

(Editorial concluded from Page 4.)

PROHIBITION.

"The issue of Prohibition is now fairly before us, and we may discuss it as fellow-citizens having the same end in view, without disparagement to each other's characters or motives." So says Professor Goldwin Smith, formerly president of the Liberal Temperance Union. The policy of Prohibition is questioned not only by the liquor interest, but a great body of people totally unconnected with that interest, the friends of temperance and if temperate themselves, who are opposed to Prohibition because they sincerely believe that besides trenching upon the personal liberty it fails of its object and always has done is likely always to do more harm than good to public morality.

When Prohibition has been tried what has been the practical result? We have a right to ask this when we are called upon to make what all admit to be a very costly as well as very critical experiment. We should have to sacrifice seven millions of revenue. We should have to kill the capital invested in the trade, amounting, it seems, to fifty millions. We should have to throw out of work thousands of people directly or indirectly earning their bread by the business. We should have seriously to injure the growers of barley, cider-apples and grapes. If we admitted, as in justice we could hardly fail to admit, a claim for compensation, another large item would be added to account of loss. We should have to pay for the additional police necessary to guard our immense frontier and to coerce the less settled sections of the population, such as the mining community, and the West. We should further imperil the interests of our country by proclaiming it to be under an ecclesiastical and ascetic rule which many, rightly or wrongly, abhor. Without getting matters settled against moral gain, we are entitled to proof, before incurring so great a material loss, that we are sure of the moral gain. Prohibitionists themselves, regardless as they may be of worldly interests, compared with the principle of temperance saddled with the memory of a ruinous failure.

We all, it may be presumed, prefer liberty and the virtue which is freely formed. Temperance in its proper sense is self-restraint. The would-be teetotalist if abstinence was enforced by law. However, in desperate cases desperate remedies must be applied. But is the case of Canada desperate? Is Canada a drunken country? Is it not, on the contrary, temperate? Is it not, in fact, a country where education, religion and the teachings of medical science have been doing their work?

There have been false alarms. A temperance lecturer once said that there were 10,000 deaths in Canada annually from alcohol. Ten thousand would be more than half the male adult deaths in the Dominion. Even 3,000 or 4,000 deaths from alcohol, the estimates of the Honorable George E. Foster and the Honorable G. W. Ross, respectively, must be very far beyond the mark.

We have tried Prohibition in the form of the Scott Act. County after county adopted the act; county after county repealed it by majorities larger than those by which it had been passed, finding, as there was a large body of opinion to show that while the act stopped social conviviality, it increased social indulgence; that it led to contraband traffic in liquor, to contempt of the law, to perjury, to the evils of the spy system, to disturbance of neighborhood peace and good will. Here was a genuine popular verdict founded on a practical trial of the system. Nor was it really reversed by the subsequent provincial plebiscite in favor of Prohibition carried by a majority in the proportion of nine to eleven, whilst only 58 per cent of the vote was polled, and the balance might safely be set down as in the main opposed or indifferent. The enactment and repeal of the Scott Act were legislation, approached by the voter with a full sense of responsibility. The plebiscite was not legislation; it was merely a fancy vote.

It may be said that the Scott Act was local and the area was not large enough to keep off contagion. But would the area of Canada be large enough to keep off contagion? Would the taste be revived in every Canadian who crossed the line or went to England? Popular literature, such as the works of Dickens, is full of the convivial use of liquor, and its influence no law could ever eradicate. Would the taste be revived, therefore, of eradicating the desire in the long line of provinces stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is said that the repeal of the Scott Act was followed in an increase in drunkenness. This is not unlikely. Overstraining is naturally followed by a recoil. Puritan over-strictness was avenged by the outburst of licentiousness in the reign of Charles II.

Massachusetts, the model state of the Union, tried Prohibition for a series of years, and gave it up, finding that the closing of the public houses had multiplied the secret; that more liquor and worse liquor was drunk in Boston than ever before.

