

country that no acts of matter how openly or omitted could imperil the plans.

have spent \$5,000,000 in an argument, and is long argument, in favor of other lines from the country, but surely it must be of the government and that charters are granted for the benefit of the aggrandizement of the development of the country, not to swell the stockholders. If the main large returns legitimate because the people support the road by the support of the railway and the together. No company immense sum of money in of a railway unless it has that the investment is a history of the Canadian gives us no reason to sup-

ilding the Columbia & actuated by patriotic or motives. The managers of invested their money in the coldest business princery certainty that it the first, and that the re- would increase with the ad the development of the d properties which the s. They should not then tax the people out of all transportation of their sup- part of plunderers in a they were granted extensive enjoy a monopoly. Not do they insist on playing fits, but they employ the from the pockets of the at relief in the form of a . The situation is a par- at the present stage of velopment, and shows how tial it is that a Parlia- commission, composed of and spotless integrity should o adjust all such matters en these great conscience- and the people. If the d in the Columbia & West- ing what they regard as a n the company ought not o put their fingers in the residents and abstract up the deficiency. That is est but it is bad policy. The merchants of the dis- manufacturers and whole- who are injuriously af- development of the com- riously retarded. By the P. R. in compelling the heir Trail smelter of all Boundary country they ening up of the mineral and so injure the entire future of which depends s. Any fair minded man prehend the grossness of honesty committed by a hich obtained large grants privileges from the people h of promises to furnish portation and cheap smelt- they find that some corpor- as it has established itself not only charging exces- the carrying of goods, but nister methods all the out- nes to their own smelter, sget on taxing the mine 2 a ton more for treatment obtained at a rival smelter

This is fulfillment of a vengeance; it is a note- characteristic example of the by the C. P. R. in the prosperity of the country. should see that this is a policy. Surely the managers h, must realize that the s not necessary to the dis- trict is vitally neces- trail smelter; and that by mine owners fairly they er confidence and acquire e. It is well understood rate of \$4 a ton for freight would pay largely, and e more rapid development, in the Boundary; but with rigging methods of doing prefer to plunder the invest- ing industry. They might y by the temporary stoppage from the War Eagle and hich was occasioned largely e statement made by Vice- stock, by the excessive Trail, that their maraud- not be tolerated beyond e, even by a meek and long- e, and that if redress and from parliament, the own- here will feel compelled, nify their sense of what is d operations. It would be od of bringing the company it is not beyond the range that this may happen.

and ivory statue of Zeus, by Phidias, at Olympia, can compare with even one piece of machinery used in producing the met-ropolitan paper, to wit the Mergenthaler typesetting machine. There is more execu- tive ability shown in the collecting of its news, so that anything important that happens in the world is found daily in its columns, than there was in the construction of the Pyramids. Yet the wonders, marvels and possibilities of the modern newspaper are only commencing to be realized. The London Daily Mail has taught the newspaper fraternity all over the world a lesson which shows how time and space can be annihilated in the production of a paper. It is now producing simultaneously in London and Manchester facsimile editions of the Daily Mail. Prior to February the readers of the Daily Mail in the north of England and in Scotland had been obliged to wait until the newspaper trains from Euston had traversed the railway that leads from the metropoli- to the north. It was four hours after the Mail was issued in London before it made its appearance in Manchester, from where it was distributed to the various centers of population to the north of that city. This made it late in the day before the readers of the paper in that part of the United Kingdom received it.

The Mail had to compete with the local papers in Manchester and vicinity, and this made it necessary that it be issued simulta- neously with them. It was resolved that this should be done. Quarters were secured at Manchester and a duplicate plant installed. Staffs of editors, printers, pressmen, etc., were secured, and now the matter that appears in the London Daily Mail is telegraphed over five wires to the Manchester office. The telegraph, local, editorials, advertisements, etc., are put in the same position in the Manchester edition as they are in the London issue. The papers cannot be told apart, as, owing to the care taken to set the matter in the same type, one paper is the exact replica of the other.

