

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1901

Sixth Year, Number 49

THE FIGURES GO UP PROMISING LARDEAU

OUTPUT OF THE CAMP STEADILY CLIMBING TO OLD PROPORTIONS. SIXTEEN HUNDRED TONS MINED AND SHIPPED FROM THE LE ROI.

The record of the ore shipments from the Rossland camp is growing steadily. Last week's aggregate was 2,480 tons, a very substantial increase over the previous week's total of 1,740 tons.

Table with columns: Week, Year, Le Roi No. 2, Centre Star, War Eagle, Rossland G. W., Iron Mask, Homestake, I. X. L., Spitzee, Velvet, Monte Cristo, Evening Star, Giant, Portland. Totals: 2480, 224,698.

The Le Roi.—Work has now been in progress a week at the Le Roi, and matters are moving along smoothly in the big mine. A total of 225 men are employed between the Le Roi and the Josie, and excellent work is being done.

The Josie.—A full crew of men is at work in the Josie and stoping has been under way all week on the various levels. In addition development work has been started.

Spitzee.—At the Spitzee mine considerable work has been going on of late. The company have erected a new shaft house 20 by 40 feet and there are bins 20 by 24 feet. A grizzly has also been added to the hoisting plant, which is a great saving, inasmuch as the small dirt is removed during the fall from the bucket, leaving the large pieces together, which with the aid of water can easily be sorted.

Green Mountain Mine.—There has not been much work done on the Green Mountain mine during the past week, owing to the fact that it was found when they started the crosscut on the 100-foot level that the power was insufficient to work the plant at that distance. It was decided to remove it nearer; in consequence the past week has been occupied in shifting the outfit has been occupied in shifting the outfit to the new workings. Bunkhouses, etc., are being erected, and it is expected it will be about the middle of the week before things will be in good shape to start the crosscut.

Big Four.—There has been splendid progress made on the Big Four during the past week. They are crosscutting the No. 1 vein and have struck some fine ore. The ore is a fine grained quartz and copper, and has the appearance of being fairly rich. This continues it is being fairly rich. This continues it is being fairly rich.

Abe Lincoln.—There has no work as yet been done on this property except timbering. They are at present halting on the shaft, and this will in all probability occupy three weeks or more. It is the intention to drift as soon as they succeed in draining the shaft.

New St. Elmo.—The only work done is on the surface, the trouble between the men and the management not having been settled as yet.

MR JAMES' OBSERVATIONS ON ITS PRODUCING CAPABILITIES. MINNEAPOLIS COMPANY LOOKING INTO SMELTER PROPOSITION.

Thomas James returned on Saturday from an extended trip through the Lardeau mining district, where he went to examine and report upon some mining properties for a Minneapolis company. By request of the Miner he has the following to say of the district:

"Notwithstanding the severe and unjust 'turn down' the mineral veins in the above locality have received at the hands of the provincial mineralogist, the quantity of high grade ore that will be shipped this winter from the Nettie L, Triune, Ajax, Silver Cup and others will testify to the worth and extent of this young and promising mining field.

"This promising district has been handicapped by many obstacles. Coupled with the mineralogist's adverse report is its isolated position from transportation facilities. The cost of delivering a ton of ore to the smelters and the cost of smelting charges spell a \$50 bill. However, the near future promises railroad facilities, and the coming of spring will find Ferguson and Trout Lake City lively and thriving towns.

"The Minneapolis company which I represent are now taking steps towards the establishment of a smelter, respecting which I am now contemplating a trip to San Francisco."

JUMBO GROUP SOLD.

A deal was consummated on Monday by which the Royston Gold Mines, Limited, of Nelson, acquired the Jumbo group consisting of seven claims, viz: Gold Standard, Jumbo, Sovereign, Jumbo Standard, Morning Glory, Missing Link fraction, Morning Glory, Missing Link fraction, Venus group on Morning west of the Venus group on Morning mountain and have been worked by George De Maine for the past five years.

