

THE CRIME

CALENDAR

A Woman whose Headless Body was Found in the Woods.

Dastardly Attempt to Wreck a Pennsylvania Train.

Lowell, Mass., June 12.—The woman whose headless body was found in Chelmsford woods last Sunday, and whose head was found yesterday, was identified today as Mrs. Margaret Blondin, of Boston. The identification was made by Mrs. Margaret Casey, of Lawrence, sister of Mrs. Blondin. The dead woman married Blondin, a French-Canadian mill operative, last February. It is not known where the man is at present.

Mrs. Blondin had been missing since April. Her maiden name was Rice, she met Blondin in Chelmsford while working in a mill there, and their courtship covered only a few months. The marriage ceremony is believed to have been performed in Boston, although the members of the woman's family were not advised of the fact. The couple lived in Boston for a time. About two months ago Mrs. Blondin returned to Lawrence and visited her sister for a few days. Then her sister learned that she went to Boston, where she rejoined her husband and they lived in a lodging house. She was last seen at this place in April. The next day Blondin said that she had gone to Canada. He disappeared shortly after. The authorities are trying to trace him. Shreveport, La., June 12.—John Gray Foster, brother of the wife of Governor McMillin of Tennessee, was shot and killed today on his plantation by a negro laborer. A posse is in pursuit. The Foster family is one of the most prominent in the state, and the murder has caused intense feeling.

Lancaster, Pa., June 12.—An attempt was made to wreck the Pennsylvania express on the Pennsylvania railroad near Christiania today. The train was due there about three a.m., but unfortunately was preceded a few minutes by a freight train, drawn by one of the heavy locomotives. This struck the obstruction and cleared the track without doing any serious damage. The obstruction consisted of two milk cans filled with broken pig iron, the whole weighing about five hundred pounds.

Baltimore, Md., June 12.—William Chen Taylor, of Washington, was today convicted of the murder of his step-mother and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary. Taylor's wife fainted when the verdict was rendered. The crime was committed on March 30th last and was the result of Taylor's dissatisfaction over the manner in which his father spent his money on the woman. The couple had gone to Baltimore on a visit, and Taylor following them, sought them at their lodging house and killed his victim without a preliminary word. Testimony showing that he was mentally weak induced the jury to render a verdict of murder in the second degree.

New York, June 12.—Minnie Collins, of Brooklyn, who was engaged a short time ago to be married to Patrick Hawkins, also of Brooklyn, lay in wait for Hawkins last night because the latter had broken his engagement with her and dashed a small cream pitcher full of oxalic acid into his face. Then she threw her arms about him shrieking and crying that she did not mean to hurt him. The man was blinded, and will probably lose the sight of both eyes.

PORT ROYAL MINE.

Another Explosion Betrays the Presence of Gas.

West Newton, June 12.—The death of Harvey Beveridge last night brings the total number of fatalities of the Port Royal disaster up to 18. The last serious party entered the mine shortly before midnight and explored it for a distance of about 3,000 feet. The dead body of David James was found this morning. Another explosion took place in the Port Royal mines this afternoon in No. 2 shaft. It sent up a whirlwind of oil, dust and smoke, and proved conclusively that the gas is still active in the mines. It will probably be tomorrow afternoon before the mine inspectors can get together for the purpose of deciding as to the advisability of making another attempt to recover the dead in the mine before flooding it.

Cornwall, Wyo.—The Westmoreland county commenced an inquiry into the cause of the disaster at this place. Rev. Father Carroll of Smithton insists that some of the men in the burning mine are yet alive, and asked tonight that he be permitted to lead a relief party.

C. F. PETERSON DEAD.

One of the Most Prominent Swedish Writers in America.

Chicago, June 12.—C. F. Peterson, Swedish author and newspaper man, is dead after an illness of seven weeks. Mr. Peterson ranked among the foremost writers of America. He had written a dozen books on historical, political and sociological matters in Swedish, and to newspaper readers of his nationality had been known for years under the nom de plume "Jeph" and "Fredrik." He was born in Sweden in 1843.

THE PROPER COURSE

AGITATE AGAINST THE UNJUST MINING LAW UNTIL IT IS AMENDED.

MR. G. W. HUGHES GIVES HIS VIEW ON THE LEGISLATIVE HANDICAP.

Mr. G. W. Hughes, the mining operator of the Slocan, has just passed through Rossland, coming from a trip of observation through the Boundary country. Having read the collated observations of mining men appearing in the Miner of the 11th inst., he volunteered the following remarks:

"I think the course pursued by the Miner in exposing the adverse provisions of the mining laws of British Columbia is a wise one, and I am bound to work a remedy in time. The experience of the past shows that so long as mining men continue to 'grin and bear' the successive blows of unfavorable legislation, each new parliament will continue to heap burdens on the mining industry, until one by one the legitimate mining enterprises are driven from the province. It is now a case of the 'survival of the fittest' in the Slocan."

"A few years ago the mining laws of British Columbia were admired and favorably commented upon by mining men and capitalists everywhere, and the reports brought by experienced prospectors and mining men from every camp in the United States. The result, everybody knows, was that the trains, steamboats and hotels were crowded."

"The small prospector could sell his prospect to the small mining syndicate, the small mining syndicate could, after a reasonable amount of development, sell the property to the larger mining syndicate of the East, and these syndicates bought machinery and supplies, increased the working force and developed the property, which generally paid all interested handsomely."

"The mining towns were full of business, the business men were making money, and the most happy relations existed between labor and capital. Under these conditions, everybody, as the conditions justified, was happy and hopeful of the future of the province. And there can be no reasonable doubt but that these bright expectations would be fulfilled, but in the midst of this prosperity the provincial parliament passed a law which increased the working expenses of all mining properties 20 per cent. This blow to the mining industry was heard around the world. Capitalists preparing to invest hesitated and began to investigate. A new government came in—the people were hopeful that something would be done for the mining industry, and they were not disappointed, for the tax was doubled on the gross output, and in many cases this fell on the pay roll of the small companies struggling to develop their property and shipping a few cars of ore to help pay expenses with."

"But the money loss is not the full measure of the damage done. The relations between the employer and the employee, before the legislative interference referred to, were extremely satisfactory. Almost instantaneously these pleasant conditions were destroyed and the breach seems to be widening rather than closing."

"What are the results today? Trains and steamboats carry few passengers, the hotels are no longer crowded, all branches of business men are complaining."

"It is too bad that while it is generally conceded that British Columbia is one of the best, if not the best, undeveloped mineral countries in the world, the mining industry and dependent business enterprises should be in such a demoralized condition."

"My opinion is that the steps taken by the Rossland Miner in exposing the vicious features of our mining laws will do much to awaken such interest throughout the province as will result in the early application of the only effective remedy for the situation."

READ IT.

On the editorial page of this issue of the Rossland Miner appears, under the caption "The Relations Between Capital and Labor," a verbatim report of an address delivered by Herman Justi, commissioner of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, under the auspices of the Federation of Labor, on Labor Day, September 3rd, 1900, at Springfield, Illinois. It should be perused by every man who picks up this paper, and especially by the workmen.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Celebration of Its Four Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary.

Glasgow, June 12.—The week's celebration of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Glasgow University commenced today with a religious service at the cathedral. The gathering was strikingly international. America was represented by delegates from California and Massachusetts, and by several Canadians, while most of the universities of the continent were represented.

RATE OF TAXATION

THE COUNCIL HAS FIXED IT AT TWENTY MILLS ON THE DOLLAR.

REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO THE GOVERNMENT'S SCHOOL PROPOSAL.

The taxes for the current year in Rossland will be 20 mills on the dollar. This rate was struck at last night's session of the city council. The figures on which the rate is based have been carefully compiled in the city treasurer's department and the small increase over last year's assessment is accounted for by the increase in the debenture issue for the year. The rate is levied in two sections. The first 12-1/2 mills comprises the general rate, from which fixed charges and public improvements are liquidated, while the balance of 7-1/2 mills is required to meet the sinking fund and interest on the debenture issues outstanding against the city. The bylaw for the fixing of the rate and levying of the taxes provides that the taxes shall fall due on January 1st next, and that 50 per cent of the improvements to real estate shall be exempt. Between January 1st and July 1st a discount of one-sixth will be granted, and after December 31st all outstanding taxes will bear interest at 6 per cent until paid.

As expected, the city will not accede to the department of education's request for a grant of \$10,000 for a brick school, the department to furnish the balance. In their report on the matter the finance committee said: "We cannot recommend the council to comply with the suggestion of the superintendent of education to join his department in building a brick school building, but that the city hopes the department will treat the city of Rossland in the same manner that it has with other cities and provide for the school with an eight-room school before handing the schools over to the corporation. And the city council further suggest that the department take advantage of the present season to hasten the completion of the building."

"The committee recommends to the council: (1) That no further work be carried out by the board of works except what is absolutely needed for repairs and work already authorized by the council and that the street gang be no longer employed. (2) That a special attempt be made to collect road tax and arrears of water rent by the employment of a collector on commission."

The board of works' report dealt with matters under their jurisdiction in the following terms: That the city clerk reply to the communication of the superintendent of the Spokane Falls & Northern road re spark arrestors on their locomotives that the board of works accept the explanation of the system used on their engines as being the latest improvement, but would suggest the matter be carefully attended to while within the corporation limits, as sparks do still occasionally escape. (2) That the Yale Columbia bridge, a letter be referred to the city engineer with the request for a report back to the committee.

