

# LARDEREAU'S TRIUNE BONDED THE EAGLE

VOL. III. NO. 5.

FERGUSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, MARCH 13, 1902.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

## VULCAN SMELTER

Some Points on a Metallurgical Triumph.

## CHEAP REDUCTION OF ORES

Can Be Worked on a Small or Large Scale—Will Bust the Smelter Trust.

## SOON BE WORKING IN FERGUSON

If from the multifarious metallurgical patents, devices and processes perfected during the last ten years we are to select the most meritorious and the one most likely to have a far-reaching and beneficial effect upon the mining industry, we should without hesitation declare for the lately introduced Vulcan smelting and refining furnace, a furnace which in the short space of a year has not only completely overcome the usual prejudice with which any departure from accepted methods is received, but which has in addition gained enthusiastic commendations from the most conservative of the old style smelter men. Recent mention has been made of the phenomenal results being obtained by this furnace, from ores hitherto considered as undesirable for smelting purposes, the smelting costs ranging from 35 per cent. to 60 per cent. below the cost of smelting in the latest tyroer furnaces, and the recovery being an average of 98 per cent. and higher of precious metals and copper in ore, the products ranging from 90 per cent. copper in matte to 95 per cent. copper pig.

When it is considered that fully one-third of the gold, two-thirds of the silver and every pound of the industrial metals as copper, lead, iron, etc., (the single exception being aluminum) produced annually are recovered from the ores by smelting, it may be conceived the vital importance attaching to the introduction of a furnace having a wide range of duty, simple in construction, rapid in its action, economical in fuel and labor and readily manipulated by unskilled labor.

In the construction and manipulation of the Vulcan furnace the discovery of a new physical or chemical law is asserted. It is a smelting furnace using ores, fluxes, fuel and air as other smelting furnaces and governed in its action by the same immutable laws. Its increased efficiency lying in its extreme simplicity and the novel, as well as scientific, application of a new method of carrying out the old laws.

Smelting is a chemical process. Proper proportions of basic ores, as iron, lime, etc., are mixed with certain acid ores as silica, etc., and these are charged into a furnace with a sufficiency of fuel (carbon). The fuel is ignited, air is forced in to accelerate the chemical action known as "combustion," the air gives up its oxygen, as do the metallic oxides in the ore, to unite with the Carbon and form carbonic oxides and acid gases. The energetic union of the oxygen with the carbon creates an intense heat, which acting upon the basic iron and lime and the acid silica causes their disintegration, and recombination into the complex product known as "slag," the metallic oxides in the ore, to unite with the Carbon and form carbonic oxides and acid gases. The energetic union of the oxygen with the carbon creates an intense heat, which acting upon the basic iron and lime and the acid silica causes their disintegration, and recombination into the complex product known as "slag," the metallic oxides in the ore, to unite with the Carbon and form carbonic oxides and acid gases.

Not a tithe of the money ever saw the inside of any of the banks of British Columbia—nor was such the intention on the part of the sharpers who lined their pockets in this way at the expense of the general public. But, unfortunately, British Columbia got the benefit of this mal-odorous advertising, when this province or its mines were not its ally to blame. Pioneer.

Lance Hillman drifted into town on Tuesday. He has spent the winter in the LarderEAU developing the Forebush in the west, and which is counted one of the good things of that camp.—Slocan Drift.

use, is confined to the reduction of ores carrying the oxides and carbonates of the various metals. The lower part or base of the furnace is the "crucible" for collecting the metals, which filter thru the slag. A few inches above the crucible the shell of the furnace is pierced with a series of equidistant openings to receive the tyroer pipes, thru which air is forced into the furnace under high pressure by a powerful positive blower. Between each tyroer there is a "dead space" in which partially smelted ore tends to hang and form the nucleus from which heavy masses extend into the furnace, checking its action and necessitating a periodical stoppage of operations; while the furnace is opened to remove the caked ore, the result of which opening is to cool the furnace and cause an appreciable loss of time, fuel and labor. As, from its construction, it is not possible to economically reduce raw sulphides or arsenides in such a furnace, these ores must undergo a preliminary "roasting" in specially built roasting furnaces to partially oxidize away their sulphur or arsenic. When the crucible of such a furnace needs renewing the furnace must be "blown out," allowed to cool off and remain idle many days until the new crucible lining is tamped in and dried. The lost time, together with the waste of labor and fuel in "blowing in" and "blowing out," adds materially to the smelting cost of the ores treated in such furnaces.

