

HAS THE LEDGE NOW

The Vein on the Crown Point Is Finally Found.

QUEST WAS A LONG ONE

The Dip of the Ledge at 200 Feet Underground Differed From the Dip Closer to the Surface—It Took Many Months to Find the Vein.

After months of patient labor, and the expenditure of thousands of dollars, J. B. Hastings, the manager of the Crown Point, has established the true course of the mine's famous lead, and has solved the mystery of the no less famous porphyry dike. Operations have now been commenced in opening up the vein itself, and the Crown Point is on a fine way to become one of the great mines of the camp.

For over a year past work was going on uninterruptedly in search of the vein, but whenever the ledge seemed almost within sight, some minor vein would turn up, and the work was never at hand than before. The recovery of the ledge was one of the most perplexing puzzles that ever called for a solution in this camp. The surface indications on the property were as brilliant as any in the camp. For 250 feet a chert vein would crop out on the top of the ground, and an average assay from over the entire width of it went \$40 in gold, silver and copper. Samples across the entire chute were reported to have gone even as high as \$70, but this figure is not authenticated.

A Vigorous Iron Cap.

On either side of the ore chute was a strong, vigorous iron cap, and all in all the surface showing could hardly be surpassed in the Trail Creek district. A shaft was started on the main showing and all went well for a time. Stopes were opened up and a great deal of ore was shipped, but when the shaft reached the 50-foot level a dike of porphyry was met and persisted down to the 130-foot level. Here crosscuts and drifts were started in search of the vein, but without success. That porphyry dike was a hoodoo. It seemed impossible to get out of it, except to get into barren country rock. Once, indeed, a mineralized chert vein was found, but no attempt was made to open it up, as the showing was poor and the identity of the ledge was uncertain. After a while work was stopped altogether in the shaft, which soon filled up with water, and a long crosscut tunnel was started, and the chert vein was caught in the vein near the southern end of the ore chute.

The War Eagle Company Took Hold.

About this time the mine was acquired by the War Eagle Consolidated company, and Mr. Hastings, the present manager, took charge of the work. After making a careful examination of the property, Mr. Hastings continued work on the crosscut tunnel in hope of recovering the ledge. From calculations based on the dip of the vein, established by the shaft, it was easy to calculate the distance in the tunnel where the ledge should be reached, but when the tunnel was driven the required distance there was no sign of a vein and work was being pushed along in barren country rock.

The crosscut was continued some distance further, but as there were still no signs of the vein, a drift to the left was started. This was continued for several hundred feet with various side drifts, but while the tedious porphyry dike was being cut through, no sign of the vein was found except at a point underneath the old workings, where some fairly well mineralized rock was encountered. The drift from the main tunnel was continued, and within a few feet the ledge was encountered, and proved to be a strong fissure vein about 15 feet in width. Though no large body of ore was found, the ledge was intersected with numerous stringers, from which assays of 9 per cent copper, with traces of gold and silver, were obtained. Having proven the ledge here, and at the point under the old shaft, it was calculated that the vein should extend about 20 feet ahead of the main crosscut tunnel. Operations were resumed in the tunnel, and just at the point where the vein should lie the miners got into the lead. It proved to be as well defined at this point as at the previous locality, though it did not assay so well, running only about 4 per cent copper, with traces of gold and silver.

Continuity of the Lead Established.

The continuity of the lead at a depth of 200 feet has thus been established and it seems positively settled that the true lead of the Crown Point has been permanently recovered. Then what had before seemed unexplainable was made clear. The lead which on the surface ran nearly northeast and southwest had been cut at about 60 feet underground by the porphyry dike, 20 feet wide, extending east and west. This dike had thrown the southern end of the ore chute further to the east than had been its original course. The shaft started from the surface had met the dike at the 60-foot station, and the shaft was continued in the porphyry instead of in the ledge. As is now apparent the true course of the lead at the tunnel level is nearly north and south, while on the surface it is northeast and southwest.

Why Crosscut Did Not Tap the Vein.

When the shaft failed to catch the lead the crosscut tunnel was started, and it was expected that this would tap the vein. Owing to the ledge's peculiar angle, the south end of it at the tunnel level was considerably further away than was calculated, and the tunnel failed to reach the vein when driven according to the estimates. Subsequently when the true trend of the lead was established, the tunnel was continued and the ledge was met inside of 20 feet.