A CHINESE REFORM

THEORY IN EXPLANATION OF THE RECENT FIRE IN PEKIN.

GERMANS PREPARING TO EXPLOIT COAL MINES IN SHAN TUNG.

Washington, June 12.—The press report from Pekin, that the recent fire in the forbidden city followed the issuance of a decree, is attracting much attention among the officials here, who feel that any such course may prejudice the early solution of the trouble at the Chinese capital. Thus far, however, neither the state department nor the Chinese legation has received such a decree.

The information reaching Chinese quarters indicates that the report grows out of a misapprehension of Chinese affairs. It appears that some of the boards in China have a large number of written documents, which are important for local administration in a country governed entirely by tradition. But these documents are often prepared by an ignorant class of subordinates, and much of the trouble which has come upon the Chinese, of late years is attributed to the misleading dicta of such subordinates. In the interest, therefore, of intelligent administration it has been urged that the misleading documents be obliterated, so that the traditions might be maintained by the more accurate and authentic records of those in authority. This has resulted in a sort of weeding out of what was considered bad and unreliable and the permanent establishment of what was reliable. Instead of being a movement toward vandalism, it is said to be in the interest of a reform in administration.

Berlin, June 12.—The German government is organizing in the Pihn provinces a large expedition of coal miners, who will go to exploit the coal mines in the province of Shan Tung when peace has been restored in China.

THE LARDEAU ROAD

CONSTRUCTION IS PROCEEDING BRISKLY AT DIFFERENT POINTS.

GOOD FACILITIES FOR HANDLING MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES.

John G. Sullivan, resident engineer of the construction department in the Pacific division, was in the city on a flying visit Sunday. He had just returned from the scene of the railroad construction at Lardo, and states that work is now fairly under way and there is every indication that the road will be built and in operation before the snow flies. This means that the work will be pushed ahead at top speed for those familiar with the Lardo country know that the snow flies there at an early date.

Carlson & Co., of Kaslo, the other member of the firm being Dick Porter, a popular railroad contractor, are doing the work on the resurfaced section of the line, while the C. P. R. construction department is surfacing the section of old grade to be utilized in the new line. The engineer on the ground is A. F. Young, Mr. Sullivan exercising a general oversight and making frequent trips to the work. While he was there last week the company unloaded thirteen cars of steel. A mile of roadbed is already completed and in actual use, a construction locomotive having been brought to the ground for the purpose of handling the business. It is proposed to continue the surfacing and tracklaying to the end of the present grade, and then to follow the contractors as rapidly as they complete the grade ahead of the rails. In this way no time will be lost, and the work will be kept up to the graders as close as circumstances will permit.

An interesting feature of the railroad work at Lardo is the transfer slip in use for landing cars. In this slip the pond used and the apparatus is given splendid satisfaction. Mr. Sullivan adapted the pond from a similar idea introduced at a few points in the United States, with the exception that his pond is simple in construction, inexpensive and easy of manipulation while the American pond is the reverse of all these qualities. In the Procter slip built last spring the scheme was utilized for the first time, and now the same principle is made to apply to the Lardo slip, with some modifications that experience has proven to be desirable.

The Lardo will be a lively district this summer. Already people are arriving there in considerable numbers, and the residents of the district are looking forward to a busy season.

THE LIGHTNING'S WORK.

Flashes Caused Trouble in Various Parts of the City.

The electric storm that passed over the city yesterday afternoon was one of the most severe experienced in many moons. Several bolts of lightning fell within the corporation limits and some damage was caused, although, on the whole, the city escaped lightly.

The first bolt that fell struck the flag-staff on the lawn in front of Hon. T. Mayne Daly's residence. The staff was splintered from top to bottom, literally torn into splinters and the sections bolted together over a wide area. The same bolt knocked several chimneys off the top of Mr. Daly's house. At W. J. Astley's residence, near by, more damage was done. A bolt burned out the telephone and passed through two partitions, but fortunately none of the family were injured.

About the same time the young ladies who are employed at the Vernon and Nelson telephone exchange were badly frightened. A brilliant bolt of lightning came into the office over the staff into the street in a panic. No one was hurt, but there was a large assortment of badly shaken nerves about the institution for the balance of the day. A couple of hours were required to replace the burnt fuses, during which time the telephone service was out of use. Apparently the Columbia system was put out of business altogether, as the Miner was unable to secure "central" on that line at all last night.

After the storm passed over Chief Gattie decided to test the electrical telegraph alarm system to ascertain if the storm had damaged the wires. A box was wrung at the corner of Second avenue and Washington street and the bell drew several hundred citizens. It turned out that everything was in good working order.

A. H. entered Collis' printing office and stopped the dynamo. The staff fell the shock, but no one was hurt and the damage will not be heavy.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Proceedings at the International Jubilee Convention.

Boston, June 12.—The work of the international jubilee convention of the Y. M. C. A., which began yesterday, was resumed today. The presentation of Y. M. C. A. problems and subjects bearing on the progress of the work of fifty years was the main feature of today's programme. The first address of the day was by Judge Seldon P. Spencer, St. Louis, who spoke on the subject: "The lessons of fifty years' Y. M. C. A. work." He pointed out the fact that where ever men are and can be reached as a class, there is the place for association work. Judge Spencer was followed by Herbert P. Ames of Montreal, whose subject was "The contribution of the Young Men's Christian Association towards the solution of the city problem."

FINDING MORE ORE

OUTCROPS ON THE KEREMEOS MINING SYNDICATE'S PROPERTY.

WORK ON THE TRUE BLUE GROUP—NORWAY'S PROMISING ORE.

An interesting report is to hand from the Dividend group, on the road between Penticton and Camp Hedley, near Fish lake. The property is owned by the Keremecos Mining Syndicate, in which local men are largely interested, and a few days ago a crew of men came down after completing the programme of work which the company has had in hand for some time. The report returned to the management was that at a point 300 feet east of the shaft on the claims had been found a fine showing of solid ore apparently as good or better than the ore in the shaft. Four samples were taken from the latter for assay purposes, and these ran respectively, \$4, \$14, \$20 and \$24. The outcrop was found to be 30 to 40 feet in width, and this was only one of several outcrops on part of what is undoubtedly a very large ore body. There are a dozen or more exposures, and all of them show copper at the first stroke of the pick. For an area 500 feet in length and 200 feet in width the heavily stained earth alongside indicates the presence of an extensive ore body immediately beneath. At another point a ledge of mineral outcrops every 120 feet for 400 feet up and down the hillside with copper ore in every showing. The report was in the way of a private communication to the company and concludes by remarking: "The showing is a wonder."

THE TRUE BLUE GROUP.

J. C. Drewry has returned from a trip to Kaslo, where he went over the workings of the True Blue group on north fork of Kaslo creek, which he bonded last fall. He states that the work is progressing smoothly and that the showing is excellent. Development and prospect work is being carried on together at different points on the claims, the newest feature being a crosscut to tap the lead at a much greater depth than has yet been obtained. The fine ore body crosscut in the upper levels has not been worked up to the present time.

Mr. Drewry had intended to visit the Commonwealth on Hooker creek, but the continued wet weather prevented him putting his intention into effect. Work at the Commonwealth has been under way several weeks this spring.

CUBANS YIELD.

The Platt Amendment Adopted by the Convention.

Havana, June 12.—The Cuban Constitutional convention today accepted the Platt amendment by a vote of 16 to 1. The resolution to accept was carried without discussion. Immediately after the opening of the session Senors Tamayo, Villendas and Quesada, constituting a majority of the committee on relations, submitted as a substitute for the committee's former report the Platt amendment as passed by congress, recommending that it be accepted and made an appendix to the constitution.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 12.—Secretary of War Elihu Root, who is in Buffalo as a guest of the Pan-American Exposition, was shown the Associated Press despatch from Havana tonight announcing the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the Cuban Constitutional convention. He said: "I am glad to hear of it, for Cuba's sake. It means the independence of Cuba and all that is best and freest in Cuba, backed by all that is best in the United States."

REGARDING THE MINER.

For the information of the general public we publish the following message:

Butte, Mont., June 11, 1901.
C. A. Gregg—
Managing Editor Rossland Miner,
Rossland, B.C.

You can publish statement that there has been no change in ownership of Rossland Miner nor is any contemplated.
D. J. FITZGERALD.
Mr. Fitzgerald, representing Mr. Heinze, has owned the Rossland Miner for the past two years or more.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Accident at the Launching of a German Warship.

Kiel, June 12.—Emperor William, accompanied by the headquarters staff, Prince Henry of Prussia and the chiefs of his majesty's private cabinet, arrived here this morning to witness the launching of the battleship Zaehring, at the Germania yards. The emperor boarded the imperial yacht Hohenzollern amid salutes from the war vessels present. Owing to the unfavorable weather the launching was postponed until the afternoon. While the work of removing the shores, preparatory to the launch was in progress, a crane collapsed, killing two men and seriously injuring three others.

TO KEEP UP

THE FIGHT

Metal Trades Association Say They will Spend Money.

Labor Troubles Continue in Many Parts of the States.

