MR. BALFOUR'S PAMPHLET

The Premier Issues a Document on the Tariff Question.

Matters Apparently in a Worse Muddle Than Before.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Nothing definite has been said or heard regarding the cabinet meeting. The ministers are leaving town, and it is presumed that no more of the meetings will be held in the immediate future. The published statements today both deny and aver that the fiscal question was discussed at today's meeting. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It would be idle to suppose that it could be disposed of at a single sitting," and adds that it feels certain that "no proposal for fiscal readjustment enhancing the cost of food-stuffs or raw materials has been countenanced, though there might be some rational program for a system of retaliatory tariffs, if the occasion should arise for their enforcement."

Premier Balfour issued tonight the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject "Insular Free Trade," in which he presents at length arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy. In introducing the pamphlet, Mr. Balfour says his reason for issuing it is that it would be impossible to put all the important points of this question within the limits of a single speech, and therefore he says the pamphlet will be a fitting preliminary to the speech which he will shortly make. This undoubtedly refers to the speech Mr. Balfour will make at Sheffield on October 1st.

Mr. Balfour says he approaches the subject from the standpoint of a free trader, so far as contemporary circumstances will permit. He continues:

"I am a free trader, but not of the pattern which holds that the doctrine of free trade is so universal in its application and so capable of an exact expression that every conclusion to which it logicaly leads must be accepted without hesitation and without reserve."

The arguments presented throughout the pamphlet vary little from those already enunciated, but the premier points out as a reason for changing Britain's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, that the rate of her import has not increased any; in fact it has seriously diminished. Compared with past years some departments show no increase, while others show symptoms of decrease.

The premier asserts that there is no reason to expect an improvement.

Meanwhile, Germany, United States, France, Russia and even Great Britain's self-governing colonies, continue to build up a protected interest within their borders. Mr. Balfour says the mistakes made by the free traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the empire. He devotes much space to the effect of protection upon combinations in countries in which protection exists. This, the premier points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer who is unable to compete with the manufacturer, who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same article at home. He gives an instance of German steel in this particular, saying it is selling cheaper in England than the English manufacturer can possibly produce it for. Mr. Balfour declares that the optimists who advocate a continuance of a free trade policy in spite of the injury worked by protection on Great Britain's interests are foolish and their arguments little short of reckless. The only possible hope of a mitigation of the evil is through negotiation, which he says can only apeal to self-interest in foreign protected countries, and in the case of the colonies to self-interest coupled with sentiment. Mr. Balfour concludes:

"If I am wrong in my opinion the fundamental question would remain unchanged. Where we fail others may succeed. It canot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionists, self-deprived of the only instrument whereby their policy can conceivably be modified. The most essential object to national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is important, yet after all only a secondary issue."

Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is a reprint of notes circulated among his colleagues in the cabinet in the early part of August and which are not public, he explains, because he thinks they might gain a large circulation, for which they were not originally written. The publication of the pamphlet immediately after the momentous cabinet council held yesterday and today indicates that it embodies a statement of policy accepted and acquiesced in by a majority in the cabinet. If this assumption is correct it means an abandonment of the idea of preferential tariffs with the colonies and the taxation of food in favor of a system of retaliatory duties. Even this, however, is tentative.

Mr. Balfour in his speech on Oct. 1st expects to elaborate and explain his case, and the cabinet will closely watch its reception by the Conservative delegates.

In short the great question of free trade versus protection, so far as the cabinet is concerned, is still undecided. What will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's attitude? is the burning question of the moment. The most striking feature of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet is that from beginning to end it does not refer to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

There is not a word about the threatened breaking up of the empire or preferential tariffs, and the colonies are scarcely mentioned. On the contrary, the whole line of Mr. Balfour's reasoning is oposed to tariffs for purely protectionist purposes. Hence Mr. Chamberlain is faced with the alternative of either abandoning preferential tariffs or prosecuting his campaign unsupported by Mr. Balfour

On the Zollverein question Mr. Balfour says: "The most momentous perhaps the most permanent victory, for free trade was won when rather on national than on economic grounds interstate tariffs were forbidden in the United States."

