

VOLUME I

NUMBER I

THE

MINERS'
MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1900

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

ORGAN OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Publication Office 1613 Court Place, Denver, Colorado.

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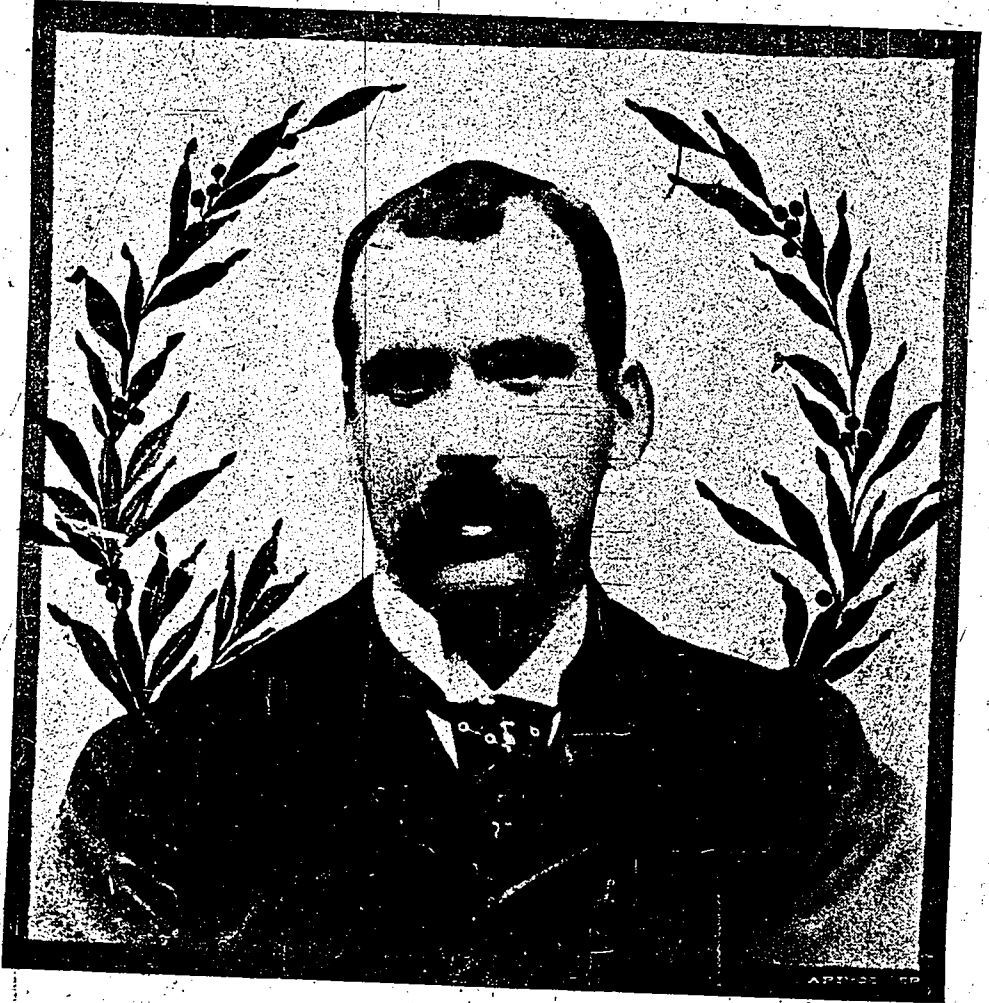
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PAUL CORCORAN.

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The Miners' Magazine

complete

VOL. I

JANUARY, 1900

NO. 1

PAUL CORCORAN.

Paul Corcoran was born near the historic little town of Collooney, County Sligo, Ireland, on the 15th of March, 1865. Being one of a large family, he early decided to leave home and seek his fortune in America. At the age of twenty he left Ireland and went to New York City, where he worked for two years; then he went to Leadville, Colorado. There it was that he learned mining and received his first lessons in unionism. Hearing of the African gold fields, he determined, a year later, to try his luck there, and started for Johannesburg, but his hopes were not realized, so we next find him in Madagascar still seeking gold. This last trip was an entire failure, so he returned to Johannesburg and worked in the mines there for three years. Having accumulated a little money, he came back to Ireland in 1892, and was married in October of that year to Bridget Doyle, to whom he had been engaged since childhood, thus fulfilling a promise made to her to come back for her when he had accumulated enough money to build them a home in "the land of the free," as they then called it.

In the spring of 1893 they came to America, going to Granite, Montana, where Corcoran resumed mining. Two years later they moved to Burke, Idaho, and have lived there since. Four children have been born to them. Lizzie, the oldest, is nearly six, Annie, the second, is just four, Thomas is two past. The youngest was born November 9th last and has been named John Boyce Corcoran, as a mark of the esteem in which they hold the president of the Western Federation of Miners.

Corcoran was secretary of the Burke union for two years. He was arrested on the 4th of May and was in the pull pen until the middle of July, when a special term of court was called to try him. He was convicted of

shooting a man named Cheyne, although he was nineteen miles from the place where Cheyne was shot. This fact was established during the trial, but notwithstanding this he was found guilty and Judge Stewart sentenced him to seventeen years in the penitentiary. From the time he was a boy at school Corcoran has always been a favorite with his fellows. Honest and manly, his associates always felt he could be relied on in all things, and time has shown that their confidence was not misplaced. His first thought has always been for the comfort of his loved ones, and this is their first misfortune. But great as is their trouble, their courage equals it. The day after Corcoran was sentenced he saw a deputy sheriff bring in a prisoner. Turning to the man in the next cell, he said: "I would rather face that sentence than be that man. Even if I were free, the richest mine in the Coeur d'Alenes would not be enough to bribe me to do that work." Mrs. Corcoran, in writing to a friend recently, said: "Our once happy home is broken up by the unjust administration of the law, yet I would rather see Paul where he is to-day (for I love the cause for which he is suffering) than to see him a free man and a contemptible scab." * * *

ROLL OF HONOR.

In addition to the name of Paul Corcoran, our roll of honor for this year contains the following names. They are the men who were sentenced by Judge Beatty of the United States Court at Moscow to twenty-two months imprisonment at San Quentin, California:

PATRICK FRANCIS O'DONNELL.

DENNIS O'ROURKE.

MIKE MALVEY.

HENRY MARONEY.

EDWARD ABINOLA.

LOUIS SALLA.

JOHN LUCINETTI.

FRANCIS BUTTLER.

ARTHUR WALLACE.

CHARLES BURRIS.

MARTIAL LAW.

The following affidavits, taken at the time the military reign of terror was at its height in Idaho, were presented to President McKinley on July 17th with the request that he put an end to the outrages. This he promised to do, but his ruffian soldiers are still there.

STATE OF IDAHO, }
County of Shoshone. } ss.

