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THE TERRITORIAL GRIEVANCE.

For many years the Northwest people have endeavored to gain the provincial status, but the Dominion government insists on keeping them in leading strings. Premier Haultain in his recent annual statement returned to the question and told the territorial assembly again what he thought of the present arrangement.

The finances of the Territories are a great perplexity to the local administrators. Immigration is flowing in. Whole districts are filling up. Extensive public works are a necessity. Yet the Territories are without adequate financial resources. The Dominion government persistently refuses to give money enough. In particular, it is difficult to meet emergencies. Last year, for example, floods destroyed upwards of 140 bridges in the Territories. The bridges had to be replaced, and the government, to secure the necessary money, had to pay six per cent—an exorbitant rate for so careful a government to be required to pay. The people of the Territories do their own share of paying. For schools and local improvements—that is to say, for what may be described as municipal purposes—they contributed last year \$300,000. The Dominion government was asked for a main vote of \$380,000, and a supplementary vote of \$250,000 to meet overdrafts. It allowed a main vote of \$700,000 and the overdraft. The Territories asked for \$1,130,000, and were given \$950,000. In view of the enormous increase in settlement, and the need for roads, bridges, schools and other appliances of civilization, their request must be regarded as moderate.

The western premier's language was bitter. "I make this statement with regard to the general position," he said, "that parliament and the government, I do not refer to this government nor to this parliament, nor any particular one, I say all parliaments and all governments, and no government for the last 14 years has ever appreciated or apparently appreciated its duty towards the Northwest Territories."

He dealt at length with the demands which have been made on the Dominion government. "Everything possible has been done that could be done," he said, "to procure the necessary money and powers. These representations have been backed up by resolutions, memorials and addresses by the legislative assembly. Now, the question is, what more can be done?" He spoke of the \$13,000,000 surplus and the "lavish expenditure in Eastern Canada," and said that "if the comfort and prosperity of the new settlers is not more important than breakwaters, drill halls, etc., are we then not forced to the conclusion that the present dependency of the Territories on the Dominion should be put an end to immediately?" Immediate provincial institutions in the Territories must be demanded.

Mr. Haultain discussed certain means of temporary relief, such as having resort to municipal administration and increased local taxation. This latter must come with the growing needs of the country, he said. But, above all, they must have provincial institutions. "The provincial question is, after all, the one solution because we shall have not only the revenues to meet them, but the powers to do the work which it is necessary this legislature should do to meet the necessities of this great and growing country." The federal government, Mr. Haultain more than hinted, had not even been courteous in the correspondence on the subject. The Dominion government is of course consulting its partisan interests in continuing the present arrangement, the people's wishes being with it a negligible quantity.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL DAY.

The people of France, and particularly those of Paris, seem to have this year entered more heartily than usual

into the celebration of their national holiday, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. There is significance in the fact, for it means that the spirit of freedom is growing more vigorous with the advancing years. More than likely July 14th will be a day of greater rejoicing in the republic with each year that rolls, as its citizens understand more clearly what the dawn of liberty meant for their country. While the fall of the great prison brought the Reign of Terror and much that was regrettable, it remains one of the greatest triumphs ever won in the name of liberty. There would be less peace and more despotism in the world today were it not for that famous July 14, 1789, when Paris was fierce with flame, and red with blood, and hoarse with strange cries of triumph and revenge. Mankind has good reason to rejoice that one hundred and fourteen years ago a Parisian mob stormed and took the ancient fortress. Historians have not been wanting who have tried to minimize the event's importance. They urge that the Bastille at the time of its fall was a place of no importance. They protest that the whole episode was an absurd blunder, which attached to the Bastille a significance which it had long out-dated, and which gave its captors a comic-opera air of heroism. They even assert that it was a crime, the first of a long catalogue of crimes. But the condition of things then obtaining in France did make the capture of the Bastille momentous. Even if the Bastille had ceased to terrify, it still represented "the old terrific idea." It was an argument in stone in favor of the feudal system, and all that the feudal system meant. It had long been the dread and the curse of Paris. It was "the merciless answer to all freedom of thought, of word, of deed." If the first wave of Europe's rising tide of democracy beat against the Bastille and overwhelmed it, it was not for nothing. The Bastille was a symbol, and symbols, says one historian, "are the most potent influences in the struggles of political forces." The 14th of July is a day of thanksgiving in civilization.

