

Weekly Rossland Miner.

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LIMITED LIABILITY.

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advance. The subscription price
of the DAILY MINER is \$2 per month, \$5 for
six months or \$10 for one year foreign, \$12.50,
also in advance.

THE ORE SHIPMENTS.

Following are the ore shipments from the
mines adjacent to Rossland from Jan. 1, to May
7, 1898:

Le Roi	20,439
War Eagle	4,046
Centre Star	700
Poorman	453
Iron Mask	1,305
Cliff	146
Velvet	350

Total..... 27,469

The ore shipments for the seven days from
April 30 to May 7, inclusive, were as follows:

Le Roi	1,268
War Eagle	780
Centre Star	94
Poorman	75

Total..... 2,267

Shipments were divided as follows: Northport,
1,437; Nelson, 300; Trail, 525; Total, 2,262.
The shipments for the same period last year
aggregated 1,240 tons.

The total shipments from the camp since Jan.
1, 1897, aggregated 100,303 tons.

KOOTENAY'S CHANCE.

A Vancouver paper states that Hon.
G. B. Martin will not remain in office as
chief commissioner after the next elections,
whether or no he is re-elected as the
representative of North Yale. The
Cabinet at present is composed of four
residents of Victoria and one of North
Yale. If Mr. Martin's successor is not
chosen from the Mainland, the next
executive council will be composed
entirely of men from the Islands. As
there is a strong probability that the
Government will be returned to power,
and there is no likelihood of Mr. Martin
taking another portfolio than the one
he now has, it is fair to presume that
there will shortly be a vacancy in the
Cabinet that will be filled by some man
from the Mainland.

West Kootenay has never had a rep-
resentative in the cabinet, but from
present indications there is an excellent
opportunity for the district to obtain
that much desired honor, provided the
electors will only exert themselves to re-
turn the right man to the legislative
assembly at the approaching elections.
While it is neither advisable nor neces-
sary for this district to send a staunch
Government supporter as its representa-
tive to Victoria, it would be the acme
of bad policy to elect a man pledged to
the support of the Opposition. The ap-
proaching elections, so far as the Ross-
land district is concerned, are not so
much a matter of politics as of business.
We want to obtain fair treatment for
this division and for the balance of West
Kootenay. We need Cabinet representa-
tion and an annual expenditure of
public money commensurate with the
amount that we yearly paid into the
Provincial treasury. This we have not
experienced so far, and it is not likely
that we shall do until West Kootenay
forces a proper recognition of our rights.
To do this it is necessary for this as well
as other electoral divisions in the district
to pursue a policy of independence. In
justice to their self respect the electors
of this division refuse to return a Govern-
ment candidate, and they are not to be
blamed for so doing. On the other hand
to elect an Oppositionist would be like
cutting off one's nose to spite one's face.
A disciple of Messrs. Semlin and Cotton,
be he ever so good a public speaker and
worker for his constituency, could not
be expected to accomplish as much for
the district as one who is not bound to
the obstruction methods that are the
only feature of the so-called "policy" of
the Opposition.

As we said before there is no doubt
that the present Government will be
sustained next July; it is useless to
attempt to disguise it. But everything
indicates that the Government's major-
ity will be considerably reduced. It lies
within the power of the Kootenays to
obtain all that they are justly entitled to
during the next four years if they will
elect men who will be a unit on all ques-
tions of public policy, but if we suffer
ourselves to be dominated by the
mosaic element at the Coast, our
interests will always be made subservient
to theirs.

The citizens of the Rossland electoral
district are not looking for a man who
will represent the Government or the
Opposition or some huge industrial mon-
opoly, but one with a clean private and
public record who will represent their
interests in such a manner as to justify
entirely him to be known as a friend of
Kootenay and of the common people.

THE BOUNDARY CREEK RAILWAY

The definite announcement is made
that the Canadian Pacific Railway will
build into the Boundary Creek country
during the coming summer. The bids
which will be opened on June 15, will
call for the building of 100 miles of
track between Robson and Midway.
This will, indeed, be good news for the
good people of Boundary who have so
long and so patiently waited for the com-
ing of a transportation line so that they
might be able to market the ores of that
rich section. With a little pushing,
a lot of sub-contracting and a

desire, to expedite matters, the 100
miles of track between Robson
and Midway should be finished by
Christmas at the latest, and it is prob-
ably that it will be. Then the distance
between Rossland and Midway by railway
will be about 137 miles. With an all-
Canadian route connecting the two
places Rossland ought to transact con-
siderable business with residents of the
Boundary Creek country and vice versa.
In fact more business will be done over
a road built entirely on Canadian soil
than if the Corbin road had been built
up the Kettle river, and our merchants
should have been compelled to do busi-
ness with the Boundary Creek country
solely over that line.