The work consists of open cuts, a tunnel and two shafts. The open cuts are run at intervals of about 100 feet for the purpose of tracing the ledge the entire length of the claim. The tunnel was run in 35 feet and crosscut a ledge three feet in width. B shaft was sunk to a vertical depth of 20 feet and then run on an incline 28 feet, making a vertical depth reached of about 40 feet. The ledge in the incline is seven feet in width. C or the working shaft, is down 110 feet. Two drifts have been run from the 100 foot level, one been run from the other east 60 feet. The shaft drift will be continued 65 feet and an upraise of 18 feet to connect with B shaft. The ledge in C shaft is between six and seven feet in width. About 17,000 cubic feet of stoping has also been done, from which the ore shipped last winter was taken.

The machinery installed at the mine consists of a 60-horse power boiler, a 16-hp. No. 5 Cameron sinking pump and a 3 1/2-Rand drill. Last week a Tremaine engine, which will form a part of the concentrator plant which is now on the way and will be installed as soon as it arrives.

Shaft house, blacksmith shop, offices, bunk-house and ore bins have been built. Work was discontinued at the mine last spring owing to the impossibility of shipping ore over the wagon road between the mine and Westbridge.

THE WORK OF THE MOB

Indignation Aroused by Tuesday Night's Outrage.

Citizens Feel Keenly the Injury Done to the City.

The incident that occurred at the C. P. R. depot on Tuesday night, taken in conjunction with the events that happened on the train between Robson and Rossland, constitutes one of the most glaring instances of lawlessness on the part of strikers in the history of the Rossland mining camp. Boiled down to few words, the facts are that a party of free-born Canadians, who had committed no offence against the moral or criminal code, and whose passage was paid over the railroad in coin of the realm, were hounded by five times their number and maltreated in a manner that was disgraceful to put it mildly. That the occurrence was possible at all is a travesty on British liberty that it should have occurred demonstrates beyond contradiction that laxity was permitted by those in whom the authority to preserve order is vested. It is to go on record that travellers arriving in the Golden City can be insulted with impunity by a gathering of fellows whose very presence in the city is noxious, and whose gathering was in itself a breach of the peace? The great majority of Rosslanders—those whose interests are closely interwoven with the prosperity of the city and whose private interests are attacked when the public peace is wantonly broken and the prestige of the city drawn through the mire—will not permit such a condition of affairs to exist. Rossland is on the verge of a more prosperous era than it has ever enjoyed and the men who propose to retard the advance in the direction of good times and a fat payroll will find arrayed against them a solid phalanx of citizens who have not hitherto taken a part in the questions that have been set to the fore of late. These citizens would never have been drawn into the fight if they had their hands not been forced by the lawless deeds of irresponsible men who have done more of blemishing the fair fame of Canada's premier mining camp than they would of decimating by night were they to obtain an inkling that the strong arm of the law was to be stretched out in punishment.

On Tuesday a party of 23 men arrived in Robson from Winnipeg. Two of the 23 were agitators who had joined the others at Winnipeg for the purpose of inducing them to change their plans as to going to work, but as the identity of the precious couple was speedily discovered their efforts were easily set at naught. The men had been engaged to work in the mines here, and came to Rossland for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of mining, determined to follow the avocation and to improve their positions in life if hard work and careful attention to the details of the new calling could accomplish this. All were uneducated right to travel wherever they desired, and were entitled to all the protection that the British constitution affords. One of the privileges that a free man has is that he shall not be insulted and exposed to contumely without having the right to defend himself. Him such treatment, and the machinery of the law is expected to afford this protection. The men who came to Rossland on Tuesday from Winnipeg were insulted, jeered at, jostled and in every way treated disgracefully. The law did not protect them.

When the train left Robson the 23 men were together in the forward coach. They were met by ten or a dozen agitators from Rossland, and several officials of the Mine and Union—the secretary and the agitators talked to the men from the east with a view to dissuading them from coming on to Rossland. The non-union men were told that if they went to work they would be literally taking the bread out of the mouths of the children of honest miners, that they would be branded as "scabs" throughout the entire western country, that their photographs would be taken and distributed over the country so that for all time to come it would be impossible for them to secure work on the Pacific slope, that after the present little difficulty between the mines and the union was settled the old men would be taken back and the new men displaced, in which event the latter, by reason of having been blacklisted, would be prevented from obtaining several jobs out of town in a fortnight or so. In the meantime they are making as much trouble as possible and the citizens and property-owners who will be residents here when the present trouble is a matter of half-forgotten history will have to pay the piper. We cannot afford, in a literal sense, to have it become known that such gross breaches of law and decency are permitted or that they go unpunished. In glossing over such outrages the city is laying up for itself trouble that will yet rear its ugly head.

