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GRAND FORKS
 Fred Wollaston, enlisted at Fort South Africa.
 The Sun set min has shipped seven tons of the Republic & way has arranged with the C. P. R. a union station in the interchange of sed depot will be section of the track railways and will via the C. P. R. bound, to board C. transferred to the public road. This tion will also app merchants will be from the business. minals in the Ruc been secured, the sidings enabling the four miles of track Friday next will be on the Republic railway, when \$425,000.
 Pat Welch, the w tor, is here superi commencement of cons on the V. V. & E. line to the proposed terminals situated of the corporate in and Columbia. The miles long and w line on Topp's ran will be encountered crissing the Kettle lumbia, swings no for the Van Ness ad where this swing will be put in, and from connecting with the branch, and enter southern base of C tain, and terminati smelter ore bins.
 Kettle river will be tress. The line the bank of the river a to the smelter.
 The smelter spur- built until the app V. V. & E. railway to tracks north of Col head crossing is di railway, some the application will be and, it is understood by the C. P. R.
 W. H. Covert, r grower near this season's crop of pu 11 tons, at eight whole, or at the ton.
GRAND FORKS, was arraigned in the afternoon on a char pleaded not guilty. dence Judge Johnson until Friday. Quee the Monte Carlo, de vanced Galloway \$3 standing that the by Mrs. Galloway.
 Mrs. Taylor, mot was, has wired that to leave Spokane ow trust of Galloway in his wife to enter will probably take p sion.
 Taylor family, who week, has been adv Galloway to her fat defending Galloway; if, it is stated, it is oived from a mem family.

CROW'S NEST
 Grading Almost F nings to F
 Late advices from Southern say that ceing good progress. finished on the portl Jennings north to boundary line, and of the work has been North of the bound been some delay, o dally by reason of enced in getting the government for righ however, comfortable erected and work is press. It will take ish the road on th Operations will be oter, as there will be trost to interfere. claim that it is di enough men. They paying fair wages, bunk houses for t the men and that of and of good cu alien labor law men from Spokane and south of the line. hand it costs too m from eastern Free Press.
THE EXAMINER— David Wilson, pul tor for this district this week, presiding examinations which Monday. School cl season on Friday ni
 Wm. Gilford of No the city.

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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A FEW WORDS REGARDING THE ROSSLAND MINER.

It seems to be the especial pastime of a number of newspapers throughout the province to throw mud at the Rossland Miner. Everything which the paper says is held up to ridicule, and the assertion made that it represents nothing in general nor anything in particular. That is all very well. We can stand such criticisms without any great loss of sleep; but perhaps the time is opportune for us to indulge in a few words explanatory of our position as a newspaper. We have striven for months past to advance the best interests of Rossland. And in doing that we have been called upon to oppose rampant unionism in its most nauseous form. We took up the rather unpleasant task with vigor, and, we think, with a fair amount of success—and that is where we stand today. That the policy which we have pursued in this regard has been a proper one is shown by the circumstance that all of the large mines of Rossland are working with almost full crews, and from the fact that we have received hundreds of letters complimenting us upon the many stand which we assumed in a most exasperating controversy. The Rossland Miner has fought a lone battle in respect to the issue with which it has been wrestling for the past few months; but it has the satisfaction of knowing that it has won. And it is all the more pleased at this latter circumstance because it realizes that it received absolutely no assistance from any of the minecompany papers which had been placed in a similar position, would have speedily hoisted the white flag and cried "Enough!" to the demagogues and agitators.

NEW ZEALAND MINERS AND THEIR CLAIMS.

