Mining Industry of British Columbia Sick Unto Death Because of the Operation of Whimsical Legislation Placed Upon Statute Books by Demagogic Legislators.

So Declare Mining Men in all Parts of the Country--- Useless to Look for Outside Capital Until Drastic Reforms Shall Have Been Inaugurated.

and such was the rush to sell that the police had to keep the New York Ex-change cleared of the frantic, clamorous throngs of holders of the stock wishful

It was no doubt partly because of this that there was little said about British Columbia. Papers of this province were hard to obtain and there was little general news published in the New York papers unless such news directly concerned the Americans. But on the other hand the various districts in the province were well known to the representatives of eapital whether American or British with whom Mr. Brewer had a chance of con-

There was a good deal of idle capital around awaiting an opportunity for favorable investment, and British Columbia stood as good a chance as any other mining place of getting a share execpt for that part of the floating capital which would be presently locked up in the harvest which was already beginning in Southern California and which would continue to make fresh calls upon the money market till its end in October

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

British capital, as far as Mr. Brewer could see, had been frightened away by recent events in British Columbia. There had been too much taxation of incoming had been too much taxation of incoming capital, too much interference with the mineral act, too much indifference displayed in developing properties and too great a price demanded and paid for was little likelihood, in the opinion of great a price demanded and paid for great a price demanded and paid for was mines which were yet to prove remuner-

en urged in the province, Mr. Brewer said, there had been little or no complaint as 10 de sistion from any portion of the States. This was true but merely from the reason that the general newspaper did not touch upon British Columbia, and it was only when individuals became interested that they informed themselves as to the conditions. If they found these to be discouraging, there would be no attempt made to get the legislature to alter this or that, but rather the capitalist brought into momentary touch would turn his attention to some other of the multitudinous schemes submitted to him.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

The general bearing of this was alknown to the government of British Columbia and to many of its leading citizens and a campaign of education had been advocated. Mr. Brewer said this was all very well, but what should mized was that this campaign should begin at home. There was too much interference with the mineral act, and one of the best things that could be done to attract capital was to let it be understood that there would be no more such interference for say 10 years to come. Rather let things stand as they are than to be constantly changing, so that the incoming capitalist investing his ney under one set of circumstances would not presently find that he was working under conditions which had altogether altered. Mr. Brewer expressed

vor to procure a large sum for it. That is to say he wished the purchaser to buy of the country warrants, the population on a speculative basis. Unfortunately he on a speculative basis. Unfortunately he had in a few cases succeeded, and properties had been bought for far too high a figure on purely speculative promise. Such capital brought in had not been legitimately attracted. It had been lost in the material attracted be experience. province and the experience had not proved an advertisement to it. Rather the reverse, it had acted as a warning beacon to others. There had been a case near Rossland where some \$36,000 had been paid for a property on Sophie mountain which had been located for \$500 a tain which had been located for should few days previous to the sale. The whole property had since been turned down as absolutely valueless and one which would not pay for even the crown granting. And not pay for even the crown granting. And the matter from a fairer standpoint, and same. Mr. Bogle is under the impression that the want of dividends on capision that the want of dividends on capision that the want of dividends on capision that the want of dividends on capisal capital and the matter from a fairer standpoint, and should pay any wages being done. I have taken the trouble to gather these statistics for the benefit of foreign investors; let Mr. Bogle do the same. Mr. Bogle is under the impression that the want of dividends on capisal capital and the same as a second capital capi there are numberless other cases involv- acknowledges for small returns

tal already invested is determined the transfer of the transfe

Mr. W. Brewer, the well-known min- (nominal expenditure of \$500, and if the must be some cause for this dissatisfac Mr. W. Brewer, the well-known minowner did not desire to work it, the
tion that 'should be looked into.' Supwhole district would be kept back merely
pose, for instance, Houston would for a

GROSS OUTPUT TAX.

fairly on all properties and mostly so on put of the mines would have been im-those which were low grade and which in mense, and this immensity would have in one case in the Cariboo country where the mine concerned was only handling enough ore to pay its development ex-penses, the two per cent tax came not upon the gross income of the property,

but rather upon the payroll.