Neither does Mr. Balfour admit that Great Britain's trade is on the verge of ruin. He says: "Judged by all available tests, both the total wealth and the diffused well-being of the country are generally greater than they have ever been. We are not only rich and prosperous in appearance, but also in reality. I can find no evidence that we are living on our capital."

The premier thinks it is because protectionist tariffs are less bad than they look, and protectionist countries and the British colonies "are still our most important customers." He contends, however, that Great Britain's sufferings must increase with the growth and spread of protection abroad and the absorption of new markets, for instance, China, by peaceful protection. He states we should strive for freedom to negotiate so that freedom of exchange may be increased.

Mr. Balfour says further: "The only alternative is to do to foreign countries what they always do to each other, and instead of appealing to economic theories, in which they wholly disbelieve, to use fiscal inducements, which they thoroughly understand."

An illustrative table is appended to the pamphlet, showing British exports to protected and unprotected markets and the value of both since 1880.

The papers universally praise Mr. Balfour's pamphlet for the ability and lucidity with which the arguments are presented, and a warm welcome is extended to it by organs which, though in favor of protectionist ideas were opposed on the ground of political expediency to Mr. Chamberlain's food tax proposals. The Liberal papers have in their editorials strongly denounced the booklet because they contend it leaves Mr. Balfour on the protectionist side without in any way settling the issue before the country.

The Duke of Devonshire had a conference, lasting two hours, with Mr. Balfour at the latter's official residence this evening. Chief Irish Secretary Wyndham, the Earl of Selborne and Gerald Balfour also called on the premier. It is believed that within a day or two the resignation of the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, and perhaps the Duke of Devonshire, will be announced, although nothing certain is known, and the Standard, a Conservative organ, contends in its editorial article that there is no occasion whatever under the existing undertaking m ever under the existing understanding for any member of the cabinet to withdraw.

According to the Daily Mail, Mr. Chamberlain agrees under the stress of necessity not to press his program. The paper says he probably will not admit that his schemes are abandoned, but nevertheless they can safely be regarded as dead for the time at least.

A circumstantial statement is published attributing to the colonial secretary the prediction of the general election and the defeat of the government in the spring. The Conservatives will be in office six months, and then he will return to office with the country at his back.

RANKS ARE BROKEN

FIVE-CENT BEER AGAIN AVAILABLE IN ROSSLAND.

THE BANK SALOON MAKES THE BREAK AND RAISES TEMPEST.

A tempest in a teapot is raging among the saloon men of Rossland over the action of the proprietors of the Bank saloon in selling beer at a nickel a schooner. The hotels recently entered into an iron-clad agreement to raise the price of lager to a dime, and this has ruled from August 23 to the present time without infractions of the undertaking. Now the Bank saloon is in the ring with five-cent beer, and there's trouble in the camp.

The saloon men are said to be bringing pressure to bear on the Bank saloon men, but the latter claim to be standing pat.

It will be remembered that Jacobs & Jefford, of the Bank, had some trouble in securing their license, but this was finally granted. The Bank people say the other saloon men, or some of them at least, fought them application vigorously, going so far as to offer to pay the city for the license out of their own pockets provided it was withheld. Nothing of a public nature has developed to support this contention. At any rate when the Bank was opened a few days ago it handled nickel beer, and Jacobs & Jefford were oblivious to the urgent requests that they should fall into line. This subject was the question at issue at Monday's session of the saloon men, about which prominent members of the organization were so reticent. The debate hinged on methods to be adopted for wheeling the recalcitrant saloon men into line on the ten-cent beer question in order that saloon men can secure a price for the commodity that will be on a parity with prices charged elsewhere throughout the Kootenays. A plan of action was outlined and is now being put into effect.

