

Two Dollars a Year

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901

THE BURDEN OF MINING

Review of the Association Memorial by an Expert.

An Opinion on the Real Cause of All the Troubles.

The British Columbia Mining Association, an organization of metal mine owners of the province of British Columbia, has sent a memorial to the Dominion-general-in-council of the Dominion of Canada asking from the superior sovereignty of the Dominion of Canada a radical measure of relief from the excessive burdens imposed on their metal mining industry by the excessive taxation to which the metal mining industry is immediately subjected.

The occasion of the memorial is successive cumulation of the effects of the legislative acts of the British Columbia legislature during the last four years which has added so largely to operating costs of product that metal mining has become a loss. Capital invested in the mines has shrunk in exchange value till investment has been made uncertain and undesirable. All but a few mines have shut down. The industry is distinctly declining.

The acts complained of had no warrant in public necessity but on the contrary that they were unnecessary and it is plainly intimated, even designedly mischievous.

The British Columbia mine owners are to be commended for the square direct declaration of the existing condition of the metal mining industry, the unqualified yet conservative statement of the facts that constitute the burden, and the dignity of their appeal to a superior sovereignty for the relief that is denied them by the unqualified and unguided beneficiaries of their thrift and industry. The condition is not the only example of its kind, though unquestionably the worst. It is not a condition as the first occasion on which the memorial was directly met by a true statement by the people interested. Usually the truth is suppressed and activity confined, not to correcting the condition, but to passing the burden of its cost on to others.

In detail the particular statements of facts and figures made part of the memorial are in substance as follows:

1. The taxes on production from the metal industry during the fiscal year 1900-01 are declared to roughly approximate \$2,572,275 from a total metal value production of \$11,248,481 or 22.7 per cent of the whole. In the direct incidence of this taxation the bulk of it goes directly on the production or the mine owner. There are specially claimed income duties, which it is claimed increase operative expenses by 12 per cent; the 2 per cent on output, which takes from 6 per cent to 12 per cent of the net earnings from medium and high-grade ores and wipes out entirely any net from the mining of low-grade ores, stopping their mining entirely; excessive fees for incorporation, registration, boiler inspection, recording, transferring title, miners' license, timber dues and others.

2. Oppressive, unwise, personal legislation, which has been added to by each successive provincial legislature: the eight-hour law, which has increased the cost of underground labor about 16 per cent, and which has led to friction and separation of interests between employers and workmen, and has developed a class antagonism, which has led to the incessant urging of further class legislation. The last, technical provisions in the Mines Inspection Act, for example, the code of signals for shaft hoisting, which not only endangers life needlessly but restricts the hoisting capacity, thereby making it more costly. Acts, including the Alien Act, which make the obtaining of labor from outside the province impracticable.

An examination of the preceding for first causes indicates conclusively the real source in personal legislation, the kind of legislation which has for its kind the taking of the personal motive of some people for the ultimate benefit of other people. The opportunity if not immediate personal benefit of other people. The opportunity of the possession of the political power to legislate, associated with misguided intelligence and lack of responsibility to society as a whole. The last, concretely defined, is a corrupt legislature, a majority of the people electing the legislators, who, while not at heart corrupt, allow themselves to be misled.

The mines were rich. They were sought for by foreign capital. The mines and capital could pay large taxes, so the public has plucked both excessively to pay these taxes. For the easy enrichment of officials excessive and unnecessary fees have been imposed and collected. The workmen took their share of the loot in higher wages and fewer hours, each interest glutting on what it had still demanded and took increasing sums. At first the foreign capital paid, and wrote off what it paid as simply more investment. Now when the capital should be going back as metal production it is

realized that to pay means that the investment will produce neither income nor come back itself.

British Columbia people are very largely people who labor for wages. A large proportion are late comers with no property interest in the country. The wage earners have been and are now so largely associated into unions that the unions are the dominating force in industry. They are as well the dominant political power and are responsible for legislation in British Columbia. The condition complained of as industrially impossible and unbearable by the owners of the metal mines is the natural, inevitable, logical result of such industrial dominance. There is a lesson in the condition to be learned in other places as well as in British Columbia. The city of San Francisco is at this moment the scene of a physical effort on the part of a labor union to obtain industrial dominance. What seems to have grown naturally in San Francisco an exotic requiring force to make it grow. But if grown it will inevitably produce the same crop in San Francisco that is being harvested now in British Columbia.

The steps from industrial dominance to political dominance are possible, as British Columbia instances. The inevitable destruction of industry is shown by the condition of industry in British Columbia today. There is nothing to show that labor has correspondingly gained at the end of its run. The strike at Rossland, closing down the largest mines in the province—the mines paying the highest wages and the largest proportion of metal output in wages—is a natural result of the irresponsibility of labor union dominance. Against a declining industry, it is clearly to be seen it could give nothing to the strikers that the strike was ostensibly a demand for. But it could hasten either one of two ends—either the end of the mining industry or the end of the labor union dominance. By the coming of either end the labor union must lose.

The memorial is specific in its statement of the particular acts—legislative and industrial—which have practically destroyed the metal mining industry of the province. It is to be regretted that the memorialists did not clearly see and as directly declare the real basic cause of the condition. The acts were but the expressions of the cause, and the cause was misguided, irresponsible, labor unionism.

The real labor union is not in the association of the men who labor in a particular trade or in a particular aggregation of trades. It is in a union of men who work for wages with the men who work capital, and its unit is an individual established business. The former idea developed, tends to drive men into classes with the direction for the individual ever downward. The latter tends to merge the classes with the direction for the individual ever upward. Are British Columbia workmen any better off now that they have created a condition which has separated them from the capital they were closely associated with four years ago? Will San Francisco workmen be better off when they have separated their interests from the capital which employs them? It might be noted that capital has practically left British Columbia, while the workmen remain—with the husks.

The government of the Dominion of Canada should grant the royal commission of inquiry the memorial asks for. Its inquiry and the action of the Dominion government should both go deeper than the surface effects. The underlying cause should be dragged into the light of free, fearless discussion and should be directly dealt with. Not alone to the memorialists will an equity be granted but organized society and industry, the state will have the benefit that comes with the replacement of an economic error by the economic truth.—Mining and Scientific Press.

KETTLE VALLEY ROAD.

A Big Contractor's Outfit on the Way to Curlew.

MARCUS, Aug. 7.—Sunday afternoon the complete outfit of J. H. Jones reached here and today took up the line of march up Kettle valley. This is one of the largest outfits which has passed through this place since the beginning of railroad operations. Jones and his outfit came from Montana. From here the outfit and crew will proceed directly to Curlew. Jones has been under the contract of constructing three miles of the road extending from Curlew up to the boundary line. This section will also include the 250-foot tunnel which is to be cut near Curlew. Jones will employ a large force of men. He will begin operations immediately.

The new railroad hospital has just been completed and will in a few days be ready for the reception of patients. The building will be of sufficient capacity to accommodate a number of patients to be located on the east bank of Kettle river, about a mile above the Half Way house. Another similar hospital has been established at Nelson, Wash. There will be a third at Republic. These hospitals will be in charge of three physicians. Thus far only two accidents have occurred along the line worthy of mention, and there is no sickness among the hundreds of men employed.

RETALIATION.

Russian Laborers Kept From Going to Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Prussian officials take seriously the statement from St. Petersburg that Russia will forbid Russian farm laborers to cross the frontier for summer work in Prussia. It is considered, the Berliner Correspondenz asserts, that the Russian government is taking this step as retaliation for the German tariff bill.

W. M. Laws, a Phoenix business man, was in the city yesterday, leaving at noon for Buffalo.

TROUBLE IN PHOENIX

GRANBY COMPANY'S PROPERTIES THREATENED WITH A STRIKE.

CARPENTERS WHO REFUSED TO REPAIR A BRIDGE WERE DISMISSED.

Labor troubles are looming up big in the Phoenix camp and threaten to involve the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines within the next few days.

The story as related to the Miner is that the difficulty arises through friction originally existing between the management of the mines and the Phoenix Carpenters' Union, and then extending to the Miners' Union through a sympathetic movement. As an illustration of the difficulties attending the conduct of a big mining proposition when it is necessary to deal with an organization that seems to be managed by men who carry a chip on their shoulders, the facts in connection with the Phoenix trouble are interesting reading.

It will be remembered that toward the end of last week the C. P. R. had a trestle burned out near Hartford Junction, five miles, or thereabouts, from Phoenix, and on the line over which all the ore is hauled from the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides to the Granby smelter. The destruction of the bridge naturally interrupted the stream of ore that had been flowing from the mines to the smelter for the past six months without interruption, and as the reduction works have the capacity to handle practically the entire output of the mines from day to day, there was grave danger of the smelter having to shut down, and this would have merged into a certainty that the bridge not been repaired without delay. A shut down at the mines would have inevitably followed the closing down of the smelting plant, and the result would have been an idle camp and a thousand or more men out of work between the two enterprises.

Under ordinary circumstances the C. P. R. would have put a night gang at work and the burnt bridge would have been repaired within a few hours. As the present juncture, however, the bridge carpenters of the C. P. R. line are on strike in sympathy with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trackmen, and the railroad company could not put the necessary men on the job until some days had passed. Meanwhile the smelter and mines would in all likelihood have closed down and the Granby syndicate would have been out a very considerable amount through no fault of their own and with no chance to recoup their losses.

At this point William Yolen Williams, a prince of mining men, a man in whom his employees have implicit confidence and faith, and who is superintendent of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides, stepped in. This was a proposition, he said, where the Granby company's interests were paramount to those of the railroad company. The railroad people did not stand to lose anything, for they would get the ore in transport after the burnt bridge was reconstructed even if it took a month, but the mining concern would be the losers to a degree hardly to be foreseen.

Accordingly Mr. Williams instructed a crew of carpenters to go down from the mine and rebuild the bridge in order that the hundreds of men employed at the smelter and mines should not be thrown out of work. They also were members of a union and couldn't do work where other men were on strike. Mr. Williams promptly discharged the men. Then the trouble commenced.

It is understood that the Miners' union took the proposition in hand and issued an ultimatum that the discharged carpenters must be reinstated and remunerated for their lost time, the alternative being that every union miner would be pulled off the work and the mines crippled. The ultimatum was made returnable forthwith, but the report goes that Mr. Williams informed the union that he could not accede to their wishes without communicating with his principles, one of whom is Mr. Graves, now in Spokane.

Under these circumstances it was concluded not to strike at once, but to defer action until Mr. Williams had gone to Spokane and consulted with other officials of the company. Accordingly the men went through Rossland on Sunday to Spokane, and is expected to return today.

The Phoenix Miners' union has no grievance as to wages. The scale in the camp is \$3.50 for miners, which includes hammersmen and machine men, and \$3 for laborers. The wages question and all other matters relating to work and treatment have been conceded to the union and the present cloud is the first rest of shadow that has come since the horizon. The sequel will be awaited with keen interest.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Plans for Its Strengthening to Cost Three Millions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—As a result of the recent breaks, plans for increasing the strength and practically doubling the carrying capacity of the Brooklyn bridge have been prepared by William Hildenbrand, superintendent of the John A. Roebling Sons company. His idea is to erect another structure above the one now in use, and similar to it. The work of construction, he says, could be carried out without interruption to traffic, and would cost about \$3,000,000. Edwin Durys, the engineering expert appointed to investigate the causes of the recent breaks, has not yet made his report.

BUILDING THE ROAD

ACTIVE OPERATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE V. V. AND E. RAILWAY.

LINE TO BE EXTENDED TO THE COAST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 6.—(Special.)—The Grand Forks lacrosse team will play a return game with the Nelson, B. C. team at Nelson on the 22nd inst. The team has also been invited to meet the Kamloops twelve, as well as to give an exhibition game at Spokane during the fruit fair.

K. A. Brown, president of the Sunset Copper company, owning the Sunset mine, Copper mountain, Similkameen district, denies the report that he is connected with any townsite proposition near Copper mountain.

The freight receipts at the Grand Forks depot last week amounted to over \$13,000. This showing is tangible evidence of the prosperity of the Boundary country.

James H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. V. & E. railway, informed our correspondent today that there are eight railway gangs at work between this city and Cascade. He is well satisfied with the progress made to date. Nearly 40 per cent of the right of way has been cleared and grading is in full swing at several points. A large gang is engaged driving an 800-foot tunnel near Cascade. Mr. Kennedy also made the significant announcement that the road will be extended to the coast as soon as possible. The railway's engineers are now headed for the Similkameen. They have reached Sibley lake, at the top of Anarchist mountain. The route then descends to Oro, a fall of 1600 feet, and thence through a level country to Princeton and Copper mountain. At the latter point is located the famous Sunset mine. The route then extends through the Hope mountains to the coast.

The Republic & Kettle River railway has awarded the following contracts for construction work on the proposed line between here and Republic: First three miles out of Republic, Beck & Hall; two miles near Curlew, J. A. Munson, who has his camp at Lambert creek and Curlew, John Lane, Grand Forks, and two miles next to Lane's contract to J. Darrow. Negotiations are pending with other contractors, and it is expected to have the contracts for the entire line awarded within a week. The charter is controlled by Hon. J. R. Stratton and other Toronto capitalists.

