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EXECUTIVE BOARD, W. P. OF M., 1901-1902.

The Miners' Magazine

JULY, 1901

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EDWARD BOYCE, Editor.

Unions are requested to write some communication each month for publication.

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Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published.

Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, as second-class matter.

NOTICE.

The ninth annual convention of the W. F. M. changed the headquarters of that organization from Butte, Montana, to Denver, Colorado.

Hereafter all communications to the Miners' Magazine should be addressed to Edward Boyce, Room 625 Mining Exchange Building.

THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The ninth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners was the largest ever held since the Federation was organized.

A great deal of good was accomplished, not only for the Federation, but the local unions as well, as the delegates had an opportunity of learning how each union transacted business.

Lack of space prevents us from reviewing the proceedings at length, and all we can say is the convention, from beginning to end, was a grand success, and we trust that each delegate, upon returning to his union, will leave nothing undone to carry on the good work agreed upon.

If this is done the growth of the organization during the coming year will be marvelous.

The generous hospitality of Governor Orman, Mayor Wright and citizens of Denver, who, at great sacrifice from business to make the delegates happy, will always be remembered.

The unceasing labors of Messrs. Kenehan, Pettibone and Clifford, who, without solicitation, acted as an entertainment committee, and in addition to contributing their money, devoted their entire time in entertaining the delegates, was a sacrifice that few men would make, but these gentlemen did everything in their power to add pleasure to the visitors' stay in the city, for which they placed the visiting delegates under everlasting obligations.

WESTERN LABOR UNION OFFICERS.

We rejoice in the advancement of the Western Labor Union, as shown in the third annual convention of that organization held in Denver with the Western Federation of Miners.

Owing to our limited space, we are unable to give an extended report of the proceedings of the convention other than publish the names of the delegates in attendance, but we intend to devote considerable space to this young organization in our next issue and show our readers why it should be supported by every workingman in the West, especially the members of the Western Federation of Miners, as it is the child of that organization and justly entitled to equal consideration.

With the re-election of Daniel McDonald and Clarence Smith to the offices of president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, the organization can look forward to a bright future, for both gentlemen are honest, upright men, who will do their duty and work faithfully for the best interest of the organization.

We have known these gentlemen for many years, and under all circumstances they have proved themselves true to the principle they represented.

Vice President J. C. McLemore of Lead, South Dakota, although not so well known in the labor movement in the West as his associate officers, is an active member of the W. L. U. and the W. F. M., and as financial secretary of Lead Miners' Union has made a record that surpasses all his predecessors.

Roady Kenehan, Denver, Colorado; Rees Davis, Red Lodge, Montana; Fred W. Malton, Wallace, Idaho; W. F. Cro

nin, Butte, Montana; F. J. Pelletier, Butte, Montana, members of the executive board, are old members in the ranks of organized labor and undoubtedly will be of great assistance to the officers in shaping the destinies of the organization during the coming year.

In this we wish them the greatest measure of success.

The "devil" is well pleased with the results of his last round of holes. They did "nobly." We have several communications from press committees for this issue and several promises from others.

The ore house is looking good but the mill is using it up pretty fast. We want you to "drill, you tarriers, drill." Get in more subscribers. Let us make this magazine something to be proud of.

Well, the conventions are over and the frost we got in specimens would freeze you. Four delegates brought us specimens for the cabinet. But there were some good liberal delegates that had some nice ones and were willing to sell them to us. The others gave us the old, old story—they "will send us some nice ones when they get home." No, thanks to you. We have quite a nice start and you are not in it—declared out.

Owing to the wet season and dry climate condition of the delegates the entertainment committee intends to introduce temperance pledges and serve Manitou water at the banquets hereafter. This action on the part of the committee is necessary, as they would not be able to survive another dry convention like this. Before adjourning each night it was necessary for them to "mop up everything in sight." They would not mind anything like this for one or two nights, but ten nights in succession they think was asking too much of them.

We wish to notify the single men that brought their wives and the married men that left theirs at home, that underall's overhill factory is still sewing on buttons and running up seams. If you find a miss stitch or a loose button you have no kick coming, as the girls all say their mind is on that neat little log cabin up in the mountains, birds, pine trees, springs. The happy home away from the busy workshop and heated city, that you have promised for them, and they are humming, "My honey, I am longing, yes, longing for you."

With this issue we intend to let go of you for a while, hoping that we have shown some of you where you are at, and that you will buckle up your belts a notch or two, spit on your hands and start in from now on to redeem yourselves; so that it will not be necessary for the "devil" to remind you that "hell is paved with promises and good resolutions."

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

Although I feel inadequate to perform the duties incumbent upon me on such an important occasion as this, where the future welfare of the indomitable workingmen of the western world shall engage the attention of their representatives in convention;

Though feeble be my efforts in the discharge of the duties essential to the office of president, I believe I can safely promise that I shall be guided by no other motive except the advancement of the interests of those who have during the past five years reposed implicit confidence in me. Deeply conscious of this bond of confidence and fealty on the part of my associates, my responsibilities at this period are doubly important, and realizing this I have used undue care in making recommendations for your consideration.

I believe it is proper for the officers of a labor organization not to burden a convention with numerous recommendations that cannot be executed in a life time, nor endeavor to force their views upon their associates in preference to those entertained by the majority of the convention.

Therefore, I have endeavored to make my report as brief as possible, touching only the points I consider of most importance in order that practical results shall be obtained without delay, as this is not the time for theorizing when the enemy's guns are trained upon us.

In congratulating you upon the honor conferred upon you by your associates to represent them in the deliberations of this body, I hope you will be guided entirely by the light of intelligence, and by your actions prove (not only to those you represent, but to the millions of men and women who are deeply interested in the result of your labor), that the influence of corporate wealth was unable to penetrate your ranks and become a factor in your deliberations, although it is difficult to even imagine that such an important convention, assembled in the interests of labor, can be free from the environments of capitalistic influence that flourish on the ruins of labor organizations, wrecked by the cunning schemes of paid emissaries, who frequently, for a small recompense, will exert every effort to accomplish their nefarious work.

The honor of participating in the deliberations of a labor convention in these days of industrial evolution is of more importance than you anticipate.

To your care is entrusted the work of laying the foundation of this organization for the new century and upon its

solidarity depends its success as those who come after you will, to some extent, find it obligatory to pursue the policy you adopt. Recognizing, as you must, the far reaching importance of your action, it behooves you, in addition to the duty you owe to those you represent, to outline a policy for the future guidance of the organization that will command the respect of those who seek its protection from the onslaught of corporate oppression that is fast robbing the laborer, through an unjust system of special privileges by the sanction of law, of all the rights he is by nature's law entitled to enjoy. The industrial warfare of to-day has reached such an acute stage in its development that a neutral position is no longer tenable and he who assumes such a position should be regarded as an enemy of labor, for he is ever ready to lend his influence to the strongest force in the conflict.

I trust you realize without equivocation that the laborer has no interest in common with the millionaire, for they are as directly opposite as the north and south pole, and the possibility of harmonious relations between them is as remote as the possibility of the American continent exchanging geographical positions with Europe. You have no interest in common with the gigantic combines organized to control the metal market, for their promoters look upon you with contempt and ignore your requests, however just they may be, which illustrates the fact that we are in error if we expect relief from any source outside of our organization.

Labor organizations are the fortifications behind which the toilers assemble to battle for their rights against the attacks of plutocracy which seeks their destruction through the agencies of the press, courts, legislatures and soldiers, backed by political prejudice that foretells the downfall of the last vestige of resistance if the laboring people cling to their former prejudices in preference to using their intellectual faculties.

Backed by all the power of government, plutocracy and greed are in the ascendancy, casting aside by the power of corruption and bribery any obstacle that has a tendency to offer resistance, until all opposition has been swept away except that feeble remonstrance offered by organized bodies of workingmen, who would willingly continue to accept the burdens imposed upon them without a protest did they receive sufficient food and raiment to enable them to exist, without enjoying any of the pleasures of life, while toiling for their masters.

But plutocracy is never satisfied, even when it has reduced the people to the point of physical resistance, and as the laborer, through ignorance of his strength, is willing to endure the lash of persecution longer than those who move in higher stations in life, his burden was increased until forced

by nature, he was compelled to rebel, and, throwing down his tools, ceased to produce wealth for his persecutor.

This is the only method that organized labor has pursued up to the present time in its efforts to secure justice from employers, and experience teaches us that such methods are no longer effectual while thousands stand ready to take up those tools under the same conditions as formerly prevailed. While laboring men approve of a system which deprives them of the wealth they produce outside of a meager pittance in wages allowed them by employers, an improvement in their condition will not materialize because they will never attain that position of independence under such a system when they can demand their rights and obtain them, because the wealth produced by them is in the possession of those who are resisting their demands and will be used to hold them in their present state of bondage.

Permit me to invite your attention to existing conditions in the industrial world to-day and compare them with those that existed when this organization was organized, not for the purpose of painting scenes of ruination that will surround the laborer as the result of such combinations—for undoubtedly you have considered them in all their phases and are prepared to act in accordance for the best interest of those you represent—but to mark the rapid progress made by capitalists engaged in the mining industry; while the men, who, at the peril of their lives, have labored in the mines and at the blazing furnace without any recompense for their labor save the paltry wages they receive through the influence of their organization, have made no progress whatever in controlling the wealth they produce.

At the inception of this organization even the most pessimistic did not dream that within a period of eight years less than a dozen men would control the metaliferous product of the United States and Canada, and dictate to owner and workmen alike the value of their property and the schedule of wages paid the workmen for their labor; yet this is true, as the smelter trust, lead trust, steel trust, oil trust, copper trust, and the lately organized railroad syndicate, which controls the coal fields, are, in a great measure, one and the same, and the controlling interest in all of them is owned by a few individuals, who will, in the end, form one combine.

This being accomplished, other industries will be absorbed until a few billionaires control all the industries on the American continent, making the people their subjects.

Against the men who form those combines it is useless to rage, as they are not to blame for taking advantage of an unjust system of government that grants them a commission to exploit the people without fear of law or justice.

It is unnecessary that I should exhaust your patience by unnecessarily rehearsing the evils of existing conditions that tend to reduce the laborer to conditions more servile than anything heretofore imposed upon him by the plutocratic element, as you are familiar with all such conditions and further reference to them at this time would be superfluous.

We are assembled to deal with the future, not to waste our energy on the wrongs and transgressions of the past; therefore, I deem it advisable that we should devote our time to the most important questions that directly concern the future of the organization.

Since the inception of the organization it never attained such a high standard, financially and otherwise, as it has at this time, which places us in a position to act with more intelligence than any previous convention.

In your deliberations do not be controlled by the fear of criticism, for you cannot satisfy your friends and enemies and be true to the interest of the men who elected you. Advise strikes as the weapon to be used by labor to obtain its rights and you will be branded as criminals who aim to ruin the business interests of the country.

Change from the old policy of simple trades unionism that is fast waning and you will be told that your action is premature, as this is not the time. Pursue the methods adopted by capitalists and you will be sent to prison for robbery or executed for murder.

Demand, and your demands will be construed into threats of violence against the rights of private property calculated to scare capital.

Avail yourselves of your constitutional rights and prepare to take political action and you will be charged with selling out the organization to some political party. Counsel arbitration and you will be told there is nothing to arbitrate.

Be conservative and your tameness will be construed as an appreciation of the conditions imposed upon you by trusts and syndicates.

Take what action you will in the interests of labor, the trained beagles in the employ of capital from behind their loathsome fortress of disguised patriotism will howl their tirade of condemnation.

All such hypocritical fanaticism you should disregard in the discharge of your duties, for the cares with which you are entrusted are of the utmost importance and cannot be considered too seriously. Upon the benefits or evils that spring from the deliberations of this body depends the success or downfall of the organization.

Free and unencumbered by the old and decaying ties of ignorance, prejudice and conservatism that have held the la-

borer in bondage to the lords of hoarded wealth, I urge you to outline a policy that will encourage our people and cheer the young aspirants who come after you to take up the work you leave undone and in defiance of the shafts of ignorance and corruption, march bravely on until they reach the final goal where the men and women who labor shall possess every dollar of wealth they produce with their own hands.

Then, and not till then, will labor have accomplished the object for which it is organized.

To achieve this noble purpose, I earnestly urge you not to delay action under the vain delusion that the opportune time has not arrived for it never will arrive while the millionaire enacts legislation, controls the courts and commands the army. This has been clearly demonstrated in the Coeur D'Alenes during the past two years where men, in addition to being blacklisted by the mine owners of that country, have been ruthlessly murdered by hired assassins imported by them for that purpose, for no cause whatever, except they were members of organized labor. Not one of those hired murderers or their employers has suffered for their crimes because there is no justice for the laboring people in the United States in their contest with unscrupulous corporations that are upheld by the executive of the nation regardless of their crimes.

In my second annual report, I advised the convention to take some action toward securing mining property, but owing to existing conditions over which we had no control, this project lay in abeyance. I cannot recommend this feasible scheme too strongly because I know from close observation that it is practical and will be a move in the right direction which will result in much good to the Federation or the local union that undertakes the project under such restrictions and safeguards as may be deemed necessary.

There is yet valuable mining property open to location, which should be located and operated in the interest of the organization. As a feasible plan, I suggest that each union appoint a committee of investigation on property in their district. This committee shall submit a written report to the union, with a detailed description of the property investigated and its purchasing price. This report could be discussed at several regular meetings of the union. If the committee's report receives the approval of the union, the secretary could then forward the report to the executive board or a board of directors elected for such purpose, who should, within a specified time send one or more members of such board to investigate the property; after their investigation, they should submit a written report to the board, giving a full description of the property and its purchasing price. If the report is adopted by the unanimous consent of the board, negotiations

for the proper transfer of the property could then be executed. The board could then employ a competent man to operate the property, subject to the approval of the board.

While the mines, like all other natural resources should be operated in the interest of all the people in preference to private monopolies, but, as we have not reached that grand stage in civilization, this plan of owning and operating our own mines would be of everlasting benefit, resulting in the solution of the labor question among the miners, when they would become their own employers and share in the product of their labor.

As the organization has long since passed the point of experiment, ample provision should be made for organizing, which cannot be done unless permanent organizers are placed in the field for that purpose. Up to this date, the president has done nearly all the organizing to the detriment of the other duties of his office, which necessarily had to be neglected when engaged in organizing.

There are many unorganized districts which can be organized if you make provisions to pay a permanent organizer, and I believe it is imperative that all our energy should be directed towards organization during the coming year, which will, if vigorously prosecuted, result in more immediate good to the organization than anything I can suggest.

The Miners' Magazine, which has been received very kindly by its readers, and in numerous instances highly complimented by readers not members of the organization, has not received the support it was entitled to from the members of the organization. You should take some action that will place it in a better position to circulate among the members of the organization by publishing it at headquarters, for I believe you will agree that it is extra labor on the editor to be located 1,000 miles from where it is published.

While I took pleasure in trying to make the Magazine as readable and interesting as any publication of like character, I was unable to devote any time towards securing advertisements for it.

This work was agreeable on account of the kindness bestowed upon me by the members of the organization, but no man, however willing he may be, can attend to this amount of work and do justice to the organization and the Magazine at the same time; either one, to a certain extent, must be neglected.