This is something new and unparalleled and yet the distance between London and Manchester is only 183 miles. Doubtless the Daily Mail will be amply rewarded for this bold and original stroke. When the Mail's London newspaper rivals find out that they are losing subscribers in the vicinity of Manchester and to the north of it they will doubtless imitate its example. It is a pity, however, that Mr. Alfred Harmsworth could not patent the idea, for certainly less original things have been granted letters patent. If this was the case, Mr. Harmsworth could make his rivals pay a good round sum before they could copy his idea. It is a bold and start- ling innovation, and doubtless it will be found profitable, and its projector should reap large advantage from it. It is perhaps one of the greatest newspaper coups that has taken place since the Acta Diurna was first issued in Rome.

NEWSPAPER COUP. Metropolitan journal is the of the world and should be Neither the Colossus of s temple at Ephesus, the alicarnassus, the Pyramids, Alexandria, the hangingylon, nor the colossal gold

and with the mining country, of which this district is a part, and his past career would lead the people to trust him to advance the interests of his constituency and of the province, as far as it lay in his power. He is a good speaker and a capable business man, and while his political relations have been with the Conservatives, he is not an extreme party man, if, indeed, he may be regarded in this country as a political partisan at all. While he has interests in mineral prop- erties in the province, he would naturally be regarded by the working miners as friendly rather than otherwise, to a reasonable solution of the labor problem. It is not unlikely that before the writs are issued, other candidates may be in the field, but at the present time there are not many who will commend themselves to the electorate.

REDUCE THE ROYALTY.

The Dominion government is wise in considering the question of reducing the ten per cent royalty which is exacted from the miners in the Klondike. The Klondike policy of the Federal government in this particular has not been the best. The idea was to derive revenue, and they wanted this as large as they dared to make it. Then, too, the government was not liberal enough to allow the finder of the new argentiferous ground, and those who came after him, to reap the full fruit of new discoveries, and so each alternate claim is reserved for the government, to be subsequently sold to the highest bidder. This later provision might seem to be framed for the special purpose of putting a premium on official corruption and to produce malfeasance and misfe- asance in office. The tax of ten per cent proved too onerous, and one result has been, it is claimed, that large quantities of gold dust have been smuggled out of the country. Miners did not care to hunt in a rigorous climate, and to endure untold hardships, for the purpose of mining claims for the government. The result, as the government was long since warned, that the Klondike is being rapidly de- populated. The laws have given out to miners who were producing a wealth of gold. The result will be, if the laws are not amended, the royalty cut down con- siderably, and the clause relating to gov- ernment reservation of claims eliminated, that the Klondike will soon be without population. The very rich mines will be worked out, as they can afford to pay the royalty, but the poor claims will soon all be abandoned, and no particular effort will be made to discover new ground, and in a short time the Klondike will relapse back to its primeval condition.

One reason for this is because on the American side miners can mine without paying a single cent for royalty, and no claims have to be reserved for the gov- ernment. The policy there is to encourage instead of discouraging, the industry. The American idea is that the miner confers a benefit on his country and kind by producing a concrete form of wealth, and hence he is not taxed to death, nor is he impeded by too much red tape or a lot of needless regulations. Under the circumstances, where would a sensible prospector seek for locations, other things being equal? In a country where he had to pay ten cents out of every dollar that he wrung from the stubborn earth, and where he had to give up half the produc- tive ground to the government, or in a section where all he dug was his, and where all the rich ground found could be staked by him or his compatriots? The answer to the above is obvious, and it is no wonder that the Klondike is be- ing deserted. It has been seriously in- jured by too much paternalism, and too much taxation, and has probably seen its best days, unless the Federal government sees the error of its ways and makes sweeping changes for the better in the existing mining laws.

ACTION OF THE LIBERALS.

The executive committee of the Provin- cial Liberal Association has decided that the ensuing campaign shall be conducted on non-partisan lines. This was the result of yesterday's meeting, and the decision arrived at is, we think, a very wise one. In- contradistinction to this common sense ac- tion of the Liberal executive is the fever- ish energy foolishly displayed by the Con- servatives all over the province in organiz- ing themselves for the fight and in declar- ing that it shall be conducted, as far as they are concerned, on a strictly party basis. We are of one opinion that when the election is over they will realize the mistake they have made, and will find themselves in the position that the Con- servatives of a certain province on the At- lantic seaboard did, not very long ago, when they attempted to carry the country on lines similar to those now being adopted by the party here. British Columbia is not yet in a position to afford the luxury of a political fight on a party basis. What is wanted here is a sound business adminis- tration where men of all shades of political opinion will work together for the good of the province, for its development and up- building. We think that the great major- ity of the electorate strongly entertain this view of the matter, and are quite in- different to party triumphs in local affairs. They have no intention of making this province serve the interests of one party or the other at Ot-

