Weekly Rossland Miner.

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THE ORE SHIPMENTS.

Following are the ore shipments from the mines adjacent to Rossland from Jan. 1, to Sept. 23, 1898:

Le Roi	36,296
War Eagle	27,834
Centre Star	2,657
Poorman	433
Iron Mask	2,635
Cliff	140
Velvet	350
Monte Christo	416
Sunset No. 2	30
Deer Park	6
Giant	114
Total	70,831

The ore shipments for the seven days from Sept. 17 to Sept. 23, inclusive, were as follows:

War Eagle	1,233
Iron Mask	66
LeRoi	2,277
Total	3,576

The total shipments from the camp since Jan. 1, 1897, aggregate 143,671 tons.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the city are in a most healthy condition. At present the number of pupils in attendance is 433. A year since the attendance was only 250. The increase in a year is, therefore, almost double. This reveals that the population of the city is increasing and that more families are making their permanent residence here. There is another potent reason, too, for the increase in the attendance at the public schools. Last year most of the school rooms were located in hired quarters that were not well suited to the requirements of the scholars. Many of the parents objected to sending their children to rooms where the ventilation, heating facilities and the surroundings were not what they should be, and either patronized private schools or sent their children out of town to schools in other places. Now, however, the children are properly housed in well lighted, well heated and well ventilated schoolrooms. Indeed, in this respect they are as well provided as in cities of a metropolitan character.

The number of teachers has been increased from five to nine, and with the augmenting of the number of instructor the principal has been able to introduce more systematic methods which redound to the benefit of the scholars. In short, the schools have been so much improved in every respect that most of the parents see that there is no further necessity for sending their children to private places of instruction either in or out of the city, and are enrolling them in the public schools. A few, however, are still doubtful and are sending their children elsewhere than to the public schools for instruction, and they are requested by the school board to come and examine the public school facilities and so, by personal inspection, satisfy themselves that they are first class in every respect.

Indeed, one only has to visit the fine school buildings and see the splendid corps of teachers that Professor Blair, the principal, has gathered around him to be fully satisfied that they are first class in every respect. The public schools are indeed a credit to the city of Rossland and plenty good enough for even the most fastidious in the way of instruction and accommodation.

KLONDIKE IS A FRAUD.

While Klondike has made the fortunes of the few it has been the cause of much privation and misfortune to the many. This paper has for over a year warned its readers against venturing into the inhospitable northern placer grounds, because it has honestly believed that it was not wise to leave so good a mining country as Kootenay to take chances in the section around Dawson City. The Coast papers and cities and the transportation companies have, from the time of the start of the Klondike craze, boomed the frozen placer country. One, because its trade brought to their merchants and hotel keepers, and the other for the reason that they secured the transportation of the dupes both into and out of the country. The experience of a large majority of the Klondikers has been that, as soon as they got into the country and came to realize the actual conditions there, their first thought was to get out. Nearly every returned Klondiker has the same "hard luck" story to tell, and warns his friends to stay away from the so-called new el dorado.

The latest arrival from the vicinity of Dawson City is A. Erskine Smith, and he says that it is a good country to remain away from. He declares that there are 20,000 men in the vicinity of Dawson, and that there is not employment for over 25 per cent of them. Mr. Smith also declares that the charges that the officials there are corrupt have a good foundation, in fact, and that an investigation would reveal a rotten condition of affairs. There are a few rich claims there, but there are only a few, while the many are poor and yield but small returns for the work expended on them. There are thousands of poor fellows there, who are simply awaiting an opportunity to get out. The testimony offered by Mr. Smith regarding the Yukon region is similar to that given by many others, and should be a warning to those who contemplate going thither. It reveals that the chances of the voyager for making his fortune after going through innumerable misfortunes and hardships to reach the so-called land of gold, are decidedly slim; so small in fact, that his greatest ambition, after he has looked over the situation, is to get back to civilization again. This being the case it is hard to conceive how one can leave a rich and properous section like this to batten on such frozen ground as is found in the Klondike. Here there are a hundred opportunities for making money where there is one in the Klondike. When a man like Mr. Smith, who is young, full of strength and energy and resource, leaves the Klondike because there is nothing to be made there, how can anyone who is not so well equipped, hope to make anything there? Stick to the Kootenays, and if you work hard and take advantage of your opportunitities, it will not be anybody's fault but your own if you are not able in a year or two to wear diamonds. The possibilities here are immeasurably superior to what they are in the Klondike, with all the boom, bluster and false statements that have been made concerning it. Kootenay will continue to yield millions of precious metal per annum long after the ephemeral Klondike has been forgotten by the mining world.