Vermont, a rural State without slums, tried Prohibition for years, piled one repressive enactment upon another, heaped up penalties, and gave the police power to enter any house without a warrant. The result was that for all practical purposes the law was a dead letter.

In Iowa a correspondent of Harper's Weekly reported that Prohibition in the cities meant free liquor. A correspondent of the New York Nation confirmed the statement. Dr. Dio Lewis, in places where he had been for love or money, saw drunkards reeling in the streets. In Iowa City he saw from seventy-five to one hundred kegs of beer delivered on trucks. The business directory of Des Moines, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, comprised two breweries, thirty-five hotels, ten wholesale liquor places, and one hundred and eighty-one saloons. Formal prosecutions were a mere mode of raising a tax. Druggists' shops were turned into liquor shops, with a few drugs in the window.

In Kansas, the state of Governor St. John, the chosen chief of Prohibition, where the most stringent Prohibition had been enacted, the result, according to Dr. Gardner, was that the drug stores were little more than rum shops, and that their number was astonishing. In one town of 3,000 people, fifteen of them were counted on the main street. Leavenworth, with a population of 23,000, had a hundred and seventy-five places where liquor was sold. In Kansas City the police collected in 1882 \$45,000 in fines for illegal sale of liquor. There is

a general tendency to convert Prohibition, where it prevails, practically into license by taking the fees under the guise of fines. In Tongawoxie, a small town in Kansas, where there was no saloon before Prohibition, there were three or four afterwards. This is against the theory that Prohibition works well in small places, though in large cities it works ill. At Topeka in Kansas there are no saloons. But there were none when Prohibition was introduced, popular feeling being against them. A proof that it is popular feeling that is strong, rather than prohibition law.

Maine is the banner state of Prohibition. It had been trying the system for nearly half a century, time enough to kill the liquor traffic, if the liquor traffic was to be killed. Yet Gail Hamilton, who knew the state well, said in the North American Review: "The actual result is that liquor is sold to all who wish to obtain it, in nearly every town in the state. Enforcement of the law seems to have little effect. For the past six years the city of Bangor has practically enjoyed free rum. In more than 100 places liquor is sold, and although the law has been made to enforce the law, in Bath, Lewiston, Augusta and other cities no real difficulty is experienced in procuring liquor. In Portland enforcement of the law has been faithfully attempted, yet the liquor traffic flourishes for all classes from the highest to the lowest." * * * In a journey last summer for hundreds of miles through the cities and through the scattered villages and hamlets of Maine, the almost universal testimony was you get liquor enough for bad purposes in bad places, but you cannot get it for good purposes in good places. "What works against Prohibition," the writer added, "is that in the opinion of many of the most earnest total-abstinence men, the Maine Law State, after 30 years of Prohibition, is no more a temperance state than it was before Prohibition was introduced." It appears that upwards of 1,000 people in the state paid United States retail liquor tax, though Archdeacon Farrar was informed that the trade had been completely driven out of sight. With these accounts the general results and most recent inquiries appear to correspond.

Some years ago 70 or 80 taverns were suddenly closed in Toronto. The keepers of the taverns could not starve. They sold liquor secretly, and the result was an unusually drunken Christmas. The tavern door, when you have closed it by law, ceases to tempt; but the illegal liquor seller may be a more active tempter.

In all these cases the law, no doubt has its friends. It could not otherwise have been passed, and its friends naturally give a favorable account of its operation. Much evidence of that kind is given to the Canadian Commissioners, and has formed the basis of a minority report. But, making the fairest allowance for this, and supposing the evidence to be balanced, it is surely impossible to say that in any case there is such practical proof of the success of Prohibition as would warrant us in encountering all the cost and risks of a sweeping measure for the whole Dominion. Improvement which was really spontaneous may sometimes have been credited to law.

