

THE CITY CHURCHES

History of Their Building and Their Organization.

THEIR FAITHFUL PASTORS

Some of Them Were First Started in Hotel Buildings, Unfinished Structures, and in the Old Opera House, But All Have Fine Edifices Now.

The history of churches in the city of Rossland presents some very unique features. When the camp was first started they had no abiding place and the various priests and ministers who came here to hold services had to wait themselves of almost any chance that offered in which to hold service. The excellent order that prevails in Rossland may fairly be said to be largely due to the earnest work of these pioneer clergymen. The men who first came to the camp were typical pioneer clergymen, who could cook their own meals, light the fires in their meeting houses and chop their own wood, and were proud that they were able to do so. Below will be found a history of all the present organizations.

Church of Rossland.
The Rev. H. S. Akhurst first visited the camp in 1895 and the first Anglican service was held by an English clergyman during that year. The first regular services were held on February 2, 1896, in the old opera house, the present annex of the Allan hotel; the old drop curtain on the stage, decorated with the advertisements of refreshment haunts and engaged with the undertaker, had been used as a pulpit, representing, in miniature, mining in Kootenay, great height, little tunnels, red shirtd miners on the dumps, a blue river with the dusky swash carrying on the banks which our realistic development-process, but was not calculated to do duty for a church reared.

The Ladies' Aid met on February 27, and held a successful sale of work at Easter, which realized a large sum. By December some \$800 in addition was raised in camp for building the temporary church, after the old townsite Messrs. Ross, Thompson, F. Ritchie, E. Johnson and J. R. Cook had kindly donated the present site.

The Bishop of Spokane was the first bishop to visit Rossland, and the bishop of the diocese made his first official visit in August, 1896, when he held services in the opera house.

The new church was opened on Christmas day and on Palm Sunday, the bishop paid his second visit to dedicate the building for services. In April the executive committee constituted the city limits of the city parish of Rossland, and boundaries were marked.

There is nearly \$2,000 in the bank for the new church and two sites have been offered for the building.

The history of just three years' work is only understood when it is read with the fact that without any help from any outside source the Anglican church has no debt, and has a good credit at the bank, and a well furnished church with a fine pedal organ, to speak for the religious side of a western mining camp.

Rev. H. Irwin has been the pastor of the church almost since its first organization and to his efforts credit is largely due for the present status of the organization.

The Catholic Church.
In the inception of the camp of Rossland mass was frequently said here by a priest from Nelson, but in the fall of 1895 two lots were purchased from the Reddin-Jackson company on Davis street, a small amount of money being advanced to be paid in instalments, and the Sacred Heart church was incorporated.

Rev. Father O. Lemay was the first pastor of Rossland, and continued in the charge of the parish until his death in 1897. He at once proceeded to erect a church on the lots that had been acquired and was successful in raising the necessary funds. The present church, a small mass in the old opera house in the rear of the Allan house, but in a very short time the church, which was being built by contract, was ready for occupancy, and services have been held there ever since.

Later on finding the need of enlargement Father Lemay, assisted by the ladies of the congregation and of the men embryo of the business, and from which sufficient funds were realized to pay for the lots and the church building, and also for a third lot adjoining. During this time Father Lemay labored and endeavored to win souls to God, and his hardihood in his good work. He lived in a shack and cooked for himself. His work, however, was so faithful that the congregation outgrew the accommodations and there was nothing left but to add a wing to the south side, which was done in 1897. A residence for the priest is now under way and will be ready for occupancy very soon.

During the summer of 1897 Rev. Father Lemay was called to his rest and Rev. Father Rivers assumed the charge of the parish, in which he accomplished much good. He was removed to his old home in Wisconsin in the beginning of this year, and Mgr. Zummelen was placed in charge. The climate of Rossland was too severe for the priest's health and he has been compelled to take a vacation and Rev. Father Palmer is acting in his place for the present.

The Methodist Church.
On Sunday, May 5th, 1895, Rev. J. A. Wood, then chairman of the Kamlooko district, held two Methodist services in Rossland. These were the first religious services held in the camp. The following week conference constituted Rossland a mission.

Rev. D. D. Birks took charge of the work temporarily, arriving Monday, 8th of July. Meetings were at first held in unfinished buildings, in the Allan, Windsor, Butte hotels and Rossland club building. Efforts to secure an advantageous location on the original townsite having failed, the rights of a squatter were bought. A piece of ground near "Sour Dough Alley" here a building, 22x38 ft. was selected and opened on Sunday, August 25th.