THE MANCHURIAN CASE.

Russia has apparently deemed it necessary to give some sort of assurances to the United States that Manchurian ports will not be kept closed to outside trade. This is in consequence of the diplomatic coplous which has sprung up between the two nations, culminating in the departure of Count Cassini "on a vacation." American friendship for Russia was not affected by Russian greed and chicanery so long as it was other countries that suffered by Russian methods; but when American interests are threatened the case is different. The probability is that the Muscovite bear is about to receive the most serious check that he has had to face for many a year. The United States is in a better position than any European power to administer such a check, and the character of Mr. Roosevelt is a guarantee that the administration at Washington will not shrink from the responsibility of reading the riot act to Russia, if such an extreme course is considered advisable. War between the two countries is, of course, an extreme improbability. In a war with the United States Russia would be obliged to fight Japan too, and perhaps the British navy would be at the disposal of the allies. Rather than to face such a peril Russia would be sure to abate her claims in Manchuria for the present—and bide her time. To preserve American commercial interests in northern China, all the Washington government need to do is to maintain a bold front.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The terms upon which the Dominion government will have the new transcontinental road built are now pretty generally known. The government will build the road itself from Moncton, N. B., to Winnipeg and will lease it to the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. for fifty years. The company will pay operating expenses for the first five years and not more than three per cent additional during the next five years.

On the line between Winnipeg and the Pacific ocean the government will guarantee 3 per cent bonds to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of construction, but the maximum amount to be guaranteed on the prairie section is not to exceed \$13,000 per mile. The mountain section is to be reckoned as 500 miles.

From Winnipeg to the Pacific the road will be built and owned as well as operated by the Grand Trunk-Pacific. It is understood that the company will have to pay 3 per cent interest from the date of issue, that is when the road is completed, on the prairie section bonds.

On the bonds for the mountain section the company for the first five years will only have to pay to the government on such surplus as exists after the payment of working expenses, but in any case this will not exceed 3 per cent. The mountain division bonds, like the prairie section bonds, will be issued on the completion of the road. In this way the Grand Trunk-Pacific will finance the whole construction from Winnipeg

to the Pacific ocean, and add interest to the cost thereof. The road from Moncton to Winnipeg will be constructed under the supervision of a government commission. The Grand Trunk-Pacific will deposit with the government \$5,000,000 in cash or approved securities as security, the government to pay 3 per cent on the cash and the interest that may be received on these securities. This deposit will be released by the government so that it may be available to the company for the construction of the first section of the line wherever that may be.

The capital of the Grand Trunk-Pacific, which is now placed at \$70,000,000, will be reduced to \$45,000,000. This will comprise \$25,000,000 preferred stock and \$20,000,000 common stock. The latter will be owned and controlled by the Grand Trunk of Canada. In this way it will be seen that the Grand Trunk is to be interested in the project. Running powers will be given to any railway from Winnipeg to Moncton upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the governor-in-council, having due regard for the interests of the Grand Trunk-Pacific as operators and lessees.

The equipment of the whole line will be furnished by the Grand Trunk-Pacific and must be secured as rapidly as the development of the traffic demands. The rates on the whole line will be subject to the governor-in-council or railway commission, but must not be reduced below such a figure as shall enable the Grand Trunk-Pacific to pay rental to the government. A majority of the directors of the Grand Trunk-Pacific must be residents of Canada.

NOT ALWAYS SKIMMED.