Now any construction of furnace which will permit of rapid adjustment of blast to the demands of the ore being treated; which will eliminate the blowers, with their concomitant engine power, skilled mechanics, line shafting, pulleys, belts, expensive system of air pipes; which will smelt oxidized, carbonized, sulphide or arsenide ores with equal facility; which requires no extensive and costly roasting furnaces in which to prepare the sulphide ores for smelting; which has the effective blast blast as an inherent feature; which will economize fuel by utilizing the heat units created by the oxidation of the raw sulphides or arsenides when being smelted; these "heat units" being a total loss where the ores have been previously roasted; which will permit of the crucible being repaired without checking operations, as in the present tyroer furnaces; and, finally, which will occupy but a fraction of the area under cover demanded by tyroer furnace plants of equal capacities; which, aside from virtues peculiar to itself, will have all the merits of the tyroer furnace, with none of its defects; such a furnace will certainly be welcomed by the mine owner and metallurgist.

The Vulcan smelting furnace meets all the above stated requirements and, withal, in so simple and natural a manner that the only wonder is that such an obvious adoption has been so long overlooked, or ignored, by the metallurgist.—E.

Not Lost in B. C. Mines.

An impression seems to prevail in certain eastern Canadian centres, unfortunately fostered by a number of more or less influential journals which should be in better business, that many millions have been lost in the mines of British Columbia. If this were a fact, it is not more than could be said of any line of business. The great majority fail, that is to say, but few attain the success for which they strive.

But it is not a fact. The money referred to was not lost in British Columbia mines, but in speculating in shares—taking chances in propositions about which the investors knew, as a rule, absolutely nothing.

Not a tithe of the money ever saw the inside of any of the banks of British Columbia—nor was such the intention on the part of the sharppers who lined their pockets in this way at the expense of the general public. But, unfortunately, British Columbia got the benefit of this mal-odorous advertising, when this province or its mines were not its ally to blame. Pioneer.

## TRIUNE BONDED

Famous LarderEAU Grass-Root Shipper Likely to Change Hands.

## EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Will Furnish Lots of High-Grade Ore for LarderEAU's Vulcan Smelter.

## C. W. McCROSSAN PURCHASER

Word was received here during the week that C. W. McCrossan had secured an option on the Triune from the Ferguson Bros. This practically means that Mr. McCrossan will become the lucky owner of this famous property. We understand that it is the purchaser's intention to put the Triune in with the Metropolitan, thus giving that company control of a promising prospect and a developed mine. When we take into consideration that the same man who is interested in this purchase practically control the Vulcan smelter lately erected in Ferguson, we can see at a glance the importance of this new district in general and Ferguson in particular. This purchase will practically assure Mr. McCrossan of unlimited supplies of the highest grade ore with which to run his smelter and when the other mine owners of the district see that the smelter treats Triune ore successfully they will cease to regard it as an experiment and will be only too glad to dispose of their ore to the LarderEAU Smelting and Refining Company.

It is needless for us to dwell on the merits of the Triune as an ore producer. Its fame has traveled to the uttermost parts of the earth. The Slocan which was famous as a grass-root producer, had nothing to compare with it in richness and extent of ore bodies. The few hundred tons which have been taken out of the property have only gone to prove its value as a producer. As a mine it is practically untouched and has every appearance of being able to produce more ore each month for years to come than the total shipment up to date.

The purchase will mean active development of the mine as the shareholders will soon find out they have a big dividend payer and will undoubtedly be anxious to secure all the profit they can from their investment.

Ingersoll on Modern Cannibalism.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless, still live on the weak, the foolish. True they do not drink their blood and eat their flesh, but they live on their self denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children thru all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having a luxury—has been the food for others.—He has been devoured by his fellow man! The poor woman living in the bare, lonely room, cheerless and fireless, night and day, to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being eaten by her fellow man. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxieties, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man can exist.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy what he really craves—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want.

When we think of the famished, we feel it almost heartless to eat. To meet

the ragged and shivering makes one almost feel ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as if his heart were as cold as their bodies.

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be filled, when one man can raise food for hundreds, yet millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Is there to be no change? Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation always to be the enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill sons of other workmen? Will they allow parasites and vampires to live on their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop their hands from their successful frauds? Will industry in presence of crowded idleness forever fall upon its knees, and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robbers' and imposters' hands? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every healthy man must earn the right to live? Will they finally see that the man who has had the privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that everything done, must rest on justice?—S. D. Herald.

