

Rosland Weekly Miner

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollars a year or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months for all other countries Three and one-half Dollars a year—invariably in advance.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

A beginning has been made by the Canadian Mining Institute in carrying out the policy approved at the general meeting in Montreal last March of establishing local branches. It is the intention to locate these branches in such a way that each shall cover one of the mining regions of the Dominion, and furnish a centre for a group of mining districts. The branches which have been successfully organized thus far cover the iron and corundum districts of Eastern Ontario, and the asbestos, mica and copper mines of Quebec. The meeting of the Institute to be held in Nelson on September 10 and 11 next will include the district embracing British Columbia, with its gold, silver, copper and lead interests, and will help to extend its influence and attach to it many useful members who are now deterred by distance from attending the general meeting. As announced in our local columns yesterday several gentlemen connected with the big mines of Rossland have selected subjects and will address the meeting at Nelson on the dates above given. We can expect much good to flow from this annual gathering of mining men.

FIGURES WORTH CONSIDERING.

We hear a great deal about the large amount of mineral that has come down from the Yukon the past year, which is credited with an output of \$18,000,000, but as immense as this may seem it is excelled by British Columbia, which produced \$20,088,780. We have in our mineral deposits a "Klondike" of our own, and a permanent and growing one at that. The total production in the province during the year 1901 amounted to \$5,318,703, as against \$4,732,105 in 1900, and \$4,202,473 in 1899, thus showing an increase of \$696,598 over 1900 and \$1,116,230 over 1899—a very gratifying and satisfactory showing. The yield of placer gold for the year 1901 was \$970,100, a decrease of \$308,424 from the figures of 1900, and \$374,400 from 1899. The production of lode mines for the year 1901 was \$4,348,603. In 1900 the figures were \$3,453,381 and \$2,857,573 in 1899.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

In discussing the great isthmian canal, and particularly the selection of the Panama route, the Scientific American in part has this to say: "There again it should be noted with a certain amount of satisfaction that the selection of Panama has been welcomed by the English press as an exceedingly wise and judicious selection. The future prosperity of the canal will certainly greatly depend upon the amount of European commerce which will pass through its waters after it is completed. A very large proportion of trade will, of course, be obtained through Great Britain and her colonies. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that in a commercial sense the principal engineering and marine papers of Great Britain believe the Panama route unquestionably a superior route from every point of view."

THE MINERAL PROVINCE.

We referred yesterday to the fact that the annual report of Provincial Mineralogist Robertson had arrived, and we gleaned therefrom a few facts and figures relating to the production of the precious minerals during the past year, as well as the total amount since mining began. In this regard we wish to add that the returns show that, of the total combined output of the various provinces of the Dominion during 1901 (excluding the Yukon Territory), British Columbia produced 82 per cent of the gold, 96 per cent of the silver, 67 per cent of the copper, 96 per cent of the lead, 2 per cent of the iron, none of the silver nickel, 30 per cent of the coal, 50 per cent of the coke, and of the total of preceding minerals about 49 1-2 per cent. British Columbia is entitled to be called the "mineral province of Canada."

This report should be in the hands of every citizen, and furthermore it should be studied carefully. It would give the reader a clearer insight into what we have and what undoubtedly lies in store for us in the not distant future. We make room today for one more excerpt from this report in regard to the production of coal. It says: "The coal mines of the province have, during the past year, made an output

never before equalled in their history. The gross output of coal was 1,691,557 tons, of which 221,236 tons were used to make coke, so that the net output for the year was 1,469,321 tons of coal and 127,081 tons of coke. This is equivalent to an increased production over 1900 of coal 1 1-2 per cent, and of coke 49 per cent. The sales of coal were, as follows: Sold for consumption in Canada, 413,705 tons; sold for export to the United States, 895,197 tons; sold for export to other countries, 18,965 tons; total sales, 1,327,868 tons (2240 lbs.).

"The total sales of coke amounted to 127,533 tons, of which 80,154 tons were sold for consumption in Canada, and 47,379 tons were exported to the United States. This output has been made from the collieries on Vancouver Island and those near the Crow's Nest Pass. The coast collieries produced 1,261,744 tons of coal and 15,398 tons of coke. The Crow's Nest collieries produced 198,587 tons of coal and 111,683 tons of coke.

