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THE GREAT TRIAL

Mr. Clarence King's Direct Evidence Concluded.

CROSS-EXAMINATION NOW

The Evidence Adduced to Try and Prove That the Vein in the Properties Is the Continuation of the Centre Star Apex

At yesterday's session of the supreme court the direct evidence of Clarence King in the Iron Mask-Centre Star suit was concluded. Mr. King's evidence was given with constant reference to the map and model of those portions of the properties through which the disputed vein runs, and there is some difficulty inone, not having them before him, understanding thoroughly the evidence as given. What Mr. King evidently was attempting to establish, however, was that the vein which it is known exists is the continuation of the outcropping on the ground of the Centre Star. The gist of his evidence is contained in the following answers to questions by the counsel for the Centre Star company and the Court:

Now Mr. King, what in your opinion is the extent, both lateral and on the dip as shown in these workings here on the model of the Centre Star No. 2 vein and its relationship to the Iron Mask vein and to the mud-seam, and I would ask you to answer that question fully.

Mr. King: It will require bot' a reference to the model and to the map. Perhps I had better take the model and sections; it will be less confusing. I will take the numbers from the large map.

Upon the level of the Iron Mask tunnel, the Iron Mask vein is shown from a point—the point is not numbered—is shown from the point 106 at the head of the Iron Mask winze, in a southeasterly direction through the whole length of that drift to its breast or to near its breast. It is shown also in a stope above this. I should go back and particularize it. Directly over the winze the vein is seen to approach the north and south dyke, and is there a width of a few inches, 7 to 9 inches, passing eastwardly to the center, reaches a depth of 12 to 15 feet; it reaches a width of 2 or 2 1-2 feet of solid sulphide ore. Its dip is disclosed from point to point, and passes from 68 to 71 or two degrees to the north. The strike according to the points of the compass, is about east and west, or about 15 to 18 degrees south of east.

The Court: You always take the strike at the horizontal?

Mr. King: Perfectly horizontal, otherwise an oblique error is introduced. At this point it is about 16 feet east of 106; a stope has been worked for 24 or 25 feet to the eastward, and that stope, so far as I understand, (though I have never been up more than about 40 feet)—I have myself personally examined the open stope casually for 30 or 40 feet up. In passing still eastward through 105 a vein is seen overhead in the drift, continuous carrying ore from the stope straight on to a point about 12 feet south of 41, although 41 is on the yellow drift beyond, or giving it as a dating point, there being no number.

The Court: This would be about where your hand is held from the drift?

Mr. King: Yes, sir. The ore is carried on the fissure of this vein to a point about here, (indicating) where there is a considerable upward opening, and where a junction occurs with the Centre Star vein which intersection and junction I previously described. The object of giving those data are to show that throughout the length of that drift there extends a true fissure vein, having a strike of 15 or 18 there to the east, and a dip of approximately on an average east of north; that vein, so far as I know carries with it no companion fissures. It seems to be a single, definite, remarkably well characterized fissure vein, and wherever I have seen its filling it is filled apparently, not only by substitution or replacement, but by actual vein filling, such as is common to many of what are known as true fissure veins. There are no truer fissures than compound veins, but they received that name before compound veins were really understood and recognized. This vein may, therefore, be said to be a single, simple fissure so far as we see it, in following this vein down the Iron Mask winze. The vein, as I have before said, being easily and fully apparent in the roof over the winze is followed down, diminishing somewhat in width, but still carrying the characteristic ore and the defined fissure until at a point about 15 feet above and below the bottom of the winze (illustrating on Exhibit 21); below that there is a fissure there which we conceived to be the continuation of that and from here down a diminished fissure which occupies the plane and is, in my opinion, the Iron Mask vein reduced to a seam.