Evidence of the evils of drunkenness, though largely given, is not to the point. The evils of drunkenness nobody disputes. The question is only as to the practicability and efficacy of the remedy now proposed. Imposing statistics are brought to prove a connection between drinking and crime; and it is inferred that if you stop drinking, crime will cease. Is there not a fallacy here? Is it not the case, as the parent of crime, is it not rather depravity of nature, inherited or induced by circumstances, that is the parent of both? Besides, criminals have learned the trick of pleading drink as the origin and excuse of their crime. There is no absolute crime in Turkey, where the Koran prohibits drink, or in Spain, which is noted for temperance. We are also told that drunkenness, where it exists, is a source of poverty cannot be questioned. But the sources of poverty are countless, including situations of industry, decline in the value of products, and other economic causes, as well as personal infirmities, disease, and mere idleness and thriftlessness, which are often found apart from addiction to drink.

The moderate use of liquor must lead to excess in an assumption at variance with facts. English gentlemen use wine daily, and about the same number of millions of men in other countries do the same. In Spain we are told, everybody drinks a little wine, yet a drunken man is almost a prodigy. Croker, in his "Travels in Spain," says: "The habitual temperance of the people is really astonishing; I never saw a Spaniard drink a second glass of wine." Another English tourist says: "In all our wanderings through town and country, along the highways and byways, we never saw more than four men who were the least intoxicated." Mr. Bryant, the American author, has confirmed this account.

Nothing can be better proved than that to carry into effect laws of this kind in a free country you must have the conscience of the people thoroughly and actively with you. Men may vote for Prohibition from general hatred of intemperance; perhaps under ministerial or personal influence; but will their conviction be strong enough to make them join heartily in giving effect to the law? They would do their best to bring a murderer or a thief to justice. Will they do their best to throw into jail a man whose neighbor is otherwise harmless, perhaps a friend or acquaintance, for selling or drinking a glass of whisky or ale? Will they not be apt, even if they were abstainers themselves, rather to help him to get rid of the people? The people are wrong in breaking or evading the law; but the legislator does wrong in making a law which the people are sure to break.

No fair-minded Prohibitionist can think that the use of fermented liquors is so clearly immoral that in suppressing it the consciences of all men will be with you. Christ undoubtedly used wine; His apostles used it; He made it an element in His most sacred ordinance forever. An overwhelming majority of mankind still use fermented liquors. The taste is co-extensive and coeval with humanity. In the earliest mythologies there are gods of wine. The great Prohibitionist, Archdeacon Farrar, most positively disclaims the belief that the moderate use of liquor is criminal. Mr. Gladstone is known to have used wine.

Nor can you reasonably say that all fermented liquor is poison when you see moderate drinkers living to a hundred,

and find its moderate use still prescribed by eminent physicians. You may think, possibly with reason, that whisky or beer is unwholesome; though the constitutions of men may differ in that respect. But mere opinion that an article of diet is unwholesome, especially when the opinion is so far from being universal, is not a sufficient ground for the interference of the law. Behind this agitation for the Prohibition of drink begins to loom an agitation for the prohibition of tobacco. If the experts of medical science would pronounce unanimously, or with any approach to unanimity, that the moderate use of liquor necessarily generated disease and shortened life, the affect would presently be seen.

Those who sincerely believe that such laws are a tyrannical misuse of political power, in resisting as far as they lawfully could, the application of the measure, would be acting no less conscientiously than those who were trying to put it in force.

Prohibition discriminates against the lighter drinks, such as wine, beer and cider, and in favor of whisky, besides the bulk of the whisky being less it is much more easily smuggled, while its clandestine manufacture is more easily concealed. Besides there are other intoxicants, such as opium and chloral, the use of which would be likely to increase when liquor was withdrawn.

Legal Prohibition kills voluntary efforts such as that of the Bands of Hope or the Good Templars, which have done much to diminish drinking. It is believed that the effect is already felt in advance, and that it accounts for a slight increase of inebriety in some places. For, if coercion fails, will organization for voluntary effort be easily revived.

