

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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THE MINERAL TAX.

The boards of trade in the Kootenays are filing emphatic protests against the doubling of the tax on the output of the mines. It is held that the metalliferous mines are already contributing more than their fair share to the provincial treasury. The real estate tax, personal property tax provincial revenue and all the other forms of general taxation are borne by the miners in common with the other taxpayers of the province, while the different forms of mining taxation falls upon them exclusively. The mining industry is just recovering from a long period of depression, brought on by the war and other causes, and the present time is most opportune for doubling the tax on the output of the mines. Outside of this consideration, in our judgment, the provincial authorities are making a serious mistake in overtaxing mining. It is an industry which should be fostered and so built up, and the province would show wisdom if it depended more upon the incidental advantages which would accrue to the commonwealth and less on a direct tax. It is an admitted fact that one of the greatest needs of the province is money from abroad with which to develop the wonderful wealth in the virgin mineral ground. The more royalty exacted from the miners and the larger the taxes and restrictions placed upon them the less the chance of capital coming in. Other things being equal the mining investor will go where there is no tax to be paid on the mineral which he extracts from the earth. The outcome of legislation of the character proposed is certain to keep capital out of the country, and without outside money the development of the mineral resources will come to what is practically a standstill. It is not a good nor wise policy, therefore, to increase the present tax, which is large enough.

MINING AND SMELTING PROBLEM.

The mining world will watch with interest the outcome of the problem which the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines and the Granby Smelting company have before them in making ores which run a little over \$8 per ton pay. The mines and smelter are practically owned by the same people, and therefore are acting in harmony to work out the question involved to a successful issue. The conditions are favorable. The ore bodies in the two mines involved are of great extent, and in one there is said to be a solid acre of ore ready for the stopers. In all the departments of the mine the idea, kept constantly in view, has been to put in such labor-saving appliances that the ore could be extracted at the minimum cost. The closest attention will be paid to details, and the appliances will be added and improved from time to time to get the cost of extraction even under what it is at present.

A visit to the smelter of the Granby company is sufficient to convince the most skeptical that no expense has been spared to make the plant as complete, substantial and effective as it is possible. Here, as much as possible, the ore handled automatically. In addition to this the machinery is operated by electricity which is generated from water power from a plant owned by the company. This will save the company a large sum annually, and will consequently considerably cut down the cost of smelting.

The management of the Le Roi recently announced that the cost of mining, including advance work, superintendence, transportation, smelting and raising was 10 cents per ton. The ore from the Le Roi for one month recently gave an average gold value of \$16.60 to the ton and netted a profit of \$8.60 on each ton. The cost of \$8 per ton for mining, reduction, etc., was made under favorable conditions. The Le Roi has wide ore bodies, is not handicapped for want of money, and in addition to this, practically the same people own the smelter and the mine. The worst handicap was an insufficient plant, but this has since been remedied by the installation of a larger plant, and the cost of mining reduction of the ore, etc., will in time be brought under \$8 per ton by the Le Roi management.

In the case of the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and the Granby smelter, we believe, owing to the greater width of the ore bodies that ore can be mined from 50 cents to \$1 per ton cheaper than it can be here. With the water power at the smelter and other labor-saving devices, it seems evident that ore can be smelted there at from 50 cents to \$1 per ton cheaper than at the smelter at Northport. It is claimed that the ore from the Knob Hill and the Old Ironsides does not need to be roasted. This will effect another small saving.

Under these circumstances there is every reason to suppose that the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides ore will yield a profit just as soon as the smelter gets into good working order of at least \$1.50 to the ton. If this is the case the stockholders are assured of good profits, as there are many hundreds of thousands of tons in these two mines.

GOLD CAUSED THE PROSPERITY.