Poorest Paid and Most Abused.

The most abused man in the ranks of organized labor is he who tries to better the condition of his fellow workers. It does not matter how sincere he is, or whether he is paid for the time he loses; and it is often the case that the man who does the most work in this line is the least thanked, not to say paid. Employers call him an agitator, and assert if it were not for him they could hire cheaper help. Employers do not stop to think that the poorest paid people in the land to-day are the officers of the labor organizations. If some of them had to do the work gratis that is performed by good and true union men they would throw up their hands in holy horror.—The conservative labor agitator is a benefactor. It is through his efforts that fair wages and shorter hours are granted; it is he who fights the battles of his many followers, and it is he who is first discharged when occasion requires a laying off or a reduction of expenses. He is a bold, bad man—in the eyes of the employer. And yet this same agitator may have a large family to support, and his own losses are his own loss. A labor organization without an agitator might as well not exist. The men who stomp the corridors of the legislative halls looking after labor legislation are also dubbed agitators. What should you call the well paid lawyers who look after the interests of corporations around the capital? They are not agitators. Oh, no! They must be called legal gentlemen. It is only the man who has the courage to voice the sentiments of the oppressed toiler that is an agitator.—Miners' Agent.

The True Motive of Trades Unions.

During the recent epidemic at Tonopah, Nevada, the local Miners' union distinguished itself by the humane manner in which it extended aid to sufferers. Assistance was given regardless of membership to their order, and whether the sick had money or not to pay for attendance. We are glad to see that the county commissioners have donated script warrants of \$1,000 to reimburse the union for caring for and burying the dead who were not members of the union. The warrant was drawn to J. L. Buhler, who cashed it at 95 cents, and in addition drew a personal check for \$1,000 and presented it as a gift to the union. The work of the union can be appreciated by the fact that they disbursed over \$3,000 in caring for the sick and burying the dead. The transactions reflect the greatest credit on each and every one connected with them.—Mining Reporter.

## WANT THE EARTH

Mr. Dunsmuir's Agreement With Railway Grantees.

## CANADIAN NORTHERN GRAB

To Get a Belt Forty Miles Broad Across the Entire Province of British Columbia.

## THE SAME OLD STEALING

The following are three of the principal articles of agreement between this province and Mackenzie & Mann, laid before the provincial legislature for ratification:

Upon the company filing with the chief commissioner of lands and works a map or plan showing the general course and direction of the said railway, and the lands to be traversed, there shall be reserved a track of land, twenty miles on each side of the proposed railway, and which reservation shall have for its western boundary a line running approximately north and south, and being at a distance of fifty miles from the head of Bute Inlet; provided, however, that if after the completion of the line of railway it is found that the reserve does not contain sufficient land to satisfy the proposed grant to railway, the company shall be entitled to areas of crown lands in the districts contiguous to the said reserve, to be taken up in blocks of not less than one mile square, and granted to the company in such manner as the Lieutenant-governor-in-council may determine to make up for such instantaneous deficiency.

The company agree that they will after the completion of the first one hundred miles of line enter into an agreement satisfactory to the Lieutenant-governor-in-council that they will remain and operate a suitable steam ferry of the requirements necessary for the transportation of passengers and freight between the terminus of their railway on the seashore on the mainland of British Columbia and Vancouver Island to join with the Comox and Cape Scott railway, it being the true intent and meaning of this agreement that the company will within the time for the completion of the railway contemplated under this agreement in British Columbia operate a continuous line from the eastern counties of British Columbia at or near Yellowhead Pass to a point on the seaboard at or near Bute Inlet, thence by ferry to Vancouver Island to join with the line of railway which has its terminus at or near the city of Victoria on Vancouver Island.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this agreement, if the company extend the line to Frederick Arm, or any intervening point, the government will grant to the company in such manner as the Lieutenant-governor-in-council may determine lands in the said district contiguous as near as practicable to the reserve before-mentioned not exceeding 20,000 acres for each mile of standard gauge railway of such extension, and a cash subsidy of \$4,800 per mile payable for each and every mile of such extension, and payable in the manner and upon the terms of the cash subsidy for other portions of the road hereinbefore mentioned; and provided further that the company may at any time select as a portion of the land subsidy to be granted to them, a tract or tracts of land not less than one mile square in extent between the westerly end of the said reserve and Frederick Arm, and upon the company filing with the chief commissioner of lands and works a general map or plan showing such selection the government will cause to be reserved the lands referred to in said selection to be afterwards granted to the company on the construction of the said extension, and the

(Continued on page two)



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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902.