(Referring to a large map). A third manifestation of the vein exposure is to be seen from the point 48 in the Centre Star No. 2 tunnel to a point a little east, about 15 or 18 feet east of point 48. At point 48, the mud-seam also comes down on its appropriate dip, where there is a body of sulphide ore, the strike of which crosses it, directly across in this manner, east and west. The dip of that ore body is about 68 degrees to the north. In other words, it has the characteristic strike and characteristic dip of the Iron Mask vein. From that point (which is 48) it cuts into the hanging wall, and reappears in this drift, the drift being in 48, and I will describe from 48 to about 20 feet east of 41: It does not show all the way, but may be followed from point to point, carrying a little ore, or showing its characteristic fissure to about a little north of 43, 4 or 5 feet north of 43. Its natural course, which has been even in general from that point, from 48 to nearly 43, a little north of 43, the vein disappears into the right hand side or the north side of the drift. At this point an obvious dislocation has taken place. There courses through here a dyke having about this inclination (illustrating), a little east of north. That dyke appears very clearly in the angle of this Iron Mask tunnel about 50 feet east of 45.

(Referring to the large map). The dyke displayed at the point "X" faults the flat fault, and I will make a diagram of that, because it is very difficult of explanation. (The witness draws a diagram on the blackboard and then continues): This map, Lord, represents the floor of this crosscut on the crosscut drift.

From "X" to 45. This diagram (on the blackboard) represents a portion of the drift from 45 to "X". Along the south wall, the south side of this drift, the flat fault if produced nearly horizontally, its dip to the southward being thus.

The Court: Does this represent the floor of the drift?

Mr. King: This is the floor of the drift; it is really a diagram from the side of the drift, this is the floor and this side of the drift; this is the floor and this side of the drift comes the trace of the flat fault to this point, and here meets dyke No. 1, a dense lamphrophyre dyke with a slight dislocation at the contact which traverses this dyke, cuts it, and is there met by a prominent and powerful fissure which separates dyke No. 1 from dyke No. 2 and throws backward. It appears around the angle part of this drift in the face of it. I can not represent that very well. This face here is 10 feet back from the raise of the—

The Court: Displaced?

Mr. King: Displaced. There has been a lateral fault between there and here of 10 feet, throwing this part backward. This dyke, which we last saw at the point "X", reappears at the point of No. 3 raise. The dyke coursing through here has made one dislocation here, of about 10 feet, and here brings into view the Iron Mask vein in the bottom of No. 3 upraise; also displaced—that is to say, the vein which left the drift a little to the north of 43 has slipped down until it appears there, making a corresponding displacement with that shown at "X".

The Court: The dyke is older than the vein?

A.: The dyke is younger than the vein.

The Court: Because it has cut it?

A.: Because it has cut it.

The Court: Then the water-course is younger, too, is it not, it has cut both?

A.: It has cut but one; it cuts through the dyke No. 1 and is fissured on the dyke. Now, these two dykes are of very different texture and very different character of rock. This is a fine-grained, extremely fine-grained, gray rock carrying no visible mica; and this is a coarse-grained rock of pitchy lustre and characterized by a large amount of mica. The two dykes are quite different, they are entirely different from the enclosing country rock. The flat fault faults one of them and is slipped up on the filling between the two. A slight dislocation of 10 feet has thrown the Iron Mask vein from the north where it should be about under the letter "N" to the south 10 feet, so that it appears in the bottom side, the lower side, of this short upraise. From here it is traceable very distinctly through this drift to a point about 12 or 15 feet east of 41, where, following its natural course, it disappears into the hanging wall country rock. In passing from the dyke to 42 the fissure gradually grows more evident, more filled with attrition material, and at a point about a few feet east of 42, begins to be characterized by a body of ore which rises to 6 or 8 inches in thickness. But passing westward the ore gives out, except in small quantities and the vein, as I said before, continuing on its natural course, disappears into the hanging country.

The Court: Then, they have not drifted on it?

A.: They have not drifted on it. Therefore, from 48, with slight intervals of going out and coming in by the interrupting fault, from 48 to a point between 41 and 42, the Iron Mask vein occupies this level, carrying a characteristic strike and its normal dip. I believe that there are but two further points where the Iron Mask vein shows itself.

The Court: That is, of course, all in Iron Mask ground.

A.: That is in Iron Mask ground; but it contains, as before shown, both veins and their intersections; and the Iron Mask vein is to be seen through that dip practically to the end. At a further point I have already described, as it goes to the bottom of the winze it appears here in a small seam—

Q.: Where is "here"?

