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MAGAZINE

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OF MINERS.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD, W. P. of M., 1900-1901.

# The Miners' Magazine

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Published by the Western Federation of Miners at 1613 Court  
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**EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.**

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Communications containing more than two hundred words may not be published.

Write plainly on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used, write only on every second line.

Communications not in conformity with this notice will be returned to the writer.

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## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

On May 14th, in the Odd Fellows' hall in the city of Denver, the eighth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners and the third annual convention of the Western Labor Union were called to order at 10 o'clock a. m.

President Boyce of the W. F. of M. called the meeting to order, when Mr. Henry Cohen, secretary of the Citizens' Reception Committee, presented President Boyce and President Dan McDonald and Secretary James Maher of the W. F. of M. and Secretary M. J. Geiger of the W. L. U. with four beautiful bouquets.

Mr. Roady Kenehan, secretary of the International Journey-men Horseshoers' Union, delivered the following address of welcome, which was pronounced by all who heard it as a masterly effort and characteristic of the powerful horseshoer whose brain is as well developed as his brawny muscles, making him a giant in the ranks of labor when the cause of the working men are involved in state or nation:

Mr. President, Delegates and Brothers:

The high honor of extending to you a welcome on behalf of organized labor in Denver is to me a pleasure beyond my powers of expression.

Denver at all times has not only the latch string within easy reach for those who favor her with a visit, but for you and those whom you represent she has open portals and her people are in

waiting with a "caed mille failtha." Without you and the interests you represent there would be no Denver.

As we watch the course of the morning sun, from the time it gilds in silver sheen the snow-capped peaks until the golden shadows of eve proclaim noonday on the Pacific, there is no moment when we are not reminded that our fate and fortune are in the success of the brave and loyal mountaineers and their allies beyond that rock-ribbed range which is the spinal column of the continent and the treasure vault of the world.

For you, who are not only the pioneers of material progress, but the producers of representative wealth from the womb of Mother Earth, your kinsmen have no words strong enough to convey their fraternal welcome. You are greeted as masters, welcomed by your peers. You represent the skirmish lines in the advance of the industrial army. Like the Celt on the Geampian hills, for you there are no shackles wrought to bind your limbs. The precious metals you uncover and bring to the use of commerce symbolize an independence that cannot long be fettered by those who later collect and control the golden treasure of nature's common vault.

Under that starry banner which represents the freedom and independence guaranteed by the constitution, the representatives of the Western Federation of Labor can here clasp hands with the toilers of the East and proclaim their loyalty to that constitutional liberty which guarantees the pursuit of a livelihood and happiness unhampered by martial display.

Under your guidance and through your legislation the progress of organized labor will continue onward and upward until such time when militarism will have no place to control or direct honest toil or make it subservient to a class. Leadville, Cripple Creek and Coeur d'Alene will, in time, through thorough organization, be synonyms for Bunker Hill and Valley Forge. Our battles and reverses may be many, but ultimate victory is as certain and sure as are the pinions of the bird of freedom.

While you and your associates are rendering sturdy blows and paving the way for other labor organizations, don't forget the noble women, God bless them, who are in the field of labor as bread winners. They are emulating your example and are organizing that they may enjoy a fair days' pay for a good day's work. Never forget that your mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts patiently endured privations when you were standing out for the right. They are the rays of sunshine which dispel the shadows that cross the lives of those who earn their bread with sweat of brow and mighty arm. You can aid in their emancipation. In the legislation that you will consider there are measures which will include the welfare of the gentler sex. I need not allude to your possibilities through the enactment of national and state laws and the direct methods of securing them.

May your deliberations in the Queen City of the Plains be of such a character as to insure success and give courage to those who are struggling in the human hives of manufacturing and commercial centers.

You are welcome, thrice welcome, to the metropolis of the land we love. We only ask that you will find it convenient to give us a little of your valuable time during your sojourn that we may enjoy together a social session and a fraternal union.

President McDonald responded to the address of welcome, thanking the laboring people of Denver for their kindness in welcoming the representatives of organized labor to their beautiful city, and hoped that the result of the conventions would serve to strengthen the ranks of organized labor and inject new life into its members, to the end that all would labor with renewed energy to improve the condition of those who toil.

President Boyce then appointed the Committee on Credentials and both conventions adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

Upon convening the committee reported the following named delegates with credentials from their respective unions entitled to seats:

Western Labor Union Delegates:

Butte Clerks' Protective Union No. 12—H. M. Heimerdinger, John F. Lee, John Wettengel.

Clinton Labor Union No. 48—A. B. Northy, C. A. Russell.

St. Regis Lumbermen's Union No. 50—Alex Jamieson, William Ahern.

Journeyman Horseshoers' International Union No. 66—Roady Kenehan.

Huson Labor Union No. 16—C. E. Fischer, John Minnehan.

Quartz Lumbermen's Union No. 57—Julius Bernard, W. H. Kelly.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union No. 2—John Murphy, A. Simons, F. W. Cronin.

Cooks and Waiters' Union No. 9—J. W. Friend, Ben Skelton.

Butte Clerks' Protective Union No. 12—M. J. Geiger.

Montana State Trades and Labor Council No. 1—W. Walsh.

Butte Breyers' Union No. 80—A. Liewiski.

Federal Labor Union No. 19—George H. Deters, W. A. Gibson, Mollie Murphy, Ben Deters.

Butte Barbers' Union No. 21—D. J. Smith, Thomas E. Amos.

Butte Musicians' Union No. 51—G. M. Marsh, John M. Howard.

Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5—A. J. Thompson, R. C. Scott.

Federal Labor Union No. 87—F. M. Hermond, R. G. Linebarger.



Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly No. 61—O. M. Partelow, P. J. Keane.

Red Lodge Labor Union No. 70—John Murray, Rees Davis.

Federal Labor Union No. 86—O. D. Smith, J. F. Kiser.

Victor Trades Assembly No. 33—William Huntly.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union No. 2—F. P. Weldon.

Denver Beer Drivers' Union No. 60—Herman Winter, Nick Tally.

Job and Expressmen's Union No. 52—Charles Maynard, W. U. Holden.

Denver Brewers' Union No. 76—William Younghaene.

Missoula Federal Labor Union No. 43—J. E. Kane, J. A. Ferguson.

Big Blackfoot Lumbermen's Union No. 47—W. G. Chaffy, C. P. Lafray.

Butte Butchers' Union No. 17—E. Gasman, W. P. Burroughs.

Butte Workingmen's Union No. 5—H. S. Davis, Dan McDonald.

Spokane Cooks' and Waiters' Union No. 71—J. H. Phillips, J. C. Dalby.

Plasterers' and Lathers' Union No. 73—J. G. Taylor.

Butte Street Car Men's Union No. 36—A. L. Orton, O. M. Hogsett.

Seattle Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 78—Charles Eulitz.

Great Falls Labor Union No. 18—John Hiets, I. Rafter.

Thomas Farrer, Lethbridge, Canada; C. B. Nash, Spokane; A. B. Lawrence, Cripple Creek; P. N. McPhea, Cripple Creek.

The following officers were elected to guide the destinies of the organization for the following year: President, Daniel McDonald, Butte, Montana; vice president, C. B. Nash, Spokane, Washington; secretary-treasurer, M. J. Geiger, Butte, Montana; Executive Board, J. A. Ferguson, Missoula, Montana; S. B. Lawrence, Cripple Creek, Colorado; P. N. McPhee, Cripple Creek, Colorado; W. W. Ferguson, Victor, Colorado, and one from Idaho, whose name is withheld.

Western Federation of Miners' delegates:

Butte Union, Thomas Kelleher, J. B. Furey, Michael Mooney, William Walsh, D. J. Hanifin, James Maher, John McKenna, Daniel P. Sullivan, John J. Quinn; Lead, Charles Moyer; Granite, Paul Boratto; Terry Peak, Al McGilvray; Belt Mountain, L. A. Bruce; Phoenix, John Riordan; Mullan, William Powers; Burke, Martin Dunn; Gem, John Hayes; Barker, L. A. Bruce; Baldwin, C. T. Dillon; Deadwood, J. R. McCleod; Ouray, William M. Burns; Great Falls, Jerry Cranston, Joseph Schuler, Edwin Young; Helvetia, A. F. Paff; Wardner, Edward Boyce; Free Coinage, D. P. McGinley, C. T. Dillon, J. Pollard; Anaconda, Edward Payne; Greenwood, John Riordan; Winston, James Duncan; Silverton,

Thomas Colmer, E. U. Fletcher; Sky City, A. J. Horn; Republic, Ed Lowry; Red Lodge, Alex Fairgrave; Tuscarora, A. B. Anderson; Victor, W. R. Phelps, J. C. Sullivan; Cloud City, John O'Malley, C. R. Burr; Hassel, James Duncan; Gibbonsville, T. A. Martin; Rossland, Chris Foley; Cripple Creek, W. F. Lally; Ten Mile, William P. Swallow; Camp McKinney, John Riordan; Randsburg, T. H. Eckles, Virginia City, W. A. Burns, Charles E. Mack; Confidence, A. F. McCormick; Silver City (Nev.), C. E. Mack; Mojave, T. H. Eckles; Custer, G. A. Sawyer; De Lamar, Joseph L. Langford; Aldridge, Alex. Fairgrave; Durango, Frank Wride; Globe, A. E. Kinsman; Bodie, James Glenn; Sixteen to One, E. Olsen; Bryan, E. Olsen; Silver City (Idaho), E. S. Stowe, F. H. Davis, W. D. Haywood; Carbonado, Ed Morgan; Two Bit, J. R. McCleod; Kaslo, B. F. McIsaac; Gold Cross, T. H. Eckles; Moyie, John Riordan; Lincoln, F. H. Tressidder; Tuolumne, A. F. McCormick; Butte M. & S., William F. Whitely, M. P. Haggerty; Altman Eng., D. C. Copley; Whitewater, B. F. McIsaac; Excelsior, T. F. Callahan; Sandon, B. F. McIsaac; Cripple Creek, D. C. Copley; Butte Eng., Charles A. Blackburn; Vulcan, E. U. Fletcher; George Dewey, Paul Boratto; Summerville, A. F. McCormick; Joplin, Solon P. Cress; Battle Mountain, R. T. Stinson; Grass Valley, J. C. Williams; Cornucopia, W. D. Haywood; Gillett M. & S., E. S. Timmons; Denver M. & S., B. P. Smith; Rossland Mechanics, James Wilks; Silverton, James Wilks; Nelson, James Wilks; Battle Creek, J. C. Sullivan.

#### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BOYCE.

Officers and Delegates of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

It becomes my pleasant duty for the fourth time to have the pleasure of welcoming the delegates elected by the unions affiliated with this organization in annual convention.

As the representatives of an organization which has ever espoused the cause of the laboring people against the attacks of combined capitalists whose ambition is the complete control of government and the enslavement of the laborer in order that they may rest secure in the enjoyment of the wealth produced by the docile laborer, I welcome you.

The importance of the duty that confronts you cannot be overestimated nor passed over as a matter of form, for the liberty and right to organize has been denied the members of this organization. If this continues the time is not far distant when conventions of laboring men will become criminal assemblages and those attempting to participate in such deliberations will be jailed. Great care should be exercised in outlining the policy that shall guide this organization in the future, free and untrammelled from corporate influence or the machinations of wily diplomats who may be in the employ of our enemies for the purpose of causing dissension and disruption.

However, you should not hesitate to commit the organization to a policy that will command the respect of laboring men and offer them an inducement to join with us in our fight against the suppression of civil rights, the imprisonment of laboring men without due process of law, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by a military dictator

supported and upheld by the governor of a state and the president of the United States.

No body of laboring men were ever confronted with a crisis so momentous and dangerous to liberty. Members of our organization are languishing in prison, having been sent there by the foulest methods that ever disgraced a court of justice, in order that capital can have a free field and can plunder without let or hindrance.

Not since the year 1350, when King Edward of England issued his infamous edict that any working man who asked for an increase in wages should be branded with a red hot iron and cast into prison, has such persecution been imposed upon working men by the public officials in the employ of the moneyed oligarchy as we have witnessed in Idaho during the past year. The executive of that corporation-ridden state, backed by the army of the United States, testified under oath that he arrested men without warrant or due process of law in Idaho and Montana and cast them into prison without any charge being preferred against them, where they languished for seven months and were never brought to trial for any offense. In Idaho it is a criminal offense for a working man to seek employment, or the individual to operate his property without the consent of the government which is supposed to be the servant and not the master of the citizen. This policy applies to every workman and has no law to sustain it except the Krag-Jorgensens of President McKinley's soldiers stationed in Shoshone county for that purpose.

