

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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A SHORT SIGHTED POLICY.

Any of the governments which have so far presided over the destinies of British Columbia certainly would have an attack of heart failure had the mining industry asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 to secure the patents on cyanide processes for the use of our miners. The governments of British Columbia so far have absolutely refused to give a grant for a school of mines. This is in marked contrast with the action of the government of Victoria, one of the colonies of Australia, which paid \$100,000 for certain cyanide rights in that district. Victoria has a school of mines which is maintained by the government at a considerable cost. The gold output of Victoria for 1895 was £3,750,737. This shows that the product of precious metal there is considerably larger than it is here, but not so much greater as to justify the niggardly spirit which has been manifested by the governments in the way of aiding in developing the wonderful mineral resources of this province. The lode mining in this province is but in its infancy and should be encouraged. There should first of all be established by the government a school of mines, and the industry should be fostered in other ways. Mining is certain to be, if it is not already, the paramount industry. Means of transportation are the very life of the industry, as a Le Roi or a Payne without highways over which to transport ore to market would be valueless. The governments of British Columbia have been absolute niggards in the matter of wagon roads through the different mining districts when the importance of the mining interests is considered and the fact known that such highways would serve the quicker to make large areas of valuable mining country productive, which are now lying idle for the want of transportation facilities and will continue so until the proper roads are provided. We believe it would pay the government to go into debt a few millions of dollars in order that a comprehensive system of first class highways should be built through the length and breadth of the mining section. It would be in the nature of an investment that would yield large profits.

A case in point showing the supineness and sloth of the powers that be and those that have been manifested in a marked manner in the case of the proposed wagon road from this city to Sophie mountain, on road has been surveyed and the right of way cleared. It will perhaps be many months before anything else is done with it. In the meanwhile the authorities of Stevens county, Wash., have noted the possibilities of the trade of Sophie mountain, and will have a road constructed into the mines of that promising section and will have diverted the trade from this city to Northport, while our slow authorities at Victoria are thinking over the matter.

If this is done, what will the city of Rossland lose through the superior enterprise and activity of the Stevens county people to center trade at Northport. By the Velvet and the Portland at least \$1,000 per month is spent in this city for food and supplies. There are 37 men employed in the two mines, and they receive about \$4,000 per month wages and at least \$3,000 of this sum is spent in this city, and from this it is evident that the city receives about \$4,000 worth of business from these two mines. In addition to this there is the Douglas and other Sophie mountain properties where good sized forces are employed and whose trade is now enjoyed by Rossland. If the road is built from Northport to Sophie mountain, as it now certainly seems that it will, it will certainly result in the losing of a large amount of business to this city. This is only one of the many instances of the lack of interest and almost indifference which the government has shown in the matter of assisting the mining industry. It seems that most of the attention is given to the vicinities of the larger coast cities in the matter of providing good roads. In the vicinities of Victoria and Vancouver there are many scores of miles of finely built and well macadamized roads which have been made at the expense of the government. It is a pity some of this care of the government was not given to roads in the Kootenays, where they would be much more useful, but then no government that has yet ruled in British Columbia has fully realized the importance of the mining industry. The industry by its great growth, will in time,

however, force itself upon the attention of the government at Victoria, and perhaps in such a way as to cause somewhat of a surprise.

IN CASES OF INSANITY.

At the present time two men are in the care of the police of this city for offenses which have procured for them sentences by the police magistrate on the charges of which they were found guilty. Both of them are suspected of being mentally unsound, and while there is a provision in the statutes governing such cases, the chief of police, hesitates to carry it into effect because of the cost it would entail upon the city. While appreciating the motives of the chief it will, we think, be generally conceded that the question of expenditure should not be considered at all in a matter of this kind. One of the suspected men was taken in charge for an assault on a man who had proved his friend on a number of occasions, and towards whom, therefore, under ordinary circumstances he could have entertained nothing but good will. This young man has been placed at work on the rock cut near the city hall, and will be released in thirty days' time. If he is insane, and therefore irresponsible, he should not be thus punished for an offence of which he is not legally guilty; nor should he again be let loose on the community, some member of which may suffer from acts of violence committed by him while in one of his uncontrollable moods. This would be subjecting society to a serious danger through reluctance to expend about \$120 for medical examination and transportation to New Westminster Asylum. The expenditure, when well grounded suspicion of insanity is entertained against a prisoner, of the necessary outlay in placing the demented man beyond the reach of doing harm may prevent not only a much greater disbursement of the city's money later on but may even be the means of preventing homicide.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

