Rossland Weekly Miner.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of the WEEK ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the Unit States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollar year or One bollar and fifty cents for six monter all other countries Three and one-half Dlars a year—invariably in advance.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND CANADA.

What are Canadians doing to strengthen the hands of Mr. Chamberlain, the "Missionary of the empire," the friend of the colonies, in his magnificent fight for a British trade preference? Canada is a protectionist country; it has wheat to sell, wheat lands to settle. The British preference is exactly what it wants. The people of Canada should rise to their opportunity. The question is much too important to allow any time to be lost in rallying to Mr, Chamberlain's support. The defeat of the man from Birmingham would be a blow to Canada. This is an occasion upon which our people can afford to sink their party differences and unite in a truly national spirit for the godd of Canada and the empire.

As an international educator, Mr. Chamberlain takes the first place. Since he began his imperialistic campaign, a have developed a surprising interest in Canada. They have found that there are "two American lands of kindred blood and law," and that "Canada is our third best customer;" and they want to fold the Dominion in the protecting embrace of the Monroe doctrine. A few. years ago we were bluntly and very frequently told that full American citizenship was the price of the privilege of trading with the United States. If Mr. Chamberlain has done nothing else he Las already taught the people of the United States to respect both England and Canada.

HONEST POLITICIANS.

While the people are often apathetic electoral prerogatives as the real rulers of the province, they are never indifferent to a champion of sterling fibre who takes the field as a determined and sincere crusader against political immorality. History has again and again exemplified the popularity of such moral heroes. They have been carried on the resistless wave of public acclaim to the highest places within the gift of the people. What the Canadian people especially detest is a coward or time-server or a trimmer. esse and designt to nonor is a man so destitute of fear and so distinctly inimical to all manifestations of dishonesty as to make him the active foe of every abuse that can vitiate popular government. There is never a moment when there is not a chance for a strong, single-hearted man to achieve decency and insisting upon its practice in the management of public affairs.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF RADIUM.

The marvelous properties of radium are now being investigated by scientists in all countries. Their expectation seems to be that experiments with the new chemical element will develop more startling results than any yet reached.

succeeded in separating it from pitch- and some other places. The idea is Spokesman-Review was not warranted claim that it produces other evils much succeeded in separating it from pitchblende, states in an interview in Mcfor storekeepers to hand over to postin using the news contained in the figmore harmful than the original labor
high order is employed to make examinteresting facts developed by his later the amount to be paid for them markexperiments. He tells us that the mere presence of a minute quantity of radium registered at the receiving postoffice, tirety it was a more severe "knock" ited to the supply of domestic wants, it problem of a trained expert when apin close proximity to animals will cause their death. A number of caged mice all died within fifteen days after a few grains of radium were suspended in a tiny glass tube above the cage for three

M. Danyez is quoted as saying that by the postoffice. all forms of life would be destroyed if The system would necessitate a new exposed to the influence of radium in department of the postoffce, with a fare of Rossland is centred in the sucsufficient quantities. He has no doubt that "a kilogramme of radium would be impossible for the ordinary staff to wait the expression of opinion will lead to passed, the population at houses and offices to have such inferences altogether contrary to the passed, the population was 679,196, but the imports had decreased to 26,788,120. To be able to calculate the value of a mining property, as one would determine the ground to be moved on a rail-passed, the population was 679,196, but the imports had decreased to 26,788,120. To be able to calculate the value of a mining property, as one would determine the ground to be moved on a rail-passed, the population was 679,196, but the imports had decreased to 26,788,120. To be able to calculate the value of a mining property, as one would determine the ground to be moved on a rail-passed, is rarely possible. Every case country for their own passed. be sufficient to destroy the population

troy ounce.

further discovery that a solution of is very doubtful whether such a plan radium gives a violet or brownish tint to a glass vessel containing it, this tint being permanent unles the glass be heated red-hot-a fact likely to prove of importance in the coloring of glass and crystals and possibly gems. By redium also genuine diamonds may be distinguished from imitations, since it causes real stones to burst into a brilliant phosphorescence when it is brought near to them in a dark room, while

false stones make no such response. Frederick Soddy, a Canadian investigator, is convinced that from radium a gas can be developed of great efficiency in the treatment of consumption. Prof. Crookes, of England, declares that a very minute quantity of bromide of radium will kill the most malignant disease garms. And these are but a few of the hinted possibilities which the its infancy, has furnished.

