

## THREE MILES OF WOOD FLUME

Next week will see the commencement of work on the extension of the city waterworks to Rock creek. Major VanBuskirk, city engineer, is now concluding the final arrangements for the starting of construction, and the work is to be pushed ahead as rapidly as is compatible with good results. The enterprise will give employment to about fifteen men for a month or six weeks, and the entire work is estimated to cost some \$7500. The men will be boarded at Blue & Deschamps mill, the size of the crew not justifying the establishment of a regular camp along the right-of-way.

From the centre of the city to the point on Rock creek where the new intake will be located is seven miles. The first three miles of this distance is covered by the city mains and the wood stave pipe between the reservoir and the Stoney creek dam. The next mile or a trifle more will be bridged by utilizing the channel of a fork of Stoney creek, while the last three miles will be covered by a 12x12 wooden

flume. The grade between the Rock creek intake and the Stoney creek dam is uniformly one per cent, which guarantees the delivery of all water taken in by the flume.

The corporation has a record of fifty inches of water on Rock creek, and this represents a flow of practically a million gallons in each twenty-four hours. This supply will not be required, however, and it is only proposed to take the amount of water needed from this source in the future to reduce the quantity of water available from this source, in which event, under the amended conditions, the city will be in a position to fall back upon the Rock creek supply, which is abundantly adequate for all purposes.

## RAABE TAKES UP MITCHELL'S "DEFI"

Gus Raabe, the Rossland sprinter, has taken up the "defi" issued by Mitchell, Greenwood's dust raiser. Yesterday Raabe signed to the Miner his willingness to meet Mitchell at any time in the future that will give a reasonable time for training, but insisted that before the negotiations went further he must be satisfied that Mitchell's intention that would be acceptable would be a deposit in some reliable hands. He is willing to race for \$500 or \$1000 at the distances named by Mitchell, and frames his reply in the following manner:

Rossland, B. C., July 3, 1902.

"I hereby accept the challenge made by J. F. Mitchell, of Greenwood, to run 300 yards, 150 yards, and 200 yards upon the following conditions:

"1. That Mitchell, as the challenger, shall post with the Bank of Montreal, or other absolutely bona fide person

or institution, the sum of \$100 to be forfeited to me in event of the balance of his wager not being put up after my deposit is made.

"2. That the balance of the water be deposited in a similar bona fide manner at least a day previous to the race in Rossland. As the challenged party I deem this but a reasonable stipulation.

"3. That the 200 yard race be run first, the balance to be run off as desired by Mr. Mitchell.

"4. The judges and starters to be mutually satisfactory to both contestants.

(Signed) GUS RAABE.

As matters now stand, it would seem to be up to Mitchell to "make good" by depositing the reasonable sum specified to bind the match. Once it is seen that Mitchell means business the matter of arranging the other details should be easy in view of the apparent anxiety of the men to come together.

## MORE CARS IN THE DITCH

The Red Mountain road is certainly passing through a period of trial and tribulation. Yesterday saw a third accident on the road within three days, this last being the ditching of six ore cars near the Sheep Creek falls tank through the breaking of a flange on one of the cars. No one was injured and the damage is comparatively light.

On Wednesday ten cars were derailed at the Northport end of the line, next day an engine was derailed at the scene of the trouble, and yesterday saw six more cars in the ditch, all the accidents occurring through causes for which there is no particular method of prevention. There is an axiom in railroad circles that accidents never happen singly, that one wreck is certain to precipitate a series of three, and that when the three have occurred no further danger may be apprehended

until another series commences. The Red Mountain has had its series of three, and immunity may now be expected.

The trouble yesterday occurred near the tank in the vicinity of the Sheep Creek falls. It was at or near the same point that a box car loaded with apples jumped the track and went over the precipice some time ago. The six cars went off the track, but the company was again fortunate, inasmuch as no one was injured. The delay to traffic as a result of the wreck is an inconvenience, however, and the company's wrecking crew will be busy for several days in putting matters in shape.

Hollis P. Brown, local representative of the company, spent the day at the scene of the trouble superintending the reopening of traffic.

## LE ROI COMMITTEE NOT COMING HERE

The investigating committee appointed by the shareholders of the Le Roi company will not visit Rossland as a whole, as was originally intended. The only member of the committee who will be here at this time is Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Gold Mines, Limited, who is coming out on business in connection with his extensive interests in the Kootenays. Mr. McMillan will be here in the course of a day or two, his arrival in New York having been reported a week or more since.