There is nothing "academic" about the Globe's system of extending the principle of private ownership of railways, says the Toronto Telegram. Private ownership of railways in Canada always implies public ownership of the money which builds these railways.

In a paper in the Forum of Feb. 16, "If workmen but knew," its author criticises his brother workman, if perchance he be numbered with the unfortunate, as we must call them.

world than at any previous time. The labor question is a question of economics. Let us study it from that standpoint, and we will see that there are thousands of fine mechanics working at laboring work, for lack of employment at their crafts, on account of the improved machine in the hands of the employer of skilled labor.

Education on lines of governmental economics is of paramount importance at present, for the benefit of employe and employer.

Below the readers of the EAGLE will find an item of news clipped from a New York paper. Don't read this item and fling the paper to one side and forget it. This is a case of murder more brutal than the ordinary murders of every day life.

"On a pile of rags in a room bare of furniture and freezing cold, Mrs. Mary Gallin, dead from starvation, with an emaciated baby four months old crying at her breast, was found this morning at No 513 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, by Policeman McConnon of the flushing Avenue Station.

There is an urgent reason why the pulpit and the church must consider their duty to social questions. The conception to social harmony and peace proclaimed by Socialism, which is treated as too secular for the pulpit has become to multitudes of men the most sacred theme that engages their thoughts.

Without attempting to guide men in their plans for social betterment the church loses touch with them, and is not a logical and consistent exponent of her own teachings. She must proclaim the kingdom of God in its social and political consequences to the state, as well as for the personal reformation of the individual sinner.—Rev. Vrooman, Vancouver, B. C.

A wealthy mining corporation in Colorado surprised its employes the other day by distributing among them 10 per cent. of the net earnings of the mine. They were also told that they would become part owners in time, as the corporation expected to give each man a share of stock.

joyous time, points out the Denver Daily News. Suppose the men, instead of 10 per cent., had been given the entire proceeds of their labor, would it have increased their joy and usefulness or reduced them to the dead level of equality so much feared by those who got the other 90 per cent. of the net earnings?

Civilization, agitation, education, and organization will change our present unjust competitive system in time, let us hope. The earnings of a public utility sooner or later will put thousands of men, in good homes, instead of putting a million dollars worth of pictures in one home.

WANT THE EARTH.

(Continued from page one.) lands to be granted to the company for such extension contiguous to the said reserve mentioned in section seven thereof, shall be reduced to the extent of the amount of lands included in the section of the railway to be granted under this section.

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Contributed by Members of the Socialist Party of B. C.

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in city and country, for bringing about an order founded on justice.

The average workman can follow up his argument as to why labor is robbed much easier than the robber can follow his plea for robbery.—I. T. U. Journal.

Does it ever occur to you, when you see people outside of the wage class fighting trade-unions, that there must be something desirable in unions, also? You would not have opposition.—I. T. U. Journal.

## SCREAMLETS

On their own merits most men should keep quiet.

Your life isn't worth living unless you think it is.

The way of the transgressor is often rough on the other fellow.

Any man can learn to make mistakes without serving an apprenticeship.

The price of political wisdom is a suspicion of every man looking for a public snafu.

During his sojourn here on earth a man must put up with a lot and put up for a lot more.

The greedy man is willing to pluck profit from the hell of hunger growing out of a business panic.

Poverty may cause many hearts to bleed, but wealth hardens the heart until it aches with selfish pain.

We grow sick of pretending and seeming and living a life half a lie, but we can't shine in society unless we do it.

The St. Louis "Globe Democrat" says: "Socialism promises to be a force with which American statesmen may have to reckon."

□ The St. Louis "Mirror" says: "The development of the consolidation idea renders all protest against ultimate Socialism futile and foolish."

The Socialist theory and proposition must be reckoned with, and can by no means be dismissed with a sneer.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Portland "Oregonian" says: "Socialism is in the air. It has conquered the ranks of labor and permeated the schools of learning."

The Boston "Daily Post," after discussing the trust outlook, remarks: "What is to come of all this? It is one more long step towards Socialism."