> WESTERN CANADA AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN.

ern Canada stands to benefit if Mr. reason they were leaving was that outsiders to show us how to establish Chamberlain's proposals are put into there was no chance for any man to and operate them successfully? effect. Fuller reports of his several rise out of the ruck of labor. There speeches on the subject show that he was a minimum wage fixed, and it THE SOUTH AFRICAN PREFERproposes to impose a duty, not ex- turned out to be the maximum wage; ceeding two shillings per quarter, on nobody got any more. The legislation foreign corn, (wheat, oats and bar- of the last ten years, they said, "meant ley); a corresponding tax on flour; no putting the energetic, thrifty man on duty at all on Indian corn, and a duty a level with the lazy and thriftless." for the products of Canada an entrance ful operation without a display of tible substitute. Besides, if we should of about five per cent on foreign The idea of the socialist is to muzzle to the market of South Africa on more meats (excluding bacon) and dairy the employer of labor; but there is advantageous conditions by the proproduce. From these duties colonial reason to fear that in the end, if they posal of mutual tariff concessions are than has been evident heretofore. products would be exempt and colo- get their way, everybody will wear a commended by Montreal business products would be exempt and colonial fruits and wines would also be muzzle, and life be reduced to a momen. Among members of the board
the enterprise and "hustle" that used by no other means could we obtain as given a substantial preference.

ence of six cents per bushel on wheat, itself the very dogs would howl for the Cape has been growing rapidly who seem to have gone into a trance. oats and barley. Mr. Chamberlain MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE UNsuggests a duty of not more than this,
but even if it was not more than a shilling a quarter, or three cents per bushel, it would still be a very real of sending out the alarmist reports an-advantage. Grain is now sold on fractions of a cent, and an advantage of guilty of a heinous offense. Without number of United States public men from three to six cents per bushel over foreign competitors would place our farmers in an unassailable position. It would not necessarily mean cannot have any knowledge whatever. that our farmers would get from three The idea is manifestly to get out a disto six cents more than they otherwise patch that will sell because of its senwould have got, but it will mean that sational features, a practice that is too the foreign farmer would have to take from three to six cents less than the paper correspondents enlarged the Cam-Canadian farmer got. The result berne gold strikes into streets payed would be that Western Canada would with gold and hordes of miners fightbe the most desirable grain farming ing for a chance to wash free gold on district in the world. Our prairies the main street which went \$5 to the would fill up with a rapidity beyond pan; the same men pictured a trifling our present most sanguine expectations, and with increased population and increased production would come shook the earth for a hundred miles

(except bacon) would mean to our blance to the actual facts. Now they ranchers what the preference on grain have started to picture the Le Roi as a detained at the defeared south Ardia every farmer with stock to sell would be read the pay ore in September," and the bonefit also and there would be read to stable conditions and general benefit also and there would be great shareholders as awaiting in frightened, encouragement to sell more stock. The huddled dismay the advent of two dirbenefits to Western Canada would be ectors who recently examined the situasecured, according to Mr. Chamber- and unworthy of comment except that ish consumer. It can be shown how as a whole. it is the wisest policy for Britain to Equally guilty with the wing corresencourage increased production in the What they admire more than anything colonies, from the standpoint of lower weird telegram. The offense is doubly would lessen the present duty on tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar, to an amount equal to the new duties he would impose, so that the British consumer could not even suffer any immediate and temporary burden.

ING AGENCY. An effort is being made to induce ostal authorities, to adopt a scheme for utilizing the machinery of the postoffices as agencies for delivering parcels and collecting the account therefor, when marked C. O. D. The British ful for past favors and that the value tion of the court. postmaster-general has been inter-M. Curie, who, led by his wife's enplan. It appears to be in use in Egypt
quoted were incorrect or that the prevents their recurrence, but many and the postman, on delivering them, would collect this amount, receipt of peared in print for many years. which would then be advised to the resender, on his paying a commission ed but it is deeply significant that Dirfor the service. It was suggested that ectors McMillan and Waterlow both with plants was the same; they all the insurance companies might also stated in positive terms that the outlook tive falling off to the interference of but it is not contracting with the enthu-

its influence." In view of its lethal would arise from such a plan. Postpower it is perhaps as well that the men entrusted with this duty would one-eigth of a gramme of radium used be detained on their rounds; they in experiments by the scientist George would, in many cases, have to bring F Kunz at the American Museum of parcels back without the cash, after Natural History is stated to have cost the contents had been examined, ow-\$274, which is at the rate of \$64,800 per ing to the receiver not being satisfied with the goods, or some misunder-Extremely interesting is M. Curie's standing existing as to the charge. It would work successfully.

NEW ZEALAND'S PROBLEMS.