While the reason for the alteration in the plans of the committee is not

definitely known, it is presumed that the members met Director Dickinson on the latter's arrival in London from Rossland and that they were informed of the conditions existing here by Mr. Dickinson, and that the information thus obtained was sufficiently complete to render the long journey to British Columbia unnecessary.

It is understood that while in Rossland Mr. McMillan will act in a sense as a representative of the investigating committee, for the purpose of acquiring such additional information as the committee may require to supplement the information obtained by them from Mr. Dickinson.

### FROM COLOMBIA.

Dysentery Devastating the Army and the Populace.

COLOMBIA, July 5.—Advises received here from Chiriquia yesterday say that dysentery is devastating the Liberal army, and that the population of David is suffering considerably from the same cause. The forces of General Herrera, the Liberal leader, were reported to be on the point of leaving their camp for a healthier spot.

News from Cauca is to the effect that the revolutionists there have been reduced to a few guerrilla bands of no importance.

It is pointed out here that the recent shipments of gold made from Colombia prove that the country is slowly recuperating.

### LORD GREY ILL.

Spokesman For Cecil Rhodes' Executors—Selecting Candidates, Etc.

LONDON, July 5.—An unfortunate hitch has occurred in the arrangements regarding the Cecil Rhodes scholarships owing to the illness of Lord Grey,

who suffered a slight sunstroke in the Channel Islands this week. Serious complications were at first feared, but Lord Grey will be well enough July 8 to go to the continent, though perfect rest is enjoined. As Lord Grey is spokesman of Mr. Rhodes' executors several meetings and an informal discussion by the colonial premiers and others now in London regarding the best method for selecting candidates, etc., have been temporarily postponed.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

British Military Stores Destroyed to the Value of £250,000.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Portuguese East Africa, July 4.—British military stores, valued at £250,000, have been destroyed by a fire which started at the Netherlands pier and spread to adjoining property. The flames were not extinguished as this dispatch was filed.

### MONTREAL'S POPULATION.

Is Given at 275,000—Including the Suburbs, 353,881.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Lovell's directory makes the population of Montreal 275,000, an increase of 8000 over the government census. The population of the city and suburbs is given at 353,881.

## DR. RAYMOND'S ANSWER TO MR. MITCHELL

(Engineering and Mining Journal.)

Since my last article was written, Mr. Mitchell has issued an address to the public, to which I am obliged to give a passing notice, though I am thereby hindered from continuing my analysis of elements in the situation, more important than the temporary tactics of the combats. But when an agreement is interrupted by remarks from a partisan in the audience, it is sometimes best to notice the interruption before proceeding further.

Mr. Mitchell is out of his depth in a discussion of this kind. It would be safer for him to issue orders and not arguments—to address mass meetings of those who agree with him (or tumultuously out-vote him, as the case may be) rather than the public. His excuse for not having stated before is ludicrous. He was so anxious not to irritate the other party, and hinder a compromise, that he kept silence! But the statement of the other party, which he now undertakes to refute, was made, not to the public, but in writing to him. He could have us believe that, in order to be trained hands. Mr. Mitchell's statistics give him away at once. Apparently he does not even know that, when an opponent makes an assertion concerning his own business, and offers his books for inspection in proof thereof, he is not answered by an ingenuously indirect calculation, based upon other and uncorroborated evidence, to show that his assertion is incorrect. The primary evidence, having been offered, must be directly controverted, or else admitted true.

3. But to anyone acquainted with the history and conditions of the anthracite industry, Mr. Mitchell's arguments are themselves pitiable. For instance, he offers as part of his proof the average profits of the anthracite industry, the reported testimony of an individual manager concerning the profits realized several years ago at certain mines under private ownership. This may be a mere newspaper report, and therefore undoubtedly untrue, but particulars are given for one side in a law suit, was probably cross-examined, controverted and more or less explained away by the other side; and, finally, if entirely and admittedly true, it would prove only that for a certain period certain mines were worked with a certain amount of profit—whether that profit was net or gross; that is, whether it did or did not remain after proper deduction for royalty on coal mines, interest on capital, and depreciation of plant, is still undetermined. Making, however, the assumptions most favorable to Mr. Mitchell's case, we must still say that the argument based upon this evidence begins the foundation of a question, which he assumes that the results at one place represents the results at all, ignoring the declaration of the operators that the anthracite collieries cannot thus be lumped and averaged. This declaration is not only true, but obvious to all who know the anthracite business. Mr. Mitchell's avowed purpose of enforcing uniform terms of employment throughout the anthracite region requires him to ignore it; and, perhaps, reasoning from the more uniform conditions in the bituminous coal fields, he really believes his absurd assumption. True, differences are permitted, under his management, among the "scalers" of different bituminous regions, but, so far as I know, these are wholly geographical. Perhaps Mr. Mitchell does not conceive that in the districts into which he has made ignorant intrusion, one colliery may be profitable, while another in the same country and coal basin may be losing money, and that his dictation of identical terms to both may mean one enterprise, while not "intolerable" (except as a matter of principle) to the other. It is a pity that he did not personally, or through a competent expert, inspect the books of the operators when they offered him the opportunity to do so. If he had done so, he would be wiser now, and less addicted to "averages."