A recent issue of the London Mining Journal comments as follows on the conditions of New Zealand mining labor as laid down finally and without further appeal by the Colony's Court of Arbitration, in a decision with which neither the employers nor the men are understood to be satisfied, though both have to accept it: We have received by the last mail from New Zealand a report of the judgment recently delivered by the Court of Arbitration affecting the position and wages of miners in the Thames district. The matter is interesting, not merely to those financially concerned in New Zealand mining, to whom a decision in the men's favor practically meant closing down, but more generally to all interested in observing the development of that socialistic policy to the fulfillment of which New Zealand legislation has in recent years been directed. The Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1900 provides that in the case of any industrial dispute either party may refer the matter for settlement to a conciliation board, whose award must be accepted unless either party desires to appeal to the arbitration court, who have full power to make any arrangements they please, consistent with equality and good conscience, for a period not exceeding three years, which will be binding on the association or individuals under an extreme penalty of \$50 for a breach. It was under the terms of this Act that the Thames Miners' Union of workers applied to the court in respect of various grievances. Their two chief requirements were shorter hours and the establishment of a minimum wage on a higher scale. The evidence extended over some weeks, and the court was fully convinced that any considerable increase in working expenses would result disastrously to the industry, and consequently cause loss to the miners making the application. As regards hours of work, surface laborers remain unaltered by the award, but with regard to underground miners in wet shafts and hot or gassy places it is provided that only six-hour shifts shall be worked; the men, therefore, do not obtain much advantage under the award with reference to the legal length of time during which work may be continued. Where they have been chiefly successful is in the assertion of the principle of a minimum wage, although the scale of charges is very much less than they demanded, and not very greatly in excess of the existing rates. Other noticeable features of the judgment are the provisions that where work is let by contract the

same rate shall be observed by the contractor, and that subject to the rules of the union allowing miners to enter the society merely by the paying of the regulation fee, that employers shall employ members of the union in preference to non-members. The employer of labor is thus very prejudicially affected; he practically cannot go outside the union for his labor, and he is in no way able to control the activity of the individual, as the uniform rate of wages secures to the most idle and incompetent miner as a matter of right the same remuneration as his most active and skilful co-worker. In this way the control essential to the successful management of any business is entirely destroyed, and industry placed at the mercy of its employees. How far the New Zealand miners have already made use of the policy of deliberate idleness while engaged in their work—a policy which is just now receiving extensive notice in the Times, under the title of "Ca' Canny"—is shown by the curious fact that it is possible for contractors to work the mines of the company at a cost greatly below what the companies themselves incur when employing the men direct, that is to say, that, even when the middle-man, in this case the contractor, has earned his profit, the increased output of the workmen is such that the cost of mining is considerably lessened. It may be that the contractors work with their men on some co-operative system, or it may be that they have more experience and exercise more thorough supervision than do the managers and foremen of the companies themselves, but the fact remains significant and surprising that putting forth his ordinary energies the miner is able to do so much more work than the total cost is diminished by something like one-third. The results obtained under the contract system seem to have come almost as a surprise to the New Zealanders themselves, and the element of competition thus introduced is likely to prove the salvation of an industry which, it is clear, cannot continue on the basis of the present demands which are made upon it.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Without treading upon the corns of individuals, we may properly at this time again make some allusion to municipal matters. There will be very few in the city who will be inclined to dispute that the result of the forthcoming civic contest is likely to have a very important bearing upon the town's future. All who have given the matter any thought are certain that the city's credit has been injured to a very large extent by the impression prevailing in outside quarters that Rossland was in absolute control of the labor unions—with all which that implied. If we may attempt an interpretation of what outside men thought of Rossland conditions, we would say that it was supposed, very naturally, that Rossland's destiny was at all times in jeopardy owing to the possibility of the occurrence of labor troubles. That there was some justification for this idea is shown by the circumstance that we have lately been called upon to engage in a most exasperating and deplorable industrial contest. It is very difficult to understand why there should be any two opinions as to the duty of the citizens of Rossland at this time in respect to the approaching elections. The stigma that Rossland is union ridden ought to be removed once and for all. That can only be done by there being a straight declaration that that is the intention of those who will be the nominees of the people who have the best interests of the city at heart. Once it is done, it requires no argument to have it admitted that it will prove very advantageous to the city and district. If it is established that, as a result of the election, demagogism has recerved its death blow, the credit of the city will immediately be placed upon a better basis, business men will feel greater security, and our whole commercial life will be stimulated.