A third ore train has been put on the run between Phoenix and Grand Forks, bringing the ore receipts at the Granby smelter up to 900 tons daily.

There are now two newspapers in the local field, the initial number of the Grand Forks News having made its appearance Saturday. The News, typographically and otherwise, is quite creditable. The enterprise is conducted by Hall & Wilcox, of the Phoenix Pioneer. H. Turner, formerly of the Cascade Record, is editor and E. D. Hall, of the Pioneer, is the local manager.

The Cascade Power company purposes renting motors to Kettle river valley farmers, who will utilize the electricity in pumping water from the river and use the water for irrigation purposes.

PURCHASING GOLD.

New Arrangements in Vancouver Assay Office.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 6.—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Bank of Commerce to cash certificates issued by the Dominion assay office here. Under this arrangement the miner will take his gold to the Dominion assay office, accompanied by a certificate from the gold commissioner that the gold is being assayed here. The gold is being assayed here as given a receipt. After it has been assayed he returns the receipt and receives therefor a certificate, which will give the net cash amount he is entitled to. This certificate will be cashed on presentation to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. No deduction will be made from this certificate by the bank, as all charges from the gross value of the bar will be deducted by the assay office before issuing the certificate. In addition to the miner receiving the face value of this certificate he will receive a refund of one per cent of the royalty paid on the gold.

There was a phenomenal run of salmon on the Fraser last night, as many as a thousand being taken by one boat.

PLENTY OF WORK.

Railway Construction Proceeds in Republic's Outskirts.

REPUBLIC, Wash., Aug. 7.—Republic's streets and sidewalks are all torn up, and to the north of us, to the south and to the east and the west men are clearing the right of way or making grade for railroads. The Great Northern is working on the borders of the city, and the same is true of the Republic-Grand Forks road. Both roads are adding to their forces daily. Both are working on the hard spots where progress will necessarily be slow. The easy spots are skipped by both lines. This looks like good management on the part of both, as the good ground can be rushed if necessary. Both companies are apparently short of men and teams.

Mrs. Lalonde and family left yesterday for Quebec, where they will visit for some time.

WORK AT NORTHPORT

A QUIETING EFFECT PRODUCED BY THE FEDERAL INJUNCTION.

OPERATIONS AT THE SMELTER AT PRESENT PROCEED STEADILY.

NORTHPORT, Wash., Aug. 6.—Affairs are assuming their usual anti-strike aspect. A number of former employees of the smelter are now applying for their old positions, but whether they will succeed in being reinstated is not known, the management of the smelter being non-committal.

The former intimidation has ceased, the union pickets and train guards being withdrawn. President Shedd cannot be seen. In fact very few of the union leaders are to be met about town. At the depot at train time, whereas only a few days ago a howling mob, headed by some officer of the union, would waylay any man having the appearance of a workman, today nothing but the bustle of ordinary business is observed.

The daily union meetings have been discontinued, and it is rumored that the headquarters is to be moved across the line into British Columbia. This wonderful change, miraculous as it may appear, was caused by an injunction issued from the Federal court, and which is now being served on all those prominent in the building tactics which prevailed since the strike was inaugurated.

United States Marshal Ide and a number of his deputies are here serving copies of the injunction. There is a sprinkling of old Cour d'Aleniers here who have had experience with Federal courts. These men shake their heads and say they don't want a further experience in that line.

About 250 men are employed at the smelter. The merchants are feeling more hopeful and a general feeling of relief is settling over the town.

THE PHOENIX TROUBLE.

The Dispute as to the Carpenters May Be Settled.

Information regarding the situation at Phoenix is meagre, but reports to hand seem to indicate that the friction now existing may be arranged without active hostilities. It is sincerely to be hoped that this will be the case for the sake of the Phoenix camp, which would otherwise be crippled for many months. The danger exists also of trouble of this nature spreading to mines other than those directly interested on the start.

In connection with the original difficulty with the carpenters' union a couple of versions are to hand. One is that William Yolen Williams, superintendent of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides, stepped in to mediate between the discharge of the crew of carpenters who were let out for insubordination at the time the burnt bridge on the C. P. R. line was in question. The statement is made that the foreman carpenter discharged the men and that the matter did not come to Mr. Williams' attention until the demand for the men's reinstatement was made. The statement is further, that the company offered to take back all but four of the discharged men, but that the union men refused to accept this compromise.

Mr. Yolen Williams will probably be in Rossland today en route to Phoenix. It is understood that his mission to Spokane was to consult with the principals of the Granby concern.

ST. PAUL'S IN DANGER.

The Great Cathedral's Foundations Are Settling.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Somers Clark, the architect in charge of St. Paul's cathedral, writes to the Times today as follows:

"The immense weight resting upon the eight piers upholding the dome has caused the foundations under the dome to settle more than elsewhere. The settlement thus caused has broken the eight arches and the windows of the cloisters over them in the nave, in the choir and north and south transepts, where they abut on the dome piers in the same way. The very great weight on the western tower has caused them to sink, and in sinking they have cracked the west front vertically through the great door, the window above and the vaulted ceiling of the portico. They also have cracked the wall of the chapel to the east."

Mr. Clark, in mentioning the unequal distribution of weight as a cause of settlement, expresses the opinion that the two underground railways and the large sewers have affected the foundations. He lays particular stress upon the vibrations resulting from the passing trains.

BULGARIANS BURNED.

Raiders Caught in a House by Turkish Troops.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—According to a despatch from Salonica eight Bulgarians who were raiding Turkish territory found themselves pursued by Turkish troops and took refuge in the house of a peasant. They fired upon the Turks, killing an officer. The Turks then set fire to the house, burning to death the Bulgarians, the peasant and his family.

F. T. Pengelly left yesterday for Buffalo, where he will take in the Exposition.

THE WINNIPEG MINE

GOOD SHOWING OF ORE TAPPED BY THE CROSSCUT TUNNEL.

ST. THOMAS MOUNTAIN ROAD—MACHINERY FOR THE RAMBLER.

A strike has been made at the Winnipeg mine, but full details have not as yet been divulged by the company. It is well known that for some time the principal feature of the work at the Winnipeg has been the long crosscut to tap the vein at depth. A few days ago the tunnel broke into ore and was continued across the lead to determine its width. Richard Plewman of this city informed the Miner yesterday that the lead was eight feet in width, but that its extent in other particulars was not conclusively established, and until the facts were demonstrated he preferred to make no statement as to assays, etc. From other sources, however, it is learned that the showing is very good. Drifting on the ore is now under way. The strike has affected the price of the stock in the local market, and there is quite a demand for the shares which were stationary for some time. A large number of shares have, it is understood, been forfeited recently because of non-payment of assessments.

WORK ON THE GREAT DANE.

J. C. Drewry left yesterday for eastern districts. He will put in a couple of days at Balfour, then going to Moyie, Cranbrook and probably into the St. Mary's country, returning via Kaslo. In Mary's country, Mr. Drewry has acquired the Great Dane group, comprising the Great Dane, White Star and Fisher claims, formerly owned by the Sawyer brothers of Pilot Bay and Augustus Lapointe of Nelson. The group is a silver-lead proposition with a very large showing. Several deals have been made on the group heretofore, but none of them have materialized into a practical working proposition. Mr. Drewry has, with accustomed energy, put a crew of men on the property already and will probably go into the section to ascertain how the work is progressing. It is understood that the projected rail-road will run near the Great Dane, which will bring shipping facilities to its very door.

TAMMANY GROUP.

W. E. Pickering, of Saginaw, Mich., who represents the Michigan capitalists, is interested in the Tammany group, left yesterday for the mine after remaining in the city for several days on business. Mr. Pickering informed the Miner that the long crosscut designed to tap the lead was now within 12 feet of the point where the tunnel is expected to break where the tunnel is to be on the ground into ore. He desired to be on the ground when this balance of the crosscut will be that the balance of the crosscut will be completed within the next few days. This feature is an important factor in the future of the property.

ST. THOMAS MOUNTAIN ROAD.

Engineer Stoess has completed the plans and reports for the St. Thomas mountain wagon road, and the information is now in the hands of the minister of lands and works, who is expected to take action at an early date. A scrutiny of the plans of the Hamilton creek route discloses the fact that the road will be one of the best wagon roads in the country. The parties interested in the section are anxious to see work commenced at an early date in order that the road may be available for shipping during the approaching winter.

IN THE LARDEAU.

F. W. Hayes of Detroit and Wayne Choate, the New York engineer who is accompanying Mr. Hayes, returned last night from the Lardeau country. Mr. Hayes is interested with other Detroit capitalists in the Black Bear and Eclipse groups, both promising silver-lead properties. The work on the Eclipse at the present time consists of a drift on the lead, with which good progress is being made. Comparatively little development is being done on the Black Bear at the present time.

RAMBLER EQUIPMENT.

William Hastie Adams, manager of the Rambler-Cariboo mine, left yesterday for Spokane. He is securing estimates for the compressor plant to be driven by water and the steam hoisting plant authorized for the Rambler-Cariboo at the recent annual meeting of the company. It is estimated that these additions to the facilities at the mine will be installed and in working order by November 15.

THE CONTINENTAL.

Albert Klockman returned yesterday from a flying trip to the Continental group in Northern Idaho. He took with him the representative of a syndicate of Duluth capitalists who are looking at the property. The visitor was well pleased with the outlook. Mr. Klockman states that the work on the Continental is making good progress.

Every Home Needs a remedy that is adapted for use in case of sudden accident or illness. Such a one is Pain-Killer. Avid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c and 50c.

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A GIANTIAN GIANT.

Elsewhere in this issue we print a letter from our London correspondent which contains a copy of a prospectus dealing with a Rossland property, which has been circulated in London. No one who takes the trouble to read the prospectus can doubt for a moment that British Columbia is a great mining country. Any company which can promise such magnificent results as do the promoters of the Giant Gold Mines, Ltd., must indeed work in a field ripe for the advent of the moneyed investor. Recipients of the prospectus cannot doubt that British Columbia is a marvellous country. It is quite safe to say that if money will only be put in by the faithful fortunes will be made by somebody.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Outside of the strikes, there is, perhaps, no theme engaging such close attention at the present time as the political situation. The Dunsmuir administration could hardly be placed in a more unenviable position. Its weakness and incompetency have been disclosed to the gaze of the whole world. Mr. Turner is prevented from taking his departure to England owing to the fear that the government could not secure the election of a successor in his stead. There are rumors, it is true, that it has been decided that Robert Green, M.P.P., is to be taken into the cabinet. We do not for a moment doubt that he would stand a very good chance for election against all comers. But if he were elected it would not be because the government has the support of the country, but because his constituency is, in a sense, a pocket borough, and he would receive a very great amount of support from the C. P. R.

But perhaps the most gigantic bluff which was ever attempted on the part of a government in the history of Canadian politics is the Dewdney expedition to discover a pass through the Hope mountains. Nothing could be more ridiculous. There are hundreds of men in the country who have knowledge that such a pass does exist; and, besides, no less than three different companies have agreed to enter into a compact with the government to build a line through the mountains or forfeit any bonus which might be given. Yet in the face of that the government sends out an expedition to discover a pass! It will next be in order for somebody to propose a commission of enquiry into the question as to whether the earth is flat or round.

It is but the bald truth to declare that the present government is about the weakest and most preposterous which ever labored at the task of bringing the province of British Columbia into disrepute.

THE HOPE MOUNTAIN

Apropos of the discussion which is just now waging in the Provincial press regarding the feasibility of a pass through the Hope mountains, W. Jensen of Victoria, sends a letter to the Victoria Times which is of especial interest. He says: "Speaking from a personal knowledge of the proposed railway route by having travelled on foot and horseback at least a dozen times over this ground from Fort Hope to Princeton, via the Similkameen, Granite Creek and Otter Flat, now the new town of Tulameen. In the first place the so-called Hope Mountain has nothing whatever to do with the proposed railway. It is only a conspicuous scarp on the south side of Fort Hope, which nestles at its foot on a plateau about 50 feet above the usual level of the Fraser river, on the north side of the little town. The Coquihalla river enters the Fraser here, the route follows for a couple of miles of almost level land to the Coquihalla river, which it crosses and recrosses, and follows the wagon road a distance of something over twenty miles from Fort Hope, to one of the branches of the Skagit, which is here crossed. This is as far as the sappers and miners, I think, in 1864, built this road, intending to reach the Similkameen. This seems to be pretty good evidence that it would be practicable to build a railway. After this crossing the trail follows a rolling country until a few miles after leaving Cedar Flat, then you commence the as-

cent of the main Cascade range, which at the time I speak of was, in order to shorten the ascent of a few hundred feet, made in a zigzag, after which, in a few miles of a far from steep incline, you reach the summit or pass of the Cascade range, which is for acres a level plateau with very low hills on either side, entirely preventing any snow-slides. After passing here you have a gradual descent to Princeton, on the Similkameen, and the Hope Mountain ghost has been passed. I think it will not be difficult to find at least one hundred men in Victoria who have traversed this route, and who will agree with me that no difficulty exists for a railway from the Fraser river to the Similkameen.