A soft answer may be the steam from the boiling wrath of a diplomat, but the honest and frank fellow gives away to his feelings and righteousness curses and swears.

The Boston "Post" says: "The immense consolidations that have marked the opening of the century point unmistakably to the strengthening of the Socialist idea."

The prudent man looks well to the stability of his suspender buttons before going on a journey, but the foolish man is often obliged to yank up his pants in company.

We grow weary of planning and toiling and scheming to take advantage of man, and the wealth stored away in the crack of our conscience becomes a mill stone to our dreams.

Selfishness will forever continue to imperil and kill and trample upon humanity unless the body arises with life and a universal protest.—Rev. Dr. Myers, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A passion for attaining ends, political, commercial, or personal, by devious, questionable or downright crooked devices has ridden and is riding this generation like a nightmare, says the Toronto News.

There lives not a man on earth—out of a lunatic asylum—who has not in him the power to do good. What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

There are so many things wrong and difficult in the world that no man can be great; he can hardly keep himself from wickedness, unless he gives up thinking much about pleasures or rewards, and gets strength to endure what is hard and painful.

A San Francisco paper points out that salt is a necessity to the human animal. Without it people become weak and decreed. Salt has been conserved by a gang of unjaded scoundrels, says this sheet frantically, and then calls on congress to put salt on the "free list to save the people." Gee! Wouldn't that jar you! The salt trust knows no national boundaries, and can make the price of the world's production to suit itself. Free trade and protection are questions which have no place in the political economy of the trust.

## Socialist Party of B. C.

### GENERAL DEMANDS:

1. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines, and ultimately of all the means of production, distribution, and exchange. No part of revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees for improvement of the service, and to diminishing rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. The establishment of a national currency and government banking system; all fire and life insurance to be also operated by the government in the interests of the whole people.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industrial public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured full product of their labor.
5. Abolition of the senate, establishment of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

### PROVINCIAL DEMANDS:

1. Abolition of financial and property qualifications for candidates and electors at provincial and municipal elections.

2. The education of all children up to the age of sixteen years to be free, secular and compulsory. Text books, music, and clothing to be supplied out of the public funds when necessary.
3. Municipalization and public control of the liquor traffic.
4. A nine-hour work law fixing wages at not less than \$2 per day, thereby counteracting evil effects of Oriental emigration into this province.
5. Reduction of hours of labor to 44 per week.
6. Scientific and practical management of fisheries, forests, and waterways in best interests of the producers.
7. Government operation of coal mines and immediate construction and operation of smelters, refineries, and saw mills for benefit of the workers.
8. Abolition of poll and personal property tax, the deficit to be met by an increased tax on land values.
9. No more bonuses of other land or money to individuals or private corporations.
10. Graduated land tax similar to law in operation in New Zealand.
11. Government hospitals throughout the province, and free medical attendance to all needing such.

## Notes From the Capital.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 8.—On Monday evening, Candidate Bodwell preached a varied and enthusiastic audience in the school room of the Centennial Methodist church. His text was: "Thou shalt have no other God prior to me."

Never before have so many people been listed as "uncertain" as in the present by-election. Truly the people are beginning to ask for something better than bonus hunters on one side and subsidy hunters on the other.

A so-called labor rally was held by government followers on Friday night, the chairman being John Ley and one of the speakers W. M. Wilson, once of the Indiana Labor party, but never no more. A squad of police were on hand. Several scraps took place, one on the stage after the break up. W. W. B. McInnes was the orator. His tongue was like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways.

Betting is running high and now about even. The police commissioners, except the mayor, have made Victoria a wide-open town for gambling, having rescinded action of former board. I wonder if that time-honored "incentive of gain" had anything to do with it.

The electrical workers have formed a union and affiliated with the Trades and Labor council.

The Socialist League here misses the president and treasurer who are both in Seattle on business. Mr. Maxson divides his time between Seattle and Victoria, and Mr. Stow is in his employ. We are at present without a hall, but have had informal meetings at Comrade Winn's barber shop.

The parliament has been in session since February 20th and has not done two days work—squabble, scrap and waste time. If a Socialist legislature did that it would be held up as the greatest collection of incompetents ever seen. And well it might.

## Socialist Meeting at Calgary.

An address was given recently in the Co-Operative hall which was well attended, by W. E. Pierce, on "Practical Socialism" in a pleasant and instructive form. The speaker instanced how Calgary could avail itself of some of the benefits of public ownership in the shape of city-owned electric light, and street car and telephone services. An interesting discussion followed, both members and visitors taking part.—Herald.

