

NEW ZEALAND'S LAW

PLEASANT POSITION IN WHICH EMPLOYERS FIND THEMSELVES.

THEY MUST PRODUCE THEIR BOOKS FOR HOSTILE INSPECTION.

In an issue of the Auckland Star appears the following report of a meeting of employers:

A meeting of the employers of labor was held yesterday in the Harbor Board offices to meet Mr. J. A. Frostick, president of the Canterbury Employers' Association. About 60 employers attended. Mr. T. Hodgson was called to the chair.

Mr. Frostick addressed the meeting explaining the constitution of the Canterbury Employers' Association and emphasizing the necessity for organization among employers, especially to resist a new interpretation of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, by which the employers of labor could be compelled to produce their books in the Court of Arbitration. He had no idea of starting a crusade against the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, nor of starting an agitation against trades unions. The Canterbury Association comprised 260 bona fide employers, employing about 6,000 hands, and they were unanimously in favor of the underlying principles of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Nor did he intend in any way to cast any reflection on the particular judge who had given this recent interpretation; a judge must administer the Act as he found it. Mr. Frostick then proceeded to quote from the remarks made by Mr. Justice Cooper in the Arbitration Court at Christchurch on May 13th last, in which the judge stated that one important feature in all cases was the profits the manufacturers make, and that if the unions took the necessary steps by serving the required summons to inspect the books, the Court would have to inspect the books and to allow such parties as the Court thought fit to inspect the books, but that nothing in the books would be made public. The Canterbury Employers' Association had resolved to resist this phase of the Act, and Mr. Frostick asked the moral support of the Auckland employers in the matter so that the question of profits against the inquisitorial and unjust demand should not be a local or individual crusade. Common interest pointed to the necessity for the co-operation of all classes of employers in every center of the colony, and he urged upon them that if any provincial jealousy remained it should be forthwith destroyed, and that all the employers' associations in the colony should federate for the common protection of the employers generally. He thought probably the judge's remarks were so clear that the employers had already made up their minds to resist it. The key of the judge's remarks right through was the question of profits. The question was whether the employers of New Zealand to be compelled under this Act to turn the whole of the industry of the country into a profit-sharing concern? If they were, then it ought to carry with it a participation in the losses. Suppose seven men in a wooden mill were curious to know all about the profits of the concern. Perhaps the manager in the beginning of the year might have made a speculative purchase which turned out well. If the Court made an award on that basis, what would be the result perhaps in the following year, when the mill might make losses? He fancied very few employers would object to the judge himself visiting their offices and inspecting their books. That might not be such a dreadful thing, but when they were liable to be compelled to bring all their books into Court for inspection there was not only the risk of the Court examining the books, but there was a probability of the unions appointing accountants to examine the books. They had at present representing the employers on the Board Mr. Brown, but Mr. Brown would not be always there. Supposing there was a dispute raised in Auckland in which all the soft goods warehousemen were involved. Mr. Brown's place might have been filled by the head of a soft goods firm down South. Would it not be a monstrous thing if that man should have access to the books of every soft goods merchant in Auckland? He might be the most honorable man in the country, but he could not not out of his memory the information he obtained by inspecting the books of Auckland firms. He held that the workers had a perfect right to start co-operative factories. This was a free country, and if they desired co-operative production he would say nothing against it, but he did claim that the workers had no right to inspect the books of private employers.

With regard to the nature of the proposed resistance, Mr. Frostick stated that the idea of the Canterbury Association was that all its members should agree to refuse to produce their books. They could then tell the Court that the resistance was not a matter of one individual but that all the members had agreed to face the Court and refuse to produce the books and take the consequences, either in fine or imprisonment. If all members agreed to do that the question would become a colonial question, which he was sure would be put right by approaching the legislature.

Mr. W. J. W. Philson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Frostick and expressed the hope that an employers' association would at once be formed in Auckland.