tawa, and we imagine that they will vote for the men in the various con- stituencies whom they regard as best fit- ted, by ability and integrity, to conduct the public business. The triumph of con- servatism at the forthcoming election would mean the recall to power of the old faction known as the Turnerites, who, for such a length of time, misdirected and mismanaged the affairs of the province. Far better would it be to have Mr. Joseph Martin in power than that there should be a recurrence to that old condi- tion of things. As the Liberals, through their executive, have not only declared against a fight on party lines, but have declared against Mr. Joseph Martin, it is to be expected that they will bring into the field men in whom they have confidence and whom they can unhesitat- ingly recommend to the people. There are such men in every constituency, and it is the duty of the Liberals in concert with independent and conscientious men of every political stripe, to strive to have such men nominated and returned to the legislature.

SUMNER IS A MISOGAMIST.

Since the time when Adam and Eve were turned out of the Garden of Eden and formed the first family, there have been various forms of marriage. It has passed through various stages, and finally returned to the example of the first pa- rents. As Herbert Spencer puts it, the mar- ital relations have gradually evolved, the first stage was promiscuity, and that succeeded polyandry. Higher in rank stands polygyny, and in due time was evolved monogamy, the natural form of the sexual relation of the human race, and which brings us back to the manner and method of the first couple. There have at various times been those who de- nounced marriage as a failure, and there are those who so interpret the cry of Solomon, who was married to a large as- sortment of women, when he said: "All is vanity and vexation of spirit." Professor Sumner of Yale, recently made the most sweeping blow at marriage that has been given utterance to for a long time, in a lecture which he delivered before the senior class, when he declared that 90 per cent of the marriages of the present day turn out unhappily. "Marriage nowadays," said this academic misogamist, "is not a matter of love, but a matter of course." Then he went on dis- seminating his misinformation in large chunks, to the effect that young men marry because they consider it the proper thing to do, instead of waiting till they have met their ideal. The professor held that only ten per cent were patient, en- ough and true enough to their ideals to wait till the young lady that suited them came along, and that these only live in accord, while the remaining 90 per cent are matrimonial misfits, and lead lives like broken bells, jangled and out of tune with each other, and that such unions lead to separations, divorce and other evils. While there is a small per- centage of marriages that are failures, there are some flaws in the arguments of Professor Sumner, through which a horse and a cart can be driven. Can it not be true that a portion of the 90 per cent are, even if they hurry into marriage, just as likely to secure prizes in the mat-rimonial lottery as those who take more time in their selection. There is an old story of the party who went through a field of stalks for the purpose of securing as long and as strong a one as could be found, which illustrates this point. Many tall stalks were passed, but none of these seemed to be just the thing. Finally the ground grew barren and the stalks small- er, and as there was not time to return to where they were larger, the party had to be satisfied with a comparatively small one. This may be the fate of many of the young men whom the professor advises to wait till they meet their ideal. If the men and women of the day knew to a certainty that the professor's theory was true, there would be out few weddings for only the most venturesome would take chances in an enterprise where the possibilities of being fortunate were only one in ten. We think that the professor got his figures transposed, or made some sort of a miscalculation. If he had said that ten out of every 100 marriages are unhappy, he would have been nearer the mark. For the normal and healthy there is but little fear that marriage will be a failure. But we believe that weaklings and degenerates should not marry, be- cause such unions usually result in the train of evils spoken of by the professor. While the sweeping assertion made by the Yale misogynist will excite a great deal of discussion, we believe that the dis- tractors of marriage will continue to do bus- iness as usual, and that there will be as many marriages and as much giving in marriage as before he drew his dreadful and untruthful picture of the preponder- ance of woe in the wedded state.

THE IDAHO TO BE OPERATED.

A company has been formed in Butte, Mont., for the purpose of operating the Idaho mineral claim in this camp. This is important, because the Idaho has always been considered to be among the most promising locations of the camp. That it has the extension of the main vein of the Centre Star is apparent to any one who will take the pains to examine the ground.