Now that the vein has at last been

recovered, operations have been commenced, sinking a shaft from the tunnel level underneath the centre of the main surface showing. This shaft will be sunk to the 450 foot level, when drifting will be commenced to open up the ledge. The management is confident that a brilliant future awaits the property.

Too much credit cannot be given for the part Mr. Hastings, the manager, has taken in recovering the lead. As has been before said, the problem was one of the most difficult that has yet called for a solution in this camp, and Mr. Hastings is deserving of all honor for the skillful manner in which he solved it.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Every Indication Favors an Advance in Advance.

The stock market has been fairly active during the past week, and the volume of transactions has been up to the average of the preceding week. One or two of the brokers reported larger sales than in any previous week. A few, however, reported a falling off, and this makes the sales about an average one of the weeks for the last two months.

A marked feature of the market has been the inquiry for large blocks of treasury stock running from 100,000 to 200,000 shares. These inquiries were from London and Eastern Canada syndicates. The parties making the inquiries ask for representation on the directorate and in explanation of this, say that they wish to be sure that the money which they advance goes into the development of the properties of the companies which they invest in, instead of into the pockets of promoters. In one instance a syndicate insisted on having three of the five directors, but when the list was submitted to them and they saw that the members of the directorate were responsible citizens of Rossland, they waived the point and were satisfied to name two of the directors.

The recent finding of the ore body on the Crown Point, the fact that the Little Joe has joined the list of shippers, and the general resumption of work on half a dozen properties, has had a tendency to strengthen prices, but there has been no advance of moment anywhere along the line. The best posted brokers say that the present prices are not near what they will be further on when the mines are further advanced. They feel assured that these stocks will be selling for much more than they are at present, and that before long, too. This will be so because they claim that the more advanced mines are selling far below their intrinsic value.

The chief sellers are Poorman, Great Western, Deer Park, Monte Cristo, Iron Mask, Evening Star, Silver Bell, and Elise. The sale of the latter stock is owing to a rumor that the mine will be sold to the effect that at the meeting to be held shortly that a proposition to sell the property to a syndicate with plenty of capital behind it will be considered. There is also some inquiry for War Eagle, but it comes principally from England, and perhaps indicates that the company will ere long begin to ship its ore to smelters for reduction.

With the intense development that is now in progress and the meritorious strikes that are being made in the different mines, the widespread interest that has been taken in the large surface workings here, and the fact that everything is again on the ascendant here and elsewhere there is every reason to believe that the market will continue for some time to be a rising one.

GRAND FORKS NOTES.

Will Work in Edwards Camp All Winter.

GRAND FORKS, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—A reliable prospector from Christina lake reports that a party of Rossland miners have gone into Edwards camp, which is some 12 miles from Grand Forks, for the purpose of working some properties there all winter.

A Good Average Assay.

An exceptionally good average assay right across the ledge was made a few days ago on some croppings taken from the Cannon Ball property at Christina lake. The assay certificate showed returns of a gold value of \$35.60. This for a surface assay was very good, as the presumption is that high grade ore lies beneath these croppings.

Secured a Laysaver.

Owing to the continued low water in the Kettle river, the owners of the 18-Karat placer group near this city, have secured a laysaver of two months from the gold commissioner, at the end of which time all the placers in the district are laid over till next spring, as provided for in the placer act.

Head Painted Beaks.

S. R. Reid, a well known prospector at Christina lake, arrived in the city this evening and tells a peculiar story in relation to some Indian rock painting that has lately been discovered at Christina lake. He said that he, in company with another prospector named Stewart, were out on the lake a few days ago when they happened right on the wonderful pictures. Mr. Reid says that these paintings are located on a smooth surface of limestone rock which projects over the water some 15 feet above the lake. This rock is slanting at an angle of probably 45 degrees. The paintings consist of a hand, a deer and several arrows, which are all natural sized and beautifully painted in vegetable colors.

Clark Gets It.

As is generally known the present townsite of Nelson, Wash., is situated on five placer claims which have been claimed by W. M. Clark of Nelson, Wash. It appears that one Narcis Peone, another resident of Nelson, has contested Mr. Clark's rights to these placers on the ground that the land in dispute is not mineral but agricultural land.

This contest was to have been finally decided by the "United States land agent" at Spokane on the 15th instant, but the filing of a discontinuance before that date by Mr. Peone the matter has been ended, and judgment has been entered in favor of Mr. Clark, who expects to receive the patent for this land within the next 30 days.

THE ABE LINCOLN

Promising Results From the Crosscut at the 60-Foot Level.

