A Local Newspaper Is

THE SILVERTONIAN.

The True Civic Barometer.

VOLUME FOUR. SILVERTON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901. NUMBER 31

The New Century Is Begun.

WE HAVE MADE QUITE A STIR IN PRICES, BUT---

Things Were cheap Before We Came?

A. JEFFREYS: STORE IN UNION HALL, SILVERTON, B. C.

P. BURNS & co

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND SALT MEATS

RETAIL STORES AT

Silverton, Nelson, Trail, Ymir, Kaslo, Sandon, New Denver, Cascade City, Grand Forks, Sirdar Midway and Greenwood.

.....MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.....

HEAD OFFICE.....NELSON, B. C.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL

SILVERTON B. C.

THE BEST FURNISHED HOTEL IN THE SLOCAN.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.
TABLE UNSURPASSED IN THE NORTHWEST.
BAR FURNISHED WITH THE BEST PROCURABLE BRANDS.

:-: JAS. BOWES Proprietor. :-:

F. F. Liebscher,
Silverton's
MERCHANT TAILOR,---

CARRIES A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS, ALL SHADES, ALL WEAVES, ALL WEIGHTS.

YOU WILL FIND THESE GOODS THE FINEST TO BE HAD IN THE SLOCAN.

I Must Call Your Attention
For this is my offer to you=

THE NEW RAYMOND CABINET SEWING MACHINE	$40.00
" " " DROP-HEAD " "	$35.00
THE WHEELER & WILSON CABINET SEWING MACHINE	$50.00
" " " DROP-HEAD " "	$40.00
THE "DOMESTIC" SEVEN-DRAWER " "	$40.00
THE "STANDARD" " " " "	$40.00
THE "WHITE" " " " "	$40.00

THESE MACHINES ARE GUARANTEED TO BE IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.
F. O. B. NELSON.

These Prices Stand Good Until January 10th, 1901.

Jacob Dover, THE JEWELER,
NELSON, - - - - - B. C.

-- NOTICE. --

A Shipment Of
Strictly
FRESH EGGS.
Due In a Few Days.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY AND AVOID BREAKAGE IN THE RUSH.

THE WILLIAM HUNTER CO.
HEADQUARTERS IN SILVERTON - STORES IN NELSON, ALAMO, AND THREE FORKS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GENERAL MINING ITEMS FROM THIS LOCALITY.

Ore Sacked For Shipment.

The Emily Edith mine, which lies within one and a half miles of this place, is at present employing the largest force of miners of any of the Slocan Lake mines, about 60 men being at work there. The mine is a silver-lead proposition and a large amount of development work has been done upon it and the bodies of ore, mostly concentrating, now blocked out are second in size to none in this region. The property is being developed by a system of tunnels driven directly upon the vein, and at least 5000 feet of tunnels, cross-cuts and raises have been driven. The ore encountered is principally of a concentrating nature, but large shutes of clean ore are also met with. In places the vein is over 40 feet in width and completely filled with ore. Although there is considerable clean ore in this property the management has never tried to make a shipping mine out of it, but has been content to develope it to a state where it would justify the erection of a large concentrating plant for the handling of the mine's output. While doing the development work several large dumps of ore have accumulated and the mine is now in a position to furnish ore enough to keep a hundred ton mill fully supplied A few carloads of clean ore has been shipped to the smelter from this mine and there is now ready for shipment some six carloads. Last year the company erected the best equipt set of mine buildings in the Slocan, with accommodations for over 100 men.

MINING LOCALS.

Work on the Batchelor Group on Twelve Mile has resulted in showing up a good body of high grade shipping ore.

W. A. Harvey, acting for eastern parties, has secured a working bond on the Transfer group, on Springer creek. The amount involved is said to be $50,000.

During the week the Hewett mine, of this place, sent out to the Nelson smelter 40 tons of ore, making 340 tons shipped by this mine during the month of January.

Hugh Sutherland purposes reopening the Evening Star on Dayton creek in the early spring. The property is a sinking proposition and is equipt with a modern hoisting plant.

A big deal is said to have been made between the Slocan Kilo Company and the Chapleau syndicate, by which the holdings of the latter in the Slocan City Division will be absorbed by the larger company.

W. C. Koch expects to begin work at once upon his saw-mill on Ten Mile. When ready this mill will commence turning out lumber for the Enterprise concentrator, which will go up during the coming summer.

Harry Smith, who has been taking in Moyie, Creston and other camps in that section, returned to Silverton on Thursday. He says the shutting down of the Moyie mines is entirely due to the robber freight rates charged by the C. P. R.

All the news being published in the local press concerning the early resumption of work on the Galena Mines may be taken as guesswork. The local manager has received no word as yet pointing to an immediate reopening of the mine.

During the week the Bosun mine sent out another carload of ore to the smelter making from this mine a total of 120 tons so far this year. The Bosun is probably the best paying mine in the Slocan Lake region and the steadiest shipper of ore, seldom failing to send out less than 100 tons of rich silver-lead ore a month.

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 30.—Bar Silver, 62½c. Lake copper, $16.50.

Lead—The firm that fixes the selling price for miners and smelters quotes lead at $4.00 at the close.

TO ENGLAND GRIEVING.

(Chicago Herald, Jan, 23.)

Come, let us who hold freedom sweet,
Who bend the knee to God alone,
Lay some small tribute at her feet
Who hath descended from her throne!
We may not know the grief they bear
Who, being subjects, fondly deemed
Themselves her children and who seemed
To form the bonnds of all her care,
But even you and I, that hold
No reverence for kings, may yet
Uncover, as the knell is tolled,
And bow with them whose eyes are wet!

I may not sit with aching heart
And think of her as one above,
Anointed for a lofty part,
Or blessed with God's especial love;
Where they looked up at majesty,
We saw unblemished womanhood—
Beheld the purpose to be good—
What more sublime may mortal see?
Their awe of royal pomp and pride
We know not—may we never know!
Yet we may place a wreath beside
Their Queen and mother lying low.

The blood that fills his veins who weeps
For one he deems somewhat divine
Is that same Saxon blood that leaps
Unconquered in your veins and mine!
Though we have traveled on ahead
And, with the substance claimed the form
Of Liberty, nor stress nor storm
May leave the old sweet kinship dead!
And so with reverence bend the knee
A little, as she leaves the scene:
They wept for our dead Lincoln! We
May grieve with them for their good
Queen!

The Mule Won Out.

Ed. Smith, hailing from York State, struck the Slocan last fall. He told his brother, Rancher Smith, that he was suffering from ennui. Our Rancher who is quite a josher, said, "I have a specific remedy for that tired feeling. Let me introduce you to my trick mule." The knockdown process was gone through and the invalid began his course of treatment.

Ed. had sand and tackled the mule and a woodpile. The latter dwindled under his repeated attacks, but that mule gave him the fight of his life and won out in the end by mulishness. He was a mule who had seen service during the civil war and served for six years, enlisting in Missouri and being discharged, with the balance of Price's army, in Montana. He had also served against Riel in the Northwest, and had a commission offered him if he would go with the second contingent to South Africa, but fearing the sea voyage and hearing that mistakes of British officers were sometimes charged up against their allies, the mules, he declined to serve, prefering to remain and match his military experience against the tenderfoot from New York. It was North and South over again. All the cunning and shiftiness of the Yankee matched against the poor southern mule, who did not know when he was licked. At times Smith felt himself the conqueror, but just about that time his muleship would sit back in his harness, reach for him with his front feet and there would ring out one of those beautiful imitations of a horse laugh for which the mule family is famous. Ed. is still in search of his health in California, while the mule hauls wood and waits for another tenderfoot from the east.