The question of the employment of Chinese on construction works in the province, is a very serious one, and one which demands settlement in the immediate future. If as Mr. Aulay Morrison contended in the House of Commons a few days ago, any legislation, under the existing condition of affairs, intended to exclude them from this particular labor market is ultra vires, then the sooner the whole question of the admission of these people to the Dominion is dealt with, the better. We do not think that Mr. Morrison will for a moment be suspected of ulterior motives in taking the position in regard to the matter which he did, nor will anyone be likely to accuse him of working in the interest of the Dunsmuirs, whose sinister attitude in opposition to the interests of the province, whenever those interests conflict with their own immediate advantage, is well understood. It certainly would appear unfair to admit them to the country and then deny them the right to earn their livelihood, at least in any class of work where life might not be jeopardized by their employment, and where such a line is to be drawn it would be difficult to determine. As, however, they are a menace to the well being of the province, in that they crowd out white labor wherever they may happen to exist in large numbers, it is important that such a tax should be placed upon their admission to the country as would mean the absolute exclusion of all coolie labor. The agitation for legislation which would achieve this result, has been kept up for years without any relief being obtained from the Federal government. If it is then a matter for congratulation that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has determined to deal with the whole question of Chinese immigration, as much may be expected from his devotion to the best interests of the people. No element of sentiment should be allowed to enter into the consideration of the subject. A proper disposition of it has been prevented in the past by the intervention of the clergy, who argued from the text: the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and who succeeded thereby in having much good money shipped to China which should have gone to the maintenance of their own countrymen in British Columbia.

THE INDEPENDENT PAPER.

The independent newspaper and one not controlled by party bosses or political clique is in a position to do most effective service for the people. This is so because its policy can be so shaped that the very best measures can be advocated. Should either party or the office holders thereof make errors or be guilty of abuse of public trust it can, by the very reason of its independence, score them as they should be scored, and in this way secure the punishment of the guilty and aid in bringing about the desired reform. In the case of the hide-bound political organ or mere party hack no such a course is open, as the faults of the party to which it belongs are glossed over, and whatever is good in them is magnified and even glorified. To be sure, there are some strong partisans who berate the independent newspaper because it does not see things through their party political spectacles, but there are a large number who consider the independent paper at its true

worth, and who support it loyally. Then there is the paper which is loyal to its party just so long as the party is true to its traditions. When, however, it departs from the straight path of its political creed then this type of paper refuses to support it. The Louisville Courier-Journal is one of this sort, and is recognized as one of the ablest journals in the United States. In a recent issue it outlines its position on the forthcoming presidential election in the following brief, independent way: "The Courier-Journal is wearing no sackcloth to speak of. Having eaten no fire, we have had occasion to swallow no dirt; and we are as free as a sparrow-sawyer and as happy as a big sunflower. We are a Democrat, not a Republican. In 1896 we thought the country menaced by a great national danger. It was rescued from this danger. It seems to be threatened by another. We would rescue it from that. We asked no quarter in 1896. We ask no alms now. The Courier-Journal does as it pleases, pays its own way, defies the consequences, denies the confiscator, and there you are!"

BETTER FIRE PROTECTION.

There ought to be no delay on the part of the city council in affording reasonable protection against fire to one or two quarters of the city, which at present are utterly without any safeguards in this respect. We would especially draw attention to that part of the town west of Davis street, and both north and south of Columbia avenue. In this area, which should at once be given an efficient service, there are, at the lowest estimate, 100 houses entirely unprotected at the present time. The most westerly hydrant is situated on Davis street at the corner of Le Roi avenue, and the most southerly at Mr. Ross Thompson's house. From this it will be easily recognized what a considerable portion of the town is left unguarded. Nor is the fact that this entire quarter is without protection the only undesirable feature of the case. Most of the strong winds which occasionally arise blow from that direction towards the city, and the lack of protection is accordingly a menace not only to the unprotected portion itself, but to the central part of town. Some adequate service should at once be supplied, and now that the attention of the council has been called to the matter, there is no doubt it will be.

OUR SOLDIERS BRAVE.