A.: From near point 75 to a point between 74 and 72, and then disappears in the foot wall.

The Court: You say it is on the same level; as I understand this yellow coloring—

A.: The coloring does not imply ownership or claim.

The Court: Oh, no. But I was going to remark that although it is all in the same level, this is in Iron Mask ground, and this is in Iron Mask ground, and the Centre Star does not claim it.

A.: They claim their own vein.

Mr. Davis: Our vein is in there.

The Witness: Both veins are in that drift at the horizontal intersection.

The Court: The reason I asked, I wondered why you should show it.

Mr. Davis: This is a most important point.

The Witness: Because it shows the intersection of the horizontal veins. East of the dyke, therefore, the Iron Mask vein—

The Court: I think you told me that intersection occurred about half way across here, did you not?

A.: That intersection is about midway between there and there, although the vein of the Centre Star is in here and along here all the way, yet the planes make their intersection on the north side of this drift on its level and upward on the dip of the two veins. So far then, as the Iron Mask vein is disclosed by workings of the great north and south fault, it is a vein extending from 48 to 106, and from the surface to 71, its strike being coincident with the Iron Mask level here, and its dip of 70 degrees maintained with the slight and usual geological variations.

Q. The Iron Mask level "here" being Iron Mask drift?

A. From 106 to 105. Thus developed it is a plane fissure of permanence, of unusual regularity, enriched in places by ore masses which I only know as at present left, reaching certainly two and a half feet of ore, and probably more in the slopes above, which have not been stripped. This, in other words, develops one system. It is a true vein; it is characterized by its own dip and strike.

The Court: And perfectly distinct?

A. Perfectly distinct from any other.

The Court: Perfectly distinct from the Centre Star?

A. Perfectly distinct from the Centre Star. Now, the Centre Star vein is a vein which is developed by the No. 3 shaft from top to bottom, by the outcrop to the top of No. 2, down No. 2, and from a point 25 feet east of 49 to near point 53; up the upraise No. 2 to a point nearly vertical from point 43. It is also developed in the green level from 59 to 51, in the Centre Star winze from 61 downward to the bottom, in the Iron Mask winze at a point 10 feet above point 16, through the Iron Mask 69 drift from one end to the other, down the Iron Mask shaft from 69 to the bottom, and throughout the entire drift, 71 drift, from end to end.

The Court: Centre Star?

A. Centre Star. As developed from the wall shown in the Iron Mask winze at a point 10 feet above 16 and from a wall which I believe I can identify, or have identified, between 38 and 68, it shows a vein which also occupies its own individual plane of fracture. That plane of fracture has a dip of about 45 degrees.

The Court: The two veins do not meet at all here, do they?

A. No, they meet at 71. A slight fissure, which is all that remains of the Iron Mask at that point, is within the Centre Star vein at that point, as it has been from 69 down.

The Court: Then this Iron Mask drift is really along—?

A. A Centre Star vein. The strike of this Centre Star vein has certain curvatures, notably at this point, being over the No. 2, over the lettering No. 2 on the map as it defines the No 2 shaft. There is another number there.

The Court: It is on the outcrop?

A. On the outcrop.

The Court: Between No. 2 and No. 3 shaft?

A. Between No. 2 and No. 3 shaft. And this develops on the surface two courses, one general course from the top of No. 3 to a point bearing above the lettering "No. 2"; and the second course due to a bend from that point on to No. 80. This curvature is also indicated underground. Through the green drift from 59 to 69 the strike of the vein is roughly parallel with the strike of the outcrop at that point. That is, it carries the same strike as is shown in the eastern part of the outcrop to the last 50 feet to the west of No. 80. Therefore, the structure underground corresponds in general with the structure on the surface. I have previously stated that I was unable to tell whether the distinct, clear, well-marked, continuous ore body which is shown in the Centre Star shaft had companion planes above and below, and was unable to define its thickness during the course of the shaft. The thickness appears to be, as I stated, about 20 feet as developedfrom a point 10 feet above 16 to a point 15 feet or 12 feet northwest of 38. The Centre Star vein is, therefore, over a part of its course, at least, a wide vein, and it might be that it is wider than is there claimed; there might be other companion planes above and below. We do not know that.