Mr. Frostick then offered, on behalf of the Canterbury Association, to send the secretary of that association to

Auckland for a week to organize the new association. On the motion of Mr. D. R. Caldwell, the offer was accepted with thanks. Those present then signed an agreement to become members of the new association, and a committee was appointed to arrange for subsequent meetings, as follows: Messrs. John Wiseman, G. Powley, Coles, Philson, Cousins, Smetton and Hodgson.

The following is from the New Zealand Herald of Thursday, July 4th:

There are several novelties of legislation mentioned in the speech with which parliament was opened. The country has already had a large measure of novel law-making to deal with, and indeed we have not yet quite digested the material with which the last few sessions have supplied us. Amongst the measures which are to be introduced is one for imposing a royalty on the gold produced, for the purpose of assisting the sick and benevolent funds of the miners. The introduction of this principle will be looked upon with great suspicion in England, because when a royalty is once established it is easy of expansion, and may be readily extended to any purpose which the government desires. At the present time the companies liberally encourage the sick and benevolent funds of the miners. They are also liable under the acts recently passed for increasing the responsibilities of employers. To levy a royalty on each ounce of gold produced will be regarded as an unjustifiable and dangerous burden. Such a royalty is also liable to be very inequitable in its operations. There are companies not producing any gold, but at the same time employing a considerable number of men. Are these men to be virtually insured by the shareholders in mines which are producing gold? Then there are mines producing a certain amount of gold, but which are not paying dividends to those who have furnished the capital. Under such a law as the government propose, a levy will be made from them, before even working expenses are defrayed. The wages at present paid in the mining industry are sufficient to enable payments to be made to a sick fund, and they have recently been raised on consideration of all the calls made on a miner. It should be remembered that at the foundation of all this legislation to impose additional taxes upon capital, there is a fallacious tax upon capital and capital is not so. Capital does not fight. Here and there, where money has been sunk in premises and machinery, it makes a struggle against unjust legislation. But capital in general abandons a field where it has to maintain a while to struggle. It is not within the power of any industry pursued in the colony such a burden that that industry would be destroyed. That is to say, capital would find that particular industry so heavily burdened, and so unjustly treated that it would go elsewhere for employment. There is a fallacy in much of the labor legislation of recent years. It presupposes that there are two parties to a contest—the workers, who desire to get as large a share as possible for labor, and the capitalists, who endeavor to obtain as much profit as possible for capital. The workers are represented in the Conciliation Board and Arbitration Court, and so are the employers. But the employers do not fully represent capital. They may represent so much of that as they have at stake in premises and machinery, but capital is not represented in its position of being behind every industry, seeking opportunities of profitable use in the employment of labor. Capital, in reality, stands quite aloof from the struggle. It will not become a party to it in any way. The world is before it where to choose, and it can go elsewhere. It will not submit to what it considers to be unjust treatment, and no government can make it fairly, but the rest cannot be captured, and soon there is none left within the power of those who would seize it. We gave an example the other day, showing how articles made of New Zealand wood, which formerly were all made here, are now made in Sydney. Men who have been trained in Auckland are now employed in working our New Zealand timber in Sydney. This can only lead to disaster here. Nobody has such a slender interest in the colony as our politicians. Votes and salaries are all they care for. Amongst the measures which are in due course to be submitted to parliament are "Bills amending and consolidating several laws relating to labor, working hours in factories and workshops, and regulating the working hours of bank clerks and clerks engaged in moving tile houses." This may or may not be a piece of rhetoric merely. Time will show.

Saves Two From Death. "Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland of Armonk, N. Y., "but, when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds, 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by Goodbye Bros. and T. E. Morrow. Trial bottles free.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

Dr. T. Sample, president of the Sample's Intestinal company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with Chronic Catarrh. Remedies and temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave almost instant relief." 50c. 3. Sold by Goodbye Bros.

Harold Kingsmill has returned to the city after spending a couple of months at Kettle Falls, Wash.

It is just like throwing away money when you throw away the Snow Shoe. They are on every plug of PAY ROLL CHEWING TOBACCO. Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents. Ask your dealer for a catalogue.

