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NOT WORRYING.

The Montreal Herald is quite right when it remarks that it cannot be too often repeated that the criticism of Lord Alverstone comes not from the Canadian press, but is attributed to an unknown Canadian source in British papers, and is cabled to Canada for reproduction. It is the English papers that have worked up in their own columns all the Canadian indignation that exists, and have themselves laid all the plans they so seriously discuss for a resulting rebellion, or something of the sort. It is these British papers that have invented the Canadian public men who dare not offer to the Canadian people an adverse decision handed down by this tribunal.

Our friends over the water need not give themselves so much trouble. Canadians are not worrying about what Lord Alverstone intends doing, believing that he has too high a sense of his position to stoop to any baseless in connection with this investigation. Canadians, if they come to think they have a grievance, will be prompt about giving expression to it, but they naturally object to being held responsible for the present clamor, with which they have no sympathy, and for which they can see no justification.

THE COPPER MARKET.

The copper market situation is in much better shape than a month ago, and the recent features of animation and decided improvement which characterized the month of August were in sharp contrast to the inactive and depressed conditions prevalent during a considerable part of June and July. There was no particular promise of activity awaiting the market at the beginning of August, but about the middle of the month sentiment underwent a marked change for the better. The conviction spread that copper had touched bottom, for the time being, and that a rebound was at hand. There was a renewal of interest in copper when it became evident that an upward movement had been initiated, and consumers began buying on a large scale, at prices ranging from 13 1/4 to 13 3/4. The strong demand, coming as it did from many quarters, soon set the market in lively motion, and prices advanced half a cent per pound within a week.

At the beginning of the month the market quoted 13 to 13 1/4 for Lake and Electrolytic, but subsequently settled down to 13 cents flat. It was difficult to interest buyers even at the lower figures owing to the uncertain outlook, and it was not until the tone showed undoubted evidence of definite improvement that the bulk of the buying occurred. When the situation changed and elements of strength became apparent the orders multiplied fast and business reaching an aggregate of many millions of pounds was transacted, with deliveries in some cases running through the balance of the year. The increased demand for copper imparted greater firmness to the market and raised it to a higher level, but since consumers replenished their stocks so liberally there has been no extraordinary business to note. With the current and nearby requirements of the leading manufacturing concerns largely satisfied, it might be possible to shade the top quotations in some quarters for certain brands in limited quantities. Consumption of copper is large, and the fact that it has been expanding proportions in recent years is attested by the erection of new buildings, either already completed, or in course of construction, and the contracting for others, at some of the most extensive brass and copper mills of the country.

There has been increased buying of copper at the foreign centres lately, and the market rally encouraged operations abroad. European buyers allowed their stocks to run low, according to reports during the period of declining prices in this country, but on signs of the Am-

erican revival foreign consumers bought considerable copper. Standard copper was 258 spot, and 255 10s futures, at the opening last month, but near the end of August the backwardation on three months copper amounted to only 12s 6d. The highest quotations for cash standard grades were 260 10s on the 18th ult., and the lowest 257 on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ulto. Consumption of copper in England and France during the first seven months of this year is returned at 59,359 tons, against 58,235 tons for same period in 1902. The consumption of foreign copper (pyrites excluded) in Germany during the first six months of 1903 is officially stated at 38,308 tons, against 37,038 tons for same months in 1902, and 28,321 tons for first six months in 1901. It is believed that the apparent decrease of consumption in England and France this year, compared with last, may be accounted for, in some measure at least, by the small stocks carried by consumers in 1903. Large sales of sulphate of copper have been made, and a considerable quantity of yellow metal and manufactured copper taken for India.

TOMORROW NIGHT'S MEETING.

