

LARDLAE THE EAGLE

IT FILLS THE BILL

VOL. III. NO. 8.

FERGUSON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, APRIL 3, 1902.

\$2.00 A YEAR.

COMING TO FRONT

Mineral Deposits Receiving Attention They Deserve.

WE HAVE THE PAYSTREAKS

With Railroad Nearly Completed to Foot of the Lake and a Smelter Ready for Operation,

FERGUSON WILL BE A HUMMER

The mineral deposits of the Lardae are beginning to receive the attention they deserve. There is an active demand for mining properties for which there is sufficient development work done to permit of an estimate being made as to their possible value. Moreover, the demand is made by parties who have the means to pay for what they get.

With the advent of the railroad now being completed to the foot of Trout lake, and a Vulcan smelter situated in Ferguson all ready to begin operation, ores which were almost valueless in the past are now valuable, and will yield a profit where managed with the same prudence and intelligence granted other industries. There are a great number of prospects or undeveloped lodes throughout our entire mining district. They are mainly owned by the original locators, who, for lack of means, are unable to develop them. The possibilities for capital in this direction are practically unlimited. It is but natural for the owner of a prospect when a sale is being considered to endeavor to obtain all he may, but he of all others appreciates his inability to develop his prospect into a mine, although he is thoroughly imbued with the belief that with development it will become a mine. He may therefore be easily induced to give capital an opportunity to develop it and take his chance of the prospect developing in accordance with his convictions. All prospects are more or less valuable and subject to great possibilities. All mines were at one time prospects. Comparatively small investments may change a prospect into a mine. The percentage is so great when backed by judgment, ability and persistence, as to offer great inducements to capital. Every dollar injudiciously invested in mining is to a limited extent an injury to the industry. In general, a few hundreds of dollars invested in a prospect, with the expectation of developing a mine, is an injudicious investment. Those who follow mining as a business expect, when taking hold of a promising prospect, to systematically exploit it so as to enable them to determine whether or not the property may be developed into a mine, and the expenditure of more money. With several such propositions some develop into mines, and the profits accruing, if only one mine is obtained, generally far exceed the outlay on the whole.

We Certainly Agree With Mr. Galt. Few people realize the value of a mine in active operation to the community in which it exists. The general assumption is that the benefit of it goes mostly into the pockets of the owners, and that the community at large is not much affected by its prosperity or failure. Nothing can be farther from the truth. A working mine is first and foremost profitable to the community surrounding it; secondly to the province (especially in creating and supporting population), and lastly (but by no means always) to the owners of it. During the last ten years numbers of mines and prospects have been developed throughout the province, and many millions of dollars have been expended without the return, in the majority of cases, of a single dollar by way of profit to those who supplied the money.—A. C. Galt, Rossland, in Victoria Colonist.

Labor Men, Attention!
Y.M.H., B. C. March 17.—Greeting: The question of political action being taken on the part of organized labor with a view to securing a more substantial and satisfactory representation of labor interests, in the legislature assembly of our province, and in the parliament of Canada, is a principle that has received careful consideration and thorough discussion at the hands of local unions affiliated with our District Association.

The decision has been arrived at, that before any such step so important in its nature, and so far reaching in its effect, can be taken with any degree of confidence and propriety, it is absolutely essential that the various Labor Unions and Reform Organizations throughout the province, should be by some means brought together in the closest possible touch, both in sentiment and action.

It is self evident that the only effective means we can adopt, in order to ascertain the views of those interested, and to reach sound conclusions upon the subject, is through the medium of a general provincial convention, at some suitable and centrally located point.

The executive officers of this association have received instructions from the local unions affiliated therewith, to assume the initiative in this matter, and we therefore do hereby issue a call for a convention (for political purposes), of Delegates from all Trades and Labor Unions, Single Tax Associations, Socialist bodies and other reform organizations in the province whose aim is to improve the social condition of the people of Canada by the ballot.

Said convention will be held at Kamloops, B. C., and will be called to order at 10 a. m. on Monday, April 14th, 1902.