Gold has been the basis of the remarkable growth of Western Australia in the past few years, says the New York Sun. Few countries have ever had so large an expansion in population and business interests in so short a time. No other gold fields, in recent years, have had so large a development except the unequalled mines of the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal. The modest beginning of the gold industry was in 1886, when 302 ounces were produced. Twelve years later the gold output was 4,050,183 ounces and Western Australia headed the list of gold producers in Australasia. The figures for 1899 are not yet at hand, but for the first nine months of the year the gold output was 1,160,000 ounces, valued at \$22,000,000; and in September the yield was 167,076 ounces, valued at \$3,174,450, being \$30,900 more than the best previous monthly record. There has been no pause yet in the steady growth of the industry. Western Australia is now one of the largest gold producers in the world. Thus the colony, always poor and obscure till the last decade began, has suddenly become a most prosperous field for mining, agriculture and commerce. Energy capital and skill find profitable employment in a region which, 12 years ago, was almost unknown. The borderland behind the sandy western coast was not discovered until that late day because it was in the midst of a Sahara. The treasure house of the colony was well guarded by thirst and famine, evils that have now been overcome by the railroads that bind all the great mining centers with the coast and carry enormous quantities of stores and implements to the men at the front.

A WISE MOVE.

Ability of a superior nature is quickly recognized, and if a man shows that he has an extraordinary capacity in any given direction he is nearly always given an opportunity to put it to use. It will be remembered that Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P. P. from Nanaimo, came to Rossland and did a great deal toward settling the labor troubles which existed here in the early part of the year. Mr. Smith, as the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, and as the elected representative of labor in the provincial parliament, enjoyed the confidence of organized labor to the fullest degree. He entered heartily and earnestly into the settlement of the differences that existed here. He is primarily gifted with common sense, is a diplomat in negotiation, and can see the merits and demerits of both sides of a question. With the assistance of Messrs. Curtis and Lute, and the conciliatory spirit shown by the officers and members of the Miners' union, and also by the managers of the mine, the differences were adjusted in a short time and work resumed. This was a happy settlement of trouble that might have lasted for many months and greatly injured this camp and its residents. Mr. Smith showed such ability on that occasion that he has been summoned to Ottawa to give the Dominion government his advice in placing the new labor bureau on a working basis. He will leave for the east to perform the task assigned to him as soon as the provincial legislature adjourns. We believe that the federal authorities have made a wise move in giving Mr. Smith this task to perform. They might go a step further and put him at the head of the bureau, as he would be the right man in the right place. There is no man in Canada who more thoroughly possesses the confidence of organized labor or who better deserves this confidence than he does.

SHIRT WAISTS FOR MEN.

For a long time women fair have copied portions of man's costume, including his hat, collar, necktie, etc., until, at times, when in a crowd it was difficult to tell which was man and which woman. In the east during the present summer some men have copied the shirt waist, which is so dear to femininity, and this fact has excited considerable discussion and considerable prejudice. In many instances the male wearers of shirt waists were not received in public with the popularity which they, as the leaders of a new fashion, thought they were justly entitled to. In some instances, at first, in the higher class hotels and restaurants, they were refused entertainment while they wore a garment of this sort, and, as a consequence, some suits for damage have been commenced against offending bonifaces who refused to serve guests of the male persuasion, a part of whose attire consisted of the shirt waist. It will be remembered that the first man who carried an umbrella in the streets of London was mobbed, and yet thousands of these useful articles can now be borne through the thoroughfares there without attracting the least bit of adverse criticism or even the "arf of a brick." It is ever thus with the reformers, the leaders of thought and the users of new articles of attire.

A man has a perfect right to wear a shirt waist if he so desires. If, however,

one of the male residents of Rossland were to appear on Columbia avenue today in a handsome majenta, orange sky-blue or even a scarlet shirt waist, bedizened with bright buttons or other gewgaws, what would the result be? We doubt if he would escape without personal violence, and would doubtless have stale eggs thrown at him during his promenade. This would be so, notwithstanding the fact that this is one of the most orderly and law-loving towns in the Dominion of Canada. There are innovations, it seems, which cannot be introduced too suddenly, and we believe that the first sight of a man wearing a shirt waist is one that for the moment shocks the public sense and impels the mildest citizen to pick up and throw stones and sticks at the man he sees wearing one; and yet this is a free country, in which an individual can go bareheaded if he has not the wherewithal with which to purchase headgear.