Apropos of the unwillingness of operators to try a certain mining district, because they think "the cream has been already skimmed and nothing will be left except a rather bluish tinged milk," the Pacific Coast Miner cites a number of interesting facts concerning the success of men who followed the pioneers in several of the older districts. Take the nearby Comstock, for instance, it says. It was not James Finney, "Old Virginia," nor Comstock who made the large fortunes after their discoveries in 1859, nor was it Alpheus Bull and those interested in the Curry, the leading dividend payer of the early bonanzas who made the greatest sums. Each successive strike seemed to increase the possibilities of making money. The Crown Point and Belcher bonanzas, with the other Gold Hill mines, gave an opportunity for amassing more capital, devout though the methods were, than the previous ones in the Gould and Curry, Ophir, and Mexican, and the greatest sums of all were made at the time of the Big Bonanza, discovered some sixteen or more years after the first placer operations on the lode and the discovery of the nature of the ore by the late Melville Atwood and Judge Walsh, also passed away. In Leadville large fortunes have been made many years after the original discovery, and that, too, without any profit from stock manipulations, by such men as the Guggenheims, Moffat and Smith and John F. Campbell, and this after California miners had deemed the camp exhausted. With the aging of camps facilities for treatment and realization on ore are increased, the costs of mining diminished, and the territory in good ones greatly widened. Hannan, who was the original locator of Hamman's Reward, the first prominent claim located in the Kalgurle field of West Australia, made little. The first companies, colonially incorporated with insufficient capital, made no money. At a later date the reorganizers of these companies made vast sums. In the Black Hills the old placer miners made a precarious living, but today those who have combined various interests and are working them on a large and thorough scale are earning greater profits annually than the output of the early individual efforts. Instances could be cited without number, such as Bingham, Utah, where "Sam" Newhouse has made more money working the pyritic deposits, considered only a bugbear at an earlier date, than any of the earlier silver-lead operators. At Butte, Meander and Gagnon made little money as compared with the owners of their mines at a later date. It takes some time for a mining camp to find itself. A great deal of exploration work is done with purely negative results, but from which competent men can make accurate deductions. The later comes, if he has the training and experience, has, therefore, provided he can command the always necessary capital, a much better chance than the pioneer. There are various districts in British Columbia to which the facts and deductions of the Pacific Coast Miner would very aptly apply.

THE AGENT-GENERAL.

In yesterday's issue The Miner gave considerable space to a communication from J. H. Turner, B. C.'s Agent-General in London. Mr. Turner's letter was in reply to certain statements made by Mr. Machin of Victoria in regard to the methods employed by the agent-general in the conduct of the agency. Like Mr. Turner's political speeches, his epistle is of a decidedly rambling nature. It is a weak and childish protest. It contains nothing germane to the grave charge of incompetence which was made by Mr. Machin and frequently reiterated by The Miner.

We repeat that the methods of the present agent-general are misdirected and inadequate, if not wholly abortive. He seems utterly unable to either understand or undertake the enterprising and strenuous methods that are essential if this province is to gain any material benefit from the maintenance of the agency. He simply blocks the way for a more capable man.

We do not desire to do Mr. Turner the slightest injustice. If he will tell us how many immigrants and how much money has come into the province in the last three years as a direct result of his missionary work in London, we shall be pleased to publish the same with full credit. Come, Mr. Turner, tell us at least this much, and never mind the number of tenants in Salisbury House or the rents they pay!

WE NEED THE MINER.

Many of the precious metals are by nature in forms that bear no resemblance to the brilliancy of the molten metal. Sometimes it is concealed in a thousand times its volume of worthless rock; but the ingenuity of man extracts it in perfect purity, ready for the varied uses of human life, and there is nothing that relieves business depression, loosens the bonds of industry and labor as quickly and as certainly as an increased supply of the coinage metals of the world. Gold and silver we need, and we want them both, and of absolute necessity, must encourage and protect in every legitimate way possible, the individual miner. The fearless, sturdy miner, who, from the rock fastnesses of God's eternal treasure vaults brings forth untold wealth, without the loss of one dollar's worth of previous accumulation, is certainly a public benefactor, and the industry he represents, entitled to the fostering care of a just and appreciative people and government. The results of the prospectors' discoveries and the miners' labor are an absolute addition to the available material for the comfort and happiness of all humanity. It is new matter, a practical creation, that is extracted from the bowels of the earth by man's labor alone, where for countless ages it has been, and where, but for the enterprise, energy and skill of the miner, it would remain for all time to come.