Changes in the townsite now followed rapidly. D. D. Birks accepted the principalship of the public schools, and was followed by Rev. J. U. Robbes, who resigned his position as pastor, and was shortly succeeded by Rev. A. J. Gaebele.

Conference of 1896 constituted South Kootenay a separate district. Rev. Charles Laidner being sent to Rossland as chairman. A small house was purchased and enlarged as a parsonage.

In February, 1897, the present lots, a portion of which were covered by the original site) were secured. The building was swung around to face Washington street, an addition of the same proportion as the original was added, and the new room constructed. At the same time the old parsonage was sold and the present parsonage was built. After a faithful and successful pastorate of two years, Rev. Laidner was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Morden.

The reaction following the boom greatly affected the congregation and the membership, but of late a steady growth has been experienced, by means of which both are rapidly recovering. Financial problems have been somewhat difficult of solution, but conditions are much improved, and a little additional effort will place the

Improvements.
The Rev. Devereux, acting as free miner's certificate No. 3469, is in possession of a piece of land in the trail district, two miles northwest of Blue Elephant and mine.

A. Wilkin, acting as free miner's certificate No. 3470, is in possession of a piece of land in the trail district, two miles northwest of Blue Elephant and mine.

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AS OUR FUTURE POLICY

Observations Suggested From the Experience of the N. W. Territories.

The Position Which the Government Should Adopt—Encourage Healthy Competition.

A Rossland correspondent, who apparently is familiar with the railway situation in the Northwest Territories, and has drawn conclusions from his experience, thus writes under the caption of "City and Country": "A corporation has no conscience." And nowhere has this fact been illustrated in more lurid and glaring colors than in this Canada of ours.

If any private individual endeavored to imitate or emulate in his business relations, the dealings of the Canadian Pacific railway with the people of Canada, he would be held up to universal execration and scorn. Dowered by a too-generous government with enormous grants of money and land, this gross corporation eludes, in every possible way, the obligations imposed upon it, by reason of these grants.

In Manitoba and the Northwest it holds alternate stations, not merely of the land bestowed to the track, but in districts remote therefrom. The whole fertile Saskatchewan valley is blanketed with its land grant. Any railway run through that country, in the future, will get no land. This immense gift is exempted from taxes for 25 years. The public, of course, expected that taxes could be imposed, when 25 years had elapsed from the date of the charter. No such thing! While the land, to all intents and purposes, is the property of the C. P. R., and the company deal with it as such, the actual title is left in the name of the government; and the 25-year exemption does not begin on a section here or there, until such lands are actually sold and transferred. (On the vast stretch of the land grant, the 25-year period has not yet commenced. The land is not legally, (save the mark!) the property of the company. This deplorable state of affairs has arisen, of course, as much from the laxity of the government, as from the greed of the railway.

In the matter of subsidies, it is equally subtle. The Crow's Nest Pass railway would not have been built without most in public; but the extension of the same line into the Boundary district, (an equally large contract), is carried out without Dominion aid. Why? Because there happens to be competition in the latter project. Other lines are willing to traverse this rich mineral section, and are checked with diffidence. The result is the C. P. R. is only allowed to build the line for nothing. At least it has to "take the line." This infant industry at last has to stand alone. Let us hope that the era of government aid, is over and done with.

And what have the people received in return for all their grants and subsidies? Let the starved and neglected laborer on the Crow's Nest construction make reply.

Our miserable service to Rossland; the exorbitant freight and passenger rates everywhere imposed; obligations slighted; contracts evaded; laws ignored;—all these give answer in no uncertain voice.

Have our neighbors in the Territory of Alberta fared any better than ourselves? They have not. For years after the branch line opened between Calgary and Edmonton, the bi-weekly train returned south, simply because the outward freight rates were prohibitive and impossible. In consequence a large surplus of produce, but the rates absorbed not only the profit, but also the price. As a consequence, the produce was not sold, the farmers starved, the district became impoverished. What cared the railway? Only after the most powerful and persistent pressure, was the company made to see, that lower and "living" rates meant profit to themselves, as well as a livelihood to the farmers and dairymen of Northern Alberta. The rates were still high, but they were sold. The trains are now tri-weekly, with specials between, and all loaded heavily.

These are lessons which point a moral, and do not adorn the tale. Let our policy be for the future: Grant no more subsidies; encourage healthy competition; insist on all railway companies living up to their contracts, and to the laws of the country. Their provincial government rightly gauged the sentiment of the people, when it made a substantial appropriation for the advancement of this very end.

DEATH OF J. N. BLAKE.
He Was Formerly a Well Known Resident of This City.