There must, indeed, be some potent reason for the antipathy which the eastern public has manifested against masculinity attired in fantastically colored shirt waists. The prejudice doubtless has its foundation in the fact that the garment has been one which had been exclusively worn by women, and it is as much of a shock at first to see a man with one of them on as it would be to see him in a gorgeous ladies' hat, with a superstructure of curls, feathers and other "fixings" three feet high, or to observe him in public wearing one of his sister's, his cousin's, or his aunt's dresses. The people of the east have, to a certain extent, become reconciled to the innovation, and it is said that in the fashionable watering places on the American side of the line the ladies may be seen wearing their bathing suits, not only on the sands, but at the hotels, out riding and on trips to the postoffice. The men sit around in shirt waists, while the female fashionables linger on the piazzas in the evening clad in fancy bathing suits. The shirt waist for men in summer may be a fashion that has come to stay in the effete east, but we doubt if it will ever become fashionable in the Kootenays.

WORTHY OF HONOR.

The aphorism that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war is well exemplified in the case of Mr. S. H. C. Miner, the head of the Granby Smelting syndicate and the Granby Smelting company. The people of the Boundary are to tender a banquet on Thursday as a sort of recognition for the great things he has done for them. This tribute to Mr. Miner will only partly pay the immense obligation which the people of the Boundary and of the entire mining section of British Columbia are under to Mr. Miner and his associates. He is not only an eminent financier, but a captain of industry. Look at what the syndicate of which he is the head has accomplished during the short period which it has been operating in the Kootenays. By the aid of his own large fortune and his capacity as a leader of men of means he has organized a syndicate which has but few equals in Canada in the largeness of its resources and the daring of its enterprises. This company has acquired properties in the Rossland camp, in the Boundary, in the Slocan and elsewhere in the Kootenays. To acquire properties with this company meant that they would be developed. In carrying on this work no expense has been spared and the company has expended many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the way of opening up its mines and supplying them with the best machinery. Through good and evil report, through good and bad times it never altered nor lessened the forces which it had employed, but kept steadily on towards the goal, that of making its mines productive.

The ores of some of the syndicate's leading mines are of a low grade—low, that it was problematical if they could be made to pay. People told the members of the syndicate openly that they were chasing phantoms in their efforts to make ores of this sort realize profits and pay dividends. This only stimulated them to greater effort. They erected one of the most complete smelters in the Kootenays, equipped it with the latest labor saving devices and provided it with water power and all sorts of up to date machinery. The ore from two of their mines is now being treated in their smelter and the first week's run has demonstrated that ore which runs a small fraction over \$8 to the ton can be treated at a profit. Thus has one of the principal goals, which Mr. Miner and his associates were striving for, been successfully reached.

The two mines in question, which ten days since were of problematical value, now that it is known that their ores will yield a profit, are worth a fabulous sum and are destined to take their places among the larger mines of this continent. Mr. Graves has demonstrated to the people of the Boundary that ores of a value of \$8 per ton, where there are large and permanent bodies, are valuable. What one company has accomplished another can do likewise, but to Mr. Graves and his associates belongs the honor of being the pioneers, and of risking large sums of money on ventures where the result might have been a failure.

The results means much for the Boundary and for the entire mining section of British Columbia. There are millions of tons of low grade ore, which the success of the syndicate has demonstrated to be a profitable experiment of the syndicate has brought within the range of profit. The

resultant benefit to the mining industry here is almost incalculable. A commendable feature of the operations of the syndicate has been its freedom from stock jobbery. There has been no undue attempt to inflate the value of stocks by the methods employed by some; on the contrary, most of the shares disposed of were sold to those who purchased for investment. The syndicate's operations have been conducted with the end in view of making its profits out of mining and not by the manipulation of the shares in the several companies under its control. This was an excellent feature and one that gave it the full confidence of the investing public.