The remedy that Mr. Brewer advocated for this matter was not interference with the rights of the crown grantees nor with the provisions of the mineral act, but rather that the mineral taxation should fall upon the surface of the properties, exempting those which were being improved but falling upon all that

were not being worked. There were so many in this latter elast than an ample revenue would be afforded. The present proposition was to tax all capital coming into the country and let any who would tie up a whole district to nobody's benefit but his own. The taxation should fall upon those who were Mr. Brewer, that any such legislation ative investments and many of which would carry, as it was a case at present of the resident drones taxing the non-resident workers, and as the former had votes and were interested in escaping taxation themselves, not seeing that such a course was to the ultimate advantage of the province, it was improbable that

> socialism of Henry George, Mr. Brewer declared that such might be the case, but it was not socialism, it was straight

CRIPPLING CIRCUMSTANCES.

The Mining Review (Sandon) in its

"Mining in this province is surrounded by many crippling circumstances and con-ditions the average observer cannot see. Operations show there are large stores of mineral in our mountains that might be mined with profit to all concerned-

of the country warrants, the population ed 25 per cent, because of the growth of the number of operatives necessary in all the other walks of life. This is a matter of serious moment to all concerned, and should be viewed from a national instead of a purely local standpoint."

Alluding to a paragraph which appeared in the Nelson Tribune, the Mining Review savs:

"When a few months ago Houston was looking for votes, he used to tell the miners the owners were one and all mak-ing money, and should pay any wages

whole district would be kept back merely because the owner was a hog. A glance at almost any camp in British Columbia to say of interest regarding the mining industry in British Columbia. The major portion of the interview is here reproduced:

During the ten days of Mr. Brewer's stay in New York had occurred the week's flurry in Northern Pacific stock and it seemed to him as if the whole city had gone mad with excitement. The public were badly hit upon the concern, and such was the rush to sell that the it did not come in the right time. The year it came prices of silver and lead were high, but through the lockout no The two per cent tax on the gross business was done. Had business run on output was an iniquity as it pressed un- in the regular course that year, the output of the mines would have been imconsquence had to employ more men to brought a load of capital into the counmake a greater output in order to get try that would have put it firmly on its the same profit as a high grade mine. feet, and once firmly on its feet with the lt was not a two per cent tax at all. In necessary capital invested, the eight hour necessary capital invested, the eight hour cases it went as high as 40 per cent, and day might have come this year, and no one would have been materially injured. Are not these the facts, Mr. Houston?"

> MR. HIRSCHELL-COHEN'S VIEWS. He Declares Our Mining Laws to Be the Very Worst Possible.

A few days ago the Rossland Miner reproduced in its columns a letter from Mr. H. Hirschell-Cohen which appeared in the Victoria Colonist. Mr. D. B. Bogle, an employe in the mining department of the government, severely criticized Mr. Cohen's argument, alleging that the lat Cohen's argument, alleging that the latter was entirely wrong in contending that the mining laws were working a hardship upon the industry. In the issue of the Colonist just to hand appears Mr. Cohen's reply to Mr. Bogle. We reproduce it in full:

DISGRACEFUL DEFECTS

in the present law that permits the inner many of them the manufacture of our legislature, were only made satisfactory. With excessive freight rates, and the expense of trails, wagon roads, etc.. necessary to reach market and get in the necessary to reach market and get in the necessary supplies for coveration when the manufacture of our legislature, were only made satisfactory. Working of the mines to remain a sealed book. Some day, when every producing mine is compelled to declare its output, monthly, confidence in this country will doubled the fee payable for Crown grants of mineral claims." And in view to the partially restored, but investors are necessary supplies for operating mines, most people are familiar, we need not enumerate them here, suffice it to say that individually and collectively they are higher than those met with by the American operator. But the Canadian operator, are the Canadian operator, and the Canadian operator, and the Canadian operator. But the Canadian operator, are the Canadian operator, are the Canadian operator. But the Canadian operator, are the Canadian operator, are the Canadian operator. But the Canadian operator operations of the Canadian operator operations operations of the Canadian operator operations o working under conditions which had altogether altered. Mr. Brewer expressed shimself very strongly as to this matter and thought that the education sould first begin with the educators.