Q. Can you form any opinion from the brown drift?

A. We are unable with the small amount of development that has been done, and incidentally development itself on the Centre Star vein, to absolutely correlate the second of the upper planes as seen in the green crosscut with the wall defined at a point 10 feet above 16.

The Court: Let me interrupt you a moment. Now, here is the outcrop?

A. Yes.

The Court: This is its conformation. In a general way one might say—at least you do say—that these lines, in a measure, run parallel, allowing, of course, for ordinary sinuosities and unevenness.

A. Allowing for ordinary sinuosities and for the fact that this is a higher point than this.

Q. That is in Centre Star ground?

A. That is in Centre Star ground.

The Court: I was going to ask why you were allowed to run this drift; but you say that is in Centre Star ground?

A. Yes, sir.

The Court: And you could run as many crosscuts, or anything else, as you liked?

A. Yes, sir.

The Court: Yes, that is what has puzzled me a little. I see now quite plainly that they could do anything they pleased there. Now, that being in a rough way parallel to the outcrop, was this the first or the second drift, do you know?

A. I do not know the order in which they worked in the shaft.

The Court: I know there was only one tunnel before. That is the reason I am asking. My attention has been often attracted to two different courses apparently of the same vein.

A. There are certainly two veins there. There is the Iron Mask vein in this drift and the Centre Star vein in this drift.

The Court: I understand it now better from your explanation. This is the one that runs parallel to the outcrop, the upper one?

A. Yes, sir; that is to say, it carries its ore from 20 feet east of 49 to 53 in general parallel lines with this curve.

The Court: I suppose it is an extraordinary parallel for nature, is it; or a usual one?

A. No; they are occasionally seen; that is to say, a prominent curve in an outcrop like that is often seen.

The Court: That is the reason I made the remark that it is 320 feet deep, going down so far with all this superincumbent pressure.

A. I have seen these curvatures followed more than a thousand feet. Now, the relationship of these two veins—the dip of these two veins— requires geometrically that they intersect in the downward course. The 70 degree and the 45 degree must cut one another. Accordingly at this point of curvature of the Iron Mask drift, about 50 feet west of 105, and from that point eastwardly, the actual intersection of the two walls is plainly to be seen. It is also plainly to be seen—

The Court: Where does the intersection take place? In that particular drift, or the lower one?

A. In that particular drift. It occurs there on this drift (the Iron Mask drift) and also on the lower drift.

The Court: That is the lower one?

A. No, it does not occur on that, because that projected would go over that level. But in the middle of Iron Mask No. 69 it does occur where geometrically it ought to, taking the dip from the point a little west of 105 downward into the 69 drift. There are, therefore, the two intersections on two different levels bearing the proper geometrical relation with reference to each other; that is, the steeper dip of the Iron Mask has carried it from there to there, and the gentler dip of the Centre Star has carried it from there to there; the 45 and the 70 have crossed twice.

Q. That is the place where they are about 15 feet apart?

A. Yes, that is the place.

Q. Now, Mr. King, looking at the various places where you have found the Centre Star vein in these workings, that is, in the outcrop, in the green drift, the blue drift, and various places you have mentioned, what have you to say as to the possibility of those ore bodies found at those points not constituting a vein?

A. I think there is practically no possibility whatever of their not constituting a vein. In every part of their course they have been followed, and when sections are constructed on the actual working openings and the theoretical positions plotted down they always intersect a body of ore or a body of vein matter accompanied by the appropriate walls which are always approximate in strike and dip to the Centre Star.

A Wide Ore Body.

D. B. Bogle received advices from Sophie mountain Thursday to the effect that the ore body in the Velvet is now 45 feet in width and has not yet been cut through.

A. G. White, superintedent of the Leiter, on Sophie mountain, has returned from a visit to that property. He reports that he has been compelled to shut down the work on account of the surface water coming into the workings. Work will be resumed on the 1st of May, when the snow will have all been melted and there will no longer be an inflow of water.

