THE ORE SHIPMENTS

They Promise to Reach Large Proportions Before Long.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIST

Late News From Republic Camp—A Discovery at Sheridan That Caused Considerable of a Flurry, and Other Notes of Interest—Etc.

The shipments of ore from the mines of the camp this year promise to overshadow even the fondest hopes of the friends who have pinned their faith to Rossland as one of the greatest mining fields in America. The War Eagle is already shipping close to 1,200 tons per week, and this figure will be increased as soon as the new hoisting machinery and electrical apparatus can be installed. The Centre Star, it is announced, will begin regular shipments of equal extent as soon as its new electrical hoist is in place. The Iron Mask is shipping steadily and will no doubt increase its output as soon as the present legal difficulties with the Centre Star company can be settled. The Monte Christo is now numbered among the regular producers, and is sending its regular quota of mineral to the smelters. The Deer Park is making smelter tests with the view of sending out ore as soon as the new compressor plant is installed. And now the Le Roi company, which at present ships 200 tons per day to its Northport smelter, announces that on August 1 this tonnage will be increased 50 per cent, and after the first of next month the mine will be producing 300 tons per day.

This epitome of the camp's shippers excludes the properties of the British America corporation, but as the latter are to be floated by separate subsidiary companies it is but reasonable to assume that some of them, notably the great Columbia-Kootenay, will soon join the list of steady producers.

With such a galaxy of producing mines the Rossland camp can take undisputed place among the greatest mining districts in the world.

Le Roi Shipments.

On the first of next month the Le Roi will increase its shipments to 300 tons per day, which will mean the employment of 275 men. The new ore chute, known as the Ridpath stope, met in the west end of the 600-foot level, has now been opened for a length of 125 feet, and stoping is now in progress. The ore gives about five per cent copper values.

Republic Is Prospering.

C. S. Clarke, one of the employes of THE MINER office, returned Thursday from a visit to Republic camp, in the vicinity of which he and his partner have some 23 mineral claims. Republic, he says, at present is a little dull. This is owing to a large extent to the recent exodus to the south half of the reservation when it was thrown open to mineral location. This took away nearly all the floating population from the town. One storekeeper was awakened at 4 o'clock on the morning following the announcement of the opening and was kept busy all day delivering outfits to prospectors bound for the new field for prospecting. The Republic mine is turning out all right. Last month it shipped ore to the value of $40,000 besides that which it worked in its own mill. In the other properties near Republic a great deal of development work is being done.

"The greatest ripple of excitement was that caused by the wonderfully rich strike made in the Sheridan camp on the Zala M.," said Mr. Clarke. "The assays from this property ran as high as $105.40 in gold, 1,700 ounces in silver and a trace of copper. The Zala M. is owned by D. M. Snyder, Col. E. S. Topping, F. W. Rolt, Dr. Bowes and Ross Thompson. To the south of the Zala M. is the Discovery claim owned by H. H. Carter. On this the development work has led to the uncovering of the same ledge that runs through the Zala M. To the north is the Clara Belle fraction, which is owned by myself and Abe Tharp. We consider we have a very valuable property. We have been and are still working on the Klondike-Josephine group, which has a porphery dike similar on the surface to the Republic.

"There is a sawmill in operation at Republic, which is turning out lumber as fast as it is needed. A brewery is being erected at the mouth of O'Brien creek, and in a short time Republic will be supplied with electric power. A generating plant is being erected at the mouth of O'Brien creek, two and a half miles from the city.

"I have great faith in the future of Republic and think a little further on it will be a most important mining camp."

PAYROLL OF THE CAMP.

In the Mines and Elsewhere It Reaches an Aggregate of $2,000,000.

A. R. Macdonald has furnished THE MINER with some figures in relation to the number of men employed in the 40 working mines in the camp. The figures were furnished to him by the officers of the several companies and reveal that 1,000 men are employed at the mines, and that the payroll aggregates $100,000 per month, or $1,200,000 per year. Take those employed on the electric light plant, by the city, in the different stores, brokers' offices, printing offices, in teaming, packing and elsewhere, and they will increase the amount to $50,000 more per month, or $600,000 per year, giving a grand total of $1,800,000 per annum. The assessment work this year will amount to $200,000 this year which will swell the total to $2,000,000.

A NEW MILLING PROCESS.

It Promises to Revolutionize the Reduction of Ore.

