Rossland Weekly Miner.

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

JOHN B. KERR, ...Man ditor

LONDON OFFICE.

J WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.

TORONTO OFFICE:

SS ACENCY, LD., 83 Yonge St.

SPOKANE OFFICE:

ALEXANDER & CO., Advertising Agents, Room F First National Bank Building.

EASTERN AGENT:

EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; for all other countries Three Dollars a year—in variably in advance. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is $1 per month, $5 for six months or $10 for one year, foreign $12.50 also in advance.

COMING EVENTS CAST SHADOWS.

In the gold-copper camps of the Kootenays and Yale there is that which is most alluring to the investor in mines, to-wit: large deposits of ore of a medium grade. They ttract because the permanency of the veins is assured, and the size of the deposits is so great that profits can be made enormous when la g plants for the extraction and reduction of the ore are put in and operations a e carried on in an extensive scale. For a considerable period after our gold-copper mines began to be worked it was claimed by the pessimistic that the section was too remote from smelters for the mines to ever pay. At the outset it was necessary to ship the ore over long distances, and pay exorbitant smelter charges. In fact, these were so high that for a time nothing under $30 ore was extracted.

In due course of time smelters were provided at home, and large reductions were made in the freight and treatment charges, until now a rate as low as $4 per ton is offered by one of the smelters of this section. This seems a very fair rate, and it brings within the range of profit large quantities of ore which could not be touched in former times. As a matter of fact, there is not a great deal of ore which cannot be brought within the range of profit with a low charge like this. As low as the charges for transportation and treatment are, there are some who are now talking of a $3.50 rate for these services; indeed, one smelter manager declares that he will be able to give the latter rate for certain classes of ore.

The large bodies of medium grade ore and the low freight and treatment rate has made mining, which under the former high charges for carriage and reduction was a hazardous and often an uncertain business, one that is stable, profitable and certain. A company can under the existing condition of affairs, providing one of these properties contain large bodies of ore of a medium grade is secured by it, calculate what the profits will be for years in advance. This robs mining of many of its uncertainties.

Now that the profit to be gained in gold-copper mining here has been demonstrated, investors who formerly looked askance at the district, or "turned it down," are now returning to this section seeking for investments, as they realize that mining here is a "sure thing" so far as profits and dividends are concerned.

There are plenty of properties for exportation in this section, and some of them are even better, perhaps, than anything that has so far been developed. They are simply awaiting the advent of the investor with enough capital behind him to do the necessary work to make them mines.

The outlook now is that a large number of these promising properties will be taken hold of during the next few months by Canadian, British and American capitalists, and that the new work done during the coming year will be phenomenally large. That this is true is shown by the number and activity of the experts examining mining properties, by the way the promoter is busying himself, and by the presence in this section of some of the larger mining investors. It is thus that coming events in the mining world cast their shadows before, but the sun of prosperity must be shining in order that the shadow may be visible.

LET IT BE A BUMPER.

When the soldier returns from the war even more enthusiasm should be shown than is displayed when he marches forth to martial music to battle for his country. We all remember well how the martial spirit of this section was stirred when the war in South Africa commenced. Soon thereafter came the news that Canada had offered to send a contingent, and that the offer had been accepted. Only a few were taken from each place, though hundreds offered themselves. Then came the call for the second contingent, and the volunteers were as plentiful as the leaves on a tree, but only a few could be accepted in each town. Next the Strathcona horse was sent to the front. We assisted afterwards in swelling Mansion House fund, and the Canadian Patriotic fund, and how our bosoms filled with patriotic pride when we felt that we were adding our mites to the defense of the British empire, and aiding in increasing the glory of the British flag. When the news came of British defeat, how downcast we felt. When, however, Mafeking was relieved, how we exulted and we celebrated the event as we never celebrated before, as our rejoicing was beyond measure. It was the same when Ladysmith was relieved, when the forces of General Cronje surrendered and when other victories were won. The troops from Canada covered themselves with glory on many a bloody South African field, and proved that they are fit to fight with those men whose ancestors won at Waterloo, at Blenheim and in other historic battles. They proved worthy to uphold the proud banner of Britain that has proven victorious on hundreds of hard contested battle fields. They fought in many big battles and assisted in winning great victories. Now they are returning home. One of them is in our midst. He has received his baptism of fire, and has proven himself a brave soldier. In the midst of his usefulness he was stricken with enteric fever, and after passing into the valley of the shadow of death, he emerged with his life. He has arrived home a few days in advance of his fellow soldiers from Canada. It is proposed to give him a benefit in order that he may be given full opportunity to recover from the hardships which he passed through in South Africa. Should there be any less enthusiasm shown than there was when he marched away to the wars? when we aided in swelling the Mansion House and the Canadian Patriotic funds? or when we celebrated so joyously the relief of Mafeking and Ladysmith and the surrender of the forces of General Cronje? We believe that there should not be, nor will there be, any cooling of the patriotic outbursts which were so vivid, so real, so heartfelt that none who participated in them will ever forget their spontaneity, nor the fever heat of their enthusiasm. Let the benefit for Private Rea, therefore, be a bumper, and let it be as strong a demonstration of the esteem with which we hold him and his kind as it is possible to make it. Nothing is too good to show our appreciation of him.