Under the circumstances it is no wonder that the people of the Boundary will unite in doing honor to Mr. Miner at the banquet on Tuesday night, for he has done in a short time by the vigor of his personality, the daring of his enterprise, and his faith in the permanency and wealth of the section what it might have taken years to accomplish were the task left, as it might have been, to men of less ability, foresight, courage and resource. The Miner, in common with the rest of the people of the Kootenays, doffs its hat to Mr. Miner and his associates and hope that their profit will be as great in their mining ventures as their faith, ability and large investments entitle them to. They are the sort of men who are the most successful in a mining country.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Liberal convention, which is to be held at Revelstoke on the 5th of September for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Yale-Cariboo constituency for the Dominion house, will be watched with more than usual interest by the people of the interior of the province, and it is desirable, therefore, that the meeting should display wisdom in their choice of a standard bearer. It is fairly well recognized throughout the Dominion that the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is certain of another lease of power and if this expectation is realized it is of the utmost consequence to us that we should have as our representative at Ottawa a man who is in sympathy in his party leanings with the government and possesses their confidence. It would be well in addition to this that he should be a man who has already sat in the house and who is recognized by the ministry as one possessed of a knowledge of the country and who is able to place its needs before the executive. To send either an opponent of the government or a man whose acquaintance with the riding is limited to one or two localities and who would, therefore, not be able to represent the constituency as a whole would be a serious blunder on the part of the electors. The danger of sending one opposed to the present government, which, as we have said, will undoubtedly be re-elected for at least another parliament is we think, very small. It is hardly to be questioned that the candidate of the Liberal convention, whoever he may be will be returned. The real danger to be feared from the convention is the selection of some good party man who may not have a general knowledge of the constituency or be large enough in his views to subordinate local interests to the interests of the riding as a whole. There are really so few men in the constituency who possess this comprehensive grasp of the requirements of this great mining district that it is really difficult to get candidates such as would be regarded as universally acceptable. For these reasons we would again urge the people of this constituency and we think they would receive very cordial Conservative assistance in their efforts, to use every influence possible to induce Mr. Hewitt Bostock to allow himself once more to be placed in nomination. We think that Mr. Bostock at the present time and until a division of the constituency as it is now constituted is made is the ideal man to represent the riding. He is possessed of great wealth, has abundance of leisure to devote to public affairs, and has no private interests to serve. If he has ambition to fill a position in the cabinet we know of no possible representative from British Columbia who could better serve the province in such a position. His time will be absolutely devoted to the promotion of his constituents' prosperity and from his knowledge of the interior of the province, of the great mining districts of Kootenay and Cariboo, would be able to serve the constituency as intelligently as he would disinterestedly. If sufficient pressure were brought to bear on Mr. Bostock it is more than likely that he would consent to be a candidate again for this constituency, and we certainly think that this pressure ought to be employed. With him as their candidate the Liberals would not only be serving their party and the government, but would be doing the very best possible for the riding, as his election would be placed beyond a peradventure.

A NELECTRICAL FAKIR.

Teala, who nearly always stops at the newspaper office while on the way to the patent office and gets so lost in the up his marvels that he sometimes forgets admiration of the reporter who writes up his marvels that he sometimes forgets gets all about securing a patent, now War Eagle, and B. A. C. mines, signifying their desire to join in welcoming

without loss. Teala seems more bent on getting up marvelous stories for the sensational newspapers than anything else. He is eminently impractical. He is always on the ebullient of discoveries which he never completes. Edison is as different from him as the day is from the night. He has done a thousand times more for practical science than Teala has. While it is true that Teala has made a few useful inventions, it is also so that the inventions and discoveries that he promised to make and never finishes are a legion. He is the Falstaff of inventors, and the latter's rages in buccannery, etc., are few indeed when compared with the fake inventions of Nikola Tesla. He loves notoriety more than he does even electrical discoveries.