John Jacobs saye he has figured out that he can make a profit of 200 per cent with beer at a nickel, that this is good enough for him and that he wont ask his customers to pay him a dime for beer when he has been seling the liquid in Rossland for four years at a nickel. Moreover he challenges the other saloon men to do their worst, stating that his supply of beer for a year in advance has been contracted for, and that he can stand any kind of a siege that may be inaugurated. Jacobs says also that he has a few cards up his sleeve to play if his competitors worry him too much.

At present matters are in statu quo, and the issue is being watched with interest by those who visit the saloon occasionally or otherwise for refreshment in the beer line.

IN HYMEN'S BONDS.

Cranus P. Graham Wedded Miss Carrie Boyd Last Night.

Wedding bells jingled merrily last night at the Methodist parsonage, where the nuptials of Miss Katherine Boyd, fourth daughter of John Boyd, of Rossland, was united in the bonds of hymen to Cranus Pullman Graham, a popular young business man and musician.

Rev. R. F. Stillman, pastor of the Methodist church, celebrated the ceremony. The bride was charmingly attired in pink satin and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Lottie Boyd. The groom was accompanied by Frank L. Boyd, brother of the bride and a member of the fire department.

Following the ceremony, the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward Maston, Earl street, where supper was served to a party of intimate friends and an hour or so passed in the exchange of felicitations characteristic of the happy occasion. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Graham leave on a visit to Spokane. On their return they will reside in the house west of the skating rink formerly occupied by Mr. Griffith, shift boss at the Josie mine.

The participants in the happy event are well known and highly esteemed in Rossland and will have the hearty wishes of many friends for a long and happy wedded life.

PERSONAL

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

John G. Bunyan, of Nelson, is in the city.

Hamilton Byers, of Nelson, was in the city yesterday on business.

Miss Jean Grant, of Spokane, is the guest of Mrs. Wm. McQueen, East Le Roi avenue.

George H. Williams, of Spokane, travelling freight agent of the Great Northern, is registered at the Hotel Allan.

S. F. Parrish, general manager of the Le Roi company, has returned from a business trip to Spokane and Northport.

Ernest Webster, who has been confined to the hospital for the past three months, was out yesterday for a drive, his first appearance since his removal to the hospital.

R. T. Lowery, who attained fame as the editor of the New Denver Ledge, Lowery's Claim, the Ozonogram and other publications, is in Rossland today. Mr. Lowery is registered at the Hoffman House.

E. W. Matthews ("Chas."), formerly of the Dun financial agency, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Matthews is now a member of the Vancouver firm of Christie & Matthews, commission and financial brokers.

The residence of David Johnson, corner of Fourth avenue and Butte street, was the scene of a pleasant surprise party on Monday night, the occasion being the forty-fifth birthday of Mr. Johnson. He was presented with numerous souvenirs of the happy occasion, and the impromptu guests spent a pleasant evening with cards and other amusements.

MAY SHIP TO NELSON.

Kootenay Mine May Send Its Product to Hall Smelter.

It is believed locally that the Kootenay mine will shortly commence shipments to the Hall smelter at Nelson. It is intimated that on his recent visit to Nelson, General Manager Thompson saw the Hall smelter people and that at this session the matter was gone into with the result that work in the mine was resumed almost immediately upon Mr. Thompson's return to Rossland.

The Hall smelter is now running largely on lead ores purchased in the Slocan and other lead camps, and it is especially well adapted to handle Kootenay iron sulphides by reason of the fluxing properties of the ore in combination with silver-lead ores. In this respect any lead smelter has an immense advantage, so far as treating iron ores is concerned, over plants smelting on a copper base, as is the case at Northport and in the copper section of the Trail plant. In the copper furnace the excess of iron has the effect of reducing the quality of the copper matte below the standard required by refiners, while in the lead stack the iron is used to excellent advantage for its fluxing properties.

The Hall smelter could probably use 75 tons per day of heavy iron ores such as are produced at the Kootenay. The management of the Kootenay mine has declined to go into the matter at all, so that the real situation can only be gauged by the incidents of the next few weeks. Meantime the mine is being operated and the crew is being strengthened from day to day.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

CITY NEWS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Yesterday was pay day at the War Eagle-Centre Star mines. The sum disbursed on the wage roll was $23,000.