The basis of representation will be as follows: Central bodies such as Trades and Labor Councils, District or Provincial Associations of Single Tax, Socialist, Labor, or other reform bodies, composed of 100 delegates or less, shall be entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate for each additional majority fractional part thereof. Subordinate or Local Trades and Labor Unions, Single Tax, Socialist or other reform organizations with a membership of 100 members or less, shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each additional majority fractional part thereof. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote in the convention, and in no case shall any delegate have the right, or be allowed to vote any proxy votes.

Two or more organizations entitled to representation at this convention, whose aggregate membership does not exceed 100 members, may combine together and have the right to be represented by one delegate who shall have but one vote.

Delegates must exercise care and see that their credentials are properly drawn up, and in such a manner as to show the membership of the organization or organizations they represent.

Objects of the convention are as follows:

1. To unite and harmonize all organizations and reform bodies in the province together for purposes of political action.
2. To adopt a provincial platform and promulgate a policy for the guidance of organized labor and other reform bodies in future political campaigns.
3. To do any or all other things which in the judgment of the convention will in any way protect or promote the interests of those represented.

Reduced railway rates.—By special arrangement with the C. P. R. Co., we have been able to secure the following reduced rates for the return trip. If fifteen delegates attend the convention, one and one-third (1 1/3) fare will be charged for the round trip. If fifty delegates or more are in attendance a single fare will be allowed for the round trip.

Delegates must not fail to take a receipt from the local ticket agent of the C. P. R. Co. when leaving their homes to attend the convention at Kamloops, B. C. If delegates fail to present this receipt to the secretary of the convention.

Continued on Third Page.

TAYLOR WAKES UP

Redistribution Bill Has Jarred Him to Speak.

NEW REVELSTOKE DIVISION

A Good Plea in Favor of Consulting the People of Trout Lake and Ferguson.

STAY AWAKE MR. TAYLOR

Below will be found a report of a speech delivered by our representative, Theo. Taylor. The EAGLE congratulates Mr. Taylor on his effort and hopes he will be heard from often in the future:

Mr. Taylor expressed the opinion that the present bill was the best of its kind ever submitted to the legislature. He was glad to see that the Kootenay country had got a fair measure of justice. Speaking for his own constituency, however, he said that the government had not consulted him in reference to it, nor did he believe that the advice of his constituents had been taken in the matter. Otherwise the measure might have been considerably improved, so far as the delineation of that constituency was concerned. The population as shown on the "return" list, or in the census returns, was not a fair basis for such a measure. In the Trout Lake mining division there were 1,200 people, and the number of people there was not fairly given in the census returns, which were taken some time ago, since the taking of which a considerable change in population had occurred. The Canadian Pacific railway was about to build a railway into that country, which was an indication that its prospects were not unpromising. At the town of Ferguson a smelter had recently been established, and one was projected for Trout Lake, which, it was hoped, would materialize in the near future. These things tended to show the possibility of a large increase in the population there at no distant day.

In 1895, Rossland was practically unknown. To-day it has a population of over 5,000. This was an example of the phenomenal development of the whole Kootenay country, following the advent of the railway; and it was not unreasonable to expect a somewhat similar advance in Trout Lake upon the completion of the railway, which had been added to the Revelstoke riding, and the Cariboo district remain as it was. The Trout Lake district was just as thickly populated as the Columbia district, represented by the Hon. Mr. Wells, and was just as much entitled to representation in the house. The scheme of adding Trout Lake to the Kaslo district, he argued, would be generally disapproved by the people affected; and he again contended that the views of the people should have been taken on the subject. He referred to the recent sale of the Silver Cup Mine as indicative of the general forward industrial movement in his constituency.

Hopful of a Revival.

It must be understood that there are thousands of propositions that have not reached the development stage of which great results may be expected. Many people here look for a revival in the mining industry in the near future. Everything points that way. The older properties are taking on new life, and new propositions will be exploited. Great wealth is known to lie buried in the earth, and it is only a matter of time before it will be dug out and put to the next thing.—Western Mining World.

To Go Into Politics.
 The miners of Great Britain have voted into politics. They will levy an assessment that will bring in nearly \$100,000 a year for such purpose.