SLOCAN LAKE ORE SHIPMENTS.

Shipments of ore from Slocan Lake for the year 1899, totaled.....3078 Tons.
Shipments in 1900 totaled 4930 Tons.

The shipment of ore from Slocan Lake points, up to and including the present week, from Jan. 1, 1901.

	Tons.
From New Denver	
Hartney	60
From Bosun Landing.	
Bosun	120
From Silverton	
Hewett	340
From Enterprise Landing	
Enterprise	60
From Slocan City	
Arlington	290
Two Friends	40
Black Prince	20
Total	930

Shade—Why didn't you admit that handsome woman? St Peter—She insisted on bringing in her dog with her, and with Calvin inside it's all I can do to admit children.—Town Topics

SLOCAN'S METEOROLOGICAL YEAR.

Dirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
From January up to May
The rain it raineth every day,
All the rest have thirty-one
Without a blessed gleam of sun;
And if any of them had two-and-thirty
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty
—Ex.

THE LOCAL LAYOUT.

A. Stewart has been one of la grippe's victims this week.

Miss McEwing left yesterday on a two weeks vacation.

The second annual ball of the Slocan City Miners' Union will be held on the 15th inst.

J. M. McGregor P. L. S. has been appointed a lecturer at the Rossland School of Mines.

On Tuesday, L Martin, brother-in-law of Ed. Dwyer, arrived here from Denver Colorado.

To-day has been proclaimed a public holiday at the request of the Bankers' Association.

George Clark is an inmate of the Slocan Hospital suffering from a complication of disorders.

Dr. Brouse was called to town twice this week. Mrs. Rouse and Baby Scrafford were the patients.

An effort is being made by the local players to pull off a hockey match with Slocan here in the near future.

The Slocan Drill says that many obstacles are cropping up in the road of the early incorporation of Slocan City.

H. R. Jorand, who is well known to Silvertonians, has hung out his shingle in Slocan City and will practise law there.

Go to R. G. Daigle's for all kinds of fresh fruits. He is receiving shipments daily. Fresh confectionery, choice line of fresh groceries. *

The Miners' Union masquerade in New Denver next Thursday night promises to be an enjoyable affair. A large number from here will attend.

If you are suffering from la grippe or any kindred affliction, take Perfect Wafers. One box will effect a cure. Four-bits at The Silverton Drug Store. †

Robert F. Green M. P. P. is expected to visit the town in the near future to learn the views of this part of his constituency regarding approaching legislation.

Mrs. Wheeler returned this week from Pendleton, Oregon. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wilson, who will remain here during the coming summer.

Memorial Services will be held to-day in Slocan City and New Denver. In both places the members of the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Knights of Pythias and Miners Union will parade. The Service in New Denver will be held in the Bosun Hall.

On the evening of St. Valentine's Day the members of the Episcopalian Church will give a Valentine entertainment in the Union Hall. The program will be a novel one to Silvertonians, and will consist in part of a short farce given by local artists and a series of tableau vivants.

A shipment of spring and summer goods will be unpacked at Liebscher,s, the Tailor, in a few days. He now carries a large line of all kind of cloths and is increasing the number of his customers by his excellent workmanship and attention to business.

Wm. Hunter returned on Wednesday from Phoenix, where he has been adjusting the losses of his Company in the recent fire. Mr. Hunter is enthusiastic over the outlook for the Phoenix camp and will rebuild there as soon as possible and reopen his branch store.

One of our local mine managers buys his supplies in Nelson, gets his miners from Wisconsin, carries his bank account in Sandon, buys his meat in New Denver and gets his coffee ground in Silverton. By thus distributing his patronage he has friends where ever he goes.

A Nelson girl is displaying the following telegram to an envious circle of dearest friends, as a proof of the devotedness and touching regard of her own Charlie, who had attended the Sandon Carnival with the hockey team. The telegram read: "Got my nose broken; got to get it set. Do you prefer it Greek or Roman, darling?"

"What kind of a fellow is Brown?"
"Oh, he's a fellow that 'll let you buy the first drink and then want to match you for the next."

If that woman down in Kansas who broke the pictures in the bar-room had waited until a game was running and then broke the bank there would have been some sense in it.

The Masquerade.

The Carnival held in the Skating Rink here last Saturday night was even more successful than the former one. About forty masqueraders were present and the ice was crowded with skaters. Many of the fancy costumes worn showed that great pains had been taken in the preparation and the task of judging proved to be difficult. The prize winners were: Miss McKinnon, best lady's costume; Mrs. Matheson, best lady skater; J. Tinling, best fancy costume; W. Thompson, best skater. Miss Sarah Lawson, who appeared as "The Silvertonian," has been presented with a year's subscription to this journal as a special prize.

The rink management, encouraged by the growing success of their carnivals, are preparing to hold another—the last of the season—on Saturday, the 9th inst. Several new features are to be introduced and the prizes will be much more valuable than any heretofore given.

Back From The War.

L. R. Forbes, trooper, who enlisted from the Slocan for the Second Canadian Contingent, returned on Wednesday The train which brought him from Nakusp to Roseberry was decorated with Union Jacks and the whistles of the two locomotives and the steamboat blew a shrill welcome as he stepped off the car. A large number of his New Denver friends were waiting in Roseberry to receive him, and these escorted him to New Denver, where a reception was tendered him. Mr. Forbes passed through the year's campaigning unhurt and returns in splendid health.

The Sandon Skating Carnival.

The Sandon Carnival, which held the boards for four days this week, was just as the Sandonites wished it to be. The town was full of visiting curlers and puck chasers and their admirers, and hotel accommodation was at a premium. In the hockey games, Nelson won from Rossland, as did also the Sandon team, but the Rossland Juniors redeemed their town by downing the Juniors of Sandon. Kaslo did Silverton up with a score of six goals to two.

The Silverton players, who attended the Carnival to play against Slocan City, were matched against Kaslo owing to Slocan's non-appearance. The Kaslo team is made up of experienced players and their team work was too much for the Silvertonians, who had never played together before. They showed however that Silverton has material for a good hockey team.

MINING RECORDS.

NEW DENVER—LOCATIONS

Jan 9—Rand, head so fk Carpenter ck G F Ransom.

ASSESSMENTS.

Dec 31—Colonial. Jan 4—Cody fr, Joker fr. 12—New Kohinoor. 15—Madie, Ree Extension, Ree, Mavdee Extension, Springtime. 22—Dominion No 2 (3 yrs.)

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS

Jan 8—Heber fr, to Star M & M Co, Ltd. 9—Charlotte and Heber, to The Washington Mining Co, and E H Thomlinson. 25—Washington fr, Major fr, and I C, to the Washington Mining Co.

TRANSFERS.

Jan 3—Midnight Star, P M Hayes to J M Donnelly, Dec 5.

4—Owel, ½, Robt Sloan to Jas D Ryan Oct 2.

8—Charlotte and Herbert, Geo Hayward to the Washington Mining Co, foreign, Jan 2.

Bonaparte—L J Libent to Robt Macdonald, Dec 12, $50.

Smuggler, ⅔, L J Libent to Robt Macdonald, Dec 21. $75.

11—Doll Varden, agreement as to ownership signed by Alfred Robinson, J M Martin and W A Arnold.

12—Troy and St Helena, notice of sale by sheriff to recover $15,597.50, owned by the Fisher Maiden Consolidated M & S Co.

16—Heather Bells, North Star No 6, Ottawa No 2, notice of sale by sheriff to Angus McDugald, Nov 28, $578.93.