In the despatches this morning may be found the sad announcement of the death of Private R. Harrison, of Montreal, of the Royal Canadian artillery, who succumbed to enteric fever yesterday at Bloemfontein. So the members of the Canadian contingent are passing away. One day they give up their lives amid the roar of battle for the good of their country and the next they die of wounds or fever in a hospital. When one looks at the pictures of these brave fellows as they appear from time to time in the illustrated publications deep regret is felt that they are being used for food for gunpowder or must fall victims to the hardships incidental to campaigning. Their counterfeited presentations show them to be mainly young and handsome fellows of noble men and courageous appearance. Why, they are the very flower, the chivalry, the noblest and the best we have in the land. It seems shameful that all deavouring war should demand such sacrifices as these. One of these young Canadians, writing home the other day, said: "We have seen our dead, and this is all the justification we want for the war." The sight of their comrades' mutilated and lifeless bodies will doubtless spur the soldiers from Canada to do even greater deeds than those so wondrously daring which they have hitherto performed during the war. As great as is the sacrifice made by Canada in sending her best young men to the front, it is as nothing to the benefits which must be obtained in the way of upholding imperial rights and teaching the world that the citizens of the British Empire cannot be imposed upon wherever they may be. In order to maintain these rights, great sacrifices, like those which Canada is now making, have been made at intervals ever since the empire was founded, and will have to be made again in the future. This is the price which has to be paid for British prestige, for British influence, for British greatness, and last, but not least, for British freedom. As great as the sacrifice is that is necessary in order to obtain these, it is nothing to the benefits obtained. From their sacrifice will grow a grander empire than has been and a greater regard all over the world for freedom and the rights of mankind.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

We begin to be of the opinion that the Nelson Tribune is not far astray when it accuses its rival, the Nelson Miner, of inability to tell the truth about an opponent. An example of this weakness is to be found in its issue of Friday last. In a half-column editorial it dispenses, in its usual fashion, the credit for the settlement of the labor trouble in the Kootenays and takes the Kamloops Sentinel to task in a spirit of affected fairness for awarding the chief portion of the credit for the happy settlement of the difficulty to Mr. Ralph Smith. With the first portion of the article dealing with the trouble in the Slovan we are not concerned except to say that if it contains no more

truth than the latter portion, then the entire article is a gem of mendacity. In speaking of the settlement at Rossland, the Nelson Miner gives the credit almost entirely to Messrs. Mackintosh and Daly, and denies almost all share in it to Messrs. Smith and Clute, and gives none at all to Hon. Smith Curtis. In speaking of Mr. Curtis, in fact it accuses him of attempting to make capital for himself in proffering his services. It says:

"Trouble still prevailed at Rossland, however, and to make some capital for himself, as he intended becoming a candidate in that constituency, Mr. Smith Curtis visited the city and proffered his good offices. Mr. Ralph Smith was invited to join him, which he did. Good progress had already been made towards a settlement, but these gentlemen were in at the death. Mr. Curtis has since been claiming all the credit for himself and the government. The Sentinel, as we see, claims the principal share of it for Mr. Smith and says nothing of Mr. Curtis. The Sentinel does not like Mr. Martin and opposes his government; that will explain its silence in respect to Mr. Curtis. Mr. Smith and the Sentinel are adherents of the Cotton party, which will explain the praises of Mr. Smith. Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Daly, however, took quite as influential a part in the negotiations as the gentlemen named; and a more useful part, because they had been active in arranging a settlement before Mr. Smith and Mr. Curtis arrived on the scene."

The whole intention of the writer here is malicious and the statements are false and of course designedly so. Not one of the parties to the negotiations but gives Hon. Smith Curtis credit for a disinterested desire to bring the trouble to an end and had he not taken the initiative there would, we are safe in saying, have been no settlement yet. No progress had been made or even attempted towards a settlement before he came here, and daily the trouble was assuming a worse form. He did what proved beyond all doubt his desire to terminate the difficulty and what proved as well the absence of ulterior motives. He sent for Mr. Ralph Smith, a political opponent, and the one man whose influence was great enough to give promise of his success to assist him. He gave these gentlemen his aid until matters were in such a condition that the end was in sight, when he quietly dropped out, and without claiming any credit for the good work he had accomplished—work which the whole camp has reason to be grateful to him for.