Frank Shannon, W. A. Miller, Frank Gustafson and John Kelley, being first duly sworn, on oath say, that they are citizens of the United States and residents of the town of Burke, Idaho; that on the 20th day of May, 1899, affiants formed a group which was called into the Tiger office by Lieutenant Lyons of the United States army, who said: "You gentlemen look like intelligent members of the Miners' Union. I will take it for granted that you are intelligent. The reason that I called you in here is that you cannot read, or cannot understand what you do read." He then explained the permit system and asked: "Is there anything wrong with it?" He was told by the above named parties that no American citizen was supposed to ask for a permit from any man to seek or obtain employment. Lieutenant Lyons then said "If that is the way you men feel about this matter and are not suited with the laws here, you had better invest in a little car fare and get out of the country."

There was present in the Tiger Mining Company office, besides the parties above named, John Franks and an army physician whose name is to the affiants unknown.

We make this affidavit freely and without any inducement or interest therein.

FRANK SHANNON,
JOHN KELLEY,
W. A. MILLER,
FRANK GUSTAFSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, A. D. 1899.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
Notary Public.

Frank Shannon, John Kelley, W. S. Miller and Frank Gustafson each made separate affidavits, of which the foregoing is a copy.

The Miners' Magazine



PUBLISHED BY THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.
MONTHLY.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Send all moneys or business communications to James Maher, Box 572, Butte, Montana. Remit by postoffice or express money order or draft.

Address all other communications to Edward Boyce, Editor, Box 572, Butte, Montana.

Communications should not contain more than 200 words. Write only on one side of the paper.

Application made for entrance at the postoffice at Denver, Colorado, as second-class matter.

SALUTATORY.

With the rise of the New Year's sun of 1900, the Miners' Magazine enters the arena of journalism as the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, to battle for the rights of its members against the concentrated power of wealth, which, in the hands of the privileged classes, is being used in a supreme attempt to destroy that organization, and reduce the members to a state of abject slavery from which they dare not offer a protest against their oppressors, who are banded together in combinations known as corporations, trusts and syndicates, that flourish by means of their financial influence in legislative halls and court chambers, whose doors are barred against the laboring people with glittering gold.

The magazine will go into the home of every member of the organization as a new year's gift filled with words of encouragement and hope, to incite them to bravely battle on for a higher standard of living.

We will endeavor to more closely unite the members

of the organization and point out to them what we believe to be their duty to themselves and to their families, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor.

But we shall not confine ourselves to the advocacy of the miners' cause. We will at all times and under all conditions espouse the cause of the producing masses, regardless of religion, nationality or race, with the object of arousing them from the lethargy into which they have sunk, and which makes them willing to live in squalor, while their masters revel in the wealth stolen from labor.

Labor being the producer of all wealth, is entitled to all it produces, but the privileged class upheld by the politicians have robbed it of nearly all its product, thus forcing it into a condition of helplessness and dependence. This is the gloomy condition in which we find it, and the way out seems scarcely illumined by a single ray of hope. This is particularly true of American laborers. Their rights and liberties are disappearing before the sacred right of property like an iceberg in the tropics. All the machinery of government is continuously in motion to crush them, whenever they make a stand for even a portion of their rights.

In this new field of labor we know there is much work before us, but the magnitude of the task does not discourage us. We will do our duty, free and untrammelled from all influence, and shall be guided only by the light of our own intelligence wherever it may lead. We will leave nothing undone to unite the laboring people for their protection against the vast combinations of organized capitalists, who believe that the laborer has no rights that they need respect.

Though far from agreeing with the views of many labor organizations, we extend the hand of friendship, with all it implies, and stand ever ready to co-operate in any movement that will redound to the advancement of the laborer.

To our enemies, those who believe in upholding the present robber system of oppression and greed; those

whose eyes are blinded and their lips sealed by the almighty dollar, we say: Turn on your current of vituperation and abuse; and do not fail to end them with cheap appeals to patriotism. Conceal yourselves under the folds of the stars and stripes to disguise your true motive, as the robber conceals his identity behind his mask when he emerges from his lair, bent upon robbery and murder. We still remember Johnson's saying: "An appeal to patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel." As you are without argument, take up your stereotyped epithets of Agitator! Foreigner!! Socialist!!! Anarchist!!!!. We have heard them all before.

We hope the day will never come when we will be compelled to stand before our fellow workingmen who have had sufficient confidence to unanimously place us in a position of such responsibility and apologize to them for the praise bestowed upon us by their enemies.

With the purposes here outlined, we trust the magazine will meet with a hearty reception by our members and fair consideration by organized labor in general to insure its success.

With the sole desire to benefit the producers of wealth, we greet you all.



Edward Boyce

The following interview with Gen. Merriam by a reporter of the Rocky Mountain News was published in that paper December 13th:

"You can say for me," said the general yesterday to a News man, "that the more Congress investigates the Coeur d'Alene troubles the better it will please me. I am pleased to know that such a movement is on foot.

"The constitution speaks for itself," continued General Merriam. "Martial law was proclaimed by Governor Steunenberg May 3d last. Three days after I was ordered to the scene.

"Arrests were made by the state authorities, but I do not care to discuss the question.

"The records speak for themselves."

Had this pusillanimous tool in the hands of the mine operators, clothed in the uniform of a general bearing the U. S. brand, been animated with no other desire than to do his duty when he reached the Coeur d'Alenes, there would be no need of a congressional investigation.

Did he not arrest every man in the county at the suggestion of the mine operators without cause or provocation and confine them in a filthy barn unfit for habitation, with instructions to shoot any man who showed his head, and denied them the right to consult with counsel?

Did he not examine and approve over his signature one of the most infamous proclamations that ever emanated from the brain of man, which denied every man the right to seek employment in the mines of Shoshone county unless he denounced organized labor and obtained a permit from Dr. France, the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company doctor, noted for his extreme prejudice against organized labor?

Did he not permit his black brutes, in addition to bayoneting and abusing the prisoners, to insult their families and terrify them at night, while he—although far past that age—held high carnival in "Wardner society" with women whose cheeks had long since lost the blush of shame; his name would not now be synonymous with that of Benedict Arnold.

General Merriam professes to be anxious for an investigation because he knows that a congressional committee, a majority of which would be men suggested by President McKinley, would approve of General Merriam's policy if he had murdered every man in the Wardner bullpen to insure the Mark Hanna administration success in its well laid plans to increase the standing army.

Merriam favors an investigation after he seized the property of the Miners' Union and surrendered the records and seals to the enemies of the union to forge and manufacture fictitious charges against its members.

When he had all the union records in his possession and the safe of Burke Miners' Union at military headquarters, why did he not produce these records to prove the guilt of the members of the Miners' union?

This would not do, for after carefully examining all

the records he found that the miners' unions of the Coeur d'Alenes were the same as other unions of workingmen; he learned that these unions were the same as the other 107 unions of the Western Federation of Miners in British Columbia, Washington, California, Nevada, Montana, Colorado, South Dakota and other western states—not criminal in purpose—he surrendered them to Governor Steunenberg to tamper with for his own protection.

Merriam was not seeking an investigation last May when he broke open the halls of the Miners' unions and prohibited the miners from holding meetings and banished every union man out of the county or run him into the bull pen, so he could not testify in behalf of the men the Standard Oil Company's agents intended to railroad to the penitentiary.