18—Bird fr, all interest held by Thompson Sherman to Wm Kent, Dec 24. $75.

21—Champion, Butterfly and International, option Charles Rallo and A R Marino to J D MacMaster, Oct 22.

24—Lina and Lolo, ½ each, G Vanstone to R N Cook, Jan 23.

28—Four Mile No 5, ½, Fred F. Liebscher to Jos C Butler, Oct 6, $10.

"Euphemia," said young Spoonamoor "will you marry me?"

"I will not!" replied the young woman, indigantly.

"Miss Lickladder," he rejoined, making an entry in a small memorandum book and replacing it in his pocket, 'you have the honor of being the first girl who has refused me since the new century began."—Chicago Tribune.

ZANZIBAR'S TRADE

International Struggle in East Africa's Metropolis.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP LINE

Popularity of American Shoes, Machinery and Novelties--The Rubber Industry.

Because they do not hurry in Zanzibar, it must not be understood, as a lazy spot, writes Allan Sangree in Ainslee's Magizine. Let none think that; on the contrary, it has now become a metropolis of east Africa and rarely a day passes but what the big bellied tramp ships from Rangoon, Hamburg, Liverpool and New York discharges their cargo on the shelving beach and fill up again with the rich products of the island and its mainland near by. This much to the poignant envy of Emperor William whose own possessions lie just across the channel, the metropolis of which, Dar es Salaam, is making every effort to deflect thither the trade from Zanzibar. In no part of the world are Germany and England contesting so bitterly for commercial supremacy as on this African east coast, and the rivalry has now reached such a point of intensity as to be a cause of open rupture any moment. With the projection of railroads to the interior and constant land grabbiug the two nations are running a neck and neck race, and both, not to be outdone by the other, are sowing the earth with golden coin, in the hope that it will be returned ten fold as the land is developed.

Germany, however, with her east African steamship line, that has now begun to circumnavigate the dark continent, sailing from Hamberg weekly, is in the lead commercially, and the English ministers, while wrestling with the Transvaal problem, can not afford to lose aught of that one which confronts them further north. In less than a decade the wily and subtle Teutons have subsidized this great steamship company, now so prosperous that every year it is enabled to build a new vessel out of the dividends; they have planted cloves, coffee and tea plantations and made them pay; have exploited rubber companies, built two railroads, as against England's one, and have sent out hundreds of colonists.

America Not Idle.

Meanwhile America has not been idle, having seized two thirds of the petroleum trade, one half of the ivory trade, and doubled her shipments of cotton cloth, an item that furnishes one quarter of all the imports to Zanzibar. Yankees are landing every week, prospecting for American firms of every description, and on the coast one will find plenty of adventurers. While at dinner at the European hotel in Zanzibar the evening before I left, a great, red bearded person, with some blisters on his face and hands, sat down opposite and asked me, in a subterranean whisper, if I was not an American. On replying affirmatively, he said, in a burst of confidence: "So'm I. Michigander—lumberman—'n' I got the greatest graft out here you ever saw. Just landed about $30,000 worth of teakwood about 30 miles below here, and if I can get it away from the hippotots I'll go back to the states in style." He and his partner, he explained, had floated the wood down the river, and accidently ran into a hippopotamus family, whereupon both had to swim for their lives. They had come up from Zanzibar for guns and ammunition to rescue their property.

The American Flag.

As in other parts of the world, one is humiliated to see no vessels carrying the American flag. In the last 12 months but two Maine sailing ships, and not American steamers, landed at Zanzibar. Fortunately, however, this is no criterion of our commerce. At present no country can compete with us in the so called piece goods trade, though the British council points out religiously each month to the home office that this is the most profitable traffic in east Africa, and wants to know why the Manchester firms do not get after it. America, however, should widen her market in this part of the globe with the exporting of hardware, building material, flour, provisions and all kinds of cheap cloth. "American" shoes, machinery and novelties are as popular on the east coast as below the Zambesi. The rubber industry, too, only waits to be developed,, the country being rich in that product.

Zanzibar is a free port for all imports except liquors, arms, ammunition, tobacco and rice. At all coast ports the uniform duty is at 5 per cent ad volorem. Export duties are the same, and the list ncludes rubber, ivory, cloves, hides, pepper, cocoanut, tea, coffee and many tropical products. These exports last year from Zanzibar amounted to $7,567,035. Of the imports, those of America for one month amounted to more than the combined shipments of all Europe.

Better Times for Workingmen

The following questions were sent to Mr. Edward Markham, at his home in Brooklyn, who wrote answers especially for the Christian Herald. The lines quoted in two or three of the questions are from Mr. Markham's collected poems, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., entitled "The Man with the Hoe and other Poems."

1 On what questions should all brnaches of labor unite for the good of the country?

On the reduction of hours of labor per day; on compulsory arbitration; on the study, from humane motives, of the co-operative ideal in industry

2 In what way, or toward what end, should labor utilize its gigantic strength?

They should resolutely will to come into harmony and unity of aim and aspiration; they should make appeal through the ballot box for an enlargement of the rights of man. They should strive to so organize the world as to keep open the gates of opportunity.

3. What opportunities should the new century bring forth to the workingman?

Security in his work and sufficient leisure from his work to give him time to cultivate his moral and aesthetic nature.

4. What effect, in your opinion, will great combinations of wealth have upon the workingman of the future? Will concentration of wealth, trusts, etc., prove a benefit to or a drawback to the workingman's progress?

Great combinations of wealth will tend to make great counter combinations among the working classes. Trusts will be a decided drawback to the workingman's progress unless some means shall be found to make them serve the good of the whole people, as now they serve the good of a few.

5. To what degree should the workingman be made a partner of wealth?

If I understand your question, he should be made a full partner. In other words, he should receive the full value of the things he makes and does.

6. In one of your poems, "The Man Under the Stone," you compare a workingman to a man going through life pushing a great stone always up hill. What is the workingman's real burden—what is the real stone of his up-hill life?

The great stone is his unequal struggle for bread today, still further weighted with the fear of penury tomorrow and the dread of a destitute old age. All this, of course, springs out of the narrow margin of scant wages and precarious employment.

7. What kind of help, aside from higher wages, does the laboring man need?

He needs the contented mind that comes from security in his work and joy in his work. This necessarily carries the idea that he must have more leisure and more culture.

8. What would most help to lighten the toiler's burden?

Co-operation in the place of competition in the industrial world. Co-operation is the logic of Christianity.

9. How can the government best help the workingman?

As a first step, by assuming control of railroads, telegraphs, etc. and so moving wisely on toward government ownership of all industries which in private hands have become a menace to the public good and public safety.

10. What should be done with the idle millions? With the great army of men who want work and yet can find nothing to do?

As first steps, they might well be employed by cities and states, at living wages, upon public works. If enough work of that kind is not forthcoming, let the public powers establish shipyards and other industries sufficient to employ the willing hands. Of course, if we had a more effective organization of industry, working time for the now idle could be found by cutting down the excessive hours at present forced upon the overworked. Keep cutting down the hours of a day's work until everyone has work.

11. Are strikes, which are really battles between workmen and employer, helpful or harmful to the toiler?

As a rule they are harmful to the toiler. But at times they seem to be cruel necessities.

12. Would the toiler benefit if, instead of striking, he submitted his grievances to the general government or to a labor department, regulated by law and having a minister of labor in the president's cabinet? Would not this be a better way for the workingman, for the settlement of differences between employer and employed?

Yes, labor should be represented in the cabinet by an intelligent laborer; not by a parlor farmer nor by a retired capitalist. The method you suggest of settling strikes would be a decided improvement upon the present hap-hazard plan.