Everybody admits that the liquor trade has its special dangers, and stands in special need of legislative supervision and control. These may be applied to any extent and in any form which may seem expedient so long as the trade is in recognised and responsible hands. When the trade becomes contraband all regulations are practically at an end.

THE IRON HORSE DEAL.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times in this camp is the fact that as soon as a big Canadian or English mining company secures the title to a property it is always ready to part with its money for another. This is on the principle, probably, that a corporation or an individual can never get too much of a good thing. These companies are like Oliver Twist, constantly calling for more. This desire to increase holdings indicates that the companies are satisfied with what they have already purchased and wish to increase their profits, or expected profits, by augmented holdings. A case in point is the recent purchase by the Hoerner-Mackay syndicate and its friends of the Iron Horse property. This syndicate has put a large amount of money into mining properties here. It first purchased the Monte Christo and the Colonna, which it incorporated into one company. Then it bought the Virginia, and now it has acquired the Iron Horse. If it had been dissatisfied with the results attained in the Colonna and Monte Christo it would never have purchased the Virginia. If the Virginia had not realized its expectations it would not have acquired control of the Iron Horse. Doubtless the result of its last venture will be so good that it will, in due course of time, acquire other holdings. It is a powerful combine with millions behind it.

The sale of the Iron Horse property is the most important one that has been made since the purchase of the Centre Star by the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate. In this case the sellers were Americans and the purchasers Canadians. This fact accentuates the statement made a few weeks since in this paper that all the larger and more valuable mineral properties of the division were passing from the Americans into the possession of Canadian and British companies. There are good reasons for this, too. The mining magnates of Canada and Great Britain prefer to operate in their own country, under the protection of their own laws, to even carrying on ventures in a country that is as friendly as is the United States. Here, under their own flag, they feel that they are more advantageously placed than if they were on foreign soil, where some times there is legislation that is hostile to their interests, as legislative enactments preventing aliens from holding mining and other land.

On the other hand, the Americans are now engaged in paying the expenses of the recent war with Spain. One of the means adopted for raising a revenue for this purpose is a stamp act, which requires the affixing and cancellation of stamps on each certificate of stock issued by mining companies. This is a onerous tax on some companies, and in order to avoid it some are reincorporating as provincial corporations. It is unhandy, too, for a company to operate in one country and to have its head office in another. This is another reason why some companies are coming over here and are willing to sell to capitalists on this side of the international boundary line. There is a large mining territory in the United States that is open for exploitation on the part of the American operator. Usually, like his Canadian and British cousins, he prefers, other things being equal, to operate at home rather than abroad, and hence when he is offered a fair price for his holdings here he is ready to part with them.

There is another feature that makes the American ready to sell his holdings. As a rule he is more of a speculator and will take more chances on a mining prospect than his British or Canadian cousins. Hence he is willing to freely put his money into the development of a new property. When it is

developed and it is certain that it will make a mine the British or the Canadian operator is always willing to take it off his hands at a fair valuation. The American takes the money and often puts it into other prospects, either here or in his own country, and soon has a paying mine or two for sale. It seems to us that the citizens of this country should follow his example more than they do, for in the past two years in this camp it has cost about \$10,000,000 to purchase properties from Americans that have been developed by them. In the case of the Iron Horse, however, although there is considerable development done upon it, it was the good showings made by adjoining properties that gave it its chief value in the eyes of its purchasers.

CANADIANS AS CHAMPIONS.

An eastern exchange points out that although the Americans are very anxious to excel in all things they do not cut any great figure in athletics as compared with Canadians and Britons. It points out that the champion yacht of the lakes is the Canada-Canadian. The champion small yacht is the Dominion-Canada. The champion canoeist on fresh water is C. E. Archibald-Canadian. The champion four, scullers (amateur) Argonauts, of Toronto-Canadian. The champion professional single sculler is Jacob Gaudaur-Canadian. The champion long distance runner (amateur) is George Orton-Canadian. The champion heavy-weight athlete (amateur) is George R. Gray-Canadian. The champion pugilist, heavy and middle weights, is Robert Fitzsimmons-English. The champion feather-weight pugilist (colored) is George Dixon-Canadian. The champion bicyclists, Michael and Linton-Welshmen. The champion lacrosse players of the world - Canadians. Champion snowshoers - Canadians. Champion hockey players - Canadians.