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

In another column will be found a review of the remarkable career of F. Augustus Heinze. It is in brief the story of an individual, who in a short period of six years, by the exercise of energy, pluck, forethought and wisdom, made not only a great fortune, but a name of which he and his friends may well be proud. Six years since Mr. Heinze landed in Butte, Mont., comparatively unknown. His principal capital was his intense energy, a good education and a faculty of seeing ahead. By using these to advantage and the exercise of energy that never tired, he soon found himself at the head of a large and influential company, and had achieved a success that would have satisfied a less ambitious individual. This was not the case with him: he took a pride in conquering difficulties, rather than in the mere accumulation of dollars. Three years since he heard of the Rossland camp and came here to look over the situation. After a thorough investigation he was far-sighted enough to see the immense possibilities of the region. This was after many other experienced mining and smelting men had turned the camp down as worthless. Mr. Heinze could see further into the future than they and decided that this was a good field for a daring and enterprising man like himself to adventure in with large enterprises. The camp was in the formative period then and had been built up to the extent of a few shacks and houses, mostly by a few individuals who lived principally on hope. There was practically only one mine here then and its extent and permanancy was seriously doubted by the pessimistic. Mr. Heinze had the courage of his convictions that the camp was destined to be a rich and permanent one, and he only reached this conclusion after he had made a careful investigation of the mines and prospects. By the expenditure of a very large sum he built a smelter at Trail and constructed a railway from Rossland to Trail on which the ores of the camp might be transported from the mine to the smelter. Some openly sneered at this display of faith in the future of the camp on his part, but this did discourage him in the least, for he knew that he was building that which would yield him good returns for his investments. The outcome justified the enterprise he had shown for the smelter and the railway yielded large returns.

When the railway and smelter had been built upon a firm and enduring basis, he determined to extend his railway into the Boundary country. This enterprise it was estimated would cost in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. The arrangements were all made and capital ready for the construction, when the great C. P. R. railway saw the possibilities of the situation as had Mr. Heinze from the inception of his undertaking.

It could not afford to allow a transportation system headed by so able a man as Mr. Heinze to assume the importance that it surely would under his control and direction. It began a crusade against him, and as on the one side was the biggest corporation on the continent and on the other a single individual, the prediction was freely made that Mr. Heinze would emerge from the contest a financial wreck. Mr. Heinze, however, played his cards so well in the great game that the railway company was compelled to purchase his smelter and railway for over a million dollars. Mr. Heinze was playing with veterans like Sir William Van Horne and Vice-President Shaughnessy, and all who are conversant with the deal admit that Mr. Heinze did not loose a single trick in the brilliant game that was played for the smelting and transportation control of a large section of the Kootenays. He won hands down.

The success achieved by Mr. Heinze is an object lesson to the bright young men of Canada, and shows what pluck, enterprise, energy and the ability to see into the possibilities of this country can accomplish. The opportunities here now are even greater than they were when Mr. Heinze first came. All that one has to do is to see these possibilities and take advantage of them as he did, in order to become rich, respected and influential. Much credit is due Mr. Heinze for his monumental enterprise, for he made it possible for thousands of men to come and make a living here which would not have been the case had he not been gifted with the eye of the prophet which looked into the future and plainly saw its wonderful possibilities.

Wherever Mr. Heinze may cast his lot he is certain to achieve success. He is a valuable asset in any community in which he may abide. It is therefore hoped that he will spend the most of his future in this section, for he is worth a great deal as he is a man of big enterprises, and will make it possible for hundreds to make not only a livelihood, but fortunes in connection with his large industrial enterprises, for he is, indeed, one of the great Captains of Industry.