13. "Their blind feet drift in the darkness, and no one is leading." What kind of leaders do the toilers need?

They need leaders with the white purity of a St. Francis and the iron resolution of a Cromwell, leaders whose watchword shall be "God and the people!" Such men were Joseph Mazzini and John Ruskin.

14. How can the church best help the "brother to the ox?" How reach him, lift him up?

By studying the anxious problems of economics and finding a way of applying the golden rule to industry.

15. And workingwomen? Have we a "sister to the ox?" How should she be reached, uplifted—her burden lightened?

Yes, we have a "sister to the ox." Men and women rise and fall together. In general, the same means that will lift and lighten man's burden will alleviate woman's burden also.

16. Do churches and church workers neglect the working people? Do they pay enough attention to the factory centers and great industrial towns?

No, churches do not give enough attention to these matters. Indeed, the burning question in each church today should be the social problem. The saving of men's souls is closely connected with the amelioration of their social and industrial conditions. The church needs a new baptism of the Holy Spirit, which is the same as saying Social Spirit.

MARTIN IRONS

Tribute Paid to His Memory By Eugene V. Debs

HOUNDED TO HIS DEATH

Because He Fought the Battles of Labor--Deserted By Those He Served.

It wasin the yera 1886 that Martin Irons, as the chairman of the executive board of the Knights of Labor of the Gould Southeastern Railway system, defied capitalist tyranny, and from that hour he was doomed. All the capitalism combined to crush him, and when at last he succumbed to overwhelming odds he was hounded from place to place until he was ragged and footsore and the pange of hunger gnawed at his vitals.

For 14 long years he fought single handed the battle of persecution. He tramped far, and among strangers, under an assumed name, sought to earn enough to get bread. But he was tracked like a beast and driven from shelter. For this "poor wanderer of a stormy day" there was no pity. He had stood between his class and their oppressors; he was brave and would not flinch; he was honest and would not sell. This was his crime and he must die.

Martin Irons came to this country from Scotland a child. He was friendless, penniless, alone. At an early age he became a machinist. For years he worked at his trade. He had a clear head and a warm heart. He saw and felt the injusice suffered by his class. Thre e reductions in rapid succession fired his blood. He resolved to resist. He appealed to his fellow workers. When the great strike came, Martin Irons was its central figure. The men knew they could trust him. They were not mistaken.

When at the darkest hour Jay Gould sent word to Martin Irons that he wished to see him, the answer came, "I am in Kansas City." Gould did not have gold enough to buy Irons. This was his greatest crime. The press united in fiercest denunciation. Every lie that malignity could conceive was coined and circulated. In the popular mind Martin Irons was the blackest hearted villain that ever went unhung. Pinkerton bloodhounds were on his track night and day. But through it all this honest, fearless, high minded workingman stood immovable.

The courts and soldiers responded to the command of their masters, the railroads, the strike was crushed and the workingmen were beaten.

Martin Irons had served, suffered for and honored his class. But he had lost. His class turned against him and join in the execration of the enenmy. This pained him more than all else. But he bore even this without a murmur, and if ever a despairing sign was wrung from him it was when he was alone.

And thus it has been all along the highway of the centuries, from Jesus Christ to Martin Irons.

Let it not be said that Irons was not crucified. For 14 years he was nailed to the cross and no martyr of humanity ever bore his crucifixion with manlier fortitude.

He stood the taunts and jeers and all the bitter mockery of fate with patient heroism, and even when the poor, dumb brutes whose wounds and bruises he would have swathed with his heart strings, turned upon and rent him, pity sealed his lips and silent suffering wrought for him a martyr's crown.

Martin Irons was hated by al that were too ignorant to base to understand him. He died despised, yet will he live beloved.

No president of the United States gave or tendered him a public office in testimony of his service to the working class. The kind of service he rendered was too honest and respectable, too human to be popular.

The blow he struck for his class will preserve his memory. In the great struggle for emancipation he nobly did his share, and the history of labor cannot be written without his name.

He was an agitator and as such shared the common fate of all Jesus Christ, Joan of Arc, Elijah Lovejoy, John Brown, Albert Parsons and many others set the same example and paid the same penalty.

For the reason that he was a despised agitator and shunned of men too mean and sordid to conceive the lofty motive that inspired him will be remembered with tenderness and love long after the last of his persecutors shall have moldered in a forgotten grave.

It was In April, 1899, in Waco, Tex., that I last pressed this comrade's hand. He bore the traces of poverty and broken health, but his spirit was intrepid as when he struck the shield of Hoxie 13 years before, and when he spoke of socialism he seemed transformed, and all the smouldering fires within him blazed once more from his sunken eyes.

I was pained but not surprised when I read that he had "died penniless in an obscure Texas town." It is his glory and society's shame that he died that way.

His weary body has found rest, and the grandchildren of the men and women he struggled, suffered and died for will weave chaplets where he sleeps.

His epitaph might read. "For standing bravely in defense of the working class he was put to death by slow torture."

Martin Irons was an honest, courageous, manly man. The world numbers one less since he has left it.

Brave Comrade, love and farewell!—EUGENE V. DEBS.

Klondike Placer Yield

Dawson advices state that Major Wood, commander of the Northwest mounted police of the Yukon, has made his report of placer mining operations in the Klondike during the year ending November 1, from which it appears that the product of the gold-bearing creeks of the district was $11,752,560.

The total numbor of men employed in the mines of the creeks a month or six weeks ago, when the data were collected, was 5341. Claims worked in the district during the season number 1160.

Nearly two thirds of the total output came from the creeks centering about Grand Forks, namely; Bonanza, Eldorado, Quartz and Eureka. The exact amount from these creeks was $7,174,761. More than one half the men employed in the Klondike were on these four creeks, the exact number being 3242.

Bonanza Creek Placers.

Bonanza was the banner of the entire country, yielding $4,648,830, more than two thirds of the total output of the Klondike, and employing 2296 men, or one half of all the men engaged in the Klondike. The number of claims worked on the creeks was 251.

Eldorado produced the second best amount, namely, $2,462,907. Only 867 men were employed on Eldorado. This means Eldorado had more than half the output of Bonanza, with not many more than two thirds of the number of men working. The claims worked on Eldorado numbered 102.

Giving the Grand Forks district the first place in all the Klondike, the other districts designated by the police, together with their outputs, number of men employed and number of claims worked, for the fiscal year, given in the order in which they rank, were:

Dominion, $1,614,933; men employed, 871; number of claims worked, 130.

Hunker, $1,377,286; men employed, 936; number of claims worked, 390.

Gold Run, $903,833; men employed, 292; number of claims worked, 36.

Sulphur, $681,697; men employed,—; numbero of claims worked, 88.

Quartz creek, in Grand Forks group, yielded $59,419, and employed 70 men. Eureka, also in the Grand Forks group, yielded $3,603, and employed 9 men.

Found it With a Diamond Drill

It is reported that a rich strike was made on the Highlander group, in the Ainsworth camp, on Friday last, with the aid of a diamond drill. The owners of the property are keeping the news quiet and very few details can be learned.—Tribune.

St. Eugene Ore Going to Germany

The ore now being sacked at the St. Eugene mine, near Moyie, goes to Hamburg, Germany. Already 500 tons have been shipped there.

To Resume Development Work

It is reported that the local management of the Duncan mines expects orders from the directors in the old country to resume development work on the Poorman mine, one of the oldest gold producers in Nelson district. No devolopment work has been done since last August, and the stoping ground will be worked out in four or five months. Fifty men have been employed at stoping between 1 and 2 tunnels, and they send 40 tons of good ore to the mill daily. Some of these men have been laid off, but were told that they would very likely be put on again by February 1st, when it was expected devolopment work would be commenced.