New York, June 12.—The convention of the National Metal Trades associations reassembled at the Gilsey House this morning. The closing hours of the session are being devoted to the completion of organization and the final arrangement of plans designed to strengthen the hands of the manufacturers in the fight against the striking machinists. Five hundred thousand dollars, raised by assessment, is to be placed at the disposal of a strike committee to be used in behalf of the employers. Asked as to the use of this fund, J. Chalmers, chairman of the press committee, said:

"I suppose we will use it as the strikers do, to support our fellows, pay pickets and meet other general expenses. We used \$166,000 in the Cleveland strike, where we paid some men a bonus of \$4 a day. There are millions more if they are needed. We have just received a telegram from the Pacific coast pledging 114 out of 135 firms to membership. We have delegates from San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, and the extreme west is with us. We are gratified to receive their support. We know nothing of a conciliation committee from Toronto or elsewhere, and no man not a member will get a hearing before us. We seek no trouble, but propose to protect our interests and industry. We are perfecting distinct organizations, which will be in a measure independent, but all the members will be in the national association and we will work back and forth in harmony. We regard the outlook as satisfactory, and are elated at the support we are getting."

"We are suffering no loss arising from delay on contracts which we were fulfilling at the time our machinists struck, for all of our contracts contain a strike clause releasing us from liability."

The convention decided to make no day's work, leaving the question to settlement locally. After discussing the matter all afternoon the following resolution was passed:

"The declaration of principles makes the question of hours and wages a local issue."

"Resolved that this association will support any regular member in his endeavor to conform their declaration of principles."

"This is a victory for the declaration of principles enunciated at Chicago," said Chairman Chalmers of the press committee. "We have stuck to that declaration all through, and are for it now. The question of hours will be settled locally."

After passing the resolution the committee adjourned and the affairs of the association with regard to the machinists' strike are in the hands of the finance and strike committees, named this morning, subject to the general supervision of the administrative committee.

Atlanta, Ga., June 12.—A special from Newport News, Va., says: "It was announced today that 1,000 men will be laid off at the yards of the Newport News ship building and dry dock company on account of the machinists' strike. This will make a total of 2,000 men idle. It is expected the entire plant will be closed by Saturday night."

Rochester, N.Y., June 12.—Rioting by the striking street and building laborers and their sympathizers was resumed this morning. A thousand men in an angry mood marched on the city hall and the mayor Carnahan, who expressed his sympathy and promised to use his best endeavors with the contractors to terminate the strike.

San Francisco, Cal., June 12.—The journeymen butchers' union have decided to strike. About 1,800 men will walk out today. The declaration to strike was brought about by the threat of the wholesale butchers to decline to serve meat to retail shops displaying union cards.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 12.—About 150 machinists of the Snow steam pumps works, who have been out since May 20th, returned to work today. Neither side will state the nature of the agreement under which the men returned.

Portland, Me., June 12.—Mr. G. F. Evans, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central railroad, states that the end of the section men's strike is in sight already; that many of the old hands are returning and asking to be re-employed, but that the company has decided not to re-employ strikers.

Now is the time to advertise in the Rossland Miner. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, both in the city and throughout the Kootenays and Yale. See that you are represented in its advertising columns at once.

IS CURSED BY INJURIOUS LAWS

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

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

Mr. W. Brewer, the well-known mining engineer, has just returned to Vancouver from New York. Interviewed by the Province newspaper he had much to say of interest regarding the mining industry in British Columbia. The major portion of the interview is here reproduced.

During the ten days of Mr. Brewer's stay in New York had occurred the week's flurry in Northern Pacific stock and it seemed to him as if the whole city had gone mad with excitement. The public were badly hit upon the concern, and such was the rush to sell that the change cleared of the frantic, clamorous throng of holders of the stock wishful of selling.

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

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

FOREIGN CAPITAL. British capital, as far as Mr. Brewer could see, had been frightened away by recent events in British Columbia. There had been too much interference with the mineral act, too much indifference displayed in developing properties and too great a price demanded and paid for mines which were yet to prove remunerative investments and many of which were hardly ever likely to be included in such a category.

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

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

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

MINERAL TAXATION. There was one matter which before all others it behooved the province to take up if it wished the incoming of capital, be it British or foreign. That was the development of the mineral properties of the country. The ordinary prospectors instead of endeavoring to interest local capital and opening up and improving the location that he has made would endeavor to procure a large sum for it. That is to say he wished the purchaser to buy on a speculative basis. Unfortunately he had in a few cases succeeded, and properties had been bought for far too high a figure on purely speculative promise. Such capital brought in had not been legitimately attracted. It had been lost in the province and the experience had not proved an advertisement to it. Rather the reverse, it had acted as a warning beacon to others. There had been a case near Rossland where some \$30,000 had been paid for a property on Sophie mountain which had been located for \$500 a few days previous to the sale. The whole property had since been turned down as absolutely valueless and one which would not pay for even the crown granting. And there are numberless other cases involving much larger sums of money.

nominal expenditure of \$500, and if the owner did not desire to work it, the whole district would be kept back merely because the owner was a hog. A glance at almost any camp in British Columbia would reveal the fact that not one-hundredth of the properties crown granted were being worked and the whole place was being kept back in consequence. The trouble was, asserted Mr. Brewer, that men high in position owned hundreds of such properties, and as it cost them practically nothing to hold would not work them, nor even sell unless they were purchased on a speculative value and not upon the basis of the ore in sight.

GROSS OUTPUT TAX. The two per cent tax on the gross output was an iniquity as it pressed unfairly on all properties and mostly so on those which were low grade and which in consequence had to employ more men to make a greater output in order to get the same profit as a high grade mine. It was not a two per cent tax at all. In cases it went as high as 40 per cent, and in one case in the Cariboo country where the mine concerned was only handling enough ore to pay its development expenses, the two per cent tax came not upon the gross income of the property, but rather upon the payroll.

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

There were so many in this latter class than an ample revenue would be afforded. The present proposition was to tax all capital coming into the country and let any who would tie up a whole district to nobody's benefit but his own. The taxation should fall upon those who were thus retarding the progress of prosperity rather than upon those foreign capitalists who were trying to help it along. There was little likelihood, in the opinion of Mr. Brewer, that any such legislation would carry, as it was a case at present of the resident drones taxing the non-resident workers, and as the former had votes and were interested in escaping taxation themselves, not seeing that such a course was to the ultimate disadvantage of the province, it was improbable that any such drastic remedy would be applied to the body politic.

On its being suggested that the proposed scheme amounted somewhat of the socialism of Henry George, Mr. Brewer declared that such might be the case, but it was not socialism, it was straight "common sense."

CRIPPLING CIRCUMSTANCES. Mining Review Points Out Conditions the Average Observer Cannot See.

The Mining Review (Sandon) in its last issue says:

"Mining in this province is surrounded by many crippling circumstances and conditions the average observer cannot see. Operations show there are large stores of mineral in our mountains that might be mined with profit to all concerned—the whole country at large—if conditions, many of them the manufacture of our legislature, were only made satisfactory. With excessive freight rates, and the expense of trails, wagon roads, etc., necessary to reach market and get in the necessary supplies for operating mines, most people are familiar, we need not enumerate them here, suffice it to say that individually and collectively they are higher than those met with in the American operator. But the Canadian owner's exceptional disadvantages do not end with these. For the steel rails he employs in operating ore cars he pays \$65, against \$25 across the line; 15 cents for powder the American buys at 10; 90 cents for elevator buckets his competitor across the line gets at 36 cents; \$2.25 for belting the American gets at \$1.50. In addition he pays \$3.25 for a day of eight hours while most owners in the states get 10 hours out of the men for a wage of 25 cents greater. But even these disabilities are not all; he pays more for freight, treatment and duties on ores than his American rivals. It is safe to say all these

EXCESSIVE CHARGES. cost the average owner of mines operated in the Slooan from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year more than they cost the owners of silver-lead properties across the lines. The British Columbia mine must then be either that much richer than the American mine, or the B. C. owner must do with that much less profit than the American gets, before a comparison can properly be commenced. . . . It is no spread of the imagination to say that if mining was carried on in this province on the scale that mineral wealth of the country warrants, the population of Canada would, at a bound, be increased 25 per cent, because of the growth of the number of operatives necessary in all the other walks of life. This is a matter of serious moment to all concerned, and should be viewed from a national instead of a purely local standpoint."

According to a paragraph which appeared in the Nelson Tribune, the Mining Review says: "When a few months ago Houston was looking for votes, he used to tell the miners the owners were one and all making money, and should pay any wages the men asked for any length of day. In graver responsibility now, he looks at the matter from a fairer standpoint, and acknowledges for small returns.

must be some cause for this dissatisfaction that 'should be looked into.' Suppose, for instance, Houston would for a moment look into the fact that he was instrumental in passing a law, to be tried, as he used to say at the time, that reduced the services of the men to the employers 20 per cent while it reduced the wages but seven per cent. Will not this difference of 13 per cent to the owners fully account for the small dividends on money invested? Is it not also wholly the cause of the present flatness of business in the country? An eight hour day was bound to come; but it did not come in the right time. The year it came prices of silver and lead were high, but through the lockout no business was done. Had business run on in the regular course that year, the output of the mines would have been immense, and this immensely would have brought a load of capital into the country that would have put it firmly on its feet, and once firmly on its feet with the necessary capital investment the eight hour day might have come this year, and no one would have been materially injured. Are not these the facts, Mr. Houston?"