THEY SHOULD KEEP HIM.

This news seems too good to be true, but it is solemnly announced in the Winnipeg Free Press that Mr. Joseph Martin is to go to Manitoba for the purpose of stamping two or three constituencies against the Laurier government. After that he is to go to Toronto and deliver another series of addresses against the government. If the people of either Manitoba or Ontario can only be induced to keep Mr. Martin what a great thing it would be for this province.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

The phenomenal commercial record of the year ended June 30, as shown in the annual report of the chief of the treasury bureau of statistics just issued, has been accompanied by an equally striking record with reference to gold production, says an exchange. The gold mined in the United States during the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, exceeds that of any year in our history, and for the first time surpasses the record established in 1853, when the mines of California made their highest record of \$65,000,000. The gold production of the United States was in 1899, according to the estimate of the director of the mint, \$75,500,000, while no prior year had shown so high a total as that of 1853, \$65,000,000, though the total for 1898 was \$64,465,000. The very rapid increase in production in this country and elsewhere, during the past few years brings the gold product of the half century now ending to the enormous total of \$6,665,631,000, or more than twice as much as during the 350 years preceding that period. The gold production of the world from 1492 to 1850 amounted to \$3,129,780,000, while that of the period 1851-1899 was \$6,665,631,000. The rapid increase in production in this country and the large excess of exports over imports have been accompanied by a corresponding increase in money in circulation in the United States, which, on July 1, 1900, stood at \$26.50 per capita as compared with \$25.38 in July, 1899, and \$24.74 the year preceding, and in 1893 at \$21.15.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

An Enquiry Addressed to the Minister of Education. A telegram was sent by the Board of Trade on Monday last to the Minister of Education at Victoria enquiring as to the site of the new school house and as to whether an eight-roomed building would eventually be erected.

On the visit of the Rossland delegates of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Kootenays to the coast recently they were promised, among other things, that there would be an eight-roomed school house built for the accommodation of the Rossland scholars. It was stated that if it was found to be impossible to give Rossland an eight-roomed school house this year a four-roomed building would be provided for, which would be built in such a manner as to allow of the addition of more rooms next year. The late instructions as to the procuring of tenders for the proposed edifice did not seem to be altogether compatible with the verbal promises made to the delegates. Further when the question of site had arisen the Minister of Education had listened to the representations of the school trustees, urging that the present site of the lower school house was ineligible, first because it was situated within the horse shoe loop of the railway and rendered access without crossing the track impossible except from a thinly inhabited portion of the city; secondly because the school house situated on a slope rendered the formation of fairly level play ground expensive and difficult, and had said that he would come to Rossland himself and select a more suitable site. A proposed location has been made further west beyond the railway track, which would exactly reverse the conditions prevailing with regard to the present spot.

It was to the clearing up of these points as to what the city might expect as to its additional school rooms and as to the selection of a more eligible site that the telegram sought information from the Minister of Education. No answer has as yet been received and it is probable that the question will be dealt with by letter.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Proceedings Were of a Purely Formal Character.

At the meeting of the city council held last evening at 8 o'clock at the city hall, the mayor and all his aldermen were present with the exception of Alderman McRae. The proceedings of the council last night were of a purely formal character, there being nothing in the nature of civic business coming up for discussion. A proposal was made by Alderman Clute to change the name of Lincoln street to Queen street. This was introduced as a bylaw. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, communications were read from the management of the War Eagle, and B. A. C. mines, signifying their desire to join in welcoming

the visit of the Governor-General and throw the mines open to the gubernatorial party. The board of works report included a recommendation that all obstructions on sidewalks be forthwith removed. A side walk was recommended on the north side of Le Roi avenue between Monte Christo and Butte streets and also to be laid up Third and Fourth avenues between Washington and St. Paul streets. It was moved by Alderman Dean and seconded by Alderman McKenzie, that the city engineer be instructed to report on the condition of the sewer at the back of the opera house.