RESERVATIONS.

The day has come when the reservation of the surface rights of Crown lands from exploration and development by the general public must cease and cease forever. The practice is vicious and intolerable. It is the height of folly to shut out the prospector and the pioneer. But that is what is done by these reservations. There never was a country so strongly addicted to this pernicious system as is British Columbia. And there never was a reserve established by the provincial government but what it was against the best interests of not only the pioneer, but the general public. In every instance the reserve has been made for the particular benefit of some big corporation or rich speculator.

The country demands that the provincial government shall do all in its power to encourage the exploitation and development of our great natural resources. But what is the real state of affairs? Wherever there exists a district reasonably easy of access and of great value, it has been the custom of past governments to accede to the importunings of some aggregation of charter mongers or grafting speculators. The general public have not been allowed an opportunity to enjoy their sovereign rights, and prospecting has been brought almost to a standstill. In the Kootenays, on Vancouver Island, and along the Mainland coast to as far north as the Alaska boundary, millions of acres have been alienated from the common people by the juggling method of "reservation."

Now that the Conservatives are firmly established in the seat of government with a man of Mr. McBride's reputation as premier, we have reason to hope that "reservation" will soon be a thing of the past in British Columbia.

A NOTABLE UNDERTAKING.

An Eastern publishing house announces the early appearance of a series of books under the general title of "The Makers of Canada." It will virtually be a history of the country in the interesting form of biographies of great Canadians written by some of the leading writers and public men of Canada. The French regime is represented by the lives of Champlain, Laval, Frontenac; the conquest, by the lives of Wolfe and Montcalm; the period of reconstruction by the lives of Haldimand and Simcoe; the years of strife that began in the nineteenth century, by the life

of Brock; the struggle for responsible government, by the lives of Sydenham, Baldwin, Mackenzie, Papineau and Ryerson, grouped about the central life of Lord Elgin; the confederation period and the building of the Dominion, by the lives of Macdonald, Brown, Cartier, Dorian, Howe and Alexander Mackenzie; the early exploration and colonization of the great West, by the lives of Mackenzie, Selkirk and Simpson; and the discovery and settlement of the Pacific Coast, by the life of Sir James Douglas.

The editorship of the series has been entrusted to Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott of Ottawa and Prof. Pelham Edgar of Toronto. Among the writers of the series are many well known names, but undoubtedly the most interesting fact contained in the announcement is that Mr. Morang has induced Sir Wilfrid Laurier to undertake the life of his political guide and friend, Sir A. A. Dorian. The Premier of Ontario will also be a contributor, the volume on Robert Baldwin being his choice of a subject. Among the other contributors are Messrs. G. R. Parkin, John Lewis, W. D. LeSueur, George Bryce, Lady Edgar, Jean McIlwraith, Prof. Adam Shortt, the late Sir John Bourinot, Chancellor Burwash, Alfred DeCelles, James L. Hughes and J. W. Longley.

This is unquestionably the boldest enterprise in the book publisher's line as yet attempted in Canada. Such a work deserves every encouragement.

THE POPE AS AN AUTHOR.

The inspiringly cheerful nature of the pope, who is making so gallant a fight against the dissolution that his long years make inevitable, shines through his writings with a gleam of sunlight that is not the least potent cause of the personal affection of which he is the object in Protestant and non-Christian countries as fully as in those that recognize the see of Peter.

Introduced in his earliest boyhood to the splendid traditions of the Latin school of classic poetry he composed his first verses when he was only twelve years old in honor of a Jesuit priest who visited his native village, and exercised a powerful influence upon his young mind.