THE "KNOCKER."

It seems more apparent every day that the "knocker" or backbiter is abroad in the land, and unless vigorous measures are taken to immediately and effectually kill him off the result will be a serious damage to the mining industry of this section, and a grievous and constantly growing annoyance to the community. There are various grades of "knockers," and while some are more vicious than others, the influence that all of them exercise is both evil and despicable.

The most common variety of "knocker" is the individual who is everlastingly prying into the affairs of other people in which he has no legitimate concern. In this instance the mania is not born so much of malicious intent as an insatiable desire to gossip and tattle. Then again there is the species which delights in malicious stories that are circulated with a desire to detract from the good name of his neighbors. This is done as a petty, little-hearted revenge for some injury, facied or otherwise, and if the "knocker" in this instance succeeds in putting the object of his revenge in a bad light with the rest of the community he is satisfied and turns his attention to the next object of of his contemptible spleen. There is a third and more dangerous "knocker" who lives and battens on the weakness and misfortune of his fellowmen. This monster is nothing but a blackmailer and collector of "hush" money. His evil influence can only be measured by his boldness and the extent of his ability to circulate his slanders and defamations. He is prepared to "bleed" anyone. His machinations cover alike the unsophisticated prospector and the honest and enterprising operator and broker. He flies at any man with a stake in the country. His quarry is anyone who is weak and cowardly enough to be bluffed into a contribution towards his livelihood. He is lower, more degenerated and dangerous than the boomster who, if he has the opportunity, will circulate reports of false "strikes" and rich finds, and so gull the unsuspecting public into a losing investment, by which he directly benefits.

Defend yourself from the "knocker" by driving him from the country; end his nefarious occupation by exposing him; denounce him publicly and you will be true to yourself, earn the lasting regard of the community.

A LOCAL NEED.

The need of a crown prosecutor is felt keenly by the police force when dealing with Crown cases. In actions under the municipal jurisdiction the department has the advice of the city solicitor, who assists in the case from the time of inception until the final hearing. As a result offences against the city bylaws are sure to be speedily punished, for the department has the benefit of legal counsel throughout the whole period of legal prosecution. Technical mistakes in the conduct of the cases are thus avoided, and the liability that the ends of justice will be thwarted through legal informalities is reduced to the minimum.

In cases brought under the Dominion criminal code the result is altogether different. A peculiar method is followed here, which perhaps cannot be duplicated anywhere under the Union Jack. The legal conduct for the case rests with the police department from the time the action is commenced until the prisoner is brought up for trial at the assizes. Until that time the department is practically barred from the benefit of counsel in prosecuting the case. Under the remarkable system of jurisprudence obtaining in this Province, the prosecution of all infractions of the Provincial law rests with the crown representative at Victoria. He, it is, who carries the crown's cause over a territory comprising 400,000 square miles and populated by 100,000 people. Manifestly, it is impossible for even the most diligent of attorneys to give a tithe of the needed attention to a clientele so extensive and so scattering. The practice is to appoint deputy crown prosecutors, who appear at the county assizes when it is impossible for the attorney himself to be present, which is most of the time. The duties of the deputies begin and end at the assizes. They have no official recognition before or after those sessions of the court. They are created for the moment. Their office is ephemeral.

In consequence of this insane system, or lack of system, the police officials must conduct their own cases from their inception until the prisoner appears at the assizes, if indeed it is possible to have him remanded to that court. The drawing up of the information charging the defendant with his offense and the prosecution of the case through the preliminary hearing are thrust bodily upon the department. It must be superfluous to say that a police official is not a lawyer. The two careers are as widely separated as mining and medicine. The duty of the police department should end when the defendant is arrested and the case against him is perfected. It is an imposition to ask the police to undertake the profession of the lawyer and prosecute the accused at the preliminary hearing. Nevertheless the imposition is being practiced every day in the year and every hour in the day.