A New Drill Machine.

An inventive genius at Colfax, Washington, has invented a machine drill that is said to do as much work as eight men. The machine is operated by one man, who simply turns a crank, which revolves a wheel to which is attached four 4-pound hammers, which strike the drill with terrific force, each blow being harder than that struck by a man. By turning the crank at a moderate rate, 216 blows are struck by the hammers in one minute. This is said to be the work of eight able bodied men. A number of mining men who have seen the machine work say it will revolutionize mining and will greatly lessen the present cost of drilling thereby making many low grade properties profitable mines. The machine is made entirely of iron and weighs but 125 pounds.—Paystreak.

Recruits for China.

The North German Lyod steamer H. H. Meyer, Captain Formes, sailed from Wilhelmshaven for the far east today with 900 naval recruits on board.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TIME CARD OF TRAINS.

Double Daily Train Service.

	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 11, West Bound.....	9.25 a. m.	9.35 a. m.
No. 13, East Bound.....	9.35 a. m.	9.45 a. m.
No. 3, West Bound.....	10.50 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
No. 4, East Bound.....	11.45 p. m.	11.55 p. m.
*Coeur d' Alene branch	5.30 p. m.	7.25 a. m.
Palouse & Lewiston br'ch	1.15 p. m.	6.50 a. m.
*Central Wash. branch..	1.00 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
*Local Freight, west....	5.30 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
*Local Freight, east	2.55 p. m.	7.30 a. m

*Daily except Sunday, all others daily. Even Nos. east bound.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,

ZEIGLER BLOCK,

Corner Howard and Riverside.

Trains 11 and 12 run solid between Portland and St. Paul. Trains 3 and 4 run solid between Portland and Kansas City and St. Louis, via Billings and "Burington Route," without change. Through Pullmrn and Tourist Sleepers and Dining Cars on all trains.

J W. HILL, General Agent, Spokane, Wn.
A. D. CHARLTON, A.G.P.A., Portland, Ore.

The Problem of Labor.

There be times in the lives of nations when the services of the bravest and best—both intellectually and physically—are required for its preservation. This applies to all organizations, of whatever kind. That time seems to have arrived as regards the present and future welfare of the laboring classes of this country. It appears that a crisis is approaching, and that labor will have to call upon its bravest and best to contend for its right to exist as a free and integral part of society. It does not require supernatural faculties to be able to discern whither we are drifting. With capital firmly entrenched in the halls of legislation, with the institutions of learning bent to the will of the plutocrats, with church, school and judgment hall under their absolute dominion, and the press shackled with a golden chain, there is no doubt of the intentions of the capitalists nor of the rate of labor unless the latter is aroused to a recognition of its perils. The difficulty is not in misunderstanding what capital want, but in a clear comprehension of what labor proposes to do. There are multitudes of organizations, all pretending to work for the elevation of the laboring people, som ein the political field, others in the industrial field, all claiming that they are doing everything possible under present conditions of society. There is, however, an apparent lack of cohesion and co-operation between the different organized bodies of labor, the cause therefor being hard to understand. If they are all animated with the common purpose of honestly trying to work for the elevation of the toilers, it ought certainly not to be so very difficult to agree upon a plan whereby this could be carried into effect. Capital agrees upon all points, and experiences no difficulty in combining when confronted with the demands of labor and the labor question. Why should it not be as easy for the toilers to agree, knowing as they do that their very existence depends upon their own powers of combination? Is it possible that the pretenses of labor are false, and that the cry for liberty is but a hypocritical vaporing? The powers and energies of the labor movement must be directed toward the unification and solidification of the organized workers. We are not pessimists. but we believe in looking at conditions as they present themselves, and that evil conditions exist none will have the hardihood to deny. The remedy may be difficult of application, but it must be applied, as it is imperative; sacrifices must be made and old and cherished policies may have to be abandoned for the sake of the cause for which labor contends. It should not be more difficult to agree with a friend than to be compelled to accept the degrading conditions of an enemy. The hopes for future improvement in the conditions of labor rest largely upon the intelligence and loyalty of the whole labor movement rather than upon the intellectual superiority of a few. Leaders are necessary in all movements. What the labor movement needs are more leaders of broad and comprehensive views and power to grasp and cope with present conditions, men of sterling qualities and tolerant in their ideas, who are able and willing to adapt themselves to ever-changing conditions. Labor's success rests upon its ability to agree and rally round one common standard and to wield its combined strength as a single and powerful whole.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

Can One Man Earn a Million Dollars?

Can a person earn a million dollars in a lifetime? Let us see.

Labor is human effort. Land is all the elements and forces outside of man himself. Wealth is the result of the application of the labor to land. Wealth, therefore, must be material, tangible, concrete.

In the light of these definitions, which accord with the latest and best political economy, it seems clear, indeed, that a million dollars must represent concrete things—buildings, cultivated fields, animals, vessels, railroads, etc.

Let us be generous with the producers and pay them the wages of congressmen, viz: $5000 a year, and then they would each have to live and work 200 years to earn a million dollars, to say nothing about accumulating it. But when we consider that the average wages in this country is less than $500 a year, it is only a question of figuring to ascertain how long one would have to work to earn a million, and say nothing about his expenses in the meantime.

But it has been said that the average production of the worker in this country equals $1800 a year. A million dollars at these figures requires the labor of one average producer 555 5-9 years. This is a good long time for a person to work. And while it is a fact that the rich live longer than the poor, the difference can hardly be so much.

Let us assume that those who are rich have greater powers of production than those who remain poor, and let us assume further that the rich live long enough to enjoy 70 years in the production of wealth. Each one who accumulated a million dollars would, therefore, have to produce $14,285.71 a year, or more than seven times as much as the average producer.

It is impossible for any one person to produce seven times as much as the average producer; it is improbable that anyone would have that sum given to him by its producers; and if it is not produced or given as a gift, how is it procured?

The conclusion is inevitable. The rightful ownership of a million dollars through the labor of any one person is impossible.—Joseph A. Labadie in Detroit News Tribune.

That Insurance Combination.

I notice that six of the great accident insurance companies have tired of competing with each other and paying out a large part of their receipts in hiring men and women to tear down each other, and have combined—have gone into one company. "Competition is impossible where combination is possible." This will throw out of emyloyment some thousands of well dressed men and women of good address, and they will have time to think about what the industrial conditions are leading to. Only the narrow-minded longer believe in individual effort, with its waste and personal backbitings. Men who see things as they are, who have mind enough to gather any considerable wealth, know that combination beats competition every time, and they are willing to give their "individuality" for the cash dividends held out by corporate management. The little fellows must go. I believe it would be better to have the public do the insurance at cost and the money left in the pockets of the people that will go to the combination, but the payers do not see it that way and will be skinned.—Appeal to Reason.

SHAMROCK I. MAY CROSS OVER

To Engage in Trial Races With the Challenger for the Cup.

There is a possibility of Shamrock I coming to this side with her successor. Mr. Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative, said that if it is early enough to insure plenty of trial races on the other side, Sir Thomas may not bring her over, but if Shamrock II should be late in taking the water, her predecessor will cross with her and the trials will be finished off Sandy Hook. The old craft will have new spars and new gear, and Designer Fife probably will manage her during the trial races. Their first will be at the Clyde regatta at the Glasgow exposition.