RAILWAY RATE GRIEVANCES

As the commissioner on railway rate grievances will shortly be in Rossland, it behooves all who are interested in his mission to prepare to lay the proper data before him. The Revelstoke Herald very aptly remarks that if advantage is not taken of Mr. McLean's visit we ought all of us ever after to hold our peace. Says the Herald: For years the business men of Revelstoke have been complaining of the freight rates charged by the C. P. R. From a letter from Mr. McLean, the commissioner on railway rate grievances appointed by the Dominion government, it is clear that the time to make their complaints effective has come. Perhaps "effective" is rather a strong word to use in connection with a government commission, but at all events the time has come when these complaints can be poured not into the cold unsympathetic ear of a C. P. R. general superintendent or traffic manager, but into the impartial auricular appendage of an independent expert, for such we are given to understand Mr. McLean is. If we do not make our roar good now, it will be a case of ever after holding our peace, since silence will certainly be claimed by the C. P. R. as satisfaction with the existing conditions. Neither will it serve one turn to put a vague, disjointed statement of the grievances. The brief on our side must be properly got up and presented with the best advantage to support our contentions. If the business men of Revelstoke will only take the trouble this can be done and if nothing comes of it, at all events we shall have placed ourselves worthily on record.

HOW TYRANNY WORKS.

It is not entirely fair to draw extended inferences from isolated cases. Occasionally, however, the act of one person will justify a generalization. Such is the case of George McCabe, who committed suicide in New York the other day. He was a "scab," and worked while other men were out on a strike. His neighbors who sympathized with the strikers reviled him and women and children jeered and hooted at him as he passed. He was driven to desperation and suicide by these unkindly taunts. Of course it is one isolated case, but it points a moral. There is a limit to the "rights" of organized labor. The tendency of the labor organizations of today is toward the total extinction of individuality and personal rights on the part of the wage-earner. Under the tyranny of capital it was claimed that the laboring man became a mere drudge. But under the tyranny of the labor organization he becomes a nameless automaton. He must drive just so many rivets and no more for a day's work. One man must work no faster and no more than another. If there is a grievance because of a failure by the employer to recognize the rights of the "union" the organization orders a strike and the men must quit work and remain idle whether they have a personal grievance or not. A man's child may be hungry and there may be work which he is willing and able to do. But he can not disobey the walking delegate, and he must therefore remain idle until the strike is settled or the men can stand idleness no longer. To whom does a man owe his first duty? To his wife and children, or to the union? If a man has the energy and ability to rise in the world and to achieve success and secure comforts and a position for his family should he be obliged to curb his ambition and place himself upon a level with the slovenly and lazy workman by his side who does not want to do any more work than he is compelled to do to barely hold the job? It takes a strong man to go to work in the face of his neighbor's taunts and jibes. There may be cases where it would be a man's duty to fight for justice to a fellow workman and make a sacrifice for principle. But such cases are rare, and the strikes now so prevalent are not based as a rule upon a protest against harsh or unfair or distressing conditions of employment. Where one "scab" is driven to suicide how many union men are there who are suffering for want of work who would be profitably employed were it not for the fear of these taunts which they hardly know what the cause is for which they are out on a "strike."

THE WORLD'S GOLD CROP.

George E. Roberts, director of the mint, has an interesting article in the North American Review for August on "The Influence of the New Supplies of Gold." The wonderful increase in the world's production of the precious yellow metal in the last ten years has given economists an interesting subject of speculation, as it promises a disturbance and rearrangement of values. In 1890 the world's output of gold was \$118,000,000. Of that amount the United States furnished \$32,000,000; Australia, \$30,000,000 and South Africa \$8,000,000. Note the change in ten years. The United States produced \$78,000,000 in 1900 and Australia \$75,000,000, while the output of South Africa, but for the war, would have been \$100,000,000, says Mr. Roberts. With the restoration of peace in South Africa he expects the world's gold crop to reach the enormous value of \$400,000,000 a year. With South Africa sending gold to London and continental Europe at the rate of \$2,000,000 a week and America and Australia contributing to the general stock at the rate of more than \$3,000,000 a week, what will be the effect upon commerce and industry? Mr. Roberts believes a depreciation in the value of the metal—that is, an increase in the prices of the commodities—is inevitable. Interest rates are not likely to be permanently affected, however, as interest being a payment in kind, suffers the same depreciation in real value as the principal. The first effect, however, is a reduction in rates. Eventually, however, the new stock of money is absorbed by the growth of industries, and by the increase in prices. There will be an enlarged use for the new money which will check the decline in gold values, and act as a balance wheel. Emigration is as necessary to the welfare of capital as it is to the well being of races and individuals. New fields must be opened and just now capital is reaching into every land that gives promise of returns upon investments. Again, the cheapening of gold and the increased comparative cost of mining may prove a check to the output. In 1893 Professor Jevons estimated that gold could not depreciate more than 30 per cent before a decreasing production would set matters right. Mr. Roberts makes no predictions, saying the subject is one for speculation rather than calculation, but he ventures the opinion that "probabilities favor the owner of real estate, fixed property and commodities as against the owner of money and securities which yield a fixed return or the salaried and wage earning class."

STRIKES AND STRIKERS.

The theme of greatest interest to Rosslanders at the present time is, naturally, that of strikes and strikers, and as that is so, the opinions of that portion of the provincial press which has discussed the situation here will make entertaining reading. The Kootenay Mail says: "Everything points to the fact that the Rossland mines will be shut down for some time as the result of the miners' strike. The pumps have been taken out of several properties, showing that Manager MacDonald has no intention of resuming work for some time. One reason of this probably, is that the Northport smelter is said to be blocked with ore sufficient to keep the furnaces running for eight months. This will enable the Le Roi, for instance, to realize on its shipped ore and pay off its indebtedness to the Bank of Montreal. Several of the miners who are involved in the strike at Rossland inform us that they do not at all agree with the action of the union in calling out the men, but they feel bound to stand by their officers even though they are in the wrong. These men also speak highly of Manager MacDonald, and inform us that they have never been better paid than when working under him, and they were well satisfied with the way in which he had treated them." The Trail Creek News remarks: "Seattle is vitally affected by the strike of the longshoremen and sailors ordered in San Francisco, and is losing \$15,000 per week in wages and \$75,000 in material product. Trail can appreciate Seattle's position, as here in our own city we are compelled to be the losers in an industrial war ordered at Rossland by the Western Federation of Miners." Alluding more particularly to the San Francisco strike, the Victoria Colonist takes occasion to make some observations which are particularly opportune. It says: "The strike in San Francisco is a very serious affair. It was something in the nature of a surprise to be told yesterday that the strikers had permitted the lighthouse tender to be coaled. What sort of conditions have arisen, when any organization can undertake to say that the public service shall or shall not be carried on? We do not care to express opinions on the nature of issues on which we are not informed, and consequently cannot undertake to pronounce upon the justice of the case involved in the strike; but this we do know, namely, that organized society will shortly become impossible if there are to be jurisdictions within the state, and by the state we mean every country having a political organization, which

hold themselves above the law. Such a condition would be insufferable. We have never contended that the working-man should not organize for mutual benefit, but we most distinctly say that these organizations must be kept amenable to the laws of the land, and cannot be permitted to tyrannize over communities. The leaders of workmen, who are responsible for the attitude assumed by unions in so many places are the worst enemies of the men on whose behalf they profess to be acting. No country can permit secret organizations to control affairs, as they are practically seeking to do in many parts of the United States, and as has been attempted once or twice on a small scale in Canada. Every right which a free man can enjoy and exercise compatible with the rights of others ought to be secured to workingmen, but they have no claim to anything more, and the security ought to be given by the law and be maintained by the law, and not by private organization. There is no more reason why the metal workers, for example, should combine in a union to secure their rights as free men than that the real estate owners should. There should be a law for all cases, where the rights of individuals are likely to be interfered with, and that law should be enforced by the government. The ill-advised action of the labor leaders in the United States is likely to precipitate a struggle of the most serious kind, and if history teaches anything at all, it is that such a struggle will not eventuate to the advantage of the workman."

There is no use in trying to force mine owners and managers to open and operate mines, says the Mining Review, if the conditions surrounding operations render them insufficiently profitable any more than there is in trying to force a horse to drink when he is not thirsty. What the country requires is the presence of men in the legislatures who see matters this way. If instead of being beguiled by candidates for parliament, who promise to do everything and anything for labor by force, miners would give their support to candidates who have a clear cut policy for making mining more profitable, or conducted with less irritation and expense, which amounts to the same thing, what they are looking for would follow as naturally as the flow of water down a hill. Ask today a thousand prospect and property holders why they are not working their properties, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the answer will be they have not the means to build the necessary trails and roads, and after paying government taxes and duties on machinery, the ores they may get will not pay them for their outlay. Again we say reduce these drains on the owner and such a sudden stimulus will be given to the industry that all the wheels of the entire industrial economy of the province will be lifted out of the rut at once and set in active operation.

THE COEUR D'ALENES AND ROSSLAND—A CONTRAST.

We give over a considerable portion of our space this morning to the reproduction of a report made by Gov. Steunenberg, of Idaho, to Hon. Elihu Root, the secretary of war to the United States government, on the Coeur d'Alene labor troubles. A perusal of it will prove very interesting at this time. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Coeur d'Alene district, famous for the richest lead and silver mines of the world, was for years the scene of the most flagrant lawlessness that stains the pages of American history. How such a state of affairs came to eventuate and what measures were taken to cope with the crisis is plainly told by the governor in his very interesting report. In taking a glance backward at the troublous times through which the Coeur d'Alene district passed, the first thought which strikes one whose lot is cast in Rossland is one of comfort at the knowledge that here, at all events, there will never be perpetrated such disgraceful scenes of lawlessness as blackened the reputation of the Coeur d'Alenes. And that that assurance is given is not so much due to the desire of the men who are on strike to use only lawful methods in the waging of the contest in which they are engaged, as it is to a very wholesome dread of British law. We believe that the great majority of the members of the Miners' Union who find themselves out of employment today are determined that this contest shall be conducted along honorable and peaceful lines—but can as much be said of those who are the head of the organization to which the union men of Rossland owe allegiance? We think not. Let our readers peruse this extract from a speech delivered by Edward Boyce, now president of the Western Federation of Miners, in an address delivered at Salt Lake City in 1897: "I deem it important to direct your attention to article 2 of the constitutional amendments of the United States: 'The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' This you should comply with immediately. Every union should have a rifle club. I strongly advise you to provide every member with the latest improved rifle, which can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. I entreat you to take action on this important question, so that in two years we can hear the inspiring

music of the martial tread of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor. I would recommend the adoption of a new ritual. The constitution (of the Western Federation of Miners) should be also amended so as to declare all members of the National Guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage and assistance from all companies and individuals or organizations where any member of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership." Mr. Boyce's inflammatory utterances are not calculated to induce the belief that his counsel will be of a nature which the striking miners of Rossland may accept with profit; but whatever the secret wishes in the hearts of those responsible for the creation of this deplorable and disastrous labor conflict with which Rossland is now confronted, one thing is certain—law and order will be maintained, and the foul history of the Coeur d'Alenes will not be repeated in this section of America.

"ET TU BRUTE!"

About the most interesting feature of the political situation is John Houston's unexpected exposure of the government's incompetency. Although when the house is in session John may be found voting with those to the right of Mr. Speaker, he has no use for a majority of the members of the government and says so in his customary blunt fashion. The Victoria Colonist does not rehash his candor, and gets back at him in this way: Mr. John Houston, M.P.P., and editor of the Nelson Tribune, has grown tired of the existing political status and has set about rearranging things. He would be happy if Mr. Dunsmuir would indulge in a cabinet shake-up, and he nominates the gentlemen who ought, in his opinion, to succeed those who are turned adrift. With becoming modesty he does not mention the name of the member for Nelson as a fit and proper person for a cabinet office, doubtless being of the opinion that the management of the affairs of the city, which he adorns with his presence, and the general censorship which he exercises over the press of British Columbia, are sufficient for any one man, in which view we venture to remark there will be considerable unanimity. One indictment which he prefers against the government, as now constituted, is that none of the ministers, except Mr. Turner, has a personal following, but he omits to specify the strength of the personal following possessed by the gentlemen by whom he proposes to replace Messrs. Prentice, McBride and Wells. It is hardly worth while engaging in an argument with the Tribune on such a subject as this, because it can never be proved whether a man has or has not a personal following. We fancy, however, that it would not be difficult to convince a disinterested person that the Premier can claim considerable support of this kind. Mr. Houston stands fast to his position, however, and retorts as follows: The Tribune has advised Premier Dunsmuir to cut adrift some of the dead wood that is clogging the paddle wheels of his government. He is responsible to the people of the province for the conduct of its business affairs, and if he has heads of departments that have been tried and found to be utterly useless, no more consideration should be shown them than were they in responsible positions in private firms or corporations. Were they so employed, some of them would have been given a month's notice long ago. Premier Dunsmuir possesses the confidence of the people as a business man, and he should act as a business man would act under similar circumstances. * * * Premier Dunsmuir, do your duty to the people of British Columbia. You do not owe the politicians anything, for if they had their way you would not now be premier.