From Salida, Colorado, comes the report that there are now being made in that city a series of experiments and demonstrations of a new process for treating ores. It the tests made can be carried out on a large scale the industry of mining low grade ores will be speedily revolutionized. The process was discovered and patented by A. G. Stephen of Colorado Springs, and has already attracted no little attention from prominent mine and mill men. There is at yet no mill in the state using the process, but it is expected that one will soon be located in the Whitebon-Turrett district.

The process is similar to the cyanide, but possesses many vastly superior points. The process is known as "The Non-Roasting Metal Extraction Process," and is all that its name signifies. All the metals are extracted by the ore solution and the ore is never roasted, simply crushed. The pulp is put into vats and the most refractory ore yet tested requires only an hour and 15 minutes to extract all metal from the pulp. Some ore requires only 30 minutes, while the average is about 45 minutes. Not only gold is thus taken from the ore, but silver, copper, antimony and sulphur. The presence of iron or copper does not hinder the extraction of gold as is the case with the well-known cyanide process, which will not successfully treat ore that contains more than 3 or 4 per cent of iron or copper. Another point is that cyanide frequently requires 12 to 15 hours to treat ores that by this process is reduced in one hour. The chemical used is six times stronger than cyanide, and costs to manufacture, even in small quantities, only 2 cents a gallon. From 50 to 80 cents' worth treats a ton of ore. The owners of the patent guarantee to save 97 per cent of the values contained at a cost of about $2.50 to $3 per ton. At that rate, with a mill advantageously located, $7 ore can be mined at a good profit, while at present the cheapest smelting process requires that much for treatment.

The chemical has no effect on lead or zinc. Wooden vats coated with lead paint are used, another element of cheapness. Tests further show that ores hardest to treat by cyanide process are easiest treated by the Stephens' process. In the Salida gold belt the ores abound in iron, copper and lime, so that the district is pecularily adapted to this mode of treatment. Thomas Elder, of that city, who has extensive mining interests on Camera mountain, has charge of the matter of locating a mill in the district and is pushing things as rapidly as possible. The district presents a splendid field as there is now a great many properties with ore that runs from $10 to $20 per ton. Under present conditions ore from the district cannot be shipped and treated for less than about $20 per ton, so it will readily be seen that the success of this new process means much to the district.

POWER FROM BONNINGTON.

Used in Lighting Rossland Business Houses.

The electric light company last Thursday supplied a number of its patrons on the south side of Columbia avenue with light generated by electricity produced at Bonnington Falls. The Windsor was one of the buildings which were thus favored.

The rest of the town will be lighted by Bonnington Falls electricity as soon as the necessary transformers are installed. The transformers, it may be explained, are the big iron boxes placed on the electric light poles, and used in altering the voltage. No little interest was caused yesterday by the action of the line men in filling the transformers with cylinder oil, in order to reduce the temperature caused by the passage of the current through the apparatus.

The four electric lights to be used in lighting the streets will be installed as soon as they get here, and their coming is looked for any day.

FIRST GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Difficult to Estimate Yield as Figures Are Misrepresented.

VICTORIA, July 15.—The steamer Cottage City which arrived here tonight, brought the first of this season's gold from the Klondike. It had on board men who left Dawson as late as June 28. They came down the Yukon on the steamers Ora and Goddard, which made the run from Dawson to White Horse in five and one-half days. Included in the party were Dick Butler and his three brothers, who cleared up $400,000, and others who did nearly as well. The clean up cannot be estimated as the men gave incorrect figures to escape royalty. The Dominion government, they say, has collected $500,000 in royalty.

Killed on the Crow's Nest Road.

Engineer Seyman and Fireman Manning were killed in a railway accident on the Crow's Nest Pass road, a few days ago. A construction train had pulled up to the 7th, or Pincher Creek siding. From this point they had orders to pick up some cars in the execution of which an engine was detached from the train, which was left standing on the main line. Whether the train thus left was insufficiently braked, or some jar started the movement, is not well understood, but it started backward and was soon on the long four per cent down grade. The cars kept the track till they reached the fifth siding, having run 22 miles in an incredibly short space of time. Here the train on which the men were killed was standing, preparing to pull west. It is supposed the engineer and fireman were busy with their engine, and, not looking for any accident, knew nothing of the runaway till the awful crash came. Conductor Newman and the brakeman just in time perceived the approaching danger, and jumped, but had not time to convey a warning to the front. Manning died en route to the Macleod hospital, and Seyman a few minutes after his arrival there.

Next the Court House.