HIGH ASSAYS SECURED

Numerous Stringers Encountered in the Crosscut—Ore Rich in Copper—New Improvements Lately Completed—A Wagon Road to Town.

The crosscut from the bottom of the main shaft of the Abe Lincoln, on Deep Park mountain, continues to show up very favorably. The crosscut is now in about 12 feet, and in that distance four promising stringers of high-grade gold-copper ore have been met. These varied in width from three to 18 inches, and the country rock between is well mineralized. All the stringers seem to be leading towards the footwall, towards which the crosscut is being driven, and it is expected a considerable body of ore lies in that vicinity. The ore is made up of dark quartz, heavily streaked with chalcopyrite, and assays from the crosscut run from \$40 to \$60. Specimens of the chalcopyrite have returned unusually high assays in copper. It is a good concentrating proposition.

Five men are at work under the general management of W. T. McDonald, while Albert Bucheday is the foreman in charge. It is the intention to continue the present crosscut until the footwall is reached, which it is expected will be within 10 feet further. Then operations will be resumed sinking the main shaft to the 100-foot level, and then a crosscut will be started in search of the ore body to which it is confidently expected the present stringers lead.

There are three veins on the property. One of these is an extension of one of the Sunset ledges, while another extends off into the Comco. The main ledge, on which the present shaft is being driven, has been traced into the Phoenix, the adjoining claim to the south. This is a contact vein, lying between porphyry on the north and country rock on the south. On the surface it was barely an inch and a half wide, but a couple of shots showed up ore assaying \$24, and as the ledge was widening out rapidly, operations were commenced sinking a shaft. At a depth of about 17 feet the ledge had widened to 38 inches and the 44-foot level it was four feet in width. Deeper down it dipped towards the south, and the crosscut was commenced at the 60-foot level with the present highly encouraging results.

The surface work on the claim includes several open cuts, and in each case the ledges, though very narrow at the surface, have widened out materially at a depth of a very few feet.

A well built log cabin has lately been completed and a shaft house, a power house and a blacksmith shop have likewise been erected. Mr. McDonald, the general manager, has just finished a wagon road half a mile long to connect with Davis street and the property is now in first class shape for the winter.

The mine is owned by the Abe Lincoln company, made up largely of rail-graders residing in St. Paul. There has been no careless expenditure of the treasury funds and every cent has been judiciously spent to the best advantage possible. The company's sole object is to make a mine and in this it looks very much like it shall succeed.

Work on the Buckeye.

Mr. Hayward stated Tuesday that he thought that work on the Buckeye would be commenced about the 1st of January. This property was recently sold to a London syndicate, the owners having so much faith in the property that they consented to take their pay for the mine in the stock of the company that is now being formed in London.

Under the terms of the sale the new company agreed to put up \$20,000 for development purposes. The nominal capital of the company is now being arranged and Mr. Hayward expects to have a letter in a few days springing him of the particulars. When work is started it will be pushed with great vigor and the merit of the property, which has excellent surface showing, will soon be determined.

Staked Three Claims.

F. B. Lountz is back from a prospecting trip along the banks of the Boundary river. The region that he prospected has but seldom been traversed by prospectors and during the entire trip of a month Mr. Lountz only met one prospector. He located three claims. The two claims most remote from each other are five miles apart, but he followed the trend of the vein and thinks that all the claims are on one lead. The formation of the country here is in slate and limestone in which are veins of almost solid galena. He thinks that the claims he staked are valuable.

New Incorporation.

The Golden-British Columbia, limited, has filed articles with the provincial registrar of joint stock companies. The capital stock is \$26,000, divided into 6,000 shares of \$1 each. The head office in this province is situated at Golden, while the London office is located at No. 6 Queen Street Place. The object for which the company was formed is to carry on a general mining business.

Struck a Good Body of Ore.

Advices from Quartz Creek are to the effect that a good body of ore has been struck in the Wild Horse properties. The ore from this find has been assayed and goes \$34 in gold to the ton. The assay was not made from a selected sample, but was rather a general average of the entire claim.

The Weekly Miner Contains the Mining News of the Entire Kootenay District.

SIX APPLICANTS.

All Want to Be Chief of the Nelson Fire Department.

NELSON, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Six applications for the position of chief of the volunteer department were received. Two tie ballots were taken, and the matter was laid over until next meeting. The applicants were A. M. Seaton, a sailor; J. W. Cowen, of St. Paul; S. F. Oalkin, of Vancouver; James Kirkup, formerly of New York city, and E. B. Irving, of Victoria.