AN IMPORTANT TRANSACTION.

The purchase by Ross Thompson of the interest of his partner, John R. Cook, in the ground abutting on Columbia avenue at the corner of Spokane street, and occupied by the Clifton hotel, is a matter of no little importance and significance. The property is as valuable as any within the city limits, and the present condition and future prospects of Roseland justify its being improved by the erection thereon of a substantial and imposing business edifice. Passing as it does into the absolute control of the "Father of Roseland," and one who has unlimited faith in the camp, and has the well-earned reputation of being one of the most enterprising and public spirited men in Canada, it is certain that this will be done at no distant date. It is, therefore, a matter of great importance and a source of considerable gratification to those interested in the welfare of the community that the deal between Messrs. Thompson and Cook has been thus consummated. The real significance of the transaction is that the man who founded the city sees fit to increase his already large holding of Roseland real estate. It is the very best evidence that can be produced to prove that the man who more than any one else possesses the most intimate knowledge of the resources of the camp, and whose shrewdness during his business career in this city has brought him such great and shining success, prefers to invest his money in Roseland real estate rather than in any of the many other magnificent opportunities for making money in this country.

ROSSLAND ORE SHIPMENTS.

The ore shipments for the past week mark a new record in the history of the camp. The output for that period amounted to 3,374 tons, or 324 tons more than for any previous week. In the last six months the weekly tonnage has more than doubled. But the fact must be borne in mind that the Le Roi only resumed shipping to its full capacity last Thursday and that it only had three days in which to dispose of 1,633 tons. Next week, however, it will have the benefit of the full seven days, and if it maintains the rate of shipments with which it commenced last week—and there is every reason to believe to the contrary—the coming week should show that its consignments of ore to the smelter amount to about 2,500 tons. This, with the usual yield of the other mines, will bring the total for the week to over 4,000 tons. There is nothing to counteract the belief that from now on the amount of the ore shipments of the Roseland camp will decrease. On the contrary, everything indicates that they will continue to steadily and rapidly increase. By next Christmas the weekly output should amount to more than 5,000 tons.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

As already reported by telegraph, Hon. W. Mulock, postmaster-general, has returned from England. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Mulock spoke at some length of the present condition of the penny postage. The 25th of December, he said, had been chosen as the day upon which the new arrangement would take effect. This day has been selected out of sympathy with the good old English custom of holding family reunions throughout the Empire. The United Kingdom and Canada have com-

pleted all the necessary details in regard to their own countries. The other parts of the Empire have certain domestic arrangements to make before the change can take effect with them. South Africa, however, expects to be ready to give effect to the movement on Christmas day, and it is expected that most, if not all, of the Crown Colonies will be ready to adopt the system at the same time. The only portion of the Empire that has pronounced against the movement is Australasia, but a portion of that important section is said to be favorable to the reduction, and there is a strong probability that the system will be unanimously adopted throughout the whole Empire in the near future. So far as the commercial aspect of the matter is concerned, even should Imperial penny postage not be followed by any compensation, the loss to the Canadian department of post would not amount to more than \$50,000 a year. Such a loss, however, would not embarrass the Department, for reforms and economies have been lately introduced which have greatly increased the revenue of that part of the public service.

STREET PAVING.