In my report to the last convention I advised that some action be taken towards locating the headquarters in some city for a number of years, but owing to the negligence of the committee on president's report, no action was taken. The present headquarters are not sufficient for the volume of busi-

ness that is annually increasing, and should a fire occur we could save nothing but the ledger and bank book. This matter is of such vast importance to the organization you should not adjourn without taking definite action so the officers can be guided accordingly.

In accordance with the instructions of the last convention, we made an examination into the best policy to be pursued towards establishing an accident and insurance policy in connection with the organization, or make satisfactory arrangements with some insurance company. I believe we are not in a position to take action at this time because it would, in my opinion, be unwise to enter into an agreement with an insurance company because we would obtain no permanent benefit from such action, and should the organization feel justified in undertaking the establishment of such a policy in the near future, it would be hampered by an alliance with a private concern.

You will notice by the secretary-treasurer's report the amount paid for legal services. In view of this fact you ought to decide whether it would be advisable for the organization to employ an attorney by the year at a fixed salary, to be agreed upon by each convention before proceeding to elect an attorney. Economically and otherwise, I believe this would benefit the organization.

The blacklisting of union men in so many mining camps, particularly in the Coeur d'Alenes and Rossland, is of vital importance and should be carefully considered because with a systematic attempt to starve men into submission because they affiliate with a labor organization for protection, will have a depressing effect on all men if something is not done to protect them. While many plans could be adopted to frustrate mining companies in their work of persecution, to my mind there are two which, if adopted, would have a beneficial effect.

First, when a member is discharged for his activity in union matters, the local union should and ought to be encouraged to resist such persecution and take any measure it deems necessary to protect its members from the wrath of such union wreckers.

Secondly, we should inaugurate a vigorous campaign of organization whereby every man engaged in the mining industry should be members of the Federation in good standing.

By making provisions for a policy of this nature, we can within a brief period organize all mining camps, making it impossible to secure anything but members of the Federation to do the work. When men know the organization will protect them, they will become more active in the affairs of the organization and exert more energy in perfecting its workings.

Between the president and members of the executive

board the most friendly relations exist, and indeed it would be ungrateful upon my part were I to omit an expression of my appreciation of their services in behalf of the organization and their willingness at all times to assist me to the full extent of their ability.

So far as your secretary-treasurer is concerned, he needs no eulogy from me. His service in office is more of a testimonial of his faithful service to this organization than words of mine could portray. While we all must rejoice at his election to an office that will be more remunerative than the office of secretary-treasurer of this organization, I regret that the Federation is to lose the services of a man who has contributed so much towards its success.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in informing you that the Federation at this moment has attained the highest position it ever occupied since its inception, and this has not been done by supplicating for our rights at the feet of corporations or trusts. It has been conducted exclusively in the interest of the men it represents and although it has obtained an enviable reputation for independence in advocating the rights of its members, there is yet much to be accomplished in educating members to a true realization of the dangers that confront them, as I believe there are well-matured plans under consideration by the agents of corporations to disrupt it.

I am convinced that this move will come from within the organization, where such schemes in the past have always taken root, gradually, spreading until the organization succumbed from the effect of the dissension created by the paid emissaries in the employ of corporations.

The future of the organization, its influence in molding public opinion and gathering into its fold the thousands of toilers throughout the mining regions of the West, to achieve their rights by the most feasible plan, is now in your hands, where, I trust, it will receive an impetus that will redound to your credit and become an everlasting benefit to your associates in their struggle for emancipation from the thralldom of corporate oppression and greed that is fast imposing conditions upon them which, if permitted to continue, will change them from independent men to vacillating slaves.

EDWARD BOYCE, President W. F. M.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

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

Gentlemen—For your information I respectfully submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1901, and an

additional report from March 31st to June 1st, 1901, which I trust you will find satisfactory.

Knowing that the average workingman is not a student in bookkeeping, I have itemized every bill paid by me during the year and hold a receipt for them, so it will be easy at any time, should it become necessary, to produce any receipt or check that may be called for.

I received no money, however small the amount, without issuing a receipt for the same, and I hope each union has complied with the constitution in this respect and sent their receipts with their delegates to be submitted to the auditing committee.

In addition to this itemized account for the fiscal year, I submit a report of all moneys received and disbursed by me since I took the office, September 1, 1896, to June 1, 1901, with the intention of impressing upon you the importance of the office of secretary-treasurer.

You will see by this summary that too many safeguards cannot be thrown around this office, not only for the protection of the individual who fills the position, but for the organization as well. By strict adherence to business principles in this office it will be a protection to all interested parties, and result in establishing the organization on a permanent basis, and thus assure our members that their interests are amply protected. You are aware that men filling positions of trust in a labor organization are looked upon by its enemies as a commodity to be bought and sold by them whenever it serves their interest. Therefore it becomes your duty at this convention, in addition to protecting the organization, to exercise great care in the selection of your officers and elect men who will not be controlled by any influence other than that calculated to advance the interests of the organization.

I ask that a special auditing committee be selected to audit my accounts and that said committee make a full and complete report on the same before this convention shall have adjourned. In my previous reports I made some recommendations which I thought, if adopted, would benefit the organization. While the majority of our members approved of those recommendations, few of them were adopted. In consideration of this, I deem it useless to make further recommendations at this time. And now, brothers, I lay down my work as secretary-treasurer of this noble organization, after years of labor in that responsible and arduous position. I have followed the Federation through its darkest hours into the sunshine of power and prosperity. We have watched the Federation from its infancy, through childhood, until it stands forth to-day a full-grown man, the grand creation of the sturdy miners of the West. And none are more proud of the accom-

plishment and progress of the Federation than I. But what other results than good could come from the unselfish and faithful labor of the membership of this organization? A band of brothers, indeed, have they been, and have devotedly worked for the better conditions in the work life of the wage earner in the Rocky mountain region. The struggle of the Federation, however, to attain these ends has been a momentous one, indeed. No one realizes the struggle as keenly as those who have been in immediate touch with its internal affairs. Never was opposition to any form of wage workers' organization so ruthless and brutal as it has been towards this Federation. On more than one occasion, men made wealthy through the labors of your membership have combined to destroy our Federation, and in several instances they have brought to their assistance, to further their diabolical purpose, born of avarice and greed, the police and military power of the government. But thrice armed is he whose cause is just, and all this great opposition has been met and defeated, by and through the eternal principles of truth and justice, the cornerstone of this Federation.

But what splendid courage has been displayed by our brothers in this struggle! In the darkest hours of the struggle have come words of encouragement from the rank and file to those in the forefront of battle, and never have been men more devoted and faithful to their leaders. Such courage and valor will one day bring peace and plenty to all mankind.

And now, brothers, as I step from official position, because of my duty in other walks of life, let me urge you on in the good work of building and perpetuating the grand cause of the Federation.

Let the efforts of the past be redoubled for the future, that the day of emancipation from wage slavery may sooner come. While I will no longer be an officer of the Federation, my whole heart and soul is still in the movement, and I will always labor to spread its influence and uphold its principles, regardless of my future position in life, for I realize more than ever that organization is necessary if the workers' rights are to be protected in this human struggle for existence.

And now, as I take official leave of you all, I want to sincerely thank the officers and members of the many conventions and the entire membership of the Federation for the honor they have conferred upon me, the confidence they have reposed in me, and the uniform aid they have given me in filling this responsible place. I can never cease to sing praises of their kindness, and courtesy. I lay down my work confident that I have done the best for the Federation that my ability allowed, and if these labors have resulted in good to the Federation and have met the approval of the membership, I feel

well repaid for all my ceaseless work. And so I leave you, giving back to you the honor that you have conferred without blot or stain, and my constant prayer shall be for the success of the Federation, and the accomplishment of its grand and noble purposes.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES MAHER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Denver, June 1, 1901.

To the Ninth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners:

Fellow Delegates: We, your auditing committee, beg leave to report as follows:

We have made a thorough and exhaustive examination of the books and accounts of Secretary-Treasurer Maher for the past fiscal year, and from March 31, 1901, to June 1, 1901, and we are pleased to say that we find the same correct and in good shape. The accounts are kept in an intelligent and systematic manner, and we congratulate the Federation upon having such a competent and reliable man to handle the finances of the Federation for the past few years. The Federation, indeed, owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Maher, and the least that can be done will be for the convention to pass a set of commendatory resolutions expressing the gratitude of the Federation to him for his splendid services and that an engrossed copy of the same be presented to him.

We are sorry he must leave us, and our wish is that the Federation be fortunate in securing a worthy successor.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK O'CONNOR,
Chairman;

JAMES CONNELL,
D. J. HANIFAN,
THOMAS DUIGNAN,
TIM HANLEY,
Committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Denver, Colo., June 4, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the Ninth Annual Convention of the W. F. of M.:

We, your special auditing committee, appointed to audit the books and accounts of the retiring secretary-treasurer of this organization, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the books and accounts very exhaustively, going into each item of expense in detail, examining the receipts from all sources most minutely, and we find the said books and accounts correct in every particular. We further find that the books and accounts have been kept in a most thorough, systematic and business-like manner, thus making the work of this committee and of his successor in office easy of fulfillment.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. RORKE,
Chairman;
ALFRED PARR,
M. G. BURNS,
ED OLSON,
E. S. TIMMONS,
Committee.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

To the Delegates of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Convention Assembled:

Gentlemen—We, the members of your executive board, take pleasure in presenting our report for your consideration in form of a brief review of the condition of the Federation, the advancement which is more than in any previous year in the history of our organization, notwithstanding the fact that we have had the combined influence of the two largest mining corporations in America to combat, and also the fact that we were not in a position to assume an aggressive policy, which we regard as the only means of securing the rights for which we are striving.

The Federation at the present time wields a greater influence and is in a position to do more good for its members than any labor organization in the United States. The respect we have gained, the confidence we enjoy, has not been attained without a vital struggle, but through the untiring efforts of your officers and members of the local unions throughout the entire jurisdiction of the Federation; and especial mention should be made of the noble men and women of the Coeur d'Alenes for the fight they have made and the victory won. To the influence of their struggle can be traced the rapid advancement of the Western Federation of Miners during the last year.

The increase in membership for the last year has been wonderful, considering the fact that the work of organizing has been done by members of local unions chiefly.

It presents to us the possibility of the work to be done and the grand achievements to be accomplished if we had a

perfect system. We believe that organization is the most essential feature to be presented to this convention. A glance at the conditions surrounding us shows the necessity of organizing. Take, for instance, the state of Utah; thousands of men employed in the mining industry and not a miners' union within its confines; other states are in almost like conditions. Therefore, we recommend that an assessment of \$1 be levied upon each member of the Federation at once to place at least five good men in the field as organizers for one year. We believe the moneys expended in this manner will be returned to the Federation in less than a year in additional per capita tax, etc., and the membership by the next convention will be doubled.

We have examined and audited the books and accounts of the secretary-treasurer, and find them correct in every detail; the accurate precision and accuracy of all financial matters connected with the Federation deserves worthy mention. Brother Maher's services to the Federation cannot be too highly commended, and the Federation will indeed be fortunate to secure a man as capable, honest and untiring to fill his place, which he will at this session resign. During the time he has filled the office of secretary-treasurer nearly one-quarter million dollars has been received and accounted for, and the books to-day show a balance sheet correct to account.

We recommend that permanent headquarters be established by this convention.

Believing that the Miners' Magazine has been a great benefit to the Federation, and recognizing the necessity of owning our official journal, we recommend that means be provided by this convention for its continuation.

We call your attention to the urgent need of protecting the treasuries of locals from unscrupulous members by properly secured bonds of officers handling the funds of unions. During the last year at least two unions have suffered by absconding secretaries and treasurers.

We desire to call the attention of delegates to the fact that a number of our aggressive union workers are thrown out of employment each year by the corporations for no other reason than they stand up for the principles of our organizations. These men are virtually run out of the country and compelled to seek employment elsewhere. Their local union, in many instances, offers them no assistance, and their families are left in want. We would recommend that some means be provided to protect and assist such brothers.

We regret the absence of Brothers Foley and Furey, and miss their wise counsel at this meeting of the board.

We wish to impress upon the delegates the great responsibility vested in them in the selection of officers upon whom

depends the success and advancement of your organization by God.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. M. BURNS,
CHARLES H. MOYER,
W. D. HAYWOOD,
Executive Board.

DELEGATES TO THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION W. F. M.

The following are the names of the delegates who attended the ninth annual convention and the unions they represented:

Butte No. 1, John J. Quinn, Tim Hanley, Thomas Daignan, Frank O'Connor, Dan Hannifan, James Connell; Lead City No. 2, Thomas Michols, Joseph Whitford, James Layden; Central City No. 3, Otto Peterson; Granite No. 4, L. E. Higby; Terry Peak No. 5, Charles H. Shadd, Henry Gibson; Phoenix No. 8, John Riordan; Mullan No. 9, William Powers; Burke No. 10, John Kelley, Bernard Smith; Gem No. 11, A. S. Balch; Deadwood No. 14, J. E. Evans, Mike Elwood; Ouray No. 15, Arthur Parker; Great Falls M. and S. No. 16, Charles E. Mahoney, Kenneth McKenzie, James B. Finley; Helveta No. 17, Albert Gorman; Wardner No. 18, Edward Boyce; Free Coinage No. 18, Edward Boyle, R. J. Doyle, W. B. Easterly; Anaconda No. 21, C. W. Rorke, Robert Mitchell; Greenwood No. 22, P. W. Quinlan; Silverton No. 26, Ernest Allen, John Griffin; Sky City No. 27, A. J. Horn; Republic No. 28, David Felker; Red Lodge No. 29, William Freeman; Tuscarora No. 31, W. J. Plumb; Victor No. 32, John Curry, A. J. Boyle; Cloud City No. 33, T. J. Sullivan, John Keough; Gibbonville No. 37, Thomas Barber; Rosslyn No. 38, William P. O'Brien; Sierra Gorda No. 39, J. B. Baker; Cripple Creek No. 40, Charles E. Phillips; Bourne No. 42, C. G. Kinnison; Randsburg No. 44, T. H. Reade; Virginia City No. 46, W. A. Burns, W. A. O'Leary; Henson No. 50, William A. Triplett; Custer No. 52, P. J. McGuire; De Lamar No. 53, J. H. Rodda; Aldridge No. 57, Robert Orr; Durango No. 58, Frank Wride; Globe No. 60, Albert Odell; Bodie No. 61, George Montrose; Slocan No. 62, J. A. Baker; 16 to 1 No. 63, V. St. John, Ed Olsen; Silver City No. 66, William Williams, Wallace Johnson; Galena No. 68, Richard Galvin; Moyle No. 71, M. L. Hollister; Lincoln No. 72, A. J. Burk; Tuolumne No. 73, Thomas Gallagher; Butte M. S. No. 74, Phil Bowden, Henry Reinhart; Altman Eng. No. 75, F. B. Krallman; Chloride No. 77, M. G. Burns; Excelsior Eng. No. 80, F. W. Frewen; Cripple Creek Eng. No. 82, Ed Emery;

Butte Eng. No. 83, John T. Backus; Vulvan No. 84, Dwight Young; Ymir No. 85, Alfred Parr; Grass Valley No. 90, Seth Allen; Cornucopia No. 91, Fred Sharp; Gillette M. and S. No. 92, E. S. Timmins; Nelson No. 96, James Wilks; Valley M. and S. No. 99, H. T. Hofeling; Marysville No. 103, Thomas Eslick; Banner M. and S. No. 106, C. M. Green; Florence M. and S. No. 110, William Christian; Northport M. and S. No. 115, E. N. Erdmann; executive board, Charles Moyer, W. M. Burns, W. D. Haywood, John C. Williams, James Maher.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Denver, Colorado, June 3, 1901.