In my judgment, teachers will take the place of preachers and the interpreters of nature will be the only priests.—[From the Dresden edition, Vol. 11.]

It is easy to bring objections to Socialism. There is always a thousand reasons against every social change. Yet the change comes, and the objections silently learn wisdom.—Webb.

In Germany, there were on January 1, fifty-two daily Socialist papers, eight appearing three times a week, three twice a week, eight once a week, one once a fortnight and two once a month.

Possibly the Socialist party will gain sufficient strength of numbers to force on one or both of the great political parties certain of the reforms they advocate. It is to be hoped that they will.—Barbara Independent.

The capitalists among themselves don't know any discrimination in regard to nationality, politics or religion. They stick together for their interests in an intelligent way. Let the working men do the same thing, and we shall see different conditions very soon.

The workmen of this province, supported by the just, thinking elements of the middle class, and made wise by experience and instructed by the propaganda of the Socialist party will adopt steps to take possession at no distant date of the political power

"Socialism is organized co-operation," is the latest definition of the cult. If that be so, then Socialism has achieved a wonderful victory in England, where the organized, co-operative system has attained marvelous proportions. There is not the slightest doubt, judging by the figures and facts published, that co-operation there has been successfully managed.—Ladysmith Leader.

The idea of doing the best one can for one's self is the ruling idea of the competitive system. So we have one class of men doing the best they can for themselves by cracking safes; another by cracking heads; another by wrecking trains; another by wrecking railroads; another by wrecking banks; another by wrecking religion, and another by skinning industry.

Private monopoly of natural resources, of social functions, or of the means of production, is the enemy of freedom, and the inevitable result of competition, must not be permitted to remain as a permanent form of society. Neither will it remain; it is as certain to go and be succeeded by the next great economic stage in human history—Socialism—as individual production has been destroyed by the capitalist mastery over machines.—S. D. Herald.

The question which is agitating the knowing ones these days is whether J. Pierpont Morgan & Company are not back of the Seward Webb railway investments in Canada. It is admitted that the Dominion Securities Company of New York is financing all deals in Canada, and one of the most prominent members of this company is Henry L. Sprague, a partner in the firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, the legal advisors of the great financiers of Wall street. And still the good work of perfecting Socialism goes on.

Said Dr. Macgregor, moderator of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, in 1891: "Ought we not to keep prominently before ourselves and also before our people that Christianity is the highest and purest Socialism; that the bible is the great text book of Socialism; that Jesus was the greatest Socialist who ever trod this lower world—himself a poor, hard-working man and that what he was his church ought to be—the implacable foe of injustice, oppression and wrong, come from what quarter they may?"

You believe that the extension of the public powers over the postoffice business does not interfere with your freedom, don't you? That is, you are not less free with a public than you would be with a private postoffice? And you are not less free with municipal water than you would be with water from a private supply? Is that not so? And if you are consuming municipal gas you are not less free than you would be if you lived in Milwaukee and used private gas? Very well. Do you think you would be less free if all capitalist properties were socialized and operated for use instead of profit? Of course you don't—if you stop to think about it.—S. D. Herald.

"It is no great thing not to rob others of their belongings, and in vain do they think themselves innocent who appropriate to their own use alone those goods which God gave in common; by not giving to others that which they themselves receive, they become homicides and murderers, inasmuch as in keeping for themselves those things which would have alleviated the sufferings of the poor, we may say that they every day cause the death of as many persons as they might have fed and did not. When, therefore, we offer the means of living to the indigent, we do not give them anything in return; but that which of right belongs to them. It is less a work of mercy that we perform than the payment of a debt."—Gregory the Great.

**O. K.**  
All branches of the Tonsorial Art executed with ambidextrous dexterity.  
... HOT OR COLD BATHS ...  
W. M. SCHNELL, Prop.

**Ferguson!**  
The pay roll centre and the place where Lardean's shipping mines are located, is situated 26 miles southeast of Revelstoke head to Arrowhead by rail, 28 miles; from Arrowhead to Thomson's Landing by boat, 12 miles; from Thomson's Landing to FERGUSON, by horse or stage, 16 miles. Come straight to Ferguson. Investigation coursed.