THE STOCK MARKET

The Usual Annual Good Weather Flurry Is About Due.

WINNIPEGS ARE LIVELY

There Is Some Movement in Tamaracs (Pooled)—Shares of the B. A. C. and the Le Roi Are Advancing Rapidly in London.

The market is recovering its tone gradually and it is anticipated that there will be a considerable increase during the coming week. This is about the time of the year that there is intense activity in share buying and a flurry is therefore soon due. The advance in the shares of the British America corporation, Le Roi and the important finds of ore in the Velvet should soon make a good demand for local shares in Great Britain. Recent advices from London are to the effect tnat the interest is increasing rapidly and is certain, in time, to produce beneficial results.

Winnipegs were among the principal movers during the past week. The reports from this property are of an encouraging nature and under the stimulus of this the shares have advanced a few points. Fifteen thousand changed hands locally during the past three or four days. Five thousand were disposed of on the local exchange yesterday at from 31 to 31 1-2 cents per share. They closed firm last evening with an upward tendency.

There has been some trading in Lone Pines at from 37 to 37 1-2 cents.

Monte Christos are firm and yesterday there was a sale on the exchange at 12 3-4 cents. A gentleman who returned from Montreal yesterday and who is in close touch with the management, reported that work was to be resumed in a few days on the Monte Christo, after a period of inactivity of about eight months. This is the cause for the recent renewed demand for the shares.

Iron Masks, notwithstanding the fact that the suit is in progress, have advanced from around 70 to 77 cents during the week. Yesterday on the stock exchange 77 was bid and 80 asked for the shares.

Morning Glories are in increased demand and have advanced from 8 1-2 to 15 1-2 cents during the past few days. There was one lot offered yesterday for 13 1-2 cents, but brokers generally agree that this was a little under the market price.

There have been some sales of Iron Horses at 17 1-2 cents.

Dundees are in fair demand and the top price realized is 27 1-2 cents. There were a few sales during the week at a little under this figure.

A good many Tamaracs were disposed of and they were as high as 18 1-2 cents during the week. On the local stock exchange yesterday 17 1-2 cents was asked and 17 cents bid.

There has been a considerable advance in Monarchs and they are firm at 15 cents. These shares were selling a short time since for 7 cents. The advance is caused by the excellent showing in the shaft and the fact that the management contemplates shipping this summer. The ore will probably be sent to the Nelson smelter.

The first block of the treasury shares of the Kamloops (Camp McKinney) have all been taken at 15 cents. The treasury shares have been withdrawn from sale as the company has all the funds that it needs for the present. None of the shares will be sold until the company begins operations on a very large scale, which will, probably, be about the time that its property has almost reached the productive stage.

There is considerable trading in Morrisons, and yesterday there was a sale on the local exchange of 7,000 at 16 cents.

Appended are the official quotations for yesterday of the Rossland Mining and Stock Exchange:

	ASKED	BID
Athabasca	48½	45
Brandon & Golden Crown	29½	29
Big Three	29	26
B. C. Gold Fields	6	5½
Baltimore	7½	
Canada western	15	
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	$1 38	$1 37
Canadian Gold Fields	7½	6
Crows Nest Pass Coal	$45 00	$37 00
Dardanelles	10	8½
Dundee	27½	24
Deer Park	6½	5
Evening Star	11¼	10½
Fairview	13½	12
Fa rmont	10	
Giant	5	4
Homestake	5	4
Iron Mask	80	77
Iron Colt	15	13
Iron Horse	17	16
Jumbo	30	28
Jim Blaine	42½	40
Knob Hill	96	92½
Lone Pine	38	37
London Consolidated	40	35
Montreal Gold Fields	26	23
Monte Christo	13½	12½
Monarch	15	
Minnehaha	26	24
Morrison	17	16
Novelty	5	4½
Nelson-Poorman	17	15
Noble Five	32	29½
Northern Belle	3½	2½
Okanogan	15	
Old Ironsides	$1 12	1 08
Princess Maud	10½	9½
Rathmullen	7	6
Rambler-Cariboo	29½	28
Republic	$1 30	$1 25
Red Mountain View	2	1½
St. Elmo Consolidated	6	5
Smuggler	5	4
Tamarac (Kenneth) pooled	17½	17
Van Anda	8	7
Virginia	50	
Victory-Triumph	8	7½
Wonderful	10½	8½
War Eagle Consolidated	$3 65	$3 63
White Bear	5	3½
Waterloo	11	10
Winnipeg	32½	31½

Sales.