4. Mr. Mitchell's statements about wages are similarly crude and inexperienced. His "average" of wages has been determined, apparently, by dividing the total sum paid to all classes of labor (including old men and boys common laborers on odd jobs, etc.) by the number of persons employed. His number of days' work in a year (which is, I suppose, simply the number of days on which each colliery is operated) is then multiplied by his average "wages," to show the pitiful sum upon which the anthracite miner has to support himself and family.

Here are logical lapses almost too numerous to mention. Do all the laborers counted in calculating the "average" wages stop work every time the colliery stops? If the sum named by Mr. Mitchell is an "average" years earnings, many persons must earn far less, than the average of \$5.24. Above all, how do so many of the miners prosper, own their own houses, have large sums in the savings banks—or, more frequently, on deposit with their tyrants, who pay them high interest to encourage them in their submission to "intolerable conditions."

The answer to the last question is simple. A miner who gets his day's

pay for four or five hours' work, on less than 200 days a year, does not (as Mr. Mitchell seems to wish us to think) sit down for the rest of each "day" of work, and all day for the rest of the year, and starve. There are other things to do, even in Pennsylvania; and the proposition is absurd for any part of the United States where labor is in such demand. It is, and always will be, true that certain industries are more active at certain seasons. All employees know that it would be advantageous to arrange so as to give steady employment at good wages, the year round, to loyal workmen. Perhaps this could not be completely done in anthracite mining; but I think an approximation could be made to it, if labor were trusted to keep its contracts, and business is due, partly to the irregular nature of the demand for anthracite, and chiefly to the attitude of "organized labor," which will not permit of the equalization of the conditions of product and shipment, and which has hampered and limited the sale of anthracite by successive measures, ignorantly (but none the less effectively) extending the market for bituminous coal. Nevertheless, even now, it is not necessary for an anthracite miner to be idle when he is not mining. Nor is he so idle. Let Mr. Mitchell, in corroboration of his remarkable deductions, adduce instances in which some, decent and industrious men, working as miners only a couple of hundred days in a year, have done nothing all the rest of the year—and he will have furnished some support to an argument which is now self-evidently lame.

Finally, Mr. Mitchell does not say how great a part of the "idle time" of last year was caused by more than 100 "local strikes," for which "union labor," and nothing else, was responsible.

5. Under the head of the efficiency of "union" labor, Mr. Mitchell's reasoning is equally superficial. He includes in the total product of coal for recent years all the product of the washeries, which is simply a recovery of former waste. Why does he not tell us how many feet of galleries or airways were run last year, or how many feet of anthracite were sunk per man and day, as compared with the former rates of progress in similar ground? Even bituminous experts must know that this is the simplest measure of a miner's efficiency. Whatever he may deduce by circuitous argument from general data, the fact is notorious, and familiar by daily experience to every mine manager, that the anthracite regions, that since the settlement of 1900, both the discipline and efficiency of mining labor have greatly declined. In the latter, the loss is stated by the large companies at some 12 per cent. I have the testimony of an individual operator that, at his colliery, it has been twice as much.

6. The date which Mr. Mitchell fixes for the beginning of his period of "intolerable conditions"—namely, 25 years ago—is highly unfortunate for him. However uninformed as to the business of mining, transporting and selling anthracite, he ought to have known enough of American history to be aware that the date he gives as the beginning of the present tyranny of capital coincides with the exposure and overthrow of the most audacious and cruel reign of terror ever maintained in this country in the name of organized labor. Did he ever know, or has he forgotten, or does he think everybody else has forgotten, the regime of the "Mollie Maguires"? Does he really believe, or expect me of my years to believe, that the hanging of Jack Kehoe, after a score, more or less, of his agents and associates in crime had been similarly hung, marked the beginning, and not the end, of "intolerable" tyranny?

The story of the "Mollie Maguires" deserves to be told again to a generation which seems to need its lesson; and some day I may find opportunity, as a witness acquainted with its leading characters, to tell it. Meanwhile, I would advise Mr. Mitchell, and all the other pleaders for the present claims and demands of organized labor in the anthracite region, to avoid alluding to the situation of 25 years ago.