When we read the following declarations of this would-be warrior of "bull pen" fame, published in the Spokane Spokesman, the organ of the mine owners, we can more easily judge his servile character than attempt to describe it.

"At the same time, since the trouble largely originates in hostile organizations of men known as labor unions, I should suggest a law making the formation of such unions or kindred societies a crime." "Surely history furnishes argument sufficiently in favor of such a course."

"I am forced to believe that the only way to quell these disturbances is by the aid of martial law—a one-man power, where gun shall be met with gun and dynamite with dynamite."

At a meeting held in this city (Spokane) Sunday, at the instance of Attorney General Hayes of Idaho and General Merriam, commanding the U. S. troops in the Coeur d'Alenes, the following ultimatum was presented by General Merriam to the mine operators present:

"Mines of Shoshone county, Idaho, that propose to operate during the reign of martial law may do so only on condition that they do not employ members of the Coeur d'Alene Miners' Union."

Here is a true example of what militarism means—innocent men against whom nothing has ever been proven—not even charged with committing a crime—are denied the right to work by the orders of a pompous fraud clothed with a little brief authority and backed by the U. S. army.

In this wanton persecution of the miners, General Merriam had a personal motive.

We are reliably informed that he is a large owner of real estate in Spokane, a city which owes its existence to the Coeur d'Alene mining country, and a shut-down of the mines might lessen his rental income.

The situation in the Coeur d'Alenes would be an object lesson to the American workingmen were they not blind to their best interests. It would be this: That between Republicans and Democrats there is no difference so far as the interests of the laboring people are concerned.

On April 29, 1899, the Bunker Hill concentrator at Wardner, Idaho, was destroyed by an explosion of dynamite by a mob of men.

Immediately, without consulting the sheriff of the county, Governor Steunenberg wired President McKinley for troops and issued a proclamation declaring the county under martial law.

When the troops arrived under the command of General Merriam, the sheriff and two members of the board of county commissioners, and every man who was known to be a member of the Miners' union or sympathized therewith, to the number of sixteen hundred, were arrested and confined in a filthy stockade from one to twenty-seven weeks under the guard of federal soldiers.

Proceedings were instituted against the sheriff and board of county commissioners before Judge Stewart, who was sent from Boise, a distance of nearly six hundred miles, on account of his hostility to organized labor.

On the flimsy pretext of neglecting their duty, the sheriff and board of county commissioners were removed from office, the mine owners selecting their successors.

With the county government in their own hands and supported by the state and national governments, the mine owners determined to destroy organized labor in the county.

Paul Corcoran, secretary of Burke Miners' Union, was tried for murder, and although there was no evidence against him, a packed jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to seventeen years in the penitentiary by the foulest methods that ever disgraced a court of justice.

Ten other prisoners were tried in the U. S. Court for delaying the mail train and sentenced to twenty-two months in San Quentin penitentiary.

While these sixteen hundred men were held in prison, Governor Steunenberg declared that every one of them before the Industrial Commission in the town of Wallace was guilty. His man Sinclair, the state auditor, testified that every man then in the bull pen was guilty.

Now eight months have passed since the Bunker Hill mill was destroyed and sixteen hundred men have been arrested and held in the bull pen by federal soldiers for participating in its destruction, yet not one of these men has been brought to trial for the crime for which they were arrested.

No man has been tried for complicity in the attack on the above named property. Notwithstanding this fact, we see the Democratic governor of Idaho and a Republican president working assiduously to destroy organized labor, at the request of the rich mining companies of the Coeur d'Alenes.

Soldiers are left in the Coeur d'Alenes, so says Sinclair, to menace the miners and prevent them from organizing a Miners' union.

During all this time workingmen in almost every city in the United States passed resolutions condemning the inhuman treatment of the prisoners by the military authorities, and forwarded them to President McKinley to be by him consigned to the waste basket, which shows how little he cares for their protests.

Next fall we will see these same workingmen who condemn McKinley and Steunenberg line up and support these gentlemen, forgetting their resolutions of one short year before. Truly the workingman is his own enemy.

We call the reader's attention to two poems in this issue. One written by Henry Labouchere of London Truth, the radical English journalist and member of Parliament, the other is written by Dr. Cohen of Philadelphia, an eminent physician of that city, and a single-taxer. In two very different styles of verse do these gentlemen puncture the silly and hypocritical pretensions of their countrymen regarding the motives that lead them to war. We commend them to such of our readers as imagined that there was any real sentiment or truth in Kipling's "White Man's Burden," which a great many good people attempted to admire when it appeared, and were ready to swallow it, barrel organ metre and all.

Think of it, gentle reader, England sends out men to civilize the savages, yet among none of the savages she deals with is there as much poverty, hardship and vice as in the slums of London. London, whom the progressive English writers compare to a huge cancer or wen, because of the corruption and uncleanness it contains. And America sends out armies that the Cubans, Porto Ricans and Filipinos may be taught to do things as we do them and to be like us. In what respect, pray? Like our Hannas, and Quays, and Crokers in politics? Are they to be taught to huddle together, 400,000 of them, on one square mile, as in New York, until it is almost impossible for them to breathe and until thirty people get consumption every day as they do in that city, while there is plenty of vacant land all around New York, but not for them?

Are they to reach our stage of civilization so that their sewing women will get 5 cents for four hours' work, as in Chicago, and their miners get \$12 and \$15 a month, as in some of the central states?

We do need an army to civilize people, but not other people. The army is needed at home, and not the kind which is so painfully in evidence now, shooting "the little brown men" and looting churches, but an army of teachers, writers, lecturers and the like, who will give battle to the various superstitions, particularly the political and economic ones. In such an army we are willing to enlist and ask our fellow citizens to do likewise.

The action of the Coeur d'Alene mine owners in circulating reports that they cannot operate their mines without the consent of the miners' union surpasses every attempt at blackmailing we ever read.

From our personal knowledge we know that these mine owners have said repeatedly that they were anxious to cease mining operations in the district on account of the unions.

In addition to this they have done everything in their power to discourage other mining companies from investing, saying that if the property in question was good they would have bought it; but knowing the character of the country so well, they would not invest.

These same mining companies are buying every prospect that shows ore, and in many instances they have

robbed the poor locators of their property by relocating their mining claims or run tunnels through them and take their ore.

This is particularly true of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan company at Wardner.

How strange it is that these same companies that have lived in mortal dread of their employes—which makes it necessary for Governor Steunenberg to maintain a black list and President McKinley to maintain a standing army in the district for their protection—should be so anxious to own the entire county.

All the mining companies mentioned in General Merriam's proclamation printed on another page, own from three to eighty mining claims, respectively, and are still grasping for more.

THE WESTERN LABOR UNION.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this young organization, an infant in years though a giant in strength, the following brief history will enlighten them relative to it from its inception until it took its place among the national labor bodies of this country.

We do not attempt to speak for its officers, as we hope to be able to furnish our readers with a letter from them regularly in the future.