Winnipeg, 2,000, 31 1-2c., 1,000, 31c., 2,000, 30 1-2c.; Morrison, 1,000 at 16c.; Lone Pine, 1,000 at 37c.; Monte Christo, 2,000, 12 3-4c.; Okanogan, 500 at 12c.; Tamarac, 2,500, 17 1-2c.; Iron Mask, 500 at 77c.

Will Soon Have Its Mill Ready.

James H. Young of the Dominion Express company, who is largely interested in the Oro Fino Mines, limited says that a 10-stamp mill, which is now being placed in position on the properties of the company in the Similikameen country, would be ready for operation early in May. There is enough ore on the dump to keep the mill in operation for a long time to come. The superintendent wrote a few days since stating that in the lower levels of the mine the ore that has recently been encountered is of a higher grade than that which was found near the surface.

ORE ON THE WALLINGFORD.

The Sophie-Record Range Promises Some Valuable Mines.

The recent discoveries in the Velvet, and the Victory-Triumph are attracting considerable attention to that section of Sophie and Record mountains, and now comes what is probably an important find in the Wallingford group. Some fine specimens were brought to this city yesterday by W. C. Archer, the manager of the Wallingford company. Two years since, work on the shaft, which had attained a depth of 40 feet, was interrupted by incoming water, and as there was no means available to keep the shaft clear of water work has been abandoned ever since. A few months since the work of making a long crosscut tunnel was commenced. The tunnel has been driven in for a distance of 300 feet and has completely drained the shaft, and W. C. Archer immediately put one shift to work there with the result that some of the best copper ore yet taken out was encountered. The pay streak is two feet wide, between walls, and the ore is identical with that found in the Velvet and the Victory-Triumph. There are some fine specimens of copper galena from the Wallingford shaft.

The mines on the Sophie-Record range are attracting a great deal of attention, and it is a matter of congratulation that such valuable properties are being found so close to Rossland. It is to be hoped that the government will hasten the construction of a wagon road to these localities.

It is the impression of those who have carefully examined the Sophie-Record mountain section that the mineral zone extends from the Velvet to the Wallingford, and that in this will be found some properties of great merit. The distance between the Velvet and the Wallingford group is four miles and between them lies the Walaroo group, the Anaconda and other properties, on which operations are being conducted. The find on the Wallingford, the Velvet and the Victory-Triumph has greatly encouraged the owners of the properties that are in this important section.

THE COAST CITIES.

They Are Not Inviting Places For Kootenay Mining Promoters.

Edmund C. Beeton of the brokerage firm of Beeton & Ovington, has returned from a visit to the coast. His chief mission there was to dispose of the shares of a mining company in which his company is interested, and that he was successful is evidenced by the fact that he disposed of 100,000 shares. In speaking of the lack of interest shown in Kootenay mines in Victoria, Mr. Beeton said that Victoria was not now manifesting much interest in the Rossland camp. There is considerable stock held there in the Fontenoy and other companies operating in Camp McKinney. The people there have invested heavily in the Atlin district, in the mining properties on the west coast of Vancouver island and on Texada island.

It was Mr. Beeton's impression that Vancouver did not present a good field for the promoter of Kootenay mining companies. Vancouver is enjoying a building and real estate boom, and a number of elegant, commodious and costly structures are in course of construction there, and among these are the Canadian Pacific buildings, which are ornate structures.