7. The foregoing remarks have been based mainly upon the statements of Mr. Mitchell, without controversy as to the accuracy of his data. But I do not wish to be understood as accepting his figures, or the contrary. I have preferred to show that, apart from such refutation, they neither prove nor improve his case.

R. W. RAYMOND.

### ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

A Severe Shock Was Felt at Salonaca, European Turkey.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegram company from Vienna says a severe earthquake shock was felt at Salonaca, European Turkey, yesterday afternoon. According to the dispatch many houses were wrecked and there was much loss of life. Particulars of the disaster have not been received.

### GOVERNOR JOLY.

All Documents For Him to Sign Will Be Sent to Quebec.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., July 5.—Governor Joly has appointed no administrator during his absence, but all documents will be forwarded to him at Quebec for signature.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Shows an Actual Surplus on Ordinary Account of \$7,535,588.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 5.—An Ottawa special says the financial statement for the year, issued today, shows an actual surplus on the ordinary account of \$7,535,588.

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### IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### Government's Foreign Policy Came in for Criticism.

LONDON, July 3.—When the vote for the foreign office came up in the house of commons this afternoon the government's foreign policy came in for considerable criticism. Sir Charles Dilke, advanced radical, said he wanted to know if there had been any real negotiations with France looking to the settlement of the French furze (Newfoundland) dispute, and he further declared that British recognition of French rights to the Hinterland of Tripoli endangered the traditional friendship of Great Britain and Italy.

The new arrangements between France and Italy, he further asserted, has entirely upset the British situation in the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe. The feebleness of the government policy in China showed the absence of a presiding mind.

Sir Charles also referred to the hostility to Russia involved in the Japanese alliance, as he advocated that a clear definition of the respective interests of Great Britain and Russia could be served with some sort of an arrangement with the czar himself.

Continuing, Sir Charles asked if there was any secret understanding with Germany regarding her access to the Persian gulf, and urged the fostering of friendship with France.

Sir Charles concluded with moving a resolution of the salary of the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne.

Thomas Gibson Bowles (Conservative) seconded the motion. He said he regretted the subserviency of the foreign office towards Germany, declaring that she was the disturbing influence in China, and that Emperor Williams's telegram to Mr. Kruger was largely responsible for the feeling which produced the Boer war.

Henry Norman (Liberal) wanted to know if the government realized that Germany had practically secured exclusive rights in the Caissian Tung peninsula, and that Germany had a complete monopoly of the enormously valuable mines of Mongolia.

During the course of a general reply, the under secretary for the foreign office, Lord Cranborne, declared that the great questions affecting Newfoundland were not being allowed to sleep. They were, perpetually before the foreign offices of both countries. The government would be exceedingly glad to settle the Newfoundland question, but it was very difficult because of the complexity of interest, over which the British government had no control.

Regarding Russia, Lord Cranborne said, it was not the fault of Great Britain that an understanding had not been reached. The questions of the relations of Great Britain and Italy were very important, continued Lord Cranborne.

Great Britain's national friendships were never aggressive. Her friendship with Italy belonged to that class. It was based on something stronger than treaties, namely, identity of interests and sympathies.

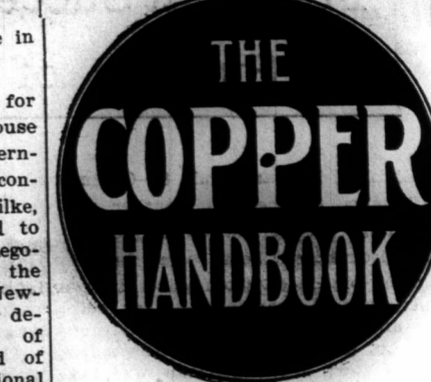
There had been a passing coldness on such subjects as Tripoli and Malta, but Great Britain had given Italy assurances on both and the coldness was healed. Great Britain had no designs on Tripoli. She was only anxious to maintain the status quo, and intended to adhere to treaty obligations concerning Tripoli as well as other matters.

The agreement with Japan, Lord Cranborne asserted, was founded on mutual interests. Therefore, it had a strong foundation. Regarding the complaint as to the lateness of the treaty, Lord Cranborne said it was not for Great Britain to offer a treaty, she granted them and she was delighted to grant this treaty to Japan.

Lord Cranborne further remarked that he did not believe that China was likely to be misled by the advances of various powers. She knew it was the true policy of Great Britain to maintain the integrity of China and increase her resources. He was not in the slightest afraid, therefore, of the small advantages which had been gained by other powers.