To the Officers and Members of the Western Federation of Miners and the Toiling Masses in General:

We submit the following for serious and earnest consideration:

The Western Federation of Miners, in convention assembled, believing that in order to retain the proud distinction it has always held of being the most progressive labor organization in existence, and desiring to keep fully abreast of the times in advancing the welfare of the organization and labor in general, and being thoroughly convinced that labor can never attain the position, under present economic conditions, to which its importance and every principle of human rights justly entitles it, hereby declare it to be our unswerving purpose never to falter in this conflict which we believe to be so just and holy, nor cease that eternal vigilance which we realize must be the price of our redemption from this galling condition of servitude until the rising sun of emancipation shall cast its radiance over this benighted sphere and reveal that condition which the God of nature intended should ever prevail among His subjects, when to them He gave the earth and the fullness thereof.

In accordance with this declaration, we pledge ourselves to renew our efforts in this humanitarian endeavor and at all times exert the full extent of our ability to bring about a condition which shall insure to every toiler the full product of his labor and equal voice in all affairs of government.

We believe the time has arrived for all who desire the emancipation of the toiler from existing conditions to cease their cowardly supplications for the reformation of a government, the very foundation of which is crumbling into decay through the corruption and infamy of the self-constituted governing class, and demand a complete revolution of present social and economic conditions to the end that justice may be meted out to all the people of the earth irrespective of present

conditions, surroundings or environments, until time shall recognize but one universal brotherhood of man.

Feeling that the time is fast approaching when in the very nature of things this transformation must take place, and being fully conscious of the need of determined effort in battling against a foe whom we know will resort to any kind of tactics, no matter how unscrupulous, in order to secure a temporary advantage, we advise the toiler to be ever on the alert in defense of his rights, educate himself to protect those rights by a peaceful use of the ballot so long as the feasibility of such means will justify the end in view; when not, let us be prepared to meet the enemy with the weapons of his choice and rather spill every drop of life-giving fluid at the point of the bayonet than submit to any further aggression on the part of our oppressors.

Realizing that great victories are not won in a day, and that as an inevitable consequence time must elapse before the conditions portrayed herein can be brought about, we submit the following for the immediate betterment of the present deplorable condition of the producer:

No. 1—We are opposed to the expansion of our national boundaries for acquisition of territory populated by other than the Caucasian race.

No. 2—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 legislators, judges and executioners.

No. 3—We view with alarm the evident desire to increase the standing army, aside from 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.

No. 4—That a graduated tax be levied on incomes and inheritance and property tax should be levied on land values alone.

No. 5—We denounce the national banking system as an institution established and maintained in the interest of capital alone and inimical to the best interest of the producers, and demand the system be abolished and a postal savings bank system instead, and we further demand that all money—

gold, silver and copper—be issued by the government of the United States direct to the people.

No. 6—We believe a representative form of government a failure and regard direct legislation and the imperative mandate as the first step necessary to enforce legislative reform, and therefore demand the initiative and referendum in making all laws, national, state and municipal, and demand the abolition of the caucus convention system and urge the nomination of all county and state affairs by direct vote of the people.

No. 7—We believe the members of our organizations should be a unit on all matters that affect their interest, therefore we would suggest that all political and economic questions be discussed freely at all meetings of local unions, and that an aggressive policy of organization along these lines be pursued. And realizing from past experience that it is not so much the principles you advocate as the men you elect to enact laws, execute and interpret the same; knowing this, we would insist on the local unions selecting men from their own ranks, whenever possible, to fill those positions.

No. 8—We also believe that the public lands should be open only to actual settlers, to the total exclusion of all corporations and land speculators, who have, by their greed and avarice, tended to destroy the opportunities of the great masses to obtain homes.

No. 9—We view with alarm the possibilities of cheap labor that confronts us by reason of the expiration of the Chinese exclusion act, and demand the enactment of a suitable law upon the statutes of the United States that will forever remove all Asiatic races from competition with the American workmen and women, and urge upon the members of organized labor to spare no effort to have such a law enacted.

No. 10—Believing that a vigorous policy of organization is the first step necessary to a realization of the fundamental principles of organized labor, we earnestly recommend that renewed energy be infused into all our future efforts in carrying out a policy that will result in the attainment of a complete and thorough organization of the wage earners everywhere, to the end that co-operative effort in the future be substituted for that policy, which has proven so detrimental in the past, of arraying the workers against each other instead of combining against the common foe.

Finally, we congratulate our brother toilers on the progress made the past year, but warn them not to be misled by any misguided notions of security in their present position, but for the best interests of all to continue to push onward and upward until the masses with one accord shall awaken from their lethargic sleep of centuries, and with their great

strength forever crush that monster of iniquity which has so long held them in its unrelenting clutches.

When this condition shall have been brought about, when the parasites that have fed on the product of labor and when the vampires that have so long drained the life blood of the toiler are no longer to be feared, then, and then only, will we be prepared to hear that welcome sound: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

P. W. QUINLIN.

Delegate Quinlin from Greenwood, B. C., is a natural born poet, as will be seen by the following lines which he composed while sitting in the convention.

He read the first when James Maher, the retiring secretary, was presented with a gold watch, the second when he seconded the nomination of Ed. Boyce for president, and the third at the close of the convention:

A gift of gold and a gift of love
 By blended love and friendship given.
 The one earth's highest valued gift,
 The other, the choicest gift of heaven.

2.

Our Union bark o'er troubled seas
 Has bravely held her onward course,
 Clearing the rocks and reefs of greed,
 And all the hidden shoals of force.
 Her brave young sailors on the decks,
 Her noble captain at the helm,
 Guiding her cargo—the lords of earth—
 To a port in that most perfect realm.
 Where each man grants his fellow man
 The reward and product of his labor;
 And every one does all he can
 To share the burden of his neighbor.

Although our Federation bark
 Has not yet reached the ideal coast,
 Our captain, aided by his glass,
 A sight of that fair land can boast.
 The century's first voyage is planned,
 The port we seek is called Progression;
 We want our vessel fully manned
 To clear the coast line of Oppression.

Our ship, like every other bark,
 When on the bosom of the ocean,
 Encounters channels rough and dark,
 Tempests and storms and fierce commotion.
 Strong be the bark that braves the storm—
 Oppression's breath is fiercely waging,
 Monopolistic waves roll high,
 The trust storms o'er the seas are raging.

Then man her well; she needs the aid
 Of every fearless, active brother
 To guide her through the storms that break;
 Place our best pilot at the rudder.
 Sail on, good ship, God speed the way!
 Your voyage for good we all can feel,
 While Western Miners man your deck,
 And Captain Boyce is at the wheel.

3.

That all the unions in the land
 For weal or woe together stand,
 Fighting the powers that undertake
 The union of our ranks to break,
 And by dividing make us feel
 The weight of mammon's golden heel;

And be it further resolved:
 That o'er our federated chain
 No suspicious or corroding stain
 Shall drag its slimy, cancerous length
 To destroy our ever-growing strength,
 Giving the power to gold-fed knaves
 To make their poorer brothers slaves.

And be it further resolved, that we
 Go home and tell our brothers all
 In the common cause to stand or fall—
 Demanding that the world shall be
 Governed by the laws of equality.

DELEGATES TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WESTERN LABOR UNION.

The following delegates represented their respective
 unions in the annual convention of the Western Labor Union:
 California—W. H. Osborne, Bodie Labor Union.
 Colorado—Ben Deters, W. L. Smith, Federal Labor Union;

Roady Kenehan, Denver Horseshoers' Union; Charles Maier, Beer Drivers' Union; J. C. Hanna, Federal Labor Union; William Younghaene, Brewers', Malsters and Coopers' Union; Frank A. Moore, G. W. Alexander, Federal Labor Union; Albert J. Sims, Barbers' Protective Union; R. G. Moser, Firemen and Engineers' Helpers' Union.

Idaho—Fred W. Walton, Victor Union; William Benoit, Murray Labor Union; B. F. Tolbert, Mullan Labor Union; Clarence Smith, Wallace Labor Union.

Montana—F. J. Pelletier, Trades and Labor Council; F. W. Cronin, Harry Wehman, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Union; Bessie Hughes, Laundry Workers' Union; R. C. Scott, A. J. Thompson, Butte Workingmen's Union; Lebercht Martin, Bakers' Union; Charles Lannin, Clerks' Union; S. A. Wainscott, Butte Teamsters' Union; Alfred L'Ecuyea, Huson Labor Union; W. A. Parker, Butte Butchers' Union; Otto F. Schenfeld, J. T. Crawford, Federal Labor Union; W. M. Erler, Butte Barbers' Union; J. E. Kane, George L. Elliott, Harry Logan, Federal Labor Union; Alfred Kennedy, S. E. Ryan, Lumbermen's Union; George W. Pierce, Musicians' Union; J. E. McNally, Trades and Labor Assembly; Reese Davis, Labor Union; W. J. Evans, Blacksmiths' Union; C. E. Bostwick, Machinists' Union; Jefferson Wade, Ed McGuire, Lumbermen's Union; Harry Carns, Bartenders' Union; J. C. Staffeck, Federal Labor Union; W. G. Dewey, Labor Union.

W. F. M.—Robert Mitchell, Edward Boyle.

South Dakota—J. C. McLemore, Dell Plants, Labor Union.

Washington—G. J. Hurley, C. F. Webb, Labor Council.

President—Daniel McDonald.

Executive Board—C. B. Nash, Spokane; P. N. McPhee, Cripple Creek; Elmer Eakman, Mullan, Idaho; S. B. Lawrence, Cripple Creek; W. W. Ferguson, Victor, Colorado.

GIVEN A WELCOME.

The joint meeting of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor Union was called to order at 10:30 o'clock Monday, May 27th, by Roady Kenehan, and he introduced Mayor Robert R. Wright. Mayor Wright said, in welcoming the delegates:

"We want to welcome you to the Queen City and to the greatest undeveloped state in the West. I want to tender to you the key to the city and if you come to my office I'll see that each one of you gets it personally. I do not expect that any of you will come to me asking to be pardoned for penalties imposed in the Police Court, for you have the freedom of the city. Use it as you please."

GOVERNOR ORMAN SPEAKS.

Governor Orman was introduced and said it was a great pleasure to have such a fine looking lot of men representing the labor interests and coming together to consider some of the greatest questions that are to-day before the American people.

"I consider the Western Federation of Miners one of the greatest labor organizations in the United States. I consider the Western Labor Union another great body," he said, in offering them welcome to the state.

George F. Dunklee, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the commercial and manufacturing interests.

"The only possible way in which our country and the individual can be most successful," he said, "will be when labor and capital are united and working in harmony. With this must and will come a right and just compensation for labor. The common people must and will have their rights and a just portion of what labor earns."

He declared that there must be a universal organization, that in this alone can the best results be attained. If too much attention is given to organization of individual interests these may operate at variance and tear down what others are accomplishing.

He spoke of the advantages of organization in bringing together the best minds in each interest and so accomplishing the best results.

OTHER SPEAKERS .

Frank Spiegl, president of the local trades assembly, said he had been invited to talk because Kenehan wanted him to bring the band. The band was busy, but he promised to send it later.

"The mayor has given you the key to the city," he said, "but you know sometimes there are accidents. Now, if you should happen to lose that key just step in and see Chief Armstrong of the police. He's one of us and we will stand together."

John Murphy was introduced and the delegates greeted him with prolonged cheering. He said he had been asked to speak on shafts and arrows, which the miners and laboring men fear, and President Boyce had explained to him that he meant this to be arrows of cupid and shafts of love. He didn't think many of the delegates were afraid of these, so he would tackle another idea.

"I want to tell you a story in welcoming you to Denver. It is of a man who came west and toiled in the mines. He sent all the product of his labor to his wife in the East. As she received it she spent it in beautifying her home, built a hand-

some house and ornamented it with beautiful grounds. When he returned home he felt sorrowful and out of place.

"'You have done all this while I have been doing nothing,' he said to his wife.

"'It is all yours,' she said, 'for your labor has produced it. You made it possible for me to do this.'

"So it is with Denver. It is a beautiful city and all the result of your labor. See that you enjoy it fully while you are here.

TO MAKE HISTORY.

"You are here to make history. I see by the news from the old world they are wondering how we are so much more successful in our commerce than they. It is because they are behind the American workingman, and now they are coming over to learn things. It is because men get together and exchange their ideas. I remember when it was impossible for men to organize because of the opposition and oppression of employers, and the fear that they might lose by conflict with these forces; especially was this so among railroad men. But they have organized and to-day we have the greatest improvements in the world in railroads and railroad machinery. Capital did not get these things. They are the result of the best thought of organized labor.

"We have reached that stage, in the face of the tremendous organization and combination of capital, where the middle classes are looking to the laboring man and to labor organizations to deliver them from tyranny. It is the laboring man who will deliver and preserve the country and the people from tyranny.

"It is in your power to make and interpret the laws, and when the laws are properly interpreted and made by honest men then will the great mass of the people have justice. All we ask is a fair share of what we earn."

ABOLISH WAGE SYSTEM.

Lieutenant Governor Coates said what he interpreted a fair share was all that labor produced. "There is one thing we must have in the end," he said, "and that is absolute abolition of the wage system. When we come short of that we come short of what is our right. We want to-day to improve the conditions in our workshops, this being done by organization, secure education in our schools, and to-morrow we will ask and get all that our labor produces.

"We have taken much time and suffered much abuse in reaching our present stage. There have been incarcerations in bull pens and such things, but to-day we are recognized as men of intelligence, capable of governing ourselves and others.

"Opponents of labor organizations, among them the head

of the billion dollar steel trust, have said that labor bodies are not sufficiently conservative. I tell you when we consider the great burdens the laboring people bear and the small benefits they get in return, it is a wonder they are as conservative as they are.

"It is labor organization, if anything can do it, that will save this country from a repetition of the Paris commune."

BLACKLIST DISCUSSED.

President McDonald thanked all the people who had spoken in welcoming the delegates and then he referred to some things to come before the convention.

"Something has been said about the importance of interpreting the laws," he continued. "I see by a recent decision in Chicago it has been ruled that it is just and right for employers to blacklist women. The only offense is that these women tried to earn a living; went on strike to get enough to enable them to live, and because they did this they cannot get a position in Chicago. It is a satisfaction to know that in Colorado you have deposed one man who handled the eight-hour law unjustly. That is the way we can get good laws and have them properly applied and interpreted. If laboring men will only stand together we can control the legislative and executive branches of our government and the whole shooting match. But while the enemy collects his forces we have been scattering, and so accomplishing very little of what we might."

President Boyce responded to addresses of welcome on behalf of the Miners' Union.

He said all the mining camps in the West were represented and the delegates would consider many important subjects of interest, not only to themselves, but to all the people. He spoke of Denver as the most beautiful and hospitable city of the world.

Then he introduced Rody Kenehan, who came forward and said he must decline to talk.

President Boyce named the credentials committee and an adjournment was taken, the Western Labor Union to meet at 2 o'clock and the miners at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The committee on credentials was as follows: Thomas Nichols, E. A. Emery, Fred Sharp, Thomas Eslick and A. J. Horan.