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A FORBIDDEN TERM

STRIKERS TOLD THAT THEY MUST NOT CALL WORKERS "SCABS."

JUDGE CHOQUET OF MONTREAL REBUKES A BREAKER OF THE LAW.

Judge Choquet today decided that he would not punish Elzear Gladu for assaulting Victor Goulet and interfering with him in the discharge of his business as a cigar manufacturer.

The assault took place some time ago, and arose out of the recent cigarmakers' strike.

In the recorder's court Gladu was fined for the assault, but there was an additional charge laid against him for interfering and for using such expressions as "scab," etc.

His honor said that there was no doubt about the assault and the insult, but as Gladu has paid one fine, he would not pronounce any sentence.

"But," he said, "I want this to be a warning, for the next time that a similar case is brought before me, I shall impose the maximum penalty."

"When a man quits his employment for any reason whatever and another man succeeds him, the latter has a right to the protection which the law affords. I will not allow such language as that used by Gladu. It is an offense against the law to call a man a scab in connection with such a scene as that which took place when the assault complained of took place. Let this be a warning to strikers."—Montreal Star, Aug. 29.

OFFICIAL SUSPENDED.

Yukon Assistant Gold Commissioner—The Royal Visit.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—Assistant Gold Commissioner Bell, in the Yukon, had been suspended and a commission issued to investigate the affairs of his office. Lord Strathcona is here today, and he is here to join in the reception to the Duke of Cornwall and York.

The programme for the royal visit for Vancouver and Victoria was issued today. The royal train will arrive at Vancouver on September 20th at 11:45 a.m. The presentation of addresses at the court house takes place at noon, the opening of the new drill hall at 12:30, presentation of decorations and medals at 12:45, luncheon at the drill hall at 1 p.m., visit to Hastings sawmill at 1:30 p.m., drive through the park, returning to Brockton Point, at which returning to Brockton Point, at which school children, at 3:45, embark on the steamer Empress of India at 6 p.m., illumination of the fleet of fishing boats, leave Vancouver at 5 a.m. on October 1st.

The royal party will arrive at Victoria at 10 a.m. October 1st, the royal procession through the city on the way to Oak Bay hotel, luncheon with the board at 1:30 p.m., opening of agricultural exhibition at 4 p.m., official dinner at governor's residence at 7:30 p.m., reception at legislative building at 9 p.m., and illuminations of the city and fire works. At noon next day addresses will be presented, followed by the presentation of decorations and medals, Indian war dance at 8:30 p.m., and at 10:30 the party will leave Victoria.

ALUM IN FOOD.

How Can the Danger Be Avoided?

The reported cases of poisoning from the use of alum baking powder have awakened the public to the serious danger which threatens the health of the people of this country in the numerous alum powders which are urged upon consumers.

Generally, alum powders may be known from the fact that they are sold, accompanied by a gift, or are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at twenty or twenty-five cents a pound; sometimes as low as ten cents.

It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or advertised as costing much less than the well known, high-class powders, or accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, and is dangerous to health and to all importunities to buy the inferior powders. The wise housekeeper will decline in all cases to take them.

THE SHAMROCK'S SPIN.

Good Speed Shown With the Wind on Her Beam.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—After a successful trial spin today of two and a half hours the Shamrock returned to her moorings in the bay. There was a good breeze from the southwest when she finally to the south-southwest. The yacht sailed on one tack out through the yacht channel to Sandy Hook lightship, thence to the southward about three miles, keeping off for home at 4:25. Her speed on the lightship was undoubtedly between 14 and 16 knots. She covered all told 20 miles while she was out. She made fast for the night at 5:30 p.m.

A SLAVE TO CATARRH

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Relieves in 10 Minutes.

TRANSPORTATION

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
CSTPM & ORY

Four Fine Fast Trains Each Way
Minneapolis and St. Paul

Chicago and Milwaukee

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

"The North-Western Limited" steam heated, electric lighted, with electric berth lights, compartment sleepers, buffet library cars, and free chair cars, is absolutely the finest train in the world.