On the evening of December 28, 1897, the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners met in their headquarters in room 29, Owsley building, Butte, Montana, and adopted the following resolutions after a brief discussion, and forwarded them to each union of the national body for their consideration:

"Do you favor the executive board extending an invitation to the various labor organizations of the West to meet with us for a two or three days' discussion, for the purpose of bringing all labor organizations of the West into closer touch with one another upon all matters pertaining to the interest of labor?"

"As the laboring people of the West have never met to discuss matters pertaining to their welfare, the executive board favors such action."

Upon the adoption of this resolution by all the unions

in the federation the following invitation was sent to the secretaries of all unions in the West:

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, held on December 28, 1897, the following resolution [inserted above] was submitted to all unions of the Western Federation of Miners, requesting them to report back January 31, 1898.

A majority of the unions having reported favorably, it became our duty to invite your union to send delegates to Salt Lake City, May 10, 1898.

JAMES MAHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

EDWARD BOYCE, President.

The response to this invitation was very flattering, especially from Montana and Idaho and parts of Colorado.

On the morning of May 10th Edward Boyce called the meeting to order, and after welcoming the delegates announced that the first order of business was the election of a chairman.

James A. Ferguson of Missoula, and president of the Montana Labor Council, was unanimously elected temporary chairman and afterwards made permanent chairman, and it is safe to say that no better chairman or more faithful worker in behalf of labor ever lifted a gavel to preside over a body of workingmen.

All his rulings, though sternly executed, were fair and impartial to all, and through his great force and ability all heated discussions were avoided on all questions, and what at first appeared to be the labor of one week was completed in three days.

M. J. O'Donnell of Victor was elected temporary secretary.

The second day the committee on resolutions reported that an organization composed of workingmen be organized, to be known as the Western Labor Union, which was adopted after a brief discussion.

The third day Dan McDonald of Butte, Montana, was elected president and M. J. O'Donnell of Victor secretary-treasurer, but he afterwards resigned and was succeeded by M. A. Andrews of Cripple Creek, who filled the office during the unexpired term, but did not attend the convention in 1899.

At the last election, which was held in Salt Lake City at the same time the Western Federation of Miners

was in convention, Dan McDonald was re-elected president without opposition, which proved how much the delegates appreciated his work during the year, although he had many obstacles to contend against and met with much opposition in his arduous labors—for one who has never had experience has no conception of the difficulties that beset the president of a new labor organization.

M. J. Geiger of Butte was elected secretary-treasurer.

The Western Federation of Miners affiliated with the Western Labor Union when it was organized, and both held a joint meeting at their last convention.

Their relations are of the most harmonious nature on all questions.

It is not too much to say that within a few years the Western Labor Union will be one of the strongest unions in the United States, for all its members are faithful, earnest workers and take great interest in their organization.

To the Slocan Miners' Union belongs the credit of being the first union to send a list of subscribers for The Miners' Magazine and the first to contribute an article for publication.

Read the article. It is well written and contains information that is instructive and useful to union as well as non-union men.

With such articles we expect to make the Miners' Magazine a bureau of information for all who read it.

We trust other unions will follow the example set them by this union.

WORKINGMEN STAY AWAY FROM THE COEUR D'ALENES.

The following is the proclamation issued by Sinclair and Merriam. It is still in full force and effect. Workingmen are requested to stay away from the Coeur d'Alenes until further notice. They cannot get work in the mines without signing a permit, and this gives him no assurance of employment because it can be revoked at any time by the so-called State Representative or his dep-

uties. Besides there are still two companies of soldiers stationed in the center of the district, by President McKinley, to help enforce the permit system and terrorize the workingmen and women there.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the following notice has been served upon the mine owners of Shoshone county by the duly constituted state authorities, by whom martial law has been declared, to-wit:

“TO THE MINE OWNERS OF SHOSHONE COUNTY:

“Certain organizations or combinations existing in Shoshone county have shown themselves to be criminal in purpose, inciting and, as organizations, procuring property to be destroyed, and murders to be committed, by reason whereof it has been twice necessary to declare martial law in Shoshone county:

“You are therefore notified that the employment of men belonging to said or other criminal organizations during the continuance of martial law must cease. In case this direction is not observed your mines will be closed.”

Therefore, in order to carry into effect the spirit of the foregoing notice and restore industries of the district as far as possible, it becomes necessary to establish a system by which miners who have not participated in the recent acts of violence and who are law-abiding people, may obtain work, and, that order and peace may be established, the following is promulgated for the guidance of all mine owners and employes in the affected district:

All parties applying for underground work in any of the following mines will be required to obtain from Dr. Hugh France, the duly authorized agent for the state of Idaho for this purpose, or his deputy, at Wardner or at Wallace, a permit authorizing said person to seek employment in any of the following mines: Bunker Hill and Sullivan, Last Chance, Empire State-Idaho, Consolidated Tiger and Poorman, Hecla, Mammoth, Standard, Helena-Frisco, Gem, Morning, Hunter and such others as may be hereafter included in the above list. Parties applying for such permits must be prepared: First, to deny all participation in the riots of April 29, 1899, in Shoshone county and, Second, to deny or renounce membership in any society which has incited, encouraged or

approved of said riots or other violation of public law.

Mine owners must refuse employment to all applicants for underground work who do not present a duly signed permit authorizing same. Such permits will be deposited in mine owners' office subject to periodical inspection.

All parties now under employment by any of the mines above named will be required to procure within ten days from this date the permits above referred to as a condition to their remaining in the service of their respective companies.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

BARTLETT SINCLAIR, State Auditor.

Examined and approved: H. C. MERRIAM,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

Dated, May 8th, 1899.

The application for permits to seek work which union men must sign is as follows:

Applications for leave to seek employment in the mines of Shoshone county.

To Dr. Hugh France, State Representative:

Sir—I hereby make application for issuance to me of a permit allowing me to seek employment in the mines of Shoshone county.

I am aby occupation.

I am a native of.....and am a.....

.....citizen of the United States.

I last worked at the.....mine, in.....

My shift boss was.....

Heretofore I have been a member of.....Miners' Union.

I did not participate, actively or otherwise, in the riots which took place at Wardner on the 29th of April, 1899. Believing that the crimes committed at Wardner on said date were actively incited, encouraged and perpetrated through and by means of the influence and direction of the miners' unions of the Coeur d'Alenes, I hereby express my unqualified disapproval of said acts, and hereby renounce and forever abjure all allegiance to the said miners' union, of which I was a former member, and I solemnly pledge myself to obey the law and not to again seek membership in any society which will encourage or tolerate any violation of law.

Dated this.....day of1899.

The application which non-union men must sign is as follows:

Application for leave to seek employment in the mines of Shoshone county:

To Dr. Hugh France, State Representative:

Sir—I hereby make application for issuance to me of a permit allowing me to seek employment in the mines of Shoshone county.

I am a.....by occupation.

I am a native of....., and am a..... citizen of the United States.

I last worked at the.....mine in.....

My shift boss was.....

I have not been for.....years a member of any miners' union.