John N. Blake, barrister, of Ontario, died in San Francisco, March 10; from the effects of cancer. Mr. Blake was well known in this city. He came here from Toronto two years since and was admitted to the bar in this city. He was a barrister in the province still he directed some important suits. Among these he was interested in, with several other Rossland parties, an attempt to take up the ground now covered by the Ymir townsite. There was a long contest with the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, which claimed the townsite as part of its grant. The contention was that the government had no right to give the railway the grant in the manner that it did. The suit ended in confirming the title of the railway company to the land. Mr. Blake finally went into the mining and real estate business and a year since he went to New York to put through some deals. While there he wrote a number of articles for the New York papers, in which he praised the mineral resources of the Kootenays, and particularly those of the Rossland camp. He remained in New York for about six months and from thence he went to Buffalo, where he remained up to a few months ago. From Buffalo he journeyed west to San Francisco, where he died. Mr. Blake had been in poor health for about three years before he died; in fact, one reason why he gave up the practice of his profession in Toronto was because of the hope that a residence in the west would give him back his health. While in Toronto he practised law and devoted most of his attention to cases involving real estate and the duties of trustees. He had quite a number of clients. Mr. Blake was a cousin of Hon. Ed. Blake, who is a member of the British parliament for South Longford, and was formerly leader of the liberal party in the Dominion parliament. He

OUR TRADE WITH ENGLAND.
The Residents of the Old Country Recognizing Our Products.

Toronto, March 18.—A special cable to the Evening Telegram, dated London, March 18, says: Inquiries at the high commissioner's office with regard to trading between Canada and the Mother land, continues. Addresses are asked for of reliable Canadian firms shipping wood pulp, mica, and oil, manufacturers of furniture and dealers in walnut and birch logs. A Bristol firm desires the agency of a Canadian packing house. Hon. R. Dobell has sailed for Canada.

was also a cousin of S. H. Blake, now a barrister of Toronto, and formerly vice-chancellor of Ontario. Mr. Blake, at the time of his death, was aged about 55 years.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

C. E. GALT IS SECRETARY.

Editor Miner—Sir: The Miner comes to hand regularly, and I have read your interesting articles with interest and pleasure. Will you kindly inform me who is secretary of the Big Three Gold Mining company, as I find that some of our certificates are not registered on their books. I am disappointed that you did not mention a word about the Ibez Mining company. Anything that you mention with regard to Rossland mines is very much interesting to us, as we own a good many shares with different companies. You know we expect something from them in return for the money we have invested in these mines. With best wishes. P. D.

St Boniface, Quebec.
(The secretary of the Big Three Gold Mining company is C. E. Galt, Montreal, Quebec. The registered attorney in Rossland is W. T. McDonald. Write W. T. Green, 157 Wellesley street, Toronto, concerning the Ibez Mining company. The property is on the Red Mountain mountain, south of Rossland, and has been closed down for want of funds. Ed.)

SEVERAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Editor Miner—Sir: Would you kindly give me your opinion as to investments in the White Bear, Novelty and Jumbo mines? I will esteem it a favor, and if I can return your kindness I should be most happy. Yours truly, J. E. H.

466 Victoria avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Que.
(The White Bear is to be examined shortly by a noted expert in order to determine its future policy. It is a promising property, and the indications are that it will make a mine. The Novelty has an excellent surface showing. It is a promising property, and the indications are that it will make a mine. The Jumbo is a promising property, and the indications are that it will make a mine. Ed.)

THE CONTROL OF THE MUGWUMP.

Editor Miner—Sir: It is convenient, I wish you would please let me know what is the matter with Mugwump stock. Is it in arrears in debt, or have they no showing to warrant any further work? Any information in regard to this property would greatly oblige, S. McC. W.

Petrolia, Ont.
(It is understood that the War Eagle Consolidated company has obtained control of the stock of this company, and will work the property in a sane and sensible manner. The normal value of the stock at the present time is about 4 cents.—Ed.)

A KNotty QUERY ANSWERED.

Editor Miner—Sir: A claim in Kootenay on which one year's assessment work has been done, but the claim has not been surveyed. B locates the adjoining claim and begins development work, doing work amounting to several hundred dollars, but not surveying it. On surveying A's claim it is found that B's work has been done on A's claim. Will the government accept the work done by B on A's claim as assessment work necessary towards getting the crown grant by A for his own claim?
A reply in the columns of the Miner will much oblige, yours truly, JOHN A. WILSON, Toronto.