They will nominate candidates for parliament in 37 districts, where they stand an excellent opportunity of electing their men. The carpenters, machinists, general laborers, railway employees and other large organizations have also voted to assess themselves and accumulate funds to fight for representation in parliament.

The movement is spreading all over the kingdom. The different trades will perfect alliances with the Socialist parties and all bear their proportion of expenses. Literature bearing on the labor question will be scattered broadcast and meetings arranged everywhere.

Marconi Has a Rival.

Wireless telegraphy is scoring some points in electrical communication which may lead the wary investor into untimely investments, says the U. S. Journal for Investors. Marconi has a rival in the person of a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School, who claims to have invented a system of wireless telegraphy of a higher degree of development than Marconi's, which is fitted with Morse keys, and is called the anti-coherer, having a substitute for the Marconi apparatus, consisting of a glass tube filled with metal filings, called "the coherer." The Marconi system is to be used on all the passenger and freight boats of one of the Lake Michigan steamship companies, if the tests to be made prove satisfactory, before the summer navigation season is well under way. Emperor William has ordered that the Sloby-Aro system be installed on the vessels of the German navy. Until these various systems are consolidated into one universe method, that shall have demonstrated its right to be regarded as a commercial success, investors are cautioned against investments in wireless telegraph companies.

Two Conventions for Kamloops.

Two conventions will be held at Kamloops early in April, the district convention of unions of the Western Federation of Miners, and a convention of representatives of all organized labor associations throughout the province. The attendance at these two gatherings will be large, and as the delegates will come from all parts of the province, an effort should be made to make their stay in the city such that they will cherish pleasant memories of their visit. When on previous occasions similar large gatherings have been assembled in our city, the visitors have been cordially welcomed and an enjoyable time was made of their visit a pleasant one. It is to be hoped that similar courtesies will be extended by our citizens to the visiting delegates to these conventions next month.—Inland Sentinel.

"Mines Are Made, Not Found."

Occasionally, as the saying is, a mine pays from the "grass roots." This is a very rare exception, says the Black Hills Mining Review. The records of the largest mines of today all show that many thousands, and in some cases, millions of dollars were expended for machinery and labor to open up the one body, sufficiently for their economical profitable working, before the mines paid expenses and dividends. Everyone knows that time and money must also be put into large undertakings in every other business, before the profits can be expected; and it is equally so in mining. But the ultimate profit in mining are many times greater than the profit in any other business.

Subscribe for the EAGLE.

MINERAL OUTPUT

Shows Steady Increase in Value to Previous Years.

VERY ENCOURAGING REPORT

W. T. Robertson Gives a Close Estimate of the Output of the Province for Year 1901.

THIS YEAR WILL BE BETTER

The general impression that British Columbia mines have not been doing well recently seems to be contradicted by the statements just issued by Mr. W. T. Robertson, the provincial metallurgist, giving a close estimate of the output of the province for the year 1901. Comparing this with the completed figures for 1900 we find that the total mineral production of the province reached a value of \$20,713,500, showing an increase of no less than 26.7 per cent. over the previous year.

The various items which go to make up this total nearly all show a gain substantial in its amount. There was, it is true, a falling off in gold from placers, due partly to a short season and partly to the failure of the large hydraulic operations undertaken in the Atlin and in the Cassiar to yield any considerable amount during the first season; but there was a large increase in the gold produced from the lode mines, and the gold production reached a total last year of \$5,556,700, an increase of 18.3 per cent. over 1900. Silver also showed the considerable gain of 13.6 per cent., while the production of copper reached the total of 30,756,798 pounds, or 206.6 per cent. more than in the previous year. A large part of this gain was due to the Granby and Grand Forks smelters, and to the production of ores from the mines of the West Kootenay division. Lead showed a falling off which amounted to 26.8 per cent., and this was due not so much to the failure of mines as to the refusal of smelters to buy Canadian lead ore and their determination to quarrel production in view of the very large stocks which have been carried over from 1900. The total production of metals in the province showed an increase of 33.4 per cent. in value, which goes far to reverse the popular impression as to the course of British Columbia mining during the year. In non-metallic substances the principal values were in coal and coke. Both of these showed substantial gains which were the result mainly of the opening of the Crow's Nest mines. In view of the fact that there was a considerable decrease in the export of British Columbia coal to California, the gain in coal and coke production is very encouraging, showing that there has been a much better demand at home, chiefly from the mining and smelting industries. The remaining products, which include building stone, cement, clay and similar matters, showed a fair increase. Upon the whole Mr. Robertson's report must be considered as encouraging one to British Columbia miners.