If ever there was a time in the history of the town of

# Ferguson

to buy lots that time is now

The railway is being pushed to completion and soon the C. P. R. will accept through freight for Trout Lake. Trains are now being operated on the new road as far as the steel is laid.

Many mining properties surrounding Ferguson are rapidly reaching the shipping stage, while the shippers speak for themselves. Not only is Ferguson the commercial, banking, smelting and pay roll center, but here is where the most prominent Lardean mining men have their interests and headquarters. The best lot locations are being picked up by shrewd investors.

There is Big Money in

# FERGUSON REALTY

If Secured at Present Prices

Business Lots are Still on the Market at  
**\$150 Upwards \$150**  
Residential Lots at  
**\$75 Upwards \$75**

Write or call on the General Agent,  
**Henry Floyd,**  
Revelstoke, B. C.

## On the Wing Items

How's your printing?

James Otto has left for outside points.

Mrs. Al Pelkey has recovered from a two weeks sick spell.

Quite a number of commercial travelers have visited the camp lately.

One is still coming down at a lively rate from the Silver Cup and Nettie L.

Johnnie Morgan is still pounding away on the Tonowanda. Go it Jack, you certainly deserve to strike it rich.

George Pettipiece is in town from Revelstoke. George is acting as assistant to the foreman on the Eagle.

The Ferguson Literary Society expect to have a spelling match for to-morrow night. Dig up your spellers boys.

Joe Smith who has been trapping with Andy Ward for some time, returned with a good batch of skins. Andy is still out.

John Laughton, the genial host of the Hotel Lardeau, is fixing up his establishment to be prepared for the spring trade.

S. Shannon has gone over to the Black Warrior. He expects to bring the men down with him and shut down all work till it is possible to get supplies over.

The hospital committee is in receipt of a letter from Henry Floyd in which he assures them they can have all the lots they reasonably require free of charge.

A. J. Gordon is editor of this paper for this week and if the general public have any kicks to make they had better come around, as Mr. Pettipiece left me his six shooter and lots of cartridges.

Mr. Snell, our genial custodian of the peace, was in town yesterday and informed us that the ice between Trout Lake City and Gerrard was not safe as a man broke thru while trying to make the trip yesterday.

There was quite a turn out last Sunday evening to listen to Rev. Green's discourse on the "Brotherhood of Man." The Socialists have good hopes that Mr. Green will soon want to join the League. There is only one ending for a man who starts to think along such lines.

Patrick Crilly, who has been enjoying the salubrious climes of California for the past three months, returned to the camp on Tuesday, and is ere this pounding steel in the 300-foot level of the Nettie L. Pat looks the better of the trip, and is by no means as thin as his bank roll.

The editor of this widely-read weekly left for Revelstoke yesterday morning. Mr. Pettipiece is arranging a sale of his newspaper interests in the Lardeau, and as soon thereafter as possible will become connected with a company in the publication of a clean-cut live Socialist newspaper at the Coast.

### Stop Your Fretting.

When things don't come along your way,  
Can't hurry 'em by frettin',  
If clouds o' care obscure your day,  
Can't chase 'em off by frettin',  
Your tears jest irritate your woe  
An' freshens up an' helps it grow—  
Don't wash it out o' sight, an' so  
There ain't no use in frettin'!

The heavy load you have to bear  
Ain't lightened up by frettin',  
The sorrow vultures in the air  
Ain't scared away by frettin',  
If debt is crowdin', rent is due,  
No cash in hand, an' you are blue,  
Race up an' be a man, for you  
Can't square yourself by frettin'!

No matter what your cares and an' woes,  
Don't humor 'em by frettin'!  
If hard luck aims her heavy blows  
Scurry back—don't go to frettin'!

Screw up your nerve an' hold your grip,  
An' keep a frozen upper lip.  
The man that gets to frettin',  
James Barrow Adams in Denver Post.

There is only one best mining journal.

### Mines and Minerals.

It has a larger circulation than any two other American mining journals because it is the best. It is the largest, best illustrated and handsomest mining journal in the world. It is a mining paper for mining men. Subscription price \$1.00 per annum in advance. Address MINES AND MINERALS, Scranton, Pa., U. S. A. Denver office, Barth Bldg., Denver, Col.