NORWAY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A. O. Herpelte, Ont: The Norway Gold Mining company, owning claims in the Kootenay, are in position to start development work this spring, and we understand they will do so as soon as the snow clears off. The men you mention are working in the business community of Rossland.—Ed.)

THE MAYFLOWER.

Editor Miner—Sir: Please give me some information concerning the Mayflower mine, and the International Mining company, and oblige, F. G. K., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
(The Mayflower, in the south belt, just outside of Rossland city limits, is owned by the Mayflower Gold Mining company. The property is well situated, but no work is being done at present for want of funds. The assets of the International Gold Mining company were sold at auction some months ago. The stock is worthless. Ed.)

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Western Commissioner, W. D. Scott, in this City.
William D. Scott, of Winnipeg, member of the Canadian board of commissioners of the Paris exhibition, 1890, for the territory west of Lake Winnipeg, is making a visit, in connection with his duties, to the various centers in this province, and is at present in Rossland. Yesterday he met many of the prominent citizens and discussed with them the subject of the exhibition. He is a highly educated man, and is well qualified to be limited to agriculture, mining, fish and education, but within these bounds an excellent display should be made. The exhibition will open on May 15, 1890, and close on November 5. The French authorities deal exclusively with the British Imperial commission in regard to all matters connected with the participation of Canada in the exhibition. The colonial committee in London, with the object of affording an abundant opportunity to the British colonies for proper representation, obtained the privilege of a special building set apart for the occupation of the colonies. This building is situated on the modern grounds overlooking the Champ de Mars, not far from the great Eiffel tower, and covers 36,000 square feet, of which Canada has been allotted 27,100 square feet. It has been divided into 18 sections, and the weight of the gold is deducted from the weight of the silver button, giving the weight of the silver.

The silver button is weighed on the button balance, and is then parted by immersing it in nitric acid. The acid dissolves the silver and leaves the gold in the form of fine black dust. The parting is done in a little dish, and as far as possible every assistance will be given to Mr. Scott.

An international congress of women is to be held in London in June. The Duchess Sutherland has offered St. John's house to the committee in hospital-ity, to be used for some functions on which she will hold a reception and the following day the congress will be entertained at a garden party given by Mrs. Creighton at Fulham Palace.

William I. Reddin. Partially Developed Mines for Sale. C. O'Brien Reddin
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Charles Dangerfield
STOCK BROKER.
IMPERIAL BLOCK ROSSLAND, B. C.
Weekly Market Report with Quotations on Rossland, Slocan and Republic Stocks Furnished on Application.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, IN THE MATTER OF
O. K. GOLD MINING COMPANY
Limited Liability, (Foreign). In Liquidation.
The Undersigned Official Liquidator Will Sell by Private Treaty Subject to Ratification by the Court
IN ONE LOT
The property known as the O. K. Mine and the buildings belonging to the said company, also the entire mining and milling plant of said company, the whole situated on the south slope of O. K. Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay Province of British Columbia. The claim is surveyed and crown granted and known as the O. K. mineral claim, official number 678. The property is about two and one-half miles west of the City of Rossland and close to the Montreal and Red Mountain railroads, both leading from the City of Rossland to Northport, in the State of Washington.
The principal buildings include the following: The new mill building containing a steam mill but designed and built to accommodate 25 stamps; engine and boiler house, office building, mess room, cook house, store room and manager's residence.
The development consists of three main tunnels, with one winze and numerous drifts, together aggregating over 100 feet work.
The property is open to inspection, but an order for that purpose must be obtained at the office of the liquidator, 5 Imperial block, Rossland, B. C., where price, terms and further information can be obtained.
Under an order of the court heretofore issued the undersigned is authorized to give a short option or working bond on the mine.
Telegraphic and cable address, Plewman Rossland.
RICHARD PLEWMAN
Official Liquidator

S. THORNTON LANGLEY & Co
Share Brokers.
All the Standard Stocks handled on close margins. Reliable information furnished free of charge.
Brokers for the Okanogan Free Gold Mines, Ltd.
Established March, 1895. ROSSLAND, B. C.