The request of the Rossland Liberal association for a daily mail bag from Fire Valley to Rossland and return is to be granted by the postal department.

The White Bear mine is rapidly coming to the front as a contributor to the wage roll of the Rossland camp. Its distribution yesterday on the August payroll was $7,000.

The Kootenay mine resumed work yesterday with a small crew of men. The compressor plant has been started, and development will be continued with an increased force as conditions permit.

The Methodist church is to be painted. This will make a decided improvement in the exterior appearance of the building, and is a significant indication of the prosperity of the congregation.

The proposed lacrosse game between mining men and business men is now practically a fixture, and is scheduled to eventuate on the 26th inst. Further details will be announced as arranged.

M. R. Galusha, manager of the Jumbo, brought down a fine sample of telluride ore from the mine last night. In addition to rich tellurides, the specimen carried a button of free gold as large as a good-sized pea.

The Miner has received an anonymous communication with regard to municipal affairs. The writer of the letter should know that this journal never recognizes communications of any kind from an unknown source.

The members of Corinthian lodge, A. F. & A. M., will visit Northport lodge on Friday night. Arrangements are being made for a special train leaving after dinner and returning the same night. A pleasant excursion is expected.

W. A. Galliher, M. P., left Ottawa on the 11th inst. for the Kootenays, where he will take the stump for the Liberal candidates in various ridings. He will probably participate in a Liberal rally to be held at Rossland at an early date.

Ore is being broken down in the Iron Horse mine for shipment to the Northport smelter which will test the product with a view to quoting a rate on the product. It is possible, also, that an arrangement will be made with the Trail smelter to ship a quantity of ore daily to that point where it wil be valuable as a flux in the lead stacks.

Robert W. Grigor met a number of the Commerce Congress delegates at Robson and conversed with them on the subject of visiting Rossland. Uniformly the delegates regretted extremely that they would not have an opportunity of seeing the Golden City's big mines but expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to depart from the itinerary laid down for the trip. Today the delegation is at Nelson.

The dance at Union hall last night under the auspices of the Rathbone Sisters fraternity was eminently successful. The attendance numbered over 150, and the guests enjoyed the function immensely. Graham's orchestra rendered admirable music. The committee in charge consisted of Mesdames Thomas, Roberts, Schaidt and Senserbox, to whose efforts much of the success of the affair is due.

The last of the semi-final games in the Tennis club series took place at the courts yesterday afternoon, when Phipps defeated Buckingham in the men's handicap singles, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3. Only final matches remain to be contested. These include the decisive games in mixed doubles, handicap doubles and men's handicap singles. All the games are to be played by Saturday, and the presentation of trophies to successful contestants will conclude the turnament.

C. W. Shcaberg, said to be a Chicago railway man, was arrested yesterday morning at the Spokane Falls & Northern depot as he was about to leave the city. Shcaberg's arrest was the result of an information laid by the management of the Hotel Allan charging him with attempting to evade payment of a hotel bill. Shcaberg came to Rossland on Thursday last. The members of a fraternity in which he is in good standing will help him out of his temporary difficulty.

Secretary Mackenzie, of the board of trade, has received a communication from the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' association stating that the association's excursion will be in Rossland on the night of October 3, unless the unforeseen happens to upset their arrangements. The party will be over 100 strong, and the short time at their disposal for the western tour makes it essential that they leave Rossland at 2 o'clock on the following afternoon. No demonstration is desired, and the excursionists are not looking for any reception that will inconvenience Rosslanders, although they gratefully appreciate the hospitable efforts of entertainment on a considerable scale.