The crystalline clearness of the thought shown in this early essay attracted the attention of lovers of Latin verse, who were always eagerly watching for signs of promise in the younger men. He has stated that a strong temptation came to him at this time to devote himself to literature, but his love for humanity and his sincere conviction that the church was the greatest instrument of man's happiness kept him in the priesthood and cardinalate until his elevation to the papacy.

His contributions to literature have invariably been recognized as notable additions to the world's thought and their high and serene optimism has been to thousands an inspiration and a comfort.

LYNCH LAW.

Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, announced a new principle, but rather a very familiar one, when he said the other day in Milwaukee that every man who participates in a lynching is a murderer pure and simple. Of course there are extenuating circumstances sometimes, he added, but the participants in the crime can be held in any court in the country for murder in the same degree as if the crime was committed by an individual. The law is plain enough, to be sure, but the difficulty in such cases is getting a grand jury that will indict and a petit jury that will convict. Very often the leaders of a mob are men of influence in a community. Jurors are their neighbors and friends. In some cases jurors are too afraid of getting into trouble with the members of the mob, for lynchings are not the pleasantest sort of men to have as enemies. There is no lack of law in the United States, but the enforcement of it is where the difficulty comes in.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The Conservative party of British Columbia is pledged to the cause of good government, and Hon. Richard McBride, its leader, is so anxious and determined to abide by this grand principle that he earnestly urges his followers to offer him any suggestions that may be for the material advancement of the common weal. He has stated that in the planning of a beneficial policy of constructive and progressive statesmanship—so vitally necessary for a new and great province like B. C.—he invites the co-operation and support of all. He has announced this from the public platform and in general conversation. So much so is this the case that President Goodhue of the Rossland Conservative association wisely alluded to it in his remarks to local Conservatives at their committee rooms last Friday night.

It is not to be expected that Mr. McBride should be familiar with every one of the country's needs. The enormous area of the province, the growth of industry and enterprise, the general and constantly arising demands of the newer districts—all combine to necessitate

the most searching inquiry on the part of the premier. But the task is beyond the capacity of one man. It is therefore very essential that heed be given to the plea of Mr. McBride for help and guidance in the faithful performance of the duties of his high office.

Kootenaians in general, and Rosslanders in particular, must not be backward in presenting to the premier and his cabinet the many serious grievances from which they suffer and the great dangers by which they are menaced. It is all important to remember in this connection the efforts that are being made by the big and powerful corporations to throttle honest enterprise and industry. There can be no doubt but that certain individuals calling themselves Conservatives are attempting to hand the party over to the control of these corporations. It is generally conceded by unbiased and competent judges that the Conservatives will have a good working majority in the next legislature. The corporations realize this and are consequently very active to protect their interests. The campaign has several months to run, but they are already actively plotting; the cloven hoof is apparent. They are determined to continue to batten upon the magnificent resources of the province at the expense of the common people. They wish to continue to shirk their taxes and gobble up more Crown lands. And hence it is that their lieutenants are getting busy.

Shall the corporations control the Conservative party or shall the Conservative party control the corporations? This is the great question that confronts Mr. McBride's followers today. We think we see the handwriting on the wall. The party will triumph and do justice to all.

A LOSS TO MANY INTERESTS.

The death of P. M. Arthur, the chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is an event which is of a great deal of importance to the railroad interests, and therefore to all business interests. Mr. Arthur's death was tragic in itself, for though a man of nearly 70, he was as active and alert as most men of 50, and might have been expected to be a figure in his vocation for a long period yet. His abrupt taking off is another one of the signs of the pace at which we live and its subtle attacks on the vitality of the strong employees, has been helped out to a satisfactory conclusion by his judicial abilities. Only four large strikes are the record of his forty years.

Personally, Mr. Arthur always declared himself opposed to sympathetic strikes. In an interview at Winnipeg given to a representative of the Manitoba Free Press, he made this statement again, and added: "When there is a strike in any branch of the service my advice to the engineers is to attend strictly to their own business. If your employer treats you badly and refuses to do you justice, and I have served my employer for years and he has treated me well and I have no grievance, what right have I to put my employer to loss and inconvenience in order to bring your employer to time? The principle is wrong."