This systematic attempt to destroy organizations of working men is not confined to Idaho. It exists in every state in the Union as the result of a secret compact between the representatives of organized wealth and President McKinley who has never failed to execute their orders. It is hard to conceive of a man in such an exalted position becoming the willing creature of the monied classes, but the fact is established by all his official acts. In all this land the laboring men have no greater enemy nor a more uncompromising foe than President McKinley. He is a man without courage and a worshiper at the shrine of wealth, is clothed with extraordinary power, and all his sympathies are with the wealthy few. The future of the laboring people is fraught with great danger if he is re-elected president. He has upheld Governor Steunenberg in all his illegal acts when he knew that he was paid by the mining corporations for suppressing labor organizations. When charged with it he (Steunenberg) refused to deny it in his testimony before the military committee in Washington.

President McKinley has entered into a secret conspiracy with the Canadian government not to execute the laws pertaining to labor. To prove this conclusively I will refer you to our members in British Columbia in their fight to maintain the eight-hour law. They appealed to Premier Laurier of Canada to enforce the alien law against the importation of American laborers who were hired to defeat the miners of British Columbia. They were informed by Premier Laurier that there was an agreement existing between the government at Washington and the government at Ottawa that neither government should enforce the alien laws. While I disapprove of such false and spurious legislation by any government, made only to deceive the unthinking masses, I call your attention to this secret compact to show how perfect are the schemes of the capitalists to defeat laboring men, and how utterly unscrupulous are the officers sworn to administer the law. President McKinley, by his unlawful compact with the Canadian government, was an active partisan against the miners of British Columbia, as he is against the Idaho miners, which is not surprising, for the stockholders in the Standard Oil Company, who contributed so liberally to his election, are interested in Canada as well as in Idaho.

A similar agreement with the government of China or Japan and the

government at Washington may be in existence, for we see those peoples supplanting white labor by the thousand; especially on railroads where there is no organization among the employes to oppose them.

For years the Standard Oil Company has operated mining property at Wardner, Idaho, and paid its employes \$1.50 and \$1 per day less than was paid by other mining companies operating in the same district and in addition maintained a rigid blacklist against members of organized labor, which was approved by nearly all the mine operators of the district, who sought the destruction of the miners' unions.

On April 24, 1899, the employes of the Standard Oil Company at Wardner, who were all non-union men, signed a petition requesting the manager to pay the same wages as was paid throughout the district. This he refused to do and immediately discharged the men whose names appeared on the petition, and in addition to this he armed fighting men, who assaulted and abused the discharged men without provocation. These repeated attacks became unbearable. The discharged men, who had committed no offense except to petition the manager for the prevailing wages of the district, refused to further submit to the assaults of drunken guards armed with Winchesters. This culminated in a fight, ending in the destruction of the company's concentrator. This was the signal for the destruction of the miners' unions of the Coeur d'Alenes. All the machinery of the government was set in motion by President McKinley and Governor Steunenberg of Idaho to destroy these unions. Governor Steunenberg and President McKinley complied with every request of the Standard Oil company and other rich mining companies by declaring martial law and arresting every man who belonged to the miners' unions or sympathized with the members thereof.

Negro soldiers, under command of an ignorant tyrant clothed in the uniform of a general (H. C. Merriam), arrested the county officials and 1,500 men and confined them in a filthy "bull pen" for terms ranging from one to seven months, during which the cruelty of their treatment exceeded any punishment imposed upon prisoners by penitentiary authorities of which we have any record.

In addition to inferior food, unfit for human use, they were bayoneted by the soldiers and compelled to stand erect eight hours each day under a burning sun, while a miserable lackey named Captain Edwards exhibited his cowardly nature by calling them cowardly curs and other vile names. They were denied the right to consult with counsel or to read newspapers that did not approve of the unlawful acts of their persecutors.

So outrageous was their treatment that one unfortunate man (Mat Johnson) went insane from its effects, who, upon being conveyed from the "bull pen" to the county jail by two negro soldiers in charge of Dr. France, the company's doctor, to await the arrival of a guard to take him to the asylum, jumped into the Coeur d'Alene river to escape imaginary execution, when Dr. France ordered the soldiers to fire upon him and poor Johnson was dragged from the river a corpse. Mack Devine, another unfortunate prisoner, on his dying bed asked for a priest, but his dying request was denied—a request that was never denied the vilest criminal on earth. Although this victim of commercial despotism died a martyr in the cause of human liberty and justice, his spirit remained unconquered. His dying words—"bury me in the Miners' Union cemetery and tell our union men not to sign the permits"—should appeal to working men to do their duty on election day and by their votes relegate President McKinley, the man who is responsible for those cruelties, to political obscurity before he reduces them to a state of peonage from which they will never escape.

After deposing the sheriff and Board of County Commissioners and county attorney Governor Steunenberg appointed men selected by the mine operators who would carry out his instructions and railroad men to the penitentiary regardless of law or justice. It has developed that some of

Steunenberg's appointees are not citizens of the United States, nevertheless they served on the grand jury that indicted citizens and sent Paul Corcoran to the penitentiary for seventeen years.

Since May 8, 1899, it is a criminal offense for any man to work in Shoshone county without a permit, which he must obtain from the state of Idaho, and which declares that labor organizations are criminal.

Paul Corcoran, secretary of Burke Union, was sentenced to seventeen years in the Idaho penitentiary. His case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the state and will be argued this week.

Ten other men were convicted in the Federal Court for delaying the United States mail and were sentenced to twenty-two months in San Quentin penitentiary. Their case was appealed to the Appellate court and was argued before that court in San Francisco on the 10th inst., but no decision has been rendered.

The unions in Shoshone county have been in a deplorable condition for the past year, but knowing the character of their members I firmly believe that within the next year they will regain their former strength.

Through the efforts of United States Senators Heitfeld and Pettigrew and Congressmen Lentz and Sulzer an investigation was instituted by the Military Committee of the House. The investigation lasted over two months and a large number of witnesses were examined on both sides. The committee has not, as yet, reported. The people of the United States did not fully appreciate the magnitude of the cruelties perpetrated on the "bull pen" victims until the disclosures were made before the committee. Even the opposition press could not excuse them. The Republican members of the committee tried to stifle the truth all along. Their most barefaced and successful attempt was when Governor Steunenberg testified that A. B. Campbell told him I had planned the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan concentrator and that this information had been given to him by J. R. Sovereign. This was hearsay evidence at third hand, which no court of justice would hear for a moment. But when our side asked to put Mr. Campbell on the stand (he being present) it was refused by a strict party vote. Then I requested an opportunity to be heard and submitted the following affidavit. This was also refused. The Republican members of the committee are as cowardly and obedient timeservers of the administration as are the military who executed its orders last year:

Butte, Montana, April 24th, 1900.

To the Committee on Military Affairs of the Fifty-Sixth Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Gentlemen—I am informed through the Associated Press dispatches that Governor Steunenberg of Idaho testified before your honorable body that I went to the town of Wardner, Idaho and secretly organized twenty men, members of Wardner Miners' Union, into a conspiracy, who, in accordance with my instructions, organized a like number until the number reached 160 men.

That those were the men who attacked and destroyed the Bunker Hill and Sullivan concentrator, April 29th, 1899, under my instructions.

I deny this accusation of Governor Steunenberg as false and malicious, and that he knew the same to be untrue when he testified before your honorable body.

In justice to myself and the laboring men I represent, I make this statement and am ready at any time to appear before your honorable body and prove that the accusation Governor Steunenberg made against me is false in every particular.

EDWARD BOYCE,

President Western Federation of Miners.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of April, A. D. 1900,  
(Seal.)

LEWIS P. FORESTELL,

Notary Public in and for Silver Bow County, State of Montana.

During the past year the unions in British Columbia have had a very hard struggle for existence in their effort to maintain the eight-hour law which was passed by the Provincial Legislature in January, 1899.

One year ago many of the mines in the province shut down in order to compel our members to leave so they could resume operations with a new force of men at a lower schedule of wages, but our members fought this scheme with a firm determination and were successful in maintaining their rights. A settlement has been effected between the mine operators and the unions of the province which I believe reflects great credit upon the unions.

Notwithstanding the powerful opposition of the mine operators the eight-hour law has been maintained through the influence of the unions with the provincial government, which refused to abrogate the law at the request of the mining corporations.

The result of the eight-hour law in Colorado was very different. The Supreme Court of the State had no hesitation in declaring the law unconstitutional, regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Utah eight-hour law. Upon this decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado the miners of the state should take decided action next election, as the case cannot be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but the miners and other working men of the state can and should make an aggressive fight against the re-election of these judges who have rendered such an outrageous decision at the command of the mining and smelting corporations. One of these servants of the corporations—Judge Goddard—will seek re-election next November, which will prove interesting to the miners of the West. Should the miners of Colorado be so neglectful of their interest and re-elect this man they deserve the condemnation of every labor organization and working man in America.

It gives me pleasure, after months of hard labor upon the part of your secretary-treasurer and the editor, to present to you the Miners' Magazine, with its growing circulation and \$207.65 in the treasury, without costing your organization one cent, and in doing so I trust you will recognize the importance of making it the leading labor magazine of the United States and Canada, worthy of the support of the intelligent men and women of either country and the pride of every independent member of our organization who are capable of thinking for themselves.

I believe it is no exaggeration to say that no labor organization ever passed through such a crucial test as the W. F. of M. has experienced during the past year, an experience that I shall always remember on account of some of the trying ordeals that confronted us when at times it appeared as though hope had vanished, but nevertheless we overcame all obstacles and although our fight was one without an equal, we have steadily increased the number of locals and membership.

With this review of the past year I will briefly refer to the future and will not attempt to burden you with recommendations, but will confine my remarks to a few important questions which I believe you ought to consider.

The helpless condition of the laborer is due to unjust legislation invariably enacted in the interest of the moneyed classes by the law-making power of the different countries, which is growing more alarming every day, until it has gained so rapidly—even in the United States—that the man who labors is regarded by the employing classes as a mere implement of production, to be used when necessary and cast aside the first moment he is unable to keep up with the inordinate demands which capitalism makes upon him.

Standing armies are maintained for no other purpose except to hold the laboring people in subjection and make them subservient to the corporations.

Legislative halls and court chambers are the rendezvous of capitalists

who are privileged to rob and plunder the people under the guise of law.

I would advise you to adopt a set of principles embodying what you believe would lead to the emancipation of the laborer and those men whom you represent; principles that will draw support not alone from union men but from all the miners and laboring people of both countries.

In formulating these principles we should not rear the condemnation of the moneyed classes or their servants, as you cannot expect their support because that which benefits the millionaire is a detriment to the laborer. There is no compromise between the two; one must be right and the other wrong, and while we as laboring men are willing to toil for the propertied class for the glorious privilege of obtaining that scant portion of the wealth we create (enough to sustain life), we can expect no support.

You should devise ways and means to continue permanent organizers in the field for one year and make a supreme effort in that time to organize all the mining camps in the West. This should be attended to without further delay, for I find a strong sentiment in favor of organization in unorganized camps which should not be neglected.

As our organization has passed the experimental point the headquarters should be located permanently, as it is only a waste of money to continue paying rent which could be avoided if a building was purchased or one erected. I would advise you to nominate two or three cities you consider best suited for the headquarters, with instructions to the next officers to submit the same to the local unions and hold an election for this purpose, the city receiving the majority of all votes cast to become the headquarters for a given number of years. By this means all friction or dissatisfaction would be avoided and no locality could feel grieved. In the meantime the officers should be instructed to rent a suitable office in the city designated by the vote, with instructions to move the headquarters there at some specified time previous to the next convention.

I have studiously avoided making suggestions which would have no further result than the adoption of a number of meaningless resolutions, and this is not the time for resolving, as we have pursued that policy too long with no other result than the further enslavement of the miners of the West by the corporations and trusts that are fast reducing the laboring people to a state of peonage.

I am more than ever convinced that actions speak louder than words.

I trust that all your deliberations will be free from heated discussion and that you will be guided only by principle and devotion to the cause you represent. And when we return to our respective homes we can truthfully say that we acted for the best interest of those we represent.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER MAHER.

On account of the voluminous character of Mr. Maher's annual report, which covered sixty pages of foolscap, and our space being limited, we can only print the following brief synopsis:

The report is the most complete we have ever read and should be in the hands of every secretary of the local unions for reference. For full information see convention proceedings.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Eighth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

Gentlemen—In compliance with our constitution I take pleasure in submitting my annual report for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1899, and ending March 31, 1900.

In submitting this report for your consideration I have itemized every bill paid by me during this time in order that every delegate may thor-

oughly understand all the business transacted without difficulty and can make a full report to his union on his return.

