machinists which brought to the verge of ruin one of Seattle's chief industries. In respect to the first-mentioned great controversy, what is it that we see? At the time of the declaration of war between the employers and the employees, it was contended by the

latter that the battle was to be waged in order to arrange that non-union mills should be made union mills. The gage thus thrown down was accepted by the managers of the steel companies; and after weeks of wordy controversy, the latter won a complete victory, many of the union mills being non-unionized—that is, operated during the strike period by non-union labor. Seeing complete defeat in sight for the cause which he espoused, Shaffer, the leader of the strikers, arranged for a compromise; and when the settlement was agreed upon what was the result? The strikers found that not only had they not gained anything in advancement of the cause of unionism, but found that added to the list of "non-union mills" were no less than four or five of the mills which had heretofore been known as "union" mills—a clear defeat for the labor agitators.

But a lesson which appeals peculiarly strongly to the members of the miners' union in Rossland who have so long been deceived by the professional agitator is afforded by the experience of the striking moulders and machinists in Seattle, which the Miner commented upon in its issue of yesterday. In examining this latter instance, what do we find? At the dictation of a few reckless demagogues the rank and file of the men employed in the large works went on strike. The profitless strife continued for many months; but in the interim the employers had, naturally, been filing their works with such help as they could get from outside sources—with the result that when the union members had got enough of the turmoil and decided to return to work, they found very few positions open—outsiders occupying most of them. Is there not a lesson in all this which the decent union miners of Rossland ought to take to heart? We think so. It is useless for us to present further argument, so we leave them, with these few words, to a contemplation of their position as they find it at this moment.

THE SEATTLE STRIKE AND ITS LESSON.

On Wednesday morning of last week the long-drawn out strike of the moulders in Seattle came to an end and the condition which confronted the strikers when the trouble was over contains a lesson which may very well be studied by the members of the Rossland Miners' Union. At 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday fully one hundred of the strikers presented themselves at the city shops and were assigned work. While more than two hundred of the moulders quit in sympathy with the machinists, not more than half that number found places open for them on Wednesday. Since the strike was inaugurated the shop-owners have been securing help from outside cities, and they refused to discharge the men to make places for the strikers. At the Variety Iron Works, possibly ten of the strikers secured work. More than thirteen non-union men, it is stated, had been secured while the strike was in progress and they have been retained. The Washington Iron Works took back thirteen moulders, two apprentices and a number of helpers and cupola men. At the Moran Bros.' big shop only two moulders were given work. Since the strike was inaugurated, the moulding shops were torn out to make room for the keel of the battleship Nebraska. Twenty of the returning employees were given jobs at the Vulcan Iron Works plant. The total number of moulders who were taken back in the shops on Wednesday is not known, but it is conservatively estimated that there were not more than one hundred vacancies to fill.

The overthrow of Tammany in New York yesterday will be ranked among the most notable events in the political annals of the United States. The great city appeared to be so thoroughly under the control of the corrupt organization, the forces of the latter were so thoroughly trained and disciplined, and the corruption fund at its disposal, stolen from the public purse, was so large that even the most optimistic advocate of reform might well have felt doubtful of the result. Tammany went under, however, and for four years at least will have little to do with New York government. Outside of this contest, yesterday's elections carried little importance, from either a national or a party point of view.

It does not require any great stretch of the imagination in order to assume that it is conceivable that the trouble between France and Turkey may assume such dimensions as will place in jeopardy the peace of Europe. A disquieting feature of the situation as far as Great Britain is concerned is the fact that she finds her strength as a great power weakened at this time because of the tremendous task she is confronted with in South Africa.

The Duke of Cornwall and York will shortly assume the title of the "Prince of Wales." The latter will sound more familiar to those of this generation.

CHANGES AT THE MI

New Managers Chosen for the Le Roi and the Smelter.

Mr. MacDonald Resigns in Charge of Other Properties.

A full announcement of a change in connection with the management of the Le Roi, Le Roi Smelter, Great Western, and the Northport Smelter and Refining Company has been made. Mr. Bernard MacDonald, who has been in charge of the Le Roi and the Northport Smelter, has resigned his position as general manager and consulting engineer of the Le Roi No. 2, Rossland Western and Kootenay Mining Companies. Mr. William Thompson signed a contract to remain in as general superintendent of the companies under the general management of Mr. MacDonald.

The foregoing facts were seen representative of the Mine course of interviews with R. J. ville, who represents the direct Le Roi and Smelter Co. and with Mr. MacDonald. Mr. Frecheville was first seen reporter and the query was made: "Is it correct that some change on the taps in connection with the Le Roi and Northport smelter?" "Yes," was Mr. Frecheville's response, "the staffs at the Le Roi Northport smelter are being changed. Mr. MacDonald has resigned his position as general manager of the Le Roi company and the Northport Refining Company. It was Mr. J. H. MacKenzie, who for some years manager of the Posa Grant properties in California, who has been appointed general manager of the Le Roi and Northport Refining Company. It was Mr. J. H. MacKenzie, who for some years manager of the Posa Grant properties in California, who has been appointed general manager of the Le Roi and Northport Refining Company. It was Mr. J. H. MacKenzie, who for some years manager of the Posa Grant properties in California, who has been appointed general manager of the Le Roi and Northport Refining Company.

"Have you read," asked porter, "charges by innuendoes in the management of the Le Roi and smelter companies?" "Yes I've seen them," the auditor made of the company both here and at Northport, completed and there is not the ground for any such innuendo spread in the Nelson Tribune. "What was the audit taken the next question, to which was:

"This audit was not made idea that any irregularities exist simply because the London account understand mine account were unable to properly appraise expenditure that has been in the opening up, development, and the mine development, and the Le Roi smelter at Northport. The audit is quite a usual thing a through with by most large about once a year. I wish phatically to state that the revealed no justification for malicious innuendoes against Donald's management."

"It would be of interest," the newspaper man, "to learn the changes in management have as regards the strike, whether the labor trouble has been made of the change in bringing about the change of the mine development, and the Le Roi smelter at Northport. The audit is quite a usual thing a through with by most large about once a year. I wish phatically to state that the revealed no justification for malicious innuendoes against Donald's management."

"Who is the Mr. McKoon in the Spokesman Review, I ever been in view as a point to the managements of the interview.

"That is not so," Mr. McKoon presumes that by Mr. McKoon Mr. A. J. McEwen, who is a mine assistant, Captain T. J. for the crushing, mining and samples. The work of the mine is being done under the direction of Captain Jenkins, who man of very great experience in the United States and various world. He has long worked as a reliable and trustworthy man. He would act as assistant justly considers himself a any such subordinate position.

"What about the change smelter?" was asked. "Mr. Kadish also resigned ago," said Mr. Frecheville, "appointed Jules Labarthe, former Mr. Labarthe has time been in the employment as draughtsman and engineer, and for the last two or so has had complete control of the smelter operations there. Mr. Labarthe has considerable experience of operations in the Utah mine and had received a careful metallurgy and mechanical training.

"How long will you remain in charge?"