UNIONISM IN THE KOOTENAYS.

It is something very frequently commented upon that while rampant unionism as practiced in Rossland has met with a very serious rebuff during the trouble which has just been brought to a disastrous end for the strikers, in adjacent parts of the country the demagogue has made material progress. All who have a knowledge of conditions in Phoenix, Greenwood, Grand Forks, and the Boundary country generally, express themselves as believing that within a very short time the same distress and turmoil with which Rossland has had to contend will prevail there, unless matters change very greatly. We in Rossland who have successfully combatted the attacks of the demagogues can hardly feel very much sympathy towards our sister cities, should they find themselves in trouble. We have had very little sympathy from them. They have at no time evinced a disposition, figuratively speaking, to "take the bull by the horns." They have, rather, allowed the intrigues and machinations of the aggressive labor leaders to be pursued without opposition from them.

At the Coast, also, the aggressive labor leaders have pursued the even tenor of their way with very great success, and, consequently, we now find that in Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo and other towns unionism is practiced in its most obnoxious forms. We make these few remarks anticipating that the day is not far distant when what Rossland has had to contend with—what Rossland has successfully contended with—will require to be met in other portions of the province. When that eventuates—as it certainly will—we will be given the honor of having struck the first blow in this city at a system which, wherever it prevails, is the inevitable forerunner of turmoil and disaster.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS

A number of gentlemen—property owners—who are vitally interested in Rossland's welfare, at a most representative meeting, have nominated certain gentlemen for the positions of mayor and aldermen in the forthcoming municipal elections. We think it will not be disputed for one moment by anyone that those who were in attendance at the meeting to which we have alluded were persons competent to say that they had the best interests of the city at heart. The action which they took in holding the meeting was perhaps induced to some extent by the fact that a distinct invitation to battle had been issued by a faction which flies the flag of the "Municipal Labor Party." If we are correctly interpreting the situation we take it that the meeting of the Citizens' Committee was held primarily for the purpose of nominating candidates opposed to the Municipal Labor League—with all which that title implies—and that the nominees of that meeting are pledged to oppose the policy of the Municipal Labor League. Such a conviction will be very satisfactory to the sane element in Rossland, and there will be little disposition on the part of any elector who has any considerable property interests here to oppose the candidates nominated at the Citizens' Meeting. They are all excellent men and men certain to expend their best efforts in conducting the affairs of the municipality in an efficient manner. They will all of them, unquestionably, be elected against all comers by an overwhelming majority. But what the Rossland Miner has been particularly aiming to achieve in discussing the forthcoming contest is to have it thoroughly understood that it is of paramount importance, as a result of the elections, that the reign of the union tyrant has been broken. Once that announcement may be made, Rossland will regain its prestige in the eyes of people who may work to its benefit. We ought all of us to strive to bring about such a happy consummation. That it will be done seems to be conceded by all classes; and that is a matter for immediate congratulation.

PROSPERITY IN CANADA.

The Toronto Globe publishes an interesting editorial article intended to show that Canada has made great strides along the path of prosperity during recent years. The revenue returns which have been compiled for the first five months of the fiscal year ending November last, tell a story of expansion that can never become too familiar. The total of \$23,141,976 was \$1,637,271 more than for the corresponding period of the previous year, and \$6,941,129 in excess of the ordinary expenditure for the same period. The expenditure on capital account during the period under consideration was \$5,285,225, an aggregate exceeding the expenditure under that head for the corresponding five months of the previous year by about \$800,000. An important item in expenditure was the payment of \$227,837 for iron boules, of which \$42,257 was paid last month. By the recent legislation introduced these boules are made to gradually diminish and to disappear in five years. Of the aggregate revenue \$13,262,089 came from customs, a gain of \$1,093,759 over the corresponding period in the previous year. Excise taxation yielded \$4,200,183, an increase of \$75,763, and the receipts from public works aggregated \$2,758,530, a gain of \$263,774. The various sources classed as "miscellaneous" show a slight decline.