### LARDEAU ORE SHIPMENTS.

The following is a list of Lardeau ore shipments, amounting to 1,470,000 lbs. and the gross returns, reports of which have to be furnished monthly by mine owners to the provincial government:

Name	Pounds	Gross Val.
Silver Cup	2,400,000	\$180,000
Nettie	1,700,000	\$135,000
Trout Lake	1,500,000	\$112,500
Heatrice	415,000	\$31,125
Trout Lake	300,000	\$22,500
Bravoview	50,000	\$3,750
Trout Lake	20,000	\$1,500
Cromwell	25,269	\$1,895
Trout Lake	10,000	\$750
Metropolitah	11,074	\$830
Trout Lake	12,000	\$900
Burned Ground	8,000	\$600
Linnon View	868	\$65.17
Old Gold		67.19
Horseshoe		
Black Warrior		

\* Returns and corrections asked for.

### Locals With a Paystreak.

\* For anything in the book or stationery line sent to the Canada Drug & Book Co., Revelstoke, B. C. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

\* To get acquainted with this district you should have a copy of the new and only map. Send a one dollar bill to the Eagle and secure one at once.

\* Do you want to avoid that business trip? Well, just drop into any of the offices of the Telephone, Trout Lake & Big Bend Telephone Co. and save time and money.

\* The Ferguson quadrille club gives a dance every Thursday evening in Miners' Union hall. Secure a membership ticket from the secretary, B. U. Smith. \$2 a month.

\* Smokers: If you want the GENTLE "Union" and "Our Special" CIGARS see that "Union Cigar Factory" is stamped in gilt letters on every box.—H. A. Brown, Revelstoke, B. C.

### Halcyon Hot Springs Sanitarium

ARROW LAKES, B. C. The most complete sanitarium on the continent of North America. Situated amidst scenery unrivalled for grandeur. Boating, fishing and excursions. Resident physicians and nurse. In telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. Mail service and departure daily. Its baths cure all nervous and muscular diseases, its waters heal all kidney, liver and stomach ailments. Its baths and waters cure a sure remedy against all arteriosclerotic diseases. TERMS: \$12 to all gentlemen, according to residence in hotel or villas.

### Ferguson Realty

—IS A—

### Good Investment

Write at once to General Agent,

HENRY FLOYD,  
Revelstoke, B. C.

SEE ADVT. ON PAGE THREE.

### THE NEW AND ONLY

# MAP OF THIS DISTRICT

Including the Fish Creek camp and Upper Duncan River section, comp. and J. S. Shannon, P. E. S., and J. Shannon, P. E. S., are now on sale at this office. The ready sale of the map is proving all we have said for it. The Trout Lake division is highlighted in black, the Lardeau in red and the fine and claims recorded in the three divisions. The mountains, lakes, creeks, wagon roads, trails, surveyed railway routes, and the location and name of all mineral claims of every mineral claim in the district is shown.

Next to Visiting the Country in Person This Map Takes First Place.

In fact every geographical feature is so well defined that one can see at a glance the nature of our country and the trend of the claim location gives an intelligible idea of the mineral area running through the camp. It is certainly

### The Best Worth For One Dollar

ever offered in the map line of a mining camp. It is the first complete map of the district and is selling well. It is just what you are looking for. WE ALSO HAVE A MAP OF MOUNTAIN LAKES, WITH A GOOD COVER, FOR SALE. BEST VALUE AS THEY WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

Address your order, with an enclosure of a one dollar bill, (no cheques, orders, etc.) to

THE LARDEAU EAGLE,  
FERGUSON, B. C.

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In making choice of a premium for their weekly for season 1901-02 the Free Press, Winnipeg, have secured something quite out of the ordinary. Consideration of the value of the farmers of Western Canada of an accurate thermometer and a reliable barometer led to negotiations with the largest makers of observatory instruments and appliances in America, and as a result of these negotiations there has been obtained a large number of accurate and reliable combined thermometers and barometers, which have been tested and found to be made especially to suit the extremes of climate met with in this country. The barometer is guaranteed to indicate atmospheric changes correctly and the thermometer to register temperatures down to 40 degrees below zero.

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EASY MONEY

Circle City is the future terminus of the proposed railway, already surveyed via the Lardeau creek north fork to that point.  
Circle City is beautifully located at the base of the Lardeau Pass, Galena and Surprise creeks.  
Circle City is absolutely surrounded by mining properties now under development.  
Circle City affords splendid water power which will be utilized next season for concentrating purposes.  
Circle City will present business openings this spring. Send for the new map just out (free), and full particulars, to G. B. BATHO, general agt., Ferguson.  
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