I took no part, either actively or passively, in aiding, assisting or encouraging the perpetration of the crimes committed at Wardner on the 29th of April, 1899.

I solemnly pledge myself to obey the law.

Dated this.....day of1899.

At this writing no union men are allowed to work in the county—the meetings of the miners' unions are prohibited.

THE FLAG OF ENGLAND.

Henry Labouchere in London "Truth."

Where is the flag of England?
 And the winds of the world made answer,
 North, south and east and west,
 Wherever there's wealth to covet,
 Or land that can be possessed;
 Wherever are savage races
 To cozen, coerce and scare,
 Ye shall find the vaunted ensign,
 For the English flag is there.
 Aye, it waves o'er the blazing hovels
 Whence African victims fly,
 To be shot by explosive bullets,
 Or to wretchedly starve and die.
 And where the beach-comber harries

The isles of the southern sea,
 At the peak of the his hellish vessel
 'Tis the English flag flies free.
 The Maori full oft hath cursed it
 With his bitterest dying breath,
 And the Arab has hissed his hatred
 As he spits at its folds in death.
 The hapless Fellah has feared it
 On Tel-el-Kebir's parched plain,
 And the Zulu's blood has stained it
 With a deep, indelible stain.
 It has floated o'er scenes of pillage,
 It has flaunted o'er deeds of shame,
 It has waved o'er the fell marauder
 As he came with sword and flame,
 It has looked upon ruthless slaughter,
 And massacres dire and grim;
 It has heard the shrieks of the victims
 Drown even the jingo hymn.
 Where is the flag of England?
 Seek the land where the natives rot;
 Where decay and assured extinction
 Must soon be the people's lot.
 Go search for the once glad islands
 Where disease and death are ripe,
 And the greed of callous commerce
 Now batten on human life.
 Where is the flag of England?
 Go sail where rich galleons come
 With shoddy and "loaded" cottons,
 And beer and Bibles and rum.
 Go, too, where brute force has triumphed
 And hypocrisy makes its lair,
 And your question will find its answer,
 For the English flag is there!

HUNTING SONG.

(S. Solis Cohen in Justice.)

Come, shoulder your rifles, we're off for the hunt,
 (Hunting the little brown men).
 Though copperheads squeal and though aunties may
 grunt
 We'll go hunting the little brown men.

Some shells in their trenches to open the fun;
 Then a yell and a rush that will start them to run—
 Now the best of the sport comes. Aim low. One by one—
 You can pick off the little brown men.

Chorus.

O, there is hunting of lion and bear,
 There is hunting of rabbit and hare,
 There is hunting in forest and fen,
 But the sport of all sports I declare,
 With which there is none to compare,
 Is the hunting of little brown men!

The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof,
 (Hunting the little brown men),
 And the Saxon is lord here below and above,
 (We'll go hunting the little brown men).
 In Heaven the harp, but below drum and fife;
 In Heaven, dull peace, but below, glory's strife;
 Then hurra and hurra for the strenuous life,
 As we pick off the little brown men.

 PEOPLE'S PARTY CENTRAL CLUB OF RAMSEY
 COUNTY.

413 Phoenix Building, St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 6, 1899.

To the Miners' Magazine:

At a citizen's mass meeting held in the House of Representatives in the state capitol, attended by about 800 citizens, addressed by the eminent orator, W. W. Erwin, the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote, and I hasten to transmit them to you, hoping it will encourage you to continue your gallant fight against corporate wealth:

"Whereas, the state of Idaho has been invaded by an armed force in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, Governor Steunenberg and Brigadier General Merriam, acting as its agents, in accomplishing its unlawful and treasonable purposes; and,

"Whereas, through the actions of the Standard Oil Company, hundreds of honest, industrious men have been imprisoned and tortured, their rights as American citizens violated and the last bulwark of wage labor against

slavery, the right of organization, denied them; therefore be it

“Resolved, we demand that President McKinley immediately end the reign of martial law in Shoshone county, Idaho, withdraw his support from the state authorities in imprisoning men without giving them a trial, and use his influence in maintaining law and order; and be it

“Resolved, that we extend the hearty sympathy of St. Paul to the victims of these outrages and extend to them such moral and financial support as we can command, and denounce Governor Steunenberg as a conspirator against the liberties of workingmen, and a hireling of the Standard Oil Company.”

I have been instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to President McKinley and to Governor Steunenberg to show that tyrant what the citizens of St. Paul think of him.

The next meeting will take place in Minneapolis. You will see by the enclosed handbill (printed on another page) that the meeting was a citizen's meeting and not a labor meeting. As soon as we stir up a little enthusiasm in Minnesota we will appoint a responsible citizen as treasurer and collect a fund which we will forward to you. You will have to overlook the fact that we were unable to commence sooner, but you cannot imagine the difficulties we have had to get up our meeting. Yours respectfully,

ADOLPHE PARADIS.

Slocan City, B. C., Dec. 10, 1899.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Slocan City now displays considerable activity in the mining line, there being employed in the Division about 200 men. A strong union sentiment prevails among all classes. Even the mine managers, being fair-minded men, wish to see their employes well paid for their labor. There is a Miners' Union here which was recently organized, now numbering eighty members and increasing rapidly, new applications coming in at each meeting. This place has not been as unfortunate as neighboring towns, in fact not having felt the effects of the close-down caused by the Mine Owners' Association after the enactment of the eight-hour law by the Legislature of British Columbia. Of course we have been affected in the lack of enterprise shown in investing and developing resultant from re-

ports of labor difficulties, but everything points to a successful future for both miners and employers.

The union is effective in uniting the common sympathies, aims and ambitions of the miners of this vicinity, as well as promoting harmonious and fraternal relations with other unions struggling to maintain right and justice.

A. E. TEETER,

S. B. CLEMENT,

Press Committee.

Leadville, Dec. 11, 1899.

Editor of The Miners' Magazine:

We have received with gladness the news of the proposed publication and predict for the magazine a grand success.

Cloud City Miners' Union has passed through the fires of adversity and is a better union to-day than ever.

The Leadville strike was a success in convincing our enemies that the W. F. of M. was a young giant.

Our union to-day is growing rapidly. New members are being added weekly. Old members of the federation are being transferred from other camps. Our old members are coming back to enjoy the season of prosperity which has struck Leadville. Everybody is enthusiastic over the progress the union is making. Our union is composed of true men who are anxious to improve on the mistakes of the past.

We call upon all true men to come in with us and help us by cultivating the gospel of human brotherhood and fraternity, and thus hasten the time when right shall rule supreme and conquer wrong.

CLOUD CITY NO. 33.

NEIHART NOTES.

Work on the Diamond R. Co.'s concentrator is progressing nicely.

About 125 men are working in the mines and all of them are good union men. The men employed on the concentrator are also members of the Miners' Union, as there is no labor union here at present.

Several leasers are working on the Broadwater mine and also a few on the Galt mine. Some of them have been making good money, and others are working hard with hopes of striking it.