The result is that the prisoner has his chances of evading the law practically trebled. The information on which he is held is of the most vital importance. It is the legal basis of the whole action. If the drawing of the information be taken from the hands of lawyers and placed in the hands of the police officials, the result is likely to be disastrous to the cause of justice. The first attention of the defendant's solicitor, trained in the intricacies of the law, is to search for flaws in the style of the information. Unless that instrument has been carefully prepared by thorough legal advisers, the chances are strong that the whole action against the accused must be dismissed on technical grounds. At the preliminary hearing the same state of things holds true. The police department must single handed prosecute prisoners, who are defended by the ablest counsel to be had.

The outcome of the whole system is that in too many cases offender escape scott free, when, if the police department has been afforded legal advice early in the proceedings, the opposite result would have been reached.

Looking at the matter from another standpoint, the need of a deputy crown prosecutor in every town of importance is felt equally keenly. In too many cases criminal actions are commenced by private citizens for motives of petty spite and malice. They lay informations and the police, not knowing the legal status of the case, commence actions when there is but little likelihood that a conviction will result. Were a deputy prosecutor at hand, he would understand at once whether or not the action was a proper one, and if he were convinced of its impropriety he could see that the case was not allowed to get to court.

The new Provincial government can profitably consider some change in the present legal system, so that permanent deputy crown prosecutors be appointed wherever needed all over the Province. The change would meet with immediate and hearty approval on every hand. The need of the change grows more plain every day.

THE PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

The prohibition plebiscite will be taken today. A forecast of the result has been given by the Victoria Colonist, which shows that Victoria, Nanaimo and the other districts of Vancouver Island will endorse prohibition, but with so small a portion of the total available vote as to afford no reliable indication of the true consensus of opinion. In Vancouver city, the anti-prohibitionists will score an equally inconsequential victory, offset by the endorsation of the prohibition proposals in the municipalities of the Fraser valley. Kamloops and the tributary district of Yale will endorse prohibition by a small majority, as will also old Cariboo, Revelstoke and Kaslo divisions of West Kootenay; while the Okanagan valley will voice an emphatic "aye." Rossland and Nelson divisions, on the other hand, will vote contra. East Kootenay, upper Cariboo and the other districts not touched upon above, bear so unimportant relation to the general vote as not to affect the result materially. The outcome of Today's balloting may, therefore, be looked forward to as a barren victory for the friends of prohibition—barren inasmuch as the general apathy will lead to the polling of a small vote everywhere.

The advocates of prohibition are the only ones who are actively campaigning. From east to west prohibition literature has been scattered broadcast, and zealous workers have visited almost very inhabited section of the Dominion, and lectured on behalf of the cause. On the other hand the opposing forces are passive and indifferent.

It is to be hoped that the electors of Rossland will take the trouble to register their votes today, so that a correct estimate can be made of the public opinion here on this question.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT.

The people of Kootenay will be greatly disappointed to learn that Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, secretary for the colonies, does not find it convenient during his present sojourn in America to visit this district. But the loss is not entirely ours, for Mr. Chamberlain has missed an opportunity to familiarize himself with the grandeur and native riches of this Province—information that would undoubtedly prove of great value to him in his duties as colonial secretary. The possibilities of British Columbia are immense in many respects. In the not distant future this Province will be one of the most important states of the British Empire. As the many magnificent resources are developed its industries and trade will assume huge proportions, and the production of wealth will increase to an enormous extent. It is impossible for one who has not visited the Province and examined closely into the nature and extent of its resources to have anything but the faintest idea of its ultimate destiny. Mr. Chamberlain has shown rare ability, a splendid grasp of the situation, and achieved phenomenal success in his efforts to develop and make prosperous the colonies of the Empire, and bind them in closer unity with the mother country, but there can be no doubt that his endeavors in this direction would be greatly facilitated could he spare the time to visit the outlying portions of Great Britain's domain. Up to the present his life has been too much occupied by duties at home to go much abroad, but it is hoped that he will yet find an opportunity to undertake such a tour, and that in embracing it he will arrange to visit the Kootenays.