What the true condition of things is in New Zealand it is a little difficult at this distance to determine. The emphatic and irrepressible Mr. Seddon says that everything is lovely. Why should that not be the case with so able a man at the head of affairs? Yet we can hardly regard Mr. Seddon as a wholly impartial witness. He has vide means for an education by which taken so large a part in the legislation the diversified native wealth with which of the colony that it is natural for we are blessed may be utilized to the him to pronounce the results of his activity very good. If we may believe talk of the need of establishing a unmen are satisfied with their wages; peace and harmony prevail; agricul- considered until after we have gained ture is flourishing and the population the benefits of a technical institute. is steadily increasing. What could we want more? Unfortunately another of first class mechanics than of lawyers story is told by a man who says he o doctors. We are surrounded by unhas it direct from a number of New limited opportunities for the mainten-Zealand workmen who were emigrat- ance of different kinds of industries ing to Australia. These said that the why, then, should we be dependent upon It is needless to point out to the peo- Zola, we think, who said that if soci- trade, the move is looked upon as a of Rossland. There are not a few large ple of the west the benefits of a prefer- alism once succeeded in establishing misery.

CONCERNING SOME LYING.

The Vancouver correspondent guilty any knowledge of local conditions he paints a picture in sombre hues and speculates on possibilities of which he common on the Coast. Vancouver newsfall of rock at the upper end of Arrow lakes into a frightful cataclysm that increased opportunities in every line about; the Frank disaster was teleincreased opportunities in every line about; the Frank disaster was telegraphed from one end of America to
of business.

An advantage over foreign competition of the other in terms that were so exagning the service in the hands of the improved methods in processes in handling ores, from the rapid changes ment in power by a majority of onegerated as to bear but trifling resem immense, and these benefits would be tion locally. The story is absolute rot,

pondents are newspapers publishing the of the Empire. man-Review, because that paper's mining reporters know that the report must b: false. Rossland deserves better things a* the hands of Spokane than that its then the law has been several times best known mine should thus be crit- amended. The law provides first for a bank manager does not rank in compenicized by correspondents known to the Board of Conciliation, which endeav-Spokesman-Review to be so deeply ting- ors to settle the disputes by arbitration. distinctions by holding up for public THE POSTOFFICE AS A COLLECT- ed with "yellow" as to be thoroughly If it fails, the matter is brought before unreliable. The Spokesman-Review also the Court of Arbitration on the appliowes it to Rossland that the camp cation of either party, and the dec should be fairly dealt with, because the of the court is binding upon both par-Spokesman-Review is largely patron- ties. The rate of wages and the genized in the Golden City. Rosslanders eral condition of labor established by the tunity for advancement as does that of cannot read such rot without feeling court become binding upon all similar that the Spokesman-Review is ungrateof the publication as a channel for re-

Spokesman-Review has published with such display.

A TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Times are too hard, the system of taxation in this province is too monstrously inequitable, and we have the wrong type of men at the head of affairs to justify any expenditure of public money beyond our actual needs for a year or two, but as soon as we can possibly afford it British Columbia should establish a thoroughly first class technical institute where the rising generation can learn how to make itself useful in channels other than law, medicine and the like.

The marvelous resources of the province demand that our people shall be taught how to develop them as engineers and mechanics. It is the unquestionable duty of the government to probest advantage. There has been some him the trades are all in full activity; iversity of learning on the usual lines, but we hope that it will not be seriously

This province stands in greater need

ENCE.

the Dominion government to secure methods can be brought into success notonous threadmill round. It was of trade and others interested in this to be such a prominent characteristic most important one, for business with property owners and business men ever since the line of direct steamships was put in commission. Charles provement of business conditions. M. Kittson, South African represen- Many Rosslanders have been spoiled tative of the Lake of the Woods Mill- by their good fortune in the early days teen months in that country, says that late to either help themselves or the infringement upon our political liberthe bulk of the South African flour community in which they live, but ties or limit our lights of self-governtrade is now in the hands of Canadians. their inertia is their only stumbling Australia is not in a position to export block. If they would only display flour of a desired quality to South more enterprise and activity on com-Africa, while the wheat grown in mon sense lines, there can be no doubt South Africa is not of sufficient quantihat their fortunes, as well as those tity to supply the population. Mr. of the entire community, would quick-Kittson believes that South Africa will ly experience substantial improvement. are taking an extraordinary interest always be an important country as re-

gards all food products. About two years ago the Dominion government subsidized a South Africa service, and the Allans, the Elder-Dempster, and the Furness-Withy Co. took up the work of supplying a The Allans recently dropped out, leavwas expressed by the companies over steamer can make the trip within a reasonable period.