Sandon Winter Carnival

Sandon will hold its first winter carnival next week commencing Tuesday and ending Friday. Some of the best teams in British Columbia will participate in the hockey and curling tournaments and the attendance promises to be large. Sandon people never do things by halves, and a good time is promised all who may partake of their hospitality.

BORN ON THE TRAIN

Portland Woman Gave Birth to Twins on O. R. & N. Flier.

Early yesterday morning while the Portland flier on the O. R. & N. was speeding through southeastern Washington twin babies were born of one of its passengers, Mrs. P. T. Bulger of Portland, Ore. Mother and little ones now occupy a pleasant cot at Sacret Heart hospital, and the father, a shipbuilder in the employ of the Canadian Pacific at Nelson, B. C., is on his way to Spokane.

Mrs. Bulger left Portland in company with her niece, Miss Silcox, bound for Nelson to join her husband. With her companion she occupied a berth in the night sleeper out of the Oregon metropolis. All went well with the travelers until the train reached Colfax, when it became necessary to call for assistance from the other women passengers, and all that conditions of travel would permit was done for Mrs. Bulger by her fellow tourists.

By the time the train reached Spokane Mrs. Bulger had been made comfortable and the infants had been wrapped snugly in blankets and placed in the special care of a coterie of women.

Ambulance Waited Here.

Conductor McGilvary had telegraphed ahead of his train for aid for the helpless trio and when the train pulled into the Spokane yards an ambulance and physicians were waiting for them. Under the direction of Superintendent Adams of the Union depot the sleeper was detached and run up to the Washington street crossing, where Mrs. Bulger was transferred to the ambulance.

Under the direction of Dr. James B. Munley of the railway staff, Miss Silcox and a number of sympathetic women were given charge of the twins for the trip to the hospital, where the little family was reunited. The children are big, plump and rosy and have every chance for a long life, despite their untoward advent to existence.

Mrs. Bulger has a number of relatives in this city, who have been notified of her arrival here. She is a young woman and handsome. Throughout her trying experience yesterday she maintained good temper and cheerfulness. The physicians say she will soon be able to resume her journey to Nelson or to return to her home.

The event is believed to be an unique one for a western railroad. None of the train and railroad men of Spokane can be found who can from his memory duplicate the occurrence. Single births have occurred in several instances, one only a few weeks ago, near Walla Walla, on the same railroad.

MRS. NATION GOT A CLUBBING

The Wife of a Topeka Jointist Did the Job.

Mrs. Carrie Nation caused a flurry among the joint keepers of Topeka, Kan., last Saturday night, and as a result knows what it is to be roughly treated by a mob. Mrs. Nation arrived in Topeka at 6:40 and immediately hunted up a newspaper reporter with a request that she be shown some of the leading joints of the city. Two newspaper men volunteered to pilot her around. She said she did not wish to begin a smashing crusade, but wanted to talk to the jointists. The keepers of the saloons had been apprised of her intention, and when she arrived at Ed Myers' joint on Kansas avenue she was confronted by the wife of that individual, who rained blow after blow on her head with a broomstick, while Myers stood by and encouraged the effort. By this time a crowd of a thousand people had gathered, among whom were numerous sympathizers of Mrs. Nation. Nobody attempted to interfere and soon the jointists' wife stopped her assault. Mrs. Nation said she was not hurt by her experience in the least.

"What does a broomstick amount to?" she inquired, "to one who has been so much used to rawhides, rocks and rotten eggs? That woman should be immediately arrested though. Where is an officer?"

Rowdies Followed the Woman.

Policeman Luster then appeared on the scene for the purpose of protecting Mrs. Nation. He commanded the mob to stand back, and started up the street with Mrs. Nation, all the time followed by hooting, jeering rowdies, who were sympathizers with the joint leaders. Mrs. Nation at last found refuge in the rooms of the Topeka Capital, where the crowd was not allowed to enter. Here, surrounded by reporters and newspaper correspondents, she detailed the story of her experiences and what she expected to do in the future. She asked an Associated Press correspondent how many joints there were in Topeka. On being informed there were more than a hundred, she threw up her hands in horror and said that condition must not last any longer.

She added: "I would go out against these joints tonight if I had some women to go with me. But I will rest for a day or two. Something will be done here yet. You can count on that."

Union Wreckers.

A good deal is said in union meetings and labor papers about the bosses who are termed Union Wreckers, but the worst wreckers of unionism are men inside the organization.

One hypocrite inside does more harm than a dozen open enemies on the outside.

These outside wreckers are of several types. There is the man who is more interested in currying favor with some political boss than he is in the advancement of the interest of those who work. He keeps his political master secretly informed of all that is being done by the organization, and if anything is contemplated which will be likely to injure the party, he helps to plan some way of defeating the aims of the workingman, and then goes into the meetings and on the streets and serves his master and sacrifices the union.

Another type of Union Wreckers are the men who seek to get personal advantages by tricky methods in connection with union matters. Usually these fellows are just well enough informed to be able to make a show of knowledge, and for a time they are able to deceive those who are not keen enough to see through their superficial pretenses. They are afraid to openly antagonize those who are thoroughly informed, and so they go around circulating dirty insinuations about the motives of others, and making loud boasts of their own devotion and sincerity. They tear down others in hope of elevating themselves. Their underhand and sly methods make it very difficult to expose their crookedness, and oft times they do so much harm before being forced out that an organization is ruined by their treachery and tricks in spite of all that the genuine workers can do.

Jealously and egotism are also characteristics of a class of Union Wreckers. Incapable of holding places of responsibility themselves, they are jealous of any who because of their abilities take a leading part, and the work of these men is to belittle and misrepresent every man who is progressive and active. The egotists imagine they know it all, and they want all the credit.

There are others who help to wreck unions by doing nothing. They are a drag, and it takes more effort to keep them up than to get new members. They are usualy the most chronic fault-finders. Nothing suits. They will not help nor will they let others do anything if they can prevent.

The inside wreckers put on such deceiving appearances usually that the general membership does not know of their crooked ways, but a man who tries to run a labor paper finds them out.

If he does not oppose their scheme everything is lovely, but let him make a move to expose the crookedness of one of them and there is trouble. About the first thing is "stop my paper." Then they start a boycott. They tell others that "the paper is no good anyway; there is nothing in it, and the editor is a crook," etc., etc. Seldom do they come out openly, but do their boycotting and backbiting slyly and in whispered slings and insinuating side glances. Being mostly cowards as well as hypocrites, they are afraid to openly defame the editor, and so they sneakingly circulate thir insinuations and lies.

Running a paper is a thankless task at best. The indifference of many makes it hard to get paying support even in cities where unionism is well advanced, but this difficulty can be overcome by active efforts. Some men do not realize the great help a labor paper is to the movements even though it is small in size. In the great majority of cases the man who conducts a paper is an enthusiast in the cause, and though they all make mistakes, the intention is to do the cause of labor the most good possible. When the indifferent realise the necessity and importance of having a paper that will, when trouble arises, present the laborer's side in a fair and honest way, they give their support to the local paper even though not at all times agreeing with its management or what it says, but the "wreckers" are of an entirely different stamp. Just as soon as the labor editor disagrees with them in the smallest particular they do all they can to injure him and take support from his paper. One of the tactics they use is to influence those who have job work to take it to some enemy of the union movement rather than to the labor paper office. Most labor papers depend on the profits of job work to make up the loss on the paper, and if the unions would use their influence to get work of this kind for a labor office it would be the means of giving the unions a much better paper.

It is time that labor paper publishers insisted upon having justice done them by the union members.

The paper that is run in the interest of the labor movement is entitled to the support of all union men, even though it does not at all times please each individual member.

