

Rossland Weekly Miner

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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—five in advance. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$3 for six months or \$10 for one year. 1 cent 1/2 in advance.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

The plans for the proposed fire hall and public library building have been submitted to the city council. The \$25,000 in debentures are to be sold and the proceeds to be used in the construction of the building and in providing more apparatus for the fire department.

The library is just as much needed as the fire hall is or the apparatus for the fire department, although some members of the city government do not seem to think so.

The proposed burning or subordination of the library should not for a moment be considered. When the rate-payers voted for the issuance of the \$25,000 in debentures one of the objects to which the money was to be devoted was a public library, and the intentions of those who cast their ballots in favor of the debentures was that there should be a public library building.

HELD OUT TILL RELIEF CAME. A cheer went round the world Friday and Rossland joined in it with all the patriotic fervor possible.

A CAMPAIGN OF VILLIFICATION. Hon. Joseph Martin and his supporters seem to have considerable hostility for Mr. Ralph Smith, who represented Nanaimo in the last provincial assembly.

GIVEN THE COLD SHOULDER. The Boer delegates were given the cold shoulder yesterday by President McKinley, which was a very proper proceeding.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING. For a considerable period there has been a quietude in the real estate market, excepting for more desirable business property, for which there is always a brisk demand.

HE IS SIMPLY A POPULIST. That the return of Hon. Joseph Martin with enough supporters to constitute a majority would result in delaying and preventing investments here of outside capital becomes more evident each day.

IS PLEASED WITH ROSSLAND. Mr. Thos. T. Langlois, president of the Permanent Loan & Savings Co. of Vancouver, is making a tour through the province, looking over the securities on which the funds of the company are loaned.

MR. MARTIN AND WORKINGMEN. The premier's references to the labor men and their candidates last evening furnished good evidence at once of his lack of discretion and his unbelief in other people's honesty of purpose.

WHAT MARTIN. LETTER FROM INVESTOR IN BRITISH CAPITAL WILL FIGHT "FIGHTING JOE" Power—Strong.

Editor Miner: I opportunity through Miner to make an of British Columbia my first investment. Since then I have stant visitors, and greater part of my the mines and land. Though never a res I have staked the time. Need I say mately I see in British Columbia's perity, and British and ruin marks the and feel that Bri to the parting of th that a country eit grades. There is no nations, they four short years ago Bri the eyes of the e were fixed on her mountains were at the skill and the America. Today ca province, and the terprising avoid B deadly plague had tunities for the m merchant and the and there is gloom thrifty, and indust tary, and indust to invest their sa bia enterprises. TI has hurt us all, and waiting to see enough to apply a province and our. Though far alic Hon. Joseph Mart British Columbia; been an evil influe cast him. It mus Marats and Dant upon the stage. the good or to t these they are fig nals through the. The older provin They were appal the people stood of principle or of ity of his mind rceit, Green and pe for them he trau tie of honor, of fr Discredited, des sought British Co to ask by what t ery this man succ and power in the province. He wa of the demagogues experience how t workingmen and t of the wro trade of every c Clean to Marat. career has had an capitalist and the He lusted for the other, and every in fooling the wor forced out. This discontent and d midst of darkness achieves his ends fortunes of your may be rebuilt. I nor prudent, nor the electors of f find him out in t in the public lif brand it with s many lone years. I would, there the electors of H a care of the fu should say to the fortunes of your of a man whose by turnitude and trust." I should pledges and prom out first some o Cor or man the Dominion politic For Joseph Mart in the world as friends, and h to him what he is so constituted hold power and the ruin and des through its pros Leonard does not Ethionan his sk changed his cha asks your suffra and a friend of treachery and the public life o believe that Jo the voice of Jo mon sense of y this man to ho would once met province that t inces and multu try who have i awaiting with t dict at the pol gues early next means paralysis his overthrow and prosperity

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little ammunition and but few cannon he made a most gallant defense and harassed and inflicted considerable damage on the enemy by means of sorties, which made the Boers, who were around the place in large numbers, have a whole-some respect and fear of the gallant spirits which made up the defence of the place. The bitterest part of the hardships borne by the garrison was because a shortage of provisions existed and much of the time lately the combatants have lived on short rations, and have had to stand up and defend the place when they were weak from hunger.

Colonel Baden-Powell is possessed of the courage which never fails. It is the kind that lasts men possessed of it through an hour's, a month's, a week's or a year's siege and never hoists the white flag. The celebration, therefore, may be regarded as a tribute to the courage of the man who commanded the garrison at Mafeking, for it is of the highest type.

Mafeking was the third important town besieged by the burghers to be relieved. First came the relief of Ladysmith and its gallant but half starved garrison under the command of General White, who, by his defence of that place, rewon the laurels he had partially lost at the commencement of the struggle.