secured, according to Mr. Chamberand unworthy of comment except that
lain's plan, at ne sacrifice to the Britit harts the camp and the Kootenays
tion of a growing tendency towards
their knowledge. The opinion long exa closer union of the outlying portions

Compulsory arbitration was first adopted by New Zealand in 1894, and since industries located within the jurisdic-

Opinions in New Zealand differ very viewed on this subject, but he appears liable news will bear inspection. The much as to the working of this law. to see insuperable objections to the Miner does not contend that the figures Ali agree that it settles strikes and masters parcels marked C. O. D., with ures, but it does argue that the trend troubles. The islands of New Zealand ed thereon. Such parcels would be lutely misleading and that in its ento Rossland than anything that has ap- i not of large dimensions. Since the plied to the property will bring the introduction of this legislation the vol- real conditions into prominence. Hence As to the actual condition of the Le time of manufactured products has not it becomes necessary for owners to devceiving office, and handed over to the Roi, The Miner is not officially inform- kept pace with the increased importations, and the manufacturers of New the intelligent investor demands. Cap-Zealand generally attribute this rela- ital today is seeking good properties, the insurance companies might also stated in positive terms that the outlook are taken to the following sist or the boomer, who sees through time in the past. Inasmuch as, from statistics of imports seem to substana Le Roi director's viewpoint, the welwas 573,362, and the total imports (ex- contain. cluding specie) £7,479,000. In 1894, the To be able to calculate the value of like this any more than some of Mr.

During the seven years from the passing | must be judged individually, for no two of the act to the latest returns (those are alike. While tonnage may be estiof 1901) the imports had increased to £11,817,915. The arbitration act may not be entirely responsible for this result, but it is a significant fact that on all articles manufactured in the colony, in manufacturing. Labor cost may with one exception-beer-the importations have increased enormously since the passing of the act.

Rosslanders who are interested in promising but unworked mining ground in this camp should display more enterprise in their attempts to bring about a resumption of active development. There are several ways of accomplishing the desired result. Reorganization on an assessment basis as low as a mill a month per share would be sufficient to place several properties on the regular shipping list, insure funds for extensive development and at the same time be no great strain on their finances. We honestly believe that much good can be accomplished by a plan of this kind. There is also another plan of reorgan ization that would undoubtedly allow present owners to get some action on their holdings, and that is to give a very substantial share of the property to anyone who would do a reasonable amount of development work. This method also has merit, inasmuch as it should result in making several greatly from this marvelous organizadividend payers of what is now practically valueless ground. Last but not least are the benefits to be derived from leasing to practical miners who might be found willing to work the Canada we could not obtain by the property on a royalty. But it is not expenditure of tens of millions of The efforts that are being made by to be expected that any one of these more enterprise and a greater reason-

There is a noticeable falling off in so indifferent are they as to the im

THE BUSINESS OF MINING.

With the present legitimate basis up- due to enjoy in the near future an era on which mining is founded, there is no of great prosperity if the province be longer need for methods to carry on the blessed with a capable and stable govbusiness that border on the shores of ernment before the end of the presen South African ports in summer, and charletsnism. The days that call for winter. The opportunity for a capable skill, technical ability and the employ- and stable government hinges upon St. John and South Africa in winter. skill, technical ability and the employ and the state of the success of Hon. arrived. These conditions arise from Charles Wilson means the indefinite class of machinery to bring results and defeat of the government and a concan ports, owing to poor facilities. It one branch of commerce that could be appears, however, that an improve-used to cover plans that could not stand be compelled to resign without delay mining calls for men of scientific atteinments and acquirements, those posisting that mining is but one gigantic detaild would sweep the country and

gamble is no longer tenable. No branch of business calls for a greater amount of skill from the skilled mechanic to the man who hits the drill. No business pays larger and better wages, and none is as remunerative to the sober and industrious. The average sation with the manager of developed properties, while foremen and assayers earn per day more than any bank clerk could think of being paid. With the expansion of the business, demand is greater for those possessing talent, and no class of business offers as rare oppor mining, as mining no longer is a romantic dream.