Mr. Beeton said the importance of Rossland was fully realized in the two large coast cities. The fact that the means of transportation via the Canadian Pacific railway from the coast were not what they should be prevented closer relations between them and Rossland. Considerable time was lost by freight owing to the several transfers and this tended to give the coast people the impression that Rossland was too much isolated from them to afford them much trade. When the C. P. R. provides a system which insures the more prompt delivery of freight and quicker transportation of passengers, he felt that the relations of the two places would become more intimate. Rossland would obtain more of her supplies from there, and the people there would take more interest and make more investments in our mining shares.

A Strike in the Silver Nugget.

Montreal, April 26.—G. H. Maurer, president of Dominion Consolidated Mines company, was in the city for some days this week, and reports on the Silver Nugget, one of its groups, situatedat Sicamous. He says there has been struck a rich vein of ore carrying 78 per cent lead and 22 ounces of silver, and the eompany has concluded arrangements with the Canadian Pacific railway for shipping one to three cars weekly to Trail or Northport. The company will transfer its head office from Fairview to Montreal. Mr. Maurer considers Montreal as the financial centre of the mining interest in Canada. Black Hawk, another of the group of Dominion Mines Consolidated, has, he says, 100 tons of ore now ready to send to Fairview crusher as a test. He reports business good and mining active at Fairview.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Water Works System.

Editor Miner: In your editorial of April 21st you are careful to draw attention to the fact that the bylaw will not preclude the possibility of purchasing a water system, because it authorizes the installation of a new one. So the proposal is that the ratepayers should vote the money if they are in favor of purchasing the present system, because the bylaw does not preclude this, and if in favor of a new system they should likewise vote the money because the bylaw authorizes that; but the two propositions are as different as $150,000 is to $45,000, and why should the ratepayers not know which proposition they are authorizing when they vote?

Many ratepayers will be in favor of purchasing the present plant for $45,000 while they are strongly opposed to authorizing the expenditure of $150,000 on the creation of a new one.

Do you think it likely that these latter will vote for the bylaw simply because it does not preclude the possibility of purchasing the present plant when they know that the present council have already refused to entertain the Rossland Water & Light company's offer, though that company has consented to go to arbitration if their figure does not suit the council? What chance is there then of the council purchasing the present plant? Should the choice be left to them, as you suggest, when they refuse the most reasonable offer (namely, arbitration) that the Water & Light company can make? Yours respectfully, RATEPAYER.

Rossland, B. C., April 25, 1899.

L. A. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power and Light company, left yesterday by the Spokane Falls & Northern on a business trip to Eastern Canada.

George E. Townsend, who has been making a tour of California for the past month, during which he visited San Francisco, Monterey andother points of interest, returned yesterday. He reports that he had a p leasant time during his stay in Sunland.

ABOUT MINES AND MINING

John Y. Cole Tells About the O. K. Mountain—Rich Ledges.

With a Hand Apparatus He Ground Up the Ore and Took Out $5,000. The O. K. and I. X. L.

The discovery of rich placer claims in Sheep creek on O. K. mountain has attracted considerable attention to that section. John Y. Cole of the White Bear is a pioneer of the O. K. mountain section, and to the Miner he said: "I located the O. K. mineral claim in June, 1892. I found the lead on the claim, and think that the gold now found in the placers of that vicinity comes from that lead. I struck some pockets near the surface, and took from these enough gold to carry on the development work. This gold was extracted by means of a hand crusher and amalgamator. I think that we took out about $5,000 in this way. From this you will readily understand that the pockets were very rich. This so encouraged me and my associates that we purchased and installed a five-stamp mill. With this mill, although it was little more than a toy, we cleaned up $15,000 in a short time. This attracted the attention of the promoers, and we had several offers for the property. Finally we sold out for $45,000 to a syndicate of Spokane and Seattle capitalists, headed by J. L. Warner, who in November, 1895, organized the O. K. Gold Mining company, with $1,000,000 capital, for the purpose of operating it. This company commenced work on an elaborate scale. It put in an additional 5-stamp quartz mill, two 60-horse boilers, an 85-horse power engine, a five-drill compressor and four slugger drills. The property was developed by three tunnels and a winze. The company extracted about $33,000. The expenditures of the company were greater than the receipts, and owing to the fact that it was crowded by its creditors, the company was placed in the hands of a liquidator, and has been in his hands for something over a year. I think with proper development work that the O. K. could soon be placed on a paying basis. There is evidently deposits of high grade ore there, and I feel certain that they will be brought to light as soon as the property is operated again by a company that will not be afraid to put a few thousand dollars into development work.