It is palpable, too, that the C. P. R. is
as anxious to get into the Boundary
Creek country as the people there are
to have it do so. The C. P. R. is adding
to the Trail plant so as to make its cap-
acity larger than that of any smelter in
Canada, and as great as any on the con-
tinent. The output of ore from the
Trail creek division, owing to the fact
that some of it is sent to the American
side, will hardly be sufficient to keep the
large Trail plant in operation all the
time up to the limit of its capacity.
Therefore, it must have ore and the
easiest way to secure what it desires is to
secure as rapidly as possible access into
the Boundary Creek country. Then with
what the smelter gets from the Trail
creek division the supply will be ample
and it is more than probable that the
capacity of the works will have to be en-
larged to smelt all the ore that will be
furnished from the two sections. This
alone, to say nothing of the passenger
and other traffic that the road will secure
through its Boundary Creek connection,
will most plainly account for the desire
of the management of the big corpora-
tion to secure access to the country to
the west of this city at the earliest pos-
sible moment. In this desire the man-
agement has the best wishes of the peo-
ple of Rossland for its speedy consumma-
tion.

THE OPPOSITION MEETING.

From an Opposition standpoint, it can
scarcely be said that the meeting at
Dominion hall Monday was a success.
There was a long list of Opposition
speakers, but if the large and intelligent
audience which was present to hear
them went there with the expectation of
listening to a terrible arraignment of the
Government they were greatly dis-
appointed. No one was present to de-
fend the policy of the Government, but
the lone speaker who favored an inde-
pendent ticket easily succeeded in catch-
ing the attention of the assemblage,
though he did not outline the plan in
detail. He seems to have quickly dis-
covered that all that was necessary to
effectually take the wind out of the sails
of the Opposition was to simply poke fun
at those who had spoken in behalf of
that cause. He wisely refrained from
the presentation of a plan for an inde-
pendent candidate for this division until
a more appropriate occasion, but the
little he had to say about the claims of
Kootenay against the claims of the Gov-
ernment and the Opposition was received
with unmistakable signs of approval.

Those who delivered orations in sup-
port of the "policy" of Messrs. Semlin
and Cotton followed the same line of
argument that has been used by the
Opposition for years and years. Their
plea was mainly from a Coast stand-
point. They did not want to help Koot-
enay, but the incapable Oppositionists
of Vancouver and Nanaimo.

THE LEAD QUESTION.

The telegram received by THE MINER
from John Houston, mayor of Nelson,
who is now in Ottawa acting as one of
the delegates of Kootenay in the inter-
ests of the Canadian lead industry,
shows that he and his fellow delegates
are fully alive to the importance of their
mission and that they are doing good
work. It will not be the fault of the
delegates if, at the close of the present
session, effective measures have not
been taken to foster and advance the
lead industry of this country. One would
judge, however, from the tenor of the
message that the delegates are not re-
ceiving the full and united support of
the British Columbia members. If, as
Mr. Houston says, the members of par-
liament, from this Province, are prej-
udiced against an increased import duty
on lead bullion and manufactures, they
are guilty of neglect of duty and the
most stupid kind of partisanship. A
man who will allow his sympathy for
free trade to stand in the way of the
very extensive development of the min-
ing, smelting and manufacturing in-
dustries of his Province is not worthy of
a seat in parliament. This idea of im-
posing an almost prohibitive import
duty on lead is not unreasonable to those
who are familiar with the situation.
Throughout the length and breadth of
the Kootenays it is recognized by Free
Traders and Protectionists alike that the
development of the great resources of the
district will be absolutely prevented in
certain districts if parliament does not
step in and rescue the country from the
merciless grasp of the American lead
smelters. THE MINER would urge the
B. C. members as well as the Dominion
government to give this matter their
most serious attention and accept the
recommendations of the Kootenay dele-
gates who are now at Ottawa. We sol-
emnly assure the authorities at Ottawa
that every day's delay in increasing the
import duty on lead means that much
retardment of the development and
prosperity of Western Canada.

CITY'S SANITARY CONDITION.