AT THE BANQUET.

Thursday evening, May 27th, many of the foremost labor men of the West gathered in East Turner hall in Denver to enjoy the hospitality of the union men of that city. The spread was in honor of the delegates to the Western Federation of Miners and Western Labor Union conventions.

Roady Kenehan acted as toastmaster in his inimitable way, and his introduction of speakers caused much merriment from time to time. At his right sat Daniel McDonald, president Western Labor Union; Parson Tom Uzzell and Representative Max Morris. On his left were Lieutenant Governor Coates and H. E. Garman, president State Federation of Labor. There were present, aside from the delegates and many Denver labor men, Secretary of State Mills, Labor Commissioner James T. Smith, County Judge Lindsey, Representative Peter Gorman and Aldermen Conlin and Linbeck.

The responses to the various toasts were most happy, and showed that whatever faults labor leaders may have, ignorance of economic subjects, labor conditions, what labor wants and is striving for, and the way to get it, are not to be mentioned among them. The warning note of the great struggle yet to come was sounded and the menace of Oriental labor received much attention at the hands of the speakers. It was predicted that unless the Geary exclusion law was re-enacted before the expiration of June 5, 1902, and so amended as to shut out the Japanese, the western part of the United States would be Orientalized and the Anglo-Saxons driven out or reduced to serfdom.

Toastmaster Kenehan introduced H. E. Garman, president of the State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Garman declared that every man affiliated with labor unions was advancing civilization. "I have been in communities where the workmen were compelled to accept such terms as their employers dictated. I consider such serfs uncivilized. The perpetuation of the principles upon which our government rests depend for their maintenance upon the efforts of organized labor. Seek out the communities where labor unions flourish and the you will find that they are the most law-abiding. (Applause.) We insist upon what we consider our rights—of course we do—but we deprecate lawlessness and win our fights without breaking the law. The fact that this Federation has 50,000 members is very encouraging to me. That means much to all classes of workingmen." Turning to the work of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, Mr. Garman declared that if the organization had done nothing aside from securing the enactment of the eight-hour law and the employers' liability bill, it would not have existed in vain. "The corporations antagonized both acts with all the means at their command, but thanks to the efforts of the union men who were members of the Legislature, we were enabled to triumph. We will not cease our efforts, and we hope to secure from the next Legislature the passage of those labor bills which failed to secure a majority at the last session."

William Powers of Mullan, Idaho, who served time in

"General Merriam's bull pen" during the Coeur d'Alene trouble, made a few felicitous remarks, threatening to sue the toastmaster for libel for having referred to him as an orator.

P. N. McPhee of Cripple Creek said he felt the Denver committee on entertainment was deserving of much credit for the manner in which it had dispensed hospitality.

The toastmaster introduced James Wilkes of Nelson, B. C., as the delegate who had traveled the greatest distance in order to attend the convention. Mr. Wilkes congratulated the delegates upon the spread of the eight-hour movement. He believed that within a few years the reform would be adopted by all the western states. "We must organize before we can educate ourselves. When we become capable of understanding the economic problems confronting us, our freedom will be at hand. The people of Colorado are to be congratulated upon the passage of the Bucklin Australasian land tax constitutional amendment. That amendment, if adopted, will open the door to the greatest reforms. I consider it the most important act passed by any western Legislature. All workingmen should work for its adoption."

Frank Pelletier of Butte was introduced as the man who should be senator from Montana. "He would now be wearing the toga if Senator Clark had not paid \$50,000 a vote," declared the toastmaster.

"We are a little ahead of Colorado," said Mr. Pelletier. "We have organized a labor party in Montana and elected nine members of the last Legislature. We have succeeded in securing much beneficial legislation. It is the duty of all unions to take an active part in politics. In that way we will be enabled to put our friends in official positions and secure laws calculated to foster our interests."

Cyrus Oliver of Lead, South Dakota, furnished a pleasant diversion by rendering songs and recitations which told of the dangers of the miner's life.

Max Morris was then introduced. He urged union men to drop their petty bickerings and unite to place their friends in political offices. The greatest task ever presented to organized labor was given in the Chinese and Japanese labor problem. "The battle of civilization will be fought out on the western slope of the United States. What will it avail us to enact eight-hour laws and employers' liability acts if corporations are permitted to import cheap yellow men to supplant the Caucasians?" The auditors cheered the sentiment enthusiastically.

George Pettibone delivered a short address, and was followed by P. J. Quinlan of British Columbia, who delivered a poetical strain and recited an original poem and sang "A Prospector's Lot."

Lieutenant Governor D. C. Coates received an ovation

when presented by the toastmaster. He was proud to be an honorary member of the Miners' Federation. It had been said that President Boyce had advised his followers to carry rifles on their shoulders and dynamite in their pockets. Upon investigation he found that the only dynamite used by the miners' organization was organization, education and independence. That was, after all, the most effective brand of dynamite. Speakers who talked of bringing capital and labor together were guilty of misnomer. Capital was the surplus of labor. "We do not desire to injure capital. We are after the capitalist. Those are the chaps we want to eliminate," said the lieutenant governor. "Even the church has shown the cloven hoof. We read that one religious organization will not permit union men to belong to it. I believe the labor union will bring more men to the right hand of God than will a church which is so antagonistic to the principles enunciated by Christ."

In closing, Mr. Coates urged organization as the best way to bring about government according to the tenets of the Messiah.

John Murphy, one of the attorneys for the miners, who took the eight-hour law case to the United States Supreme Court, said that no class of men deserved more at the hands of society than the miners. He criticized at some length the decision of the Supreme Court in the Porto Rico case, referring to the Dred Scott decision before the Civil War. Signs of the times, he declared, were fraught with great danger, but he thought if the common people were true to themselves bloodshed might be averted. Laws should be enacted to entirely exclude Chinese and Japanese.

Judge Lindsay of the County Court said that he had always believed that a labor organization was the best factor in the uplifting of humanity, and was the brain and intelligence of society. If there was an irrepressible conflict between the dollar and the man, he said the hope was in the labor organization.

President Daniel McDonald of the Western Labor Union said organized labor was entitled to the support of the thinking men and women, as it has for its object the uplifting of the vast majority of the people. The contest between organized capitalists and organized labor would continue until the latter learned to cast an intelligent ballot. He pointed out that the Geary act would expire on May 5, 1902, and unless it was re-enacted thousands of Chinese coolies might be brought into the country. But more serious than the Chinese problem is the Japanese menace.

"Japs are now working in San Francisco for 6 cents a day. Within two years 25,000 of these Orientals have come to this

country. This problem requires the consideration of the people of this nation. We must start an agitation which will exclude them. If something is not done, it is my judgment that within five years the interests of the white laboring people will be seriously jeopardized."

Labor Commissioner Smith followed Mr. McDonald. No solution of the labor problem which stopped short of providing for an equitable distribution of wealth would satisfy the demands of organized labor. Private ownership in land must be abolished. However widely workmen might differ on other problems, they should be a unit in opposition to land monopoly. Colorado had made commendable progress along these lines. The most far-reaching act ever passed by any Legislature was the Australasian land tax constitutional amendment. That law was enough to make the Thirteenth General Assembly immortal.

Mr. Smith's eloquent address provoked much applause and closed the formal proceedings. A social session followed and the delegates fraternized until a late hour.

THE STRIKE AT TELLURIDE, COLORADO.

The strike is still on and everybody is requested to stay away until it is settled and official notice given to that effect.

Everything is quiet and peaceable, as far as the strikers are concerned, but the deputy sheriffs are trying to create trouble. Once when some of the strikers in a friendly and gentlemanly way asked some of the deputies at the mine for information concerning who was working there they were told to bring their coffins along next time they made their appearance at the mine.

One afternoon Charles Carlson took the liberty to walk across the mountain from the Liberty Bell mine, where he was employed, to Smuggler postoffice to inquire for his mail. On the public road in Marshall basin he happened to meet Deputy Sheriffs William Jordan, commonly known as Shaddigi Bill, and Jack Hyde, who attacked him and gave him a severe beating. When they thought they were satisfied they told him to move on and tell his union friends to keep their feet off the ground.

Mel Robbins, deputy sheriff and foreman of the Smuggler-Union mine, fired a shot through the floor in the St. Louis saloon, aiming at William Hudson, who was in the cellar tapping a fresh keg. As it happened, nobody was hurt, and the desperado clothed with authority from the sheriff's office escaped with being arrested and paying a fine of \$54.

It is rumored that there are a few scabs working at the mine.

H. W.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

SAN JUAN DISTRICT UNION.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The annual convention of the San Juan District Union met in Ouray May 17, 1901, pursuant to the call of the president, Brother William M. Burns. All the unions in the district, with the exception of Baldwin No. 13 and Vulcan No. 84, were represented. Delegates present were J. J. O'Brien, No. 64, Ophir; Frank Wride, No. 58, Durango; A. J. Horne, No. 27, Sky City; V. St. John, No. 63, Telluride; F. J. Bawden, No. 26, Silverton; C. M. McKinley, No. 15, Ouray; A. W. Erickson, No. 36, Rico; L. Keyser, No. 50, Henson; M. C. Smith, No. 108, White Pine. White Pine union sent a delegate who was seated and White Pine union was accepted to membership in the district union.

All delegates reported their respective unions in a healthy condition and hopeful of the future. The convention was one of the best ever held in the district and a great deal of business was transacted.

The committee on constitution and by-laws recommended a number of valuable changes in the constitution and by-laws of the San Juan district and local unions, which were adopted.

Brother St. John reported the status of the strike on the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride to be practically the same as when first declared.

For officers for the ensuing year Brother St. John of Telluride was elected president and Brother O. M. Carpenter of the same union secretary-treasurer.

The convention was most harmonious and enthusiastic and on the whole a great deal of good was accomplished for the district.

In regard to Ouray union No. 15, its affairs are in good shape, despite difficulties with which it has had to contend during the last six months. Although our membership is not much greater than a year ago, we are holding our own in good shape and in good trim to face the future. We have elected good and true men to represent us in the W. F. of M. convention held in Denver and the S. F. of L. to be held in Leadville. Brother Arthur Parker is our delegate to the W. F. of M. convention in Denver and Brother M. I. Ellis to S. F. of L. at Leadville. Brother Ellis was for a number of years principal of the Ouray High school, but is at present employed on the Bachelor mine.

C. M. McKINLEY,

Secretary San Juan District Convention.

EXCELSIOR ENGINEERS' UNION NO. 80 OF VICTOR, COLORADO.

The engineers are enjoying a treat in the way of practical demonstrative lectures at their Wednesday evening school, and those interested should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

On April 24th Archie McCaughan gave a most instructive lecture on "The Slide Valve Engine."

On May 1st Frank M. Frewen illustrated the workings of "The Corliss Engine." These lectures demonstrate the settings and workings of the various parts by models especially arranged for this purpose.

On May 8th Professor W. N. Clark gave an interesting lecture on "Mechanical Force of Electricity and Three Phase Wiring."

On May 15th A. D. Kenyon demonstrated "The Rise and Advantages of the Engine Indicator." These lectures are especially interesting and they are not only adding to the list of membership but they are adding to the popularity of this interesting and progressive society of wide awake engineers.

D. H. ELDER.

TELLURIDE'S ACTION INDORSED.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the San Juan District Union of the W. F. of M. in convention assembled at Ouray, Colorado, May 17, 1901:

Whereas, There is at the present time a strike on at Telluride, Colorado, against the contract system, inaugurated there some time ago on the property of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company for the purpose of evading the eight hour law and gradually reducing the customary wages of this district—\$3 per day; and,

Whereas, The system has proved dangerous to the working classes and the general interest of organized labor throughout this district, owing to the fact that it creates a competition between the workers; and,

Whereas, The management of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company has taken every advantage of their employes under this system by cutting the prices paid per fathom whenever they saw fit to do so; and,

Whereas, To our personal knowledge, they have refused to pay men for the full amount they had earned in one month and to our personal knowledge there has been a great many good miners who could not make wages at the price paid per fathom; and,

Whereas, the going scale of wages of the San Juan dis-

trict is and has been for several years \$3 per day, which is paid in every other place throughout the district; and

Whereas, The management of said company has endeavored to create a race division and other ill feeling between the workers on this property, that they may reduce them to a condition of wage slavery; and,

Whereas, The delegates in this convention assembled consider that the system is corrupt and should be abolished, as men are not making wages; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates here in convention assembled, do most heartily indorse the action of Telluride union No. 63 of the W. F. of M. in their efforts to abolish this system in that district. We do hereby promise them our hearty support, financially and otherwise.

M. C. Smith, White Pine No. 108; F. J. Bawden, Silverton No. 26; J. J. O'Brien, Bryan No. 64; Frank Wride, Durango No. 58; Charles McKinley, Ouray No. 15; A. J. Horne, Sky City No. 27; A. W. Erickson, Rico No. 36; L. Keyser, Henson No. 50; V. St. John, Telluride No. 63; W. M. Burns, Ouray No. 15.

Ouray, Colorado, May 17, 1901.

FROM SLOCAN CITY, B. C.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Your article on the "Coming Convention" commends itself to all intelligent workers. In fact the Slocan City Miners' Union anticipated the third paragraph by submitting a carefully prepared set of resolutions for consideration.

The necessity of immediate progressive action is no longer a question in the minds of intelligent men. Ways and means are now up for consideration. That the so-called capitalist is a superfluity is now patent to the mind of every student of social economy. Our only necessity lies in the possession of the national resources, and without this no people, no matter how high minded or intelligent, can remain free. Smarting under the galling state of dependence to the master class, created by alienating the gifts of the people, workmen began organizing for protection; and with the closing of their ranks the capitalistic class was forced to pool their interests, until the supply of all the necessities of the people was formed into one vast combine with the view of locking life necessities away from the said people at any time that it might be deemed expedient to starve them into submission.

This is the state of affairs that is confronting us to-day whilst the resources of the country are useless in the hands of the capitalist without labor, by imposing the penalty of starvation as a condition, he can compel the laborer to bow down to

his dictates. The remedy, however, is still in the hands of the worker. The trust that is formed by the capitalist can be met and conquered by a trust in labor—a trust that will refuse to develop the national resources at the expense of freedom. The strength of the labor trust, however, should not rely on the so-called capitalist for sustenance. We must also be a power in politics (an independent power without party affiliation), and in this we are singularly fortunate by having the masses of the people with us on the question of public ownership. Now the question arises: How is this to be accomplished? There is only one way at present known to man, and that is a close affiliation of all labor organizations in the Dominion of Canada and the United States under one central or grand council that must remain constantly in active co-operation with the smallest and greatest bodies alike, acting under the provisions of the initiative and referendum. In this way we will become a power to be reckoned with which can at will be concentrated either in the East or West, wherever it is most needed. Our unity at the ballot box will capture the government, and by proving the so-called capitalist to be a fraud—a clog on the wheels of progress—he can be easily dispensed with. Fraternally yours,

J. A. FOLEY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM DE LAMAR, NEVADA.

The following items may be of use to union miners out of employment and contemplating a visit to this camp. It may also interest some of our old friends who are now sojourning in other camps and who may like to hear from the old "stamping ground" through the medium of our spicy little journal, the Miners' Magazine. Long may it live in its career of usefulness, fighting in the interests of the laboring classes and championing the rights of the workingman.