The regular session of the city council last night was a fiasco. At 8:30 o'clock when the council was supposed to convene under the Procedure bylaw the members present were Mayor Dean and Aldermen Armstrong, Talbot, Embleton and Dunlop. The work in the committee rooms was not concluded until shortly after 9 o'clock, however, and before that hour Aldermen Armstrong and Talbot had become disgusted with the delay and quietly left the city hall. The remaining members were not sufficient to form a quorum, and the meeting was necessarily cancelled. In the past objection has been taken by various aldermen to the protracted committee meetings, which prevented the council getting down to business at the proper hour, but this is the first time the protests have been put into practical effect. Mayor Dean's suggestion to overcome the difficulty is to have several of the committees meet on separate nights.

WAGES TOO LOW.

English Cotton Operatives Are Not Tempted to Canada.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Several leaders of the cotton trade union have been interviewed with regard to the emigration of operatives to Canada. Two stated that they knew of none going, while another said that the emigration of single individuals was going on constantly, but to the United States, not to Canada.

A fourth leader stated that he had received application for operatives some time ago from Canada, but that the wages were not high enough to induce Lancashire people to go out. If Canada wants Lancashire labor she will have to pay more than she has yet offered.

The Globe says that the emigrants who have been tempted to Canada by bogus proffers from so-called societies, like all people who have been taken in, have looked around for the nearest person to abuse, which has generally been the Canadian government.

If the emigrant is such a fool as to pay attention to false information when he can get the best for nothing the fault does not lie at the door of the Canadian government. The Canadian Emigration Department is, on the whole, admirably organized.

The Pilot says that the emigrant to the west of Canada is compelled to face difficult and tedious tasks, which demand all his energy and patience. His goal, however, is prosperity and independence.

WEST AFRICAN COTTON.

LAGOS, British West Africa, Sept. 15.—It is estimated that this year's export of cotton from British West Africa will amount to 1800 tons.

MR. HOOLEY'S FINANCING.

(London Daily Mail, August 27th.)

The official receiver's report on the promotion and conduct of the Sapphire Corundum Company,, Limited, was issued yesterday.

The accounts filed show unsecured debts of £3080 anl assets of £112,242, of which £100,000 is returned as the value of freehold mines in Methuen and Burleigh, Ontario, Canada. The contributories' deficiency is returned at £805,845.

After Mr. J. C. Kelly, in conjunction with Mr. Tom Lambert, failed in February, 1902, to float a company to purchase the concern, the business was introduced to Mr. E. T. Hooley, who agreed to take it up, and on May 13, 1902, the company was formed with a nominal capital of £1,000,000.

The purchase price for the property was £15,000 in cash and £30,000 in Sapphire Corundum preference shares, and the consideration for such sale to a Mr. George, the nominal vendor, was to be £900,000, payable by 200,000 preference shares and 70,000 ordinary shares, credited as fully paid.

Mr. J. C. Kelly, who received 825,000 shares, handed 510,000 of them to Mr. W. Roby Burton, Mr. Hooley's nominee, and 25,000 shares to Mr. M. D. Rucker, as commission. Five hundred shares each were given to five gentlemen in order to create shareholders to vote on a resolution to remove Mr. C. E. George from the directorate. The shares standing in Mr. Roby Burton's name—207,000—were transferred to various people for a nominal consideration, but in the course of a recent trial Mr. Hooley stated that 100,000 shares had been sold at 5s. each and 30,000 at 10s. each.

In July, 1902, in pursuance of an agreement between Mr. George and Mr. Roby Burton, Mr. Hooley applied in the name of Mrs. Hooley for 15,000 preference shares, paying £1000 deposit. A further £2000 was afterwards paid, and the company commenced an action for the payment of the balance due on the shares, which was being defended by Mrs. Hooley on the ground of misrepresentation.

The action was pending at the date of the receiving order. Owing to the want of funds the company had not been able to develop and work the mine, nor had it been able to purchase the necessary machinery to treat and place the ore on the market.

The failure of the company was attributed by the officials to the want of working capital. Depreciation on the property was put at £800,000.

EJECTED BY LINCOLN.