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

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

"I am sorry that I am unable to accept Mr. Bogle's diagnosis of the case. It is useless to traverse the extended field of debate opened up by him, and as I made no comparisons between this country and Colorado, and West and South Africa, I fail to see why Mr. Bogle has tried to refute some imaginary conclusions. I merely mentioned West Africa in order to show how readily capital can be found to flow into markets other than our own. I note the figures given by Mr. Bogle in evidence of our increased prosperity, and apropos of this I must refer you to a paragraph in my letter in which I said that through want of details and lack of definite information, people are apt to imagine that the progress of individual properties are identical with that of the industry in general. Mr. Bogle, in giving these figures, has fallen into the very error against which I sounded a warning note. If he can show that the increase of the number of producing mines, then his quotation is of some value, but if, as I believe it to be the case, the increase is mainly from a few mines which have been developing on a larger scale, then the improvement is local, and not general.

Unfortunately these details cannot be made public, since it is one of the crying

DISGRACEFUL DEFECTS

in the present law that permits the inner workings of the mines to remain a sealed book. Some day, when every producing mine is compelled to declare its output, monthly, confidence in this country will be partially restored, but investors are not contented with having bare totals rendered to them once a year in the crude form that Mr. Bogle, for instance, handles the figures. Mr. Bogle challenges me to point out one British colony where the law is more favorable for exploitation and development, etc., than in this province. In reply I have no hesitation in saying that not only is our mining law the very worst one possible to insure the development of a mining country, but that Mr. Bogle himself knows that such is the case, because he is too intelligent a man not to appreciate the fatal defects in our present code. Our law has been framed clearly for one purpose, viz., to allow men to take up as many claims as possible, and to do as little work as possible; and the object of the framers has been most successfully attained. It is just the Australian law that enforces the compulsory working of claims that is required in this province. Some day the working men will awaken to the importance of having every claim represented; when they do the whole of the present mining act will be swept out of existence. At the end of 1899 there were 39,747 claims in existence in this province. If these claims were under the Australian law they would give work to over 300,000 miners, and if we only called for two men to be kept working on each claim, nearly 30,000 men would find employment. Let Mr. Bogle ascertain how many crown grants there are in existence and he will see how many there are being worked. He can then calculate the number of certificates of improvements that are yearly granted, and ascertain the money value supposed to have been expended and the number of men that could have been employed, and he will at once perceive what

A GIGANTIC FRAUD

our present system covers. Then let the inquiry go further and learn how many claims are located and relocated every year without a stroke of work being done. If I have taken the trouble to gather these statistics for the benefit of foreign investors; let Mr. Bogle do the same. Mr. Bogle is under the impression that the want of dividends on capital already invested is deterring further money being sent to this province. Let me assure you that the amount of capital

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

H. HIRSHELL-COHEN.

MR. GALT'S CRITICISM. The Nelson Miner Deals With It Editorially—The Industry in Peril.

The following is from the Nelson Miner:

"It is not our purpose to meddle with the dispute that is going on in the British Columbia Mining Record between the editor and Mr. A. C. Galt, of Rossland. If asked for an opinion we should feel obliged to agree with the Mining Record that Mr. Galt is entirely too sweeping in his conclusions when he says that legislative impediments and restrictions are making progress in the mining industry impossible, and that it is actually retrograding. It is not as bad as that; but it is bad enough, and the people generally, and especially the politicians, should have it hammered into their heads that the industry of all others on which the future of this province depends is being put in peril through the

CRASS STUPIDITY

of our rulers at Victoria. Mr. Galt enumerates some of the examples of unwise legislation affecting the mining industry. Down to 1896 the mining laws were satisfactory. It was in 1897 that tinkering began which worked so much evil. In that year was passed the Companies Act, imposing excessive fees that had the effect of wiping out a number of companies that were engaged in the development of the country. In the same year the cost of a Free Miner's certificate, when held by a company, was advanced from five dollars to one hundred dollars. In 1898 the Stock Act was passed, which interfered very seriously with the internal economy of many mines. Then in 1899 we had the Eight-Hour Law, as Mr. Galt says, "without any notice to mine owners who had purchased their properties on the faith of existing conditions, and the result was the closing down of many mines, to the great injury of both the owners and the employees. In certain districts, the blow has not yet recovered from the blow. Another result was a widespread distrust of a legislature which would pass such a law without giving those concerned an opportunity to show its injustice." Of the present legislature it is said: "In 1900 the present government was returned to power, and it was supposed that stability and encouragement of our great industry would result. At their very first session, notwithstanding the earnest protest of representatives from most of our leading mines, the government

DOUBLED THE TAX

on the mineral output and more than doubled the fee payable for Crown grants of mineral claims." And in view of all this comes the natural inquiry, "Is it any wonder that people, both here and abroad, are holding aloof from investment when our statutes disclose such an injurious policy?"

"The only excuse for this systematic harassing of our chief industry that has so far been advanced is that the mine owners can afford the exactions, and that it is better to bleed them of the taxes required for the public service than to take them out of the poor laboring man. It is the reasoning of the demagogue's intelligence. There will be no mine owners to tax if their industry is burdened with exactions beyond its capacity to bear. It is not the mine owner we have to consider, but the business in which he is engaged and that business, as we all know, has its limits of endurance. We shall soon have no one engaging in it if our legislature keeps on in their insane policy of bleeding here, restricting there, and annoying everywhere. So far as Mr. Galt's letters are calculated to impress this truth on the public mind they are well conceived, and deserve the thoughtful consideration of all classes of our people."

HEADACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY

Got a constant headache? Ten chances to one the secret of your suffering is that you have a man's burden, catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for a Dr. Anew's Catarrhal Powder: One application gave me instant relief, cleared the nasal passages and stopped the pain in my head. It's a quick, safe and sure treatment, and never fails to cure. 50c Sold by Goodbye Bros.

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

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

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Winnipeg Mines, Ltd.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY

STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5 ASSESSMENTS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THEIR STOCK IS NOW DELINQUENT AND LIABLE TO BE DECLARED FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

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

RICHARD PLEWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B.C.

McArthur & Monk, STOCKS AND MINES. General Agents. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. P. CAMPBELL McARTHUR. Cable Address "McArthur." E. WENTWORTH MONK. COOPER CLOUGH, BE DFOED McNEILL, LIES B. COMPANIES INCORPORATED AND PROMOTED. P. O. BOX 23, V. & N. PHONE 22.

TADDY'S PREMIER MASCOT GOOD IN ALL CLIMATES Packed in 2 oz., 4 oz. and 1/2 lb. Air-tight Tins.

AT THE RIFLE RANGE. Scores Made by the Riflemen in Yesterday's Shooting.

Table with columns: Name, 200 yds, 500 yds, 600 Tot, 700 yds. Rows include Pte. Ewing, Sergt. Townsend, Pte. Irwin, Pte. Spring, Pte. Anthony, Pte. Tomlinson, Pte. Dockertill, Pte. Lawe, Pte. Richardson.

THE YUKON CENSUS. Henry J. Woodside is Appointed Commissioner. Ottawa, June 6.—(Special).—Henry J. Woodside, of Dawson City, has been appointed census commissioner for Yukon. He will have charge of the whole census taking.

UNWISE LEGISLATION WHAT IT HAS DONE TO THE MINING INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AN EXPLANATION OF THE TANCY OF CAPITAL

The following letter June number of the Mining Record, just in. In your May number to criticise a letter by the Rossland Miner which I endeavored to mining industry was tain oppressive burden consequence, the induc

In my letter I ver four different proposi You agree with the that British Columbia country, and that depends on foreign ca The third proposition was that foreign cap into British Columbia, is only partially My statement was has almost ceased to of British Columbia practically agreed on also. I am glad to agree with me that joint stock companies ance and should be re But you emphatic proposition that the retrograding. This, of course, is and I took some pa conclusion I had co to the only statisti facts which are, un

able throughout the require any prof. T direction of retrogr You object to mak of the mining indu with the same indu because, you say, th was distinguished by boom. Will you allow other, and I believe namely, unwise legis In 1896 our mining miration of all min industry worked harm

1. In 1897 the Les Companies Act, imp on companies which development of the aged the formation of 2. In the same ye Miner's certificate w 3. In 1898 the Tru imposing a number mine owners and severe penalties arr and lodging emp 4. In 1899 the E always been customa ers who had purch on the faith of exis the result was the c mines to the great owners and the em districts, the Sloca mining industry has from the above. An widespread distrust which would pass su ing those concerned 5. In 1900 the pre returned to power a that stability and e great industry would first session, notwith protest of represent our leading mines, th ed the tax on the more than doubled crown grants of min

Is it any wonder here and abroad, an investment when ou such an injurious po The above list of is, by no means in the eight-hour day of minute monthly retu ers, introducing a n system of code sig hampering the indu come to hand.

But you say: "Th method of estimat industry, and that wealth produced in support of your the value of our r from lode mines inc \$8,751,604 to \$10,062 Be it so, and sup argument that you, sole owner of the m that in producing failed to realize an would doubtless be sure, but would y this kind of "prog year, or advise yo similar enterprises?" Now this is precl which the mine ow are being forced by upon them, and fr be relieved if our m sources are to be ut If they cannot be that is, a profit to required for develo be utilized at all.

"Oh, we all know what that is: the capitalists all about unfavorable circum The answer to th all about our conde deal better than m Our local press, I sure to make thing later upon all the the situation, and menting on unfavor But do you supp thinking of investin are satisfied w as the local press ally take the patna tual facts which w vestment, including try, which they t

Rossland Weekly Miner

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED LIABILITY.