Lincoln M. U. No. 72 is strong and prosperous, having quite a tidy sum to its credit. During last year, however, owing to sickness, deaths and other casualties the expenditures were in excess of the receipts. We seem to be in better luck this year and the funds are increasing slowly but surely, promising well for a "standby" in case of stormy times to come.

We have a membership of slightly less than 200 in "good standing."

T. H. Tresider, the president, is an energetic, capable and trustworthy young man and a credit to the organization of which he is the chief. The subordinate officers are also efficient, especially Brother Geck, the financial secretary.

The "old De Lamar," in spite of all predictions to the con-

trary, still keeps up her record and employs steadily about 225 men in the mine and mill.

The April Fool is a smaller proposition and employs about seventy-five men in the mine and mill. Outside of the above two paying mines there are not over ten men employed in mining in the camp and they are developing promising prospects. Getting employment here in the summer months is comparatively easy, because the camp has the reputation of being unhealthy. The disease which is most prevalent, and with which the town is more or less infected every summer, is what is popularly known as the De Lamar fever; its effects are something similar to typhoid and it is peculiar to this camp. People who are competent to judge seem to think that it results from impurities in the water rather than from unsanitary or climatic conditions and the danger may be overcome by using boiled or infiltrated water for drinking purposes. There is no reason in the world why the camp should be unhealthy, as it has an elevation of about 7,000 feet, with a dry, mild climate, whose only drawback occurs in the spring and early summer, when the weather is so changeable that many people suffer from colds and kindred ailments.

A good miner can get work here any time, union men preferred. The place is often infested with gangs who work long enough to get a road stake and then quit and sneak away after borrowing from and beating everybody they can.

Sorry the Magazine has had reason to complain of its correspondents; had nothing of importance to communicate; will be more punctual in future.

T. O'KEEFE.

FROM SANDON, B. C.

The condition of affairs in the Slocan is far from encouraging at present. The cause is due to the fall in the price of lead and the refusal of the American smelters to take the ore at reasonable rates. As far as the mines are concerned, in the majority of cases they never looked better and were all looking forward to a prosperous year, but for the above reasons we are doomed to disappointment. In the near future it is to be hoped that Canada will have her own smelters, so that we won't be obliged to outsiders to smelt our ores.

The whole trouble is due to the greed of the capitalist who is trying and gradually succeeding in monopolizing everything in sight and keeping the working man down to a bare existence.

We fail to see where slavery has been abolished.

How true are the words of the workingman's poet:

"Man's inhumanity to man

Makes countless thousands mourn."

Sickness has been very prevalent in the camp and our hospital has been taxed to its limit for several weeks. We have had only one fatal case since we entered our new hospital, and that is over a year ago, which goes to show how very efficient our hospital staff is. **PRESS COMMITTEE.**

THE KIDNAPED MILLIONAIRES.

Frederick U. Adams, well known as the author of "President John Smith," and editor for several years of "The New Time," has written a book which the best critics declare to be one of the masterly productions of a year famous for great books. The theme is the kidnaping of "Palmer J. Horton," "Andrus Carmody," "John M. Rockwell," "R. J. Kent," "Hiram Havan" and "Simon Pence," the six most powerful financial magnates of New York. They are marooned off the coast of Mexico and have a series of adventures as thrilling as those of the heroes of Stevenson's sea tales. While on the island they discuss with "Sidney Hammond"—a scholarly lawyer and reformer—the great question of trusts and government ownership of natural monopolies. Those who have read Mr. Adams' books and editorials on these topics may anticipate a treat in "The Kidnaped Millionaires." The New York Journal devotes two pages to a review of the book and it promises to surpass all records. It is a book of 504 pages and the critics assert that it does not contain a dull paragraph. "The Kidnaped Millionaires" is published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, who have attained such a phenomenal success with "Eben Holden."

NOTICE.

To All Officers and Members of the W. F. M.:

Take notice that John Benish has been expelled from this union since last regular meeting, June 5, 1901.

Fraternally yours,

(Seal)

J. A. FOLEY,

Sec. Slocan Miners' Union No. 62.

JUDITH MOUNTAIN UNION.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

We notice that the "Magazine devil" did not overlook the tardy unions in his article.

He had a good subject and handled it well, but he was rather severe, as most of us are more accustomed to swinging a hammer than pushing a pen, and knowing our shortcomings with the latter, we are loath to take it up.

In behalf of Judith Mountain Union will say that although our union is young we are doing remarkably well, and within a short time hope to have one of the best organized unions in the Federation.

Our dance, the proceeds of which will be used in completing our hospital, was a grand success, socially and financially, which makes all our members very enthusiastic as all contributed their mite to make it a success.

Hereafter the press committee of Judith Mountain will write more frequently and give all the news of interest to your readers.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

MOJAVE MINERS' UNION NO. 51.

To the Editor of the Miners' Magazine:

We, the press committee of this union, have been (we are sorry to say) very negligent, owing to a lack of information that would be of any importance to your many readers. We are gliding along smoothly. Our union has had some trivial friction with the mine operators, but we have been fortunate enough to adjust them satisfactorily to both ourselves and the operators, owing, in a great measure, to the intelligence and good management of our officers. We are not increasing in membership to any extent, as the mines here are only doing development work at present.

The Exposed Treasure Gold Mining Company have their forty-ton cyanide plant almost completed and expect to begin extracting the values from their dump of several thousand tons of ore that they have taken out in the past few years developing their property. The Mojave Mining and Milling Company have purchased a tract of land that has an abundance of water and it is only a few miles from where they are developing a group of seven claims. The Karma Mining Company are doing considerable development, but are not working extensively at present. The Grey Eagle Mining Company have purchased the old Medlin property and are beginning development work. The Barstow, who purchased the Bobtail mine, are working a few men. We have had considerable rain here this season and are looking forward to the most prosperous summer that Mojave has witnessed for several years.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

KAMLOOPS. B. C.

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last meeting of the Kamloops union we appointed a press committee (our first), and as I notice a "roast" in the June number commenting on the negligence of the press committees in general I thought it time to

break the ice, even if it came from a new union. It was only formed last January in a small camp, but up to date we have forty-two members, and more to follow. By next year we hope to be 100 strong. Besides miners, this is a strong union town. The railroad union is composed of engineers, firemen, trainmen, telegraph operators and trackmen. Then there is the cigarmakers' union. It is strong and active and you can come to the conclusion that very few cigars are smoked here unless they have the "Blue Label" on the box. All scab cigars, and the merchants who sell them, are reported. Then last, but not least, we have a general trade union, which has just been formed, composed of all classes of labor. I think that outside of the usual union principles of fair wages and shorter hours, etc., the different unions will work together in a strong, united body for the establishment of a department of labor and a compulsory board of arbitration. It may take time, but we believe that if a tree is to be chopped down it always pays to begin at the root instead of whittling away at the branches, which only makes us weary and perhaps the tree grows stronger.

The trackmen all over the C. P. R. are out on strike and backed up by their brother unions. The trouble is in the eastern divisions and their demands are reasonable, only asking \$1.50 per day. And they will get it in a few days there is no doubt.

This is going to be a big camp in a year or two—large, low grade bodies of copper-gold which pay to smelt on the ground.

We all like the Miners' Magazine and expect to increase your subscription list by next meeting. But would like to give you a tip in a friendly way, and I am not looking for an argument. This is it: Don't call Edward VII. such names as "vermiform appendix" or any such names. We Britishers are as proud of our form of government as you are of yours, and though we do not claim it is perfect, yet we challenge the world to produce a better. Hoping I haven't transgressed as a stranger, I remain yours sincerely, W. H. FOWLER.

DEATH OF ARCHIE WARREN.

Stricken down in the prime and vigor of manhood, he has left kind recollections written on the leaves of our memory.

He was an earnest worker in the labor cause, upright and just, and had the confidence of all, children and men.

He was elected by De Lamar union to represent it in the W. F. of M. convention to be held at Denver and was preparing to leave for that city on the next morning, May 23rd. On Wednesday he was timbering in the De Lamar mine and by

arrangement with his shift boss worked the noon hour that he might put in a full shift and get off an hour earlier. Starting to leave the mine at 5 o'clock, and remembering that he had a union card belonging to one of the men that worked in the back of the eighth level, he climbed up to the man's stope, sat down for a minute to take the card out of his pocket, when a timber crushed by side pressure broke in two, striking him on the left side of the head, breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous.

Immediately the boys working near ran to him, but too late to do any good, so with sad hearts they carried his body home to his wife.

Archelaus Warren was born in Cornwall, England, on the 3rd of May, 1860. He had been a resident of De Lamar for nine years and leaves a wife and four children—three boys and a girl—to mourn his untimely death.

R. R. THOMAS.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Joseph Sargant who was called away from us on the 27th day of May, 1901, at Aldridge, Montana; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, yet we most deeply feel that in the death of our beloved brother this union has lost a faithful and worthy brother, society a good citizen and his family a kind, loving husband and father, son and brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and hope and trust they will look towards Him who has promised to be a friend in time of trouble and be guided by His providence for their eternal good; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and to the Miners' Magazine, and be spread upon the minutes of our union.

JAMES CONDON,
W. D. THOMAS,
THOMAS GIBSON,
Committee.

JEROME MINERS' UNION.

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst Brothers Frank

Taniolo on the 6th and Arthur Verity on the 8th of June, 1901, that while we, their fellow workers and brother members, feel the loss and bow our heads to the divine will of our Creator, we desire to extend to the bereaved relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow. Be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be published in the Miners' Magazine and the Jerome Weekly Mining News, and spread on the minutes of this body.

GEORGE REILLY, Secretary.

OURAY MINERS' UNION.

Whereas, It has been the will of an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst a worthy and respected brother in the person of James Curley, who was called away on the 6th day of June, 1901; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ouray Miners' Union No. 15, W. F. of M., mourn his unfortunate and untimely death and extend its sympathy to his relatives in their bereavement. Be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother and published in the Pueblo Courier and Miners' Magazine, and be engrossed upon the minutes of this meeting.

J. H. LADOUCEUR,
C. C. WILDER,
CLAUDE GRISWOLD,
Committee.

EXCELSIOR ENGINEERS' UNION.

At a regular meeting of Excelsior Engineers' Union No. 80 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take from our midst our brother, Frank M. Hunt; and,

Whereas, By his death the members of Excelsior Engineers' Union No. 80 have lost a true and faithful brother, the community an esteemed and honorable citizen and his family a devoted and loving husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of our brother, the first to be taken from our ranks, we bow in submission to Him who doeth all things well, and that we extend our sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family in their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of

this union, a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and one to the Miners' Magazine.

C. D. THOMAS,
FRED RANDALL,
GEORGE H. PARKER,
Committee.

BOURNE MINERS' UNION.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, on the 28th day of April, 1901, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, John Bladen; and

Whereas, By his death Bourne Miners' Union No. 42, W. F. of M., has lost a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes.

CHARLES ANDERSON,
ALBERT WINCILL,
J. R. CALDWELL,
Committee.

JUDITH MOUNTAIN NO. 107.

Whereas, We are again called upon to bow in submission to an ever-ruling Providence, who in Its divine wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved brothers, T. D. Clark and Frank Roberts; and

Whereas, By these deaths the Judith Mountain Union No. 107, W. F. of M., has lost tried and faithful members and all organized labor devoted and ardent supporters, and the community in which they lived honored citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the brothers' relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement, and that our charter be draped for thirty days; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union and a copy forwarded to the Miners' Magazine.

CHARLES G. EDWARDS,
CHARLES A. ARCHER,
A. H. SELLERS,
Committee on Resolutions.

HELVETIA MINERS' UNION NO. 17.

Whereas, It having pleased an All-Wise Providence to call from our midst a faithful and loyal member; and,

Whereas, By the death of James W. Anderson this union

has lost a worthy brother and an ardent worker in the cause of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of Helvetia Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. of M., in regular meeting assembled, that we do hereby deplore the calling away of our esteemed brother, and that we hereby testify to his true worth and manly character, and that we extend our deepest sympathies to his bereaved relatives.

COMMITTEE

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, Death has entered our union and summoned from our midst Brother John Thompson, who was a worthy member and the first to be claimed by death since the organization of the union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement; and

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and one be sent to his relatives, and one be published in the Miners' Magazine and also in the Tuscarora Times-Review.

JAMES RIBNER MASON,
W. I. PLUMB,
A. L. ANDERSON,
Committee of Resolutions.

ANACONDA MINERS' UNION NO. 21.

To the Officers and Members of Anaconda Miners' Union No. 21:

We, your committee appointed to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother William Lagene, respectfully beg to submit the following:

Whereas, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst by the hand of death our worthy brother, William Lagene; and

Whereas, This union has lost an honored and worthy member, who was ever ready and willing to work for the good of the union, and the wife, father and mother and brothers and sisters a loving and worthy husband, son and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our brother and that we tender our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the min-

utes of this union and a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be given to the daily press and the Miners' Magazine for publication.

J. J. MANGAN,
R. MITCHELL,
C. W. RORKE,

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The following resolutions were adopted by the De Lamar Miners' Union No. 53 at a meeting held May 24, 1901:

Whereas, The Divine Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from the sphere of his usefulness our loved and worthy brother, Archelaus Warren; and

Whereas, The De Lamar Miners' Union No. 53, W. F. of M., and organized labor everywhere, has lost an earnest and zealous worker and worthy member, his wife a devoted husband, his children a loving father; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement and loss, and we bow our heads in grief with them. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, a copy published in the Miners' Magazine, the local press, and a copy be spread on the records of this union.

J. P. LANGFORD,
CHARLES CURNOW,
THOMAS DUNCALF,

Committee.

A. TRUST MEETING.

The Combination Leaders' Union was called to order by President Rockefeller. Minutes were approved as read. New delegates were received and obligated from the Tin Can Makers' Trust, the Whisky Combine and the Smelters' Trust.

Business Agent Morgan reported that he is having good success in combining the dual organizations in the coal and railroad business; that the billion dollar iron and steel infant is doing nicely; that he had visited Brother Hanna of the Government Politicians' Union, and demanded that the C. L. U. be given the job of building the Panama canal at its own rates, and protested against the government scabbing the work and

that progress was made; that he has his eye on the organization of several more industries to benefit labor. Received.

Communication received from Walking Delegate Hanna of the Government Politicians' Union to the effect that Philander Knox, formerly attorney for the United States Steel Corporation, an honored member of the C. L. U., had deposited his card in the G. P. U. and was immediately appointed attorney general for the purpose of settling the hash of the bad scab trusts. On motion Brother Hanna's union was unanimously and enthusiastically thanked.

An appeal was received from Brother King Edward of the Rulers' Union for funds to carry the war into Africa. The brother stated that the Boers were on strike and refused to recognize his right to collect whatever duty he pleased, and that they had hurt his feelings with their rebellious conduct to such an extent that he had locked them out. After considerable discussion, during which the members expressed their indignation in heated terms at such shameful conduct, Business Agent Morgan was instructed to confer with Brother Edward and lend such financial aid as he deemed advisable.

Roll call responded as follows:

Amalgamated Street Railways—Delegate Whitney stated that the New England traction companies are being absorbed, as well as some in the middle west. Are arranging for a picnic on Three Cent Fare Grounds.

Butchers—Delegate Armour reported that his organization was about to combine with Swift and Morris, and that a war of extermination would be waged against the unfair Cudahy products.