It is with regret that I report the death of Brother C. F. Murphy. He was a good union man, and at the time of his death he was holding the office of conductor in this union. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F. and Neihart fire department. NEIHART NO. 7.

CAUSE OF THE DIAMONDVILLE STRIKE.

Up to this date the miners side of the Diamondville coal miners strike has not reached the public, while the company's side has been presented through its paper, the Anaconda Standard, in a biased manner, making it appear that the miners were in the wrong, while the good and generous Anaconda Copper Company of Anaconda and Butte was in the right.

To write the truth concerning this rich copper company and the treatment it accords its employes everywhere, particularly at Diamondville, is almost as dangerous as though you had accidentally fallen into a den of reptiles, after which it is so appropriately named.

By coming in contact with the monster in its den, you are lucky if you do not meet death in its coils, but the smaller ones are the more venomous, and always on guard to prove their loyalty to the king of the den.

However dangerous may be the undertaking, the writer will give facts and allow the reader, unaided, to say whether the employes of this corporation at Diamondville have cause to complain.

In March, 1898, the coal miners of Diamondville organized a Miners' Union. When this news reached the superintendent he called a meeting of the men and informed them that unless they abandoned their union he would close the mine, which he did, as the men refused to comply with his request. Three months afterwards the Anaconda Copper Company bought this property, which was closed, as the men refused to work unless they were permitted to organize.

Mr. Burrel, the company's representative, attended a meeting of the men and told them that his company did not object to the union, but would not pay as much for mining coal as the former company, but to offset this reduction the company would agree to so improve the facilities for mining coal that the miners would make as much money at the proposed reduction as they could

at a higher rate, with the workings in such bad shape as they were under the old company. In addition to this, the company would establish a store and agree to sell goods ten per cent. cheaper than the men had been paying and would reduce house rent \$1 a month, and use no discrimination against any man on account of his membership in the union.

An agreement to this effect was signed by Mr. Burrel and the men, a copy of which is now in possession of the company and another in possession of the Miners' Union.

In the month of August, Mr. Burrel left Diamondville and a man named White was sent from the company's mines at Belt, Montana, to take his place. Immediately upon White's arrival the foreman, Mr. Snedden, who, I understand, is retained by the company on account of his experience in shady transactions in procuring coal land, began to discharge the men who took a prominent part or held an office in the union. He had spies in the union, and any man who protested against the unjust treatment the men were receiving was discharged.

Notwithstanding the agreement that goods in the company store were to be sold for less than before the company bought the property, and the advance in the price of their coal, the price of goods was advanced. In addition to this, the men complained that the company was cheating them in weighing their coal, and asked to have the privilege of hiring a check weighman to see that they got just weight, but this request was denied. Like all other requests, it was treated with contempt.

Against this continuous persecution the miners quit work November 28th.

Immediately Sheriff Ward, who is the truckling tool for the corporations in Wyoming, appointed 100 deputies, who were selected by the superintendent.

On December 8th the sheriff arrested the officers of the union, Thomas Palin, Dessert Gaspard, J. P. Ross, William McAllister, without cause or provocation. Now these men are charged with intimidation, threatening to kill, attempted assault and causing disturbance. The correspondent of the Deseret News of Salt Lake was arrested for giving the facts as they existed.

On December 18th a brother of Superintendent Snedden shot a poor Finlander, but the sheriff failed to arrest him, and the Anaconda Standard fails to give the public

this information under big headlines, as it did when it condemned the miners.

The object of the company is to destroy the union, as it has done elsewhere.

FROM NELSON, B. C.

December 20, 1899.

The situation in British Columbia from the miners' side will prove interesting to those not familiar with the labor question in that province.

In making a retrospective survey of the labor situation in British Columbia it may be stated at the outset that the labor disputes and unsettled and unsatisfactory conditions that have agitated our metalliferous mining districts for the past six months are exceedingly regrettable from every possible standpoint of view. Regrettable, not only from the fact that the cessation of industrial operations for any protracted period has every tendency to shake the confidence of the financial world as to the value of our resources as a profitable field of speculation, but also because the usual, nay almost the inevitable and invariable result means detriment, danger or disaster to the business and general interests of the county already created. Therefore, these social disturbances being detrimental to the best interests of a community, both in the present and prospective sense, they are conditions that the best energies and influences of all good citizens ought to have been exerted to their utmost to circumvent and obviate. In this connection it is pleasing to note that the unions of the W. F. M. in affected districts have ever stood willing and prepared to enter into negotiations with representatives of the Mine Owners' Association to the end that a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of all points of difference might be effected. It is even, perhaps, not too much to say that had the mine owners assumed a position of reasonableness and approached our organization in a spirit of friendliness, candor and conciliation, some solution might in all probability have been found that would have contributed to the interest and advantage of both interested parties, and bestowed corresponding blessings and benefits upon the public interests generally.

Experienced and successful business concerns, notable

law pending an investigation. After careful consideration and a searching inquiry as to the probable effects to the mining industry of the application of the law, and as to the disposition of the people toward the same, at which opportunity was given mine workers and mine managers alike to present arguments in support of the enforcement and suspension of the law, respectively, the decision was reached to strictly and in its entirety enforce the law on June 13th, and all mine managers found after that date employing men underground more than eight hours per day were to be prosecuted and punished according to the penal clauses of the bill. Once this decision was announced by the government and instructions accordingly given the inspector, that settled the number of hours to be worked per day and left only the adjustment of wages to be effected. In Rossland, East Kootenay, Boundary and Ymir districts (with the exception of one mine), not a single day was lost as the result of the enforcement of the eight-hour law. The same wages and conditions prevail at present as formerly obtained under the ten-hour system. Evidently throughout those districts managers and miners alike were of the opinion that the results accomplished formerly would at least be equaled under the eight-hour system: But not so with the mine managers in Slocan and Wilson districts. They did not take so kindly to the eight-hour principle. Notwithstanding the fact that the rest of the mining country had accepted the eight-hour law without murmur or complaint as just and reasonable, the managers of those two districts must seize upon the enforcement of it as an opportunity to reduce the wages of their workmen which must not be left unembraced. Notices were published in the press and posted on working properties that because of the announcement of the government that the law would be strictly and in its entirety enforced, on and after the 1st of June the mines of the Silver Lead Mine Owners' Association would employ only those men that were willing to accept \$3 for wages per shift as miners and \$2.50 per shift as ore shovelers and carmen, when the rate of wages that formerly prevailed was \$3.50 and \$3. This ultimatum, issued by the managers of the Silver Lead Mine Owners' Association on June 1st, was the sounding of the tocsin of war. The lock-out was fairly on. From that date to this, in the Slocan district, the struggle has been continued with unabating force and

controversy under discussion. None more than these self same gentlemen have profited by reason of the truthfulness of this assertion. None with greater alacrity and avidity have hastened to herald from the housetops, through the medium of the press, by and through every possible agency and process at their disposal, the pleasing proclamation that in this province innumerable and golden opportunities for profitable investment await the hardy speculator and capitalist and venturesome company promoter. Considerable coloring is given to all this when one keeps in mind the enormous profits pocketed by the Paine, Slocan Star, Queen Bess and other companies operating mines in the very center of discontent, i. e., the Slocan district. Conferences have been held between representatives of the Mine Owners' Association and the Miners' Union. No settlement has been reached, and still the merry war goes on. That the miners will win is the universal opinion and desire. Too much cannot be said in praise of the noble men who have bravely borne the brunt of battle; unflinchingly stood for seven long months for what they know to be their rights, and it is safe to predict that so long as the wise counsel and commendable methods prevail that have characterized their efforts and conduct in the past, it is a question only of a short time until success crowns their efforts and their just and reasonable demands complied with. And thus will the cause of the righteous triumph, and when victory perches upon our banners there will have been won one of the most glorious victories in the annals of industrial warfare in this country.