Exaggeration is not needed in mining, for if a prospector has a property that is developed and shows value and possesses virtue, the truth about his ledge is sufficient. Capital will find correct grasp of the state of affairs the commercial worth, as talent of a inations. A prospector may delude himglasses colored by his own conceptions

mated in many cases accurately, values are not so easily fixed. There are commercial risks in mining which cannot be accurately measured, any more than change, freight and smelter charges may alter, copper, silver and lead prices vary, supplies fluctuate in price, floods and fires and cares may come. All

Geographically one may say that the chances are an ore body will continue. But no one can accurately say what its value will be. In mining there is a profit of 300 per cent, with 35 per cent failures: while manufacturing ranges from 10 to 25 per cent profit, with failures of 85 per cent.

Low grade properties are the best money makers. They necessitate large capital for operating, but they are sure. Investors are looking for properties of this kind and not for mines carrying narrow seams of high grade ore. Low grade mines, as a rule, are more satisfactory and vield, in the aggregate. much larger returns.

CANADA AND THE NAVY.

The British navy is the Empire's best guarantee of peace and the moral and physical protection of British trade routes the seas over. Canada benefits tion for the security of the Empire's commerce. The protection which this armament affords for the trade of money, and surely a few Canadian battleships would be but a contempfrankly recognize the value of the and vote a direct contribution to the admiralty, we should only admit that chean and as efficient means of defense and protection. Our contribution would not be exacted as Imperial tribute. It would be voted by the Canadian parliament, acting within its own sovereign domain, and in simple fidelity to Canadian interests. Nothing that the Canadian parliament may do ing company, who spent the last six- of the camp. They seem incapable of of its own motion can constitute an

THE VANCOUVER ELECTION.

For a bye-election, the people of

Keotenay, and particularly Rossland,

in the contest now on in Vancouver City. The reason for this is not difficult to find. The upper country is have no other alternative than to call upon J. A. Macdonald to form a goverument and proceed with a general election. The result of that election is a foregone conclusion. Mr. Macmeet the next legislature with a majority of from ten to fifteen. This is a dispassionate estimate and not born of any false hopes. It is a foregone conclusion to anybody who will take the trcuble to study the situation. McBride and his crowd are utterly discredited. His treachery to his friends on the Island as well as the Mainland; his sturidity and general incompetency, and his vicious disregard for the wellose him thousands of friends in the last three months. On the other hand, and head a government. He is sound on every important question, he is steady and deliberate and not prone to indulge in experimental legislation. He has a firm and and has the brains and determination to meet the requirements of the situation. If Vancouver is true to itself Wilson will put a very large amount of money in circulation in various parts of the province which would directly benefit the people of the Terminal City, but should he be elected it is safe to say that business conditions generally will get worse rather than improve.

United States manufacturers have begun dumping their goods at slaughadian manufacturers say. They do not

McBRIDE AND The New West Premier McBride's "the people of E great confidence which is more than estimate of Mr. M McBride and h great and lasting the people of East

THURSDAY

whole of southern persistently sacrifi the common people efit of the coal mon portation companies There is, however McBride has perpet suffering people of not even the most predecessors had tupt. We refer to a judicial review

at Fernie in the las

There is not a whole of East Koo rified a desire to ! assembly. There is in East Kootenay the blighting effect administration and arch enemy of the scuthern British Col its development to thereby kept hundred dollars out of the co thousands out of th

ury. The people of East tified in their faith i they are more than lack of faith in Ric

THE SOUTH A FIEL

The revival of go Transvaal since th peace has been rap has been expressed see the output of 18 the war-equalled, if The production of try began in 1884, th

year being placed at reached its maximum amounted to practic pounds sterling it we 044.135. But the ne notable falling off be In 1900 the product 500,000, and in 1901 to 000,000-showing the

Last year, with peace, it jumped up in the first half of t was something unde cating a rapid appro year to the output of of recovery there is the belief that 1904 w try completely restor The gold deposits in so extensive that it

form an idea of how duction will continu every reason to belie maintained at a high time. The New York prediction has been n in average of 20,000 ling for the next twe In view of the that a heavy product or years to come, t arge addition of gol upply should not be The stream flowing f will stimulate trade of it will come to the neavy exports of foo fucts to Europe wil low of much South ... this, in turn, will sw isiness and promo osperity of this cor

> OLITICS AND THE SOCIATI

McBride's organ, th ter Columbian, hint incial Mining Asso de a political tool The Provincial Mi and must remain rtisan in all its re gs with the govern nce. It came into ne such organizati afford reasonable ning industry. Co ent politicians had dustry in so many red nothing short presentative associated both direct th mining to come tually compel the day to accord it o government or actions of the P ciation if it will ests affected by the with impartiality of intelligence. rnment refuses to sorely lacking in th nce, the fears of not without som t had an absolutely apprehens dless. From its organ seems to

ences of the governings and thereby

Suilty son