The city of Roseland has now arrived at a stage in its progress when it should pave its main streets. The condition of Columbia avenue in the spring and autumn, during the rainy season, is very bad and the spectacle of teams plowing their way through mud half way up to the wagon hubs is frequently seen. Pedestrians crossing the street are often compelled to pick their way in order to avoid the quagmires that infest their course. There are many sorts of pavements, but here it is a question of availability. Macadam is not the best pavement, but it is the most available in this section. This question of availability is one that comes in most appropriately at present. The work of cutting down the bluff at the west end of Columbia avenue is now in progress, and this renders available a supply of diorite that could be utilized to macadamize Columbia avenue from end to end, without using hardly a tith of the supply that is handy. Diorite is a very hard rock, and it may or may not be suitable macadamizing, but it seems that this quality would be in favor of a material for that purpose. The city, if it took advantage of the situation, could macadamize the street for a very small sum compared to what it would cost if the material for the purpose were transported from a distance. A rock breaker could be put at work and the diorite broken to a size suitable for road-making. A properly made macadam would make a good firm roadway on the avenue for many years to come, or until the city felt that it could afford to pave it with vitrified brick, Belgian blocks or some other material more durable than macadam. Macadam would certainly be a great improvement over the loosely mixed earth and stone roadway that is at present in use in the main thoroughfare of the city.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A PRESENT estimate of the gold production for 1898 is \$275,000,000. The money stock of gold on January 1, 1894, in the world was \$3,965,900,000—the supply accumulated since gold began to be used as money. The five years' production since, including the estimate for 1898, will be \$1,097,000,000, coinage value, or 27 per cent of the accumulated gold money stock of the world as it stood five years before.

The readers of THE MINER must have seen reference to the Tung Li Yamen in the dispatches, and have wondered whether it was an individual or a government bureau. The man who looks after the dispatches was mystified as to what it meant till the matter was looked up. Then it was learned that the Tung Li Yamen is the Chinese foreign office. In the olden times the Emperor of all of China was accustomed to refer all subjects that came up in relation to the countries where "foreign barbarians" resided to the Li Yan Yuen, a department of the Ministry of Kites, for adjudication. At the time of the Anglo-French expedition in 1861 it was ascertained to the satisfaction of the ruler of China that this branch of the Department of Kites did not work as satisfactorily as it might, and so the Tung Li Yamen was created and has ever since dealt with foreign nations.

The fortification and equipment of Esquimaux as a first class naval base are being carried out with the utmost energy and secrecy. When finished, England will possess in the North Pacific a strong place of supply and repair second in strength and completeness of plant to nothing in the world. Public attention has been drawn afresh to the great works under construction there, says the London Outlook, by the acquisition of the land on which the town stands, for the purposes of the fortress, and by the renewed energy with which the works are being carried on. But as to what is being done, and what the contemplated works are like, little can be learnt. For the past two years the whole area of operations has been surrounded night and day by a cordon of sentinels which nothing can break except a permit direct from the Imperial War Office.

Orders for extra copies of THE WEEKLY MINER should be given not later than Saturday.

Silver Bell Mining Company, Ltd.

NOTICE.
A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Silver Bell Mining Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the company, Roseland, B. C., on Friday the twenty-third day of September, A. D. 1898, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers and to consider the following propositions:
(a) To increase the capital stock of the said company to such sum as the shareholders may deem best, but not to exceed the sum of \$2,000,000.
(b) To sell and dispose absolutely of the whole or any portion of the assets, rights, powers, privileges and franchise of the said Silver Bell Mining Company, Limited, on such terms and for such sum as the shareholders shall deem advisable.
(c) To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Dated at Roseland, B. C., the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898.
W. B. TOWNSEND,
Acting Secretary.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from the 15th to the 25th inclusive. 9-14

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
Bannock Red Top and Ethel mineral claims situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district, where located: About five miles east of the Columbia river on the north-west fork of Bear creek.
Take notice that I, F. A. Wilkin, acting as agent for Anthony J. McMillan, Esq., free miner's certificate No. 13,189A, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.
And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.
Dated this 24th day of August, 1898. 8-25-104
F. A. WILKIN.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.
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