How's This for Freight Charges?

Following are the freight charges made by the White Pass & Yukon R. Co. on the White Pass road from Skagway to White Horse—111 miles—on flour, sugar, hams, oats, etc., five tons and under, \$3.85 for each 100 lbs.; 5 to 10 tons, \$3.75; 10 to 25 tons, \$3.65; 25 to 100 tons, \$3.55; 100 to 200 tons, \$3.50; over 200 tons, \$3.40. Charges on other freight ranges from \$4.50 to \$8 per one hundred pounds. The press in Alaska asked that the White Pass & Yukon railway people are sapping the life-blood of the country by exorbitant traffic charges.—Pacific Coast Miner.

Metal Quotations.

LONDON, March 26.—Lead, 51 1/2; Zinc, 51 1/2; Silver, 53 1/2; Mexican dollars, 43 1/2. Copper dull, 12 @ 12 1/2. Lead steady.

LARDEAU EAGLE



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Job Printing: The Eagle job department is the best equipped office, and the only office which can furnish the typographical work needed in North Kootenay. A guarantee in itself of good work and promptness.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1902.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

This issue of the LARDEAU EAGLE appears under new management. It will be our effort in the future to furnish investors with all the news of the North Kootenay district, and the Lardeau and Trout Lake mining divisions in particular. We believe our readers, when they subscribe for this paper, expect to get the "news," and to furnish this demand will be our constant endeavor. We shall try to regard this paper as your property and try to feel that when we speak we are giving utterances to the opinion of a goodly number of our supporters. If we quarrel with anybody, he will be quite safe so far as personal abuse in these columns is concerned as we feel that a newspaper should not be made a channel through which the personal feelings of the editor should be given vent. If we become convinced that any man or body of men are engaged in practices which are detrimental to the community at large, then after thorough investigation we shall speak and that in no uncertain tone. With these introductory remarks we begin work in our new field. Let the future be judged by our record.

From all parts of the world come indications that there is soon to be an awakening in the mining industry that will eclipse anything of the kind that has heretofore taken place since mining operations began. The industrial activity of the past four or five years has made such a demand upon the supply of commercial minerals that the users are looking around for other sources of supply. There is always a growing demand for gold, if not for money, then for plate and jewels, and it is a demand that is steadily growing.

For several years the silver mines of the world have been shut down and in consequence the world's supply of silver is running low. Its price is sure to rise in a short time, to be followed by an activity in all silver producing camps. The boom in copper has been on for several years and it is growing in intensity. It has been stated authoritatively that the copper markets of the world contain only a three months' supply; that is, if the mills should to-day cease manufacturing copper wire, and its other merchantable forms, in three months time there would be none to be had. Similar conditions prevail concerning most other minerals, such as lead, zinc, iron, etc.

Because of these conditions capitalists in all parts of the world are seeking out mining properties. The mountains of Norway are being prospected; so are those of Siberia and Africa, and South America and China, and the Philippines and North America. No event in the

future is more certain than that Alaska, British Columbia and the northwestern part of Canada are going to be visited very soon by men representing great wealth, each one of them determined to expand many thousands of dollars in exploiting the properties that have already been located, and in working those that prove to contain minerals.

Now is the time for those whose interests are in this locality to make the mining possibilities known in order to secure a portion of the millions of money that are looking for places to locate.

Few people realize even the greatness of British Columbia—not alone in territorial extent, but in all the resources that go to build up a great and prosperous commonwealth. Not alone in mining does she excel, but in all departments of agriculture, in horticulture, in stock raising, in her immense fisheries, in her lumbering facilities, as well as in the commerce of the ocean. Settlement and development will start the wheels of progress in motion, and we are glad to note that the government is doing all it can to help the good cause along. Cheap lands and homes for the millions should be the watchword, and other blessings will follow in rapid succession.