There is assurance of a far more prosperous year in the harvest that has just been gathered in Manitoba and the Territories. The estimate of the Manitoba crop made by officials of the provincial government was a yield of 24 bushels per acre on two million acres, or 48,000,000 bushels of wheat. As the threshing returns come in it becomes evident that this estimate will be materially exceeded. Western newspapers are telling of record crops, and these run from 30 to 35 up to 40 and 45 bushels per acre, some even surpassing that figure. These are, of course, the exceptional cases, and we hear nothing of the farmers whose crops, through various causes, have fallen below the average on which the official estimate was based. But the general excellence of the harvest shows that the expected average will be exceeded. The total area devoted to wheat in the province was 2,011,835, as compared with 1,457,386 last season. There were 689,951 acres under

crop in oats as against 420,108 acres last year, and 191,000 acres in barley as against 155,111 acres last year. The yield in oats has been all the way from 60 to 90 bushels per acre, and in some cases as much as one hundred bushels have been harvested. The farmers estimate that all the wheat over 15 bushels per acre is clear profit, so it is easy to understand the rosy estimate of the coming year's business in the prairie country. The splendid harvest in the west means a decided improvement in the standard of comfort and an increased consumption of goods both domestic and foreign. It will also swell the volume of our exports, and the augmented revenue will meet the consequently growing needs of the public service.

A WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT

The transmission of signals through space, without the aid of wires, over a distance of 1,900 miles, must certainly be ranked as the most magnificent achievement of science within the memory of this generation. While Signor Marconi, to whom the credit must be given for this wonderful discovery, which bids fair to completely annihilate space, as far as communication with world-wide points goes, says that matters are as yet only in an embryo stage, enough was accomplished at the Newfoundland experiment to show that there is no doubt about the practicability of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. It is interesting to speculate upon what the complete success of the youthful Italian inventor's endeavors would mean. Certainly it would have a most revolutionizing effect upon the telegraphic and cable systems of the world. Of what use will be cables under the sea when signals can be transmitted quite intelligibly without the use of wires? Who can say that but 10 years from now cables and telegraph wires will not be a thing of the past? It is not at all absurd to put forward such a suggestion. During the initial experiments by Marconi he succeeded in transmitting signals a distance of four miles in London—from one point to another—and these signals passed through brick buildings and such similar obstructions as would be met with in the business quarter of the city. With great advances made in experiments in aerial navigation, and Signor Marconi's success with wireless telegraphy, surely we stand on the shore of a sea of wonderful discovery!

WESTERN DEVELOPMENT.

The Toronto Globe is doing excellent work in directing attention to the wonderful resources of Western Canada, and in a recent leading article has much to say which is of widespread interest. The Globe asks if the people of Canada realize that the development of the west, for which we have long waited is now assuming enormous proportions? We have been looking for it so long and have so frequently been disappointed that the skeptics may well be pardoned if they still show inveterate incredulity. The great change is coming, nevertheless, and the sooner those interested in the matter realize that we are on the eve of it the better prepared will they be for the situation that will then arise. For a great many years the progress of the west was of a wobbly description. It was something like the tiny rivulet at the head of a great stream, that a stone or a tuft of grass serves to deflect from its course. So it was with the progress of the west. In its uncertain, feeble beginning things were against it, and the least obstacle staggered it, and raised doubts whether it could ever reach a volume sufficient to carry it on by its own inherent momentum. Grasshoppers, fall frosts, departmental red tape, railway charges and a score of other things one after the other discouraged all but the thoroughbreds, and it is to these thoroughbreds that we owe the demonstration of the fact that the Canadian west is good enough for the homes of millions of contented and prosperous people.

It is calculated that Manitoba and the Territories this year will have six million bushels of wheat to export. A great deal of oats will also be taken out in order to supply the ranching section thousands of cattle and horses are being shipped. The railways of the west are congested by this avalanche of products that have descended upon them. From all over the land comes the cry for additional rolling stock to carry the results of the husbandman's labor to market. A constant stream of cars are passing between Winnipeg and Fort William. The double-tracking of that portion of the railway, we may be sure, has more than once engaged the thoughts of the authorities of the railway, and will at an early day have to be undertaken, despite the costly nature of the problems that present themselves to the railway constructor in that part of Canada.