With the exception of \$100 which I received from donations sent in response to an appeal through an endless chain of letters that we sought to establish, and \$5 received from Governor Smith of Montana, which Brother Boyce and I returned, I have itemized all donations received from every organization and individual for the relief of the Coeur d'Alene miners, which list I believe we should publish in order that all may know the amount subscribed.

In my last report I recommended some important changes that I believe would be beneficial to the organization in general. I have nothing to add to them now and will not make any recommendations at this time, as I believe that nearly all delegates have their minds made up as to what is needed.

In addition to 300 express packages of supplies and 30,000 circulars I have sent from the office 5,421 letters.

I want to congratulate the Fédération on having successfully weathered the storm of the past year. Notwithstanding the fight, the bitterest we have ever waged, our increase in per capita tax was nearly \$5,000 greater than the year before, and, brothers, in conclusion let me call your attention to the devotion to the cause of these Coeur d'Alene members and sacrifices they are making. Under every conceivable system of espionage and oppression within the scope of human ingenuity these brothers keep afloat the banner of the Western Federation of Miners. What encouragement this should bring to the membership throughout our jurisdiction! What faith it should inspire in the hearts of us all for the triumph of our principles! What courage it should give us to buckle on the armour of the Federation more tightly than ever before and stand with sword of organization and education ever in defense of our craft and humanity in general in the face of all opposition, no matter if it does mean opposition at the point of the bayonet and the mouth of the cannon and untold suffering in "bull pens."

Courage, courage, brothers, in every camp, hamlet and town, on the hillside and in the valley! Let not one complain of the burdens of the organization when such valor in the cause has been shown by our oppressed brothers in the Coeur d'Alenes! Let all work as never before for the upbuilding of our Federation, to the end that our strength will soon be so great as to overcome the machinations of plutocracy and the day of revenge of our brothers of Idaho shall have been accomplished. Their sufferings and those of the wives and little children cry loud for revenge, and may every effort and move of this body and affiliated unions ever tend to this finality.

Let us link hand and heart closer than brothers! Let the goal of freedom be ever our guide.

Let us march on to greater victories. Let plutocracy and its tools be defied as we march on to the freedom and liberty of humanity. Let never be it said that "renegade" or "traitor" could be applied to a member of the W. F. of M.

I hope and believe this convention will do a great deal of good for our organization, and before closing I must thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me.

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### LETTERS OF CHEER.

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The W. F. of M. has always remembered those who fought in the ranks of labor for the principles of justice, but at no time was it so appropriate that words of encouragement should be spoken in behalf of such heroic men and women as at this time.



The following letters from the convention to our undaunted hero, Paul Corcoran, and his wife, and our men in San Quentin feebly express the sympathy and determination of every member of the W. F. of M. to see that justice is done them, regardless of the corrupt methods of a corrupt judiciary, they were unanimously adopted and signed by all the delegates.

Paul Corcoran, Esq., care Warden, Idaho Penitentiary, Boise City, Idaho:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Western Federation of Miners is now in annual session in Denver, and the keenest sorrow fills the heart of every delegate in attendance that we are denied the enjoyment of your presence with us here as a free American citizen.

Feeling, as we all do, that you are an innocent man and are suffering a sentence in the penitentiary for a crime of which you are, in fact, entirely innocent, and that you have been sent to a felon's cell by means which Satan himself would scorn to use.

Our prayer to Almighty God is, that he will sustain you and your family during your long martyrdom.

Our Federation will never cease its efforts to have justice done you, and the terrible wrong inflicted upon you and your family rectified so far as lies in our power so to do.

Conscious of your own innocence, no feelings of regret should find lodgment in your heart for the reason you are suffering for a crime committed by another and saddled upon you by the blindest rage that ever dominated the vilest passions of mankind.

The Federation has taken steps to assist in supplying your good wife and children with the necessaries of life, while you are kept away from them.

At present we can only express our heartfelt sympathy for the sufferings so unjustly inflicted upon you and your family.

Fraternally yours,

Denver, Colorado, May 19, 1900.

Mrs. Paul Corcoran, Burke, Idaho:

Dear Mrs. Corcoran—The Western Federation of Miners, now in session in Denver, realize the great sorrow that has fallen upon you and your family.

We deeply sympathize with you in your distress and urge you to be of good cheer, as your devoted husband will surely be restored to you and your children.

Your affliction is, indeed, hard to bear; yet conscious that your husband is an innocent man and is suffering so unjustly, must aid in sustaining you during the dark hours of your separation from him whom you and your children love so devotedly.

The Federation has levied an assessment upon each and every member to aid you until your husband is restored to you and to liberty.

Our prayer ever will be, that our Father in Heaven will guide, guard and protect you and your little ones until Paul Corcoran shall be again a free man.

We enclose a copy of a letter this day mailed your husband, which explains itself. Faithfully yours,

Denver, Colorado, May 19, 1900.

Patrick Francis O'Donnell, Dennis O'Rourke, Mike Malvey, Henry Maroney, Edward Abinola, Louis Salla, John Lucinetti, Francis Butler, Arthur Wallace and Charles Burris, Esquires:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—The Western Federation of Miners, now in annual session in Denver, extend to each and every one of you our warmest

sympathy, and will rejoice with you when the day of your liberation shall arrive.

The consciousness of your innocence will sustain you during your martyrdom, and when you are restored to liberty you will be honored and respected by your fellow-men for the reason you have been the victims of the greed and avarice of those who are seeking the enslavement of the human race to satisfy their lust for unjust gain.

The Federation will never cease its efforts to have justice done you, and the wrong inflicted upon you rectified so far as that is possible.

The Federation has taken steps to assist in supplying the wives of those of you who are married, with the necessaries of life until you are restored to liberty. Fraternally yours,

### THE PUEBLO COURIER.

The following letter from the proprietors of the Pueblo Courier shows the harmonious relations existing between the Courier and the Western Federation of Miners.

For one year the Courier has been the official paper of the W. F. of M., and we can truthfully say that it has always and under all circumstances espoused the cause of the organization in a manner that reflects credit upon its able owners. Without any exception, the Pueblo Courier is the best edited and ablest weekly labor paper we have read, worthy of the support of every working man and woman in the West:

Pueblo, Colorado, May 12, 1900.

To Officers and Members of the Western Federation of Miners in Convention Assembled—Greeting:

Fellow Workers—As the term of our stewardship as publishers of your official paper is about to end, we desire to return thanks to your honorable body for the honor and favor conferred. During the past year we have endeavored to publish such a paper as would meet with the approval of your officers and membership, and as we have not heard any complaint, we trust we have succeeded in doing so.

We are at all times in fullest accord with the objects and workings of your grand organization, and ever pray that it will continue to march on as the guiding star to the great mass of almost helpless wage-earners under the present competitive industrial system.

Our best wishes are with you for a successful convention, that the organization may tower yet higher and accomplish greater results for the reclaiming of our fellow workers from industrial slavery.

Just a word relative to your newly-established Magazine, and we speak from experience as publishers in what we say. From the able manner in which the Magazine has been edited and managed from its first publication, it has already attained a place among the leading trades union journals of the country. We have no doubt but what the membership did not fully realize the necessity for the publication of such an organ until it had been issued, and now that its publication has been justified by its good results, we urge upon every member to personally rally to its support, that its life may be preserved and its usefulness long continued. The Magazine cannot succeed simply by the support and hard work of a few, but only by the active support of every single member of the Federation; and let us all bear this in mind. Success to the Magazine! Success to the Western Federation of Miners!

Again returning thanks, and ever remaining at your command in the future, we are yours fraternally,

THE PUEBLO COURIER,

Thum & Coates, Publishers.

## EIGHT HOUR LAW.

As will be seen by the following resolution, the convention of the W. F. of M. has called upon the miners of Colorado to do their duty at the polls next election. If they prove untrue and lick the hand that has scourged them they deserve the condemnation of every member of the organization. From this day forward, miners of Colorado, you must do your duty and spare no effort to defeat Judge Goddard for any office to which he may aspire, and the political party that nominates him.

It is your duty to do it.

Whereas, our worthy president has called attention to the insidious method by which the Colorado eight-hour law was lost to the miners and smelter men of the state through the decision of the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, an aggressive fight against the re-election of the present judges of the Supreme Court is urged; and

Whereas, the term of one of the judges—Luther M. Goddard—is about to end, and his successor will be elected next November; now therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Western Federation of Miners in convention assembled, do most solemnly protest against the re-nomination of said Luther M. Goddard by any political party to succeed himself as supreme judge; and be it further

Resolved, that should Mr. Goddard be re-nominated for said office that the members of the Federation throughout the state of Colorado be requested to do all in their power to bring about his defeat, and also the defeat of the party which stands sponsor for his re-nomination.

## RESOLUTIONS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

We are not in favor of applauding men for doing their duty, even though that duty calls them to face the cannon's mouth upon the battlefield, where all the courage of mankind is necessary to urge them on to deeds of heroism; but we believe the resolutions passed by the convention in appreciation of the noble fight made by the honorable members of Congress upon the Military Committee against the millions of the Standard Oil Company and militarism were nothing more than these gentlemen deserve for their untiring zeal against such powerful opposition:

Whereas, the Honorable John Lentz, William Sulzer, N. N. Cox, James Hay, T. M. Jett, J. L. Slayden, B. F. Broussard, Pedro Perea of the House committee on military affairs are by the most strenuous efforts endeavoring to reveal the facts connected with the deplorable conditions existing in the state of Idaho, consequent to the labor troubles in the Coeur d'Alene district, Shoshone county. Through the influence and support of these noble champions of the people's rights, much has been accomplished that could not have been done without their assistance. The infamous methods adopted by state and military officials with the apparent object of disrupting labor organizations are being made public; and

Whereas, we as an organization are vitally interested, we are therefore anxious to see the most complete investigation of this matter, to the end that the miners' unions of the Coeur d'Alene district may be vindicated; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Western Federation of Miners hereby express our

hearty appreciation and thank the honorable members of said committee for their noble, earnest and untiring efforts in behalf of justice, a quantity the laboring classes are greatly in need of, and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our Federation, a copy forwarded to the Hon. John J. Lentz, Hon. William Sulzer and the press.

### IDAHO VOTERS DO YOUR DUTY.

It will be seen by the following resolution that the people in southern Idaho, Governor Steunenberg's home, intend to relegate the obnoxious tool and his associates to political obscurity. We trust their efforts will meet with success in routing this disgraceful band of boodlers from the state to where they belong—in the penitentiary.

Whereas, on the 3d day of May, 1899, Frank Steunenberg, governor of Idaho, declared martial law in Shoshone county of said state, which has been continued and still continues arbitrarily and without reason; and

Whereas, the said governor arbitrarily and without reason decreed that each person seeking employment in said county must make application for a permit to do so to one of the agents of said governor; and

Whereas, in making such application the applicant must renounce all unions of the Western Federation of Miners; and

Whereas, the said governor of Idaho has by such arbitrary decrees violated those fundamental principles of right, justice and humanity guaranteed to the people by the constitution of the United States, which is the right to pursue life, liberty and happiness without dictation from anyone whomsoever; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Western Federation of Miners, in convention assembled, that we condemn such arbitrary action of the said governor of Idaho as usurpation worthy of the tyrants of the Middle Ages, and that such a man is unworthy of the respect and support of all liberty-loving people; and it is further

Resolved, that we urge the voters of Idaho to refuse to support said Frank Steunenberg or any one who may give support to him, to the end that the state of Idaho may be purged of the unjust, inhuman and freedom-subverting administration of said Frank Steunenberg, Bartlett Sinclair and all who have supported said administration in its unjust and illegal actions in said Shoshone county.

E. S. STOWE, Silver City, Idaho.

F. H. DAVIS, Silver City, Idaho.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Silver City, Idaho.

JOS. P. LANGFORD, De Lamar, Idaho.

G. A. SAWYER, Custer, Idaho.

T. A. MARTIN, Gibbonsville, Idaho.

### COEUR D'ALENE DELEGATES.

Resolutions of thanks from the delegates from Shoshone county, where martial law rule is supreme:

Whereas, on the 29th of April, 1899, serious trouble arose between the miners and mine owners of Wardner, Shoshone county, Idaho; and

Whereas, at the request of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Company the governor of Idaho declared martial law and was supplied with federal troops to enforce the will of the mine owners; and

Whereas, upon their arrival the officers in charge of the federal troops

arrested almost the entire male population of the Coeur d'Alenes and declared them criminals; and

Whereas, as a result of said arrests and persecutions under the name of prosecution, much distress resulted among the families of the miners who were either arrested or driven from their homes; and

Whereas, the W. F. of M., through its general officers and executive board, nobly responded to the appeal of the downtrodden miners of the Coeur d'Alenes; and

Whereas, a large number of the local unions attached to the W. F. of M. sent money to relieve the distressed; and

Whereas, the organized workers of the country nobly contributed all that their means would allow to support the cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the delegates representing the local unions of the Coeur d'Alenes, in behalf of the said unions, hereby express their sincere thanks to the general officers of the W. F. of M.; to the executive board of said body; to the local unions attached to the same, and to all outside labor unions that so generously assisted them in their hour of adversity.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN DUNN, Burke, Idaho.