By accident or design, we know not which, neither candidate in the Rossland riding has seen fit to call a public meeting to discuss the issues of the day without first arranging that his opponent shall be present. This is as it should be. These joint meetings afford the electors an excellent opportunity to compare the respective merits of not only the candidates themselves, but the party each one represents.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Goodeve has postponed the holding of his meeting until the middle of next week, because the electorate naturally wants to hear at the earliest opportunity what he, a cabinet minister, has to say for himself as well as his government. As a matter of fact he should have wired ahead of his return to arrange a meeting and delivered an address within twenty-four hours after his arrival. The only consolation feature about it is that his opponent, Mr. Macdonald, has come forward and helped both Mr. Goodeve and the electorate out of an annoying dilemma by inviting Mr. Goodeve to attend the Liberal meeting at the Miners' Union hall tomorrow night.

It is to be hoped that every elector in the riding will be present on that occasion, for there is good reason to suppose that then and there the election will be lost and won. Whatever follows the meeting will, in all probability, be merely incidental. The Miner states this advisedly. There are only about 900 electors in the district. The addresses tomorrow night will easily dispose of such a small vote. A discerning and deliberate audience such as Rosslanders are known to be will require no canvassing or electioneering after listening to the two candidates for an hour or so. They will quickly strip the speeches of all verbiage and "hot air" and simply weigh the FACTS OF THE CASE. Half-finished arguments and glittering generalities will not be considered. Straightforward comprehensiveness and earnest simplicity will carry more weight than empty predictions or wily sophistry. Those who attend will go home with their minds made up as to how they will vote on Oct. 3rd.

A TACTICAL MISTAKE.

Premier McBride has made a grave tactical mistake in ignoring an important centre like Rossland until the eleventh hour. It is almost inconceivable that Mr. McBride should disdain to take Rossland into his confidence with regard to the policy that he would follow in the next legislature provided the electors retain him in power after October 3rd. This is not good politics according to the high standard of true Conservatism, and it is not surprising that his silence in this respect has given rise to some speculation and doubt. If he had even issued some kind of manifesto that would define his position on important issues fearlessly and honestly it is safe to say that he would have saved his party many votes in this district. As it is, he has no one to blame but himself.

HONESTY AND DIGNITY.

The return of Hon. A. S. Goodeve from a prolonged visit to the Coast has lent additional zest to the campaign locally. His presence revived the somewhat drooping spirits of his political adherents, and his canvass may now be said to be in full swing. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Goodeve will adopt an honest and dignified attitude in his canvass. As a minister of the crown, and therefore in a position to speak with authority on all matters concerning the policy of the government of which he is a member, it is for him to remember that the electorate is unquestionably entitled to a public expression of the government's policy with as little delay as possible—the more from him

because his leader has been negligent enough to make no pronouncement, refusing to take the public platform until a day or two before the election. Mr. Goodeve cannot afford to be simply a "cadger of votes" along the public thoroughfares. He must first define his policy and that of his government. A personal canvass without first making a full and complete declaration of principles, is a very unsatisfactory method of electioneering. It leaves too much opportunity for the eager candidate to be "all things to all men;" to take one stand with Tom, another with Dick and still a third one with Harry. The electors of Rossland will be quite within their rights if they positively resent any double dealing in this instance, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Goodeve will govern himself accordingly.

CANADA AT THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

The contract for the erection of Canada's pavilion at the forthcoming St. Louis World's Fair has been awarded, the contract price being \$23,000. The building will be 100 feet square, two stories high and surrounded by porticoes. The architect is L. Fenning Taylor, of Ottawa, Canada, and the building is to be completed by December 1st.

The Canadian reservation is about half way between the Agriculture Building and the Forestry, Fish and Game Building. The handsome pavilion which is to be Commissioner General Hutchinson's official home on the World's Fair grounds next year and which will serve as a club house for Canadian visitors to the exposition, will stand southwest of and close to the big floral clock on the northern slope of Agriculture Hill. The building will face the avenue which runs north and south in front of the Administration Building, and extends to the Agriculture Building.

As the Canadian Building is to be such a near neighbor to the Palace of Agriculture, Canadian readers will be interested in knowing something about this giant structure.