"The North-Western Limited" also operates double daily trains to Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City.

When you go East or South ask to be ticketed via this line. Your home agent can sell you through. For free descriptive literature write

H. E. COLLINS, General Agent, Spokane.

SHORT LINE
BETWEEN
ST. PAUL-CHICAGO
OMAHA-CHICAGO
MINNEAPOLIS-CHICAGO

Your attention is called to the "Pioneer Limited" trains of the "Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway."

"The only perfect trains in the world." "You will find it desirable to ride on those trains when going to any point in the Eastern States or Canada. They connect with all Transcontinental Trains and all Ticket Agents sell tickets."

For further information, pamphlets, etc., ask any Ticket Agent or R. L. FORD, C. J. EDDY, Pass. Agent, General Agent, Spokane, Portland.

Kootenay Railway & Navigation Company
Limited
OPERATING
KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY CO.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

Shortest and quickest route to the east and all points on the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific Railways in Washington, Oregon and the Southern States.

Time Card Effective August 1st, 1901.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY.

8:30 a.m. leave Kaslo, arrive 4:00 p.m. 10:55 a.m. arrive Sandom, leave 1:45 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION & TRADING CO.

Nelson-Kaslo Route.

5:20 p.m. leave Kaslo, arrive 11:00 a.m. 9:10 p.m. leave Kaslo, arrive 7:00 a.m.

Connecting at Five Mile Point with Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway both to and from Rossland, etc.

Steamer from Nelson leaves K. R. & N. wharf, foot of Third street, for Lardo, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 p.m., returning the same evening.

Tickets sold to all points in United States and Canada via Great Northern, Northern Pacific and O. R. & N. Co. Ocean steamship tickets and rates via all lines will be furnished on application.

For further particulars call on or address

ROBT. IRVING, H. P. BROWN, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Agent, Rossland, B.C.

Myers Creek Assay Office

J. P. MAINE, Proprietor.

Maps of the Myers Creek District for sale, \$1.00.

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OREGON SHORT LINE
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THE ONLY LINE EAST VIA SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

TWO TRAINS DAILY
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

Coeur d'Alene, Pocatello, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek Gold Mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver.

Steamship tickets to Reno and other foreign countries.

Leaves Spokane Time Schedule Arrives Daily

7:45 a.m. EAST MAIL—For Coeur d'Alene, Pocatello, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Baker City, Portland, San Francisco, Cripple Creek Gold Mines and all points East and South. Only line East via Salt Lake and Denver.

PAST MAIL—From all points EAST, Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Wallburg, Pomeroy, Moscow, Pullman, returning leave Lewiston daily, except Monday and Tuesday. 6:15 p.m.

EXPRESS—For Pocatello, Pocatello, Lewiston, Portland, San Francisco, Baker City and all points EAST. 4:00 p.m.

EXPRESS—From all points EAST, Baker City, Pendleton, Walla Walla, Dayton, Wallburg, Pomeroy, Moscow, Pullman, returning leave Lewiston daily, except Monday and Tuesday. 6:15 p.m.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

San Francisco-Portland Route. STEAMSHIP SAILS FROM ALBANY, DUCK, Portland, at 8 p.m., and from Spokane Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 11:00 a.m., every five days.

Portland-Alaska Line. For Yokohama and Hong Kong calling at Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, taking freight via Port Arthur and Vladivostok. Monthly sailings from Portland.

Snake River Route. Steamers between Pocatello and Lewiston leave Pocatello daily except Monday at 7:45 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Steamers leave Lewiston every Sunday at 5:30 p.m. for Wild Goose Rapids (stage of water per mile).

For through tickets and further information apply to any agent S. P. and N. System or at O. R. & N. Co.'s office, 435 Riverside avenue, Spokane Wash.

H. M. ADAMS, General Agent, A. L. ORRIG, Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

PAN-AMERICAN EXCURSIONS TO BUFFALO.

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Sixty-Day Limit.

Choice of Routes.

Direct Line, All Rail.