Mr. Mackintosh does not claim to have had anything to do with the settlement beyond counselling reason and moderation on both sides and writing a capital letter of advice. Mr. Daly appeared simply as the solicitor of one of the mining companies, and had nothing to do with the settlement beyond assisting the mine managers to formulate their documents. He could not have settled the trouble in a thousand years, and we are sure that Mr. Daly does not claim credit for having assisted in doing so beyond giving his legal advice to his clients.

The article is so utterly untrue that it will only bring the paper which published it into contempt with all who know anything of the circumstances. A subsidized paper exists for the purpose of misrepresentation, however, and perhaps the Nelson Miner is not to be too severely censured when it obeys the orders of those who furnish it with the means of existence.

SETTLE IT QUICKLY.

The question of the removal of the houses of ill repute from Lincoln street to some less central locality, will be brought up in the city council this evening, and it is to be hoped that some determination will be arrived at which will meet the approval of the citizens at large and do away with the necessity or excuse of keeping this unsavory subject before the attention of the people. There will be no need of treating the class indicated with harshness, or of putting them to unequal inconvenience and expense, and in the event of their removal such precautions should be taken that they will not be disturbed for some time to come. By taking action on the matter and indicating a secluded spot in which they will be permitted to ply their dreadful trade, the council must clearly understand that it is recognizing an evil which it is unable to suppress, and that this very recognition, however slight, however reluctantly given, gives these unfortunates a claim of protection and more or less well defined rights in the community. While the council cannot very well take measures to prevent speculators, who would not hesitate to share in the wages of crime, acquiring the property in the place selected for the location of these houses, and holding it at ridiculous prices, it should so far as possible, defeat any such design by deciding promptly and without previous intimation on the quarter to which they shall be removed.

While we agree very strongly with the call for their removal from the center of the city, we agree quite, as strongly with the outcry against placing them on the road leading to Trail. It is certainly too close to a beautiful and rapidly increasing residential quarter, and that the respectable families whose houses overlook the valley should have continually in sight these evidences of infamy, would be a

commentary on the good judgment of the Trail is one of the pleasantest walks about council. In addition to this, the road to the city, is the way leading to the principal picnicking grounds for the children during the summer months, and is altogether a locality which should be kept free from all contamination.

It is distressing that this evil should afflict the community at all, that the council should be called upon to deal with it and countenance its existence, but since it cannot be eradicated it is better that it should be dealt with firmly and frankly and in a manner which will remove it as far as possible from the public eye and the attention of innocence and virtue.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN.

The city council did a very wise thing last evening when it refused to consider Ald. John Dean's motion for the reduction of the corporation laborers' hours from ten to nine, subject to a schedule of wages for foremen, rockmen and other employes. The aim and object of the proposal, as can readily be seen, to cut wages and not to benefit the workers, and any such attempt in the present condition of affairs here should be resisted by every good citizen who has the interest of the camp at heart. The corporation laborers are earning reasonable wages, but less than they are making would be insufficient for the proper maintenance of their families, and no one should wish to see them forced to pinch themselves to meet their weekly bills for the necessities of life. In many respects the price of living has increased during the past year, in no respect has it decreased, and it would be an error of which we do not think the council will be guilty, to diminish its employes earning power at a time when they stand most in need of good wages. It is a mistake for men in positions of responsibility, such as aldermen are, to attempt to tamper with the question of hours of employment for workmen and of the wages to be paid, simply because their individual pockets may feel the effect of the temporary depression in business. When the workmen find that they want less hours or more pay they will make their wants felt and the whole question is then open for discussion and rearrangement. Ald. Dean's intentions, no doubt, are quite beyond question, but he would do well to allow himself to be guided by more experienced men, and especially should he keep out of the "civic reform" business, or he may mar a promising aldermanic career.

SHOULD BE MACADAMIZED.