The Palace of Agriculture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is said to be the largest structure ever built for the reception of a single department, and 15 per cent larger than any other building at the exposition. It is 600x1000 feet, thus containing a floor space of almost 20 acres. This building and the Horticultural Building are the only ones in the exposition bearing color on the outer walls. The cost of construction is \$529,940. It is probably the best lighted of any on the grounds. Its fronts are practically successive series of windows each 75 feet long and 27 feet high. These windows are placed 14 feet from the floor so as to allow the use of wall space inside for exhibits. Triangular monitor windows supply sky light, while they cut off the direct sunlight, which would quickly spoil many of the exhibits the building will contain.

The grand nave 106 feet wide, which runs through the 1000 foot length of the building, rises to a height of 600 feet and supplies the grandest vista of installation space of any building ever designed for exposition purposes. It is readily seen that the Canadian building site is one of the most advantageous on the grounds, and Commissioner Hutchinson deserves great praise for the shrewdness he has displayed in selecting it for Canada.

DOUBLE DEALING?

A number of people belonging to both parties seem to disapprove of Mr. Goodeve's personal canvass for votes before either he or any member of his party has made a definite pronouncement as to the future policy of the McBride government.

If Mr. Goodeve is guilty of this step he certainly lays himself open to the charge of having adopted a very undignified and questionable method of securing support. He must expect adverse criticism because of such conduct. He is also courting a sentiment of distrust and will wind up by defeating his own ends.

We see no reason for practicing any such petty devices. The people, especially as intelligent a body of electors as those of Rossland, first and always admire "straightforwardness." They class all those guilty of double dealing and false representation with "tin horns" and quacks, and any kind of charlatanism is abhorred by them. If Mr. Goodeve wishes to win the votes of the people of Rossland he must first of all win their respect. But that can never be won by trickery of the kind complained of.

What a pity it is that Conservatism should be so censured!

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.

It is surprising how many strictly local issues are being forced upon the electors in the present campaign. The Miner was under the impression that the present contest was for the purpose of dealing with matters of a provincial nature and that parish politics were foreign to the issues at stake.

The latest rumor is that if Mr. Goodeve and the McBride government are returned to power J. S. Clute is to be made local police magistrate. Why this question of Mr. Clute's political advancement should take precedence over the vital and infinitely more important issues is difficult to understand. Nevertheless the question of Mr. Clute's appointment will undoubtedly remain a not inconspicuous feature of the campaign in this city. Anticipating this, a representative of The Miner attempted to learn from Mr. Goodeve last night what the government may be expected to do in the matter. As is shown on another page, Mr. Goodeve refused to affirm or deny the truth of the rumor, which would incline one to the belief that both he and Mr. McBride have some understanding with Mr. Clute.

It is safe to say that there will be a division of opinion as to the advisability of Mr. Clute being appointed police magistrate of Rossland, and we look for a definite pronouncement on the subject from either Mr. Goodeve or Premier McBride before election day.

MR. GOODEVE AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Miner has received a communication from Candidate Goodeve which deals with his attitude in regard to the eight-hour law. We had always thought that the eight-hour law was a dead issue and had nothing to do with the present campaign. Mr. Goodeve's statement about "a report" being in circulation will therefore come as a surprise to the electors. If it is to be hoped that Mr. Goodeve is not attempting to make capital out of a dead issue, but of that we must leave the readers of The Miner to judge. The letter follows:

Editor Miner:—I have learned since returning home that the opposition have been circulating a report that I am opposed to the eight-hour law, also that I had said \$2.50 per day was enough for any working man. Both these statements are absolutely false and without any foundation as may be shown by my past record. When working for Governor Mackintosh in 1900 and when the eight-hour law was a burning issue I stated on the public platform and privately that it had come to stay and that I believed it was in the interest of the working men of this Province. I have never had reason to change my opinion and it has now, as then, my unqualified support. In this I am backed up by the entire Government.