George N. Taylor, architect, has advertised for bids for the construction of the court house on the corner of First avenue and Monte Christo street. The bids call for the erection of a two-story frame structure, which is to be provided with all the modern conveniences. The ground dimensions are 49 x 57 feet. There will be six rooms and two hallways on the lower floor. These will be offices and attorneys' and witnesses' rooms. There will be two stairways leading from the lower to the upper floor. The main stairway will be from the main hallway. There will be a small stairway leading from the witness room into the court room on the upper floor to a point near the witness box. On the upper floor there will be a court room 36x49 feet. In addition to this there will be a barristers' room library, judges' chamber and judges' private room. The structure will be lighted with electricity and heated with hot air, and will be provided with patent closets, and be up to date in every particular. The style of architecture will be composite and the appearance, while not ornate, will be pleasing.

THE LONDON MARKET

Public Has Suffered Through Westralia and Africa.

NOT IN INVESTING MOOD

Further on When Conditions Change There Promises to Be an Enlarged Market for the Mining Properties of This Section.

J. L. Parker, of the firm of Dabney & Parker, who has been in London for the past seven months, has returned. Mr. Parker's stay in the British metropolis seems to have benefited him physically for he looks hearty and healthy. Mr. Parker is a keen observer and a thorough mining man, and his views on the condition of affairs so far as they relate to mining in British Columbia are interesting. He was asked "How did you find the market in British Columbia mines in London circles?"

"There is a great deal of interest taken by wide awake mining men in London and in Great Britain generally in British Columbia mines, but as yet the public has not invested very heavily. This is due to the fact that investors have been bitten very much in Africa and Australia, and it will take considerable time before they recover confidence enough to again put money in mines, but those who understand the situation all agree that British Columbia is going to have the next mining boom. However, none of the British Columbia ventures that have gone to the public lately have been taken up, and it is generally conceded that the time is not ripe to go to the public. Any of the companies that have gone before the public have been largely underwritten at a heavy cost.

"Nearly every other man I met had lost heavily in ventures in Australia and South Africa, and while I had little trouble to interest personal friends in our mines it was impossible to get up anything like the enthusiasm necessary to float any large project.

"I travelled around all over England, Scotland, Wales and the North of Ireland, and succeeded in raising considerable money for investment here, and also did a considerable amount of other business. I found that when I could have time to explain the procedure prevalent in British Columbia of selling dollar shares in promising prospects for 10 cents to 50 cents, and contrasting this method with the prevalent British one of selling £1 shares with from £2 to £3 premium, with the odds against the purchaser, I had little trouble to get money, but life is too short and the people over there too many to speak to each individual—so it is almost a herculean task to knock it out of their heads that British Columbia shares sold at a discountare not what they call 'rubbish.'"

"How do you explain this?"

"Well, the average Britisher thinks if a share is selling at a premium it must be a good thing, and vice versa, independent of the fact that very often the price of the share does not represent its intrinsic value. For example, the shares of the Bottomley Australian group, floated at £1, were run up to £5 in a very few weeks, and in a week were knocked down to 10s. The public fought for them at £5, but when they went to 10s. they refused to purchase any, as they came in the 'rubbish' class, as they term it. The public not being in the 'know' has, of course, only the market price to judge from, and the personnel of the directorate, and we must not judge them harshly.

"On my presenting these facts to my friends they quickly saw the reasonableness of my contention, but they said, 'you have no market for these shares and it means a lockup if we invest.' I, of course, had to say that it was so, but asked them if it was not better to get a large block of shares cheap, with an almost sure certainty of a rise, than to invest in Australians at a high rate that had more chances to fall, even if they could get a market."

"What do you mean by a market?"

"Simply, that if a client wishes to sell his shares he is in a position to telegraph his broker to get a price and sell. English companies always aim to have a market for their shares, whereas British Columbia companies have a very limited one, and in order to get a general market the mines have to be listed on the exchange and be bought under the stock exchange rules.

"The situation in England causes me to come to the conclusion that British Columbia has to depend largely upon herself to prove to England that she is worthy of investment and I found that men like Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, George Gooderham and T. G. Blackstock were followed simply for the reason that they are men of standing in their own country, and if we had more like them, who would interest themselves in developing the resources of the district, it would come more rapidly to the front. After all, the British investor has very little to guide him in his choice of investment in mines, except the personnel of the company. When he sees that responsible public men are investing themselves and lending their influence he thinks there must be some good grounds for their action."

"Do you find that the English promoter is a good man to take hold of prospects?"

"On his own terms, yes. He won't risk much of his own money, and what he does invest he will put into development and pay in shares for the property, not otherwise. What he wants is a good dividend payer, and it would do this country more good than anything else for the Le Roi, War Eagle and a few more like them to be quoted on the London exchange. Then the public would begin to take an interest in the country—having tangible proof, as it were, that we had some profitable mines here."