Jolo, Philippine Islands.

To the Editor of The Miners' Magazine:

I am much interested in the fight against Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah, and realize that it is a fight against the destruction of the American home. Now, I have not been an American very long, but I feel strongly in the matter, considering the short time I have been at it. The fireside is a great thing, so is the home. My neighbors here in some of the other Philippine Islands had firesides and homes, but the American soldiers set them on fire, and burnt them to the ground. They, too, are protesting against the destruction of their homes.

But to return to Roberts. If he is not thrown out of Congress it will tend to lower the tone of Washington morals which I am told is singularly high in that respect, and if the population of Sulu increases enough to enable us to come in as a state into the American Union, the congressmen I would send would become corrupted by the bad example set them.

I shudder to think what would happen if Congressmen should come to a great function, such as an inaugural ball, with two or three wives, it would make it hard to dance a quadrille, in fact you could not do it without inviting a whole lot of the dudes who clerk in the Treasury Department to help out.

P. S.—I was going to become a Christian, but have reconsidered the idea. The United States was willing to make terms with me, and give me money, while they don't do it with the Christian Filipinos and just kill them off, so I think I will remain a Mohammedan for a little while longer.

(Signed) MOHAMMED TAMAJAMALU KIRAN,
Sultan of Sulu.

The Western Federation of Miners.

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DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

| No..... | Name..... | Meeting Night..... | President | Secretary | P.O.Box.. | Address.. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| ARIZONA. | | | | | | |
| 77 | Chloride..... | Wed | W. N. Parker... | C. M. Hart..... | ... | Chloride..... |
| 60 | Globe..... | Tue.. | W. F. Rawlins.. | R. L. Williams.. | 120 | Globe..... |
| BRIT. COL BIA. | | | | | | |
| 76 | Gladstone..... | Sat.. | J. W. McSuen.. | D. M. McKenzie | ... | Fernie..... |
| 22 | Greenwood..... | Sat.. | Albert Mason.. | Geo. D. Sankey. | 134 | Greenwood.... |
| 43 | McKinney..... | Sat.. | John Corby..... | Stephen C. Rice. | ... | CampM'Kinney |
| 71 | Moyie..... | Tue.. | M. S. Hollister.. | A. J. Chisholm.. | ... | Moyie..... |
| 96 | Nelson..... | Sat.. | Chas. McKay.. | Bernis Wilks... | 106 | Nelson..... |
| 97 | New Denver..... | Sat.. | D. J. Wier..... | C. H. Nesbitt.. | ... | New Denver... |
| 8 | Phoenix..... | Tue.. | James Marshall | John Riordan.. | ... | Phoenix..... |
| 38 | Rossland..... | Wed | H. E. Abell.... | James Devine.. | 421 | Rossland..... |
| 81 | Sandon..... | Sat.. | George Smith.. | W. L. Hagler... S | S | Sandon..... |
| 95 | Silverton..... | Sat.. | J M M Bennidum | R. W. Malloy... | ... | Silverton..... |
| 62 | Slocan..... | Wed | Fred'k Carslyle | S. B. Clement.. | ... | Slocan City... |
| 79 | Whitewater..... | Sat.. | L. L. Lowery... S | B. F. McIsaac.. | ... | Whitewater.... |
| 85 | Ymir..... | Wed | Wm. Delahay.. | James Ruddy... | ... | Ymir..... |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | | | |
| 61 | Bodie..... | Tue.. | A. N. Dodd..... | J. A. English.... | 6 | Bodie..... |
| 47 | Confidence..... | Thur | B. F. Barbee... | W. T. Gurney... | ... | Confidence.... |
| 90 | Grass Valley | Fri.. | Martin Wallace | M. M. Mitchell.. | ... | Grass Valley.. |
| 70 | Gold Cross..... | Fri.. | T. B. Mathews.. | C. M. O'Brien.. | ... | Hedges..... |
| 51 | Mojave..... | Thur. | H. K. Steavens. | Thos. Morrissey | ... | Mojave..... |
| 44 | Randsburg..... | Sat.. | G. H. Clark.... | Ed Moran..... | ... | Randsburg.... |
| 73 | Tuolumne..... | Thur | J. N. Lyons.... | Ed Robinson.... | 94 | QuartzMount'n |
| COLORADO. | | | | | | |
| 75 | Altman St. Eng'r. | Tue.. | W. H. Leonard | D. C. Copley.... | 106 | Independence.. |
| 21 | Anaconda..... | Tue.. | M. J. Cain..... | C. W. Rorke.... | 296 | Anaconda..... |
| 13 | Baldwin..... | Sat.. | Henry Dahl.... | W. A. Triplett.. | ... | Baldwin..... |
| 89 | Battle Mountain. | Sat.. | C. L. Gilmer... S | R. T. Stinson... | ... | Gilman..... |
| 64 | Bryan..... | Sat.. | John McGill.... | John C. Prinn... | 134 | Ophir..... |
| 33 | Cloud City..... | Sat.. | J. V. Booth.... | Chas. R. Burr.. | 132 | Leadville..... |
| 40 | Cripple Creek.... | Sat.. | Adolph Olson.. | Ed Campbell.... | 1148 | Cripple Creek.. |
| 82 | C. C. St. Eng'rs.. | Wed | E. L. Whitney.. | J. T. Moynahan. | 771 | Cripple Creek.. |