Were it not for the labor press the labot movement would not be what it is today and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause. If you do not agree with the policy of the paper go to the office and say so in a manly way, but don't go around throwing out slurs and petty insinuations.

Perhaps you are wrong and the paper is right. If the paper has made a mistake you can depend upon it that a correction will be cheerfully printed.

Corporations give their organ loyal support, and if labor is to be successful in securing justice, labor papers must be supported.—From the Trades Union Journal.

Even Pastors Are Not Exempt.

Rev. John Irvine, pastor of the Angelican church, St. Michaels, British Columbia, shook hands with a workingman on a street car, and then offered his hand to a fashionable lady which was refused. The fashionable members of his church then complained to their bishop and the offending pastor was removed and has set up a little church at Port Moody "where he anticipates there will be less fashion and more Christianity." The working people of the earth are good enough to make wealth for the idle, but must not come in contact with their royal flesh, even second hand! And even in Canada the workers vote for capitalism that treats them thus. But the game grows interesting.—Appeal to Reason.

Emperor Was Not Displeased.

A Berlin dispatch says the report circulated in the United States that Emperor William had signified his displeasure because the reichstag and diet did not adjourn when the news of Queen Victoria's death was received, is absolutely without foundation in fact.

HE IS DEFIANT

Cannot Be Caught By Promises of Amnesty.

AUTHENTIC INTERVIEW

Filipino Chief Tells of the Liberty Loving Proclivities of the Little Brown Man and His People.

The New York World published this week what it claims to be a well authenticated interview with Aguinaldo, obtained by an American, a trusted agent of Carlos Rubino, a prominent merchant of Manila. It was forwarded here through the mail. Aguinaldo was found in the Filipino capital by Senor Rubino's agent.

"My letters to Aguinaldo," said the agent, "were carefully scrutinized by him. As they were from those whom he knew to be his trusted friends he received me without restraint or hesitation. I remained there for four days and was the recipient of his full confidence and had from him the most unreserved expression of his sentiments and purposes, as well as his ideas concerning the condition of his country and the great struggle now going on there. I was astonished at his knowledge of the history of the United States and its great statesmen. The subject of amnesty was gone over thoroughly. I asked him if he would accept amnesty offered by the commissioners sent by the United States. He replied: 'No, I will not accept amnesty. I would not trust them. I have forgotten the professions of friendship and of support given me by Dewey and Otis and all of them, and especially Wildman. My army fought with and for them to defeat the Spanish, and promises most solemnly given that we were to have independence were made. All these solemn promises have been repudiated by them all. No slavery and obedience to the will of McKinley.'

People Will Not Stand for It.

"'How about the people?' I asked 'Do you not believe the condition of your people would be improved if they accepted amnesty now offered?' 'No,' he replied. 'To accept amnesty means shame, infamy, slavery, degradation. Personally it means imprisonment for me. What else am I to expect and what for my poor people—serfdom? What would your forefathers have said of George Washington had he accepted amnesty from George. III? He fought from 1776 to 1782 and all offers of amnesty were treated with scorn. He fought right. You ask me what I want. I reply, liberty, the right of the Filipinos to govern themselves—a government of our own.'

"'But,' I said, 'here are assurances—' 'Assurances and promises,' he interposed with great warmth, 'given only to be disregarded and repudiated. I tell you I will never trust them. Nor will my people. Never! Say to them that their amnesty will not be considered. My people would never respect me were I to do so.'

"'Then it may be war for many years,' I said. 'You must know that the government is strong and rich.' 'Unquestionably,' he replied, 'and it may be a long and terrible struggle for liberty. But until the Filipino nation shall have a government of its own this war will go on. I believe that were there a change of administration we would gain our freedom. We will have a republic patterned mainly after that of the United States. The original system is admirable but not as admistered now.'".

Dispatches from the northern coast of England say that there was a heavy gale over the channel on Sunday and that several small boats were lost.

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THE SILVERTONIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT SILVERTON, - - - B. C.

MATHESON BROS., Editors & Props.

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EDITORIAL OUTCROPPINGS.

To-day in Westminster Abbey, the last resting place of Britain's great, will be laid away the mortal remains of that great and good woman, the late Queen Victoria. Not only throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire will funeral services be held in memory of England's greatest Queen, but in many other countries and in a hundred different languages, Jew, Turk and Christian uniting in beseeching clemency for her from the Lord on high, before whom all, high and low, must eventually appear.

In the matter of Chinese immigration THE SILVERTONIAN has never been an apologist for employers of the yellow men nor for the actions of the governments which permitted such immigration. But we have always recognized the truth of the assertion that the people of Eastern Canada were never in a position to realise the extreme gravity of the question and in their present state of mind would not allow of the passing of any Chinese exclusion legislation. It is true that this matter has awakened a more general interest east of Winnipeg in the last few years, thanks to the constant agitation of the Western press, but the strong opposition lately shown in the House of Commons to the doubling of the head tax on immigrating Chinese, an opposition thoroughly sincere, shows that much more must be done before a majority of the members of Parliament will act as we would wish in the matter.

The Sandon Paystreak, in its last issue, asks us several questions in this matter of Mongolian exclusion, only one of which we need answer to justify our contentions regarding the Chinese Commission. That paper asks: "Why does this Government, in the face of the obvious certainty that Mongolians are undesirable, waste time with a Commission?"

The simple fact that the certainty that Mongolians are undesirable is by no means obvious in the East is the reason, and a most excellent one, for the being of the Commission. The law makers from Ontario, Quebec and the Marintine Provinces are not, as a body, in favor of excluding Mongolians, whom they and their constituents look upon as curiosities rather than as menaces. The average man in the eastern counties does not care whether an exclusion act is passed or not, but the ministry is violently opposed to such a measure, at least those who have spoken or written of the matter have adopted that tone. With them the sentimental and not the practical side of the question is prominent. And although the clergy of Canada seldom take up a political question, it is quite safe to say that, with their present limited knowledge of the matter, they would combat vigorously any attempt to keep out the Mongolian immigrant. With an indifferent constituency their influence would turn many a vote in the House, where the members know little of the merits of the question. It was only last session that one of the English members from Quebec said during the debate on the Chinese head tax that such legislation was only worthy of enactment by Boers or Boxer.

The report of a Commission composed of men who represent the pro-Chinese, the neutral and anti-Chinese elements should have, and we believe will have much to do in determining the stand that the majority in the House of Commons will take when the matter finally comes up.

And for this reason the Labor Party is vitally interested in having on that Commission one in whom they can repose perfect confidence.

The fact that the Paystreak recognizes the danger of Chinese immigration is not proof positive that the Dominion at large recognizes it. We cannot afford to think that we are of such paramount importance that laws will be enacted by the members at Ottawa at our request without the reason being made plain. The report of the Commission, if in favor of excluding Mongolians, as it can hardly fail to be, will be the weapon with which our members can fight for the act desired.

And now the missionaries are objecting to the treaties made by the Powers with China. They wish to have the Chinese more severely punished and have still harsher measures taken with them. They are not satisfied that more than one million innocent men, women and little children have been robbed, ravished murdered and starved for the crimes committed by a few fanatical Chinese. Surely these missionaries, if not the actual perpetrators of these diabolical outrages, are accessories, having stood calmly by, raising neither hand nor voice to stop it, and now that the brutal soldiery has become glutted and sickened with murdering unarmed and unresisting yellow men, they, the professed teachers of Christianity, clamor for still more blood. Christ the Redeemer, came into the world to save sinners, but his present disciples appear to be in China to destroy them.