Next came the relief of Kimberley, the garrison of which was under command of Colonel Kekewich. At Kimberley the garrison at least had a fairly good supply of food, and did not have to fight on empty stomachs, and both these places were strongly garrisoned. In the case of Mafeking, however, with its weak garrison and its remoteness from the main British forces, nearly everybody expected, with all the disadvantages which it labored under, that it would have fallen long ere this, and it would have had its defenders been under the command of a less brave, a less hopeful and a less resourceful officer than Colonel Baden-Powell.

Doubtless General White, Colonel Kekewich and Colonel Baden-Powell were sustained by the well known characteristic of the British forces which has become historic, and this is never to leave their fellow soldiers in the lurch if they can possibly be reached. This is true of the individual British soldier as well as of the army in the aggregate.

The besieged commanders knew that the balance of the army in the field would never neglect any opportunity of raising the siege. They fully understood that if they showed the white feather and surrendered that their military careers would be destroyed. They comprehended, too, that all the honors and rewards that a grateful country could bestow upon them would be theirs if they grimly held out, and they did hold out, and Colonel Baden-Powell was compelled by reason of his unfortunate situation to stand a longer siege than the other two officers.

No honor, therefore, that the Empire can bestow upon Colonel Baden-Powell can be too great. He will be promoted—that is certain—and his grateful Queen will surely make him a peer of the realm and doubtless a pleased Parliament will grant him a large sum of money to adequately represent the title which his sovereign may confer upon him.

Above and beyond all this he will occupy a conspicuous place in the history of Great Britain and will serve as a good example to all future British soldiers, similarly situated, to hold out till relief came the same as he did.

Hon. Joseph Martin and his supporters seem to have considerable hostility for Mr. Ralph Smith, who represented Nanaimo in the last provincial assembly, and who, more than any other man in the province has the confidence of organized labor, a confidence which is given him because of a life-long devotion to the cause of unionism and to the interests of the worker. Union men fully understand that he is worthy of trust because on every occasion and in many emergencies that have arisen that affected their interests he has shown himself to be as true as a man can be.

As a result of the confidence and esteem with which he is held he has been honored by being elected president of the Dominion labor congress, which is the highest body, representing organized labor, in the Dominion. It is the votes of Mr. Smith's fellow-workers, for he is a coal miner by occupation, which send him to the legislature.

Mr. Smith has, it appears, dared to lift his voice in opposition to Mr. Martin's ambitious plans, and this has aroused the ire of that combative individual, and, as a result, a great deal of abuse and misrepresentation is being showered on Mr. Smith by Mr. Martin and his supporters. The following, which is taken from one of Mr. Martin's organs, is a sample of the unjustifiable vilification of Mr. Smith, which is being indulged in:

"The fact is," says Mr. Martin's henchman, "that Mr. Ralph Smith is travelling in the interests of Ralph Smith and the New Vancouver Coal company and of no other person or parties whatsoever. For

himself he hopes to gain high public office, power and glory and with a great corroboration behind him these things may some day be his. But the man who is working in the interests of a large company is acting the hypocrite when he goes abroad and affects to be consumed by enthusiasm for the working classes. It is not love for the laborer that impels Ralph Smith to attack the Premier, the best friend labor ever had. He has to pay a price for the aid he is obtaining, and that price is utter opposition to Joseph Martin. Like an honest man, Ralph Smith is paying for what he has bought."

Those who know Mr. Smith and his long and honorable record fully understand that the above malevolent attack does not contain the least semblance to the truth. It is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and is nothing short of libelous. It shows that the Martinites, if it shows anything, are ready to ruin the reputations of those who oppose them politically and reveals how utterly unscrupulous and mendacious they are.

In this case we believe it will act as a boomerang. Organized labor cannot afford to stand idly by and see its chief executive libeled in such a manner without resenting it. This resentment should be shown at the polls on election day, as we believe it will be, by defeating the man who countenanced such venomous libels as the above. Not only he but his supporters should be defeated, if for no other reason that they are in such bad company.

create the friendship between Great Britain and the United States. John Bull is the best customer that Uncle Sam has and it would not do, Mr. McKinley understands, to lose such a good patron. It is certain, too, that Mr. McKinley is a more of a friend of Great Britain than he is of the so-called Dutch republics. At least he has shown by the action that he took yesterday that he is, and actions speak much louder than mere words.

Now that the Boers have played their last card in the diplomatic game and for the further reason that their troops are being defeated at every return it will not be a great while before they will apply to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities. This application should, in the natural course of events, come within a few very days. The Boers expected results favorable to it to flow from the visit of these delegates to the United States and now that these have been shattered, it will add considerable to its general feeling of discouragement that now prevails among them, and should lead the sooner to their giving up the hopeless war in which they are engaged.

STATE OWNED RAILWAYS. One of the principal, if not the principal, plank in the platform of the Hon. Joseph Martin, is his government ownership of railways, and we very shrewdly surmise that Hon. Smith Curtis and not Mr. Martin, is responsible for its existence in the government program.