The eight-hour law was unwise since it was uncalled for, but any interference with it would be still more foolish than the original interference. Compulsory arbitration was an interference with the freedom of contract and an attempt to set aside the working of the natural laws of supply and demand. It should be understood that it was the interest of the employer to pay the highest market rate of wages in order to attract to his service the best men, whose labor was for see that the interests of the employer.

Working under conditions which had altered to the first begin where the law is more favorable for expectation and development, etc., than in owners favorable for expectations and development, etc., than in this province. In reply I have no hesitation in saying that not only is our minor in saying that not only is our minor his province. In reply I have no hesitation in saying that not only is our minor in saying that not only is our minor in saying that not only is our minor his province. In reply I have no hesitation in saying that not only is our minor in say to see that the interests of the employed were practically the same as those of the employer.

MINERAL TAXATION.

There was one matter which before all others it behooved the province to take on the site of the site of the site of the same as those of the average owner of mines operated in the Slocan from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year more than they cost the owners of silver-lead properties across the lines. The British Columbia mine must then be either that much richer than the American forms that is required in this province. Some day the working men will awaken to the importance of having everywhere. So far as Mr. Galt's whole of the present mining act will be swept out of evistence. At the end of swept out of evistence. At the end of 1899 there were 39,747 claims in existence on in their insane policy of bleeding here, restricting there, and annowing everywhere. So far as Mr. Galt's whole of the present mining act will be swept out of evistence. At the end of 1899 there were 39,747 claims in existence on all classes of our people of the importance of having everywhere. So far as Mr. Galt's whole of the present mining act will be swept out of evistence. At the end of 1899 there were 39,747 claims in existence on all classes of our people of the importance of having everywhere. So far as Mr. Galt's whole of the present mining act will be swept out of evistence. At the end of 1899 there were 39,747 claims in existence on all classes of our people of the importance of having everywhere. So far as Mr. Galt's whole of the present mining act will be swept out of evistence. The province is the importance of having everywhere. So far as Mr. Galt's whole of the present mining act will be swept out of evistence. At the end of 1899 there were 39,747 claims in existence of the present mining act will be swept out of evistence. The province is the province of the present mining act will be swept out of evistence. The province is the province of the province is the province of the province of the province of the province of t others it behooved the province to take up if it wished the incoming of capital, be it British or foreign. That was the can mine, or the B. C. owner must do with that much less profit than the development of the mineral properties of the country. The ordinary prospector instead of endeavoring to interest local stead of endeavoring to interest local stead of endeavoring up and improving the capital and opening up and improving the location that he has made would endeather that is mining was carried on in this province. If these claims were under the Australian law they would give work to over 300,000 miners, and if we only called for two men to be kept working on each claim, nearly 80,000 men would find employment. Let Mr. be country warrants, the population that he has made would endeather that much richer than the American that much richer than the American that much less profit than the distribution of the mineral properties of the country warrants, the population that he has made would endeather that much richer than the American that much less profit than the distribution that much less profit than the distribution that much less profit than the distribution that the American gets, before a comparison can properly be commenced. * * * It is not the following that the distribution that the first much richer than the American gets, before a comparison can properly be commenced. * * * It is not the following that the distribution that the first much richer than the American gets, before a comparison can properly be commenced. * * * It is not the first much less profit than the first much less profit tha see how many there are being worked Let him calculate the number of cert ficates of improvements that are yearly granted, and ascertain the money value supposed to have been expended and the number of men that could have been employed, and he will at once preceive what

A GIGANTIC FRAUD

our present system covers. Then let the inquiry go further and learn how many claims are located and relocated every year without a stroke of work to gather these statistics for the benefit of foreign investors; let Mr. Bogle do the tal already invested is deterring further money being sent to this province. Let

tal invested here from Great Britain is nearly as infinitesimal as your mining progress. You have never even made a beginning to interest British capital. Here and there some small sums have been invested and perhaps one or tw large amounts, but you have never succeeded in inducing anything like a general demand for B. C. mines, simply beeral demand for B. C. mines, simply because though you have the ground work to warrant the demand, your laws renders it an impossibility. Certainly what British capital there is in the country may have been badly invested, but that has been because the controllers of it were led to adopt the pernicious systems in vogue here, and frittered money away in payment of properties that away in payment of properties that should have been devoted only to development. At any rate I find Mr. Bogle fully agrees with me that no money is coming here, and we only differ as to the remedy. He thinks that the campaign of education which I fancy is only another name for booming, will help the cause. I think the policy of warning country is the correct one, as it will slowly but surely compel you to remedy existing evils. Let Mr. Bogle read the remarks made by Reuter's correspondent vice has had and he may change his ideas. Mr. Bogle need not regret the absence of the Rand Banket here. There is enough mineral to satisfy anyone. All that is wanted is capital to develop it, and you will get this when you alter what I still maintain is the curse of this ce, your antiquated and unwork