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN?

That Sir Wilfred Laurier will again sweep the country and be returned to power with an overwhelming majority is conceded by every reasonable man who has any knowledge of the political conditions in the east and whose understanding is not clouded by party prejudice. The Conservative leaders have practically abandoned the fight in Ontario as a hopeless one and have resorted to secret and questionable methods in an attempt to influence the vote in Quebec and in the Maritime provinces. The attempt is one which would be adopted only by desperate men by whom success must be achieved at the expense of every principle of political integrity. Success, however, is not to be obtained by them any more by intrigue than it is in the open field. With the return of Sir Wilfred Laurier to power it is, then, a matter of consideration with the people of this constituency whom they should send to parliament as their representative. It will be readily admitted that under such circumstances the election of Mr. A. H. MacNeill would be an act of folly on the part of the electors. No matter what his ability might be, and of Mr. MacNeill's ability there is no question, his power of accomplishing anything for his riding would be absolutely nil. In fact, to send him to parliament under such circumstances would be equal to having nobody there to represent us.

We have to consider then, whether it would be wiser for us to send Mr. Galliher or Mr. Foley. This question is one which is not so easily answered as might appear on the surface, and in attempting to solve it in our own best interests we have to look at it from more than the mere political party standpoint. As far as party affiliations are concerned, there is not much difference between Mr. Foley and Mr. Galliher. They are both Liberals and Mr. Foley has simply added to his principles of Liberalism his advocacy of the Labor platform. Should he be elected, rather than Mr. Galliher, he cannot fail, not only to be persona grata to the government, but he would be of assistance to them in a way which Mr. Galliher could not hope to be and in a manner which would be of direct advantage to this district.

The constituency of Yale-Cariboo has one paramount interest to serve—the development of her immense mineral resources. Properly to serve this interest in Parliament we must have a representative who has a real acquaintance with the industry, who understands its needs, and who could advise the government from his own personal knowledge. It seems to us beyond question that from this point of view Mr. Foley would serve our purposes far better than Mr. Galliher, and even on party grounds he would possess the ear of the government to quite as great an extent as a straight Liberal member. On other grounds his advice would be sought for and accepted with even greater readiness than would that of Mr. Galliher. The government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as is well known, is striving to solve the labor problems in the Dominion with a view to the betterment of the condition of the working classes, and therefore to the advantage of the people as a whole. For this purpose they have established a Department of Labor with a working staff of intelligent and able men drawn from the labor ranks, and with Hon. William Mulock, one of the most capable men in the administration, at its head. With the immense majority which they are assured of having in the next Parliament, they can not only afford to allow a few ridings to be represented by labor candidates, but they must surely welcome such members to the House that they may have the benefit of their experience and counsel in their labor legislation and administration. They will especially welcome such members when they are convinced that they are not hostile to the government and that what advice they may give will be dictated by an honest wish for the good of the people at large, and will be the result of sound judgment. Now, Mr. Foley possesses to an exceptional degree the qualities which would recommend him to the government as one who would give them honest and able counsel, especially in that department of their administration. He is a man of moderation, although of strong convictions. He is in no sense of the word an extremist, and the rightful interests of capital would not suffer in his hands were he our representative in the House of Commons, because he understands to the full that upon the harmonious working of capital and labor depends the development of this district, as upon it depends industrial development everywhere. His platform he has published, and in it there is nothing to which any fair minded man can take the slightest exception. In fact, of the candidates in the field in this district, he is the only one who has any definite platform whatever. Mr. Foley's record in the Kootenays is one which cannot fail to recommend him to the favor of every voter who is desirous for the progress of the district. In all disputes which have occurred he has counseled moderation and arbitration, and it is to his good offices, very largely, in advising the labor element in Rossland, that the unfortunate trouble during the early portion of the year was so successfully terminated. He is a man of ability. As a speaker neither of the other candidates can compare with him. What he has to say he puts in clear and forcible English, and always keeps to his text, a virtue that very few public speakers possess.