JOHN HAYS, Gem, Idaho.

WM. POWERS, Mullan, Idaho.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

To Organized Labor throughout the Land—The Western Federation of Miners, in Convention Assembled, Send Greeting:

Impressed with the righteousness of labor's cause and believing that beneficial reforms in industrial conditions can be accomplished only through radical changes in present governmental institutions, we respectfully submit the following as a statement of the now vital principles which we believe should receive the thoughtful consideration of all who toil, and govern political affiliations of the members of the Western Federation of Miners.

1st. We believe that the wage system should be abolished and the production of labor be distributed under the co-operative plan.

2d. We are opposed to the expansion of our national boundaries for the acquisition of territory populated by other than the Caucasian race.

3d. We are opposed to imperialism and demand that civil government under the provisions of our federal constitution be extended to Puerto Rico and the other insular possessions of the United States.

4th. We are opposed to arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of all laws of the state and rights of its citizens, become at once Legislatures, judges and executioners.

5th. We view with alarm the evident design to increase the standing army. Aside from the enormous expense a large military establishment imposes upon the producers of the nation (who are the actual taxpayers), we know from historical facts and our own experience that it is the chosen weapon of tyrants, a deadly foe to individual rights of the common people and incompatible with free institutions; therefore, we express the hope that the members of organized labor everywhere will refrain from voluntary enlistment in any department of the federal or state military service.

6th. We believe a representative form of government a failure and regard direct legislation as the first step necessary to enforce legislative reforms and therefore demand the initiative and referendum in making of all laws, national, state and municipal.

7th. We regard public ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution as the logical solution of the industrial problem.

and respectfully urge all working people to give the subject the thoughtful consideration its importance deserves.

8th. That a graduated tax be levied on incomes and inheritances, and property tax should be levied on land values alone.

9th. We demand the rehabilitation of silver as a money metal and its free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

10th. We denounce the national banking system as an institution established and maintained in the interest of capital alone, and inimical to the best interests of the producers, and demand the system be abolished and a postal savings bank system be substituted instead; and we further demand that all moneys—gold, silver and paper—be issued by the government of the United States direct to the people.

11th. We stand unutterably opposed to the immigration of cheap labor and demand that the prohibitions of the Chinese exclusion act be extended to the Japanese and all other Mongolian races.

12th. We believe the time has arrived when all labor unionists should study and discuss economical and political subjects, with the view of supporting the candidate for office best calculated to inaugurate the reforms for which we stand.

13th. We recommend that when a member of organized labor is available for public office he should be advanced and supported in preference to all other candidates.

14th. We recommend the full and free discussion of all economic and political questions by all unions of the Federation.

### STEUNENBERG'S FALSE TESTIMONY CONDEMNED.

Whereas, Governor Steunenberg of Idaho has made serious charges against Ed Boyce, president of W. F. M., to the effect that Ed Boyce did conspire for the purpose of blowing up and destroying mining property belonging to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining Company of Wardner, Idaho:

Therefore, be it resolved that the W. F. of M. in convention assembled, refute and condemn such utterance as unfair and detrimental to our organization and all other labor organizations.

As President Boyce was denied the privilege of refuting such statements by the investigating committee at Washington, D. C., be it further resolved that we believe such statements untrue in every detail and express our full confidence in the honesty and integrity of President Ed Boyce.

### M'KINLEY'S IMPERIALISTIC POLICY DENOUNCED.

We, the delegates of the Federation of Miners, in convention assembled, deliberately record our views on the relations now existing between the United States government and its oriental possessions recently acquired through the Spanish-American war and the Paris convention.

We denounce the spirit of imperialism and commercialism which induced our representatives in that convention to acquire the Spanish right in the Philippine Islands for a moneyed consideration.

We deplore the futile efforts put forth by this government to make good the questionable title at that time acquired. The sacrifice of human life and treasure involved in that effort we regard as a distinct loss to humanity and worthy of the denunciation of all civilized men.

The cause of human liberty is the most exalted sentiment in the mind of man. As an organization, actuated by this sentiment, we denounce, as unjust and criminal, the war now being prosecuted for the subjugation of these islands. The avarice and commercial greed which has inflicted upon our people the unfortunate war in the Philippines we believe to be the

dominant influence in our modern civilization and responsible for the unequal contests now being waged in foreign lands.

This Federation of workmen extends its heartfelt sympathy to all peoples struggling for the inalienable right of self-government.

### CONDEMN COMPANY STORES AND BOARDING HOUSES.

The following resolutions, introduced by Delegate McKenna from Butte, were unanimously adopted and should be carried out by every member of organized labor:

Resolutions for the suppression of company stores, company boarding houses, and the payment of employes' wages in said stores and boarding houses.

Introduced by John McKenna, delegate from Butte Miners' Union No. 1.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement is a history of contests with corporations; and

Whereas, in such contests, the company store and the company boarding house have always been a powerful ally of the corporation by enabling them, in times of a strike or lockout, to bring to their aid non-union men or scabs, and furnishing them all the necessaries of life; and

Whereas, if there were no company boarding houses or company stores, in times of industrial troubles the union men of the locality affected would be able to control the situation by preventing scabs from obtaining accommodation; and

Whereas, the establishing of a company boarding house or a company store leads to coercion, intimidation and favoritism; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Western Federation of Miners, in regular session assembled, express their unyielding opposition to the establishment in their midst of company stores or company boarding houses.

Resolved, that we will oppose with all the power at our command the system attempted in some localities by some mining companies of paying their employes in said stores, instead of with money or with bank check; and be it further

Resolved, that in the interest of the toilers we represent, and in the interest of the independence of our several localities, that this the eighth convention of the Western Federation of Miners, in regular session assembled, request all local unions to do all in their power to abolish the above-named evils.

### UNION MADE GOODS.

The delegates went to Underhill's factory to see 130 women make shirts and overalls. The sight was very interesting, more so on account of it being the only union factory in the West.

### SOVEREIGN AT THE CONVENTION.

J. R. Sovereign addressed the convention of the Western Federation of Miners upon the Coeur d'Alene outrage and the attitude of the Republican members on the Military Committee in Washington.

His rebuke of the military despots, though scathing, was the most logical argument we ever listened to, as he proved conclusively that it was the intention of the money power to shield

themselves behind the guns of an increased army in their enslavement of the people.

His description of the perjurer, Steunenberg, was laughable throughout, as he pictured the ignorant despot in his true colors.

No man is better qualified to picture this inhuman treatment of working men than Mr. Sovereign, as he is a man of great intellectual ability and well able to handle the subject. We trust he may have an opportunity of presenting it in its true light to the American voters.

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### SHERIFF YOUNG.

Hon James D. Young, sheriff of Shoshone county, who served four months in the bull pen guarded by negro soldiers because he would not do the bidding of the Standard Oil Trust, attended the convention on his return from Washington. He was accorded the privilege of the convention and delivered some interesting speeches which were appreciated by all the delegates.

Had we more officers like Sheriff Young the laboring people would have more independence.

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### THE CONVENTION.

After nine days' session, beginning May 14th, the eighth annual convention of the W. F. of M. adjourned after completing the labors of the most progressive convention in the history of the organization.

During the session dignity, decorum and strict attention to business characterized every delegate. The same is true of their conduct in every respect. In fact, it is doubtful if so large a body of men as attended both conventions could be assembled for any other purpose and acquit themselves with such credit.

While the people of Denver and the Cripple Creek mining district were more than generous in their entertainment of the delegates, yet they were able to work in the day and enjoy the hospitality in the evening. The work of the W. F. of M. convention was in every respect a grand success.

When we glance over the past history of the organization to 1892 when, in Ada county jail in Idaho, where men were serving a term of imprisonment for contempt of court, we little thought that inside of eight years a new organization would grow from a small band of twelve men in a prison cell to a body of seventy-five intelligent delegates representing one hundred unions composed of the men engaged in producing the precious metals and coal in the West.

We have watched the growth of this young organization since its birth, and in all its struggles we have been associated with the gallant men who upheld its banner in spite of imprison-



ment, court injunctions and military despots, who sought the destruction of the organization. Under the many trying circumstances it required strong men to withstand the attacks of the rich mining companies, who resorted to all the devilish ingenuity known to the human mind to induce men to abandon the organization, but their offers were scorned and the young infant of the Rocky Mountains continued to grow under the influence of such sterling men until it reached every mining state in the West.

Although the convention was a grand success and in every respect a credit to the organization our labors should not end there, while there is so much work to be done that will benefit those who are yet unorganized, and those that are in the organization who have no conception of their duty as union men.

We can truthfully say to the delegates: You have, by your action, placed the W. F. of M. on a high plane, but there are other heights still to be climbed and upon you much depends whether the rank and file shall be encouraged to follow the pace set for them. Upon your intelligence we rely entirely for the success of the organization until the next convention, and we trust that our faith in your integrity and ability to inaugurate a system of education among your associates is not misplaced.

When an organization of working men reaches a certain stage where capitalists cannot control it their next move is to shatter its ranks by causing dissension which will ultimately lead to its destruction.

This is the position of the Western Federation of Miners, and great care should be exercised by all to see that no dissension shall mar our onward march to free the unhappy wage slave from the grasp of the moneyed sharks.

By education alone can we ever hope to accomplish this end. Uneducated in the principles and science of government, we are helpless and shall forever remain under the control of our employers, ready to obey their demands regardless of their injustice.

In our work of education and organization we should extend the hand of friendship to all laboring men and women, morally and financially, for we are all fighting the same battle for existence in every land. It is imperative that we help those who are engaged in other vocations, regardless of remuneration—our recompense will come in the end if we set an example for others to follow.

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### A BANQUET.

On the evening of May 15th the two conventions were the guests of the Denver Reception Committee at a banquet at the Enterprise restaurant. Over 200 people attended.

Roady Kenehan was toastmaster and the following gentlemen spoke: Cohen, Foley, Mack, McCormack, Young, Coates,

Ferguson, Lawrence, Robertson, Patterson, Breen, Farrar, McDonald, Boyce, Murphy, closing by presenting Kenehan with a fountain pen. Veteran labor men pronounce it the most successful labor meeting ever held in Denver.

### THE TRIP TO THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

At midnight on the 23rd a special train took about 100 delegates from the two conventions to the Cripple Creek district. A part of the Entertainment Committee came aboard the train at Alta Vista, some miles before Victor was reached, and when the train pulled into Victor an immense crowd was at the depot with a band. The delegates were marched to the various restaurants for breakfast as guests of the committee. The party then took the train for Altman. As the train wound its way up the hill it was saluted by the whistles from engines in the different shaft houses and groups of men would form outside the building to cheer. These were answered with enthusiasm from the train. To one who has never heard them the effect of a number of such whistles reverberating through the valley is indescribably grand. No other salute could be so effective, and nowhere else could the sound carry over so much area as along the sides of this lofty hill. Altman was reached about noon and the delegates were marched to the Union hall, where refreshments were served and speeches were made by Messrs. Foley, McDonald, Cress, McDonell, McCormick, ex-Mayor Doyle of Victor and Boyce, Joy Pollard being the chairman.

Altman is distinguished in a number of ways. It is the highest town in the world, its altitude being 11,600 feet. But it is not only in its distance from the sea level that it is "way up." It has a population of 2,000 and its town officers are all union men; it has its own water works and a fire department, including an engine, and is free from debt and has money in its treasury. We commend its example to such towns as have no union men in charge.

The train then returned to Victor and reached there at 3 p. m., at which hour the banquet was served at Rohrig hall, and a splendid spread it was. Too much credit cannot be given the Ladies' Committee, headed by Mrs. King, for the manner in which it was gotten up and served. Mr. George Simonton was the toastmaster and the following gentlemen responded to the toasts: Mooney, Boyce, Martin, Walch, Cohen, Phelps, Porter, Donnelly, Martin, Moyer, Doyle, McDonell, Porter, Campbell and Huff.

In the evening a large mass meeting was held in the Masonic Temple, Phelps of Victor presiding, Foley, Eccles, McCormick, O'Neil, Whitely, King, Burns, Powers, Boyce being among the speakers. This was followed by a complimentary dance to the ladies who got up the banquet.