Warm weather has arrived and is to
continue for the coming three or four
months. It is during dry, hot weather
that the seeds of many diseases that are
fatal to human life are planted. It is
imperative that the solid and liquid
refuse and decaying rubbish of all kinds
that has accumulated in the vicinities of
residences be swept into heaps and
either carted away or cremated. There
is considerable of this refuse yet in some
of the back yards in the more thickly
populated portion of the city, which
accumulated there during the winter
season. The city authorities are exer-
cising a great deal of vigilance in this
respect, and in their efforts they should
have the hearty co-operation of every
citizen who has a regard for the public
health. The end to be gained by this
observation of one of the laws of sanita-
tion is immunity from those germ dis-
eases that are the direct result of decay-
ing animal and vegetable matter.

The system of dry closets that prevails
here, while suited to villages and ham-
lets, does not meet the requirements of
a city of the size of Rossland. They
are, even when they receive the most
careful attention, a menace to health.
We believe that they are liable, as care-
ful as the authorities here are in look-
ing after them, to produce, should the
conditions be favorable, such as an un-
usually long spell of hot weather, an
outbreak or epidemic of fever. To pre-
vent such a contingency should be one
of the matters that should receive the
immediate attention of the city authori-
ties. The city last year, at a cost of
some \$32,000, put in a sewer system,
which is not allowed to be used because
the sewage was allowed to pollute the
waters of Trail creek. This pollution it
is alleged, caused an outbreak of typhoid
fever in Trail and the Provincial health
authorities stepped in and stopped this
city from using the system.

The Provincial authorities recently
sent a sanitary engineer to look into the
sewer system here and he recom-
mended that the tank and earth drain-
age system be put into effect as the one
most suitable to the conditions prevail-
ing here. It will not require a very
costly apparatus and the city council
should at once take up the matter of
putting in the needed appliances so that
the system of sewers constructed by the
city may be utilized. We do not think
they should hesitate about incurring this
expense. Then all living along the line
of the sewer system could be com-
pelled to connect with it. As the
sewers extend through the more thickly
populated portion of the city the
putting of the system into service would
put a large extent immediately to away
with a very great menace to the public
health. A little further on the system
could be extended to all parts of the city
and thus the danger of a certain class
of diseases would almost entirely be abro-
gated.

A BAD BARGAIN.

Messrs. McKenzie & Mann will receive
\$4,000 per mile from the Provincial gov-
ernment for constructing the Stickeen-
Teelin railway. But the road will not
be completed before the end of the
summer of 1899. The only redeeming
feature of this iniquitous grant is that a
provision has been made by which the
Province shall receive 4 per cent on the
gross receipts of the railway. It will be
interesting to note what success the
government will have in collecting this
per centage. If no better results are
obtained than have so far been achieved
in the arrangement that the Province
has for a share of the gross receipts of
the Nakusp & Slocan and Shuswap &
Okanagan railways, it will have been a
waste of time to make such a provision.

THE CHEAP MONEY SCHEME.

It is a foregone conclusion that the
Agricultural Credit Associations bill,
more commonly known as the Cheap
Money bill, will pass the legislature and
become law before many days elapse.
The measure is the culmination of an
agitation on the part of the farmers of
the Fraser River valley to have the
Provincial government loan them money
at a very low rate of interest.
Owing mainly to the vastness and in-
calculable richness of the mineral re-
sources of this Province, it has become
known in the last few years well and favorably
known in London and the other large
financial centers of the world. It is
known abroad as well as here at home
that some day, because of these re-
sources, British Columbia will be a field
of mining, smelting and metal manu-
facturing on a huge scale. Hence it is
that money can be borrowed on the
credit of the Province at an exception-
ally low rate of interest. But for our
mineral wealth, the "sea of mountains"
lying between the Rocky Mountains and
the Pacific would have remained almost
a terra incognita, and the credit of the
Province at best would be in a sorry con-
dition.

There are limited areas of agricultural
lands in various parts of British Colum-
bia which have been settled and devel-
oped to some extent, but the industry
languishes and is unprofitable because
there is little or no market for agricul-
tural products. This condition must of
necessity continue until our mineral re-
sources are developed.

If the government had paid proper
attention to the development of our
mineral resources the farmers of the
Fraser River valley would not now be
asking for government assistance in
order to make a living.

From a Kootenay standpoint it looks
as though the Cheap Money scheme is
being adopted at the expense of the
mining industry, and that this is done
solely for the purpose of temporarily
placating the Opposition constituencies
around New Westminster.