If Mr. Galliher should be the choice of the constituency what are we to expect from him save the ordinary favors which the government metes out to its loyal supporters? He is a young man and not without a fair share of ability but he would be, as most young men in Parliament are for the first five years, absolutely unrecognized. He is a lawyer with no doubt a proper knowledge of his profession, but he knows little, if anything, of the needs of this district. He has no knowledge whatsoever of the great industry on which the progress of our district depends, and in having him in the House we would have a man of obscure position and negative qualifications. On the other hand, Mr. Foley possesses exactly those qualities and that knowledge which will be of benefit to the constituency. He will be regarded by the government as a friend. He will be consulted by them because of his special knowledge on certain subjects, and, as we have said before, he will, by reason of that knowledge, and from the very fact that he is a Labor representative, command the attention of the government to a far greater extent than Mr. Galliher could hope to do.

We therefore trust that the electors of this constituency will return Mr. Foley to the House in the coming election.

A LIBERAL MISTAKE.

Before the Liberal convention met in Revelstoke for the purpose of nominating candidates for this riding more than one of the most important members of the party urged the desirability of an understanding being entered into with the Labor party whereby a man who would be acceptable to both should be nominated. Their view and the one which they endeavored to impress upon the Liberals in this district was that the Federal government had already done so much in the direction of labor legislation and had shown such an intention of carrying out its platform, in this respect, that the labor party could not fail to recognize and appreciate it On their part the members of the Labor party, almost to a man, acknowledged their indebtedness to the government and were willing to do all that they could to assist them in completing the program which had been mapped out. The good counsel, however, of these Liberals was rejected by a majority of the convention, and by a majority which was unfortunately influenced by the advice of old-time party men who refused to recognize any additions to a platform laid down in years gone by and in a part of Canada where partisan feeling dominated every other consideration. It was a majority of the convention, actuated by this sentiment, which nominated Mr. Galliher and in doing so they placed themselves in an attitude of hostility to hundreds of good Liberals who cannot be classed within the Labor ranks, and with hundreds of quite as good Liberals who stand uncompromisingly on the Labor platform. The result has been that the Liberal party in this constituency has been divided and in the event of the present three candidat remaining in the field, Mr. A. H. MacNeill, who is an opponent of the government, and will assuredly be an opponent of the next government, will be elected. In this event it means that the constituency of Yale-Cariboo will have a representative who can accomplish nothing for his constituency and that at Otawa we will be practically with a member.

It may be urged that the members of the Labor party, who are three-quarters of them Liberals, might have averted this by attending in force the primary meetings at which delegates to the nominating convention were chosen and sending to this convention their own representatives who would have been able to effect the undering which was desired by not a few of the broader-minded of the straight Liberal party. That they did not do so, however, that they preferred that the convention should be in the strict sense of the word a party one, and that it should decide whether or not those which it represented should coalesce with the Labor element, is to its credit. They took a strictly independent stand as far as the convention was concerned and they looked to the convention to make proposals to them which would be for the benefit of both parties and undoubtedly for the benefit of the country at large. As we have said, the influence of dry-rot partisans, most unfortunately, burked the good intentions of the more broad-minded among the Liberal leaders, and it was decided that a straight party contest should be conducted. This decision was a practical reading out of the party, as far as this election is concerned, of hundreds of voters who have never had any affiliations except with the Liberal party. The natural result was the selection of a Labor candidate and his nomination gave every promise of the return of the Conservative nominee. It cannot be said that the creation of this condition of things was due in any possible respect to the labor element which is predominately Liberal and in sympathy with the Laurier government and its labor policy. Since the convention was held Liberals of all classes have come to recognize the mistake which was made in not accepting the advice of those far-sighted members of the party who counselled a fusion with the labor element and there have been repeated efforts made on the part of no unimportant section of the Liberal party to bring about an understanding and accept a common platform and a common candidate. The Labor party, while fully recognizing and acknowledging the good legislation of the Laurier administration in their own behalf as well as in behalf of the country at large, said, and quite justly so, that the time had gone by when it was possible for it to withdraw its candidate, but it was pointed out that the labor nominee was himself a strong Liberal and ought to be acceptable to every Liberal voter in the district. The members of the Labor party accordingly contended, and still contend, and rightly so, that if the Liberals desire to unite with them they ought to do so by withdrawing the candidate of their own convention and accepting the Labor candidate, who is not only a labor representative, but a very strong Liberal. It seems to us that this position is perfectly fair and that the great proportion of Liberals who are not included in the labor ranks would be perfectly satisfied with such a solution of the existing difficulty. It is impossible that in a constituency such as this, hide-bound partisans, who are unable to take a comprehensive view of affairs, should dictate to the party as a whole. Among the supporters of Mr. Foley are hundreds of Liberals who are quite as faithful to their political principles as those who shout for no compromise, and we think that the government at Ottawa would appreciate in a much greater degree the election of a strong and able representative of this constituency who would be able to advise them in regard to the needs of all classes, than of a man whose only usefulness was to register his vote in Parliament at the dictation of the party whip.