Lord Cranborne quoted the denial of the German imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, that Germany had exclusive rights in Shan Tung, and claimed, therefore, that the door remained open.

As to the China indemnity being a gold debt, the government, he declared, could not recede from its position, but sympathized with China and some ameliorations might be granted. It was hopeless to expect the total abolition of the Lihon stations in China, but it was confidently hoped to be able by a fiscal arrangement to relieve foreign trade of this enormous burden.



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The new 1902 edition treats of copper from all standpoints—Historical, Technical, Statistical and Descriptive. It is divided into ten chapters, as follows:

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### SHIP LABORERS STRIKE.

As a Result Steamship Anatola Had to Leave Without Cargo.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The trouble of the Leyland line with the Ship Laborers' Society has broken out again. The ship laborers demand 37 1/2 cents per hour and the company is only willing to pay 20. This morning the agent of the line, being unable to secure men at the price offered to handle the cargo of the steamship Iberian, the crew was set to work, and as a result the men handling the cargo in the shed struck and the men handling the cargo of another of the company's steamers, the Anatola, also struck. As a result the Anatola had to leave port without cargo. It is expected that the Iberian will load in Montreal.

### AMERICAN MORMONS.

Dedicated a Mormon Temple at Copenhagen, Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, July 5.—Some 300 American Mormons, including ex-U. S. Senator Frank J. Cannon and his brother, and many American missionaries in Europe, attended the dedication today of the Mormon temple of this city. Three meetings have been arranged for July 6 with the object of giving impetus to missionary work in Denmark.

### DOUBLE KILLING.

Train Decapitates One Man and Instantly Kills Another.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—Alexander Shean of Harrisville, aged 20, was struck and instantly killed by a Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg train at Lake Bonaparte today. When struck the man was sleeping on the track and the train decapitated him.

Charles F. Hill, a paper maker of Carthage, aged 50, was instantly killed by a passenger train on the same division last night while driving across the tracks.

### THE HUMBERT SAFE.

This Was the Safe Supposed to Contain Many Millions.

PARIS, July 5.—The famous Humbert safe was sold at auction today and fetched 1660 francs. This was the safe supposed to contain the many millions of the Humberts, but which was found to be empty after their flight from Paris.

### STEAMER GROUND.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 5.—The steamer Allegheny grounded last night while endeavoring to float her sister ship, the Altai, which went ashore outside this harbor July 3. The Altai's position is now perilous.

(Special to GREENWOOD, B. V. Debs addressed to the Greenwood and on questions relating to the Italian, Joseph was charged with another Italian, Angel knocked senseless and to have remained over days after the assault on common assault, sum of \$15 by James disposed of the case previous to this fine. Costanzo's friend to pay between \$100

(Special to GRAND FORKS, inauguration meet Valley Rifle Assoc participated in by and 2 of the Rocky was a decided success. The first shoot— had 36 entries, and of Rossland, with off the honors, with secretary of the good second with fourth prizes were M. Roberts of Nelson; fifth, A. S. Embree; Private W. G. Lev seventh, Private Y son; eighth, ninth, Ed. Sturdevant and Ed. Sturdevant; eleventh, Private S land; twelfth, Private Nelson.

In the shoot for visiting representatives rifle association, prize of \$10 with ant N. McLeod of 95 and taking second M. Roberts of Ross the third prize to Sergeant William a score of 85. Capt of Nelson won the 84, and T. Alfred, Forks the sixth, corporal G. Logan of 83, taking seventh; Private S. Anthony, Carrye of Nelson; Richardson of Nelson; W. Dodd of Nelson; Private A. S. Embree; Private A. S. Embree; Private A. S. Embree; Private A. S. Embree.

The team match

### KETTLE

(Special to VANCOUVER, British Columbia, are benefitting from the opening up of the new gold fields, and are heard from by Mount Sicker, and the latter place, north of the island, which give good Yreka Mining Company, from which shipped and sold the Canadian Mining Company for the deal more than come smelter. They to send some of from the mines on wagon road, but job and give orders way. As soon as men will be set it is possible to get The business increased in the government

### THE QU

(Special to TRAIL, B. C. Millan, of Works, was in his company special make of mill mine in Al withstand the and are subject to upon entering Rossland firm successfully with Puget Sound. T of the cars to The under gear iron and is pr while the under made cars is of TRAIL's Dominie being exhibited ter's window. engraved, and Sibbald of this Mr. and Mrs. ed to Eholt.

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