B. C. IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Times of a recent date has an exceptionally interesting and well written article on the history and resources of British Columbia. The writer displays ample evidence of having become thoroughly familiar with the subject and seems to have become enraptured with the theme. The article is evidently from the pen of Miss Flora Shaw, the colonial editor of The Times To her the story of the gradual development of British Columbia from Indian territory, as governed by the Hudson's Bay company, up to the time it joined the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, reads more like a romance than history, and she declares that it is one of the most interesting pages in the story of the Empire. Then she goes on to say:

"A certain glamor seems to hang over every newly-developed region. There is a sort of indefinite charm to those who reside in such new countries. All the depressing effects so prominently connected with the over-crowded and desperately competitive conditions of life in the older countries are unknown. To the colonial, there is always a chance—and that may be a golden one—that the country in which he has cast his lot will one day, perhaps, be peopled with thousands, and that what now are obscure outlying regions will some day be connected by railway systems and have townships formed within them. However, to the average untraveled man, sitting perhaps at home in comfort, either retired from business on a comfortable income or still trying to attain that end, little is known with any geographical exactitude of such portions of our great empire as British Columbia. Even the better informed seem to have an idea that British Columbia is still a separate colony and not a part of the Dominion of Canada."

How true this is! From many points of view it is deplorable tkat the opportunities that exist here for the immigrant and the capitalist are not better known in the mother country. But we look to such papers as the London Times to bring about a better state of affairs. It lies within the power of the newspapers of Great Britain to do an immense amount of good by publishing reliable and useful information concerning this Province, and it is hoped that the enterprise and example of the Times will be extensively followed in this respect.

A Real Estate Deal.

Dr. McKenzie has purchased one of the lots on St. Paul street, across the street from the Lancaster, and will build an office and residence there. The seller was J. H. Robinson and the deal was put through by J. B. Johnson & Co. The purchase price was $1,500. "Real estate on the whole is commanding as high figures as were obtained even at the height of the boom," said J. B. Johnson, the real estate broker, last evening. "Property on Columbia avenue is worth even more than it was a year and a half ago."

DOCTORS IN LINE.

Prejudices All Vanish, and They Prescribe Dr. Agnew's Ointment Because Its Virtues Demand Recognition.

Dr. M. Barkman, of Binghampton, N. Y., writes: "Send me 12 dozen more of Dr. Agnew's Ointment. I prescible large quantities of it in my practice. It is a grand remedy for tetter, salt rheum, eczema and all skin diseases, and a never-failing cure for piles." The strongest evidence of its virtue is that doctors can so highly recommend it. One application relieves. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

ROSSLAND Stock Market

There was considerable demand yesterday for standard stocks, but a number of orders could not be filled on account of offers being below the market price.

SNAPS FOR TODAY

We offer the following bargains subject to sale:

2000 Deer Park	20	2500 R. E. Lee	02½
5000 Gopher	04	5000 Salmo Con	12½
1000 Iron Mask	84	650 Monte Christo	26
5000 White Bear	07½	1000 Jumbo	55

List your stocks with us. We have buyers for all standard stocks.

Whitney & Dunlop

47 E. Columbia Ave., Rossland, B. C.

Rossland Mining Stocks

[Corrected by the Reddin-Jackson Company Limitd, 108 Columbia avenue. P. O. Box 498 Telephone 18. Cable address, "Tantling." Codes Clough and Lieber.]

MARKET FEATURES.

The market was quiet yesterday. There is a general bear movement on all stocks and it has been quite successful. Speculators will make good money by taking advantage of the slump and purchase cheap standard stocks. Iron Mask around 70c. is a fine investment, also Monte Christo around 25c. is almost certain to pay large returns on the investment. The compressor for the Deer Park was taken to the property yesterday and should be in place in a few days. There is going to be considerable speculation in this stock in the next thirty days.