C. A. GREGG Managing Editor

LONDON OFFICE

C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street London.

TORONTO OFFICE

CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, LTD., 83 Yonge St.

SPOKANE OFFICE

ALEXANDER & Co. Advertising Agents, Room First National Bank Building.

EASTERN AGENT

EMANUEL KATZ, 33 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; or all other countries Three Dollars a year—invariably in advance.

THE EVIL OF FOOL GOVERNMENT.

Very recently the Victoria Colonist has been devoting a great deal of attention to describing the wonderful natural resources of British Columbia and the advantages which the country offers to the foreign investor. As the Rossland Miner pointed out in an editorial paragraph the other day, it is quite useless for the press of the province to devote its attention to a citation of such information as long as laws affecting detrimentally the mining industry remain on the statute books—in other words, we must be assured of sane government rather than fool government before British Columbia can hope to be developed as rapidly and thoroughly as it ought to be. We are very glad to note that in this opinion we are ably seconded by a gentleman thoroughly competent to discuss the situation under consideration. This is Mr. H. Hirschell-Cohen of Victoria. Mr. Cohen is a gentleman of very large means, of wide experience in mining both in South Africa and America, and knows what he is talking about. He contributes a letter to the Colonist which is worthy of reproduction in its entirety. Addressing the editor, he says: "From your article in yesterday's issue I gather that you are endeavoring to attract public attention to the evidently studied neglect of British Columbia by British investors. In making comparisons you have not in any way exaggerated some of the advantages that this country possesses over many others that at present are in high favor with the London market. As an instance let us take the West coast of Africa with its notoriously unhealthy climate and vile surroundings, still for the past three months mining in that portion of the world has been enjoying a positively phenomenal boom. For your information I enclose you the latest stock quotations, which will give you some idea of the immense business doing in the so-called 'jungle shares.' Companies are being launched daily and are obtaining all the working capital they require with the greatest ease from the public. Not small amounts, such as some people imagine in B. C. is sufficient to open up a mine, but sums from £50,000 to £100,000 sterling. And these large sums are available for West Africa, when it is well nigh impossible to raise a shilling for this country. And the reason is not hard to find, but can be ascertained by any one who will investigate the business and economic conditions of this province. You are evidently laboring under a misapprehension and are working on wrong lines when you suggest a campaign of education. There is no occasion whatever to try and educate financial circles in England as to the condition of affairs in B. C. They have studied them carefully and have resolved to leave this country strictly to itself for the time being. They can give you more information in London about B. C. and the chances of profitable investment than the majority of people know themselves. You want no campaign of education for outsiders, but you require a campaign of internal reform for yourselves. You published about two years ago an interview with Reuters' mining correspondent, who, I think, told you with almost brutal frankness the faults in your mining laws and the inevitable result. A republication of this interview would do no harm. I hope that I shall not be thought guilty of egotism when I refer you to some remarks made by myself at a meeting of the board of trade in 1899, when I distinctly said that the apathy and indifference of this community would effectually drive British capital out of the country. And capital has almost entirely ceased coming here and will remain an unknown quantity until some radical changes are effected in the present disgraceful mining law. For the past two years there has hardly been an investment made from Great Britain of any importance whatever. I must also take exception to the phrase you use about the safety of life and property in this community. Life may be safe, but the investors who read from time to time the demagogic utterances that are being hurled against capital may be pardoned if they think twice before trusting themselves to your tender mercies. Can anyone be advised to purchase land in B. C.? Can you hold out any inducements for men to come here and make a living and more out of

any pursuits connected with farming? Can labor be obtained to clear the land at a rate that will give the settler a chance to live? And can you send to your new agency in London any definite information of what the cost of anything will be in this connection? As to mining, the conditions are simply chaotic, and in spite of indulging in high sounding platitudes which are repeated from time to time "ad nauseam" about the marvellous mineral wealth of the island, the fact remains that in mining the progress is infinitesimal. Through want of details and lack of definite information people are apt to imagine that the progress of individual properties are identical with that of the industry in general. What you want to furnish are not generalities but absolute facts. People do not want to know so much about what your resources are, as to the facilities you will afford to have them developed, and what inducements you can offer. Until you have got your internal system of law relating to mining, labor and land, etc., regulated on a business basis, you can save yourself the trouble of a campaign of education.

Though the Colonist is the government's chief organ, it deals very fairly with Mr. Cohen's letter. It says in reply: It is now time to instruct the people in the language of truth. Mr. Cohen refers to demagogic utterances which unsettle the value of investments. No one regrets these more than does the Colonist, but we are strongly of the opinion that the best way to meet these and to counteract their influence upon the welfare of the province, is to state the opposite side of the case vigorously and truthfully. By doing this gentlemen like Mr. Hirschell-Cohen can do much to check the tendency of legislation, which they so greatly deprecate and give public opinion a new and correct departure. In the efforts, which it has made from time to time to develop a healthy public sentiment in this province as to the laws which ought to govern mining investments, the Colonist has found itself hampered by the lack of out-spoken support from the business community. The whole matter seemed to be left to the politicians, and they in their turn seemed to think more of what would catch votes than of what would promote prosperity. We are not now referring to anything done during the last two sessions, because there has been no legislation in that time to which such observations apply. If there has been an absence of legislation calculated to encourage capital, those who feel such legislation to be necessary and who think they know what its character ought to be, can hardly justify themselves in remaining silent.

Mr. Cohen has struck the right note when he declares that what the foreign investor wants is not information about our resources, but an assurance that there is to be an end of fool government and fool legislation.

THE CURSE OF BAD LAWS

The Rossland Miner gives a great deal of space in its issue of this morning to the reproduction of the opinions of mining men and the press upon what must be admitted by everybody is one of the most vital questions affecting the province of British Columbia today—the present condition of the mining industry. None but those who are purposely blind to the facts will refuse to admit that the conditions surrounding the operation of the industry are abominable in the extreme. It is but the bald truth to declare that mining in this province has been well-nigh strangled to death because of the placing upon the statute books of unwise legislation. For proof of this assertion let him who reads these lines turn to the opinions of mining men which are published in this issue. The question is What shall be done? Shall we sit silently by and meekly tolerate the continuance of conditions which are working unceasingly to the great injury of the province, or bend all our energies towards the inauguration of a great agitation for reform? The Rossland Miner favors the latter course. He would be nothing less than a traitor to his country who would maintain silence under such conditions; and we can conceive of no task we can take up with greater benefit to British Columbia than the work of agitating for the ushering in of a new order of things in regard to the welfare of Western Canada's chief industry. Confident in the justness of our position in this respect, we purpose laboring unceasingly until victory shall be attained and the gang of incompetents who have by their foolishness worked great injury relegated to positions where they can do no harm.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE NORTHPORT SITUATION

On the occasion of the announcement of the estrangement between the men of the union employed at Northport and the manager of the smelting works, it will be remembered that the Rossland Miner indulged in a few remarks upon

the situation, being induced to do so because of the presentation in its columns of authoritative statements from President Shed, of the Smeltermen's Union, on the one side, and Mr. Bernard MacDonald, on the other. We published an article, under the caption "A Plea for Peace," which was intended to have the effect if possible of pouring oil upon the troubled waters. Since then the Rossland Miner has maintained absolute silence in its editorial columns regarding the strained situation, awaiting further developments, and in the hope that circumstances would permit of an amicable settlement of a controversy which everybody admits has had a most depressing effect upon business conditions in this city. But, while maintaining silence, the Miner has been cognizant of the fact that a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction prevails among all classes in the community and that business conditions are being very adversely affected because of the continuance of the present condition of affairs. We therefore awaited with the greatest of interest any important developments which might occur. It is apparent that little real progress has been made toward a settlement, but publicity has been given to a statement of the union men's case which seems to us to justify some further comment. On Thursday evening last the Evening World printed a very lengthy article purporting to be "A statement prepared by the union men at Northport setting out their account of the trouble with the smelter management from the commencement about three weeks ago to the present moment." We read the article with a very great deal of interest and hoped to find contained therein an argument which would appear so conclusive as to engender such sympathy from all classes in the community as would have the effect of forcing the smelter management to meet the men's demands. But we were disappointed; and we believe the reasons for that disappointment are so fair and convincing as to appeal to the intelligence of every man who takes the trouble of reading these lines. In the official statement prepared by the union men appear the following lines:

On Sunday morning, June 2nd, the citizens' committee, together with the delegation of 25, proceeded to the office of the company where much was expected as a result of the conference. It took but a very short time to discover that Mr. Kadish had nothing new to offer, and all that he would say was that HE WOULD TAKE MUCH THE LARGER PART OF THE UNION BACK INTO THE EMPLOY OF THE COMPANY, BUT THAT THERE WERE SOME 25 OR 30 THAT HE WOULD NEVER CONSENT TO RE-INSTATE IN THE WORKS.