On Friday morning the delegates went to Cripple Creek and were again greeted by a committee from the union, aided by a band and a large number of citizens. A procession was formed and they marched to the Miners' Union hall, where refreshments were served and speeches made by President Outcalt of the Cripple Creek Union, Chief of Police J. Knox Burton, and Delegates Cress, Smith, McCormick, Ehels, Boyce and others.

The delegates then went to dinner as the guests of the Cripple Creek Union. In the afternoon a special train took them to Gillett. The mill men of that place had a platform erected near the depot, and Delegate Timmons, who is secretary of the Gillett Union, presided and invited the speakers of the delegation who had been doing the talking at the other meetings to make speeches which they did. Lunch was then served and the party returned to Cripple Creek, where a big mass meeting concluded the program. The meeting was held at Butte hall and was very well attended. Among the speakers were several Cripple Creek merchants, members of the Entertainment Committee, Outcalt presiding, Martin, Boyce, Powers, McCormick, McDonald, Geiger, Calderwood, Gaughan, Eccles, Foley, McDonell, Walch and others. Several songs and recitations concluded the program. Refreshments were served and the delegates stayed until the last minute before train time. At midnight they marched to the train to return to Denver, large crowds being at the depot both in Cripple Creek and at Victor to see them off.

Taken altogether the visit to the most wonderful mining camp in America was heartily enjoyed by everyone, and will no doubt do much good in increasing the interest in unionism in the district, and will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be there.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

At the convention of the San Juan District Union, W. F. M. of A., held at Ouray, Colorado, May 11th, 1900, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we extend to the Hon. Members of Congress Lentz and Sulzer our sincere thanks for the noble manner in which they defended the miners of the Coeur d'Alene district, thereby enlightening the general public to the true state of affairs; and be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action taken by the administration, Governor Steunenberg, General Merriam and their hirelings; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Congressmen Lentz and Sulzer, and also published in the Miners' Magazine and Pueblo Courier.

THOMAS COLMER, President.  
ARTHUR PARKER, Secretary.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

The growth of a class whose sole claim to recognition is the number of dollars its members possess must always be an interesting study. In the first place such a class did not come into being as did the classes of bygone days. The powerful military chieftain who led his hosts to successful battle, and who afterwards had allotted him the lands of a conquered people, was the founder of the upper class of one period. Such a man, whatever he may have been deficient in, had at least such virtues as bull-dog courage.

In more recent times men were distinguished by their genius and rewarded more or less justly. It was still the recognition of those traits in human nature by which societies and nations have been built up.

Coming to the present day, we find a class growing up whose sole aim is the accumulation of money. Not for the sake of what is beautiful in art or nature does this money-grubbing contest become so feverish. The vulgar upstarts engaged therein are too low in the scale to understand the meaning of things beautiful. And the only taste they possess is in their mouths. This class owes its existence to no virtue, however rude. Avarice, the greatest of the vices, is its guiding star, its sole object in life. With such a paltry passion for its foundation, what must its other feelings be? We do not need to look very far to see their workings. Their religion is not a matter of faith, it is only a fashionable gathering. Their politics is not a question of conviction, nor of principles; they only ask, Will it be easier for us to accumulate money under such an administration? Can we reduce the wages of the workers, or increase the profits to the consumer if such a one is elected? If so, in he goes.

In the matter of fashion our fat-necked would-be aristocrat waits until the members of the Parisian half-world have set the season's style for his wife and daughter to ape, and try to wear in an awkward sort of a way, what the sinful daughter wears gracefully.

And what kind of literature satisfies this class? Do they yearn for the pearls of thought and expression which the skillful have strung so beautifully? No, indeed. The daily newspaper is good enough for them; some prefer the luminous "yellow journal," which "makes truth hideous in the morning," and with its levity that is paraded as wit; the other prefers the ponderous evening paper which "makes vice attractive in the evening," and which, disdaining light things, tries in a ponderous way, to make people believe its owl-like gravity is wisdom.

At every turn there is evidence of a state of society unnatural, unscientific and vicious in everything where it has full

sway. Such a society cannot endure. Even its votaries must in time weary of it and conclude on the whole that "it does not pay."

### WHO IS BARTLETT SINCLAIR?

We are in receipt of numerous letters inquiring who is Bartlett Sinclair, the Standard Oil lackey in the Coeur d'Alenes, asking why we do not roast him for his inhumane treatment of the men incarcerated in the Bull Pen and the perpetuation of the infamous permit system in the Coeur d'Alenes.

"The Miners' Magazine" will publish news interesting to its readers, but will not contaminate its columns with comments on an embezzler and petty larceny thief.

The following is from a letter sent to the Spokane Review for publication by its author, but that subsidized sheet refused to publish it, however, it appeared in the Caldwell Tribune (Idaho), the home of Governor Steunenberg,

"I have seen one of Bartlett Sinclair's short ejaculations purporting to be an interview while at Blackfoot, Idaho, on January 29, 1900, while visiting his old friend, F. T. Dubois.

"At the time he (Sinclair) was here last (Bonner's Ferry) he was trying to launch a gubernatorial and senatorial boom for himself, but being convinced of how he was thought of here, he took the first train for the southern part of the state to make friends with the Mormons.

"Sinclair said that Governor McConnell (Steunenberg's predecessor) was a tyrannizing czar, and publishing the same in every paper in the state that would publish his attacks on the governor, and the people of Idaho will remember it well.

"It was different in those days. He was then jumping sideways for something to eat. He did not know enough to practice the profession he claims to belong to, and he was too lazy to work, so he lived in a little dugout about one and one-half miles from town, and his only companions were his neighbors' cows in the daytime. Bartlett had an irresistible propensity for milk in those days when the owner of the cows was away, and which has now changed to an irresistible propensity for office.

A. J. KENT.

Bonner's Ferry, February 1, 1900.

### IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BONNER'S FERRY PRECINCT, COUNTY OF KOOTENAI, STATE OF IDAHO.

The State of Idaho, plaintiff, vs. Bartlett Sinclair, defendant.  
Complaint criminal.

Personally appeared before me this 23rd day of June, 1896, Johnaus Gabrilson, of Bonner's Ferry, in the county of Kootenai, who, being first duly sworn, complains and says:

That Bartlett Sinclair, of Bonner's Ferry, on the first day of November, 1895, at Bonner's Ferry, in the county of Kootenai and state of Idaho, did embezzle \$25.25, money of this affiant's, intrusted with Bartlett Sinclair, while acting as United States commissioner for and in Kootenai county, to be sent to the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, to pay for the entry of 160 acres of government land for affiant; that said Bartlett Sinclair, with a fraudulent intent, did embezzle and convert said money to his own use, at this time and place aforesaid.

All of which is contrary to the form of the state in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Idaho. Said complaint therefore prays that a warrant may be issued for the arrest of said Bartlett Sinclair, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

(Signed)

JOHNAUS GABRILSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, 1896.

A. J. KENT,

Justice of the Peace.

In addition to the above there was another case against him in the same court for petty larceny.

This is a true history of the character of Bartlett Sinclair, which compares very favorably with the character of the rest of Idaho's state officials.

Comment is unnecessary.

## WAGE-EARNERS SHOULD ORGANIZE EVERYWHERE.

To the Editor of the Miners' Magazine:

All men are born free and equal and a spirit of independence and self-dependent power permeates and animates the masses of mankind. Hope, the highest and nobles element in human nature, tells us that a better and more equitable state of government, bringing better conditions, socially, mentally and physically, to the masses of our people, in the regenerate days of a happy future, will be the destiny of coming generations of the human family. To better the conditions of mankind is a noble and a humanitarian thought. But in order to attain that end, certain definite and decisive moves must be made by the combined masses against the classes, on the great battle field of right. We inhabit and have built into a great republic, one of the most favored climes of all the earth's expanse, with natural resources and favorable conditions second to nothing on the face of this planet. We have excelled in the arts of peace and war until we have become the glory and the wonder of the most progressive age of human history. Our commerce has extended with gigantic strides, and our ships are stemming the waves of every sea. Our mines are annually producing in gold, silver and copper the wealth of nations.

Our vast agricultural and fruiticultural productions are the wonder and admiration of all the world at large, producing food stuffs in abundance to sustain a home population of seventy-five millions of souls, leaving a large supply for exportation to supply the deficiency of the less favored climes of Europe and elsewhere. Our cattle and sheep are ranged upon a thousand hills, and minister to the wants of our people at home and render blessings to the people abroad in the same manner as does our grain productions. In short, we own and inhabit a land peculiarly blest with all the natural resources necessary to make a great and happy people and a nation first-class in every element of greatness.

The questions, therefore, may be reasonably asked, Why are the wage-workers of such a prosperous land as ours, in such a state of poverty and degradation as we find them at this stage of our history? Why are the workers and artisans of our great factories and mines compelled to work long hours in unwholesome rooms and poorly ventilated mine chambers, at wages so reduced that men with wives and children depending upon them for support can scarcely eke out a miserable existence, when conditions could be vastly improved without working a hardship or wrong on the employers of labor?

The primal cause of all the existing trouble between the employer and the employed is simply this: The people have elected to Congress as their natural representatives, and to the several state legislatures, the millionaires or their attorneys, who have since the close of the civil war, step by step, legislated the wealth of our nation into the hands of the money kings, the trusts and corporations, who now rule with an iron rod the destinies and lives of the toiling millions of this otherwise prosperous land.

In order to create large and constantly increasing dividends to the aristocratic stockholder of those gigantic concerns known as trusts and corporations, which when conducted on a basis of "grab all" are a curse, rather than a blessing, to the toiling masses of our country, and the sooner a change in this vexed condition of affairs is made the better it will be for the amelioration of the condition of the masses of our people. The remedy simply and easily lies within the range of possibility, and no superhuman effort is necessary on the part of our people if they do their whole duty, in attaining their objective point.

We have unlimited material in the industrial element of our people, more fully capable of taking hold and carrying out in an equitable manner the science and economy of national and state government. Our colleges and public schools have diffused learning of a scientific and practical nature alike to rich and poor, and as a result every order of men in this coun-

try have attained in a great measure the higher elements of learning.

Let the watchword of the toiler be Organize. Let each particular craft form its own union, and stand shoulder to shoulder on all honorable propositions conducive to the advancement of mutual protection and fraternal benefit of the labor body. Go to the polls on election day and vote as a unit against the candidates of the classes and the time is not far distant when the masses will control the machinery of government and become masters of their own destiny. Pessimists may contend that the millenium and this state of things may arrive at even date, but if the people do their whole duty without fear or favor, all suggestions in this crude little article can be attained.

JOHN F. O'DONELL.

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### BARKER, MONTANA.

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Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir—Barker does not display that activity in mining that it did in bygone days. There is not a single company operating a property and consequently the pay days are somewhat irregular, yet there is considerable work being done by leasers. Among the prominent are Rickerts, Daniels and Harmon of the Never Sweat Mining Company.

Beaver, Enger and Owens are pegging away on the Liberty and their many friends wish them all kinds of success.

The "Pride of the West," once a rich producer, is in the hands of the Tegmeier Brothers and Gosling and a host of friends would like to see them investing in U. S. bonds.

C. A. McLean et al. are said to be making fair wages on the Wright and Edwards. Messrs. Maloney and Franklin are quartered on the Equator.

The Miners' Union is to celebrate its anniversary on June 13th. The Arrangement Committee are sparing nothing to entertain those who attend.

The following resolution was unanimously agreed to at last meeting:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this union be tendered Congressmen Lentz and Sulzer for their sincerity and untiring efforts in the Coeur d'Alene investigation, now being held in Washington, D. C., believing such expressions to be in the interest of organized labor, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy forwarded to the above named congressmen and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine.

PORPHYRY.



**WARNING!**

To All Whom It May Concern:

Wages at the Longfellow Mine, Big Oak Flat, having been cut from \$3 to \$2.75 per day, notice is hereby given to all miners to keep away from Big Oak Flat until the pay is again raised to the standard of \$3.

By order Tuolumne Miners' Union No. 73, W. F. M.

JAMES OPIE, President.

Stent, Cal., June 1, 1900.

**SANDON MINERS' UNION No. 81 OF W. F. M.**

Since our last report to your magazine Sandon has been totally destroyed by fire.

The Union lost their hall and hospital and were unable to save anything outside of a few effects belonging to the employes of the hospital. At such a time this is a severe loss to us and it will be some time before we get on our feet again. It was particularly sad to see our hospital consumed by the raging flames after our fifteen months of hard and good work.

But as every one must know what zealous workers the Sandon miners are (whose motto is "never say die") we started a new hospital in a building a short distance from the town and were treating patients in our same successful manner.

We bought the building for \$350 and with the assistance of friends we expect to flourish once more.