Hall Mines Co. Scores a Point.

The Hall Mines company, limited, have gained the victory over their enemy, the Nelson Electric Light company, and incidentally the city of Nelson, as today Gold Commissioner C. G. Denis granted the former company a water right of 200 miners' inches from Cottonwood Smith creek. On the 16th of this month they made the application, it being contested by the Nelson Electric Light company on the ground that the water right was not a water right, as in winter they desired to store water to run their plant. The city claimed also that their rights would be interfered with. The Hall company alleged that as they wanted to take the water 300 feet below the light company's dam they did not see how they could be infringing upon the rights as they would get the overflow. The commissioner, in giving the decision thought the claim of the Hall Mines a just one, as they would only get the overflow and could not interfere with the light company. The two companies have been carrying on a bitter war for some time. The light company turned off the lights of the Hall Mines leaving everything in total darkness; the Mines company put in a plant of their own, scoring one. Then the electric light company thought they were using more water than the contract with the electric light company called for. So they put in a water gate so that only the stipulated amount could get through. One of the Hall Mines employees broke the chain and he was arrested, tried at the present assize and acquitted. What the next move will be is a matter of conjecture. It is possible the light company will appeal from the decision of the gold commissioner.

Furnaces Will Soon be Finished.

The work on the new reverberatory and calcining furnaces at the Hall Mines smelter is being pushed, and it is expected that they will be completed in about two months. The large blast furnace made a run last week which broke the record, turning out 20 tons of matte in 24 hours. Everything is working smoothly, and the ore treated continues to be of a very high quality. The management is getting in some lead ore from the Slovan for the purpose of making a trial on the old 130-ton furnace, which has been converted into a lead furnace. These ores are being prepared for casting prior to the test. It is expected that in the near future this furnace will be running steadily on custom ores.

The City Rejoiced.

Mr. Justice Walkem today granted the application for an injunction prayed for by Joshua Davies, representing the Nelson Land and Improvement company, to restrain the latter from proceeding with the construction of a flume line and reservoir on the company's property. It appears that the city, without legal notice, as provided in the corporation act, entered into the possession of the land and started in the construction of the water system. Mr. Davies waited upon the council some time ago and told the members what he would part with the land for. The council told him that they did not at that time know just how many lots would be required, and definite arrangements were arrived at. Afterwards some sharp correspondence passed, but as the city made no move to tell Mr. Davies what was wanted, the latter took the matter into court. The injunction directs the city to refrain from all further work upon the land in question pending the trial of the question on its merits.

SEVANT GIRLS.

They are Hard to Find and Command Good Wages.

NELSON, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Much indignation has been aroused among the ladies of Nelson by the wide publicity given a letter published lately in the Rossland Miner. It was signed "from a working girl," the writer stating that she found the citizens of Rossland and Nelson unwilling to employ a white girl as a servant, preferring Chinese servants. She had been forced to don male attire in order to get work. Good girls are very scarce and even the poorest apology for a servant girl is hard indeed to obtain. Wages are on an average \$30 per month, room and board, etc.; \$25 is generally the very lowest notch.

CARIBOO CREEK MINES.

Prospector Bob MacCann Tells of the May Queen, Etc.

Robert MacCann, the prospector, is back from a trip to Mineral and Cariboo creeks. Among other things he reports that a large hotel is being constructed at Cariboo City by the townsite company. While at Cariboo Creek he inspected the May Queen prospect, which adjoins the Oro Grande. The ore of the May Queen assays two ounces in gold and half an ounce in silver to the ton on the surface. The vein on the May Queen is 10 feet wide, but the pay streak is but 10 inches. On the other side of the ridge from the May Queen is the Duchess, which has been banded to Mr. Mackenzie of Toronto, the street car man, and P. Burns, the wholesale butcher, for \$500. The Duchess, which is also in the same neighborhood, has begun to pack out ore to Cariboo City, a distance of 15 miles, from whence it is to be shipped to the smelter. The ore is of high grade and will leave a big profit after paying the cost of mining, transporting and smelting charges.

Harvard Won the Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—At the football game today the score stood as follows: Harvard 22, Newton 0.

NOW FOR BUSINESS

The Board of Trade Puts on Its Working Clothes.

IT ELECTS A SECRETARY

President McArthur Delivers an Able Address in Which He Outlines What He Thinks Will be of Help to Rossland, Kootenay and Canada.