THE INSURANCE RATES.

The city will soon be in such a position
that it will require something out of the
ordinary in the way of unfortunate cir-
cumstances for a large conflagration to
take place here. The present water
supply of the city will be so augmented
by the 1st of July that the quantity on
hand could not be used in a configura-
tion that would last for an entire day. In
fact, the water supply will be constantly
replenished by the flow of a stream
into reservoirs of large capacity so
that it will be practically inexhaustible
under very severe drafts. It is estimat-
ed that when the plans of the company
are fully carried out that there will be
3,000,000 gallons constantly in reserve
for emergencies. This, with the inflow,
will be ample for any drafts that may be
made on it for domestic purposes and
the suppression of fires.

The fire department is rapidly being
put into a first-class condition for fire
fighting. The department is made up of
paid firemen, who are well acquainted
with the city and have had considerable
experience in the business of putting
out fires here and elsewhere. The head
of the fire department was chief of the
Vancouver fire department, and has a
reputation for being cool-headed, re-
sourceful and successful in the capacity in
which he is now engaged. The apparatus
is supplied with strong and speedy horses
and the hose and other apparatus are on
what might be termed a war footing. It
is the intention further along to augment
the efficiency of a department, as it
saves time in giving in an alarm at points
remote from the fire headquarters. A
half a minute will sometimes result in
the saving of a building or a block, as
fires are much easier extinguished in
their incipency than when they have
obtained a good start.

With a well equipped fire department,
an ample supply of water, which, under
the gravity system in force here, can be
thrown over the highest buildings with-
out the intervention of a steam fire
engine, there will in the near future be
very little danger of fires getting much
beyond the incipient stage unless, as
said before, some very unfortunate cir-
cumstance should arise. Indeed, with
the equipment and conveniences men-
tioned Rossland should be as free
from extensive fires as any of
the large cities on the coast.

In view of these facts, it seems but just
and equitable that the insurance com-
panies should no longer exact the al-
most prohibitory rates that prevail
here, and which are such a bur-
den on the citizens. The city has
gone to considerable expense in
organizing and providing apparatus for
the fire department, and now
that the risk is less so should the insur-
ance rates be cut down to what might
be termed a living rate. The agents of
the several companies here should
represent the situation as it is to their
respective principal companies, and if
this is done it will not be long ere we
will have the same rates that prevail at
the Coast.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THERE is need of more Kootenay and
less Government and Opposition in the
legislative assembly.

WHILE the Opposition kindly inform us
whether they are standing on the New
Westminster or the Victoria Times
platform.

AND now Vancouver is to have a smel-
ter, provided the dear people of the city
will vote in favor of the subsidy which
the council is in favor of giving them.

THE city council is to be commended
for taking up the question of making the
sidewalks of Columbia avenue of uni-
form grade. At present the sidewalks
along the principal thoroughfare of
Rossland are very unsightly, and dan-
gerous to pedestrians.

SAYS the Vancouver Daily Province:
"Before Mr. Semlin is a much older
man he may learn that an independent
party, as compared with the piebald ag-
gregation known as the Opposition, may
be more acceptable to the electors of
British Columbia who have ordinary
common sense."

THERE is no region in the British Em-
pire where greater patriotism and deeper
reverence of British institutions prevail
than in the Kootenays. Nearly every
town and mining camp in both districts
is busily preparing to celebrate the anni-
versary of the birth of Queen Victoria,
on May 24th.

ALL the Canadian newspapers that
have made editorial expression concern-
ing the purchase of the Le Roi mine by
the B. A. C. are of the same opinion,
and that is that nothing will place Brit-
ish Columbia on a better footing in Lon-
don than the regular monthly payments
of the big Le Roi dividends.

THE cities of Vancouver and Victoria,
which together contribute about \$48,000
to the Provincial treasury, are given
eight representatives in the legislative
assembly. West Kootenay contributes
considerably over \$300,000 and has only
four members. The reason for this un-
equitable state of affairs is that West

IT IS ... A MINE.

No. 1 tunnel is now over 200 feet in length, and in solid
ore. A track and car system has been installed. Work of
development progresses unceasingly on the Silver Queen.

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Consisting of eight mineral claims on Snow creek, in Cariboo
Creek camp, Slocan Division, West Kootenay, B. C.

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Properties and the Management of Mines.

Box 64.
Rossland, British Columbia

Kootenay is without a representative in
the cabinet.