"How is the British America corporation looked on in London?"

"It is looked on generally favorably. However it at first contended it had the Le Roi mine, but as we all now know, six months later it has only got the majority of the stock after a long and tedious negotiation—and people have naturally criticised the company. People who had bought shares in the Le Roi at $7.25 and who were told they would only now get $6 naturally asked what protection have we got if those in control of companies in British Columbia can sell your mine for any sum you please? This, of course, has nothing to do with the B. A. C., as it has a right to buy as cheaply as it can, but it affects British Columbia stocks generally. British investors think twice before they will purchase our dollar stock, as they say you may sell your mines over our heads at any time for less than would bring us out even.

"After all, however, it is a question of influence, and so long as a man has friends who have confidence in him or his companies he can overcome these objections, and, speaking of my own efforts, I have no fault to find with my friends. They subscribed well, and are ready to subscribe more, as soon as developments prove it justifiable. I am assured of all the money needed—provided that what I have got proves the properties to be what I think them to be.

"I think there is a more intelligent interest in British Columbia mines in London than one year ago. One is not now compelled to explain where Rossland is, or even Ymir, and if the money subscribed by private syndicates is spent wisely I believe that we shall have lively times in British Columbia before the year is out.

"Owners of property here should, however, endeavor to prove up their own properties during the dull season prevailing in London, and get them in shape so as to be able to say they have got value for the money they expect to get for them from those over the herring pond who have more money than we have, and who are only waiting to see us have confidence in them ourselves—for after all, to use a biblical expression, 'By their works we shall know them,'" concluded Mr. Parker.

WORKMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

The C. P. R'y Refuses to Pay Orders on Employes' Time.

The rule laid down by the C. P. R. smelter at Trail is that every employe must collect his own wages. This act does, as a matter of business, close out the hotel or boarding house keepers from any security against persons who may be dishonest and have no other security for board account. The price of living might be materially reduced if not for the many bad debts that the hotels incur. Mr. Howell, of the Hotel Kaiser, has determined to evade the insecure ones by cash payment in advance, or equal security, and reduce the price of board to $4 per week, which takes place on Monday next, July 18, and he says that he will be just as far ahead at the end of the year. He is undoubtedly correct, and why should the honest man be compelled to pay for bad accounts? Mr. Howell will, no doubt, have his house flooded with admirers of this very just act. He furthermore intends to make the Hotel Kaiser dining room and meals outshine everything in sight.

PROSPEROUS CANADA.

Marvelous Growth in Her Commerce During the Fast Year.

The next Official Gazette will contain the financial statement for the year. It will show for the first time in several years that Canada will have a surplus of about $2,600,000. The revenue is two millions over last year. The exact figures of the expenditure have not yet been made up, but the surplus will be as above stated. The deficit since 1893 has been over six millions. Canada has now reached an era of prosperity as well as surpluses.

The Victory-Triumph.

The Victory-Triumph Gold Mining company had a special general meeting of the shareholders Monday morning at its offices in the Hunter-Martin building. The president's report showing the finances and the position of the company, was received and adopted. The election of officers resulted in the selection of D. B. Bogle as president and of A. R. Macdonald as secretary. J. H. Bayne and T. R. Morrow were chosen directors to succeed Olaus Jeldness and Jefferson Lewis, retired.

MINING NOTES.

Thomas Dunn has received a certificate of improvements for the Durham.

John Tuttle has sold the Mosquito, between Murphy and Rock creeks, to D. D. Birks.

The title to the Tootsie on Sophie mountain has been transferred from T. Mayne Daly to the British America corporation.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh has transferred the title of the Baltic fraction on Red mountain near the Surprise to the British America corporation.

Thomas McKinnon has sold a quarter interest in the Marguerete, on the north fork of Murphy creek, to George C. McKane.

SANDYCROFT FOUNDRY & ENGINEERING CO.