FOLEY'S SUCCESS.

It is evident that the old parties are becoming fearful of the result in Yale-Cariboo. Already there are indications of nervous apprehension of a landslide. Those who scoffed at the possibility of Mr. Foley's election ten days ago are now in a state of panic. Politicians are already discussing the feasibility of a plan to withdraw both Mr. MacNeill and Mr. Galliher. While a combination of forces might be secured in this way, it seems almost beyond belief that any attempt of this kind can be successfully carried into effect. Yet it appears to be seriously discussed, and as the election approaches a desperate effort may be made to compass the defeat of Mr. Foley, the people's friend.

Meanwhile assurances are coming in from all parts of the district of a most gratifying character. Wherever Mr. Foley has spoken he has been given a very hearty reception, and it is believed that his success will prove a veritable surprise and landslide to his opponents. He is battling single handed against great odds, but within the next week or so it need not surprise anyone to learn of very substantial support being won over from the ranks of the old parties. Mr. Foley is to be congratulated on the success which has already crowned his efforts in this direction. More power to his elbow.

THE SISTERS' HOSPITAL.

Among the institutions of Rossland which deserve in an especial degree the good will and assistance of the public there is perhaps none quite as deserving as the Sisters' Hospital, the annual statement of which was published in Sunday's edition of the Miner. This statement speaks for itself, and should be carefully perused by the citizens for whose benefit the hospital exists. It will be noted that last year's revenue from all sources amounted to something over $20,000, and that of this sum about $5,000 was received from patients and about $6,000 from payroll deductions. It will be evident, therefore, that the hospital, in order that it may maintain and increase its facilities for the treatment of the afflicted of this camp must look beyond this portion of its income for the means requisite so to do. The work which has already been accomplished by the institution shows how absolutely necessary it is that this outside aid should not be lacking, should, in fact, be increased with the growth of the town that the still greater demands which are certain to be made upon the accommodation of the hospital may be met. This ought to be so in the simple interests of suffering humanity. That the city, the provincial government and private citizens will rise to the occasion is not to be questioned, but the fact that they must do so should be kept constantly before them.

It will be seen from the hospital report that during the year 415 patients were treated, and that the death rate was less than 3 per cent. This speaks volumes for the excellence of the conduct of the institution, and shows the desirability of enabling it still further to increase its usefulness. The Sisters' Hospital, while it is fairly well equipped, stands in need of increases to its facilities for treating complicated diseases, and it also requires still more accommodation for patients. This has been a pressing need during the past two years, and that need will be more intensely felt during the coming year, owig to the increase of the population, and the now thoroughly established confidence in the hospital. It is the intention that these requirements shall be met, but to erect a building and furnish it at all adequate to the demands will entail an expenditure of about $10,000. The lots requisite for this addition to the hospital have already been purchased, and it is proposed that the addition shall include an operating room in the southwest extremity of the building, and a convalescing room for the use of fever patients. This would mean a doubling of the capacity of the institution, which at present contains 35 beds. The operating room is an essential of every hospital, and is especially so in a mining camp where there are so many to be treated who are suffering from accidents.

It is to be hoped that the citizens of this city will prove equal to the duty which really lies with them to place the institution on the basis which it should occupy in a rich and growing camp like Rossland. The city council ought not to overlook the fact that with the increase of population, its obligations to the hospital necessarily become greater, and in addition to its own contribution it ought to impress the provincial government with the merits of this hospital. No money which is placed at its disposal but will do useful service in relieving suffering.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

The result of the election in the United States yesterday as shown in the returns reveal that McKinley has been elected president of the United States by a large majority. The Republicans carried California, Connecticut, Illinois, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Nebraska. The combined electoral vote of these states is 285.

Bryan carried Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Montana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Colorado, Idaho and Nevada. The electoral vote of these states root up 130.