Regarding the second statement I believe as I have always done that every man is entitled to the highest possible wages he can obtain. In my possible capacity when mayor of the city I always paid the standard scale. On these and other questions that may come up I shall be pleased to make my position clearly known on the public platform.

I propose to discuss the policy of the Government at the public meeting on Saturday night as far as the time limit allowed me will permit and it is our intention to hold one or more public meetings during the ensuing week, at one of which the Hon. Richard McBride, premier of the province, will be present, when the full policy of the Government will be declared. I appeal to the electors of Rossland, not on any personal or petty grounds, but on a clear-cut, well defined policy that will inure to the benefit of all classes. Your obedient servant,
A. S. GOODEVE.

NO ADVANTAGE.

It is only right that both candidates in the Rossland riding should be given fair play. When, therefore, Mr. Goodeve and his supporters use the specious argument that the Conservative nominee should be elected because the McBride party is certain to have a majority of the next house, they are claiming something that is wholly unwarranted and in no way justified by present indications. The Miner holds no brief for the Liberals, but if Mr. Goodeve wants to win he should do so fairly and squarely on his merits and not by distortion of a very evident situation. Anybody who has the temerity to assert that the McBride party is SURE of election is guilty of either gross stupidity or wilful disregard for how matters stand.

The best result that Mr. McBride can reasonably expect from the elections is twenty-one including himself, which is insufficient to carry on government. This, however, is based on a close and conservative estimate made nearly a week ago. Since then the situation in his favor has not improved in the Kootenays or at the Coast. As a matter of fact, it has changed for the worse. It is now generally conceded by Kasko Conservatives that Hon. R. F. Green will be defeated by John L. Retallack, while in Victoria Hon. A. E. McPhillips, the attorney general, will, in all likelihood, suffer a similar fate. In Vancouver, which was supposed to be safe for at least four McBride men, it now develops that the Liberals will elect two out of five, for the reason that the Labor and Socialist candidates are losing strength to the straight Liberal ticket. In Newcastle, Mr. Bryden, the Conservative nominee, seems to be in the same precarious condition that he was in a week ago, although at that time it was shown in the forecast that the Newcastle seat was conceded to McBride.

The later reports from the Balkans are of a more peaceable nature than they

It will thus be seen that the Liberals have just as good, if not better, opportunities as the Conservatives.

But there is still another phase to the local situation. Mr. Goodeve lays great stress upon the fact that he is already a cabinet minister and that it would be poor policy to turn him down for someone who cannot claim such distinction. If, however, the party is defeated, what would become of M. Goodeve and his portfolio? He would be where he now seeks to put Mr. Macdonald—in Opposition. On the other hand, Mr. Macdonald would then inevitably enjoy a cabinet position equal, if not better, than the one now occupied by Mr. Goodeve.

The canvass for Mr. Goodeve must be conducted on more reasonable grounds, and their name is legion. In this great province there are living, burning issues that require the closest attention and consideration. If Mr. Goodeve is a statesman, if he is worthy of the distinction of continuing to act as one of His Majesty's ministers, if he is worthy of the confidence of the people, even to sit in Opposition, he must rise above such quackery as the argument to which we have referred, and which at the present time seems to be his principal political stock in trade.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST.

The promptitude with which Leonard and Lorenzo, the Victoria "hold-ups," were captured, convicted and landed in prison, has not escaped the notice of our neighbors, who see so many similar crimes go unpunished on their side of the line. The Spokesman-Review offers the following comments, which betray a certain amount of wistfulness:

"If justice were administered in this country with the promptness that rules on the other side of the line, it is probable that fewer thugs, outlaws and bad men generally would be operating in this part of the northwest. Two prisoners who made a specialty of the holding up business recently attempted to ply their trade in Victoria. The scene of their operations was a hotel, and after some violence they made a haul and escaped to the mainland. The holdup occurred on Monday and the criminals left only indefinite clues as to their identity and the direction they had taken. But by Thursday they had been run down and arrested, and on Saturday they were convicted. One was given seven years in the penitentiary and 20 lashes and the other six years and 20 lashes. All this occurred within a week. The deed was committed, the offenders tried and punishment inflicted without the delays and postponements that distinguish criminal practice on this side of the line, and the fact that it is generally known that lawbreakers are generally dealt with in this summary way enables the province to enjoy immunity from many of the outrages that have become so common in the northwest."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The success which the lessees of the I. X. L. have met should be an encouragement to others to follow their example. The Miner feels that it is to a certain extent responsible for the leasing of the mine by the working miners who are now so successfully operating the property. The leasing system has been in vogue in many camps on this continent. A number of mines in Austin, Nevada, and in Cripple Creek, Colo., have at different times been run under the leasing system. In some instances the lessees have opened up large bodies of ore, from which fortunes were taken, so that what is often urged against leasing, that it guts a mine, is not true in all instances.

The question of leasing, therefore, is worthy of the attention of mine owners and miners not only in the Trail creek district, but elsewhere. It should go into operation in the mines which produce gold-copper and silver-lead as well as in those which output free gold.

Take the Rossland camp, for instance, where there may be found a number of mines which have been shut down because the companies operating them have expended all of their funds. If leased to working miners they can be operated without a costly engineering and office force and in a much more economical manner than if they were being run by companies, which indulge in the luxuries mentioned.

The system is certainly worthy of deep and careful consideration, as it opens up a vista of possibilities, and it is certain if the leasing system comes more generally into vogue that it will greatly enlarge the mining activity of the Kootenays and add largely to the output of precious metals.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA HEDGING.

The later reports from the Balkans are of a more peaceable nature than they

have been for a couple of weeks. Bulgaria has explained that her recent note to the powers was not meant to be interpreted as an ultimatum. It was intended rather as an appeal to them to intervene. She professes absolute submission to their will, and promises to maintain the strictest neutrality.

On the other hand, the sultan of Turkey avows his intention to introduce those reforms in Macedonia which the powers have informed him are essential to placate the discontented people and to preserve Europe's peace. He pleads, of course, that he has been hampered by the rebellious conduct of his Macedonian subjects, and that, as soon as their insurrectionary disposition is subdued, which he claims is nearly accomplished, he will proceed to inaugurate the desired reforms.

So the matter now stands outside of the Macedonian councils. Macedonia has been professedly working for independence. Her people have ostensibly taken up arms to secure it. They relied upon those of their own blood and faith in Bulgaria for assistance as soon as the flag of revolt against Ottoman rule was raised. They expected the sympathy and moral support of Christian Europe. Bulgaria is apparently abandoning them to their fate. Christian Europe is bringing pressure to bear upon them to lay down their arms and abandon, for the time being, at least, all ambition for independence, on the pretext that their revolutionary conduct is liable to plunge the continent in a war, the end of which no one's vision is clear enough to see and define. But the threats of the revolutionary chiefs plainly indicate that the insurrection is a game of politics carried on under the guise of protest against religious persecution, and one in which they propose to play as strong a hand as any they have accused the Turk of playing, the torch and the sword, wholesale massacres and rapine constituting the most conspicuous parts. They threaten to create such a state of anarchy that the Turk will voluntarily step out of the country and leave it to the Macedonian survivors. But, before they fully embark upon such a campaign of violence and extremes, the Macedonians will doubtless pause, because they will find Europe siding with the Turk, and that will put the realization of their dream of independence further off than it has ever been.

UNFAIR MISREPRESENTATION.