Now is the time to stamp out lawlessness and inaugurate, without further delay, a campaign to that end. The foregoing are a few of the scores of opinions expressed on the subject. Without exception citizens unite in deprecating the spirit manifested on Tuesday and in recommending steps as will thoroughly convince the lawless element that the public peace and its preservation should be and is the end to be secured in Rossland.

The train stopped at the tank to take water, and here from 30 to 40 men boarded the train—agitators all. They were talking loudly, shaking fists in the air and applying vile epithets to the man in charge of the Winnipeg party. He was threatened with crucifixion and sundry other terrible penalties, but replied with a bland smile that only aggravated his assailants. The mob took possession of the train and swarmed about the party like a lot of angry bees. The passengers, outside of the Winnipeg party, were genuinely alarmed and wondered why the train people permitted such things to transpire.

At the station the car was invaded by another party until it was impossible to stir in any direction. The mob took possession of the platform, which is supposed to be kept clear by an officer of the city police force detailed for that purpose. Persons attempting to leave the train were almost unable to proceed by reason of the press of shouting, jeering men who blocked the passage of ladies and children with supreme indifference to all dictates of what was due the gentler sex and the travelling public generally. Nothing was done to prevent the mob having full sway, or, if anything in this direction was attempted, it was utterly futile. The Winnipeg party, headed for the mining company's office, headed by a shouting, raging mob of hoodlums, whose every action was an infraction of the laws governing the preservation of the public peace.

Another exhibition of lawlessness on the part of strikers. Men arriving to work in the mines are greeted by roughs. The citizens of Rossland were treated to another exhibition of rowdiness last night. Twenty-three Canadian citizens arrived in the city on the evening train to work in the Le Roi mine. The fact that they were Canadians and entitled to travel anywhere in the Dominion without molestation did not prevent them being insulted on the arrival of the train. The party was hooted and jeered; vile epithets were hurled at their heads and directed with special venom at the man who accompanied them from Winnipeg. The presence of an officer in uniform did not deter the mob from conducting itself in a manner that was disgraceful in the extreme and which should not be tolerated in any Canadian city.

At Robson the train was boarded by several agitators, who brought their persuasive powers to bear, and resorted to violent language when they perceived that the men would insist on going to work in the mine. At the water tank, where the train stops to replenish the locomotive, the agitators were reinforced by a contingent of strikers, who conducted themselves in a disorderly manner, according to the evidence of several passengers. When the train reached the depot a mob was in waiting, and as the party left for the Le Roi employment office they were followed by a hundred strikers whose language and actions were despicable. The incident is altogether unparalleled in the history of Rossland and the citizens who witnessed it were not slow to express their disgust. The efforts of the union men were effective with four of the new arrivals. At one stage of the proceedings violence was done. An employee of the mines named Rogers had come down town and was at the depot. The strikers recognized him and proceeded to hustle him about, pushing, shoving and addressing him with names that no decent man could tolerate. Finally after being assaulted the miner retaliated and held his assailant until an officer arrived on the spot. Constable Macdonald saw the two men struggling and took both in charge. The second man registered at the police station as Pat Walsh. Both were released shortly after, \$25 being deposited as surety in each instance.

When matters came to the stage where persons arriving in the city are to be exposed to insult and contumely because of the fact that they are desirous of taking positions in an honorable calling at the best wages paid in the Northwest, it is time the machinery of law and order should be insisted upon by every citizen who desires the prosperity of Rossland, and when this is enforced such incidents as those of last night are impossible.

FROM THE KEREMEOS.

Mr. Northey Reports on His Company's Operations. R. W. Northey, manager of the Keremecos Copper Mines, Limited, arrived in the city yesterday. His company are operating on the Beaconsfield, Gibraltar, Lady May, Centurion, Mameluke, Pontiac, Westward Ho and Lady Bertha, situated about six miles east of the Nickel Plate, the wagon road to that mine passing through Camp Beaconsfield, which is the name of the company's field, which is the name of the company's field, which is the name of the company's field.