The Victoria Times offers the suggestion that perhaps John's revolt is born of a disappointment at not being called upon to accept a cabinet position. The Times says: The Nelson Tribune has been saying things which have been in the mind of the member for Nelson for some time. The evidence of these simonings is of considerable importance, as it indicates that the Premier of British Columbia may encounter such opposition in his efforts to strengthen his government, so matter which faction he endeavors to please, as will eventually quench his ambition to remain the ruler of a province. The member for Nelson possesses one admirable characteristic. He is perfectly candid—when candor suits his purpose. * * * The only man in the cabinet who has a personal following is about to retire on the orders of the majority of the members who support the government. There is something mysterious about such a condition of affairs as that. It is well known that Mr. Turner does not want to go—if he is the only member of the cabinet with a following, why is it that he is compelled to retire? Price Ellison, of East Yale, who is said to have a large following and would make an admirable cabinet minister, wept like a child when the finance minister announced that he would never make another budget speech in the house. Was removed the force that raised those tears to the surface? We are afraid that the candor of bluff, blunt John is only assumed after all, for the more closely his deliverance is examined

the more mystifying it becomes, unless one casts aside all efforts to harmonize the conflicting statements and concludes at once that the object the Tribune has in view is the conversion of the government into a Tory administration. For what reason should McBride and Eberts, neither of whom has any following, be retained in the cabinet, except that they are "political heads"? Why select Green, of the Slocan, Ellison, of East Yale, or Tatlow, of Vancouver, when Houston, of Nelson, who is not without ambition and is cleverer than any of them, is not avens to office and has considerable following? Besides the seat of the member for Nelson is safe, and that cannot be said of all the others. Is it throwing out a hint to the Premier for the Tribune to cast down the gauntlet and invite the strongest man to be found in the province to step forth and wrestle for supremacy in Nelson? Mr. Houston should not forget that in the present chaotic condition of political affairs it is only as long as a member is not a candidate for preferment that he retains a following in the house. Perhaps that fact accounts for the isolation of the members of the present government. Mr. Houston might find himself orphaned too if that article in the Tribune should be rightly or wrongly interpreted. But he would have strong, very strong, support outside of the house. We are afraid, however, that the scheme of the member for Nelson will not be carried out. The forces in opposition to it are stronger than those in favor of it. Mr. Green may be a very clever gentleman, Mr. Ellison quite popular and Mr. Tatlow an expert at striking the popular note, but the only result of the efforts of the Tribune will be to throw some light on the manoeuvres of the factions into which the present legislature is divided. Mr. Houston's sphere of influence has not yet been extended very far beyond the bounds of his constituency.

From circumstances which have transpired of late it seems highly probable that the claims long due against the Russian Government for the illegal seizure of Canadian sealing vessels in Behring Sea, will remain unsatisfied for a still further period unless the advisers of the Czar show a more reasonable disposition. The United States, as well as Canada, is seeking recompense from S. Petersburg, but the negotiations in both instances have made very little progress. Recently, it is stated, the Russian government expressed a willingness to a reference of the claims to arbitration, but certain conditions were attached. The United States was quite willing to consent, but in the opinion of the Dominion Government the conditions were most unfair, and it declined to agree to the reference. An effort will now be made to secure a modification of the proposed terms of reference, so that arbitration may take place under equitable conditions.

Alluding to the mine managers' memorial, the Victoria Times remarks: The owners of mining properties in British Columbia have petitioned the Dominion government to appoint a royal commission to investigate the conditions under which they are compelled to carry on their business. The request should be granted and the inquiry made as soon as possible in order to settle forever the controversy which has been carried on for some time between those who claim to be oppressed and those who say over-capitalization and other evils which have been brought about by the capitalists themselves are responsible for the alleged stagnation. It should be possible to determine whether the mines are paying more than their share towards the cost of the government of the Province as compared with other businesses. * * * We hope the government will pay the deserved attention to the prayer of the memorialists and that everything possible will be done to restore harmony and prosperity in the mining regions.

Kritzingel, the Boer commander, has formally announced his intention to shoot every native in the employ of the British, whether he be armed or unarmed. Indisputable evidence is furnished that this policy has already been put in force. Moreover, there is not the slightest doubt that the Boers have in the most cruel and ferocious manner slaughtered British officers and soldiers whom they found wounded. Surely the most fatuous pro-Boer must find it hard to get up sympathy for barbarians who can perpetrate such acts of savagery. And the mystery ever deepens as to the inability or unwillingness of those who manage the British side of the "campaign" to put the wretches out of business.

It is amusing to note the persistency of the attacks of anonymous correspondents on Mr. Bernard MacDonald. We think there will be hardly two opinions about the wisdom of the suggestion that Mr. MacDonald is endeavoring to conduct his business on business principles, regardless of sentiment. Why, then, these attacks upon him, which are so persistent as to become actually nauseous? The answer is not hard to find. They are inspired not so much from Miners' Union sources as from the suggestion of envious individuals.

AT A LO

The Camp's the Week 180 T

List of Work Now Rec Five

The output of ore camp for the week would be ridiculous if it were not painful. That the entire to great mines, property Canada known in the should be represent is an object lesson labor troubles that press the most pre The principal pro was the Iron Mask eight cars averaging tons. This was shipped from the total for the week Not a pound of Northport and the are so insignificant tons, which is the Rossland's mines, of it. It is even a camp's output, ab gether, but the pro smaller properties ship small quantities The working mine reduced by one through the trouble Elmo. Up to the pial effort has been work started there, it is probable that the resume operations they are able to ment work perform per day for each THE O The output for August 3rd and for as follows: Le Roi The Roi No. 2 Centre Star Wor Eagle Rosland G. W. Iron Mask Homestake I. X. L. Spitzee Monte Cristo Velvet Evening Star Giant Portland Totals The mining reve ended is necessary the previous wee mine is omitted th and another closed will be seen from The working m camp are the Gre Iron Mask, Velv Four. The Hom of the 1st, and St. Elmo has rem of operating prop Green Mountain to the double which it is propos siderable distanc, as the we twenty men are e erty, and the wo good rate. The of the mine wer week and wer showing at the Velvet. Work- Velvet at usual, refuses to give a the nature of progress made. Iron Mask.—Th Meak has gone torly during the has achieved th Rossland's hea present juncture, be continued for The report was a was to close d partially denied Hall. Stopping h the 350, 400 and results. The ore is opening up es Spitzee.—Sto way all week at quality of ore i drift on the 50-stopping ground. be made to Trai Big Four.—We progressing along shifts are at w and it is expect management is results attained. I. X. L.—The ing the week h ture. The stop fourth levels h the amount of pling has been 720 cars of equipment. THE BOU The following shipments of Ph Boundary min and for 1901: Old Ironsides, R Hill and Vied E. C. Mine Atholston Snowshoe R. Bell Totals, tons Mother Lode,

AT A LOW LEVEL

The Camp's Output for the Week was Only 180 Tons.

List of Working Mines is Now Reduced to Five.

Unless armonize concludes... For d Eberts, wing, be that they et Green, Yale, or Houston, ambition am, is not rable fol-

The output of ore from the Rossland camp for the week ending last night would be ridiculous to contemplate if it were not painful.

The entire tonnage of Rossland's great mines, properties that have made Canada known in the eyes of the world, should be represented by three figures is an object lesson on the effects of labor troubles that cannot fail to impress the most prejudiced spectator.

The principal producer for the week was the Iron Mask, whose output was eight cars averaging 20 tons each, or 160 tons. This was swelled by a carload shipped from the Spitzee, making the total for the week 180 tons.

Not a pound of ore was shipped to Northport and the shipments to Trail are so insignificant beside the 12,000 tons, which is the normal product of Rossland's mines, that comparison is futile.

Table with 2 columns: Mine Name, Output. Includes Grand Totals, tons, and other boundary mines.

ROBBERS AT SIRDAR. A Poker Party Bluffed by Two Men With Guns.

The Sirdar hotel, at Sirdar, was the scene of a very daring holdup on Sunday evening in which two men in masks and armed with guns played a very prominent part.

AT DEATH'S DOOR. Word was received here yesterday from Spokane to the effect that Jerry Spellman of the Rossland saloon, who was sent to Spokane last week to be treated for the chest affection from which he suffered, had but a few hours to live.

LOTS OF CEMENT. The West Kootenay Power & Light company is engaged in constructing at the Bonington Falls power house a building for the storage of the English cement purchased to be used in connection with the extension of the line to date 1,000 barrels have been packed away.

TO CHINA CREEK. The St. Andrew's Sunday school picnic to China creek yesterday was the most largely attended affair of the kind this season.

DOG AND ALL. Colonel and Mrs. Jackson left yesterday for Ottawa accompanied by their dog Carlo, from whom the Colonel declined to part even when a transcontinental journey was in contemplation.

THE WATER SUPPLY PARK AND CEMETERY

NO PRESENT DANGER OF A SHORTAGE FOUND BY THE ENGINEER.

LAWN SPRINKLERS AND OPEN TAPS MAY HAVE TO BE LOOKED TO.

The question of water supply in Rossland is a matter that is worthy of consideration of residents at this juncture. It is proverbial that "a stitch in time saves nine" and it is now that water consumers should guard against any possible contingency that may result in a shortage during the next month.

At the present moment there is no danger of the water supply failing. This statement is made on the authority of the city engineer, who went over the entire system yesterday and examined the situation thoroughly. In fact the city is in better shape, so far as its water supply is concerned, than it was at this time last year.

Many consumers make a practice of permitting taps to run all night. In this way many thousands of gallons of water are literally wasted in the course of every twenty-four hours. This also is contrary to the regulations of the department, which are framed in the interests of the community generally.

It is a fact of some interest that the consumption of water has not decreased noticeably during the last month, despite the fact that fully 1,000 people have left the city, just as much water passes through the reservoirs daily now as was the case when the people who have gone were here.

Operations on the North Fork of Kettle River. Reports from Grand Forks are to the effect that the principal interest there centres about the coal discoveries on the north fork of the Kettle river and the oil borings on Ward's ranch.

A MANTEL CLOCK, IMITATION MARBLE, ENAMELLED, HALF HOUR CATHEDRAL GONG STRIKE, GIVEN AS A PREMIUM TO THE CONSUMERS OF "BOBS" CHEWING TOBACCO, IN EXCHANGE FOR SNOWSHOE TAGS WOULD BE AN ORNAMENT IN A MILLIONAIRE'S HOUSE.

THE ONONDAGA MINE

SATISFACTORY RESULTS OF A TWELVE-DAY RUN AT THE MILL.

A HANDSOME YIELD IN BULLION AND CONCENTRATES SHOWN.

A handsome gold brick is on exhibition at Spring's Jewellery store today, the product of a twelve-days' run at the Onondaga mine on Champion creek, owned by the Messrs. Will of Syracuse, N.Y., and St. Louis, Mo., and managed by Thomas James, who is now in the city.

The ore treated during the twelve-day run referred to was literally quarried from the surface of the Yellow Jacket claim, which with the Maud S. comprises the principal portion of the property operated by the Onondaga company.

MORGAN A MINING CENTRE. Very little has been heard in Rossland of the First Thought mine, which is the best developed property anywhere near the line of the railway now under construction by Jim Hill from Marcus to Republic via Grand Forks. It is owned by a syndicate of Nelson people headed by Pat Burns, Blake Wilson, Bruce White of the Slocan Star and other equally well known mining men.

DEER PARK BALL. A grand ball was held in the pavilion at Deer Park on Saturday at 8:30 p.m. The orchestra consisted of four pieces, the music was rendered by the dancers. The hall was nicely filled by the campers and residents of the Park.

MIGHT BE WORSE. The representative of a financial agency, whose business it is to be posted on prevailing conditions in business circles, states that matters might be a great deal worse in Rossland than they are at the present time.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A FINANCIAL AGENCY, WHOSE BUSINESS IT IS TO BE POSTED ON PREVAILING CONDITIONS IN BUSINESS CIRCLES, STATES THAT MATTERS MIGHT BE A GREAT DEAL WORSE IN ROSSLAND THAN THEY ARE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

THE STOCK MARKET

STRENGTH AND ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY WINNIPEG ON CHANGE.

RAMBLER-CARIBOO AND CENTRE STAR DROP OFF A FEW POINTS.

The opening days of the week found considerable activity among stocks on the local market, due largely to the demand from the outside. Later on came somewhat of a midsummer dullness and a drop in the extent of business.

Some attention has been shown to American Boy, which remained steady around 61-2, some fairly large blocks changing hands at that figure.