But if we have this volume of products when but an infinitesimal fraction of the land is settled and cultivated, what are we going to have when vast yearly additions are made to it? It is evident that we are only

at the beginning of the immigration from the neighboring States. Mr. Charlton, in his speech before the reciprocity convention at Washington, told the delegates that last year 12,000 citizens of the United States went into Canada west; that this year 24,000 went in, and prophesied that next year 40,000 would go in. Mr. Charlton's prophecy may be optimistic, although the officers of the department of the interior would not be at all surprised to see fully that number of settlers flow across the line. But it amounts almost to an absolute certainty that at least 25,000 Americans will take up land, chiefly in the Saskatchewan territory. The great majority of these settlers have money, and begin purchasing as soon as they reach the country and are in a position to market products in a remarkably short time. One such man probably causes as much economic movement in the country as a dozen or twenty of the European settlers, who have to wait until years of industry have put them in possession of some capital. Each has his uses. The west is wide enough for all, and these poorer settlers will do a good deal of the rough work of the country during the time they are gathering together the wherewithal to enable them to farm on anything like a considerable scale.

Are the eastern merchants and manufacturers keeping their fingers on the pulse of this development? The experience in the western states of such movements has been that they usually transcend the power of trade to immediately, or even proximately, supply the sudden accession of wants that the incoming population create. A gentleman who has studied these things closely prophesies that in the next year or two the trade of the west will find eastern factories and workshops quite inadequate to meet its demands. Is not this something that the business man could well inquire into? The large manufacturer or merchant can easily ascertain that what is stated above is within the mark—that we are on the eve of great expansion in the west, on the eve of great requirements flowing from that region, and it behoves our industrial captains to be ready to meet it, and not lose a dollar of the trade through not being prepared for it.

A DISQUIETING FEATURE.

A disquieting feature in our federal affairs is the circumstance that disloyal Frenchmen like Bourassa are allowed to parade up and down the province of Quebec uttering traitorous sentiments without protest upon the part of the government. Recently at a meeting of the Club Letellier in Montreal two followers of Bourassa had the audacity to move a resolution condemning the sending of contingents to South Africa. The Toronto Mail and Empire is quite outspoken about the matter. It charges that there has been no attempt by the government to check the Bourassa movement nor to answer arguments, if such they can be called, that he has advanced. On the contrary, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has, in anticipation bent to the storm his leading followers have been endeavoring to raise. He has declared in Quebec that the government sent no military assistance from Canada to South Africa; that it merely allowed Canadians to enlist. He has allowed a minister to affirm without rebuke that Canada's patriotism shall not be a precedent; that we shall be less willing in future to go to the defence of the Empire. Finally, within the last few weeks, the government sought to square itself with Mr. Bourassa by announcing that though another contingent is to go to the front, Canada shall not be at any outlay on that account, as the Imperial authorities will have to foot the bill. Conservative criticism that has been offered to the attitude of Mr. Bourassa has been met by the parrot-like declaration that he is assailed only because he is French, and not because of the policy of indifference to Great Britain that he advocated. All this has been grieved to Mr. Bourassa's mill. It has preserved his good standing in his party, and enabled him to bid for a solid following within the ranks of the Liberals. The result is the present cleavage among the Rogues. At the Club Letellier two followers of Bourassa had so much confidence in their strength in the province that they moved a resolution condemning the sending of contingents to South Africa. The supporters of the motion used strong language, they made violent anti-British speeches, and finally referred to the premier in insulting terms. It does not appear that Mr. Bourassa had any other followers in the meeting beyond the mover and seconder of the condemnatory motion, nor was the gathering either large or influential. Still the incident reveals the outcroppings of a campaign which has long gone unchecked. This is a free country, and Mr. Bourassa is at liberty to hold and express such views regarding this and other public matters as commend themselves to him. It is, however, equally the privilege of his leaders to set forth Canada's policy clearly and unmistakably before the whole country instead of assuming a weak and apologetic attitude for the service we

have rendered to the Empire. It is time the Liberal leaders realized that their treatment of this campaign has been a mistake. They cannot ride two horses traveling in opposite directions, nor can they lead Ontario on one course and Quebec in another. They must drop Mr. Bourassa, or the people of Canada will drop them.