The board of trade had an enthusiastic and largely attended meeting last night in the Imperial block, and considerable business was transacted. It was the first meeting at which the president, J. B. McArthur, had been present since his election to the presidency, and was marked by a thoughtful and serious address on the part of Mr. McArthur. The election of a secretary came up, and John J. McKane was selected unanimously to fill the office.

The Opening Speech of Mr. McArthur was listened to with much interest.

The board of trade, or what might be termed more properly in Rossland, the "chamber of mines and commerce," has, if properly conducted, an important influence in the material development of the camp, said Mr. McArthur. It can, by bringing to the notice of the financial world, prospects and mines, induce capital to flow hither, and it may further bring about the same end by giving truthful and accurate information in a clear and straightforward manner relative to the development of the camp and the shipments of ore from it. That such information is needed there can be little doubt.

In the London letter appearing in the morning's MINER, it was shown how an influential old-country paper had referred to Rossland as being in Pennsylvania. Even members of the British association admitted that before leaving England they had been unaware of the existence of such a camp as Rossland. It seemed to him, therefore, that the first duty of this board would be to send broadcast throughout the mining centres of Eastern Canada, Great Britain and the United States, an authorized and authentic account of development of this camp.

The agent-general of British Columbia in London has been accused of being altogether incapable of giving the slightest sort of information of a reliable nature concerning this camp, and the publication of such a pamphlet might do much to bring to the attention of the world the existence of this camp.

More Railway Facilities.

While in Montreal recently Mr. McArthur had conferred with the vice-president and general manager of the C. P. R., who informed him that the railway would build into Rossland. He had no doubt that the line would be completed into the camp by July 1st of next year, with the Columbia & Western, the Red Mountain and the C. P. R., all competing for the transportation of Rossland ores, the camp will have ample railway facilities.

Cheap Process of Reduction.

Mr. McArthur was glad to announce that two eminent chemists, who had been working on the treatment of Rossland ores, were hopeful of finding an electrical process for their reduction at a considerable reduction under the present expenses. Prof. H. E. Armstrong of the Central Technical College of London, had also been much interested in the reduction of Rossland ores, and was giving it his attention. The scientist who discovered any cheaper process of dressing would confer an inestimable benefit on the camp.

Public Metallurgical Stations.

In the opinion of the speaker, the time had come when the provincial government should establish experimental stations for the study of metallurgy. The government should recognize the mine owners by way of taxation 1 per cent of the net output of the mines, and taxes on the wood and timber used in mining, as well as license fees from the men engaged in mining. The government has a direct interest in cheapening methods of reduction, since reduced treatment charges mean increased output, and consequently augmented revenue to the province. The government should equip a metallurgical laboratory under the charge of the most eminent chemist obtainable, where every means would be attempted and every experiment tried to discover the cheapest methods for treating British Columbia ores.

A Foreign Market.

The annual consumption of lead in Canada amounts annually to about 13,000 tons. The Slovan is now producing that quantity, and that production will continue to increase and will become greater than any possible domestic demand. It is therefore necessary for the Dominion government to open up a new market for the surplus which may be produced. The Dominion has agents over the world seeking markets for the products of the Canadian manufacturers and farmers, and it should not do less for the mine owner. In this connection it might be proper to observe that there is a very promising field for investment in the manufacture of lead and copper produced by the Canadian mine owner. Today we send our lead to the United States to be smelted, for which the mine owner pays a duty of 1 1/2¢ a lb. There it is manufactured into white lead, and all other manufactured lead products and imported into Canada, on which a further duty is imposed upon the manufacturer article, which is paid by the Canadian consumer. Why should not some of our Canadian capitalists enter into the manufacture of lead and copper products and save the outgoing export duty and the incoming import duty, and at the same time do a great deal for Canadian labor? This is a matter that

ought to engage the attention of the Dominion government and also the Canadian capitalists.

A Canadian Mint.

The establishment of a Canadian mint is being seriously discussed over the country, and the time for action is at hand. Canada today has a paper circulation of about \$7,000,000 consisting of one, two and four dollar bills, practically issued on the credit of the Dominion, without any gold reserve.

The present large demand for paper money will undoubtedly increase till it reaches \$20,000,000, the limit to which the Dominion can issue paper money. In view of the large production of silver in West Kootenay, it is not unreasonable to ask the Dominion government to establish a mint for the coinage of silver, to replace year by year the paper currency already issued, and to coin silver as the expansion of trade demands until the limit of \$20,000,000 should have been reached.