Table of stock prices for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Total.

THURSDAY'S SALES. Sales: American Boy, 5,000, at 61-2; Rambler-Cariboo, 2,000, 1,000, at 61-2; Centre Star, 1,000, 32c; Winnipeg, 1,000, 10,000, 3 1-2c. Total sales, 21,000 shares.

FRIDAY'S SALES. Yesterday's sales were: Winnipeg, 500, at 2 1-2c; Rambler-Cariboo, 125, 2,000, at 48, 1000 at 61-2c; American Boy, 2,000, at 61-2c; Centre Star, 2,000, 1,000, at 61-2c; Butte & Boston, 5,000 at 11c; Black Tail, 2,000, at 11c; Iron Mask, 1,000, 1,000, at 26c; Cariboo (Camp McKinney), 1,000, at 25c. Total sales, 23,125 shares.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co. Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding all stocks in British Columbia and Washington. Write or wire. COLUMBIA B.C.

CITY NEWS

TO DEER PARK

Deer Park is attracting a number of Rosslanders who wish a pleasant camping ground for a week or two.

THIS NATIVE ISLE

W. de V. le Maistre, of the legal firm of Daly & Hamilton, left yesterday on an extended trip to England.

TO CASCADE

A party of fifty Italians left yesterday for Cascade via the C. P. R. They will be employed on the new public railroad construction.

CITY WATER

The city engineering department reports that there is an ample supply of water in the creeks supplying the city water system and that the supply will be abundant for some time.

THE FIGHT OVER

J. S. Deschamps of the lumber firm of Euse, Fisher & Deschamps, came in yesterday from the mill and stated that the danger of further damage from fire was past.

BRINGING OFFICIALS

W. H. Olin, general agent at Spokane of the Chicago Great Western system, was in the city yesterday, going north to Arrowhead, where he will meet J. P. Elmer, general passenger agent, and H. A. Kyer, general agent at Spokane.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Rossland is entertaining a couple of distinguished visitors today. These are Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, a chief justice of the High court in Ontario, and Hon. J. D. Cameron of Winnipeg.

SURVEY UNDER WAY

Work has been started on the city park in the tract owned by the corporation. Major Van Buskirk, city engineer, spent a day on the ground and decided on account of the roughness of the ground and the amount of underbrush to be contended with, to cross-section the tract selected for the site of the proposed driving park.

GOT THE HORNS

The hand instruments, uniforms and music controlled by the municipality have been turned over to the new city band in accordance with their request to the council.

SCATTERED ABROAD

The office staff of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies is being scattered abroad. Frank E. Martin, bookkeeper, has taken a position with the big Hennessy Co. in Butte, Mont.

WATER IS SCARCE

A fireman employed at the Onondaga Mining company's plant on Champion creek came into the city yesterday to see Thomas James, the company's manager, who was here for a day or two.

A STANDSTILL

The work on the postoffice was practically at a standstill yesterday, because of the non-arrival of the Calgary sandstone, which is necessary before the next story of the structure can be proceeded with.

INFORMATION WANTED

Chief of Police Vaughan has two inquiries for missing men. Anderson writes from Norva as to the whereabouts of one Kulander, who was a railroad contractor here in '98 and '99.

HURT AT COAST

John G. Bell, formerly of Rossland, was the victim of a most unfortunate accident at Vancouver recently. He was working on a new block under construction and at noon was coming down from the top of the building in the hoist erected for raising material.

of the oriel windows in granite has been placed in position on the Queen street side of the structure.

REMOVED

Dr. Sinclair has moved his residence from Columbia avenue to the north side of Le Roi between Washington and Queen streets.

CAUGHT FISH

Tom Shipley, of the Exchange, J. Hayden and D. Reid have returned from a fishing trip to Sheep creek. They succeeded in capturing a fine basket of trout apiece.

A BEACON BOLD

A party of picnickers kindled a big bonfire on the top of Red mountain last night. The fire made a brilliant beacon that could doubtless be seen for many miles.

BUSH FIRE

A forest fire broke out yesterday near the Evening Star mine. So far as could be ascertained no serious damage was done yesterday, nor was the fire of dangerous proportions.

CLOSED THE HOUSE

The Clifton House closed its doors yesterday, and until business picks up the bar will be deserted, except by those who belong to the social club of scholars and the animated rattle of the chips in the stud poker games.

NO CELEBRATION

It is now practically decided that the usual Labor Day celebration in Rossland will be dispensed with this year. Under existing circumstances no one feels disposed to undertake the task of raising the funds necessary to carry the demonstration through.

TO NELSON

Mr. Justice Falconbridge and Hon. J. D. Cameron only made a flying trip to the Golden City. They left yesterday for Nelson and will put in a couple of days fishing on the Slocan Junction waters. Afterwards they will go into the Slocan and then north.

TRACKMEN WORKING

The trackmen on the C. P. R. between Robson and Rossland have adhered to their determination to return to work, and yesterday all the men were about their ordinary duties as though the rumor of trouble elsewhere had not reached their ears.

NOTHING OF IT

The report was current yesterday for the second time in the last thirty days that the C. P. R. locomotive engineers on the main line of the system in this province would go out last night because of the dangerous condition of the road. The Miner is assured from an unbiased source that the rumor was manufactured out of whole cloth.

TENNIS GAMES

Games played yesterday in the West End Tennis club's tournament were as follows: Walker defeated Hamilton, 6-3, 6-0; Morkill and Burnside defeated Hedley and Hobbes, 6-4, 6-2; Dewdney defeated Hedley, 6-1, 6-1. Today's games are arranged as follows: Hamilton and Miss Homer vs. Dewdney and Miss H. Falding; Dewdney vs. Walker; Miss Falding, plus half fifteen, vs. Miss H. Falding, scratch; Walker and Dewdney vs. Morkill and Burnside.

WILL BE MISSED

Benjamin F. Casselman and family left yesterday afternoon for Grand Forks, where they will reside in future. Mr. Casselman has been a resident of the camp for a number of years and enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of friends. He was treasurer of the Methodist church, and the denomination will miss his services seriously.

OFFICIALS HERE

Grant Hall, the new master mechanic on the Pacific division of the C. P. R., paid his first visit to Rossland yesterday since assuming his new post. He replaces F. C. Hobbs, who has been transferred to the coast. Mr. Hall was accompanied by Messrs. Wolfenden and Cross, officials in the mechanical department of the road. They left yesterday afternoon for the Boundary.

RENOVATING

The C. P. R. has made so much money during the past few weeks as a result of the increased passenger business out of Rossland that a portion of the profits is being expended in renovating the passenger depot in rooms adjoining the passenger depot, which will be a good scale, and when it is completed Alexander C. McArthur will be a veritable "bird in a gilded cage."

MORE PROFICIENT

The fire department had an excellent ladder drill yesterday morning, and the fact was demonstrated that the members of the brigade are rapidly approaching an exceptionally high degree of proficiency in this particular branch of their work. A recent practical test at the Cardiff Hotel went off smoothly, and the brigade won golden opinions by the celerity with which the long ladders were raised and streams of water brought into play from points apparently inaccessible.

LETTER RECEIVED

The communication referred to by Superintendent Robinson in his telegram regarding the school building here came in last yesterday. Mr. Robinson stated that enlarged on his telegram, stating that the department in connection with the school building here came in last yesterday. Mr. Robinson stated that enlarged on his telegram, stating that the department in connection with the school building here came in last yesterday.

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accident at Vancouver recently. He was working on a new block under construction and at noon was coming down from the top of the building in the hoist erected for raising material when the cross bar broke, permitting the platform to fall 33 feet. Mr. Bell sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and was hurt also about the injured leg might have to be amputated. Later reports seem to indicate that this will not be necessary. Mr. Bell left Rossland in August of last year.

NEW RESIDENCE

Dr. Sinclair's new residence, which he has just occupied, is located on the north side of Kootenay avenue between Washington and Queen street. The doctor still maintains his office on Columbia avenue.

PROPOSITION OFF

The idea of forming a protective association embracing all the hotels, restaurants and boarding houses in the city has been abandoned. The original promoters of the scheme did not follow it up vigorously and the proposition has finally fallen through.

WON'T COME

Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, B. A., pastor of the Columbia Baptist church, has finally communicated his decision regarding the call to the Rossland Baptist church. Mr. Trotter won't come to the Golden City, and the congregation will now be compelled to look elsewhere for a pastor.

RATE WAR OVER

The rate war of the steamers running between Sound ports and Victoria has come to an end. Representatives of the companies met in Seattle and agreed to the following passenger rates being established: Fare from Seattle to Victoria, single trip, \$2; round trip, \$2.50. From Port Townsend to Victoria, single trip, \$1.25; round trip, \$2. From Port Townsend to Victoria, single trip, \$1.25; round trip, \$2. These rates came into effect on the first of the month.

NEW OFFICERS

Captain Lacey and wife have assumed command of the local corps of the Salvation Army, Captain (Mrs.) Southall having forewelled her place to Spokane, where she will remain some time on a well-earned vacation before going into the active field work again. The new workers are energetic and popular officers who have just completed the establishment of an army corps at Fernie. The prospects for the success of the new branch at the Coast City are favorable according to Captain Lacey.

HOME AGAIN

Lorne A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power & Light company, has returned from his trip to Chicago. While east he took steps to stop work on all the contracts for new plant to be utilized in the extension of the company's big plant at Bonington Falls. Mr. Campbell states, however, that the additions will be proceeded with when the situation here is smoothed out and business assumes its normal proportions. Meanwhile all work has been completely suspended.

ALLAN BYLAW

As will be seen from the advertisement in this issue, the Allan bylaw will be submitted to the ratepayers of the city for their approval on the 20th inst., the polling booths being located at Reilly & Busch's store in ward 1, the Hotel Allan annex in ward 2, and the City hall in ward 3. The polls will open at 8 o'clock a.m. and close at 4 p.m. If the bylaw is carried the council will make the ordinance law at the following meeting of the board. Boiled before the ratepayers is as to whether the Hotel Allan shall be permitted to expend a certain sum of money to improve their hotel building. The city will not be out of pocket one cent and ample provision is made by bond for any possible loss at a future date.

A LONG JOB

A city gang is still working on the wooden flume that crosses Spokane street for the purpose of carrying off the water from Centre Star gulch. The flume in question was constructed by the government before the city was organized, and was somewhat lightly graded. When Spokane was graded the flume and some forming the filling were dumped on the flume regardless of consequence, and the natural result was that the flume could not carry the weight and across the roadbed flattened out, forcing the water to find a new course, which it did, following the course of the gulch. It has now been found necessary to dig out the flume and rebuild it with material strong enough to carry the gravel above. The new flume will be large enough to permit of a steel pipe being placed within it at any time in the future.

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Richmond Straight Cut Cigarettes 15 cts. per package



Allen & Ginter RICHMOND, Va. Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes, will find this brand SUPERIOR to ALL OTHERS.

Popularity is the proof of merit. No brand of Chewing Tobacco has achieved popularity so quickly as

PAY ROLL

The Finest Chew ever put on the market.

Sold Everywhere Even the tags are valuable. Save them and write for our illustrated premium lists. THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd. Branch Office, Winnipeg, Manitoba

THE HILL MILITARY ACADEMY

A private school for boarding and day pupils. Prepares boys for admission to any scientific school or college, and for business life. New and completely equipped building. Thorough instruction according to the best methods. Good laboratories. Manual training. The principal has had twenty-three years' experience in Portland. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., at 821 Marshall street. For catalogue and pamphlet containing testimonials, etc., address J. W. HILL, M. D., PRINCIPAL, Portland, Oregon.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd. NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID NO. 6 AND 7 CALLS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT SUCH STOCK IS NOW DELINQUENT AND LIABLE TO BE DECLARED FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND ALL STOCK ON WHICH THE FIRST FIVE CALLS WERE UNPAID 26th JULY HAVE BEEN FORFEITED. Interest at the rate of 10 per cent will be charged on all arrears. THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN LEVIED: NO. 8 ONE-HALF CENT DUE AUGUST 31 NO. 9 ONE-HALF CENT DUE SEPTEMBER 30 The public is warned against purchasing stock that has been forfeited. RICHARD FLEWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B.C.

Dominion Copper Company's Addition To Phoenix, B. C. LOTS FOR SALE McArthur & Monk Agents, Phoenix, B. C.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING RECORD

The only illustrated technical mining paper published in British Columbia and devoted to the interests of Western Canadian mining. THE MINING RECORD is esteemed for its fearless criticism and the intelligent view it takes of matters affecting the industry. Subscription price, \$2 per annum. Address, The B. C. Record, Limited, P. O. Drawer, 645, Victoria, B. C.

THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN WESTERN MINE OWNERS AND EASTERN INVESTORS IS AMERICAN MINING NEWS

The only newspaper in the United States which publishes ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE CAMPS. STRICTLY IMPARTIAL AND PERFECTLY RELIABLE. \$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. Sample Copies Free. AMERICAN MINING NEWS, 11 Broadway, New York.