It was fortunate we had a good safe or our Union records would have been all destroyed. Our loss, including Union hall and hospital is estimated at \$2,000.

It is to be hoped when other Unions read this they will put out the helping hand and come to the rescue, more especially to our hospital.

We are at present in a turmoil over the provincial election which takes place on June 9th and of course we will support the man who stands by the eight hour law as it appears on the statute book. W. L. Hajler, our energetic secretary-treasurer, was acquitted of the charge of unlawful assembly which was brought against him by the mine owners' association.

**CARBONADO MINERS' UNION.**

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove the beloved wife of our president, Brother James Dougherty; be it

Resolved, That the members of Carbonado Miners' Union No. 67, W. F. M., extend their most heartfelt sympathy to our brother in this his hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union and that a copy be sent to the press and that a copy be forwarded to the relatives of deceased.

(Signed)

JOHN BERGEN,  
PETER JENSEN,  
JAMES HILL,

Committee.

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

April 18.—A plot has been discovered in the Philippines which aims to restore Spanish dominion in those islands. The Filipinos seem to see no difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

18.—The carpet weavers are asking for a seven per cent. average increase in wages. McKinley's prosperity is abroad in the land and the worker can get it by striking.

18.—The Guggenheim brothers, who own the big smelter in Pueblo, have gone back to the old rates for smelting gold ores and will probably bring the smelter trust to time.

19.—Mrs. J. S. Robb of Chicago is going to organize the non-union people of the country to oppose what she calls the tyranny of trades unions. The benefits of organization are fully appreciated, even by scabs and their sympathizers.

19.—Ten strike leaders were arrested at Croton Landing, New York, and as a result the strikers are leaving the district. Arresting the leaders is a more effective way of killing the strike than even the blanket injunction.

21.—A big strike, running as high as \$40 to the pan, has been made 100 miles east of Cape Nome. A stampede from Nome has resulted.

21.—The British forces are gradually closing in on the Boers, whose powers of resistance seem to be growing rapidly less, and the most magnificent resistance since Thermopyle will soon end with a somewhat similar result.

21.—The United States government is assuming a serious tone toward Turkey because the latter does not want to pay the \$100,000 indemnity held to be due the United States by Turkey for outrages against missionaries.

22.—Another bloody battle has been fought in the Philippine islands, and yet the rebellion was crushed a year ago.

24.—Matt Quay was deprived of his seat in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 32. There is still hope for the republic when the millionaire senators have enough courage to slap the face of this brazen corruptionist.

26.—After thirty years of silence the ex-Empress Eugenie of France confesses that she gave the order to surrender Metz to Marshal Bazaine. The odium which this soldier carried to his grave is now tardily removed.

27.—Over five square miles of territory were burned over and 2,000 buildings destroyed in Ottawa, Ontario, and the adjoining town of Hull.

27.—More than two-thirds of the signatures to the Idaho petition for the retention of military rule in the Coeur d'Alenes are either fictitious or downright forgeries. Affidavits from Wallace, Idaho, show that only seventy-five of the 200 names attached to the petition by suppositious residents of that town are genuine.

28.—The state of Kansas is going to sue the state of Colorado in the Supreme Court of the United States for diverting the water of the Arkansas river. The value of the property involved is \$75,000,000.

29.—The striking employes on the New York Central gave until 1 o'clock to-day to answer. If the answer is unfavorable 30,000 men will go out on strike.

May 1.—The eight hour day was established in almost every district in New England where the building trades are organized. A number of strikes were successful after being out a very short time.

1.—Two hundred men were killed in the mines of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company at Scofield, Utah. This is probably the greatest disaster which ever befell coal miners in America.

2.—Aguinaldo is again reported killed. General Tinio is said to have heard nothing from him for months.

3.—The Portland mine at Victor has reached an understanding with the smelters and will increase its force to 500 men. Enough ore has been blocked out on one shoot to keep up a production of 150 tons a day for three years.

4.—The first company of Japanese laborers introduced east of Rawlins, Wyoming, reached Laramie, Wyoming. There were thirty-five in the party and they displaced the Italian laborers who were there.

7.—Two thousand six hundred employes of the St. Louis Transit Company decided to go on strike. This will tie up all but one street car line in that city.

7.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor advised the striking New York cigarmakers to disregard the injunction issued by Judge Freedman which prohibits picketing and the giving of financial aid to strikers.

8.—The employes of the St. Louis Car Company made good their threat to tie up the traffic. Riotous proceedings began immediately and a number of people were injured.

8.—Chairman Gardner of the House Committee on Labor reported an eight hour bill to the House. It provides that in all government contracts an eight hour clause be inserted.

9.—One man shot and a dynamite explosion were among the features of St. Louis' strike to-day.

10.—The middle-of-the-road Populists nominated Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly as their national ticket at Cincinnati yesterday. It was said that Bryan had too little whiskers; so they could not come out for him.

11.—Bryan and Towne have been nominated by the Populist party at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. This is the first time on record that a political party has nominated candidates both of whom belong to different political parties and neither of whom belong to the party which nominated them.

12.—Judge Hook has issued the most sweeping injunction yet issued against striking working men in the case of the Kansas City street car employes. The injunction is made absolute for one week.

13.—The Industrial Council of Kansas City has appealed to Congress in the matter of the injunction issued against them by the U. S. Court.

14.—The eighth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners and the third annual convention of the Western Labor Union met in Denver.

15.—Senator W. A. Clark of Montana resigned his seat in the Senate and was reappointed by Lieutenant Governor Spriggs the same afternoon.

17.—The defalcations in the Cuban postoffice amount to over \$100,000. This is good beginning for a newly acquired territory which is to be taught the blessings of free government. A wag has suggested the regulation cure for such things: "That the Cuban postoffice be put under government control."

18.—Mafeking has been relieved. The siege began last October. The garrison and town were in dire distress.

19.—Over 300 U. S. volunteer officers have handed in their resignations to escape the arduous campaigning of the rainy season in the Philippines. All these applications were refused.

21.—It is reported that the Silver Republican party will change its name to the Lincoln Republican party. The change will be made at the national convention to be held in Kansas City on July 4th.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

What shall we mourn? For the prostrate tree that sheltered  
the green wood?  
For the fallen cliff that fronted the sea, and guarded the fields  
from the flood?  
For the eagle that died in the tempest, afar from its eyrie's  
brood?

Nay, not for these shall we weep; for the silver cord must be  
worn,  
And the golden fillet shrink back at last, and the dust to its  
earth return;  
And tears are never for those who die with their face to the  
duty done;  
But we mourn for the fledglings left on the waste, and the  
nelds where the wild waves run.

From the midst of the flock he defended, the brave one has  
gone to his rest;  
And the tears of the poor he befriended their wealth of afflic-  
tion attest.  
From the midst of the people is stricken a symbol they daily  
saw  
Set over against the law books, of a Higher than Human Law;  
For his life was a ceaseless protest, and his voice was a  
prophet's cry  
To be true to the Truth and faithful, though the world were  
arrayed for the Lie.

From the hearing of those who hated, a threatening voice has  
past;  
But the lives of those who believe and die are not blown like  
a leaf on the blast.  
A sower of infinite seed was he, a woodman that hewed to-  
ward the light,  
Who dared to be traitor to Union when Union was traitor to  
Right!

"Fanatic!" the insects hissed, till he taught them to under-  
stand  
That the highest crime may be written in the highest law of  
the land.  
"Disturber" and "Dreamer" the Phillistines cried when he  
preached an ideal creed,  
Till they learned that the men who have changed the world  
with the world have disagreed;

That the remnant is right, when the masses are led like sheep  
to the pen;  
For the instinct of equity slumbers till roused by instinctive  
men.

It is not enough to win rights from a king and write them  
down in a book.

New men, new lights; and the fathers' code the sons may  
never brook.

What is liberty now were license then: their freedom our yoke  
would be;

And each new decade must have new men to determine its  
liberty.

Mankind is a marching army, with a broadening front the  
while:

Shall it crowd its bulk on the farm-paths, or clear to the out-  
ward file?

Its pioneers are the dreamers who fear neither tongue nor  
pen

Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of  
toiling men.

Come, brothers, here to the burial! But weep not, rather re-  
joice,

For his fearless life and his fearless death; for his true un-  
equalled voice,

Like a silver trumpet sounding the note of human right;

For his brave heart always ready to enter the weak one's fight;

For his soul unmoved by the mob's wild shout or the social  
sneer's disgrace;

For his freeborn spirit that drew no line between class or  
creed or race.

Come, workers; here was a teacher, and the lesson he taught  
was good:

There are no classes or races, but one human brotherhood;

There are no creeds to be outlawed, no colors of skin debarred;

Mankind is one in its rights and wrongs—one right, one hope,  
one guard.

By his life he taught, by his death we learn the great reform-  
er's creed:

The right to be free, and the hope to be just, and the guard  
against selfish greed.

And richest of all are the unseen wreaths on his coffin-lid laid  
down

By the toil-stained hands of workmen—their sob, their kiss,  
and their crown.

## COOPERATIVE OWNERSHIP.

Helena, Montana, April 15, 1899.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I have just received a copy of the Miners' Magazine and note with pleasure the introduction of such a means of education to aid in the good work of unionism, for it has become absolutely necessary to the cause of labor to have an instrument of information such as the Miners' Magazine to concentrate the best efforts of labor in improving its condition.

That you have launched this invaluable agency upon the field of journalism, and opening its pages as you have to all portions of the country, permits me to pen a few lines on a subject that during my twenty years of residence in Montana has forcibly impressed itself upon my mind, and that is the union ownership of mining property, and its operation in the interest of all classes of labor. To demonstrate that such ownership is the only successful way in which continual strife for a mere existence may be avoided, I recall the advice of that old and respected pioneer of Montana, Hon. John Caplice, of Butte, to some of the organizers of the Butte Miners' Union, wherein he suggested to them that the proper thing for the union miners to do was to unite their efforts in obtaining what is known today as the greatest mining property under the sun, the Anaconda Hill at Butte, and which is owned now by parties whom the miners speak of with hearts that throb with fears of wage reductions, and dangers of being cast out of employment, thereby causing their means of existence to cease.

This obstacle can still be overcome if the unions perform the work that lies within their power at the present time, and that is to still acquire the ownership of mining property, as there is hundreds of square miles of mineral lands outside of Butte, and in fact outside of all the noted mining camps on the globe. All that is required to prove this is the intelligent application of labor, aided through a development fund, created by the unions and either applied locally, where the union membership is large enough to operate successfully, or through the concentrated effort of the Western Federation of Miners, and thereby making the union do for the miner that which he seeks from the private corporation, often at the sacrifice of his manhood, a job, and all of this humiliation caused through having loved ones to care for, a serious crime indeed. To do this successfully, my humble opinion is along the following lines: 1st, to raise a fund of \$500,000 through all kinds of unions, for they all would be benefited by such action; 2d, to place the fund in control of the board of directors of the Western Federation of Miners, to be applied by them in the purchase, development and operation of the mines; 3d, that the said board of directors ex-

pend in five states wherein the Western Federation of Miners held membership of at least 5,000 members, \$100,000 in each state, \$50,000 to be spent in the erection of a smelting plant, and the remaining \$50,000 to secure properties and operate them. Such a proposition now in operation in the Coeur d'Alenes would soon bring the troubles of years' standing to a close.

Let me also state right here that there are thousands of miners that know of districts throughout the West that fully realize the benefits which such action by the unions would bring, and at the same time endearing the union to every man but the lonely monopolist.

Fourth, I would employ the ablest smelter and mining men to conduct the operation, paying them the best salaries commanded, and introducing, like our friend, Capital, the best talent that the market affords. Owners of capital, as a rule, could not successfully operate a fish wagon, but have the craft to employ those who have the brains to sell, so the working man can, through his union, safely follow in the footsteps of Capital and purchase the use of the brain that is now in abundance in the market and waiting anxiously to sell to the first bidder.

I hope that such a proposition will receive the attention of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners and that the first move that is made shall be toward the building of a lead smelter in the Coeur d'Alenes to aid the miners now seeking employment, and making it possible for the prospector to sell ores that companies will not now handle.

Thanking you in advance and hoping to write you on the possibilities of such an undertaking in this undeveloped mining region around Helena, I am yours truly,

Helena, Montana.

PATRICK MEANY.

## A STRANGE STORY: THE LOST YEARS.

By Lizzie Hyer Neff.

(Continued from Last Month.)

### III.

The doctor looked at me curiously.

"He is pretty badly hurt, but I think that he will pull through. I don't suppose it makes any particular difference to him or anybody else whether he does or not," he said, brushing his hat with his coat-sleeve.

"Why not?" I demanded.