At this time the sound common sense and justice of this argument needs to be widely spread. We fear it is not so much considered as it should be, and the question that comes up in connection with it is—can a labor organization with such a factor at its head be fortunate enough to maintain the same sound business policy under another administrator, or will the current of ruin.

Connected with one of the most important trade unions in the world, Mr. Arthur's position in it had become so commanding in influence that he was known everywhere among railroad men and himself knew the history of the whole organization of the railway labor unions. A Scotchman by birth, he went to the United States before the Civil War, and has seen the development of the west and the northwest in its railroad service, and has been connected with the Brotherhood of Engineers from its beginning, forty years ago. Thirty years he has been at its head, a testimony which says more than words can as to the quality of the man. In all that time his influence has been a conservative one, and many a complication between employing companies and time in individualism be too much for the order, with younger blood at the helm? Mr. Arthur's death is a loss to the whole field of industry. He had old-fashioned ideas of the responsibility of each cog in the machinery as a part of the whole scheme.

The British government has decided, it is said, to build a canal across Scotland from the Firth of Forth to the River Clyde. A new naval station for the North Sea fleet is being built on the Firth of Forth, and by means of a canal the largest warships at that station would be enabled to reach the Atlantic in a short time, the distance being only forty miles. It is expected the new canal will greatly promote trade between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and make of both cities ports for commerce from the North Sea. The cost will be about \$50,000,000.

THE LEASING.

The granting of leasehold properties in the Cripple Creek of Colorado has been highly satisfactory result, indeed, that, as the Record of Colorado Sp. commencement of the great Straton Creek is a matter of camp may be congratulated.

Leasing inactive developed properties has been popular for many districts of California, Mexico. At Tonopah, were granted immediate discovery of the camp, lessees made big fortunes. The practice of leasing to any great extent there is no reason why become both popular. There are scores of rich the Kootenays, the owners for one reason or another to remain inactive. Right here in camp are some excellent opportunities for the "le" been demonstrated in a stances, there are mines been self sustaining from A sound knowledge of judgment are the chief of the successful "leas" quite a secondary contact, little or no cash is man who knows his business. The leaser not only himself, but he is a great mining camp. Often a result of this enterprising mining community, d have been revived to gcedented prosperity. T tem should be recognized, and we are confident could be obtained here taceous lines for the le

DISUSTE.

We publish the following Dr. Sibre Clarke resigns as president of the West Association. Dr. Clarke be commended and will many others.

Lilloet, B. C. To the members of the Association: Gentlemen:—I hereby resignation as member and p Lilloet Liberal Association. It is known to some that for many years, I satisfied with the policy party in regard to se which are, in my opinion, portance, more especially it which deals with the Canadian industries, at guarding of Canadian inter We have arrived at a cr our history. Momentous pressing for answer; and authoritative utterances that different counsels Liberal high places, I d leave "the house of my painful wrench, but Whether the alienation or permanent, what new tions may result, time at determine.

To argue my position would be manifestly out connection, but so much planation is perhaps due myself.

Thanking you for the h conferred upon me, and individually all happiness ty, I am, Yours sincerely, SIBRE CLARKE

This is a fair sample of are progressing with the this province. If the el conscience—and it cer must refuse to sympathize recognize the Liberal p arty is purged of Martin equally evil influences.

"ONE MORE G

The Grand Trunk Pacific divided into two e the difficult section from Winnipeg, which may not ad second, the easy sec eg to the mountains, immediately.

Canada is to build th on at its own risk and the Grand Trunk the fr section for ten years, at forty years additional e three per cent on the co Canada is to build the which will pay immediat edit and these section e property of the Gran me to come.

This statement of con ally modified by rese to running powers g the mountain sect aries to the Pacific O antially the proposals ean that the country and Trunk a fifty-ye difficult section, which is est or risk to the Grand and the Grand Trunk re to build the easy sec