SLEW TWELVE

Inspector Long, of the city collector's department, got after the tagless dogs yesterday with vengeance and a Winchester rifle. During the day he captured the scalps of an even dozen dogs whose owners refused to settle the \$2 license. The canines were dispatched to the happy hunting grounds with the assistance of the rifle. This is a starter in the campaign of exterminating the curs whose owners do not think they are worth a couple of dollars.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

THE GRA... Satisfactory Business Bound Secretary W... of what h... Obser...

GRAND FORKS, A. A. L. White of Mont... secretary of the Gr... Mining and Smelting... company's mining... Boundary district... July P. Graves more... and went east with... purpose of raising... Miner became intere... of A. L. White & C... A good deal of the... up-hill task of the... vest in the then... of Mr. White. The... then formed were... into one company... a visit to the west... der to keep in touc... of development wor... "After each succe... increasing value of... the culminating sur... served for had year... operations have be... ceased. Whilst statu... nce in the reduct... night I was inform... that the molten st... out had been run... the day the smelting... with the exception... the holidays. The... object of making... pairs. On examina... was found that the... as ever and that... lining. This show... all records for cop... nce having been... uously for nearly... ception referred to... not surprised to les... this period had tre... additional furnace... now being instal... will have a total... tons a day. Chas... certainly an acco... Hodges, the superi... not overlook d... economies in han... ing ores cost... in excess of all t... ing from metallu... country.

"My only regret... shareholders have... able to visit the... themselves the su... prise. They would... portant factor... ment, could not... been very careful... than of the sha... H. N. Galer and... "Another chapte... me at Phoenix, w... through the Kro... slides and Victori... liams, the superi... "I could scarce... the development... past year. I ho... there are mill one... and yet there is eno... keep our enla ge... for years without... development. I... my sensations w... one step in the... and 30 feet high... supported by a s... "Similar sights... the other mines... workings are nee... and yet the in... its infancy. I c... and that at no... output will equal... any group on th... in no other pla... witnessed the ac... copper ore on the... or "glory" hol... with the Knob B... integrated on to... holes and is the... sel to the dumpt... run into one of... ledge, and cars... the cost.

THE OUTLOOK

Best all-round advertising medium in British Columbia. Advertising rates on application. Subscription rates for Canada and the United States: DAILY-\$5 per annum. SEMI - WEEKLY-\$1.00 per annum. THE SEMI - WEEKLY WORLD has a larger circulation throughout British Columbia than any other paper.

The Vancouver World

Best all-round advertising medium in British Columbia. Advertising rates on application. Subscription rates for Canada and the United States: DAILY-\$5 per annum. SEMI - WEEKLY-\$1.00 per annum. THE SEMI - WEEKLY WORLD has a larger circulation throughout British Columbia than any other paper.

All the Coast News

Advertising rates on application. Subscription rates for Canada and the United States: DAILY-\$5 per annum. SEMI - WEEKLY-\$1.00 per annum. THE SEMI - WEEKLY WORLD has a larger circulation throughout British Columbia than any other paper.

BRIEF VISIT

Rev. Father Bunoz, vicar general of the diocese of New Westminster, paid a flying visit to the city yesterday. While here he was the guest of Rev. Father Welsh, rector of the Sacred Heart church, visiting the Sisters' hospital before leaving. Father Bunoz left on the afternoon train for the Boundary country.

THURSDAY, August 3, 1901

THE GRANBY COMPANY

Satisfactory State of its Business in the Boundary.

Secretary White Speaks of what he Lately Observed

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—A. L. White of Montreal and New York, secretary of the Granby Consolidated Mining and Smelting company, has just concluded his annual inspection of the company's mining properties in the Boundary district.

After each working trip, said his to our correspondent, "I marvel at the increasing value of our properties, but the culminating surprise of all was reserved for this year. My fondest anticipations of the success of our smelting operations have been more than realized.

Plans for a bridge over the Kettle river at Columbia street are completed, and work will commence within a few days. The cost will be about \$3,000.

Mr. Peterson, who has been running the Square hotel in Grand Forks for the past year, has moved up to Columbia street and purchased the Golden Bar saloon, owned by Robert Meehan, and has had it all remodelled inside and out.

Mr. Henry White has opened up a mining and real estate office in the office adjoining the postoffice. Mr. White is well and favorably known throughout this country, having been one of the first mining men to come into these parts.

"I could scarcely do more than to say that there are millions of tons of ore in sight and there is enough ore blocked out for years without doing another foot of development. I can scarcely describe my sensations when I walked through one stop in the Knob Hill 600 feet long and 30 feet high, a working that is unsupported by a single timber.

"On returning east I will take up the proposed amalgamation of a group of properties on the lines of the Granby company. We intend to erect an independent smelter plant near the Granby smelter. The new group will comprise the City of Paris, the Majestic, the California of Rossland, and the properties of the Northern Development Company, as well as another group which we are now negotiating, and for which we are now shipping basins, which is practically on the Grand Forks side of our matte can be treated at the converter of the Granby smelter.

After referring to the rapid growth of Grand Forks and Phoenix, Mr. White added: "The public is perhaps not aware that all the improvements in the way of a new plant at Phoenix and the converter and 600-ton smelter paid for out of Grand Forks are not costing our shareholders one cent. Mr. Miner, our shareholders had prophetic insight when they invested so largely in the enterprise and induced his wealthy friends to do likewise.

NEWS OF COLUMBIA TO PURCHASE ORES

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GRANBY SMELTER COMPANY GOES INTO THE OUTSIDE MARKET.

MERCANTILE FIRMS EXTEND PREMISES—DEMAND FOR LABOR.

Columbia, B.C., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Pat Welch, who has the contract for the Great Northern road from Cascade to Carson and the spur line to Phoenix, has established his headquarters in this city and has rented and fitted up three neat brick offices. He also has rented W. R. Megaw's large warehouse on the C. P. R. side track and built an addition to it to be used for keeping a large amount of supplies in. He is daily getting in large shipments of goods. This will be his central supply point for all his camps. He has already commenced grading on his piece of the line.

The Hammond Packing company of Omaha have just distributed a car of their meats here. The shipments were divided between Columbia, Grand Forks, Phoenix and Greenwood. Messrs. Kent & Nelson have leased the Imperial hotel from Jeff Lewis and are opening it up as a first-class house. These gentlemen are well known by the railroad contractors and men all along the line. There is no doubt but it will be a successful venture.

The city council have at last taken hold of the city's water supply and have now on the ground the necessary piping to put in a good water system. A new tank has been built, and new pipes will be laid throughout the city. The activity in railroad building throughout this section has caused a great demand for laborers. Workers have no trouble in securing employment at good wages from the different railroad contractors.

Mr. Yowell of Greenwood has rented a store from F. Thatcher here and intends opening up a first-class drug store. Plans for a bridge over the Kettle river at Columbia street are completed, and work will commence within a few days.

Mr. Charles Hay left for Manitoba on Monday last. He is making a flying trip and will only be absent about a week. Mr. Peterson, who has been running the Square hotel in Grand Forks for the past year, has moved up to Columbia street and purchased the Golden Bar saloon, owned by Robert Meehan, and has had it all remodelled inside and out.

Mr. Ralph Hanon, representing the George Herrmann company, San Francisco, was doing business in town yesterday. Mr. Henry White has opened up a mining and real estate office in the office adjoining the postoffice. Mr. White is well and favorably known throughout this country, having been one of the first mining men to come into these parts.

The Ingram-Muir company, who have a large wholesale warehouse here, are getting things in shape to handle the wholesale trade of the Boundary country. They have added a bonded warehouse to their present premises, which will facilitate the handling of American goods. As this is the first business of its kind to open in the Boundary district, they deserve the patronage of all the retail merchants doing business in this section of country. They are prepared to compete with outside prices on all goods.

Quite a large railroad outfit pulled out of Grand Forks station in Columbia (it has got to be called Grand Forks station, although it is in Columbia) yesterday morning to work on the better known around these parts as "Hot Air Line." The promoters of this railroad claim they will be the first to have a line completed into Republic. We hope so. The first kick at this end of the line will be as to which town is to have the "Hot Air Depot"—Grand Forks or Columbia.

To the Editor: Referring to the communication from your London correspondent which appeared in the Miner of the 3rd inst., and to that part of the quoted prospectus of the Giant Gold Mines, Ltd., where it is stated that Mr. Long, superintendent of the Le Roi mine, had offered to become manager of the mine and that his offer had been accepted, I will be very much obliged if you will print the enclosed letter from Mr. Long, which speaks for itself.

Yildiz TRY YILDIZ EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES (GOLD TIPS) 20c PER BOX

WORK ON THE ROAD

SCARCITY OF LABOR COMPLAINED OF BY THE RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

PROSPECTING COAL FIELDS AND SEARCHING FOR COAL OIL.

GRAND FORKS, Aug. 2.—(Special.) J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. & E. railway, has returned from an inspection of the route of the proposed spur between Grand Forks and Phoenix. The work of clearing the right of way will be commenced next week.

Contractors report that there is a great scarcity of labor. Hundreds of men can find employment on the work between here and Cascade. The same condition of affairs prevails on the American side. The right of way men on the main line are now working in this vicinity.

Joseph Wiseman, the original discoverer, has returned to the coal fields on the north fork of Kettle river for the purpose of doing some further prospecting. Serious development work can not be undertaken until a trail is built.

Owing to the destruction of a small bridge on the Eholt branch of the C. P. R. no ore has reached the Granby smelter from Phoenix during the past two days.

The government is building a wagon bridge across the north fork, nine miles above Grand Forks. The coal oil experts have started sinking a new hole on Joe Ward's ranch. Quicksand has recently been giving them no little trouble.

John Dorsey will take up the bond on the Blue Bell and J. S. claims in Summit camp. He has just returned from a trip to Chicago, where he consulted his principals.

Word has been received from Los Angeles, California, of the death there on Saturday of D. Cartmel, R.N.R., formerly fleet engineer at Esquimalt. Premier Dunsmuir left today on the steamer Joan with a party of about 20 personal friends, principally young people, for a trip to Glasgow, whence the itinerary will be prolonged to Atlin, and possibly to Dawson.

A special from Cumberland to the Times says the fire in No. shaft is not yet extinguished. The roof has caved in in some places. On account of the prevalence of bubonic plague in Hongkong Dr. Watt, superintendent of William Head quarantine station, has received instructions from Ottawa to use every precaution in passing Orient steamers, to prevent the introduction of the disease here.

The Queen Adelaide, which arrived tonight, was very thoroughly fumigated, and the same will be the case with the Empress of Japan, due tomorrow, and the Idzumi Maru, due on Thursday. Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, reports that the province is now free from smallpox, but on account of the prevalence of the disease in Alaska and Eastern Washington, all officers have been instructed to use every precaution to prevent its re-introduction.

WORK AT PRINCETON

DEVELOPMENT OF METAL AND COAL CLAIMS PROCEEDS ACTIVELY.

SMITH CURTIS, M.L.A., GOES INTO THE TOWNSITE BUSINESS.

PRINCETON, B.C., July 28.—(Special.)—The Vermillion Forks Mining & Development company has completed the assessment work on the La Reine, Princeton and Tempest fractional claims on Kennedy mountain, and on the Iron Mask and Jubilee claims on the north end of Copper mountain. James Hislop, P.L.S., will proceed with the immediate survey of these claims, and application will be made for a crown grant.

Ernest Waterman, resident manager of the company, is authorized by the statement that plans are being perfected to bring in a drilling outfit so as to exploit the company's coal lands at depth. It is expected that the machinery will be on the ground early in the fall as negotiations with a New York machinery house, with this end in view, are now being completed. With the aid of deep boring machinery it will be a hard matter to thoroughly prospect the coal measures, and the result will be eagerly watched. This company's coal mine, on the south bank of the Similkameen river, across from the townsite, is being put into shape to supply the local demand for coal. Bunkers are being built, and already shipments to Nicola and surrounding points are being made.

The coal fetches \$6 per ton at the pit mouth. This winter will see quite a large home consumption as coal will be cheaper than wood for domestic purposes. The outlook for the coal industry is bright, but until the measures are tested at depth it must necessarily remain more or less problematical.

Following the lead of the provincial government in going into the townsite business, Smith Curtis, M.L.A., of Rossland, is about to place upon the market the new townsite of Copperfield. Nearly two years since, when Mr. Curtis first paid the district a visit, he purchased from Captain S. F. Scott his pre-emption of 300 acres situated nine miles from town at the confluence of Whipsaw creek and the Similkameen river. At that time he had an eye to the possibilities of a prosperous town being built when the mines of Kennedy mountain and Copperfield were developed sufficiently to support a good-sized payroll. That time is fast approaching, and Mr. Curtis has had the townsite surveyed by James Hislop, P.L.S., and laid out in blocks and lots.