Cigar Trust—Building up. Secured control of the Havana-American's seven plants, and reaching out for more.

Electrical Trust—Climbing up. The Bell secured valuable new patent, and the independents are forced to combine.

Fish Trust—Sucker season is open. Lakes have free water, but organization is gaining control of what swims therein.

Glass Combines—Another branch organized. Will close down soon to hold up prices and give employes a chance to get rid of their savings.

Lumber Trust—Combining retailers.

Musical Instrument Manufacturers—Union growing. Firms coming into line.

Newspaper Associations—Kick against increase of price of print paper. Request that grievance committee investigate the matter. Refused.

Oil Trust—Everything coming smoothly. Salary of President Rockefeller was raised to \$40 a minute.

Paper Trust—Absolutely dual combine. Regard kick of

Newspaper Association as uncalled for. Trust needs the money. (Applause.)

Rubber Trust—Had to cut prices on account of backward season. Request that the business agent demand of the weather man that he allow it to rain pitchforks if he wants to. Granted.

Sugar Trust—Boycott still on Arbuckle.

Smelter's Trust—Injunction defeated and Guggenheim joined the union. Bryan is getting lazy as a walking delegate.

Tin Can Combine—Raised price twenty-five per cent. and gave 5,000 employes a prolonged holiday.

Whisky Trust—Object to Standard Oil Company raising price of fusel oil and benzine. Kentucky colonels threaten to drink soda water, but it's a bluff. Objection not sustained.

Legislative committee reported that Connecticut and New York Legislatures had made it easy to incorporate, and that judges in Illinois and Missouri had kindly whacked at anti-trust laws.

Organization and grievance committee reported progress. Under good and welfare, Professor Hadley of Yale college, author of "Ostracism," "Monarchy in Washington," etc., was given the privilege of the floor, and admitted that his scheme to snub the C. L. U. was chimerical, as he discovered that he must eat to live, and consequently he had seen new light. He hoped that his past errors would be forgiven and that Brothers Rockefeller and Morgan would continue to do the liberal thing and trustify all the colleges. (Great applause.)

After several delegates announced as iniquitous and tyrannical the growth of Socialism among the working classes, the meeting adjourned.—Cleveland Citizen.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

An article is published from Mr. Eugene V. Debs in which he assails the memory of the late ex-President Harrison because, as the writer asserts, at the time of the railroad strikes in 1877 General Harrison "made his way into a meeting of strikers, denounced them as a mob of law-breakers, declaring that if he were in authority he would put them back to work if he had to do it at the point of a bayonet." Mr. Debs says that "scores of men, many of whom I personally know, testified that Harrison declared in the same speech that a workman could live on \$1 a day and that he ought to be willing to do it." There is not a word of truth in any of these statements. They are simply a revival in a new form of similar stories started by disreputable persons in the presidential campaign of 1888. The Journal denounced them at the time as campaign lies, and offered a standing reward of \$1,000 "for

proof that General Harrison ever used such language in this city in 1877, or in any other city or place at any time." The proof was never furnished and the story never fathered by any reputable person. Shortly after General Harrison's nomination in 1888 a Republican club was formed in this city composed exclusively of railroad men. On the night of the 13th of July they marched to General Harrison's house, 900 strong, where one of the number, a yardmaster, made a speech indorsing him in the strongest terms, and members of the club stated that it was organized to refute the slanders about the general. There never was a particle of truth in the stories, and their revival at this time is very discreditable, even to Mr. Debs.

Unlike the Journal, I reproduce in full the article I set out to criticise. It will be observed that the denial is confined to a single allegation. A number of others, equally damaging to the labor record of Mr. Harrison, are totally ignored. Are we to construe the Journal's silence upon these points as a plea of guilty? If not, then it shall have opportunity for specific denial.

First—Did not Mr. Harrison organize, arm and command a company of soldiers to shoot the railroad strikers in 1877?

Second—Was he not held in restraint and prevented from executing his murderous designs by Mayor John Cavin, who demonstrated his complete confidence in the strikers by having 300 of them sworn in to protect property and preserve the peace?

Third—Did he not pursue and prosecute the strikers and send four of them, innocent men, to prison, and was he not paid \$21,000 for his services by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company?

The Journal was perfectly secure in offering \$1,000 in 1888, eleven years afterward, for "proof" of Harrison's innocence. It would have been entirely safe in offering all of Carnegie's hard-earned millions under the same circumstances; but, the question arises, if Harrison did not insult the striking railroad employes in the terms charged, why did the Indianapolis News, entirely friendly to him, publish the following in its news columns in reporting the meeting?

"When the reports were all in, General Harrison took the floor and began to present the aspect of the strike from the other side. Here is what he said: 'Have you a right, while you are breaking the law, to appear before a committee of law-abiding citizens with an appeal to redress the wrongs you claim to be suffering from? * * * At this point the railroad portion of the audience arose en masse and made a break for the door.'

The foregoing is verbatim as the News report had it at the time. Fortunately for Mr. Harrison the speech was not taken down, and the only proof we have of his actual utterances came from the indignant strikers, all of whom substantially agreed that they had been insulted in the terms charged.

The Journal will please note that when, according to the News' report, Mr. Harrison took the floor, it was for "the other side," that is to say, the railroad corporations; also that according to the same report, he denounced the strikers as "law-breakers." We have seen that he has already organized his company of soldiers and only lacked authority to pull the triggers of his deadly guns—what more natural than this corporation hireling (who was being well paid for his services) should declare that these "law-breakers" ought to be forced back to work at the point of the bayonet? And that is in substance what he said, according to the strikers, who "rose en masse and made a break for the door," and their word is sufficient "proof" for me, whatever the Journal may think of it. When the Journal made its thousand dollar proposition these witnesses were nearly all dead, or far distant, thanks to the persecution and blacklist with which Mr. Harrison pursued them in the interest of his clients, and the few railroad men who still remained in 1888 knew that to speak out against the corporation candidate for the presidency meant certain discharge, and that sealed their lips. There is to-day an engineer on the Vandalia line, running into Indianapolis, who attended the meeting in question and heard Harrison's speech. He says emphatically that the speaker used the insulting language charged and that the strikers made a rush for the door, denouncing him as they went. This man's word is good. He has worked for a railroad company long enough to know how to hold his job.

When it comes to a matter of "proof," does the Journal know that not a single railroad employe has ever been black-listed in the United States?

It is notorious that thousands of them have been scourged by the blacklist in flagrant violation of the law, and although hundreds of suits have been brought, and the testimony in many of them has been overwhelming the court, high and low, have managed to find that the necessary "proof" was lacking; and so it was with the Journal's thousand dollar offer, with the string attached, for the "proof" would have had to convince it of Harrison's guilt and that was, of course, a foregone impossibility.

The Journal may, at its leisure, answer another question. If Mr. Harrison did not use the language ascribed to him, why

was it that the railroad employes who heard his speech, "rose en masse and made a break for the door," as reported in the News at the time? Do men run away from their friends? Is it not altogether probable that they knew enough to know when they had enough? And is not the fact of their leaving in a body proof that they were indignant and disgusted?

John Reeves was one of the men Harrison prosecuted and sent to jail. He was as innocent as a babe. I have a statement he issued and signed, and regret that space will not allow it to be reproduced in full. Here are some extracts:

"Harrison's course during the trial showed that he was entirely void of any feeling or respect for the strikers. Surrounded as he was by high officials of a wealthy corporation, at the bar of one of the most powerful courts in the land, he displayed a spirit of the greatest contempt for us poor beings. We needed a friend, but we did not find that friend in Ben Harrison; on the contrary, this same Ben Harrison was bitter, vindictive, unjust and unfair in the fight he volunteered to make against me as well as the others, and notwithstanding the fact that there was not one word of the testimony showed that I was guilty of any wrong, yet he secured my conviction and had me placed under bonds of \$1,000 to keep the peace."

The Journal relieves the strain and provokes a smile when it says: "Shortly after General Harrison's nomination in 1888 a Republican club was formed in this city composed exclusively of railroad men," and then gravely informs us that they marched to Harrison's house and triumphantly vindicated him.

How lovely that was! A picture for the drawing room of that other champion of labor, Mr. Hanna. The Journal and I need hardly discuss this point. We both understand how these railroad clubs are organized and how they perform. They did not come marching to my house when I was a candidate. Can the Journal guess why? Railroad clubs are simply part of the rolling stock of the company. They are trotted out like trained monkeys every four years. It is good for their health to march, and also to shout when the string is pulled.

And as for "vindicating" the company candidate, why if it were Hanna, Platt, Quay, Cleveland, Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot or the devil himself, the poor slaves would swear that "he had kept the whiteness of his soul" and was immaculate as a saint.

The wage-workers march for the candidates of their masters, never their own, and when they marched to Harrison's home it was proof positive that he was their enemy. They would not have dared march to his home had he been their friend. Of such is the kingdom of capitalism, which had in General Harrison a staunch and able supporter, and it is well

that the capitalist class mourn his loss, but workingmen owe him nothing, least of all, tears of regret.

Benjamin Harrison was a strong man. When and where did he lift a finger to help the weak, the suffering, the persecuted? What case of a poor man did he ever defend, in court or elsewhere? On what occasion did he ever associate with working men? When did he ever recognize them except when he wanted their votes to elevate him to the presidency? What meeting of railroad employes did he ever address except the one in 1877 when he stood up with and for the railroads and used all his power to crush the men? When did workingmen ever visit at his home, except the "march" they made there, under the direction of their officials, to "vindicate" him when he needed their support.

Mr. Harrison was not my kind of a man. I did not like him living and have not changed my opinion of him dead. He was an aristocrat, not a Democrat. His blood was blue and cold, not red and warm. He was all for self. Compare his patriotism with that of Thomas Paine; his respect for the working class with that of Lincoln; his sympathy for the suffering poor with that of Robert Ingersoll.

Only those deserve to be loved and honored who use their strength to rescue the weak from the tyranny of the strong. When the roll of these is called the name of Benjamin Harrison will not be heard.

In the railroad strike of 1877 many of the employes were working for a dollar a day and less. On some roads, especially the one that hired Harrison to prosecute them, they had not been paid for months. They were destitute and their families suffering. What did they ask? Simply that their grievances be arbitrated. Of course, the companies refused. Then they appealed to the people. Harrison got out his soldiers. Mayor Cavin said: "Hands off." It was no fault of Harrison that the streets of Indianapolis were not sprinkled with the blood of workingmen.

Colonel J. B. Maynard, the veteran editor, who had control of the Sentinel at that time, still lives at Indianapolis. He bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the strike and won the friendship of the strikers by his devotion to their interests. It would be interesting to hear his recollections upon the subject.

When Lincoln died, workingmen lost a friend, and they will remember him with love and gratitude through all the years to come. When Harrison died the corporations lost a friend and it is for them to keep his grave green and preserve his memory.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

April 5th.

FICTION

THE QUEEN OF THE COUNTY.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

"I told you so, Brother Blundel," said the judge, turning to the gentleman who was questioning me. "That first witness has lied from beginning to end. I question if he saw anything. See that he is detained."

Then the judge spoke a long time, and told the story from beginning to end, apparently speaking to some gentlemen that sat by themselves, and whom he called every now and then "jury."

But he astonished us by relating some things that we knew were not true. But afterwards papa told us that this was the evidence of the pilot, who had been examined before we were in court, and that no one believed it—which was very fortunate, as he made out a story that would have hanged Spraggan, and proved us great story-tellers. So we were thankful that papa had been so careful that we should not forget or misstate a single thing.

The last words the judge said I remember very well. "And now, gentlemen of the jury, you are called upon to decide if the prisoner is guilty or not of the inhuman crime of murder, by drowning a woman who had so far proved her confidence in his love as to put that last and greatest trust in it, as to make him the father of her unborn child. You will withdraw and well and rightly consider your verdict."

There was a stir among them—a slight whisper. Then one rose and said: "My lord, there is no occasion for us to withdraw. We are unanimous in considering the prisoner not guilty."

There was a buzz in court. The judge said: "Your verdict is a just one. I thank you, gentlemen."

The man who, papa said, was a jailer, touched Spraggan and shook hands with him; but he looked stupefied, hardly comprehending. Then papa took us out of the crowd and a messenger came running after us, down the steep street, as he was taking us to the hotel where mamma awaited us, and begged him to come back to the judge's lodgings. The judge wanted to see us.

When we arrived the judge had taken the wool off his head, and his robes were gone, and he was so altered, but for his nose we should scarcely have thought it he. He looked more like Moses now, I thought, with his soft, white curls, and kind, gentle eyes.

He said a great many nice things of us to papa; and he

hoped we should never forget this day, but remember what an awful thing was sin, and how impossible it was to tell the lengths to which an indulgence in sin led those who would not strive against it.

Also, that we were not to forget him; and that we might be assisted to retain him in our memory, he gave us each a golden guinea, which was a fathomless sum of money, that, divided into halfpennies and pennies, seemed likely to last out our lives.

Full of strange feelings, in which self-satisfaction and happiness held a predominant place, we returned to mamma. The next morning we had a troublesome interview with Bill Spraggan and some of the women that lived at the cottages. In his gratitude, he swore there was nothing he would not do for us.

"Don't say those naughty words again, then," said Marblette, in her little dignified way.

He promised to try. We never saw him again.

From Durham we went straight home to our rectory and found all the rest of the family there. We had spent some of our wealth in Durham, and in the excitement of presenting every one with presents, and being restored to our proper places in the nursery, and all things going on as if we had only dreamed of Nurse Alexander's "ugly drames," we were in danger of regarding the episode of "Poor Bell" as one of excitement and wonder, more than pain.

In fact, as time softened the horrible past, that active imagination of mine turned the scene of the court into rather a favorite play. To be sure, Marblette's more sensitive nature was a little touched; but, overcome by my impetuosity, and being allowed to choose her own part, namely, that of prisoner, she entered into it at last.

Baby was judge. Her many frilled and bowed cap was suggestive of the nearest resemblance to a wig. We set her in her high chair in the midst, and she was duly alive to the honor, endeavoring to do justice to it by exercising an accomplishment only just taught—she winked and laughed at everybody, unbidden.

Effie, with one other, was jury. Excepting that she saw a great deal of fun in everything, and was always for giving her verdict at once, she understood the greatness of her position very well. We explained to her how King Alfred invented "trial by jury," and what a grand thing it was, and how England was celebrated for it, and it was one of the reasons why it was the greatest nation in the world. She took in the vastness of the idea embodied in her own and Tottie's persons very credibly, though she was a little obstinate in wishing to be called "King Alfred jury." We settled that, fortunately, by

saying a female could not be king. I was Brother Blundel, and harangued and questioned and speechified to the judge, in spite of her familiar winking, in a manner that seemed to please the whole court. For a long time, until Marblette joined us, we wanted a prisoner.

At one time it was suggested that we should try a mouse for his life.

But the difficulty of catching one alive, the still greater difficulty, or rather dread, of detaining him prisoner while he was being tried (no jailer would offer), caused his trial never to take place.

Such are the incongruities of our nature.

Many years elapsed before we saw Byer's Bay again.

Then it was on a calm and sunny day in June. Marblette and I, nearly grown up, walked there by ourselves, after obtaining permission to do so. We ran down quickly; we saw at once a great change. The cottages were in ruins; long, long ago had they been deserted. The cliffs were all changed—blasted and hollowed out like quarries that we had seen inland.