able mining system.
H. HIRSCHELL COHEN. MR. GALT'S CRITICISM

Nelson Miner Deals With It Edi torially-The Industry in Peril.

The following is from the Nelson

"It is not our purpose to meddle with the dispute that is going on in the Brit-ish Columbia Mining Record between the editor and Mr. A. C. Galt, of Rossland. If asked for an opinion we should feel obliged to agree with the Mining secord that Mr. Galt is entirely too sweeping in his conclusions says that legislative positions and restrictions making progress in the mining industry impossible, and that it is according to the control of th

depends is being put in peril through CRASS STUPIDITY

of our rulers at Victoria. Mr. Galt en Cohen's reply to Mr. Bogle. We repro-luce it in full:

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"I am sorry that I am unable to accept the unable t Mr. Bogle's diagnosis of the case. It is were satisfactory. It was in 1897 the useless to traverse the extended field of tinkering began which is working so debate opened up by him, and as I made much evil. In that year was passed the no comparisons between this country and Companies Act, imposing excessive feet Colorado, and West and South Africa, I that had the effect of wiping out a num Colorado, and West and South Africa, I fail to see why Mr. Bogle has tried to refute some imaginary conclusions. I merely mentioned West Africa in order to show how readily capital can be found to flow into markets other than our own. I note the figures given by Mr. Bogle in evidence of our increased prosperity, and apropos of this I must refer you to a paragraph in my letter in which I said that had the effect of wiping out a number of companies that were engaged in the development of the country. In the same year the cost of a Free Miner's certificate, when held by a company, was advanced from five dol ars to one hundred dollars. In 1898 the Truck Act was passed, which interfered very seriously with the internal economy of many mines. Then in 1809 we had the Eight-Hour Law, as Mr. Galt says, "without that through want of details and lack of definite information, people are apt to imagine that the progress of individual properties are identical with that of the industry in general.' Mr. Bogle, in giving these figures, has fallen into the very against which I sounded a warning employees. In certain districts the Slovenship of the server against which I sounded a warning employees. In certain districts the Slovenship of the server against which I sounded a warning employees. In certain districts the Slovenship of the server against which I sounded a warning employees. error against which I sounded a warning employees. In certain districts, the Slo note. If he can show that the increase of can for instance, the mining industry CRIPPLING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Inote. If he can show that the increase of the mineral output is from a greater the mineral output is from a greater has not yet recovered from the blow Another result was a widespread distation is of some value, but if, as I between Cannot See. mainly from a few mines which have ed an opportunity to show its injustice."
been developing on a larger scale, then the improvement is local, and not gen1900 the present government was returned to power, and it was supposed Unfortunately these details cannot be that stability and encouragement made public, since it is one of the cry- great industry would result. At their very first session, notwithstanding the earnest protest of representatives most of our leading mines, the govern-

HEADACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY

Got a constant headache? Ten chance to one the secret of your suffering is that "white man's burden," catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: One application gave me instant relief, cleared the nasal passages and stopped the pain in my head." It's a quick, safe and sure treatment, and never falls to cure. 20.

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Pte. Ewing 28 ... 26

Sergt. Townsend ... 28 ... 28

Pte. Spring 21 ... 26

Lieut. McHarg ... 26 ... 26

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tableta.
All druggists refund the money if it fails
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Popularity is the proof of merit. No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as

The Finest Chew ever put on the market.

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THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN LEVIED NO 6, ONE-HALF CENT DUE......JUNE 30, NO 7, ONE-HALF CENT DUE......JULY 31.

RECHARD PLEWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B.C.