The ledge stands out as wide as a brick block on the west side of the Idaho, and can be traced through its length. The Idaho has all the surface indications of being a mine, and it seems almost a foregone conclusion that it will, when developed, be a large producer of pay ore. The men who have organized the Idaho Mining and Smelting company are well provided with funds and are experienced in mining. Therefore, there will be no halting or shut downs for lack of funds, and under their skilled guidance the property will be de- veloped along the best lines. The out- look, therefore, is that the enterprise will be one which will be of lasting benefit to the camp and of profit to the prop- ertors.

THE REFORMATION.

Interesting Lecture on the Reformation as Touching the Church of England.

A very interesting address was given by Mr. J. B. Haslam at the English church last evening. The subject was "The Reformation."

Approaching the theme from the Angli- can standpoint, the lecturer stated it was too commonly the belief that at the time of the reformation Henry the Eighth of England had a quarrel with the Pope about a divorce the king wanted from his wife, Katherine of Aragon, and in conse- quence of this dispute the English sov- eign founded the Protestant church.

While it was true that on the Continent of Europe the Catholic faith was entirely upset and a new religion founded, the question in England at first took a differ- ent form and was merely a recrudescence of the old hostility or bishop of the claimed supremacy of the Bishop of Rome. This supremacy had often been contested. It had dated from the Norman conquest, when the Pope had made good his claims on the island kingdom. It had been pro- tested against in 1164, again in 1269 in the statute of Northham and again later by the statutes of Provisors and Praemunire. The first clause of the Magna Charta itself declares that the Church of England should be free. Before the period of the Conquest there was ample evidence that neither the Archbishop of Canterbury, nor indeed, Kingnor Wittingemot (precursor of Parliament) would recognize the Papal bulls.

Nor was the conversion of England Roman. Eusebius, Tertullian and others speak of the conversion of England by St. Paul. The observance of Easter by the British church was after the Eastern not the Western or Roman method.

Besides the supremacy which was finally destroyed after a precarious ascendancy of four centuries out of 14 of church history some innovations were rejected as of modern origin and an appeal was taken from the Bishop of Rome to a general council of the whole church, which, up to the present, has not been convened, but as late as 1559, 28 years after the final re- jection of the Papal supremacy by the Convocation of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rome was perfectly willing to accept the English Common Prayer Book if England would admit his paramourship. This was not acceded to. But not till 19 years later, 1578, was the division made by the Roman church. At that period the Jesuits set up separate churches in England.

Thus, the lecturer claimed, the contin- uity of the Church of England is unbroken. No act of Parliament creating the present church as a separate institution is on the statute books; no date can be named on which the church of England became a separate institution.

That the division has resulted in univer- sal good was not claimed, but either con- stant was wholly in the right was not alleged, the matter being left by Mr. Has- lam in the words of the Founder: "He that is without sin let him cast the first stone."

Turkish Baths at Ochrida Bath Par- lors.

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bodies of ore, while others have spent from a year to a year and a half driving from their main lead, and expect to strike it in a month or two, at which time they will be ready to ship. Then will come ten fold returns for your long and tedious wait. Those who buy now will not have this long wait, and our stocks having been pounded down to their lowest notch by all sorts of hindrances, there are double the chances now for investors.

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Yours respectfully, J. R. CRANSTON & CO.

Water Flume All Right.

Mr. H. W. Fellows, superintendent of the city water works department, yester- day made an inspection of the stave pipe line from end to end, as well as the city reservoirs. He says the staves are in first class shape and the stave pipe is tight as a drum, there being no leak visible anywhere. There is no ice in the original reservoir on the Virginia ground but out at the one near Blue's saw mill site the ice is over 18 inches thick. Mr. Fellows said that he was very well satisfied with the result of his visit and the way in which the work done last fall had stood the winter.

City Water Rights.

City Solicitor Abbott, who left on Sun- day for the coast on behalf of the city's ap- plication for water rights, yesterday appeared together with the other appli- cants and supported the city's claim. His Worship the Mayor had not received any word last evening as to the result of the application and it is presumed that judg- ment was reserved in the matter.

New School Building.

Mr. John Honeyman, the architect in charge of erecting the new school building on the grounds adjoining the present build- ing on West Kootenay avenue, is in some- what of a dilemma. No estimates have been passed at Victoria this year, and al- though the late government agreed to erect the additional building before turn- ing over the schools to the civic authorities, nothing definite has been done. Mr. Hon- eyman will complete the specifications for a four roomed building and send them in for the court. The plans have already been sent on.