Lake Steamers from Fort William.

Soo Line via St. Paul.

Through Sleepers Kootenay Landing to Toronto. One change to Buffalo.

For timetable and full information, call on or address nearest local agent.

A. B. MAKENZIE, City Agent.

Depot Agent, Rossland, E. J. COYLE, G. F. P. A., Nelson, Vancouver.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

NONE BETTER

CHANGE OF TIME MAY 5th.

NEW TRAINS. FAST SERVICE

TWO TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN SPOKANE AND SEATTLE

No. 3 west-bound Overland Flyer arrives at Spokane at 7 a.m., leaves 7:15 a.m. arrives at Seattle at 8:00 p.m.

East-bound Seattle 8:00 p.m., arrives at Spokane 8:45 a.m., leaves Spokane 9:15 a.m.

NEW TRAIN.

No. 13 leaves Spokane 8 p.m., arrives Seattle 8:30 a.m.

No. 14 leaves Seattle 8 a.m., arrives Spokane 8:45 a.m.

BONNER'S FERRY, NELSON AND KASLO VIA KOOTENAI VALLEY LINE.

No. 40 leaves Spokane 8 a.m., returning No. 41 arrives Spokane 6:00 p.m.

All of the above trains arrive and depart from New Great Northern Depot, Haverdale Isl.

For further information call on H. BRANDT, C. P. T. A., G. N. Ry., No. 710 Riverside avenue, Spokane, Wash.

H. P. BROWN, Agent, Rossland, B.C.

Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal.

Atlantic S. S. Lines

(From Portland.)

Dominion Line—Vancouver Sept. 7

Dominion Line—Dominion Sept. 14

Dominion Line—Cambrian Sept. 21

(From Montreal.)

Allan Line—Frisland Aug. 30

Allan Line—Cornwall Sept. 4

Allan Line—Numidian Sept. 7

Allan Line—Parisian Sept. 14

Allan Line—Australasian Sept. 21

Allan Line—Preorian Sept. 28

Beaver Line—Lake Superior Aug. 18

Beaver Line—Lake Ontario Sept. 6

Beaver Line—Lake Champlain Sept. 13

Beaver Line—Lake Megantic Sept. 20

Beaver Line—Lake Champlain Sept. 27

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THE ALIEN LABOR

Evidence for the trial.

Further Hearing Case in Court Friday.

All day Thursday was the police court with the charge against Albert Geisinger the Alien Labor law contracting with one Nelson from Baker City, Ore. in one of the Le Roi resumed the hearing at 10:30 o'clock.

The first witness called was John A. Kellog and counsel-at-law in Kellog was called to give the Alien Labor law as United States. The Car applies as against the persons coming from a discriminating against a similar nature, hence of establishing the labor legislation in the south. A copy of the evidence, and Mr. Kellog law was still in force.

Mr. Bernard MacDonnell for the prosecution and stand for a short time. Donald evaded a disposal questions put to him fully, and was not deluging to the formal of his connection with Great Western property in reply to a question Mr. Geiser had a confession of the Le Roi had already commenced contracts. Mr. MacDonnell say how many men were where the men had come at work. Asked if he was Geiser had brought in United States, Mr. MacDonnell said that he was of the kind, remarking, however, he perfectly majority of the miners should have come from States, a census of the having shown a few percent of the employees and particularly because of the 1000 men employed in the mines.

Elmer Treest, another of to have had a Geiser to work in the called for the prospect that he had worked as a hoisting engineer and to run the Le Roi. He had not worked or of Mr. Geiser in Rossland proposed to. At North offered a job in the but did not take the at Northport that the Rossland, but came up curiosity on the point.

The last witness was William L. Macdonnell of the Rossland the complainant in the court. In reply to the witness stated that the Treest signed the consent before the fact that the mine neither new nor was skilled men to conduct camp. MacDonnell was named as to his action against the country was being was his duty to take the preservation of the lived. He admitted Miners' Union would pay Stevenson's boss course would be for Treest. MacDonnell's native of New York a British