"Why, because he will only pull through this to get killed in some other scrape, and before he can get into anything else he will have to answer for this one. You know how he was hurt?"



"No; I don't know anything about it."

"He robbed a fellow in the night, and the man chased him and shot him, and finding that he still ran, knocked him down with the butt end of his pistol—threw it at him. That is the worst hurt he had; and he is an old customer, for this blow opened an old place. It isn't the first time he has been caught. I've just trepanned it—quite a serious operation under the circumstances."

"And the pistol wounds?"

"Nothing but scratches; they won't hurt."

"Well, he is a human creature, with an immortal soul, and I shall take care of him anyhow. There is nobody else to do it, so I intend to," I said, as calmly as I could after all this terrible information, which had shaken me none the less for the doctor's indifferent tone and manner.

"Very well, ma'am; I wish you success. There's nothing to do now but keep him quiet until I come back after breakfast."

I walked in alone, and looked at the still, white face under the bandages. He was evidently under the influence of a heavy opiate, for there was no sign of life except the faint breathing.

I could not help feeling a great pity for the young man, so friendless and so indifferently regarded, and with such a future to look forward to on his recovery. No clue could be found to his past or his family, if he had any.

I took it more than mere accident that he had fallen thus helpless and suffering into my hands, and resolved to use the utmost of my skill and influence for the best.

He lay for a good many days—I cannot tell just how many—in a comatose condition, and I did not for a moment relax my watch, except to take a little rest now and then. At length there began to be signs of returning consciousness. The dull eyes would open and gaze vacantly around the room. He could utter a few incoherent words, and the hands groped in a troubled way among the bedclothes. And day by day, as the bronze tint of the skin disappeared and the features grew clearer and thinner, that marvelous likeness grew stronger, until, looking at him, I rubbed my eyes sometimes and believed myself the victim of a hallucination.

One morning at length he opened his eyes and looked at me with a new intelligence, an attentiveness that I had never seen in him before.

As he lay there with bright, open eyes, the likeness was simply intolerable as I thought of the career that he represented. I busied myself with bringing the basin of water and sponge to bathe his face and hands. He was evidently trying to recall the circumstances of his injury and account for his

presence there, for he looked in turn at me and the room, and then at the bed in which he lay.

"Mrs. Spencer, I cannot think how you come to be here. Was I much hurt?"

"Yes; you were pretty badly hurt; but you will soon be all right now if you keep quiet. Don't move your head. I will wash your hands now."

He closed his eyes as if weary even with the effort he had made, and soon fell asleep as naturally as a child.

Later in the day he awoke and seemed strange. He looked at me with the same puzzled expression. I was heating some drink for him over the spirit-lamp, when he spoke in a strangely familiar voice, although very weak.

"Mrs. Spencer, has anything happened at home, that you have come to me, and not mother? I had a letter from mother yesterday, and all were well. Was the accident very fatal?"

I dropped the cup that I was holding; my heart seemed to stop beating; for the white, serious face on the pillow was not that of Charlie Reynolds, but Chester Mansfield! I ran out of the room, down the hall and into my own room. I had no motive in doing so, because I was too much startled and, I think, terrified for thought.

My first collected idea was that I had dwelt upon the subject so much during lonely days and nights of vigil that I was now a victim of subjective vision; I was for the moment insane upon that subject. I sent for the doctor immediately, and after bathing my face and trying to steady my quivering nerves returned to my patient, whom I was afraid I might have shocked by my sudden exit. He looked surprised and watched me curiously.

"I think you had better not talk any more; the doctor says you must be kept quiet," and I busied my hands in smoothing down the bedclothes.

"I will be quiet; but you must tell me one or two things. Are they all well at home—Lucia and mother and the girls? and how many were hurt in the accident?"

"They are all well at home. I am visiting here," I managed to answer; and he turned away his head, apparently satisfied. I paced up and down the hall until the doctor came, and drew him into a vacant room to tell him the situation. He looked at me incredulously when I had finished my little narrative, reached for my wrist and shook his head. "You have been working too hard over that fellow," he said; "you will be the next patient."

"But he asked me for his wife, and called her by name. Come and see which is the lunatic," and I led the way to the sick-room.

"Ah," he said in a cheery tone, going to the bedside, "I

"See we are getting along bravely, and look as smart as folks that have a whole skull."

"The patient (I didn't know what name to call him) smiled, but without a trace of recognition.

"I suppose you are my physician, and I am probably indebted to you for my life," he said feebly.

The doctor looked puzzled. "You don't seem to recall my face?"

"No; I suppose I was knocked senseless. The last thing I can remember is going down the embankment. I tried to jump, but my foot caught and I struck my head against something. There was a young woman in the opposite berth; was she killed, I wonder? She had two little children. I suppose I have been unconscious for some time; it must have happened yesterday, didn't it?"

"It was several days ago," said the doctor, soothingly. "You had better rest awhile, and then you can tell us more, and about yourself."

"This lady can tell you all about me; she has known me all my life," and he closed his eyes wearily.

The doctor looked at me significantly, and I followed him into the hall.

"What in the world does this mean? That young man is no more Charlie Reynolds than I am. I can only account for the case in one way, and that is a very unusual one. The operation I performed last week restored the skull to its normal shape. There was quite a deep indenture, and consequent pressure upon the brain, which undoubtedly affected, probably suspended memory. Now, this young man—minister, did you say?"

"Yes," I interrupted; "but this is the awful part of it: he is dead—buried—five years ago. I saw him buried, have gone to his grave many times; and now he lies there and talks to me. And Charlie Reynolds—drunkard and robber—oh, no! no!"

"You say your friend was killed in a railroad accident on his vacation trip? How was the body identified? Who saw it after it was sent home?"

"None of his family saw the remains, he was so badly burned. I see; it must have been the wrong body."

"And the railroad, of course, had him cared for until well; and then he couldn't tell who he was, and drifted about until he fell into bad company. He has been a cats-paw for this gang, no doubt. Well, you've got a pretty little sensation upon your hands; I'd like to see you get back and tell your story."

I wondered how he could talk and smile so carelessly; but in that country nobody is surprised at anything. I went back to my patient, after dispatching a messenger for Howard, who was working in the "San Jacinto," twenty miles away.

Chester, as I could safely call him now, was extremely anxious about his fellow-passengers, and thought they must be in the hotel at this time. I was familiar with the shocking details of the disaster at the time, but could not recall them with sufficient accuracy to satisfy him. The five years intervening were apparently lost. He could scarcely believe us when we told him that he had lain unconscious for more than a week.

Howard came in the evening, and was amazed beyond his power of expression. He thought over the complex situation for a long time before he made any effort to communicate with the family of the patient. Chester could not understand why we had not telegraphed before, and we could not explain. We called a council of three and debated. Chester Mansfield, the gifted, irreproachable minister of our large church, was held to be tried for robbery and assault as soon as he was able to appear. We could not take him away. What word could we send to the young wife, about whom he continually asked, and the old mother? We finally left it to Howard, who telegraphed to the wife that her husband had been found alive, though recovering from serious illness; that he was in our care, but wished her to join him as soon as possible; and that the body sent home as his must have been that of another man.

When we told Chester that she had been sent for, he exclaimed, "How can she leave her baby? She would have been with me but for that three-months-old baby." The baby was now a tall boy of five in kilts. Although the complications arising from this strange case were countless, we managed to keep the real story from Chester until he was sufficiently recovered to bear it; and, indeed, we did not tell him of the serious misdeeds of his other self.

But when the young wife came after her long journey, and we led her (for the first time without her mourning-dress) up to his room, he knew that to her he was in truth one risen from the dead. I opened the door for her; and when I heard her cry of joy as she sprang forward, satisfied at last of his identity, and his low "My love! my love!" I closed the door; and went away to weep a few tears to myself, but not of sorrow.

My story is told. We secured bail for Charles Reynolds, and took him home, to await the fall term of court, when he expects to have no difficulty in proving his innocence in his present person. To himself his case present some metaphysical and moral studies quite at variance with his own belief. He cannot yet comprehend the silence of his conscience at this time of need. The sensation created by our return and all subsequent events are well known to those who will read this statement, so that I need tell no more.

My only object in writing so minute an account, and detailing such conversations as I could remember is to protect him

forever, as far as my word will avail, from any insinuation of intentional or conscious wrong-doing in those lost five years, knowing as I do the conditions of life exacted of a clergyman, and fearing some future recrimination.

(The End.)

### MINERS' UNION DAY AT BUTTE, MONTANA.

Speech delivered by Edward Boyce on June 15, 1899.

(Continued from Last Month.)

But here we go no further than to resolve that we are not in favor of such cruel treatment of prisoners and order the resolutions published in the plutocratic press, that never neglects an opportunity to vilify labor, and another sent to the President at Washington, a man who is owned body and soul by the capitalistic classes and by his sanction upholds the action of General Merriam in his attempt to disrupt organized labor, and keeps part of the regular army in Idaho for that purpose; but neither the regular army or the Standard Oil trust can disrupt organized labor in that state. There the miners know their rights and will not surrender them to any trusts, although they lay in jail all their lives.

Those men are denounced, ridiculed and abused by a venal press (the papers of your city excepted, they having upon this occasion as upon others treated organized labor honorably) because they refused to surrender every right that belongs to free men and accept the edict of the Standard Oil trust; and in the same issue write meaningless editorials against trusts in order to deceive and blindfold the public.

Notwithstanding this tirade of abuse organized labor in every state in the Union is in full sympathy with those brave men and good women; inside of thirty days the name of each prisoner will decorate the halls of every labor organization in the United States, to be preserved and honored by future generations, who will point to them with the same kindly feeling as we love to point to the name of John Brown, Lincoln, Phillips, Garrison and Lovejoy, and teach each generation how these noble men fought for the liberation of 4,000,000 slaves, how they were hated by the Tories of their time and abused by the plutocratic press, how they were mobbed, executed and assassinated for declaring that property in man was a crime and that slavery should never exist on American soil. The names of the martyrs in the Standard Oil stockade will go down in history as the heroes of the closing days of the nineteenth century from whence shall spring an impetus that will join the laboring men together, as if bound by hooks of

steel, and in a forward movement guided by wisdom and intelligence construct the fire upon which organized greed, which has despoiled American freedom and defaced the Goddess of Liberty by legalized robbery, shall pass beyond the lines of our great country, the richest under the sun. I do not claim that laboring men are infallible and incapable of committing wrong; they have for years committed an unpardonable wrong for which there is no excuse, for which commission generations yet unborn shall suffer; they have unqualifiedly and without due consideration for their future welfare voted themselves into bondage by voting a Republican or Democratic ticket as their masters dictated.

To me there is no greater crime or humiliating spectacle than to behold a workingman who is the slave of a corporation walk to the polls on election day and deliberately vote away the freedom that was gained for him by the revolutionary fathers on many a hard-fought battlefield. I regard him as an uncompromising enemy of every liberty enjoyed by the American people; it were infinitely better and more honorable were he to die of starvation than to surrender his honor and manhood in such an ignoble manner; the man who is guilty of such moral cowardice should not be entrusted with the voting franchise of any country. After many years of practical experience in the labor movement I have long since concluded that there is but one solution of the vexatious question between labor and capital, when the laboring people will abandon the idea of regaining their rights by strikes and boycotts, spend less time in the bar room and more time at home and in their lodge room, educating themselves to distinguish between right and wrong and banish forever that miserable, contemptible, religious bigotry that has proved the ruination of the laboring people for centuries; cast aside their petty jealousy which should not exist among a body of intelligent men; come together regardless of trade or calling and discuss political and economic subjects at all meetings in an intelligent manner and prepare to nominate a labor ticket without any compromise or equivocation; nominate men from the ranks for every office and vote for them regardless of opposition or criticism.

Let the rallying cry be: "Labor, the producer of all wealth, is entitled to all he creates, the overthrow of the whole profit-making system, the extinction of monopolies, equality for all and the land for the people."

Under such a banner organized labor will make a glorious fight for the emancipation of the wage slave and in the end will come out victorious, though it may for a time suffer defeat, but "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

A vote cast by a laboring man for either of the old political parties is a vote to bind the shackles of corporate oppression more securely upon himself and children; between them there is no difference; both are equally responsible for the corporate legislation of the past fifty years; neither one has legislated in the interest of labor, but they invariably combined against any measure that would benefit labor. We are told, however, that the Democratic party has been reconstructed and should not be classed in the same category as Mark Hanna's party; that it declared against government by injunction.

In Idaho the reconstruction means imprisonment and government by the bayonet.

To secure the labor vote next election I would suggest to the Democratic apostles to nominate the acrobatic governor of Montana or the Standard Oil governor of Idaho for president; their official actions should entitle them to the support of all workingmen in preference to Mark Hanna (?).