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

| No. | Name | Meeting Night | President | Secretary | P.O. Box | Address |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| COLORADO. | | | | | | |
| 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.. | C. W. Stewart.. | ... | Eldora..... |
| 80 | Excelsior Eng. | Tue.. | W. A. Morgan.. | T. F. Callahan.. | 522 | Victor..... |
| 98 | Florence M. M. | Mon. | Ben Durbin..... | Abe Hiller..... | ... | Florence..... |
| 19 | Free Coinage... | Fri.. | Oscar Good.... | D. P. McGinley. | 91 | Altman..... |
| 92 | Gillett M. & S. | Sat.. | B. H. Blowers.. | E. S. Timmons.. | ... | Gillett..... |
| 55 | Lawson..... | Wed | H. Cadwalader.. | M. O'Hagan.... | ... | Lawson..... |
| 34 | Louisville..... | Thur | F. W. Oberding | Geo. Dierden..., | 23 | Louisville..... |
| 15 | Ouray..... | Sat.. | W. M. Burns.... | Arthur Parker.. | 440 | Ouray..... |
| 6 | Pitkin County... | Tue.. | Theo. Saurer..., | R. K. Sprinkle.. | 397 | Aspen..... |
| 36 | Rico..... | Wed | Geo. S. Hicks..., | E. B. Clark..... | 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.. | Thos. Hogan.... | Logan Summers | ... | Red Mountain. |
| 63 | 16 to 1..... | Sat.. | Jno. Carmichael | 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..... | Smith Whaley.. | ... | Vulcan..... |
| IDAHO. | | | | | | |
| 10 | Burke..... | Tue.. | B. Smith..... | John Kelley.... | 207 | Burke..... |
| 52 | Custer..... | Sat.. | M. F. Black.... | John Danielson.. | ... | Custer..... |
| 53 | De Lamar..... | Mon. | A. Warren..... | J. P. Langford.. | ... | De Lamar..... |
| 11 | Gem..... | Wed | Frank Monty..., | S. T. H. Knight | ... | Gem..... |
| 37 | Gibbonsville..... | Wed | Henry Cannon.. | R. R. Dodge.... | 19 | Gibbonsville... |
| 9 | Mullan..... | Sat.. | R. Wheatley.... | Jno. Hendrickson | 30 | Mullan..... |
| 66 | Silver City..... | Sat.. | E. S. Stowe.... | Wm. Williams.. | ... | Silver City.... |
| 18 | Wardner..... | Sat.. | M. Campbell.... | J. A. Bell..... | 162 | Wardner..... |
| MONTANA. | | | | | | |
| 57 | Aldridge..... | Sat.. | W. D. Thomas.. | Wm. Ralph..... | ... | Aldridge..... |
| 12 | Barker..... | Thur | F. Tegtmeier..., | L. A. Bruce..... | ... | Barker..... |
| 23 | Basin..... | Wed | Geo. Prince.... | Henry Lidgate.. | 1 | Basin..... |
| 7 | Belt Mont..... | Sat.. | E. P. Collard..., | C. H. Conner.... | ... | Neihart..... |
| 1 | Butte..... | Tue.. | M. McCormick.. | Patrick Peoples. | 498 | Butte..... |
| 74 | Butte M. & S. | Wed | J. W. Whitely.. | J. W. Rowe..... | 841 | Butte..... |
| 83 | Butte Engineers. | Wed | C. A. Blackburn | W. G. Locher..., | 2 | Butte..... |
| 67 | Carbonado..... | Tue.. | John Bergen..., | J. K. Miller..... | ... | Carbonado..... |
| 17 | Castle..... | Sat.. | W. J. Lovell..., | J. E. Hensley..., | B | Castle..... |
| 86 | Dewey..... | Fri.. | J. P. Mills..... | A. H. Marsh.... | 121 | Granite..... |
| 4 | Granite..... | Tue.. | Henry Lowney.. | John Neumeyer.. | D | Granite..... |
| 16 | G. Falls M. & S. | Sat.. | Geo. McKinzie.. | Alex. McKenzies | 790 | G. Falls..... |
| 35 | Hassell..... | Sat.. | C. H. Erickson.. | Jas. Duncan..., | 71 | Hassell..... |
| 20 | Martina..... | Sun.. | M. L. Cook..... | Eug. Wessinger.. | ... | Martina..... |
| 29 | Red Lodge..... | Mon. | Rees Davis..... | Geo. M. Jones.. | 207 | Red Lodge..... |
| 25 | Winston..... | Sat.. | E. M. Wardwell.. | W. H. Ridgeway | ... | Winston..... |
| NEVADA. | | | | | | |
| 72 | Lincoln..... | Wed | Thos. Tressider. | Phil Beck..... | ... | De Lamar..... |
| 49 | Silver City..... | Tue.. | S. Armstrong..., | T. C. Wogan.... | 76 | Silver City.... |
| 31 | Tuscarora..... | Wed | I. W. Plumb..., | S. H. Turner.... | 12 | Tuscarora..... |
| 46 | Virginia..... | Fri.. | Pat Brannan..., | J. F. McDonald | I | Virginia City.. |
| N. W. TERR | | | | | | |
| 59 | Lethbridge..... | Sat.. | Henry Noble.... | K. McDonald.... | ... | Alberta..... |
| S. DAKOTA. | | | | | | |
| 3 | Central..... | Sat.. | A. Erickson.... | W. G. Friggins.. | 23 | Central City... |
| 14 | Deadwood L. U. | Thur | M. Commack..., | Jos. Mechler..., | 950 | Deadwood..... |
| 2 | Lead..... | Mon. | Earl Huntley..., | J. C. McLemore.. | 290 | Lead..... |
| 5 | Terry Peak..... | Wed | Jas. Richards.. | C. H. Sehaad..., | 174 | Terry..... |
| 68 | Two Bit..... | Sat.. | S. S. Burtin..., | Jas. Drain..... | ... | Galena..... |
| WASHINGTON. | | | | | | |
| 28 | Republic..... | Tue.. | E. J. Lourey..., | Dennis Hurley.. | 157 | Republic..... |
| 24 | Sheridan..... | Sat.. | J. F. McMiller.. | W. P. Dobson..., | ... | Toroda..... |
| WYOMING. | | | | | | |
| 56 | Diamondville.... | Tue.. | Wm. McAllister | Desire Gaspard.. | 26 | Diamondville... |

A CITIZEN'S

MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN

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TO PROTEST AGAINST THE

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YOU ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED TO ATTEND

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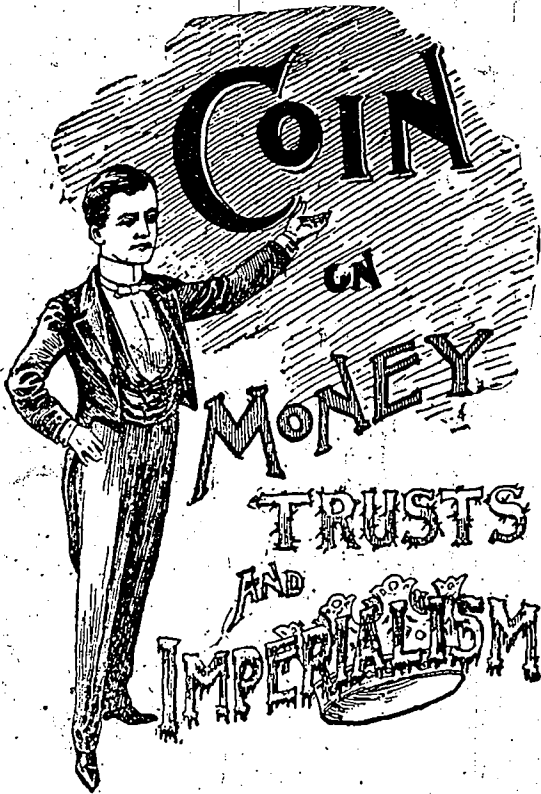
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