The natural pier alone remained as it was. By her side were moored long, low barges. A swarm of people were grouped in every direction, filling them with blocks of limestone. We looked for our arch—it was gone; but a gigantic heap of broken debris showed where it had stood. Neither its beauty nor its goodness in shielding the dead from the turmoil of the sea had saved it from the fate of expediency.

Lime was wanted all over the world; our beautiful arch, poor Bell's sea coffin, was burned in limekilns and scattered over the earth.

We said nothing, but hand in hand left the spot. Half way home—

"Ah," said Marblette, sighing out her words, "in heaven there can be no change; in heaven, no sin, no sorrow, no drowning. In heaven we shall be happy. O, Bell, poor Bell!"

MAIDENHOOD.

When I was thirteen Marblette went with me to live with our grandmamma in Gloucestershire.

Our eldest sister had always resided with her, and was born there, coming to her father's home for holidays, as it were.

The house in which our grandmother lived was her own, and was placed in the center of large gardens and orchards. It was a very sunny house, the rooms lofty and well proportioned, the windows large, casemented and provided with cushioned sills, on which we sat at every opportunity. For looking out, the scene was very fair; sloping down were green

terraces of the softest, freshest turf, with here and there a bud of bright flowers, looking like gems. The rose trees grew in luxuriant bushes, covered with buds and blooms that filled the air with perfume, while honeysuckles scrambled up the boles of the trees and made great top knots of themselves, quite out of reach. A magnificent horsechestnut reigned like a king over the garden, permitting a tall and graceful acacia to grow near him, as his queen. An old Scotch fir seemed to stand as a sturdy guard behind, across whose rough breast a snowy mesphilas had flung herself, in a sort of wild embrace. On the other side a dark and handsome cedar spread its uncompromising branches, with a sort of stately defiance of every other tree in the garden. It grew after its own fashion, without regard to convenience or space, thrusting its beautifully fringed branches straight through a crimson thorn on one side and an awkward old medlar on the other. On the same side, but encircled with a spacious carpet of grass, that allowed of no other tenant, rose a tender-leaved mulberry, through whose delicate verdure could be seen the nutty-brown branches, both in charming contrast to the dark-mantled cedar.

Beyond the garden was the cherry orchard, and over that a long space of rich meadow land that seemed to end abruptly in the broad, shining waters of the Bristol Channel. Never did this view present the same appearance to us; at one time, calm as an inland lake, with the sun burnishing it into the likeness of a silvered solid mass, the channel was almost too dazzling for eyes to look at and not suffer in the looking. No life was on it—no ships, no breeze, no ripple; within a few hours, darkly blue, heaving with a mighty pulse, that rocked the fleet upon its bosom, it was all life, all motion. The stately sailing Indiaman, its crowd of sails swelling and subsiding, like a whits swan's motions, the rolling brigs, the light schooner, the pretty yachts, all came forth and paraded up and down that highway of waters. Very gay was the channel then, and very apt were we to climb up into the boughs of the cedar to see it better and count the vessels.

Sometimes the channel was so mixed, by rain-clouds and stormy winds, with the atmosphere, we had a difficulty in defining its outline. Waves, crested with foam, rode out of the mists, and a hollow, reverberating murmur filled the air—the voice of the Atlantic, were told, rushing with the mighty impulse of countless thousands of miles up almost to our very dwelling. We felt the salt spray on our lips as we flew out with youthful jubilation, to be blown about by the wind and have a healthy romp with the elements.

Inland, the county was rich and pleasant. Narrow lanes intersected each other, and we soon learned where violets

bloomed earliest, in what little sheltered nook of the roots of an old tree might a primrose peep forth, where nuts ripened best and how plentifully might be gathered the fragile bells of the *campanula patula*.

One deeply-cut lane was our especial favorite. The soil was not so full of clay as the others; the bed of it was gravelly, and a bright, jocund sort of streamlet ran, with a merry gurgle, all its length. But its banks were so beautiful, and the high hedges on either side almost arching over our heads, bending down with a glory of honeysuckles and wild roses. Here we found mosses of all sorts—little delicate tufts of ferns, as if shading a fairy's house door; patches of wild strawberries, whose fruit and flower tudded the bank with gems; little hare-bells, modest, yet happy, down in this little dell—all the world they knew or wanted to know; a homely cluster of daisies sidling a great lichen-covered stone; a world of lovely leaflets, all sizes, all shapes, all shades of green; these and many lovelier things grew within reach of our fingers in this cool, embowered, mossy, rivuleted lane.

Our grandmamma was particular; she suffered not the slightest fragment of an infringement of her laws. Those of the Medes and Persians are quoted as unalterable, but they were a joke to grandmamma's.

We were to be dressed and in the school room by 6 o'clock, summer and winter.

A certain proportion of lessons, of practicing on harps and pianos, was to be gone through before breakfast, 7 o'clock. Prayers and reading occupied one-quarter of an hour; twenty minutes for breakfast—one cup of tea, one pat of butter, two hunches of bread. After every meal there was a general washing of hands and face, and smoothing of hair, until 9. We were in a manner drilled; black boards, dumb bells, walking with weights on our heads, each had their turn. At 9 our eldest sister read aloud for an hour to grandmamma; Marblette and I practiced duets on the piano. At 10 I read aloud for an hour, while Marblette and sister, or sissy, as we called her, sang. At 11 Marblette read aloud for an hour, while sissy and I drew and painted. All these hours grandmamma enacted Dorcas and made "coats and garments" for the poor. The books we each read were wholly different, and each had three different kinds; twenty minutes for religious reading, twenty minutes for French reading, twenty minutes for Italian. We had to stop with even the half of a word uttered and go on the next day with the other syllable.

At 12 we were allowed five minutes to eat a piece of luncheon cake. From that time until 2 we wrote exercises, concocted themes, learned poetry and catechisms. At 2 we dined and had half an hour allotted to us for that meal, after

which, washing hands and face, we put on cloaks and bonnets, tippets and hats, according to the time of year. In winter we remained out of doors two hours, in summer three. We were suffered to go where we liked, and do what we liked, when out, grandmamma having a sort of lofty trust in us that made us do her bidding more scrupulously out of sight than in her presence.

What a luxury was life then! What worlds of happiness we found in the green lanes, the changing channel, the lights and shadows, the spring buds, the summer blooms, and the autumn fruits! What acquaintances we made with strange things!

I had a pet snail one summer, and Marblette a little mole. As for sissy, she was, I must confess, a little prim. Grandmamma had succeeded in making a little small grandmamma of her, so that now and then she "grandmammaed" it out of doors. We had a very high opinion of her, and were disposed to treat her with every respect. But we liked to scramble up the trees—it was so delicious it was quite impossible to refrain from running and jumping—equally impossible not to sing and laugh all the time we were out. These things fretted sissy if indulged in out of the garden. But in truth she had the responsibility upon her of setting a proper example as the eldest of so many girls, and therefore was a little prim. As for me, I hated "oughts" always.

"You ought to do this, and you ought not to do that," immediately provoked me into the very sin.

"Say, 'Please don't do it,' and I will obey," I would remonstrate, "but I won't be "oughted."

"But you ought to," persisted sis. Sis was obstinate; so was I. Then would Marblette murmur soft little coos.

But sissy loved "oughts."

When we came in (we were allowed five minutes to put on our walking attire, and four minutes to take it off—I delighted to anticipate the minutes), we proceeded to say the lessons we had learned, and read over the exercises we had written, after which, until tea time, we wrote in copy books what grandmamma dictated to us. Twenty minutes was allowed for tea. Mounds of bread and butter disappeared in that twenty minutes. This was the only moment when grandmamma showed symptoms of forgetting her rules. She loved her "dish of tea," and lingered over it. Her bread and butter was not like ours, substantial but delicate to the utmost extreme, arranged on a china plate of great value, and which matched her particular teacup and saucer.

Thus when Thomas, her butler, who had already lived with her fifty-two years, came at the precise moment settled fifty-two years ago to take away the tea things, she was some-

what surprised with half a cup of tea yet to be discussed, as well as one of her shavings of bread and butter.

It was Thomas' custom on these occasions to go straight to the fire and poke it, apparently without a glance at the tea table.

"Is it time, Thomas?" would grandmamma ask, apprehensively.

"Two minutes," answers Thomas, going outside for the coal scuttle, and when he returned, finding the coals extremely difficult to manage—they were most provoking in their determination not to be arranged properly on the fire.

Thus grandmamma had not only time to finish her tea and the last shaving of bread and butter, but had swept up her little atom of crumbs, put her own cup and saucer on her own bread and butter plate, folded her beautiful damask napkin, and placed it on them. All of which being performed, Thomas made a feint of looking at the clock, uttered an exclamation as if startled at the time he had been spending over the fire, rushed out with the coal scuttle and made a regular skurry of carrying out the tea things, that grandmamma might not be defrauded of any of her precious moments through his idleness.

After tea we played and sang to grandmamma, each for one-half hour alone, or together, if we had duets, the others working. As the church clock chimed a quarter to 9, Marblette rose, put away her work if we were alone, knelt for a moment as grandmamma blessed her, but always had disappeared before the last chime was heard.

As the clock struck 9 I did the same. To me there was something so infinitely curious, not to say bewitching, in this regard for minutes and half minutes, that I was always in a constant state of amused excitement—trying to save even seconds. I don't think, during the time I lived with grandmamma, the church clock ever struck the ninth time without my foot being on the step going up stairs to bed; and to such a pitch of alacrity did this mania carry me I made the saving of minutes quite a science, so as to astonish grandmamma.

I do not know how grandmamma and sissy amused themselves until 10 o'clock, when the servants came in to prayers.

Once or twice we asked sissy.

She looked prim, and seemed to consider that we were aspiring to very unnecessary knowledge.

"Do you read the history of England?" asked Marblette.

"Perhaps," answers Sissy, with becoming gravity.

If by some fortunate circumstance we ever had a few minutes for which there was no settled employment—that is, a wet day had enabled us to get through our duties quickly, or all things had gone on with felicitous expedition (for even

with all grandmamma's care there was sometimes a lapse, or a most mysterious loss of valuable minutes, no one knew how)—if, as I said, we ever had a few moments we could safely call our own, grandmamma was in the habit of saying to us:

“My dears, you may amuse yourself by reading the history of England.”

So Marblette thought, perhaps, that sissy was allowed from 9 until 10 to amuse herself. We don't know whether she did or no.

We had no governess, consequently we gained general habits of order more than great knowledge. With all this arrangement of time, this never-ceasing routine of education, it was astonishing that we did not become prodigies of learning.

Sissy was an excellent musician, both on the piano and harp, but she was made so by constant practice. She had a natural talent for drawing and painting, and therefore looked upon both as an amusement rather than a labor. These were her accomplishments. In the exercise of domestic virtues she had no rival. Her worst enemy could only say she was a little “prim.”

Marblette had that sort of bias towards all that was beautiful in art and nature which belongs to talented people. She had the ear, the touch, the feelings of a true musician, with the correct eye and love of coloring that are necessary to make a painter. She excelled in both accomplishments. She had no memory for what she read. Exercises, lessons and poetry were only written and learned to be forgotten by the next day. In character she was a strange mixture of gentleness and firmness, with a refinement and grace of manner and feeling that made her seem to me a dainty little princess. She had no “oughts;” she never found fault; but she had a way of looking with her dewy blue eyes that was stronger than any reproof to me.

And what was I in those ancient days? No musician, in spite of all grandmamma's efforts. I painted tulips, daisies, anything easy, after a fashion of my own. I devoured books and ran after the minutes. Beyond these two studies I was nothing, and cared for nothing. Grandmamma sighed over me, and could not understand how a girl so talented as to accomplish her tasks in half the time allotted her could know so little afterwards. Poor grandmamma! that mania of catching the minutes was at the bottom of it, I fancy.

Out of doors I reigned supreme. I was up a tree before sissy could say: “You ought not to climb trees.” I was over a wall or a hedge, heedless of consequences, until Marblette's blue eyes would warn me of a tattered frock or strangers in sight. I drank in the air, the sunshine, the loveliness of nature with a vivacity and health nothing could control.

Grandmamma's house was guarded from the main road by a high wall. A door in it admitted the world to us and let us out into the world. Nearly opposite one wall was another, also with a door. This opened into the sacred precincts of the rectory.

Here lived Mr. and Mrs. Carne and their son, Philip Carne. Grandmamma was very fond of them all. They had lived side by side, as it were, for many years, and never had a quarrel.

Though I think it was impossible to quarrel with grandmamma. She was something like Marblette in her refined ways. If angry, she showed it only by a little stiffness, mixed with her usual courtly manners. But words of reproach or even hastiness, never crossed her lips.

On the left side of the rectory was a little wood, through which was the pathway to church and also the village. For we had a village, which was well populated, too. There was Dr. Mason's house, a new one, square, built of brick, so utterly bereft of anything like taste or ornament, or anything but squareness and trimness, we wondered at any one liking to live in it.

There was the one-storied cottage of Mrs. and the Miss Rees. This was a house we delighted in. It was all angles, and ins and outs; no one window was like another, and there was no staircase in it. In our private minds Marblette and I considered it a regular old Saxon house, with its hall in the middle and bowers and bed chambers all round.

Old Mrs. Rees agreed with us that it must be a Saxon house, and was deaf to Miss Bella Rees' constant rejoinder:

"Why, mother, you and father built the house."

We were deaf too. Miss Bella liked to snub her mother, and did it in a broad Gloucester dialect, which was a further offense. Miss Rees had a temper.

In the center of the village, close by the village pump, was a curious old gateway that led to a house something like grandmamma's. Here lived General and Mrs. Wallace, and also sons and daughters with wives and husbands and children. That is, not altogether, but they never were alone; all their children visited them in turn. Out of a numerous family, one daughter alone remained unmarried and always lived with them. Though we liked Auchey Wallace, still we soon discovered why she never married. She was just the slightest degree in the world more than a simpleton. She called everybody "dear." She was always "awfully" surprised at nothing. That is, if we brought her violets. "Violets!" she would shriek out; "how wonderful! how astonishing! how awfully strange!" As if violets were things wholly forbidden to grow in that part of the world.

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT MONTH.)

Rocky Mountain News

Denver, Colorado.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The great representative Newspaper of the Rocky Mountain States and Territories.