"The I. X. L., which adjoins the O. K. on the east, is a property which I think a good deal of. It was taken up in 1890 by Messrs. Heddy and Baker. It finally fell into the hands of the I. X. L. mining company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. There are some good wide ore veins. I know that the ore is rich, because we milled some of it in the O. K. mill and it went $125 to the ton. What is wanted in the O. K. and the I. X. L. is thorough development work. This is evidenced by the finding of such rich specimens in the creeks in that vicinity, and the rich ore that was taken out there before the mines were shut down. I think that a few thousand dollars could be most profitably spent in these two mines, and would result in making some most important finds," concluded Mr. Cole.

SOPHIE MOUNTAIN SECTION.

It Is Rapidly Coming to the Front—The Anaconda Consolidated.

Rossland as a mining center can easily hold its own wth the best of the newer camps on either side of the boundary line. Sophie mountain, which is only a couple of hours' walk from this city, is likely to prove equal, if not superior in mineral richness to our far-famed Red mountain. The immense ore body, over 45 feet thick, in the Velvet, places that property in the front rank of Trail Creek mines. About a mile and a half northeast of the Velvet and Victory-Triumph lies the Wallaroo group, a very promising property owned by a Toronto syndicate, and on which only one year's assessment work has been done. Adjoining the Wallaroo on the northeast is the well-known Anaconda Consolidated, where there are seven men, working in two shifts, tunneling to crosscut the five parralel leads, on which five shafts have been sunk at depths ranging from 10 feet to 30 feet. All these leads have shown good mineral, assaying pretty much alike—from 5 to 9 per cent copper, $2 to $5 in gold and 3 ounces silver. A quartz ledge crosses these copper leads almost at right angles, and this quartz has returned assay values of $27 in gold.

The tunnel is now in 50 feet, and large splashes of copper ore have been cut through in many places, while numerous stringers of the same mineral have been met with. This tunnel will cut the first known lead at a depth of 150 feet, and each parallel lead, which at the surface are about 200 feet apart, will be intersected at greater depth, till the last one will be crosscut at about 400 feet below the surface. The tunnel is to be 500 feet in length, but if it is carried through the ridge or hill the company will come out on its own property on the other side, where the Prospector, said to be the best claim in the whole group, is situated. The Anaconda company owns eight claims, all adjoining, comprising about 400 acres. Their ground comes within three miles of the Red Mountain railway and the concentrator at Silica.

The rich strike on the Wallingford, reported Friday last, means a great deal for the Anaconda, as it lies about midway between the Velvet and the Wallingford, and as the ore found in the Wallingford is precisely the same as that mined in the Velvet, it is generally accepted that it is the same ledge, which, therefore, must pass through the Wallaroo and Anaconda.

Great praise is due Messrs. Cranston and Northey, the president and vice-president of the Anaconda, who in the face of adverse circumstances and without a cent in the treasury, determined last December to start work and keep it up, because they had entire faith in the property. So they obtained a loan, bought their supplies and cut a road through four feet of snow from the Velvet trail to their mine, a distance of three miles. Linberg, the packer, rawhided out about three tons of supplies for them, and it was several weeks before they could start work on the tunnel. They built a comfortable house 24 feet by 17 feet, put up a smiths' shop and made everything snug for the men.

Messrs. Cranston and Northey obtained no help from the stockholders, some of whom had been living for months on the sale of Anaconda stock, which was then only saleable to those who had seen the property and knew of its vast possibilities. But a lot of the stock changed hands at a very low figure, over half a million, and now the present holders are able to realize 10 times the money they paid for it. Over 200,000 shares have been sold recently in Quebec at three cents, and there is great inquiry for it in this city at a lesser figure, but very little can be picked up by the brokers under three cents.