In the spring and fall Columbia avenue is a quagmire, much to the discomfort of pedestrians and teams. As the city cannot pay for paving it properly with Belgian or wooden blocks, it should be macadamized. On the dumps of the Nickel Plate, Great Western and other mines within the city limits there are thousands of tons of waste rock which is just about the right size to make first class macadam. A few inches of this laid on Columbia avenue would greatly improve it, and, to a very large extent, do away with the mud, and would prevent the miring of teams passing over it. It would give, too, a comparatively clean thoroughfare or at least one that, with a little effort on the part of the street department could be kept clean. Wherever holes were made in the street by heavy traffic there would be but little trouble in obtaining enough broken rock to fill them again. Macadam should be laid on Washington and Spokane streets, and on First and Second avenues. As Columbia is the most important thoroughfare in the city it should be macadamized first, and then the other streets could be attended to in their turn. A couple of teams could, in three or four months' time, if kept constantly at work, do a great deal of this kind of paving. The work should be done during the prevailing pleasant weather, so that some of the streets would be in good condition by the time the winter season sets in.

A PARK WANTED.

The season for picnics and other out-of-doors means of enjoyment is at hand with the advent of the summer weather, and the question of where the citizens may pleasantly spend an occasional holiday is one which will occur to ever member of the community. The possibilities in this respect are naturally very limited in a mountain town of such comparatively recent origin as Rossland and where there is no large body of water within easy walking distance. To the minds of most will come the recollection that the city is in possession of a park on one of the pleasantest slopes imaginable, a considerable area of which is fairly level; and surprise will naturally arise at the fact that after its purchase no arrangements have been made for placing it in such condition that it can be made use of. At the present time it is simply a jungle with a few trails through it, but it would require very little money or labor to make it serve all the requirements which a park should possess. If the city council would take the matter in hand at once and have at least a portion of the more level part cleared of the small timber which encumbers it, and made suit-

able for children's games, they would earn the thanks of the people generally. If any reasonable desire to do so were shown the park might be used during the approaching summer.

TARTE'S LOYALTY.

The reform newspapers, which have been doing their best to defend Hon. J. Israel Tarte against the charges of disloyalty flung at him and which have been quoting his patriotic utterances in England will find some difficulty in reconciling his statements made to the Journal de Paris with the picture they have sought to draw of him. In an interview in the French capital Mr. Tarte declared that the only reason why the Canadian contingent was sent to Africa was because the French Canadian element in the House recognized its powerlessness in the face of the large loyal Anglo-Saxon majority. This assertion of Mr. Tarte's will be as emphatically denied by the French Canadians as it is disbelieved by their fellow countrymen of British origin. It shows, however, very clearly where Mr. Tarte himself stands. It exposes his absolute lack of loyalty to the empire of which he is a subject and to a British colony in which he is a responsible minister. It proves likewise the falseness and hypocrisy of his utterances both in Canada and in England, which were intended to convince the people that it was not want of patriotism but adherence to a constitutional principle which made him take the stand he did. His further statement to the French journal that the paper which he controls would always be loyal to the tricolor is something which he ought to be called upon to explain from his seat in the House. That he would deny its truth is quite probable as he has on previous occasions crept out of awkward predicaments by resorting to falsehood, but he should be invited to show how a remark like this could be attributed to him by a responsible paper without its having received his sanction. Of Mr. Tarte's enmity to Britain and everything British all unbiased minds which have followed his political career are thoroughly convinced, and even the liberal newspapers will find it difficult to take up the cudgels in his defense after this last manifestation of disloyalty. He has the slippery politician's habit, to an unusual extent, of saying one thing at one time and place and its opposite at another, but this time he seems to have overreached himself, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the reward of his duplicity. The liberal party cannot afford to have a man of his stamp within its ranks let alone occupying so prominent a position and the sooner he is got rid of the better for the government and for the country at large.

COL. L. EDMUND DUDLEY.

The U. S. Consul for British Columbia and Alberta Is In The City.

Col. L. Edmund Dudley, a veteran of the civil war in the states, has come up to this section of the country from his headquarters at Vancouver with the intention of endeavoring to smooth out some of the hitches that have occurred in the shipment of Kootenay ores to points within the United States.

Colonel Dudley is by no means in a fit state for traveling, having lately undergone a severe surgical operation in Seattle, cutting open certain nerves and tendons which had badly healed in an amputation of the right lower leg which he had suffered some years since. An accidental fall at Nelson has by no means tended to help the subsidence of the effects of the Seattle incisions, but a strong sense of duty has evidently called the consul to the place where his presence is wanted in the conscientious discharge of his duties. Colonel Dudley is, as might be expected from his associations, a Republican and an ardent advocate of his cause. Coming from Boston, he is peculiarly possessed of the culture and no-accent of that city. A widely read man of catholic sympathies, the consul has spent many years of his life alternately in the society of the east and in the wilds of Arizona and New Mexico, settling the disputes and quieting the rebellious outbreaks of the Navajos and Apaches. During the last presidential campaign, the gallant colonel took a very active part in the contest as it raged in New York and in Massachusetts.