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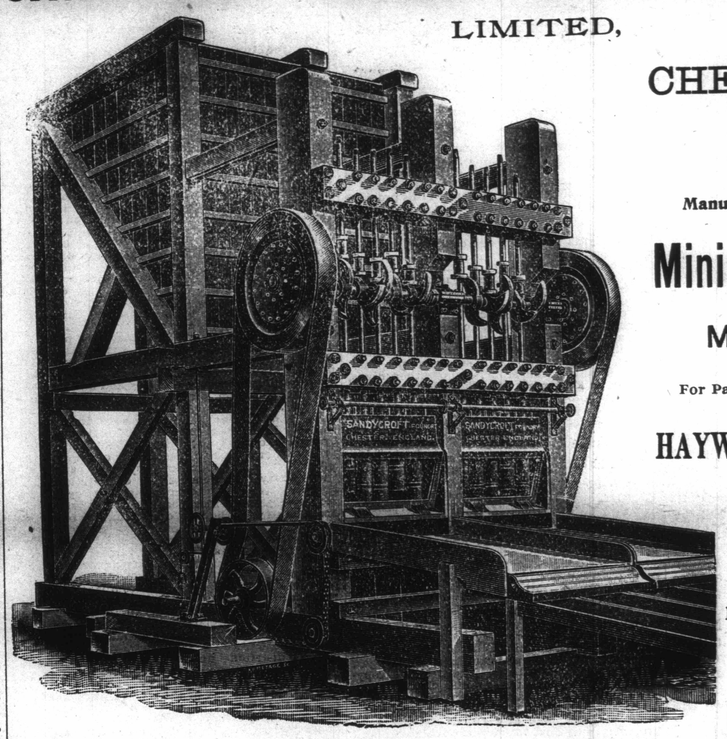

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CLOUGH'S CODE USED.

The Old Gold Quartz and Placer Mining Co.

LIMITED.

Capitalization 1,500,000 Shares, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable. 500,000 Treasury Shares. Par Value $1 Each.

A Grass-Roots Proposition. One Hundred Dollar Ore on the Surface.

The officers of the Old Gold Quartz & Placer Mining company take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have completed the purchase of the famous Silver King and Silver Queen properties of the Lardeau-Duncan country, and that the same have been amalgamated with the already promising properties of the Old Gold company. The Silver King and Silver Queen have two well defined and highly mineralized ledges running through the entire properties, each being over five feet in width. A number of assays have been made from the property, every one of which shows over $100 in value and one reaches the magnificent sum of $135.75. Average taken assays across the entire ledge give values of 102-37.

They are located only about one mile from the rich Gainer creek gold properties, are within three-fourths of a mile of rich placer grounds, are nestled among such well-known mines as the Bad Shot, Silver Cup, Wagner and Bannock Burn groups.

The Old Gold properties now consist of eight claims, (comprizing about 400 acres of mineral lands) six of which are on the North Fork of the Salmon river, one of the most promising gold producing districts in British Columbia.

The last assays taken from the quartz ledges on this group give the satisfactory results of over $20 per ton.

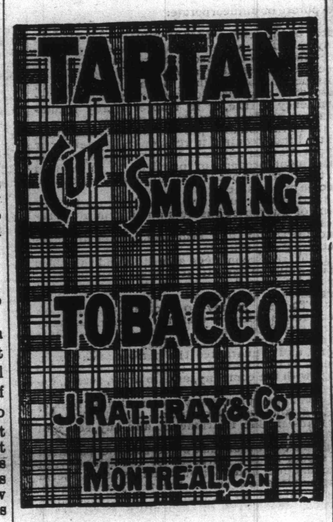
NOTE THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

1. A large area of rich mineral lands. 2. Low capitalization. 3. Shipping ore from the surface. 4. Water and timber in abundance. 5. No salaries to any officer until the property becomes Dividend paying. 6. A careful, Economical and honest management. 7. The company is out of debt, has a large fund both in treasury and unsold treasury stock, and is working its properties.

The above are some of the reasons why an investment in the shares of the Old Gold Quartz & Placer Mining company at present prices is the most profitable that can be made in British Columbia.

Only a limited number of shares will be placed on the market at 10 cents. An advance in price will soon be made.

M. F. CHESNUT, Secretary,
P. O. Box 148, Rossland, B. C.



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Attractive tours during the season of navigation on Great Lakes via Duluth in connection with the magnificent passenger steamers Northwest and Northland.

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RED MOUNTAIN RAILWAY

The Only Direct Route to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, BETWEEN SPOKANE, ROSSLAND AND NELSON.

No. 4 for Spokane and Pacific Coast connection, leaves Rossland at ..... 8:45 a.m.
No. 6 for Nelson, Kaslo and Slocan points, leaves Rossland at ..... 12:05 p.m.
No. 3 from Nelson, etc., arrives in Rossland at ..... 11:20 a.m.
No. 5 from Spokane and Pacific Coast points, arrives in Rossland at ..... 3:10 p.m.

No change of cars between Spokane and Rossland.

Close connections at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

Canadian Pacific Nav. Co.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 32, taking effect Jan. 1st, 1898

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster to Victoria Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on 1st of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Tees leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 15th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. Victoria.