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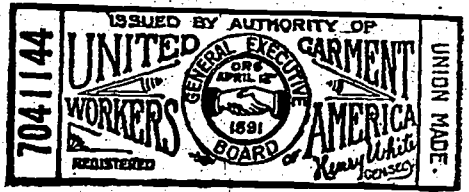
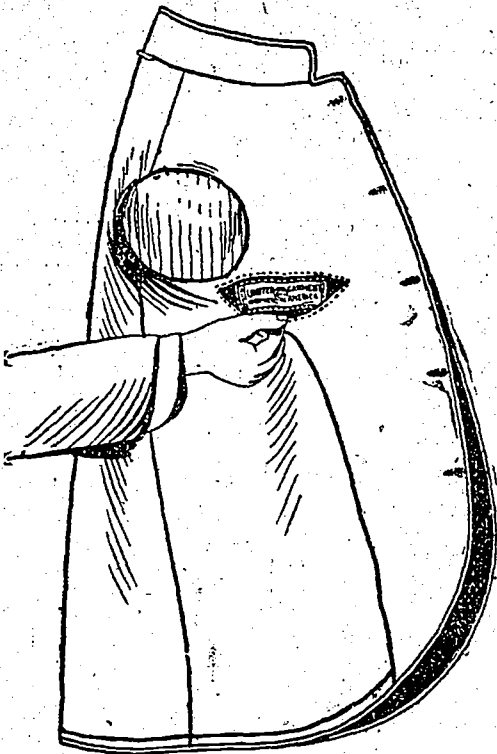


DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS AND OFFICERS.

| No..... | Name..... | Meeting Night..... | President | Secretary | P.O.Box.. | Address... |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| ARIZONA. | | | | | | |
| 77 | Chloride..... | Wed. | Thomas Roe.... | Chas. Pralsia.... | ... | Chloride..... |
| 60 | Globe..... | Tue.. | J. T. Lewis.... | J. E. Counts.... | 120 | Globe..... |
| 17 | Helvetia..... | Thur | Frank Briggs... | I. C. Collie.... | ... | Helvetia..... |
| 101 | Jerome..... | Thur | ..... | Clyde Hoyt.... | 120 | Jerome..... |
| 102 | Ray..... | Thur | P. A. Schilling. | W. A. Weeks... | ... | Ray..... |
| BRIT. COL'BIA | | | | | | |
| 76 | Gladstone..... | Sat.. | T. P. Goddard... | Wm. Taylor.... | 77 | Fernie..... |
| 22 | Greenwood..... | Sat.. | Geo. D. Sankey | M. Kane..... | 134 | Greenwood.... |
| 69 | Kaslo..... | Sat.. | Henry Cody.... | D. M. McPhail.. | 75 | Kaslo..... |
| 100 | Kimberly..... | Sat.. | J. E. O'Riley... | Harry White.... | C | Kimberley..... |
| 112 | Kamloops..... | Sat.. | Hugh Murphy... | Michael Delaney | 17C | Kamloops..... |
| 43 | McKinney..... | Thur | E. D. Walsh.... | S. A. Sanborn... | ... | CampM'Kinney |
| 71 | Moyie..... | Tue.. | H. H. Dimock... | P. T. Smyth.... | 32 | Moyie..... |
| 96 | Nelson..... | Sat.. | Robt. D. Hunter | James Wilks.... | 106 | Nelson..... |
| 97 | New Denver.... | Tue.. | D. J. Weir..... | J. Byrnes..... | ... | New Denver... |
| 3 | Phoenix..... | Tue.. | C. H. Towns... | John Riordan... | ... | Phoenix..... |
| 94 | Rossland Mech'ic | Fri.. | ..... | ..... | ... | Rossland..... |
| 88 | Rossland..... | Wed. | Rupert Bulmer. | F. E. Woodside | 421 | Rossland..... |
| 81 | Sandon..... | Sat.. | ..... | ..... | ... | Sandon..... |
| 95 | Silverton..... | Sat.. | J.M.M.Benedum | John C. Tyree... | 85 | Silverton..... |
| 62 | Slocan..... | Wed. | J. V. Purviance. | J. A. Foley.... | ... | Slocan City.... |
| 113 | Taxada..... | Tue.. | M. W. Hewitt... | Alfred Raper... | 888 | Van Anda..... |
| 79 | Whitewater.... | Sat.. | B. F. McIsaac.. | Jas. McDonald.. | ... | Whitewater... |
| 85 | Ymir..... | Wed. | A. J. Hughes... | Alfred Parr..... | ... | Ymir..... |
| CALIFORNIA. | | | | | | |
| 61 | Bodie..... | Tue.. | Chas. Lavery... | Jas. Kavanaugh | 6 | Bodie..... |
| 47 | Confidence..... | Thur | A.D.McCormick. | J. B. Allen.... | 26 | Confidence.... |
| 70 | Gold Cross..... | Tue.. | J. P. Williams. | J. A. Vaughn... | ... | Hedges..... |
| 90 | Grass Valley... | Fri.. | James Harvey.. | R. D. Gluyas.... | 199 | Grass Valley.. |
| 51 | Mojave..... | Sat.. | T. E. Delaney.. | O. W. Marten... | 1 | Mojave..... |
| 48 | Pinion Blanco.. | Wed. | R. Reynolds.... | L. M. Sane..... | 5 | Coulterville... |
| 44 | Randsburg..... | Sat.. | J. B. McAnear. | Wm. A. Linn.... | ... | Randsburg..... |
| 78 | Tuolumne..... | Thur | F. C. Bastian.. | Geo. W. Jenkins. | 63 | Stent..... |
| 87 | Summerville.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 89 | Sierra Gorda.... | Thur. | J. B. Baker..... | H. C. Stine.... | ... | Big Oak Flat.. |
| COLORADO. | | | | | | |
| 75 | Altman St. Eng' | Tue.. | John Mast..... | D. C. Copley.... | ... | Altman..... |
| 21 | Anaconda..... | Tue.. | John Mangan... | R. S. Mitchell... | 296 | Anaconda..... |
| 13 | Baldwin..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 89 | Battle Mountain | Sun.. | Charles Gilmer. | E. E. Mooberry. | 27 | Gilman..... |
| 64 | Bryan..... | Sat.. | John McAskill. | James Spurrier. | 134 | Ophir..... |
| 106 | Banner M. & S. | Thur. | C. M. Greene... | Carl Nelson.... | 254 | Victor..... |
| 33 | Cloud City..... | Thur | John McGillis.. | C. R. Burr..... | 132 | Leadville..... |
| 40 | Cripple Creek... | Sat.. | Henry Keating. | E. J. Campbell.. | 1148 | Cripple Creek.. |
| 82 | C. C. St. Eng'rs. | Wed. | E. A. Emery... | E. L. Whitney.. | 279 | CrippleCreek... |
| 98 | Denver S. M.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 58 | Durango M. & S | Sat.. | William Lewis. | Frank Wride.... | 1273 | Durango..... |
| 80 | Excelsior Eng... | Mon. | Charles Lamb.. | F. W. Frewen... | ... | Victor..... |
| 110 | Florence M. & S. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 19 | Free Coinage... | Fri.. | Ed F. Boyle.... | W. B. Easterly. | 91 | Altman..... |
| 92 | Gillett M. & S.. | Sat.. | N. E. Boggs.... | E. S. Timmons.. | ... | Gillett..... |
| 50 | Henson..... | Fri.. | W. A. Triplett.. | Eugene Otis.... | 395 | Henson..... |
| 55 | Lawson..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| 15 | Ouray..... | Sat.. | Jas. R. Downey | W. M. Burns.... | ... | Ouray..... |
| 6 | Pitkin County... | Tue.. | Theo. Saurer... | R. K. Sprinkle.. | 397 | Aspen..... |

| No. | Name | Meeting Night | President | Secretary | P.O. Box | Address |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------|
| COLO.—Cont'd. | | | | | | |
| 36 | Rico | Wed. | O. Zimichilla | Thos. C. Young | 662 | Rico |
| 26 | Silverton | Sat. | Joe Morgan | Ernest Allen | 23 | Silverton |
| 27 | Sky City | Tue. | Paul B. Walker | A. J. Horne | 25 | Red Mt. |
| 63 | 16 to 1 | Sat. | V. St. John | O. M. Carpenter | 638 | Telluride |
| 41 | Ten Mile | | | | | |
| 32 | Victor | Thur | John Currey | Jerry Kelly | 134 | Victor |
| 84 | Vulcan | Sat. | C.M Swinehart Jr | J. H. Thomas | 38 | Vulcan |
| 108 | Whitepine | Thur | A. C. Howell | M. C. Smith | ... | Whitepine |
| IDAHO. | | | | | | |
| 10 | Burke | Tue. | Bernard Smith | Martin Dunn | 126 | Burke |
| 52 | Custer | Sat. | Henry Bushell | J. T. Danielson | ... | Custer |
| 53 | DeLamar | Mon. | Ed Parker | A. Warren | 25 | DeLamar |
| 37 | Gem | Wed. | John Hayes | A. S. Bolch | 107 | Gem |
| 11 | Gibbonsville | Wed. | H.H. Dunwoodie | R. R. Dodge | 19 | Gibbonsville |
| 9 | Mullan | Sat. | William Powers | Jno. Hendrickson | 30 | Mullan |
| 2 | Rocky Bar | Sat. | Myron Lester | N. D. McLeod | X | Rocky Bar |
| 66 | Silver City | Sat. | David Porter | W. D. Haywood | 124 | Silver City |
| 18 | Wardner | Sat. | M. Campbell | Victor Price | 162 | Wardner |
| 65 | Wood River | | | Wm. Batey | ... | Halley |
| MONTANA. | | | | | | |
| 57 | Aldridge | Sat. | Jos. Gulde | James Moore | 97 | Aldridge |
| 12 | Barker | Thur | Henry Daniels | L. A. Bruce | 5 | Barker |
| 23 | Basin | | John Mulcahey | Wm. Winkelman | ... | Basin |
| 7 | Belt | Sat. | Robert Wedlock | Wm. Cheek | ... | Neilhart |
| 45 | Bridger | Tue. | W. B. Altimus | D. A. Tinkcom | ... | Bridger |
| 1 | Butte | Tue. | John J. Quinn | J. J. Hanley | 498 | Butte |
| 74 | Butte M. & S. | Wed. | Chas Whiteley | D. R. McCord | 841 | Butte |
| 83 | Butte Eng. | Wed. | E. H. Neeley | Jos. Creighton | 1625 | Butte |
| 88 | Elkhorn | Sat. | Harvey Davis | W. E. Magers | ... | Elkhorn |
| 78 | Gebo | Tue. | Wm. Cummings | Joseph Friel | ... | Gebo |
| 86 | Geo. Dewey, Eng | Mon. | Alfred Jose | Thomas Callow | 284 | Granite |
| 4 | Granite | Tue. | John Judge | Thomas Dyer | D | Granite |
| 16 | G. Falls M. & S. | Sat. | C. E. Mahoney | Jas. Lithgow | 790 | G. Falls |
| 35 | Hassell | Sat. | V. T. Patterson | J. W. Galvin | 71 | Hassell |
| 107 | Judith Mt. | Sat. | James Longmier | J. J. Lewis | 8 | Maiden |
| 103 | Marysville | Sat. | John Wallace | Joseph Harvey | 73 | Marysville |
| 29 | Red Lodge | | John Brown | William Dick | ... | Red Lodge |
| 104 | Norris | Sat. | W. A. Lawler | B. G. Crawford | ... | Norris |
| 111 | N. Moccasin | Sat. | F. Flannigan | S. Whipple | ... | Lewistown |
| 105 | Mayflower | Tue. | Jerry O'Rourke | James Foster | ... | Whitehall |
| 26 | Winston | Sat. | A.E. Wenstrom | E. J. Brewer | A | Winston |
| 114 | Anaconda Eng. | Mon. | Dave Storr | Arthur Bliss | ... | Anaconda |
| 117 | Anaconda M. & S | Sat. | R. W. Rule | Frank Burke | ... | Anaconda |
| 54 | Horr | Fri. | Joseph Harmon | John Garr, Jr. | ... | Horr |
| NEVADA. | | | | | | |
| 72 | Lincoln | Wed. | Thos. Tresider | W. D. Geck | ... | De Lamar |
| 49 | Silver City | Tue. | E. T. Powers | S. David Armstrong | 76 | Silver City |
| 31 | Tuscarora | Wed. | O. Laman | S. H. Turner | 12 | Tuscarora |
| 46 | Virginia City | Fri. | W. A. Burns | J. F. McDonell | I | Virginia City |
| N. W. TERR. | | | | | | |
| 76 | Gladstone | Sat. | T. P. Goddard | William Taylor | 77 | Fernie |
| 69 | Lethbridge | | | | ... | |
| OREGON. | | | | | | |
| 42 | Bourne | Tue. | W. S. Bonner | C. G. Kinnison | ... | Bourne |
| 91 | Cornucopia | Sat. | James Lee | W. A. Kidwell | ... | Cornucopia |
| S. DAKOTA. | | | | | | |
| 56 | Custer | | | | ... | |
| 3 | Central | Sat. | Otto Peterson | W. G. Friggens | 23 | Central City |
| 14 | Deadwood L. U. | Thur | Mike Elward | J. E. Evans | 950 | Deadwood |
| 2 | Lead | Mon. | Thos. P. Nichols | J. C. McLemore | 290 | Lead City |
| 30 | Lead Mechanics | | | | ... | |
| 5 | Terry Peak | Wed | Geo. Hendy | C. H. Schaad | 174 | Terry |
| 68 | Galena | Wed. | George Leech | Richard Galvin | 89 | Galena |
| 116 | Perry | | | | ... | |
| WASHINGTON. | | | | | | |
| 28 | Republic | Tue. | David Felker | Frank Hanlon | 167 | Republic |
| 24 | Sheridan | | Andrew Johnson | C. M. Wilson | ... | Toroda |
| 115 | Northport M. & S. | | | Chas. P. Friend | ... | Northport |
| WYOMING. | | | | | | |
| 86 | Battle Creek | | | | ... | |
| UTAH. | | | | | | |
| 99 | Valley S. U. | Sat. | Chas. T. Hollis | H. T. Hofeling | ... | Murray |
| 34 | Sandle S. U. | Wed. | Albert Dobson | Arthur Leslie | 28 | Sandle |

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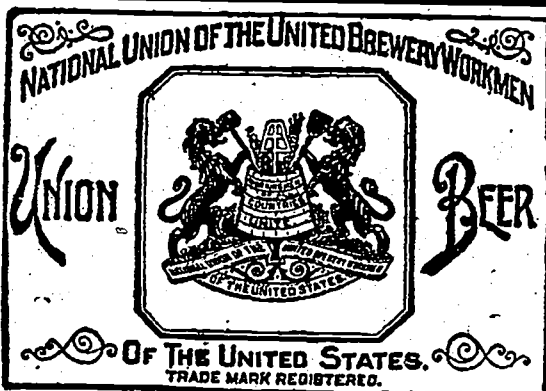
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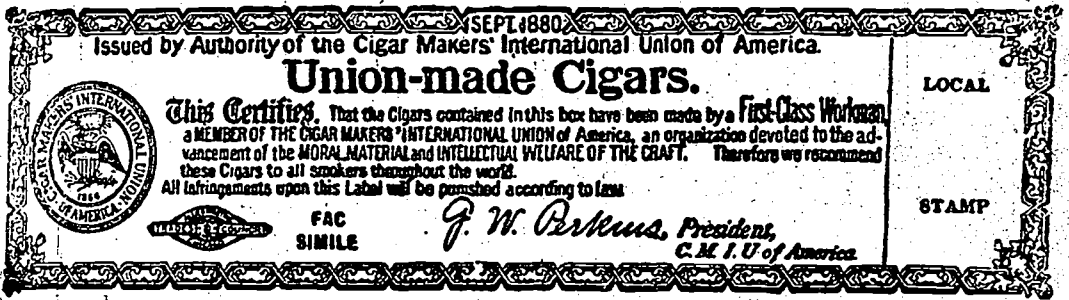
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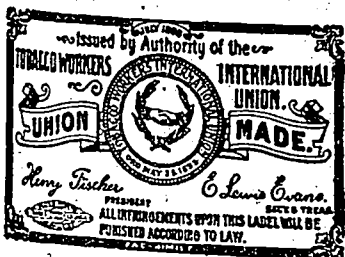
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