THE MINER learns on good authority
that the position of Provincial min-
eralogist has been offered to a distin-
guished mining engineer who is known
to many mining men of Kootenay. So
far as we can learn, however, no steps
are being taken to secure the early ap-
pointment of a mine inspector to fill the
vacancy caused by the resignation of D.
J. Macdonald.

THERE are about 3,000 men working in
the metalliferous mines of British Colum-
bia, but the office of Provincial mine
inspector is vacant. Who can tell but
what a cave-in like the one that recently
occurred in the Le Roi will happen in one
of the many mines at any moment and
cause the loss of scores of lives. The
Administration at Victoria should attend
to this matter immediately. It is
astounding that those in authority are
so negligent.

J. S. WILLISTON, editor of the Toronto
Globe, in a paper on the railway situa-
tion, recently read before the Canadian
institute, expressed the belief that state
ownership is likely to become a very
formidable movement in the near future.
It is hoped that Mr. Williston's prophecy
will prove correct, for unless something
is soon done, instead of the state owning
the railways, the railways will come
very near to owning the state.

THE Sandon Mining Review takes
pains to show that considerably more
than 10,000 tons of ore have been ship-
ped from the Slocan mines since the be-
ginning of the current year. This splen-
did showing is made in spite of the fact
that there has not been any extraordi-
nary activity in the Slocan district for
the last few months. Much of this tonnage
was extracted in the course of develop-
ment work, and it must also be remem-
bered that several of the large mines
around Sandon have been storing their
ore of late. The average value of the
ore shipped this year is about \$110 per
ton, giving a total value of nearly
\$1,250,000. As mining goes in the Slo-
can, one-third of this sum, \$400,000, will
go into dividends. Considering the
present low price of silver this is a re-
markable showing.

Hotel Arrivals.
The following were the arrivals at
the International hotel, Greenwood,
during the week:

Lee Davenport, Trail; W. R. Wil-
liams, Old Ironides; J. P. Graves, J.
E. Boss, Miss May Boss, Chas. Thomas
Spokane; S. Brokenshaw, Wm. H. Lan-
caster, city; H. M. Boss, Trail, B. C.;
J. J. Miller, Riverside.

Rossland Mining Stocks

[Corrected by the Reddin-Jackson Company
Limited, 108 Columbia avenue, P. O. Box 48
Telephone 35. Cable address, "Mining," Codes
Clough and Lieber.]

MARKET FEATURES.

Wednesday's market was very active.
In the standard stocks Monte Christo
was a decided favorite with Iron Mask
and Deer Park next in demand. They
are having considerable inquiry for War
Eagle but as a rule find buyers will not
pay the price asked. There was consid-
erable speculation in the cheaper stocks.
Among our sales yesterday were
16,000 Monte Christo and 12,500 Grand
Mask and Bureka Con.

Castle G. M. Co.	7 1/2	Monita	17
Canada M. M. & D.	20	Noble Three (Silver)	10
Deer Park	14	Monte Christo Con.	10
Dundas	14	Min. & Dev. Co.	21
Edgar	7 1/2	Pick Up	10
Ellen (Silver)	7 1/2	Poorman	11
Elkton North Star	7 1/2	Red Mountain View	5
G. M. Co.	10	Roderick Dhu	10
Haystack Star	7	Salmo Con.	15
Good Hope	5	St. Elmo	6 1/2
Grand Prize	3 1/2	Silver Bear	10
High Ore	4 1/2	Silverline	2 1/2
Iron Ore	15	Twin	2 1/2
Iron Ore	28	White Bird	2
Le Roi	7 1/2	War Eagle	1 1/2
Lily May	20		

We can also supply Republic, Ymir
and Slocan stocks at lowest price.

Snapshots for Today.

We offer today subject to sale the fol-
lowing snaps:

1,200 Tintin	16	5,000 Arlington	3 1/2
1,000 Deer Park	13	5,000 St. Elmo	3 1/2
1,000 California	5 1/2	5,000 St. Paul	4 1/2
1,000 Poorman	9	20,000 Alberta	4 1/2
1,000 Cariboo	5 1/2	4,500 B. C. Gold F.	6 1/2
10,000 Dardanelles	10	1,000 Winchester	17

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Incorporated, October, 1896.

Agents for N. & F. S. Railway Addition
to Rossland.

Money Loaned on Rossland Real
Estate.

108 Columbia Ave., Rossland.

TRYING

Opposition

MR. SE

He Asks that