A caller at the White House during Mr. Lincoln's early days in office was an army officer who had been dismissed from the service. The president listened patiently to the elaborate defence he had prepared, and said that, even upon his own statement of the case, there was no warrant for executive interference. The man withdrew, only to seek a few days later a second interview, but without accomplishing his purpose. A third time he boldly forced himself into the presence of the president, who again listened to a statement of the case, and, at its conclusion, again declared he could do nothing for him.

"Well," said the officer, as he turned to depart, "I see you are fully determined not to do me justice."

The president, at these words, arose from his desk, and seizing his caller by the collar, marched him to the door, saying as he ejected him into the passage: "Sir, I give you fair warning never to show yourself in this room again. I can bear censure, but not insult." The man, in a whining tone, begged for his papers, which he had dropped. "Begone, sir," said the president, "your papers will be sent to you. I never wish to see your face again."—Success.

THE STOCK MARKET

Last week's business on the local exchange was of small dimensions, Tuesday's sales making up much the greater proportion of the whole. The sales that day totalled 28,000 shares, of which 20,000 were American Boy. The price of this stock advanced on the heavy dealings, closing at 4 3-4 and 4 3-8. Cariboo McKinney was weak, selling at 8 1-2 and closing at 9—8. Rambler-Cariboo made some gains, the closing sale being made at 37 1-2. Mountain Lion was also strong, advancing to 25 asked, 23 bid. Payne was somewhat weak and showed a small decline. Local stocks made practically no move.

	Asked	Bid
American Boy	4¾	4⅜
Ben Hur	5½	4½
Black Tail	4¾	3½
Canadian G. F.	5	4½
Cariboo-McKinney ex-d.	9	8
Centre Star	24	21
Fairview	5	4
Fisher Maiden	3	2½
Giant	3	2
Granby Consolidated	$4 50	$3 75
Morning Glory	1¾	1
Mountain Lion	25	23
North Star	11½	9½
Payne	15½	14½
Quilp	20	
Rambler-Cariboo	38	35
San Poil	5	2
Sullivan	5½	4½
Tom Thumb	4½	3¾
War Eagle	13	11
Waterloo	7	5½
White Bear (as. paid)	4	3½

SALES.

Rambler-Cariboo, 1000 at 37; Rambler-Cariboo, 1500 at 37 1-4. Total, 2500.

Giant, 1000 at 2 1-4; Rambler-Cariboo, 1500 at 37 1-2. Total, 2500.

Cariboo-McKinney, 2000 at 8 1-2; Payne, 2000 at 15 1-4; American Boy, 6000 at 4 1-4; American Boy, 5000 at 4 1-4; American Boy, 5000 at 4 3-8; American Boy, 5000 at 4 1-2; Mountain Lion, 4000 at 23. Total, 28,000.

Cariboo-McKinney, 1000 at 8 1-2; Rambler-Cariboo, 1500 at 37 1-2. Total, 2500.

A GREAT INVENTOR DIES DESTITUTE.

New York papers of recent date announce the dath by accident of one Sidney Clarke, aged 92. He died, his name and right to fame, or, at least, note, being quite unknown to the general public. Yet Sidney Clarke is said to have been the inventor of paper collars and cuffs. By his invention, a host of employers and employed must have earned during more than a generation millions of dollars, but for some reason which the press notices do not give, Clarke himself lived and died in old age in deplorable poverty, sometimes not knowing at night time how and where to find next morning's breakfast. Still he continued, so say the papers, to invent, his latest effort, a child's toy automobile, worked by a spring, failing to bring him any profit. He had, poor fellow, if the New York journals speak truly, the genius of invention without the talent of money acquisition and retention. And whatever may have been his faults or failings, he was evidently unpossessed of the covetousness, craft and hypocrisy by which men like the Rockefellers make their many millions and, after wronging hosts of their fellows by all kinds of overreaching and chicanery, discredit Christianity by acting as worshippers of Mammon, yet posing as the best of church members.

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More money is being made at present than at any time in past history by investments in stocks of the better class. We can furnish all western stocks at the lowest price obtainable for cash or on monthly payments. We also have valuable mining properties for sale.

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