It appears that there is a small but strong faction in Slocan City opposing the proposed incorporation of that town as a city. the advantages of being a self-centered locality has its drawbacks and some profess to see dangers ahead for such a small city as Slocan would be for some time to come.

The present incorporation law makes no distinction between small and large towns seeking its benefits. Some law fashioned on that in force in Ontario is needed, and many a town which at present is too small to appear as a city would gladly seek incorporation as a town or a village. Some method by which local improvements could be assessed against the property owners or paid from local taxation without an expensive civic government is what is required in many places. Silverton and Slocan among the rest. At the present time all the road repairing and grading and the sidewalk building done here has been paid for by private subscription, while the subscribers have been paying taxes and licences which go to repair sidewalks and roads in other towns.

John Houston, member for the Nelson Riding, favors such a plan, of which he is more or less the originator. Should he introduce such a measure in the house during the coming session he would undoubtedly receive a substantial backing.

If it were possible to adopt at the same time some system of county boundaries for the maintenance and building of roads and trails, much of the present dilatoriness in that line throughout the mining districts could be done away with. The system of sending all monies collected in taxes and licences to Victoria and distributing it from there leaves room for too many leaks. If the present mining divisions were allowed to expend a portion of the monies collected within their boundaries for road building, and a Board of Commissioners elected to look after such expenditure much more value for the money would be received than by the present system of spending money where the "pull" was strongest.

"What's dem spots on you-all's forehead? asked Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

"My wife done gimme dem," answered Mr. Simpkins Cauliflower: "dat's de stylishest kind o' decorations; dem's poker dots."—Washington Star.

NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern.

I hereby beg to inform those indebted to me that I have handed all accounts due me over to the Wm. Hunter Co. for collection and must insist on the immediate settlement of same.

H. H. REEVES.

LAXATIVE — GERMAN — COLD CURE.
..... CONTAINS THE NEW .....
..... INGREDIENT.....
For Sale at All Druggists.

IT Pays TO ADVERTISE IN THE SILVERTONIAN.

The Liquor Licence Act 1900.

NOTICE.

The following application has been received for a special meeting and will be considered by the Board of Licence Commissioners for the Slocan District at New Denver on Saturday, February 9th, at 10 A.M.

W. A. Alexander, International Hotel, Slocan City, Hotel licence.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1901.

J. T. BLACK,
Chief Licence Inspector

Wedding Needs.

In our new and handsomely illustrated catalogue you will find full lines and prices of all that is newest in wedding rings, bridal presents, bridesmaids' favors, wedding invitations, etc.

A copy of this catalogue will be cheerfully sent you upon application.

Ryrie Bros.,
Yonge and Adelaide Sts.,
TORONTO.

We prepay charges and refund money if desired.

J. M. M. BENEDUM,
ASSAYER,
Silverton - - - - B. C

The Thistle Hotel.

IS NOW RE-OPENED UNDER THE PERSONAL CHARGE OF .....
—PAT. GRIFFIN.—
First-class accommodation for The Public.
SILVERTON, ... B. C.

BATH HOUSE AND LUNDRY

UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY BRANCH.

WORK LEFT AT E. ANGRIMON'S BARBER SHOP IN NEW DENVER WILL BE FORWARDED TO ME AND PROMPTLY RETURNED

R. Thorburn,
SILVERTON, - - - - - B. C.

(Laundry Work Called For and Delivered Weekly.)

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY, LTD.

NELSON, B. C.

WHOLESALE WINES And CIGARS

Agents for CALGARY BEER.

HARDWARE.

General Mining Supplies. | Full Line Dry & Mixed Paints. | Lumber, Sash and Doors.

McCallum & Co., Slocan, B. C.

McDonald's Livery Stable.

GOOD SADDLE AND PACK HORSES FOR HIRE AT REASONABLE RATES——A GENERAL FREIGHT AND TRANSFER BUSINESS DONE.

Outside Parties Desiring Horses in Silverton Can Have Them Reserved By Writing To—

A. P. McDONALD,
SILVERTON, - - B. C.

A Seasonable Article.

Of the hundred of medicines on the market There is none we can recommend more Highly to our customers and friends than

Syrup of Horehound & Tolu

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

Try it and be convinced of its merits.

For Sale At THE SILVERTON DRUG STORE.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNER.

To GUS KRUGER, or to any person or persons to whom he may have transferred his interests in the following Mineral Claims, Congo No. 2, Commander and Bris of on Red Mountain, near Silverton B. C., Slocan Mining Division.

You are hereby notified that I have expended three hundred dollars ($300) in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned Mineral Claims in order to hold said mineral claims under provisions of the Mineral Act and if within ninety days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure together with all costs of advertising, your interests in said claims will become the property of the subscriber under Section 4. of an Act to Amend the Mineral Act 1900.

FRANK L. BYRON.
Dated this 26th. day of December 1900.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE:—"LAST CHANCE No. 11," (Silver Nugget,) Mineral Claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located:-On the divide between Eight and Ten Mile Creeks.

Take Notice that I, J. M. McGregor, acting as agent for George Kydd, Free Miner,s Certificate No B36350, intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvement, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvments.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1900.

J. M. McGREGOR.

22—11—00

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS

NOTICE:—"ST. HELENA" and "TROY" Mineral Claims; situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District.

Where located:—On Four Mile creek, relocations of the "Fisher Maiden" and "Silverton."

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for the Fisher Maided Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company. Free Miner's Certificate No. B41153, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate o Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1900.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

24 | 11 | 00.

J. M. McGREGOR

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR AND MINING ENGINEER.

SLOCAN CITY, ... B. C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session for an Act to incorporate a Company with Power to run, construct, excavate and maintain a tunnel through and under the land lying between the town of Silverton and the town of Sandon in the District of Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point on the North side of Four Mile Creek at or near where said Creek enters Slocan Lake and within two miles of the said town of Silverton to a point at or near the town of Sandon, and within one mile thereof; and for the purposes of the undertaking to run exploring and branch tunnels from the main tunnel; also to sink or raise, mining working or air shafts along the line or course from the tunnel or branches; to explore for minerals by the use of drills, shafts or excavations; to construct, maintain and operate by electricity or otherwise tramways and roadways for the purpose of carrying ores, waste, mine products and freight or as may be otherwise required, to engage in all kinds of mining operations and to erect and maintain crushing, electrical, hydraulic, sampling, concentrating, smelting and refining works or other plant and to deal in the products of the same; to supply, sell and dispose of compressed air, light, power and water and to erect and place any pipes, electric line, cable or electrical apparatus above or below ground, along, over and across streets, bridges and lands; the right, subject to existing water records, to acquire and take from Four Mile Creek aforesaidso much of the water of said Creek as may be necessary for all or any of the purposes of the Company, and the right to use and utilize for said purposes all water coming from the saidtunnel or branches, and to erect, construct and maintain any dam, raceway, flume or other contrivance or plan for diverting and utilizing said water and to construct and maintain all works necessary to obtain and make water power available; to take and hold shares in any other Company; to enter into any agreements and to make contracts with persons or Companies owning any interests in mining lands or otherwise and to charge tolls and receive compensation for the use of the tunnels or works of the Company, for drainage or other benefits derived from the tunnel or branches; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and hold patents, machinery, lands, premises buildings and all real and personal property; to build, own and maintain wharves, docks and tramways in connection with the undertakings of the Company, and to build, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said tunnel and branches; and with power to expropriate land for the purposes of the Company; and with all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

DATED at Vancouver, B. C., this 8th day of December, A. D. 1900.

DAVIS, MARSHALL & MACNEILL,
Solicitors for the Applicants.