Candidate Goodeve, among other things, charged The Miner last night with stating that he and the McBride government are pledged to the appointment of J. S. Clute to the police magistracy of Rossland, and hence it is once again necessary to inform Mr. Goodeve that he is guilty of the grossest misrepresentation. The Miner never said that he or the McBride government were pledged to Mr. Clute's appointment. It simply stated that there was a well defined rumor to that effect—which is perfectly true—and even went so far as to send a representative to interview Mr. Goodeve with a view to obtaining a plain statement concerning the exact position of affairs. Mr. Goodeve then as now refused to affirm or deny the truth of the rumor and was so reported. Not content with this The Miner at the time of the publication of the facts as gathered begged Mr. Goodeve to reconsider his policy of silence and tell the electors what he meant to do. Mr. Goodeve's repeated attempts to misquote The Miner are doing him more harm than anybody else. Meanwhile he would not lessen his popularity if he came out with an emphatic denial of his intention to appoint ex-Mayor Clute in the magistracy's chair.

THE ELECTION.

Election day draws nigh and electors throughout the province are making ready to vote. The result of that vote in the aggregate is by no means a foregone conclusion. There is a wide divergence of sentiment which, in some instances, runs high, but that is no reason why bitterness and acrimony should exist. The welfare of the province means the welfare of the individual, and for that reason it would be well for all to accept and inwardly digest the biblical adage, "Come, let us reason together."

The readers of The Miner are more concerned about the outcome of the contest in the Rossland riding than elsewhere. While they are about to vote for one candidate, they are, however, voting for a party. Individualism henceforth is not to be the main factor in the method of our provincial government, but it does not follow that the best individuals should not be elected. Neither side has declared for an ideal state of affairs. Both have their shortcomings and neither has been sufficiently explicit. Each platform is a pot-pourri, a political jumble. There is, in consequence, more or less dissatisfaction. Electors of perspicacity are, perforce, distraught and perplexed. They are busy sifting the wheat from the tares, and the net result appears to show more tares than wheat.

Although we now have party lines,

the issues of the defined in the Both sides profess of good government made an adequate principles, although Macdonald, individual in this respect on either side elsewhere. It is the many aspirant at least one man situation and who courage to declare manifestly right appeared before the as one who is strong need of genuine but administration of tence. He proposes penses of government thoroughly overhaul He is an ardent taxation and standards of the great and v country. He is sim cause of honest labor for the general am industrial condition. the cardinal principle in all matters ideas about interest in the development wealth. This, in braid's attitude, and that the writing of a for his party was There is, however, solation in the kno ideas being his strength of character ide by them, that he to power will of ne choice, be forced to of the following the enjoys among the ra ish Columbia Liberal

It is not for The abilities of Hon. A Provincial Secretary of no mean business is, in short, a mo business man. He tation for industry has always evinced If Mr. Goodeve is p ertheless, enterpris lights. He makes a public if not submit analysis. As a can frages of the people fa) manner that goe rough and ready cro to criticism. He l speech and much re making a public add he is a right-or-wron make him a paragon verborosity does not lacks in direct simp straightforwardness. trine may be the old is soonest mended," b of place when he a minister of the crown ernment policy and lence and support of refuses to give the repose confidence in h legislator, he has only And it is nothing sh that, with the coun political salvation at matter of "straight-true," Mr. Goodeve v ness does not rise to

If true Conservatism for a while in Brit Miner would rather ha son direct from its pr Richard McBride. It deplored that the ge fit to ignore the vital He solemnly promised clation of principles expected to govern hie ed to power, but he f the unpardonable folly his word. He has e length of disappearing country beyond reach, telephones in order to an issue as the quest rict body, the Provin clation. "It is astoni of such a feeble tempe get the start of the m bear the palm alone." E are that he will not co much longer.

HIS MEMORY STRENGTH.

Irish Americans b brating the one hund of the execution of Perhaps the me other Irish patrio dely cherished b is that of Emm cause of any practica rendered to his nativ cause of the atmosh etic career, and also prophetic character o dressed to the judge him to death—a sp been a source of inspi men for the last hund would probably have for his country. His errors were those of rash, impulsive, lack and judgment. His a