LORD ROSEBERRY

Judging from the brief cabled despatches Lord Rosebery's speech, while quite a notable one, does not seem to have created the tremendous sensation which was anticipated. He does not seem to have any particular passeea to offer for the ills which afflict Great Britain; and we think he displays a most deplorable lack of patriotism in attempting to embarrass the government by adversely criticizing its policy in respect to its conduct of the war in South Africa at the present time. But it seems certain that Rosebery has finally determined to again enter the political arena and attempt to reconstruct and rehabilitate the once mighty Liberal party. In a syndicate article Curtis Brown furnishes some interesting information about the lucky Earl. At the outset of his political career he did a good bit of grubbing in the house of lords, worked up some specialties and attracted Mr. Gladstone's attention by his quick intelligence and occasional if not frequent signs of really earnest desire to become a statesman. He worked up to the portfolio of foreign affairs, went out with the rest of the Gladstone ministry in 1886, and turned up presently in a place in which you hardly would have expected to find him, the chairmanship of the London county council, or, as we would call it, president of the board of aldermen. He showed an astonishing grip on municipal affairs, put a tremendous lot of energy into his work and carried everything before him. But he was broken-hearted when Lady Rosebery died, dropped all his political interests and went into his shell, so to speak, for two years. Then he reappeared in the London county council and worked harder than ever, then stepped back into the cabinet and thence to the premier's chair.

He got his second wish on March 3rd, 1894, and his third wish two months later when his Lac's won the blue ribbon of the turf.

What was there left for a man not yet 50, who had won everything he had set out to get and who apparently could think of nothing else in particular that he wanted? It may have occurred to this luckiest of mortals, when a disintegrating party and squabbling in the cabinet forced him to retire from the premier'ship before he had a chance to achieve anything really remarkable, that it would be well while to do the whole thing over again. He had already started in backwards by winning the Derby the second time, and it is freely predicted that if he steps into the place that is now waiting for him, and yearning for him, at the head of what is already known as the Rosebery party, the next appeal to the country would be more than likely to land him in power again, with a better opportunity than he had before to carve out for himself the immortal fame which he has not yet succeeded in earning. It will be a battle royal between him and Chamberlain.

John Houston of the Nelson Tribune is a most contemptible character. He is always "knocking" somebody. Just now he is busy "knocking" Rossland, claiming that it is no good nor can be any good. John Houston is a blasphemous bully who, if he ever runs up against a man who has the spine of a chicken will get what is coming to him—a rebuff which will serve to remind him that he must first be crowned before he can proclaim himself king.

The Rossland Miner has the largest daily circulation of any newspaper published in British Columbia outside of Victoria and Vancouver; and it has as large a weekly circulation as any newspaper published west of Winnipeg. Mr. John Houston will please put those facts in his pipe and smoke them, and then stir up his pet Mergenthalers to a little more misrepresentation of his rivals in the newspaper field.

A man or a newspaper to rejoice in making public information concerning people's private lives is so contemptible as to warrant being spat upon by those who think broadly upon human affairs and dolings. But the Evening World disregards that. It would tease a dying infant if it thought that by so doing it could get the ear of a morbid mob.

The London Times—without doubt the most reliable newspaper in the world—has arrived at the conclusion that trades' unionism as it is practiced is a distinct menace to industrial peace. It is now in order for John Houston of the Nelson Tribune and Thomas Beamish to jump on the London Times and call it a dumphool newspaper.

That John Houston's face is not slapped every day in the week proves that certain people in Nelson have excellent control of their tempers.