The most important part of Mr. Kadish's alleged utterance we have had printed in capitals; and we ask right here if his position, as stated in those words, is not a fair and a just one? Is there any intelligent man on top of earth—and we ask this question of the union men themselves—who will declare that every employer ought not to have the right at all times and under all circumstances to say that he will or will not employ such and such individuals? If the answer is given in the affirmative what measure of liberty would an employer have in respect to the personnel of his employees? None. But let us examine a little further the statement prepared by the union men. A few lines further on from the portion above quoted it says:

At last, wearied and worn by the prolonged effort to arrive at something satisfactory, or even definite, the union proposed to submit all questions of dispute and difference to a board of arbitration. Mr. Kadish said he would accept the proposition, and this was no sooner stated than a hearty shout of intense satisfaction went up from the delegation. Even the members of the committee opened wide their ears and listened with satisfaction spread all over their countenances. Every heart beat with joy. They felt they had judged Mr. Kadish and his associates wrongly; that at last he was going to do the right thing by them and treat them like men. But alas, how soon the joyful hopes of men are blasted! The delegation turned to leave, when MANAGER KADISH STATED THAT THERE WERE SEVERAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED WHICH HE WOULD NEVER SUBMIT TO ARBITRATION; THAT HE PROPOSED TO RESERVE THE RIGHT TO HIRE AND DISCHARGE WHOM HE PLEASED, AND WOULD SUBMIT TO NO DICTATION ON THE PART OF THE UNION OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES AS TO WHOM HE WOULD RE-INSTATE AND TAKE BACK.

We ask every union man and every business man who may have an opportunity of seeing this paper to read those lines carefully. Did not Manager Kadish take a position, in uttering those words, which every employer on earth ought to take on all occasions and under all circumstances? Is it wrong for an employer to declare that there may be certain questions which he will never submit to arbitration? Is it wrong for an employer of labor to say that "he proposed to hire and discharge whom he pleased"? Is it wrong for him to say he "would submit to no dictation on the part of the union or its representatives as to whom he would re-instate and take back?"

We respectfully submit that the position taken by Manager Kadish—in so far as it is indicated in the words we have capitalized—is one which would be considered a fair one, a just one and an equitable one wherever the words Civilization and Liberty are understood in their truest sense. But while it would be a difficult matter to find an intelligent man who would consent to come forward and declare that Manager Kadish's position was wrong, in the particular respect we have mentioned, his words had a very extraordinary effect upon the deputation. We quote:

The words were no sooner spoken than darkness and gloom enshrouded every countenance. The thought, as afterwards expressed, pervaded every mind, that all their best efforts to bring about a reconciliation had been in vain. Disappointed and almost broken-hearted the delegation marched back to the city to tell their comrades and companions that naught had yet resulted to advance a settlement.

Now we ask in all seriousness what legitimate reason existed for "darkness and gloom" at such an announcement? Is there any union man who will come forward and say that the questions which Manager Kadish desired not to submit to arbitration should ever be submitted to arbitration? We do not think so. Therefore, why the despondency on the part of the delegation? According to the union's official statement, as will be seen by the first quoted paragraph, Manager Kadish "offered to take such the larger part of the union men back into the employ of the company." Is it any wonder that he refused to submit everything to arbitration? Can any sensible man blame him? The result of the final interview between the men and the manager is thus described in the official statement:

Later, on the same day, he refused to submit to the proposed arbitration. HE CLAIMED THE RIGHT TO EXERCISE HIS OWN JUDGMENT AS TO WHO HE WOULD TAKE BACK, WHO HE WOULD HIRE, WHO HE WOULD DISCHARGE, AND AS TO WHAT WAS SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR DISCHARGING LABORERS.

Once again we have to ask our readers—and particularly union men—if Manager Kadish, in uttering the words we have capitalized, has taken a wrong position? We do not think the answer can be in the affirmative.

In conclusion we have only this to say—the union men may have the best case in the world, but they have not made it out; it may be that they are being grossly imposed upon by the smelter management, but we respectfully submit that such has not been shown by their own argument. What do the union men themselves think about it, after reading the foregoing? What do the business men of Rossland think about it?

THE RELATION OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

We cannot do better this morning than give over our editorial columns to the reproduction of an article which appears in the June number of "Mines and Minerals." It is published under the caption "The Relations of Capital and Labor" and is a verbatim report of an address delivered by Herman Justi, commissioner of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, under the auspices of the Federation of Labor on Labor Day, September 3rd, 1900, at Springfield, Illinois. It might appropriately be headed "An Appeal to Reason." It will be perused with very great interest by Miner readers, inasmuch as the theme is one peculiarly opportune in view of the present situation. Mr. Justi spoke as follows:

"The great Prince of Peace, at the mention of whose name every head should bow and every knee bend, is credited with having said to the Jews which believed on him, 'If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples, and ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.'"

"On this glad day set apart by the representatives of a free government, in order that American toilers might appropriately commemorate whatever advance they have made in the direction of higher standards of living and higher ideals of citizenship, we should ponder well the assurance of the Savior: 'If ye continue in My word, ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.' On this happy occasion, my fellow citizens, I desire to apply those divine words to the relations that you and all of us bear to the true spirit of unionism. I desire also, with genuine pride as an American citizen, to rejoice with you in whatever advance has been made as the result of organized labor, and, under the changed conditions, to point out, without offense, our duties and our dangers. The representatives of American capital can ask no better boon than the fulfillment of the hopes and promises of the founders of unionism, viz., the advancement of the toiling masses to higher standards of living and to higher conceptions of citizenship. By keeping your eye firmly fixed on these high and worthy aims of true unionism; by bending every noble energy to attain them, you will prove yourselves

true unionists; you will show yourselves to be true American patriots; you will know the truth indeed and the truth will make you free. And unless you attain to those high aims your progress in organization will have been made in vain; the highest possible scale of wages will do you no good, and the eight-hour law will prove to be a curse instead of a blessing. For assuredly if higher wages do not mean greater comforts and opportunities for your wives and children; if the added hours of leisure are not used wisely, it were better that your wages had remained low and your hours of leisure were reduced. These may not be pleasant truths to some of you, but I believe there are tens of thousands of high-minded laborers and hundreds of thousands of good women and promising children who will thank me for having spoken them.

"I should be unworthy to stand here as a representative of the capitalist class; I should show scant courtesy to your committee who have invited me to speak on the relations of capital and labor, did I not weigh well my every utterance and speak the truth at this time as I would speak it if this moment was my last. I might tell you only pleasant things and so for the time being please you and win your applause, but in the end I should thus injure you and the cause you have at heart, and so deserve your contempt. You know full well that the man who would use the present occasion to tell you that the laborer is always right and the employer is always wrong, is not your friend. He is rather a mischief-maker and a self-seeking demagogue who feeds and grows fat upon human strife and consequent misfortune of his fellows. Equally to be despised are they who ignore the rights of the toiling masses, or who, having ears, hear not; having eyes, see not. As for those timid representatives of capital, they who see in trades unionism a roaring lion at the end of every lane, I would not worry about them. They are not hostile to you, but simply over-conservative, and so they are slow to adopt new ideas. Rely upon reason and example to win them over to these modern ideas, for as you well know every reform is attended alike with difficulties and with mistakes, and the reform inaugurated by the champions of the cause of labor is no exception to the common rule. They can see no excuse for or justice in violence, which unfortunately has been too common, and as all reforms founded upon and prosecuted in a spirit of kindness, fairness and love have survived and their principles are eternal, so, too, your reform must have as its foundation stones justice and right if the gulf that yawns between capital and labor is to be forever closed, and universal recognition is to be given to true unionism. There are two cardinal truths which I desire to impress upon the representatives of both capital and labor, and which, if kept in mind, will make their reconciliation easy. These are:

"1st. That capital legitimately employed is entitled to the protection of the laborer and to the protection of the law.

"2nd. That labor honestly performed is entitled to its full reward, and that the conditions surrounding the laborer and his family shall be consistent with the demands of modern civilization.

"From these truths what conclusion is to be drawn, and these truths being admitted what is our duty in the premises? Certainly the conclusion to be drawn is, that capital and labor are mutually dependent, and that therefore each owes to the other a solemn duty. This duty is embodied in the two cardinal truths I have just endeavored to enunciate, imposing at the same time upon both the still higher duty of preserving at all hazards peace and order, and of enforcing observance of the laws and respect for the constituted authority of the land. But if it happen that either capital or labor have a grievance growing out of the ineffectuality or inadequacy of our laws, then change those laws in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the state or nation, and not otherwise. Rest assured that no cause can triumph on American soil, be it the cause of consolidated capital or of organized labor, if that cause is in any sense opposed to the spirit of free institutions, and even if that cause seem ever so worthy, public sympathy will be withdrawn, if to achieve it we ignore the examples of our fathers, or depart from the principles for which they struggled in the infancy of the republic. Thank God, no cause can long survive in this free land unless it have public sympathy and public opinion

on its side, and depend upon it also, that no question is ever settled until it is settled rightly. Consolidated capital by reason of greater wealth, or organized labor because of superior numbers may triumph for a season, but it is only a question of a little time until old wounds shall bleed afresh and capital and labor shall become more estranged than ever, unless their differences are settled by a standard that no fair man can dispute.