All Comers' Curling Prizes.

The correct score in the finals for the all comers' curling contest was given in yesterday's Miner but the names of winners were reversed. The first prize of the cup and four silk umbrellas was won by the rink composed of Messrs. L. B. DeVebre (skip), W. M. Wood, W. H. Paterson and J. Elwood, while the second prize of four scarf pins was carried off by D. B. Boyle (skip), D. Michie, W. McQueen and A. B. Barker.

Loyal Temperance Legion.

A Loyal Temperance Legion has been organized with the following membership of twenty-five: Officers: Superintendent, Mrs. A. L. Hay; president, Miss Alice Wilks; vice-president, Miss Selma Demuth; secretary, Miss Anna Shingys; treasurer, Miss Ella Smith; captain, Miss Mary Smith; ensign, Miss Lucy Sanderson. The Legion meets every Friday afternoon in the school room of the Salvation Army Bar- racks at 3:30 o'clock. Parents are asked to send their children that they may be come interested and help to carry on the good work of this organization.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of citizens interested in the advance of the temperance cause will be held in the Baptist church this evening at 8 o'clock with a view to organiza- tion. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Messrs. Morden, Stackhouse and others.

A Benefit Entertainment.

The Rossland acerie of Eagles was to have given a grand ball on St. Patrick's evening but have decided to postpone it till March 23. This was done because a benefit enter- tainment will be given by the Rossland Dandy Coons on the 17th of March. The proceeds are to be used in the construction of a tower and otherwise in improving the Catholic church.

Mr. J. E. Poupore, secretary of the Yale Columbia Lumber company, is in the city, and is registered at the Allan. Mr. Frank Goforth left last evening for Greenwood. Mrs. Goforth started for Vancouver last evening for the purpose of making a visit to her relatives, after which she will join her husband in Greenwood.

NO LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Decided by the Provincial Executive Not to Adopt Party Lines.

Victoria, B. C., March 7.—(Special).— At a meeting of the executive of the provin- cial Liberal Association, held last night, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. Resolved that this executive is un- phatically of opinion that to conduct the coming provincial elections upon party lines would be the most injurious to the best interests of the province.

2. Resolved, that in answer to the re- quest of the Rossland Liberal Association to call a provincial Liberal convention, the president be authorized to wire that in view of the decision of the executive against conducting the coming provin- cial election on party lines, and having regard to the peculiar circumstances attending the existing conditions of affairs, it is not expedient to call a provincial con- vention of the Liberal party at the present time.

Owing to the detention of the Vancou- ver steamer and other causes, a number of the members of the executive were unable to be present, but those who were at the meeting, together with those who had expressed their views by letter and telegram, constituted a majority of the whole executive.

THE BULONIC PLAGUE.

A Japanese Vessel at Port Townsend in Which Several Cases Happened.

Victoria, B. C., March 7.—The bulonic plague has an existence nearer than Hon- olulu, for according to the official state- ment of officers in charge of quarantine stations along the coast, the disease, which wasted so many of the crew of the Japa- nese steamer Nanyo Maru at the Diamond- head quarantine station at Port Towns- end was not beri beri, as then announced, but bulonic plague. The disease claimed many victims in the Japanese vessel, which is said by those who have seen it, to be the filthiest that ever crossed the Pacific. There were 17 cases in all on the vessel, of which three proved fatal. The steamer is still held in quarantine.

Endorsed Martin.

Victoria, B. C., March 7.—(Special).— The executive of the Provincial Liberal Association, in session this evening, op- posed Premier Martin, but objected to the introduction of party lines.

FAVOR PARTY LINES.

Meeting of Conservatives of Rossland and Nelson Held at Nelson.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George D. Leyson of Greenwood, is a guest at the Allan.

Mr. H. Covert of Grand Forks, is a guest at the Allan.

Mr. J. S. Clute, Jr., has returned from a visit to Phoenix camp.

Mr. Charles Cummings, real estate and mining broker, and wife, arrived from Grand Forks last night, and are registered at the Allan.

Mr. E. L. Conking of Kelowna, is registered at the Windsor.

TELEGRAPHIC AND CABLE ADDRESS

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