It was moved by Alderman Clute and seconded by Alderman Mackenzie, that a bylaw be introduced changing the name of Lincoln street to Queen street. The meeting then adjourned.

CITY DECORATIONS.

The Fire Hall Boys Are Building an Arch Over Columbia Avenue. The fire boys are building a double arch across Columbia avenue at its intersection with Lincoln street. It will be made of wood, which is donated by E. A. Rolf and covered with evergreens. Across the top of the arches "Welcome" will be inscribed and on a final arch in the middle it is proposed to place the motto of the Earl of Minto or if that cannot be learned a picture of Her Majesty.

PUGILISTIC PRATTLE.

Brown and McKinley to Meet Thursday—A Challenge.

The long talked of and long looked for boxing contest between George Washington Brown, of Rossland, and Bill Jennings McKinley, of Trail, is slated to come off at the International on Thursday evening. In addition to this, Mr. James Hayden, the manager of the Spokane & Northern Telegraph company, has arranged to run a special wire into the hall, and the reports of the McCoy-Corbett fight will be given. This in itself is worth the price of admission. Considerable rivalry exists between these two ebony pugilists as to which is the netter man. This is positively the last appearance of the two "gemmen ob color" in the fistie arena, as the winner will doubtless pack his Saratoga and go south. The contest will be conducted under Marquis of Queensberry rules, the men are in good condition, there is some feeling between them, and a lively encounter is certain to be the outcome. Mr. Williams visited the Miner office last evening and issued a challenge on behalf of Ed. Cuff, for a glove contest with any man in British Columbia, Jim Fell preferred, for the gate receipts and a side bet of from \$100 to \$500. The contest can take place either in public or in private. Cuff knocked out Ed Dillon at Republic in one round on Sunday last.

FROM THE RECORDS.

- Certificates of Work. Aug. 17—To Olaf Everson for the same on the John Bull. Aug. 17—To Olaf Everson for the same on the Mountain Queen. Aug. 17—To John Hammer for John Hammer on the Elizabeth. Aug. 17—To D. M. Clark for Nettie Greenly on the Big Dan. Aug. 20—To E. Wright for the same on the Wright. Aug. 20—To J. G. Boehmler for the same on the Annie. Aug. 20—To J. G. Boehmler for the same on the Standard. Aug. 20—For work done upon the Annie. Aug. 20—To J. G. Boehmler for the same on the C. P. for work done upon the Annie. Aug. 20—To J. G. Boehmler for the same on the Bonanza. Aug. 20—To Albert Jefferson for the same on the Dominion. Aug. 20—To J. D. Sanders for the Mt. Sicker and B. C. Development Co., Ltd., on the Essie. Aug. 20—To Charles Pinnio for the same on the Low. Aug. 20—To John Gloy for the same on the Stockton. Aug. 2—To Ner Smith for Phil A. Silverstone on the Texas fraction. Aug. 21—To Jens Olsen for the same on the Lucky Streak. Aug. 23—To D. R. English for B. Scully on the Nome. Aug. 23—To Olaf Everson for Julia Kane on the Los Vagos. Aug. 23—To Olaf Everson for the same on the Golden Gate. Aug. 23—To James Finnegan for G. H. Suckling et al on the Abacorn Fraction. Aug. 23—To James Finnegan for J. S. Clute, Jr., on the Mayflower. Aug. 23—To James Finnegan for J. S. Clute, Jr., on the Last Chance. Aug. 23—To James Finnegan for J. S. Clute, Jr., on the Bon Accord. Aug. 23—To James Finnegan for J. S. Clute, Jr., on the Shandon Bell. Aug. 23—To John Gloy for George W. Urquhart on the Noble One. Aug. 23—To W. O'Brien for J. Kennedy on the Sheridan. Aug. 23—To W. O'Brien for the same on the Sheridan. Aug. 23—To W. O'Brien for the same on the Grant. Aug. 24—To H. A. Harris for H. A. Harris et al on the Little Velvet Fraction. Aug. 27—To E. Terzich for E. Terzich et al on the E. R. Aug. 27—To E. Terzich for E. Terzich et al on the Jessie F. Aug. 27—To E. Terzich for E. Terzich et al on the Mammoth for work done on the E. R. and Jessie F. Aug. 27—To E. Terzich for E. Terzich et al on the Norway King for work done on the E. R. and Jessie F. Aug. 27—To E. Terzich for E. Terzich et al on the Boy for work done on the E. R. and Jessie F. Aug. 27—To E. Terzich for E. Terzich et al on the Jessie F. Fraction. Aug. 27—To E. Terzich for E. Terzich et al on the E. R. Fraction. Aug. 27—To Harry Daniel for the same on the Cliff No. 1 Fraction. Bills of Sale. August 21—Stockton, 14; John W. August to John Leppesh, \$1. August 22—Little Velvet Fraction, all; Daniel Harris to Hugh A. Harris, \$1. August 22—Doe L., 12; Homer F. August to Valance C. Simons, \$1. August 22—Rusty Jim, 12; Alice Libby to Valance C. Simons, \$1. August 23—None, all; B. Scully to D. R. English, \$1.