Speaking of his embryonic city Mr. Curtis said: "The development of the mines of Copper and Kennedy mountains in the near future will support a good-sized town. These two mountains there are five places suitable for such a town. Copperfield is at the foot of Kennedy mountain, and right across the Similkameen river is Copper mountain, within easy distance. Besides numerous miles of labor trouble here, and those who have gone to work in the railroad camps, do not find their unaccustomed task all beer and skittles. Men who have earned their \$4 and \$5 daily in eight hours operating a dynamo underground find that ten or twelve hours labor in a harvest field or on a railroad grade in a temperature oscillating around the century mark is irksome, especially when their remuneration for a week or a fortnight, in anticipation of the prospect of several months of such work is unpleasant, to put it mildly.

These sentiments were expressed through a score or more of letters addressed to the Miner, who want to know what prospect there is of the mines resuming operations. Doubtless the number of such communications addressed to the office of the Miners' Union is trebling, since the receipt of the Miner's office, but some of the men do appear to be satisfied with the replies received from the union, and think the Miner can afford them inside information on the subject which they appear to regard as of vital importance. This office is, unfortunately, not in a position to tell these men that they would be justified in spending their hard earned dollars in coming back in anticipation of a speedy settlement of the trouble.

One of the Miner's correspondents states that several of the Rossland men in the harvest fields are suffering from the effects of the intense heat, but that none are dangerously ill. No names were mentioned outside of the writer's. Another writes from a Colorado town and compares it to Rossland, much to the advantage of this place. He says the town is spread along the gulch in which the workings are located for half a mile. The houses are plastered up against the sides of the gulch and are of the flimsiest description. The hotels are enlarged shacks, and the main street, which is practically the only thoroughfare in the town, is constantly filled with drunken men and the place is not safe for a man and the place is away up. The smallest coin in circulation is a dime, and about every article of household use is double the price charged for better goods of the same class in Rossland. There are no schools, no churches and no institutions of any description that go to make life pleasant for a decent man. Withal the wages are about the same as in Rossland, no opportunity to double their earning capacity on contracts.

The order department at the Miners' Union hall is doing a rushing business, and it is the only concern in town that has about all the trade it can handle. For men who were receiving excellent wages and supporting their families as independently as any capitalist, the process of packing around orders to grocers and meat markets is not relished, and many of these may be depended upon to cast in their lot with the peace party when the latter makes its declaration.

Miss Grace Empey left yesterday on a visit to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

NORTHPORT STRIKERS

The Injunction Must Severely Affect Their Position.

Influence of this New Factor in the Local Situation.

Advices from Northport yesterday indicate that the effect of the injunction issued by the United States district court was what might have been expected, a heavy blow to the striking members of the Smelters' union. Among Northport the impression is freely expressed that injunction puts the strikers out of business, and this opinion is generally held in Rossland as well. The crew at the smelter now numbers 280, and as further quotas are added to the force all the furnaces will be got under way and the plant will be operated up to its full capacity as formerly. The injunction, of course, effectually prevents the union men from endeavoring to argue with men who may desire to go to work and it applies in every part of the United States as well as in Northport, so that if the lurid reports of trainloads of men being sidetracked and put to work in harvest fields are really true, which is extremely doubtful, the foreign pickets will be as helpless as the local strikers' committee.

In a general sense the local situation remains unchanged. There is, however, a feeling existent in many quarters that the outlook for the successful issue of the miners' strike has a decidedly blue tinge. Certainly if the issue at Northport was part of the miners' programme they have failed in an essential feature, for general opinion concedes that the smelters' fight is a lost. Continued inaction in chafing at the spirits of the members of the union, who believe that they are on strike through a ballot-juggling performance on the part of a section of the officials, and as to the non-union men it is conceded that they were always opposed to the strike and would go back to work tomorrow if someone else did. Report has it that the union men opposed to the strike are gaining ground, particularly since it is seen that the strike at Northport is virtually over and lost, and that they will have their sentiments felt on the floor of the lodge at an early juncture.

The Rossland country to work in the harvest fields pending a settlement of the labor trouble here, and those who have gone to work in the railroad camps, do not find their unaccustomed task all beer and skittles. Men who have earned their \$4 and \$5 daily in eight hours operating a dynamo underground find that ten or twelve hours labor in a harvest field or on a railroad grade in a temperature oscillating around the century mark is irksome, especially when their remuneration for a week or a fortnight, in anticipation of the prospect of several months of such work is unpleasant, to put it mildly.

These sentiments were expressed through a score or more of letters addressed to the Miner, who want to know what prospect there is of the mines resuming operations. Doubtless the number of such communications addressed to the office of the Miners' Union is trebling, since the receipt of the Miner's office, but some of the men do appear to be satisfied with the replies received from the union, and think the Miner can afford them inside information on the subject which they appear to regard as of vital importance. This office is, unfortunately, not in a position to tell these men that they would be justified in spending their hard earned dollars in coming back in anticipation of a speedy settlement of the trouble.

One of the Miner's correspondents states that several of the Rossland men in the harvest fields are suffering from the effects of the intense heat, but that none are dangerously ill. No names were mentioned outside of the writer's. Another writes from a Colorado town and compares it to Rossland, much to the advantage of this place. He says the town is spread along the gulch in which the workings are located for half a mile. The houses are plastered up against the sides of the gulch and are of the flimsiest description. The hotels are enlarged shacks, and the main street, which is practically the only thoroughfare in the town, is constantly filled with drunken men and the place is not safe for a man and the place is away up. The smallest coin in circulation is a dime, and about every article of household use is double the price charged for better goods of the same class in Rossland. There are no schools, no churches and no institutions of any description that go to make life pleasant for a decent man. Withal the wages are about the same as in Rossland, no opportunity to double their earning capacity on contracts.

The order department at the Miners' Union hall is doing a rushing business, and it is the only concern in town that has about all the trade it can handle. For men who were receiving excellent wages and supporting their families as independently as any capitalist, the process of packing around orders to grocers and meat markets is not relished, and many of these may be depended upon to cast in their lot with the peace party when the latter makes its declaration.

Miss Grace Empey left yesterday on a visit to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo.

THE GOLD OF ATLIN

A VISITING EXPERT SPEAKS OF WHAT HE SAW IN THE DISTRICT.

SALMON TRAPS IN CANADIAN WATERS MAY BE LEGALIZED.

VICTORIA, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—It is understood that as a result of the visit of Attorney-General Eberts, Minister McBride and their party to the salmon traps of American canners on Saturday, legislation will be brought down next session to legalize the use of traps on the Canadian side.

Charles Melrose, a miner in the Lepora mine at Mount Sicker, fell down the shaft a hundred feet and broke his neck on Sunday afternoon. He was a young man and his folks live at Cobble Hill.

W. M. Brewer, M.E., representing the New York Mining and Engineering Journal, has just returned from a trip in its interests through Atlin and White Horse. He states that the zone which Spruce creek crosses probably contains extensive bodies of low grade auriferous material, which with cheap fuel would make of Atlin a big camp. Although only 500 men all told are working there the proceeds of \$10,000 of gold dust is being produced on McKee, Boulder, Pine and Spruce creeks and Willow Gulch, but the full results will not be known till the bedrock flumes have been cleaned up. He saw a partial clean-up on Spruce, six ounces on Willow Gulch, 28 ounces on McKee. He saw \$11.25 cleaned up as the result of less than one day's work by one man on working there the proceeds of a partial clean-up of nine men's work for eight days on Boulder, and 15 ounces the work of eight men for a day on Pine.

Word has been received from Los Angeles, California, of the death there on Saturday of D. Cartmel, R.N.R., formerly fleet engineer at Esquimalt. Premier Dunsmuir left today on the steamer Joan with a party of about 20 personal friends, principally young people, for a trip to Glasgow, whence the itinerary will be prolonged to Atlin, and possibly to Dawson.

A special from Cumberland to the Times says the fire in No. shaft is not yet extinguished. The roof has caved in in some places. On account of the prevalence of bubonic plague in Hongkong Dr. Watt, superintendent of William Head quarantine station, has received instructions from Ottawa to use every precaution in passing Orient steamers, to prevent the introduction of the disease here.

The Queen Adelaide, which arrived tonight, was very thoroughly fumigated, and the same will be the case with the Empress of Japan, due tomorrow, and the Idzumi Maru, due on Thursday. Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, reports that the province is now free from smallpox, but on account of the prevalence of the disease in Alaska and Eastern Washington, all officers have been instructed to use every precaution to prevent its re-introduction.

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Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

THE COEUR D'ALENES

Governor Steunenberg's Review of the Troubles There.

The Reign of Terror in the District Two Years Ago.

The following report on the Coeur d'Alene troubles by Frank Steunenberg, governor of the state of Idaho, appears in the records of the congressional committee which was appointed to investigate the charges advanced against the military authorities by sympathizers with the outlaws:

State of Idaho, Executive Office, Boise, Idaho, October 10, 1899. Sir: In reply to your communication of September 26th, relative to the withdrawing of the troops from Shoshone County, Idaho, and to your interposition therein, as to whether the insurrection in that county has not now been suppressed, so that the troops may be withdrawn, will say that it is my deliberate judgment that the withdrawal of the troops from Shoshone County would be attended with the most serious consequences.

Covert threats are constantly being made by those engaged in the riot of April 29th, which resulted in the destruction of some \$250,000 worth of property and the assassination of two men, that as soon as their revenge moved they will gratify their revenge upon those citizens who have been instrumental to assist the State in its attempt to ferret out crime; and the history of that region convinces me that these are not idle threats or the boasts of irresponsible parties, but are the expressions of deliberate and well-arranged purposes and plots.

These convictions, which are not disturbed by a single doubt, arise by reason of the history of the country. It is impossible to appreciate the necessity of the troops in the vicinity without going somewhat into previous conditions, for it should be understood that this is not a conflict between the State of Idaho and certain criminal organizations. These organizations were originally undoubtedly legal and proper, and were organized for a commendable purpose, but they have been taken possession of by men who utterly ignore all law, who are anarchists in belief and practice, and by such men transformed into criminal combinations. We do not concede for a moment that these organizations in Shoshone County to which we are referring have anything in common with the great labor organizations throughout the country, and they are not in any way to be considered that light. We are not in conflict with organized labor, as such, in any manner whatever.

To establish the truth of these statements I call attention to the following facts, the truth of which may be easily ascertained by anyone desiring to make an investigation. In 1892 a difficulty arose between the mine owners and the miners' union, by reason of the constant interference of certain members of the union with the operation of the mines. This led to injunction suits upon the part of the mine owners, wherein the union were enjoined from interfering with the operations of the mines. Upon the morning of July 11th, 1892, the union men, having previously armed themselves, commenced firing on the guards and workmen at the Frisco mine and mill. They next ran giant powder down the penstock of the Frisco mill and blew it to pieces, utterly destroying the mill. In the general fighting which followed quite a number of men were killed.

On July 16th, 1894, a special grand jury was called for the purpose of investigating the death of John Kneebone, and its report is one of the most pitiful and shameful records of the American courts. We quote at large a portion of the report of this grand jury: "We are especially charged by your honor to make an investigation of the outrage of July 3rd, at the Gem mine on Canyon Creek, an incident of which was the brutal murder of John Kneebone. The occurrence was in the country, are known to the people of the country. On the 3rd of July, 1894, John Kneebone, a head of a family, suddenly appeared at the Gem mine, where the workmen were quietly pursuing their usual avocations, and assisted in a search for certain persons working in the mine whose names were on a list of their sympathizers. Some of these men came upon Kneebone, employed at his work at the blacksmith shop at the mine. As Kneebone, marked the sudden appearance of the man, he turned and fled from the shop, two of the masked men fired at him, unarmed and helpless as he was. Kneebone was slain by one of the shots. It would appear that the commission of this foul murder must have disarranged the plans of the masked men, for he fled from any further effort to do with the men of whom they were in view of the people of the town of Gem, whose attention had been directed to the unusual occurrences at the mine. The deputy sheriff at Gem called upon the citizens of Gem to assist him, but the citizens of Gem to do could prevail upon none of them to do so. He himself approached the mob and remonstrated with them, but was

without even being permitted to take with them their personal property. On July 11th, 1893, in a public speech, one Peter Breen, of Butte, Mont., who is now one of the parties putting forth strong effort to have the troops removed, declared in substance: "We have given the mine owners a fight to the finish, and if they are not satisfied we can give them some more. This," he said, "was the happiest moment of his life, and that he was at all times willing to be classed as one of the dynamiters of the Coeur d'Alenes."

On April 24th, 1896, the managers of the Gem and Frisco mines were waited upon by a delegation appointed to act upon the Gem Miners' Union and submitted a list of 23 names of men employed in these mines and requested that they be discharged. On July 3rd, 1894, one John Kneebone was openly murdered. This man Kneebone had been one of the principal witnesses for the State in its prosecution in 1892 and had been many times threatened, being at one time driven out of the county and almost fatally wounded, and at the time of the shooting was robbed. On this day, July 3rd, 1894, along with Gem from the direction of Burke. Their coats were turned inside out and they were otherwise disguised in some respects. Each one carried a rifle or a shotgun. They marched down the railroad track and were in full view of all who were out on the street. They then went in the direction of the blacksmith shop, where Kneebone was working by a mob shop. He was fired upon by a mob and rolled down the hill, dead. The parties then inquired of the whereabouts of Superintendent R. K. Neil, Foreman Crumer, Frank Higgins and Charles West. These parties were taken captive and marched up the railroad track by the masked men. In the meantime the wires had been cut both above and below Gem. The above parties were afterwards found and rescued by their friends. Most of them, however, left the country at once in order to avoid being assaulted or killed.