Speaking of the present year, the consul thought at present the outlook was that McKinley would be re-elected with an overwhelming majority. Still, what six months would bring forth is as yet to be seen. It is often the unexpected that happens. In April, 1896, the campaign seemed as if it would have to be fought on the tariff question, whereas by July of that year that matter was practically dead, and the silver plank in the Bryan platform was the issue on which everything turned.

CLEAN THE CITY.

Despite a Bull Month and Extra Expenses These Was a Surplus.

The city authorities say that the town is now well cleared up and in fact would compare favorably with Victoria. On the other hand the expenses of the work accomplished are supposed to have wiped out the usual monthly income arising out of the surplus of the sanitary department. This objection is not well taken as despite the fact that the month of March was one of the duldest business months in this camp for a long period and that in consequence collections were by no means brisk, sufficient money was obtained not only to pay the usual outlay but also to provide for extra tanks, repairs, etc., necessitated by the unusual strain thrown upon the city. On top of all this the city revenue was nearly \$80 to the good as if in reward for the exertions of the city fathers.

Mr. W. I. Reddin returned yesterday from a visit to the north.

C. P. R. AND T.

PROGRESS OF MENT HI

A Competitive Railway Proper Paying of Various Properties

Grand Forks, B. C. —With the defeat of Valley railway charter committee of the House of Commons the entire Boundary district that for a year at least meshed in the nets of R. All hope of a co-railways is shut out, is a much cut that freight and passenger ing year to the great

The past policy of towards the Boundary membered here, and experience, the business owners of the Boundar for the future. It is remembered he won the freeze-out ga and there is not a man for British Columbia's terests. It is also e how two years ago, a national cry of "Canadian Pacific" (for more properly, "Canadian Pacific") that ent mat financially able ad district adequately meas was shelved. At that ies of the Canadian Pa that all they wanted construct the first rail dary, and openly sta Canada's Pacific we so fair and just would accorded the shippers of the mine owners and never dream of even railroad facilities. T promises, founded wel better on paper, but h fulfilled? For four mo was completed and in was under the immed "construction" depart the unfortunate shipp rates that would bring to the adamant check or would turn the President the Southern Pacific, Eight cents per mile passenger tariff, and 8 dred pounds on first West Holston to Gran to pay the C. P. R. a \$100,000 per month ab of operation.

These rates, say the o have been reduced, b slight—three cents on t and 20 cents per bund freight. It is little wo Boundary district cry a railway facilities.

This year the Canada reason why the Kettle should not be granted, Shaughnessy disliked a tion, and for that reason was defeated, and proved his will superior a vast community.

The writer had an in tion yesterday with one operators in South Ya ent attitude of the C so far as it affected th the district.

"As you are aware," "the Boundary district the largest ore bodies o in all the mining ann Northwest. These ore amially mammoth low gra and copper sulphides, v ably worked, must be a minimum of cost, a quantity, not quality, a this the cost of mining to the lowest possible ters the most important mine supplies. From that the cost of the an cluded under the head is at least 25 per cent in Rossland, and over than either Butte or mining camps. This in in my opinion, directly exorbitant freight rate Pacific railroad, and Competitive railway fa edy this evil.

"Again, the Canadian has a lead-pipe cinch o of the mines of the v Trail smelter at presen where it is possible fo as the refusal of the C put in transfer tracks the Red Mountain rail competition of the Ame thus the mine owners n to Trail and pay a t per cent in excess of the prevailing at North mine owner's national ment of an all-Canada Boundary is costing in of \$2.50 per ton on s steel and should not b

"The same order of when our local smelte and the Mother Lode in, as the railroad will hand in the dictation matte product of the consequence the smelt sity, make a treatment least let them out eve in Pacific is a great a tion—for themselves."

In the face of all th exorbitant railroo stringency in the mon troubles and mallopa, strict is nevertheless m in mining progress. At Phoenix very ex as being carried on at Knob Hill. These pr upon as the banner m umbia, and are undere tion. At the former preparations are being m diate installation in th