We have Buyers for all Standard Stocks

Commander	15	Le Roi	$7.00
Cariboo Creek Can.	5	Lily May	20
Canadian G Fields	10	Monita	14
Canada Western	10	Noble Three(silver)	10
Castle G. M. Co.	10	Monte Christo Con. Min. & Dev. Co	27
Canada M. M. & D.	20	Pick Up	1
Deer Park	21	Poorman	12
Dundee	40	Red Mountain View	5
Edgar	5	Roderick Dhu	10
Ellen (silver)	7½	Salmo Con	15
Evening Star	6	St. Elmo	6
Falls View G & S M	3½	Silverine	6
Giant	7½	Silver Bear	10
Good Hope	3	Silver Queen	20
Grand Prize	5	Twin	25
High Ore	4½	Virginia	74
Iron Colt	11	White Bird	2
Iron Horse	18	War Eagle	$2.90
Iron Mask	75	White Bear	9
Jumbo	60		

We can also supply Republic, Ymir and Slocan stocks at lowest prices.

Snaps for Today.

We offer today subject to sale the following snaps:

3000 Monte Christo	25	500 Homestake	3½
1000 White Bear	8	1500 Deer Park	20
500 Jumbo	54	2000 San Poil	43½
1000 Iron Mask	72	1000 Iron Horse	17½

LIST YOUR STOCKS WITH US.

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108 Columbia Ave., Rossland.

Rolt & Grogan

THE STOCK MARKET.

Corrected by Messrs. Rolt & Grogan, 36 Eas Columbia Avenue. Telephone 45. P. O. Box 428 Cable address: "Kent." Codes: Bedford-McNeill and Clough.

The market opened dull and inactive with few inquiries for stocks. Reports from the White Bear are most encouraging, and from all accounts this property is looking extremely well. Deer Park remains firm at about 20 cents, and we should not be surprised to see this stock moving again. We understand that the showing in the Commander is looking well and that the present energetic management mean to work her for all she is worth.

QUOTATIONS.

Cariboo Creek Can.	5	Jubilee	10
Canadian G. Fields	10	Lily May	20
Commander	15	Lerwick	20
Deer Park	22	Monte Christo Con.	27½
Dundee	42	Novelty	5
Evening Star	6	R. E. Lee	4
Giant	7½	SilverQu'en(Cariboo	20
Good Hope	2	Salmo Con	15
Gopher	4	St. Elmo	6
Homestake	4	Virginia	75
Iron Mask	87	War Eagle	$2.95
Iron Colt	10	White Bird	2
Jumbo	60	White Bear	9

We have the following bargains subject to sale:

5,000 Good Hope	2	5,000 Grand Prize	4½
20,000 Homestake	3¼	1000 Virginia	72
5000 Iron Colt	9	1000 Monte Christo	27
1000 White Bear	8		

List your stocks with us, and we will advertise them for you for nothing.
We have buyers for good stocks.

ROLT & GROGAN,

Stock Brokers. Rossland, B. C.

Agents for the Cranbrook Townsite Company

The Stock Market

QUOTATIONS.

Athabasca	33	Jubilee	10
Cariboo Creek & Can	5	Lily May	20
CanadianGoldfields	10	Lerwick	20
Canada Western	10	Monita	14
Commander	15	Monte Christo	28
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	80	Noble Five	18
Deer Park	21	Noble Three	10
Dundee(treasury)	40	R. E. Lee	4
Dardanelles	6	Silver Bear	10
Gopher	4	Salmo Con	15
Good Hope	2½	St. Elmo	6
Giant	7½	Silverine	6
Grand Prize	5	Silver Queen	20
Homestake	4	Tamarac (pooled)	7
Iron Colt	10	Van Anda	5½
Iron Mask	76	Virginia	75
Iron Horse	18	Victory-Triumph	10
Jumbo	60	War Eagle	$2.95
		White Bird	2
		White Bear	9

Special Offers for the Week Subject to Sale.

3,500 Monte Christo	26½	2,500 Deer Park	19½
5,000 Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	74½	5,000 Dardanelles	4¾
5,000 Canadian G.F.	7¼	3,000 Golden Cache	27
5,000 Silver Bell	2½	5,000 Homestake	3¼
1,000 Iron Horse	17	500 Athabasca	32½

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