The doubtful states are Kentucky, with 13 electoral votes; Utah, with 3; South Dakota, with 4, and Missouri, with 17, or a total of 37 votes.

Taking the states which are not doubtful for McKinley and we have 285 electoral votes, and those for Bryan give 130. This would give McKinley a majority of 155 votes, even if the doubtful states could be so divided that each of the candidates would get half. Conceding all of the doubtful states to Bryan and it would only give him a total of 167 votes. Taking it for granted, for the sake of argument, that Bryan will win in all of the doubtful states, even then McKinley's majority would be 118, which will be larger by 23 than it was in the presidential election of 1896, when he received 271 votes against 176 for Bryan. But McKinley's majority will be larger than this. In fact it was a regular landslide in favor of the Republican candidate.

Of the states carried by McKinley this time, Kansas, Washington, Wyoming and Nebraska were won by Bryan in 1896. It is a notable fact that Bryan did not carry his own state of Nebraska this time. It is curious, too, that the states which favored Bryan's candidature on this occasion, with the exception of the four above mentioned, are the ones that stood by him in 1896. Of the states in doubt Kentucky favored McKinley in 1896, while Utah, South Dakota and Missouri upheld the standard of Bryan on that occasion.

A feature of the voting yesterday was that the old line Southern states, or the Solid South, as far as they have remained solid, voted unanimously for Bryan, together with four of the mining states, Montana, Colorado, Idaho and Nevada. The Southern states stood by Bryan, the candidate of their party, from that sense of devotion to Democracy which is so prominent a characteristic of the Southern Democrat, who votes with his party first, last and all the time. The mining states stood in line with Bryan because of his declaration in favor of the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The strength of McKinley was greatest in the Eastern and Middle states. It is true that he captured Maryland and West Virginia, which are Southern states, and that he did very well in the Middle West and in the Pacific coast tier of states—California, Oregon and Washington.

The result of the struggle of yesterday is a repudiation of the doctrines taught by Bryan of a double standard, and of the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It was the most crushing defeat that doctrine has ever received at the hands of the electorate of the United States. It should lay that doctrine away in the grave of dead issues forever, but, maybe as it is like the ghost of Banquo, and will not down, even after it has been arrayed in cerements and interred.

The defeat of Bryan means that the spirit of imperialism, which has lately seized the people of the republic, cannot be scolded out of them. What they have seized in the Philippines and in the West Indies they will hold, notwithstanding the censure which they have been subjected to by Bryan and his followers. The determination arrived at yesterday means that the people of the United States intend in the future to take a larger interest than ever before in the affairs of the world, and that the country intends to be a power, indeed, among the Powers.

As for the trusts, the Republican party doubtless is as able to cope with them as Bryan and his followers would have been had he been elected.

On the whole, it is better that the Republican party has been triumphant, for the reason that the existing order of things in the United States will not be disturbed. The country generally is prosperous, and we believe that there will be a continuance of that prosperity. The Republican party, to a small degree, at least, is more representative of the business community of the country than Bryan and those who support him. Bryan is considerable of an iconoclast, and would have been so radical as to have, if he could, upset the eixsting order of things. This tendency on his part would doubtless have produced a distrust, an uneasiness, a fear as to the possible outcome of his administration which would have had a depressing effect on the material interests of the country, and might have caused a great industrial and financial depression. We believe it was the fear of this that in a large measure caused his rejection at the polls. The interests involved in a change of administration in the United States have grown so vast and so large that the people hesitate about placing a man in power who announces in advance that he intends to make, if he can, radical changes in the foreign and domestic policies. What they really desire is a man of steady, fixed principles, who is not radical in his methods, and who does not desire to revolutionize the affairs of the country.

We believe the country will prosper during the next four years under the rule of McKinley, and that his election is really a blessing to the people of the republic.

We believe, too, that the result in the United States will be imitated by the people of Canada today, and that the electorate will return to power the steady and reliable Liberal party, and will reject the irresponsible government which Sir Charles Tupper and his followers would like to foist upon us.

LOST AT SEA.

Two Bodies Found in an Open Boat. American Smugglers.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 5.—The Provincial police have reports from the west coast of the finding of a badly battered boat marked "Flattery Light," and two bodies, one headless. Two men left Flattery for Neah Bay Oct. 27, and the bodies have been recognized as theirs. The usual heavy first of November storms have been prevailing outside.

D.G.S. Quadra left today for the north in search of American sloops which it is alleged are smuggling goods into British Columbia and selling liquor to Indians, and also to locate the halibut banks.