"On this day, therefore, set apart in the interest and in honor of organized labor, I feel we should be honest in our praise and fair in our criticism of the interests, which in a sense, we respectfully and at the same time jointly represent. It is the proper time for capital and labor to realize that the great labor problem is the problem of our times; that it is the problem that affects us as does no other one before the American people; that it is the one problem we shall have with us always, or at least until it is rightly solved and until the true relations of capital and labor are fully established and universally recognized. I congratulate organized labor upon its part thus far in solving it, and upon its marvellous growth, and in wishing it ever increasing prosperity, let me warn you that it needs something more than numbers and power. Your organization is already powerful, but something besides numbers and organization is necessary. You need discipline, and underlying discipline high character is imperatively demanded. Above all else wise leadership is necessary and you can't all lead, nor can you all tell exactly how you shall be led. Choose, then, as your officials, as your leaders, your best men; trust them, heed their counsel, make them strong and wise by following them with confidence and submission, and your success is assured. In no other way is it possible. In no other way can you bring out the qualities of leadership. Officials who go around with their ear to the ground—as do some public men in America—are only demagogues; they are only time servers; they are advocates of the cause of labor for revenue only, or for office only.

"No, my fellow citizens, it is not numbers, nor organization, nor power that will make you truly strong, or great, or make your triumph sure. It is character; it is the lives you lead; it is fidelity to your wives, and duty nobly done in behalf of your children, that will tell in the long run, and will achieve everything you can reasonably desire. Let your individual example of sobriety, industry and thrift, your comfortable homes and happy families, be so striking in their superiority that every toiler now without the fold will seek admission to your union. You have then only to open your ranks and they will come in. Thus they will be doing what you desire of them; labor will then be united indeed; reverence for things sacred will then be re-established; authority will be recognized, the laws obeyed, and peace and plenty secured for all who labor, whether that labor be of the hand or of the brain. Then, too, let me confidently assure you, that employers of labor everywhere will not only approve of the union, but they will gladly urge their employees to enter it, and more than this, organized capital everywhere will be happy to recognize organized labor and treat with it on terms of equality and fairness.

"When, then, we arrive at this advanced stage of civilization, which I am optimistic enough to fondly believe is not far distant, we shall never hear of strikes, and only occasionally will there be need for arbitration, all differences and disputes being settled in a practical, common sense and manly way, viz., by conciliation. Indulge me while I give briefly my ideas of the different methods of settling disputes between employer and employe.

"To try to compel settlement by a strike is simply to test the power of intimidation and force on the one hand, against money and endurance on the other, and in the conflict of the two it is always might that triumphs, and while it is not claimed that right is not sometimes, or often even, on the side of might it is only because the two are united that justice prevails.

ences or disputes so set upon what each side be right.

"Some of you no doubt, that the United Mine Association have resolved common sense, manly all differences between miners and coal miners, and considering their merits solely, and if the past three months con- strikes in the state of I

"I rejoice to tell you meat has been met by where with favor and their hearty approval, expect, or at least to ho sensible plan will be un- wise unting capital a- tues and happy ends Creator?"

"But why not give the approval and support? Does it not deserve conceived in a spirit of ness. Was it not born of our times? Can it more than that we are res- unto capital what is labor what is labor's? we not insure protection one, and employment a the other? Does it no where there was discou encourage the exact fa- men? Does it not give the recognition it asks a consideration it deser- will have the temerity ment designed for you and for ours, to higher ing and to higher ideal

"For one, my heart, and I fondly believe it port of the wisest lead- the fairest representa- free America. Together for a cause, which, if succeed it must, will realization of our higher honor and glory to the Then, indeed, we shall meaning of those subli- continue in my word, a truth, and the truth is free."

COMMUNIC

To the Editor:—In the of this date is an edit- the following is an extr- "That Bernard been foolish enough to sue of his own free believe. He is far too and too well posted matters to admitted crushing out of all means movement has we are unable to say response to instructu- land, it is an outrage community should be- and incalculable injur- dictation of a lot of over the sea."

I do not care what quarantines perhaps- World" say about my rather like the little b- me occasionally in the paper. But my friends may not see the joke in the above quotation, what is suggested then "twain's" "A Yankee in King Arthur," not true World" is simply shelli- This would all be ver- not a very serious mat- munity, as well as N- to the miners and smel- chants and mining com- there. All are irritated injured by the publication as the editorial ref- It any good can come it of such stuff as this, I my imagination falls sh- it from either the str- pan's or the public's a- Why should the cause be alleged for the port, and dressed up phrasology and innue- arouse passion and no- try to cover up the res- It has, I think, been a manager of the smelter there is no fight again- members of the union- general manager of the- sure to emphatically- statement.

It has, I think, also plain that the member- Northport, except the- tively conspired or pl- life of the yard forema- NO WORK IF THEY- It has been stated to themselves and the me- port, and I wish to- statement also, that t- not re-employ any o- 30 men who have coas- as above mentioned. This is the issue plan- ed, and all the talk and to the effect that the caused to assist in a la- inaugurate a war on s- yeriest rot, and witho- whatever in fact. BERNARD Rossland, June 11, 1901

CITY NEWS

TO NORWAY MOUNTAIN— Joseph Kloman leaves today for Norway mountain, where he will do some work on the Joe-Joe claim.

BUILDING AT PHOENIX— R. Marsh, the Columbia avenue assayer, is erecting a handsome business block at Phoenix.

COUNTY COURT— A session of the county court will be held here on the 20th inst.

SOME KICKING— Some objection is raised by business men in the neighborhood to the action of the authorities in moving the carters' stand from its old location to the present stand in the centre of Columbia avenue.

LIBRARY PROPOSITION— A chance to get good reading at a moderate cost for membership can be had by giving your name to Mr. Crossen, who is interviewing citizens in regard to establishing a branch of the University of the Travelling Library.

GENEROUS RESPONSE— The canvass by the members of St. George's church in the building fund for the new edifice is proceeding at a lively rate, and it is understood that the members of the subscription committee are meeting with a generous response.

BIG SALES— James Breen, the Spokane smelter man, was in the city over night. The townsmen addition which Mr. Breen placed on the market at Phoenix had a remarkable sale.

FROM CAMBORNE— Cory Minihick, of Camborne, is a guest at the Kootenay. Mr. Minihick is one of the pioneers of the district where the recent remarkable gold discoveries were made.

A BOYS' DERBY— The programme committee for the Dominion Day demonstration at Nelson is introducing a novelty in the shape of a race for boys under thirteen years.

COMING TODAY— Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., who is to take charge of the Methodist church here as pastor, will arrive in the city today at noon from Sandon.

FROM PHOENIX— William Foley Williams, superintendent of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides mines at Phoenix, and prince of mining men, is in the city today on business.

TO TOUR ABROAD— Billy Armstrong received a telegram yesterday from Leon Mosser, manager of Harry Ricard's Australian vaudeville circuit, reading as follows: "Will you and O'Neill accept 12 months' engagement Australia and New Zealand? Sail 14th.

ORDER NOT HERE— Lieutenant Jack Leckie, of Greenwood, who is in the city today, has not yet received the Distinguished Service Order granted him by the British war office in recognition of his services as an officer of the Strathcona Horse in the South African campaign.

QUITE CALLOUS— When in the city this week, W. H. Bullock-Webster, chief of provincial police, stated in regard to Fred Collins, who is in the provincial jail at Nelson awaiting execution for the murder of Arthur Dando at Escherbov last fall, that the prisoner appears to be absolutely indifferent to his approaching fate.

ings refreshments were served in the basement of the church and an hour was spent in social entertainment.

THE NEW SCHOOL— Citizens are beginning to wonder if the proposition by the department of education that the corporation supplement the provincial appropriation of \$10,000 by one of equal amount for the purpose of erecting a brick school in Rossland instead of a wooden structure, as was originally contemplated, will not prevent the laying of a water main on Le Roi avenue building operations this summer.

BOARD OF WORKS— Under the direction of Major VanBurskirk, city engineer, several enterprises in the department of the board of works are under way at the present time.

GOING DOWN— The report from Robson regarding the Omineca river is that the water has ceased to rise and that a slight subsidence is noted.

LAYING FLOOR— At the postoffice building excellent progress is being made. The iron girders to support the initial layer of flooring is being placed in position.

HIS FIRST SERMON— Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist church for the first time since his arrival in the city on Monday.

FREAK WEATHER— Unless the weather takes a change for the better within the next few days, the present month will go down on record as the worst in years.

RAN QUARANTINE— Dr. Sinclair had a difficult case to deal with yesterday in connection with the Dominion quarantine at Northport.

LEGAL BUSINESS— Merchants and others are in many cases still unaware that at the session of the house recently prorogued legislation was passed materially facilitating the collection of debts of \$100 or less through the medium of the small debts court.

HE YET LIVETH— The Miner received a telegraphic message from Sycamonus Junction yesterday stating that Joe Tasse, whose sudden death in his office at Montreal was reported recently, was not only still in the land of the living but very much alive.

HEARTY WELCOME— The members of the Methodist church united last night to accord their new pastor, Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., late of Sandon, a cordial welcome to Rossland.

HE KEPT HIS LEG— Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in.

HEARD HIS OWN VOICE— Mrs. E. C. Laird, of Toronto, is the guest of her son, R. A. Laird, Kootenay avens.

HUNDREDS OF OPINIONS— Hundreds of opinions agree upon the fact that Pain-Killer has alleviated more pain than any one medicine. Unequalled for diarrhoea and dysentery.

the expenses of any persons desirous of settling on, working or developing the company's property.

Open Meeting and Visit of a Degree Team From Tula.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

THE A. O. U. W. Open Meeting and Visit of a Degree Team From Tula.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

the expenses of any persons desirous of settling on, working or developing the company's property.

Open Meeting and Visit of a Degree Team From Tula.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

At the conclusion of the lodge work the entire party repaired to the Central Star hotel, where the visitors were banqueted.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS. Notice.