The furnace of the British Columbia Copper company was built with a nominal capacity to treat 225 tons per diem, but owing to the self-fixing character of the ore the daily average comes nearer 300 tons. Paul Johnson manager of the smelter department, believes today's run establishes a world's record in blast furnace work.

A SMELTER RECORD.

The Greenwood Plant Does a Great Day's Work. GREENWOOD, Oct. 1.—(Special).—A phenomenal smelter record for a single blast furnace was established today, when the local plant put through 484 tons, during the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning. Of this amount 432 tons was ore and the balance, 12 tons, coke.

ROWDYISM RAMPANT ACQUITTED IN COURT

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF LAWLESSNESS ON THE PART OF STRIKERS. MEN ARRIVING TO WORK IN THE MINES ARE GREETED BY ROUGHS.

MAGISTRATES FIND EDWIN H. LEWIS NOT GUILTY OF THE CHARGE.

THE DEFENDANT'S OWN EVIDENCE WAS MUCH IN HIS FAVOR.

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THE SNOWSHOE MINE.

Mr. A. J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Gold & Copper Mines, Limited, of London, who has been spending some time in the Bounadry after the interests of his company, states that a large force of men is being put on at the Snowshoe mine. An enormous quantity of ore has been shown up, the ore bodies in some cases being 200 feet wide. In addition to the underground development, which is still being proceeded with, the ground on the hillside is being stripped, so that the ore may be quarried out, and shipped in large quantities to the smelter. Shipments have already commenced, and will in all probability be largely increased at an early date.

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Amid a mild burst of applause Edwin H. Lewis was acquitted last night of the charge of stealing \$600 from the Trail postoffice. The scene in court when the magistrates gave their decision almost approached the dramatic. The three score spectators were evidently in strong sympathy with the accused, and gave vent to their feelings by various expressions of elation, while a number joined in a half suppressed cheer. Mr. Lewis' relatives were in court, and he was promptly surrounded by a throng of friends and relatives, who expressed their sentiments in various ways governed largely by the sex of the party extending felicitations.

The case was resumed at the morning session and proceeded, with recesses for lunch and dinner, until 9:30 o'clock last night. During the morning and afternoon sessions several witnesses for the prosecution were examined. During the afternoon the case for the prosecution was concluded and J. A. Macdonald, counsel for the defence, moved for a dismissal. The ground he took was that in cases where the evidence was wholly circumstantial, as it was in the case in question, the testimony must be so strong as to exclude any other possible hypothesis than that the accused was guilty. He contended that in the case before the court there were no less than five hypotheses, in fact the same evidence as that adduced might apply with equal weight to the postmaster, his assistant, or either of the several messengers and trainmen who had handled the bag in transit.

After listening to the argument Magistrate Boulton and Townsend retired for a brief consultation. On returning they stated that there was some slight evidence to connect the accused with the theft of the missing money letter, and that while they considered the evidence in this direction extremely slight, they deemed it sufficient to take advantage of section 801 of the code, which permits the defendant in a criminal action to be bound over to his own recognizance to appear before the court at any time the crown may desire to proceed further in his case.

Mr. Macdonald requested permission to place the defendant in the witness stand, remarking that his client had already suffered severely from the serious charge brought against him, and that it was the desire of the defence to cast as much light on the matter as was possible. Mr. Lewis was accordingly sworn and remained in the stand for three or four hours. His evidence was frank and above board throughout, making a very favorable impression upon court and spectators. The defendant was subjected to a searching cross-examination by J. L. G. Abbott, counsel for the crown.

Counsel for both interests addressed the court. Mr. Macdonald made a strong appeal on behalf of his client. He contended that if the court could not see its way to exonerating Mr. Lewis after hearing all the evidence, it was the desire of the defence that rather than take advantage of section 801 of the code, they should send Mr. Lewis up for trial in order that his character might be thoroughly cleared before the higher court.

After a few minutes' consultation the magistrates gave their decision. Judge Townsend acted as spokesman and remarked that while they had felt inclined to leave the matter at the close of the case for the prosecution in such shape, they had concluded, after hearing the straightforward evidence given by the accused, to discharge him. The mild demonstration then followed, being finally suppressed by the magistrates.

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