THE FIRE TEST FOR ORES.
How the Assayers Determine the Value of Samples From New Mines.
The process of ascertaining the value of a piece of mineral-bearing rock is interesting. The ore is first pulverized in a crusher or mortar. It is then quartered until it will pass through a 60-mesh sieve. In this condition the ore is called pulp. The assayer uses weights, which are proportioned to the commercial weights, an assay ton, consisting of 29,166 grams, representing a ton of ore. The result of the assay is weighed in milligrams. If an assay ton of the pulp is used, each milligram in the result represents an ounce of metal. Usually half an assay ton of the pulp is used, and the result is then multiplied by two to get the number of ounces to the ton.
Other assay ton of the pulp is weighed carefully on the pulp scales and put into a crucible, together with a flux. The flux consists of carbonate of soda, borax and litharge, or protoxide of lead; sometimes ingredients in the flux vary according to the nature of the ore. Some heavy lead or galena ores require very little litharge. Other ores which contain little or no lead require litharge in larger quantities. The pulp and the flux are thoroughly mixed and covered with salt or borax. Borax makes a clearer glass than salt. If there is an excess of sulphur in the ore, iron nails are added. The crucible is then placed in the furnace, which has been heated to receive it.
The furnace contains a fireclay oven, called a muffle, which is made with an opening at the back to permit the fumes from the furnace to escape. Usually an hour or forty minutes is required to reduce the contents of the crucible to a volatile state. When the action in the crucible has ceased, the contents are poured into a metal mould and allowed to cool. The slag is then broken off and a lead button is found at the bottom of the mould. This lead button contains all the gold and silver in the ore. To separate the gold and silver from the lead button is placed in a cupel, a small dish made of bone-ash, and replaced in the muffle. The lead is melted, and part of it passes off in fumes, while part of it is absorbed together with any copper or other substances which may be in the bottom, by the bone-ash, leaving a small silver button in the cupel. If the ore is known to contain much silver, the lead button is placed in the cupel just as it is taken from the slag; but if there is very little silver in the ore, a known quantity of pure silver is added so that there may be a heavy excess of silver in the button obtained in the cupel. This is necessary in order that the button may be parted with acid.

FROM THE RECORDS.
Transfers.
T. C. Wells and E. E. Wells to Charles Dundee, 2 1/2 interest in the Gigantic mineral claim, on Dominion mountain.
Clarence McDowell to Fred Miggon, 1/8 interest in the Paymaster mineral claim, near Trail, on the Columbia river, \$200.
H. S. Reavis to H. B. Smith, as security for a note for \$636.89, 1/3 interest in the Bunker Hill and Mormon Girl mineral claims, in the Trail Creek division, \$1.
F. Conroy to A. S. Anderson, 2 1/2 in the Ella fraction mineral claim, on Deer Park mountain, \$1.
Certificate of Improvement.
To the Jumbo Gold Mining company, in the O. K. mineral claim, situated on Red Mountain.
To Edward Avey, on the Seal mineral claim, at Big Sheep creek.
To the same on the Sea Bird mineral claim, at Big Sheep creek.
To R. H. Smith on the Douglas fractional claim, on Sophie mountain.
To Margaret Murray, on the Aetna fractional mineral claim, on Deer Park mountain.
To the same on the Big Four fractional mineral claim, on Deer Park mountain.
To the same on the Double fractional mineral claim, on Deer Park mountain.
To Louis Lievermann, Charles Schmidt, Napoleon Fitzstubs, the Bunnemeyer and George E. Pfunder, on the Montreal mineral claim, in Rossland.
Certificates of Work
To J. R. Roof, on the Comstock mineral claim.
To A. McDonald, on the Idaho fractional mineral claim.
To M. Sullivan, on the Wolfe Tone fractional mineral claim.
To Wm. Pye et al., on the Alberta fractional mineral claim.
To John Jackson, Jr., et al., on the Golden fraction mineral claim.
To T. P. O'Farrell, on the Townsite fractional claim.
To S. L. Williams, on the Kokomo mineral claim.
To Edward Bailie, on the Selina May mineral claim.
Agreement.
Edward Terzick, W. K. Carpenter and George Talbot, of the first part, and E. W. Liljegan of the second part, to sell the E. R. mineral claim and the E. R. fractional mineral claim, on Norway mountain, \$1.
Notice.
Sara W. Banman gives notice that she claims the whole of the Opal mineral claim, on Ontario mountain.

FIRE AT REGINA.
The Standard Printing Office Destroyed—Loss Sustained.
Regina, March 18.—Shortly after 11 this morning, a fire was discovered in the Standard printing office. The brigade was promptly on the spot, but as the structure was entirely of wood, the whole of the interior was quickly enveloped in flames, and all that could be done was to save the adjoining buildings of Child & Lanier, and prevent injury to the Regina Trading company's store. The Standard office was completely gutted and everything destroyed. The plant was worth \$6,000, stock, including a library of \$1,000, and the building, \$1,000. The insurance is \$4,000.
D. Thomas of the firm of Thomas & Grieger, is suffering with the grippe and is at the hospital, but will probably be around again tomorrow.