The projected railroad to the north, tapping a vast region now unsettled, said to possess agricultural possibilities of great extent, and known to be rich in the precious minerals, is an event of more than passing notice. The valley of the Peace River is a large stretch that will support thousands of families, and it is but one of many of like nature within the confines of the province. The offer of the government to give each settler 100 acres of land, with the privilege of buying 220 acres at \$1 an acre, and to construct a road through the entire length of the Peace River valley, as well as school houses at needed points, is a liberal offer and will certainly bear fruit in a few years. It is a region heretofore given over to trappers and prospectors. A railway will in a short time reach this northern section of British Columbia, towns will spring into being, farms and orchards will be cultivated, homes will be made and happiness and plenty prevail.

The real reason why the lead miner in British Columbia is at a disadvantage, says the Victoria Colonist, is because its lead passes through the hands of the United States middleman before it reaches either the home Canadian market or the British market, or the foreign market. This is a monstrous condition of affairs, but neither the responsibility nor the remedy lies to the hand of any provincial government. The responsibility lies upon the Dominion government, which has refused to give the British Columbia lead miner the home market for lead. The remedy lies in the same hands if the Dominion government choose to adopt it. It costs the British Columbia miner one cent a pound extra expense, to market his lead in Great Britain; it should not cost so much. It cost him the same or more to market his lead in Montreal. It should not cost him anything. He should be protected in the home market. The difficulty under which it labors now, is a difficulty of market, not of manufacture. Nothing which the provincial government might attempt to assist the manufacturer, could obviate the necessity for what the Dominion government has so far refused to do to improve the market.

A Montreal broker says control of C. P. R. stock is steadily passing from the Canadian to American holders and that not one in ten of his former Canadian clients now holds the stock. The day may not be far distant when the Laurier government may have to carry out the plan recently suggested by Hon. J. R. Tarte for the government acquisition of the road—Kootenay, Mail.

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ODDS AND ENDS.

A pallbearers' union has been organized in Chicago.

The Drill says ore shipments from the entire Slocan amount to 5,500 tons.

A custom smelter, costing about \$50,000, is to be started at Benson, Arizona.

The Newsboys' Protective union of Boston is the largest that ever joined the American Federation of Labor.

It is said that Mr. J. P. Morgan controls fifty-nine per cent. of the anthracite coal production of the United States.

It is estimated that \$90,000,000 represents the investment in machinery alone, employed in the gold mines of South Africa.

A large amount of outside capital, mainly American, has been invested during the last year in Ymir district, British Columbia.

According to an article in a French periodical, not less than 20,000 nobles are at present confined in the prisons of Europe. Russia stands first with 12,000 blue-blooded law-breakers.

By the New Zealand census of 1901, Auckland has a population of 67,226; Christ Church, 57,041; Dunedin, 52,590; and Wellington, 49,344. The whole population of the islands, including Maoris, was 515,820.

A sensational silver strike has been made in the Wadenok mine, near Reno, Nev. A new lode five feet wide and assaying \$3,300 to the ton, was recently uncovered. The mine is the property of John Sparks, a cattle king.

Great excitement has been caused at Dawson by some miners' discovery of an 85 pound nugget, 83 per cent. pure gold, in the Wichita mountains. It was found in Devil's canyon, the location of one of the ancient Spanish mines where many crucibles have been unearthed recently.

The New York Typographical Union No. 6, which has been on outs with the New York Sun, has won a hard earned fight. This difficulty began with a lockout of the Sun's employes on August 5, 1899, and its adjustment, after a struggle of almost three years, is a source of satisfaction to all interested parties.

Patrick Sheehan, a miner in the mountain Consolidated mine, at Butte, Mont., was blown to pieces recently by the premature explosion of blasting powder. His partner, Erick Hills, was terribly injured and lies dying at the hospital. There were no eye witnesses to the accident. The two men were blown a distance of 25 feet by the explosion.

The Turkish government has lately discovered a queer reason for forbidding the importation of typewriters. It is held that typewriting gives no clew to the author, and makes easier the circulation of writings opposing the government. Mimeographs and other machines of like nature are not under a similar ban. This shows the desperate straits to which despotic governments are driven to maintain their power.

President Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners says that the capitalists has spies in all the unions and advises the miners to go bodily into the Socialist party and fight the capitalists at the ballot box. The matter of doing so will come up at the convention in May. That would scare the capitalists more than a hundred strikes. If generally taken up, as such things are when started, it would mean good-bye Mr. Monopolist.

It is said to be taking 1,000 men to keep Dawson warm these cold days. The Alaska Yukon Mining Journal quotes one of the leading wood dealers of Dawson as follows: "Of the 1,000 men 200 are sawing wood in the city and the others are engaged in making roads or trails and cutting the wood in the hills, while the others are occupied in hauling it to town, and selling it to consumers. Four-foot wood sells for \$10 to \$15 a cord and men in town charge from \$3 to \$8 for sawing it."

The recent elections in Canada were bitterly contested and efforts were made both by the Liberals and Conservatives to stir up race and religious prejudice. A Quebec Liberal, whose acquaintance with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Cana-

dian premier, was only political, sent this telegram to his leader, who was in Ontario on a speech-making tour: "Report in circulation in this country that your children have not been baptised. Telegraph denial." To which dispatch the premier sent this reply: "Sorry to say report is correct. I have no children."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Minutes of Executive Committee.

VANCOUVER, March 25. — Present: E. Burns, T. Mathews, J. Dodd. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence received and read from A. Stewart Embree, Greenwood; R. P. Pattipiece, Ferguson; O. Lee Charlton, Victoria; G. W. Scott, Seattle; G. Weston Quigley, Toronto; C. W. Mitchell, Revelstoke; J. W. Bennett, Slocan local, and circular from Western Federation of Miners, asking executive to send delegates to a convention at Kamloops April 14. The estimate of the expenses of proposed tour of Comrade Spargo was about \$250. The executive were of the opinion that it would be much better to engage some speaker whose traveling expenses would not be so heavy. Comrade G. W. Scott of the state committee of the Washington Socialist party, said at present they were not expecting any well known speaker to address them and they would however keep B. C. executive posted as to any speaker likely to come that way.

The secretary was requested to write to promoters of Kamloops convention stating that as there was not time enough to take a referendum vote of this party as to being represented at Kamloops convention, they do not think they would be justified in sending an official representative. Locals financially able to send delegates are recommended to do so, with the understanding that no action they take will be binding on the organization as a whole without it is satisfied by majority of membership.

Bill for letter file and sundries

of \$1.20 was ordered paid. Bill for printing, \$15.50, ordered paid as soon as funds are in treasury to that amount. Meeting then adjourned.

E. BURNS, Secretary.

From Slocan.

SLOCAN, March 24.—At our regular meeting yesterday the Rev. Mr. McKee addressed the local, talking for his subject "The Absence of the Sabbath." The subject was very ably handled and brought out considerable discussion from members of this local, as well as from quite a few who are not members. This local also resolved to send a delegate to the convention to be held at Kamloops the 14th of April. And it is to be hoped that every Socialist league in the province will send a full representation, as it will be the most important convention ever held in this province, and the actions of those composing the convention will be fought with the utmost importance to the common people of B. C. Let us hope that none but those who have our best interests at heart will find a seat in the coming convention, and that great good may be the result of the labors of those who attend.

J. V. PURVIANCE, Secretary No. 8.

Continued from First Page.

tion, they are liable to lose the benefits of the special rates.

It is unnecessary too for us to dwell at any further length upon the importance of this convention to organized labor, and other reformers. We can only add in conclusion, we trust that every organization will assist in every way possible to make this convention a success in every particular, and that its deliberations may result in the adoption of a policy, which, when carried into practical effect, will produce much benefit and bring prosperity and happiness to the working people of our beloved province.

Fraternally yours.

JAMES WILKS,

President, Nelson.

RICHARD HILTON,

Vice-President, Rossland.

ALFRED PARE,

Sec'y-Treasurer, Ymir.

(All reform bodies who may not receive the foregoing circular-letter thru the mail will kindly consider this as an invitation to join in the movement. The addresses of all organizations entitled to recognition cannot be obtained.—Ed.)

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.

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