Since the dawn of civilization the struggle between the common people and despotism has continued with unabated fury, until the sordid banner of the latter, through the corrupting influence of money, waves over every land under the sun, causing hunger and suffering to millions of God's deserving children.

In its onward march of persecution it has found an ally in conservatism, the uncompromising foe of evolution (?) which has chained man to idols of antiquarian days when science and progress lay dormant as an Egyptian mummy compared with the mechanical and scientific development of to-day.

However, I take the hopeful, even exultant view of the future through the increasing intelligence of the people that will ultimately lead to their emancipation. I can see through the dim mists that surround our social system the dawn of a new era of co-operation upon the ruins of old institutions, when all of creation shall enjoy the blessings of freedom and equality.

My friends, words fail to convey my feelings for the kind reception you have bestowed upon me on this occasion. It is one that I shall never forget. I am delighted with the manifestations of mutual harmony that exist between the laboring men and the business interests of your city. I trust it will never suffer a greater strain than it has to-day; may it always continue until the last pound of ore is extracted from these mountains; but in order to maintain this spirit of friendship it is necessary for the laboring men and the business men to act in concert for their future welfare.

(The End.)

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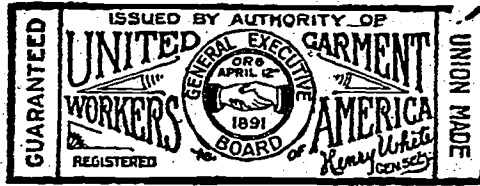
## DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

No.....	Name.....	Meetings Night.....	President	Secretary	P.O. Box..	Address..
<b>ARIZONA.</b>						
77	Chloride.....	Wed.	Thomas Roe....	Wesley Frazee..	...	Chloride.....
60	Globe.....	Tue..	Simon Kinsman	O. H. Bru.....	120	Globe.....
17	Helvetia.....	Thur	A. E. Puff.....	J. A. Tracey....	...	Helvetia.....
<b>BRIT. COL'BIA.</b>						
76	Gladstone.....	Sat..	John Hescott....	Wm. Goddard...	...	Fernle.....
22	Greenwood.....	Sat..	Walter Long....	M. H. Kane.....	134	Greenwood....
89	Kaslo.....	Fri..	Robert Pollock..	Jos. Gilnaugh..	...	Kaslo.....
43	McKinney.....	Sat..	John Corby.....	A. J. Chisholm..	...	Camp Kinney
71	Moyie.....	Tue..	D. J. Elmer.....	W. R. Hocking..	...	Moyie.....
96	Nelson.....	Sat..	M. R. Mowatt....	James Wilks....	106	Nelson.....
97	New Denver.....	Sat..	D. J. Wier.....	John Riordan..	...	New Denver..
8	Phoenix.....	Tue..	Frank Huckleby	John Riordan..	...	Phoenix.....
94	Rossland Mech'ic	Fri..	E. Hartell.....	J. R. Connell...	764	Rossland.....
38	Rossland.....	Wed	H. E. Abell.....	R. W. Malloy...	421	Rossland.....
81	Sandon.....	Sat..	George Smith....	S. B. Clement..	S	Sandon.....
95	Silverton.....	Sat..	W. S. Horton....	John C. Tyree..	...	Silverton....
62	Slocan.....	Wed.	J. A. Baker.....	A. E. Teeter....	...	Slocan City..
79	Whitewater.....	Sat..	Joseph McDonal	B. F. McIsaac..	...	Whitewater..
85	Ymir.....	Wed.	A. J. Hughes....	Alfred Parr....	...	Ymir.....
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>						
61	Bodie.....	Tue..	A. N. Dodd.....	J. A. English....	6	Bodie.....
47	Confidence.....	Thur	B. Gibbs.....	W. T. Gurney...	...	Confidence..
90	Grass Valley .....	Fri..	C. M. O'Brien..	J. A. Vaughn...	...	Grass Valley..
70	Gold Cross.....	Thur.	H. K. Steavens..	John I. Minear..	...	Hedges.....
51	Mojave.....	Sat..	E. W. Mellarky	Thos. Morrissey	...	Mojave.....
44	Randsburg.....	Sat..	G. H. Clark.....	Ed Moran.....	...	Randsburg..
73	Tuolumne.....	.....	C. K. Smith.....	T. McMahon....	94	Quartz Mount'n
87	Summerville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>COLORADO.</b>						
75	Altman St. Eng'r.	Tue..	W. H. Leonard	D. C. Copley....	106	Independence.
21	Anaconda.....	Tue..	C. W. Rorke....	R. Mitchell....	296	Anaconda.....
13	Baldwin.....	Sat..	Henry Dahl....	W. A. Triplett..	...	Baldwin.....
89	Battle Mountain.	Sat..	C. L. Gilmer....	R. T. Stinson...	...	Gilman.....

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

No.....	Name.....	Meeting Night.....	President	Secretary	P.O.Box..	Address..
<b>COLORADO.</b>						
64	Bryan.....	Sat..	James Ferguson	John C. Prinn..	134	Ophir.....
33	Cloud City.....	Sat..	T. J. Sullivan...	Chas. R. Burr..	132	Leadville.....
40	Cripple Creek....	Sat..	Charles Outcalt.	Ed Campbell....	1148	Cripple Creek..
82	C. C. St. Eng'rs..	Wed.	Thomas Davis..	E. L. Whitney..	771	Cripple Creek..
93	Denver S. M.....	Fri..	Thos. Moore....	B. P. Smith.....	...	3915 Wynkoop st
58	Durango M. & S.	Thur	Moses Shields..	Frank Wride....	1273	Durango.....
45	Eldora.....	Thur	D. H. Weaver..	W. J. Livingsto	...	Eldora.....
80	Excelsior Eng....	Tue..	W. A. Morgan..	T. F. Callahan..	522	Victor.....
19	Free Coinage....	Fri..	W. B. Easterly.	C. F. Dillon....	91	Altman.....
92	Gillett M. & S...	Sat..	C. D. Baldwin..	E. S. Timmons..	...	Gillett.....
55	Lawson.....	Wed	H. Cadwalader..	M. O'Hagan....	...	Lawson.....
15	Ouray.....	Sat..	A. M. Prior....	Arthur Parker..	440	Ouray.....
6	Pitkin County...	Tue..	Theo. Saurer...	R. K. Sprinkle..	397	Aspen.....
36	Rico.....	Wed.	Charles Kelly..	Thos. C. Young.	427	Rico.....
39	Rockvale.....	Sun..	R. Owns.....	R. D. Owns.....	95	Rockvale.....
26	Silverton.....	Sat..	W. J. Pearce...	E. U. Fletcher..	23	Silverton.....
27	Sky City.....	Tue..	Paul Walker...	Logan Summers	...	Red Mountain.
63	16 to 1.....	Sat..	A. W. March....	Ed Oleson.....	638	Telluride.....
41	Ten Mile.....	Tue..	B. T. Holder...	W. P. Swallow..	212	Kokomo.....
32	Victor.....	Thur	W. R. Phelps...	Jerry Kelly....	134	Victor.....
84	Vulcan.....	Sat..	Joe Smith.....	R. C. Crosley...	...	Vulcan.....
<b>IDAHO.</b>						
10	Burke.....	Tue..	B. Smith.....	John Kelley.....	207	Burke.....
52	Custer.....	Sat..	Wm. J. Bowen..	John Danielson..	...	Custer.....
53	De Lamar.....	Mon.	Jos. P. Langford.	Wm. Honey.....	...	De Lamar.....
11	Gem.....	Wed	Frank Monty...	J. L. Keane.....	...	Gem.....
37	Gibbonsville....	Wed.	John Riley.....	R. R. Dodge....	19	Gibbonsville...
9	Mullan.....	Sat..	R. Wheatley...	Jno. Hendrickson	30	Mullan.....
66	Silver City.....	Sat..	W. D. Heywood.	Wm. Williams..	...	Silver City.....
18	Wardner.....	Sat..	S. C. Stratton..	Leo McMullen..	162	Wardner.....
<b>MISSOURI.</b>						
88	Joplin.....	Wed.	Ben Housley...	S. P. Cress.....	...	Joplin.....
<b>MONTANA.</b>						
57	Aldridge.....	Sat..	James Lenigan.	Joseph Gulde...	...	Aldridge.....
12	Barker.....	Thur	P. Franklin....	Joseph Boland..	5	Barker.....
23	Basin.....	Wed	Geo. Prince....	Henry Lidgate..	1	Basin.....
7	Belt Mont.....	Sat..	William Cheek.	C. H. Conner...	...	Neihart.....
1	Butte.....	Tue..	M. McCormick..	Patrick Peoples.	498	Butte.....
74	Butte M. & S....	Wed.	Luke Williams.	S. P. Johnson...	841	Butte.....
83	Butte Engineers.	Wed.	C. A. Lyford...	Joseph Corby...	2	Butte.....
67	Carbonado.....	Tue..	Jas. Dougherty.	J. K. Miller....	...	Carbonado....
86	Geo. Dewey.....	Fri..	C. C. Mitchell..	A. H. Marsh....	284	Granite.....
4	Granite.....	Tue..	Henry Lowney..	John Neumeayer.	D	Granite.....
16	G. Falls M. & S..	Sat..	Joseph Shutler.	James Finley...	790	G. Falls.....
35	Hassell.....	Sat..	J. Galvin.....	James Duncan..	71	Hassell.....
20	Martina.....	Sun..	M. L. Cook....	Eug. Wessinger.	...	Martina.....
29	Red Lodge.....	Mon.	Alex'r Fairgrave	Thomas Conway	207	Red Lodge....
25	Winston.....	Sat..	R. D. Myles....	R. F. Whyte....	...	Winston.....
<b>NEVADA.</b>						
72	Lincoln.....	Wed.	George A. Cole.	L. E. Edmunds..	...	De Lamar.....
49	Silver City.....	Tue..	S. Armstrong...	T. C. Wogan....	76	Silver City.....
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	L. W. Plumb....	S. H. Turner....	12	Tuscarora.....
46	Virginia.....	Fri..	W. A. Burns....	J. F. McDonell..	I	Virginia City..
59	N. W. TERR					
	Lethbridge.....	Sat..	Henry Noble...	K. McDonald....	...	Alberta.....
<b>OREGON.</b>						
91	Cornucopia.....	Sat..	Tim Shea.....	L. V. Grey.....	...	Cornucopia....
<b>S. DAKOTA.</b>						
3	Central.....	Sat..	A. Erickson....	W. G. Friggins..	23	Central City...
14	Deadwood L. U.	Mon.	Earl Huntley..	John Evans.....	950	Deadwood.....
2	Lead.....	Mon.	Thos. P. Nichols.	J. C. McLemore.	290	Lead.....
5	Terry Peak.....	Wed.	Jos. Richards...	C. H. Schaad....	174	Terry.....
68	Two Bit.....	Sat..	Seth Galvin....	H. J. Vanerlstein	...	Galena.....
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>						
28	Republic.....	Tue..	Jerry O'Donnell	James B. Dugan.	...	Saratoga.....
24	Sheridan.....	Sat..	Abe Hanson....	C. M. Wilson...	...	Republic.....
<b>WYOMING.</b>						
98	Battle Creek....	Thur	E. E. Lind.....	F. L. Miller....	...	Oscöola.....

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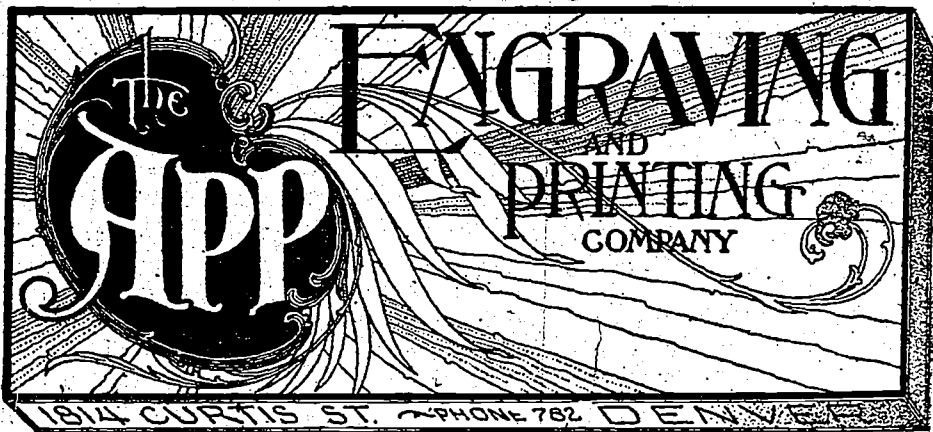
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