P. CAMPBELL MCARTHUR.

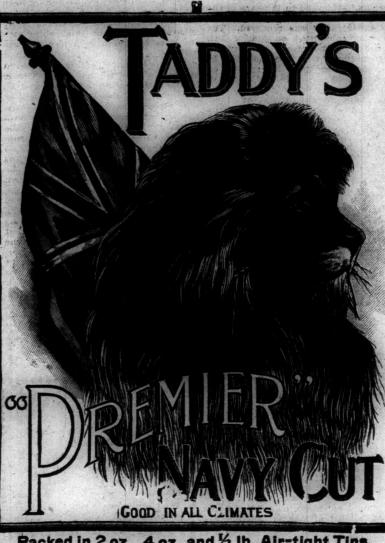
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Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B. C. PHOENIX, B. C.



Packed in 2 oz., 4 oz. and 1/2 lb. Air-tight Tins.

AT THE RIFLE RANGE

Scores Made by the Riflemen in Yesterday's Shooting.

The following scores were made by members of local company Rocky Mountain Rangers yesterday at the butts:

200 500 600 Tot'l yds. yds. yds. 24 20 21 23 Lieut. McHarg 26 26
Pte. Anthony 20 26
Pte. Tomlinson 21 25 18 21

scores are not likely to be as large as last year, as the targets are smaller than formerly. It was at first thought that the prone position would be allowed for the 200-yard range, as the bullseye has been reduced to seven inches, but definite instructions have been received that no alteration in the nosition is to be made, so that kneeling is still in force at this range.

THE YUKON CENSUS

Henry J. Woodside is Appointed Com-

Ottawa, June 6 .- (Special.) -- Henry J. Pte. Tominson 21 25 17 63 Ottawa, June 6.—(Special.)—Henry J.

Pte. Dockerill 22 17 20 50

Pte. Lawe, F. C. 21 17 15 53

Pte. Richardson 17 24 10 51

The first shoot in the League matches Woodside, of Dawson City, has been appointed census commissioner for Yukon. will take place next Saturday. The taking.

IINWISE LE

THURSDAY

WHAT IT HAS D

AN EXPLANATION CAPIT

The following lette June number of the Mining Record, just In your May numb to criticise a letter the Rossland Miner which I endeavored t mining industry was tain oppressive burd consequence, the indi

In my letter I ve four different propos You agree with th that British Columbi country, and that t depends on foreign ca

The third proposition was that foreign cal say, is only partially My statement was has almost ceased to of British Columbia practically agreed o also. I am glad to agree with me that joint stock companie tration and license

ance and should be a But you emphatics proposition that the retrograding. This, of course, and I took some pa conclusion I had co to the only statistic facts which are, uni require any proof. T

direction of retrogre
You object to mak
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with the same indus because, you say, the was distinguished by boom. Will you allow other, and I believe namely, unwise legis miration of all mini dustry worked harm

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Companies Act, imp

on companies which development of the aged the formation 2. In the same ye Miner's certificate w pany, was increaed 3. In 1898 the Tr imposing a number mine owners and severe penalties arra ing and lodging em 4. In 1899 the Eig passed, without any always been custon

ers who had purch on the faith of exis the result was the mines to the great owners and the em districts, the Sloo mining industry has from the blow. And widespread distrust which would pass s ing those concerned show its inju

5. In 1900 the pre returned to power that stability and great industry would first session, notwit protest of represen ed the tax on the crown grants of mir Is it any wonde here and abroad, ar investment when o

such an injurious p The above list of is, by no means in the acts of this pr an eight-hour day minute monthly ret ers, introducing a system of code sign hampering the indi come to hand,

But you say: "T method of estimating industry, and that wealth produced in support of your the from lode mines inc \$6,751,604 to \$10,062 Be it so, and sur argument that you,

sole owner of the that in producing · failed to realize a would doubtless be ture, but would y this kind of "prog year, or advise vot similar enterprises Now this is prec which the mine ow are being forced by upon them, and fr

urces are to be If they cannot ! that is, a profit to required for deve utilized at all. "Oh, we all know

capitalists all abou unfavorable circum The answer to t all about our con deal better than n Our local press, sire to make thing lates upon all the the situation, and menting on unfavo But do you supp thinking of investi try are satisfied

as the local press ally take the pain tual facts which try, which they