THE STARS WERE

NELSON INTERMEDDLED THEM BY A SCORE

It Was an Interesting Which Was Lost by Star Players.

An evenly contested was played at Nelson the Rossland Stars and dist., the score being Nelson. About two witnessed the match with the quality of play was good. However it was done at this time, the box for Nelson was being steady and kept time. The battery for played a shut out game been for the miserable at times would have seen The work of Leighton good.

In the fifth inning Le three times, Goninau drive to pitcher which let the runner to first while trying to steal drove hard grounder side. McLeod puts it down thrown out at first. Campbell knocked out Nelson and retires at first. Second Inning—Mc ball for two bags. T. Pownall made a sacrifice McCreary to third, atmosphere three times McElstocker reached first, stole second and Mollett was struck out on a short and was McElstocker scoring. First on balls and was first second.

Third Inning—Fur sphere three times; Gon and stole to second; Gon fanned out; Goninnu bags, scoring Costello while trying to find Harris hit first, and puts it in Tom dropped, being two second and reaches ball. Henderson was Leod reaches first and Strong second went out on strikes grounder to Tonkin, as first. Fourth Inning—M one to second and first. Tonkin was limped to first and wild pitch. Pownall and was thrown out the ball down the side.

McElstocker went but was thrown out second. Mollett made second. Whittell drove was thrown out at left to third. McPa by striking out. Fifth Inning—Fur three times, up into Chambers and the same to third. Strong reached first. Henderson took a long lead, to cut him off, ret by from McLeod, in play in the game. to second on Harris while Chambers was Sixth Inning—J. for Rossland. Gon third, Harris foll McCreary couldn't Campbell made stocker advanced went out to Coste the other runners ball to Goninau hitting McElstocker brilliant play. Whittell tried to catch and Campbell scored second and reached Harris. McFarlane second. Strong took bases. Henderson only hit for two land, Whittell stole third. McLe balls on error scored. McLeod was McElstocker went Leighton, retiring making the score.

Seventh Inning out. Pownall reached second but was and went out. at first by shorts Mollett fanned ed and dragged his in their bats. Eighth Inning—E compliment by scoring. Furlong of Campbell, tried was caught. Cost other of Campbell second. Leight scoring Costello, cocoon and too second. Harris made a hit adv and on McElstock and McCreary took a walk. Creary was caught and stole third. P to second and try to third. Nelson's favor. Henderson is Costello immed play, throwing made a hit to found its way was scored. Harris should have been ordinary or two bager. Goninnu who McElstocker was thrown of Ninth Inning