If the coinage of silver is subject to attack there can at least be no objection to the minting of the gold now being produced in British Columbia, West Ontario, Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said, Canada is now a nation but without its own coinage is an anomaly.

Unreasonable Taxation.

The mine owner of British Columbia has just grounds for complaint against the present methods of taxation. The mines, though still a struggling industry, are made to bear the weight of unjust and unequal taxes, such as the royalty on timber and cordwood used in the mines, and the 1 per cent collected from the output of them. No other industry or commercial pursuit is obliged to contribute so heavily to the provincial treasury.

Another fact to be remembered is that no other subject of taxation is the full selling price of the product, and what makes it more exasperating is that the wealthy coal miners of Vancouver island do not, according to the press, pay any taxes whatever.

It is also stated that mines lying within city limits, if titles is obtained, although not used for any purpose whatever, are taxed, although they may not be in a position to operate the mine, nor dare he allow any one to build on it because it would destroy the property for mining purposes. Such exactions deter capital from making investments. It seemed to the speaker that the government at the next session of the legislature should adjust the taxes equitably and fairly all over the province.

More Information Needed.

The seventh annual report of the British Columbia board of trade of Victoria, for the year 1896, shows that the exports of the mines were greater than the fisheries, the forests, animals and their products, manufactures and miscellaneous products combined. It is to be hoped that the government will take steps to come the mines will continue to produce more than half the products of British Columbia.

Better Representation.

In view of these facts the mining interests should be represented by men who have practical knowledge of the subject. Today the mining interests are practically unrepresented, and many of the mistakes made by the provincial legislature in regard to the mining industry were due to lack of information.

For these reasons it seemed to Mr. McArthur that the government and the legislature should recognize the mines as the predominant interest of the province, and that due representation by practical mining men should be given the industry, not only in the legislature, but in the cabinet as well.

At the conclusion of the address, which was marked by applause, a resolution was unanimously carried tendering thanks to Mr. McArthur for the very able speech he had just made.

Elected a Secretary.

The election of a secretary followed, and by an unanimous vote, John J. McKane was elected for the position. In a neat speech Mr. McKane took the chair, and the board settled down to business.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith Curtis, Mayor Scott and John J. McKane, was elected to memorialize the government in regard to the prevailing uncertainty regarding titles to land in the city, and also in regard to a grant for the Sisters' hospital.

President McArthur pointed out that he had agreed to refund half of the money spent by private parties in the building of the sewerage works, and expressed the hope that the government would act equally well with the Trail Creek camp in this respect.

Provincial Roads Promised.

J. S. C. Fraser said that the premier on his recent visit had intimated that the province would without local assistance build such trunk roads as are needed in this camp, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Fraser, Lalonde, McCrae, Reddin and Dunn, was obtained to assist the government in building trails and roads throughout the camp.

An Importation Committee.

A literary and publicity committee was also created, which will disseminate information concerning the camp throughout the world, but the committee was not named.

The following names were proposed, and the gentlemen who owned them were made members of the board: Chas. Dangerfield, J. Smith, George Plunder, J. B. Johnson, H. T. Raymer, Chas. Dundee and F. W. Holt.

The question of remunerating the secretary was left to the council of the board, which will meet in the office of A. B. Clabon, next to The MINER, at 7:30 tonight. Then the board adjourned.

An Old-time Skeleton.

ATHENS, Oct. 27.—A fossil skeleton, apparently that of an unknown animal larger than a rhinoceros, has been found at a depth of 500 feet in a coal mine in the eastern part of the island of Euboea. It is regarded as belonging to the miocene period.

Kootenay MINER The Trail in all the mining ant of the e greatest oyed and he amount To the nd and the ws service, Trail and the other es to reach Europe, THE most sleep mms. R \$10.00. NER. E N RITY With them will Who will make the Will they be weak, or will they be strong, lions, level-headed, is but one answer. Life. the financial, as well made by men whose manhood is com-? If you are, then attles. A such a man: if you manhood is slowly, away from you; or if droic. Gonorrhoea, ic taints in blood, ment with rheuma- or any blood ic Disorder is seated. Assist You. specialist, Dr. E. M. cures have created the hearts of thousands ed in vain against the atment. therefore write if you on Nervous and Sexual scribing their troubles. p. m., Sundays, 10 to 12 CLIFFE Seattle, Wash. mal Offer. 1897, The WEEK- to any address in States until Jan. subscription.