"Tailor Boys" mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay district.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for S. G. Thompson, free miner's certificate No. B 3102, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, Thomas Scott Gilmour of Rossland, B.C., acting as agent for A. D. Provand, free miner's certificate No. B 30,989, and G. H. Bayne, free miner's certificate No. B 30,931, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger of Rossland, free miner's certificate No. B 31,196, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REPLY TO THE COLUMN IN THE NORTH STAR OF THE 10TH INST.

THE STOCK MARKET

SALES FOR THE WEEK SHOW A LARGELY INCREASED TOTAL. LEADING STOCKS FIRM WITH LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES.

There was no great movement either way in prices on the stock exchange during the past week, but the volume of trading showed a marked increase. The sales were, in fact, nearly double those of the preceding week.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes entries like 'Athabasca', 'C. C. Gold Fields', 'Black Tail', etc.

THURSDAY'S SALES. Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 1000, 29 3-4; 1000, 90c; Centre Star, 1000, 3500, 41c; etc.

FRIDAY'S SALES. Homestake, 1000, 1000, 13 1-2c; 9000, 13 3-4c; Princess Maud, 5000, 2c; etc.

SATURDAY'S SALES. Black Tail, 500, 81-2c; Homestake, 500, 500, 12 1-2c; 1000, 2000, 13 3-4c; etc.

MONDAY'S SALES. Giant, 2000, 31-2c; Princess Maud, 5000, 21-4c; buyer 60 days; Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 1000, 30c; etc.

TUESDAY'S SALES. Rambler-Cariboo, 1000, 30 1-4c; 1000, 31c; Homestake, 2000, 1000, 13 3-4c; etc.

WEDNESDAY'S SALES. Homestake, 500, 1000, 13 1-2c; 500, 13 1-4c; 1000, 14c; Winnipeg, 500, 3c; etc.

J. L. WHITNEY & Co. Mining Brokers. Mining Properties Bought and Sold. Up-to-date regarding all stocks in British Columbia and Washington.

THE REDDIN-JACKSON CO. LIMITED LIABILITY 1896. MINING AND INVESTMENT BROKERS. Money to Loan on Real Estate. 12 per cent - 3 year loans. Monthly payments.

WORK PROCEEDING VIGOROUSLY IN THE SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICT.

Plans for the development of Fairview Corporation mines. Hedley City, B. C., June 6.—(Special.) Tom Welch and M. Costello are developing the Good Luck fraction adjoining the Two Brothers and the Victoria claim immediately above there is a well defined three-foot vein of arsenical iron that can be traced across the two claims.

The Good Luck fraction adjoins the Two Brothers and runs 800 feet to the creek. The lead is covered by slide rock, and the owners are stripping to locate the same. At the head of Sixteen-Mile creek is Pearson's camp, and a half mile east is Uniman's camp at the head of Fifteen-Mile creek.

R. H. Parkinson, P.L.S., and manager for the Hedley City syndicate, has prepared a colored lithograph map of the Oroyos and Similkameen mining divisions of Yale district. It embraces all the country north of the international boundary line between Camp McKinney on the east and Princeton on the west.

Thomas Bradshaw is making a decided change and improvement in his hotel. Now that the wagon road to Princeton is completed, lumber can be had here at \$26 a thousand in the rough, and dressed at \$38.

Fairview, B. C., June 6.—(Special.)—Alexander McAuley, formerly proprietor of the Cariboo hotel at Camp McKinney, has after an absence of over a year returned to Fairview to assume the management of the Hotel Fairview.

Richard Russell, manager of the Fairview Corporation, limited, owning the Stenwinder, has gone to Vernon. The purpose of his visit is to consult with the directors and the solicitor of the corporation regarding the proposed three cent assessment.

Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock dropping their bond for a controlling interest in the stock of the other means of providing funds to carry forward development of heavy Montreal owners have clubbed their interests and have suggested to the management the idea of levying a three-cent assessment, distributed over a period of three months.

John Beal, a miner who has been employed in the camp for some time, left yesterday for Chicago. Sam Cassidy was ticketed to Seattle over the Great Northern yesterday.

PHOENIX'S PROGRESS

MOVEMENT FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE CORPORATION LIMITS. COMPETITION FOR THE RIGHT TO SUPPLY WATER AND LIGHT.

Phoenix, June 6.—(Special.)—The contract for Messrs. Graves and Williams' new stone and brick block has been let to Messrs. Smith Bros. of this city. The building will be situated on the corner of Knox Hill avenue and First street. The corner office will be occupied by the Eastern Townships bank, and the other stores on the ground floor will be occupied by Hunter, Kendrick & Co.

Phoenix, June 7.—(Special.)—The public meeting held in the school house last night to decide on the merits of the three water and light propositions before the city council was presided over by Dr. R. E. Boucher, Mr. W. E. Cochrane acted as secretary. In calling the meeting to order the chairman explained its object and called on Mr. E. G. Warren, managing director of the Greenwood Electric Light company, to put his company's proposition before the meeting and explain it.

Phoenix, June 12.—London seldom had a finer spectacle than was witnessed on the Horse Guards parade this morning, when King Edward presented medals to three thousand soldiers, participants in the South African campaign.

Grand Forks, June 12.—(Special.)—The members of the Spokane chamber of commerce have been invited to attend the Dominion Day celebration here on July 1st and 2nd, when the prizes offered in the horse races and athletic and drilling contests will exceed \$3,000.

Grand Forks, June 12.—(Special.)—The members of the Spokane chamber of commerce have been invited to attend the Dominion Day celebration here on July 1st and 2nd, when the prizes offered in the horse races and athletic and drilling contests will exceed \$3,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

PHOENIX'S DECISION

WATER AND LIGHT FRANCHISE GO TO THE GREENWOOD COMPANY.

Verdict of the public meeting held Thursday night. Mr. Warren's proposition was as follows: They would only ask for a ten years exclusive franchise for both water and light, with exemption from taxation of the company's property for ten years.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

PRESENTING MEDALS

MEN WHO SERVED IN SOUTH AFRICA DECORATED BY THE KING.

A GREAT GATHERING OF CELEBRITIES AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

ORIENTAL INCIDENTS

CHINESE SOCIETIES PREPARING TO GIVE FURTHER TROUBLE. JAPANESE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES STILL CAUSE WORRY.

Victoria, June 10.—The Kinshu Maru arrived this morning from the Orient, being the first of the re-organized Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which has been doubled and now gives a two-weekly instead of a two-monthly service. She brought news that a Chinese passenger boat bound from Chibung Ning upset during a squall on May 8th and out of 68 on board only nine were saved.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

PHOENIX PAY ROLL

IT SHOWS A CONSIDERABLE AGGREGATE FOR THE PAST MONTH.

MUCH DISSATISFACTION CAUSED BY DEFECTIVE MAIL SERVICE.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

IN OUTSIDE CAMPS

Greenwood, June 10.—Malcolm McAuley has arrived here from Ollala. He states there is a great dearth of provisions among the prospectors on Keremeos creek and vicinity.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

THE SLOCAN.

Shipments of ore from Slocan lake for the year 1900 totaled 3,940 tons. Shipments in 1899 totaled 4,830 tons.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Phoenix, June 12.—(Special.)—Tuesday was pay-day in Phoenix camp, and taking all the mines into consideration, both as regards payroll and accounts the amount paid out will total very close to \$60,000.

Two Dollar AFFAIRS THE Proceedings a Meeting Shareh Statements from the C Inter

London, 24 Column 1901.—Few of us ever witnessed such a scene which took place Wright and his fellow B. A. C. entered the non Street Hotel to explain the series of events which have in the past few days recommended resolution liquidation of which has placed the party in the history shareholders and the Stock Exchange with the downfall of the at and hooded the of of insulting phrases performance, and in the board were fact excessively hostile all man was hardly all meeting, although it which that those most of their vocal arose to second the untary liquidation hooded until finding cure a hearing he later on accorded skilled by a display in the art of of the audience into friendly gathering, resolution put forth for voluntary liquidation compulsory proposal in the proceedings, course implied a wirecern under the con It was a triumph for as against the St. other step in the been going on in the months, and in which the financier and his off second best. Tomorrow the str continued in our law as four petitions of members of the change who have alleged inability of Corporation to com connection with the ket in the shares Great Western and companies. It would series of events which in the fall of the B. it may be stated in Whitaker Wright's, of those members of Exchange who are with the group. It—in his expla Mr. Whitaker Wright the position now di whit different from the London & G. per—the B. A. C. Co's per at the end of B. A. C. was dist crisis, and that the share arisen had it treachery of a nu change firms who out their financial corporation (London time. The affairs tions were so mixed the one spent incre the other, and crea the annual a char ters felt that the themselves and co holders' interests v voluntary liquidation. So far as co which had been h corporation, and it management of its colleagues courted 2nd—The Stock who have no doub serted that it was tive that the liq compulsory in cha the supervision of the proper officials ing of the group whole history of t subsidiary concern in their shares p and it must be ad of one of the Stoc to the Board of Official Assignee of Exchange, the hands is left the tates of those m change who have Examining the Exchange creditors they accuse the B. tors with having as possible, and th impossible owing to the actual pos been freely asser tion had only a when it had to p gations to the St 500,000—seeking to the rules if the St tricate itself from Lionel Harris, w Exchange sentin meeting, said "the themselves about