Mr. Martin told the electors of Clinton that he was going to borrow \$20,000,000 in order to secure railways and other things, says the Victoria Colonist. Mr. Eberts replying said that this would necessitate an annual charge of \$750,000. But he is below the mark. British Columbia cannot borrow \$20,000,000 at par. It could not place \$20,000,000 at 90, but if it could the issue of stock would have to be in the neighborhood of \$22,250,000 in order to get \$20,000,000 in cash.

That is 4 per cent for interest and sinking fund would call for \$800,000 a year. But we believe the stock could not be placed at 50, in which event the annual charge would be upwards of \$1,000,000 a year. Where would the money come from? There is only one source, namely, taxation. Putting the present population of the province at 150,000, the sum of \$8 per head for every man, woman and child now in British Columbia would have to be imposed to meet the minimum figure which we have named above—that is \$900,000—while the actual amount that would have to be raised would probably exceed \$7 per head.

When Mr. Martin sets out to borrow this \$20,000,000 he will have to show the financial world how he proposes to levy this million dollars of taxation. We submit that before he is authorized to do this he should tell the people who are to be taxed and how he proposes to tax them.

For a considerable period there has been a quietude in the real estate market, excepting for more desirable business property, for which there is always a brisk demand. Residential property has not moved a great deal of late, although there has been more or less demand for actual building all the time. There has been but little purchasing, however, for speculation, and this has restricted transactions. There are many signs at present which point to an increased demand for residential property.

The increase in the number of men employed in the mines promises to be large during the present year; indeed, it is thought that there will be from 2,000 to 2,500 at work before the coming winter's snows begin to whiten the ground. This will be more than double the number of men at present at work.

As a result of this there will be an increased demand for both residential lots and buildings, which should result in a fairly lively market. As for buildings there are but few vacant in the city and a number will have to be built to supply the demand. Under the circumstances it seems patent that there will come in the near future a considerable flurry both in real estate dealing and residence construction.

The Boer delegates were given the cold shoulder yesterday by President McKinley, which was a very proper proceeding. The President did not see the representatives of the Boers, but sent them a very polite message in which he plainly told them that intervention was impossible on the part of the United States.

In the light of recent events no other course was open to him. He knows how Spain endeavored, during the war with the United, to secure the intervention of the continental powers and would have done so had it not been for the firm attitude of Great Britain, which refused to go into the proposed combine. Mr. McKinley fully appreciated the fact that to intervene or to in any manner interfere in the trouble between Great Britain and the Boers would be nothing short of national ingratitude.

It is within the range of probabilities, too, that he understands the fact that there would be no rewards except some very hard knocks to be gained by intervening in favor of the Boers, while keeping hands off will in-

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As a result of this there will be an increased demand for both residential lots and buildings, which should result in a fairly lively market. As for buildings there are but few vacant in the city and a number will have to be built to supply the demand. Under the circumstances it seems patent that there will come in the near future a considerable flurry both in real estate dealing and residence construction.

The Boer delegates were given the cold shoulder yesterday by President McKinley, which was a very proper proceeding. The President did not see the representatives of the Boers, but sent them a very polite message in which he plainly told them that intervention was impossible on the part of the United States.

In the light of recent events no other course was open to him. He knows how Spain endeavored, during the war with the United, to secure the intervention of the continental powers and would have done so had it not been for the firm attitude of Great Britain, which refused to go into the proposed combine. Mr. McKinley fully appreciated the fact that to intervene or to in any manner interfere in the trouble between Great Britain and the Boers would be nothing short of national ingratitude.

It is within the range of probabilities, too, that he understands the fact that there would be no rewards except some very hard knocks to be gained by intervening in favor of the Boers, while keeping hands off will in-

crease the friendship between Great Britain and the United States. John Bull is the best customer that Uncle Sam has and it would not do, Mr. McKinley understands, to lose such a good patron. It is certain, too, that Mr. McKinley is a more of a friend of Great Britain than he is of the so-called Dutch republics. At least he has shown by the action that he took yesterday that he is, and actions speak much louder than mere words.

Now that the Boers have played their last card in the diplomatic game and for the further reason that their troops are being defeated at every return it will not be a great while before they will apply to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities. This application should, in the natural course of events, come within a few very days. The Boers expected results favorable to it to flow from the visit of these delegates to the United States and now that these have been shattered, it will add considerable to its general feeling of discouragement that now prevails among them, and should lead the sooner to their giving up the hopeless war in which they are engaged.

STATE OWNED RAILWAYS. One of the principal, if not the principal, plank in the platform of the Hon. Joseph Martin, is his government ownership of railways, and we very shrewdly surmise that Hon. Smith Curtis and not Mr. Martin, is responsible for its existence in the government program.

Mr. Martin told the electors of Clinton that he was going to borrow \$20,000,000 in order to secure railways and other things, says the