On July 14th, 1894, an attempt was made to blow up the electric power house of Bunker Hill mine at the Wardner house of the property fell the destruction of the property fell short of its mission by striking some obstruction that prevented it from going under the building. The building was badly shaken and in some respects injured. About this time the Silver Star newspaper, then the official organ of the miners' union, so called, contained the following editorial: "About two months ago the miners' union requested the Gem company to unionize those objectionable scabs, discharged later on went to the men and advised them to leave the camp, as they were here was sure to end in a blood-trousers sooner or later. Hence no blame for this outrage can be laid at the door of the union, as they have done doors of the union, as they have done everything in their power to avert it by adopting other and more prevalent means, and had great hopes of succeeding."

They are referring here, it will be understood, to the Kneebone murder. The law-and-order paper of the community, known as the Miner, said editorially about this time: "The murder of Kneebone and the expulsion of Messrs. Neil, Crumer, Higgins and West from the country was simply a climax to what has been going on in a milder form in the Coeur d'Alenes for months past. To those who have watched the trend of events in the Gem outrage was no surprise. In a deed, it was the natural result of a spirit of lawlessness, unchecked, which has long existed here. So strong has the spirit grown that the most sacred rights of American citizenship have been trampled upon, and he who would raise his voice to protest has been silenced by threats or hustled by financial tudes of those who placed their gain above patriotism, for the sake of honor and manhood for the sake of trade. This, in brief, is the establishment condition in the Coeur d'Alenes. "The exigency of the conditions demands the continued presence of United States troops, and we believe the only permanent cure for existing evils will be found in the establishment of a military post at some available point in the Coeur d'Alenes."

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On June 1st, 1895, John Eaklund was assaulted, beaten and driven out of the camp by armed and masked men. On October 12th, 1896, another grand effort was made to destroy the Bunker Hill concentrator. This was accomplished by dynamite shock. The machinery in a radius of a mile, was stopped and electric at the mill was stopped and electric machinery went out almost instantly. Fortunately serious damage was not incurred, and the fire which broke out was extinguished by the employees of the company. On February 7th, 1897, three men broke into the bedroom of one John Kopp, who was sleeping with his wife, and threatened to kill him if he did not leave the camp instantly. He made complaint against three parties, but was driven from the camp before being permitted to testify, and the parties were turned loose.

On May 8th, 1897, Ed. Boyce, now president of the United Federation of Miners, and the most prominent party putting forth efforts for the removal of the troops from the Coeur d'Alenes, in an address at Salt Lake City, Utah, used the following language: "I deem it important to direct your attention to article 2 of the constitution of the National Guard of the United States: 'The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.' This you should comply with immediately. Every union should have a rifle club. I strongly advise you to provide every member with the latest improved rifle, which can be obtained from the factory at a nominal price. This I entreat you to take that in two important questions, the first is the arms of the ranks of labor. I would recommend the adoption of a new rifle. The constitution of the Western Federation of Miners' should be amended so as to declare all members of the National Guard ineligible to membership, and withhold our patronage and assistance from all companies and individuals or organizations who are members of the National Guard is employed or admitted to membership."

We should add here that no man is permitted to join the organization referred to, in the Coeur d'Alenes at least, who has ever been a member of the National Guard. The suggestions of Boyce were soon taken advantage of. During the year 1895 several companies of Idaho National Guards were organized in the Coeur d'Alenes and on May 13th, 1897, five companies were organized in the Coeur d'Alenes. Six of the above suggested the hotel at Mulmank, in Shoshone County, about 11 o'clock at night. The parties in the hotel were ordered to turn their faces to the wall, and the bartender was ordered to lead them to the room where the guns which belonged to the State were stored. About 10,000 cartridges were taken out, and they were ever shot and one killed. Just a few moments before a member of the mob had been shot by one of the mob, and was proven upon the trials which followed afterwards that he was purposely killed because he was suspected of being a spy. The members of the mob guilty of these crimes seemed utterly depraved. Every word of American flag, and when the dynamite exploded, destroying the mill, the shout, "Down with America!" was everywhere heard. These facts were clearly proven in the trials which followed.

Martial law was declared, troops were sent into the Coeur d'Alenes upon request of the governor of the State, and a special term of court was called for the purpose of bringing to light those who were engaged in the riot of April 29th. The first matter that presented itself was that of the county officials, or rather the county commissioners and sheriff. These officials were impeached and removed from office by decree of the court for misconduct in office, and particularly in encouraging and conniving at the crime of April 29th. A grand jury was afterwards called and a number of prominent officials of the union, one of the prominent officials of the union immediately had and have not yet been intercepted. Paul Corcoran was brought to trial, and the trial resulted in a conviction of murder in the second degree. The evidence disclosed that these crimes of April 29th were the result of well-arranged conspiracies, beginning about April 13th, 1899. For instance, the evidence showed that at Mullan, upon the morning of April 29th, these men, under orders and with military precision, formed in line in front of the miners' union hall and took up the march from that point to the depot; that upon the way down they stopped at a large number of rifles and that they marched on down to Wallace; that at Burke the miners collected in and about the miners' union hall, some of them carrying guns at the time upon the public street and unmasked, and about 10 o'clock marched to the depot and covered the engineer with rifles, and took complete control of the train; that at Gem they met in the miners' union hall, where guns and masks were handed out to the parties coming in, the room being darkened, and the guns were taken from a hiding place under the desk near the president of the union; that these parties then marched to the depot and met the train coming down from Burke. They all met at Wallace, and still retained possession of the train, compelling the engineer to pull them to Wardner; that just before they arrived at Wardner the Wardner union came out a mile and met them, and by the time they arrived at the Bunker Hill there were about 1,000 of them in all, and about 300 armed and masked.

In the meantime, on their way down, they had broken into the Helena and Frisco powder house near Gem, and taken possession of about 800 pounds of giant powder, which they afterwards used in blowing up the mill. The crowd seemed to be at all times under the control and acting in obedience to the commands of superior officers, marching and obeying orders with military precision. The sheriff of the county was one of the parties who were down on the train and was with the crowd during the day. As has been stated above, the trial of Corcoran resulted in a conviction of murder in the second degree, and he is now serving his term in the State penitentiary. There were seven other men indicted for murder, whom the State had made preparations to try, who were held in prison about ten days before trial was called. In the trial of those who were indicted, the officers of the county have remained inactive, the county commissioners and the sheriff apparently conniving at these crimes, and no one, therefore, has been punished in all these instances. On April 13th, 1899, the following notice was posted, which marks the beginning of the immediate trouble in question: "NOTICE. 'Wardner, Idaho, April 13, 1899. "At a regular meeting of the Wardner Miners' Union, No. 18, W.F.M., seven prisoners, who were held under indictment, the defense appeared in court and asked for trial of the other parties in prison, but these parties were not held under State indictment, nor for the purpose of trial in State courts, but by reason of the fact that they were under indictment by the Federal grand jury, or retained in prison under authority of the martial law because of their dangerous character. The blowing up of the mill and the Sullivan mill and the affairs of the Coeur d'Alenes were openly indorsed by J. R. Sovereign. The following are some quotations from his editorial pages: "For this foolhardy policy the Bunker Hill has suffered an immense loss, and no one who understands the real situation has any sympathy for them." Again he says: "The Bunker Hill company wants military protection while completing their mill at Wardner. That is not the business of the Federal government. Let the company show the disposition to treat the organized miners with the same respect for their mines and elsewhere in the town, streets and elsewhere in the town, which was kept up until about the 27th of April, 1899. Upon the morning of April 29th, 1899, about 1,000 masked and armed men, coming from Mullan, Burke, Gem and Wardner (having taken possession by force of the train), congregated near the mill at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining company. After congregating there, and within a very few minutes they put several hundred pounds of dynamite in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill and literally destroyed it, the dynamite used having previously been stolen and loaded in a car of the stolen train from the mine, some 15 miles distant from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill. They then took possession of some of the employees of the company, and after having possession of them for about thirty minutes began clubbing them with their guns, at which time they were taken and were fired upon by the mob. Two of them were shot and one killed. Just a few moments before a member of the mob had been shot by one of the mob, and was proven upon the trials which followed afterwards that he was purposely killed because he was suspected of being a spy. The members of the mob guilty of these crimes seemed utterly depraved. Every word of American flag, and when the dynamite exploded, destroying the mill, the shout, "Down with America!" was everywhere heard. These facts were clearly proven in the trials which followed.

State of Idaho. "We find from experience and observation that the said military organization is a source of discord and uneasiness to all the citizens of the locality referred to who do not belong to the organization, and is therefore a continual menace to the peace and good order of the county." After receiving this petition I visited Shoshone County, investigated affairs, and came to the conclusion that said companies of militia should not be disbanded. While there it was repeatedly stated to me that everything was in a peaceful condition and that there was no necessity for said militia companies being kept in existence, and hardly being left in the Coeur d'Alenes when the saddest tragedies of that county were enacted. On December 23rd, 1897, Frederick D. Whitney, foreman of the Helena and Frisco concentrator, was brutally murdered. About 11 o'clock at night, armed and masked men went to the room where Whitney lodged and took him out of bed. His companion, the assayer of the company, was made to stand with his face to the wall while Whitney dressed. Whitney was then taken outside by his captors, 16 in number. When just below the mine to Whitney when he saw a chance to escape and began running. A volley was immediately fired and Whitney fell. He was taken to the hospital that night and died on Christmas morning.

Although a citizens' reward of some \$16,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of parties guilty of this crime, to which the State of Idaho added an additional reward of \$1,000, no arrest has ever been made. No steps were taken to investigate the matter; no offer of reward was offered; but not one of the parties was taken up by the then sheriff to apprehend the murderers. During the month of January, 1899, a number of parties were driven from the camp, some being badly injured. On October 21st, 1898, an attempt was made to shift boss at the Standard mine, with orders to get out of the country within twenty-four hours. The order was given by four masked men armed with guns. He pleaded with them that he was a married man, with a wife and children, and could not get away in so short a time. He was finally granted three days, being notified that if within that time he had not left the country, they would dispose of him, together with his wife and children. Mr. Connor immediately went to Wallace, Connor and arranged to leave the country, of which he had been a resident for several years. The charge against him was that he had discharged some men.

So I might go on recounting a number of other instances in which this high-handed and criminal method was employed to drive good citizens out of the country. But enough has been said to show the lawlessness which prevails and which has prevailed for years, and I beg to state that in all these instances the officers of the county have remained inactive, the county commissioners and the sheriff apparently conniving at these crimes, and no one, therefore, has been punished in all these instances. On April 13th, 1899, the following notice was posted, which marks the beginning of the immediate trouble in question: "NOTICE. 'Wardner, Idaho, April 13, 1899. "At a regular meeting of the Wardner Miners' Union, No. 18, W.F.M., seven prisoners, who were held under indictment, the defense appeared in court and asked for trial of the other parties in prison, but these parties were not held under State indictment, nor for the purpose of trial in State courts, but by reason of the fact that they were under indictment by the Federal grand jury, or retained in prison under authority of the martial law because of their dangerous character. The blowing up of the mill and the Sullivan mill and the affairs of the Coeur d'Alenes were openly indorsed by J. R. Sovereign. The following are some quotations from his editorial pages: "For this foolhardy policy the Bunker Hill has suffered an immense loss, and no one who understands the real situation has any sympathy for them." Again he says: "The Bunker Hill company wants military protection while completing their mill at Wardner. That is not the business of the Federal government. Let the company show the disposition to treat the organized miners with the same respect for their mines and elsewhere in the town, streets and elsewhere in the town, which was kept up until about the 27th of April, 1899. Upon the morning of April 29th, 1899, about 1,000 masked and armed men, coming from Mullan, Burke, Gem and Wardner (having taken possession by force of the train), congregated near the mill at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining company. After congregating there, and within a very few minutes they put several hundred pounds of dynamite in the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill and literally destroyed it, the dynamite used having previously been stolen and loaded in a car of the stolen train from the mine, some 15 miles distant from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill. They then took possession of some of the employees of the company, and after having possession of them for about thirty minutes began clubbing them with their guns, at which time they were taken and were fired upon by the mob. Two of them were shot and one killed. Just a few moments before a member of the mob had been shot by one of the mob, and was proven upon the trials which followed afterwards that he was purposely killed because he was suspected of being a spy. The members of the mob guilty of these crimes seemed utterly depraved. Every word of American flag, and when the dynamite exploded, destroying the mill, the shout, "Down with America!" was everywhere heard. These facts were clearly proven in the trials which followed.

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