"It will be noted that while these collieries only turned out 198,587 tons of coke to be used as such, they converted 190,768 tons into 111,683 tons of coke, selling it as such, so that the actual amount of coal mined was 379,355 tons."

THE HARVEST IS RIPE.

The question of farm help is now agitating the people of Manitoba. To harvest the immense crops soon to ripen is a problem to solve of considerable importance. A perfect system is being inaugurated of sending laborers to points where and when needed, in which the department of agriculture is taking a hand. This will obviate a congestion of labor at one point and the lack of it at another. It is always pleasing to hear that there is a demand for workmen, as it is gloomy to know that there is an oversupply. At present there is a demand for all who desire to work, not only in the grain fields of Manitoba, but in the great Inland Empire to the south of us. The laborers are beginning to arrive, the harvest is about ripe and the good times are still with us.

The settling up of the Middle West and the Northwest Territories, as well as British Columbia, presents new features for the future to solve. If the farmers of Manitoba are solicitous about securing help to garner their crops now, what will it be in the near future when the vast section now untilled is brought under cultivation? Everything points to the fact that Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca, Alberta and a portion of British Columbia will be the greatest wheat-producing region in the world. It will be of the hard variety, raised under the most favorable climatic conditions, and the peoples of other countries will demand it. When that time comes the call for help will indeed be great, in comparison to which the present is of small moment.

WE SOMETIMES MARVEL.

Are the peoples of the world more civilized now than in the ancient times when we read of men being thrown into the arena to be devoured by lions, amid the plaudits of the multitude? when men and women were burned at the stake for opinion's sake? True, our civilization has taken a different turn. We read of those things now, and marvel at the impulse that prompted the love of them, and congratulate ourselves on the high plane of our civilization and how much better we are. If we have advanced in the arts and sciences, literature and moral standing in many regards, it is doubtful if the human family today has advanced one iota in that warmer atmosphere where the softer feelings of our nature find expression. The sight of blood, the mania to kill, maim and destroy seems to be as much a part of our nature as in yesteryear, only it has developed into different methods. Kings do not go to the amphitheatre now and watch a human wretch torn to pieces by another animal thirsting for blood, but kings and queens, potentates and nobles, in this enlightened day of the twentieth century will enter the arena of the bull fight (so-called) and go wild with delight over the maiming and killing of the dumb brute. It would be a tame affair unless several were brought out and rivulets of blood were made to flow. Of course we on this side of the Atlantic throw up our hands in holy horror at this form of amusement, calling it by its right name and pitying the poor devils for their lack of being abreast of the times. But we go to the States to the south of us and the burning of a negro occasionally at the stake, amid the wild orgies, peculiar to the savage tribes of early times, has become so frequent as to cease to cause comment. But coming nearer home, how much better are we? The coming into any of our towns of a couple of plug-uglies called prize-fighters, with the announcement that they will batter each other to a finish, is quite sufficient to call out all the enthusiasm of the populace; and loud will be the outcry if the fistic event is so tame that blood does not flow freely or one of the parties is not carried out in a fainting or dying condition. This form of cruelty seems to be thefad with us just at present. It will probably continue so until some other

form takes its place, and our children will wonder that their parents could be so hard-hearted.

We thus get back from where we started and again ask the question, Are the peoples of the world more civilized now than in the ancient times?

LOOKING FOR LIVE STOCK.

Now comes the Boer looking for horses and mules, not for war but for the cultivation of his long neglected farms, says the Minneapolis Times. There is also a demand in South Africa for sheep and cattle for breeding purposes, as the Boers were compelled to kill most of their live stock during the war for subsistence and were unable to care for their remaining herds or their crops. The farms are almost stripped of live stock and the Boers are looking to the United States for the replenishment of their flocks and herds. They are also in need of agricultural implements, which the manufacturers of this country will have an opportunity to furnish. We did a good deal of business with South Africa during the war, but we are going to do even more now that peace has come.

OUR SILVER PRODUCTION.

Continuing our resume on the report of Provincial Mineralogist Robertson we take this on the production of silver in British Columbia in 1901: "The total amount of silver produced in 1901 was 5,151,333 ounces, valued at \$2,884,745. This is an increase over the previous year of \$755,545 in value. The silver production of British Columbia this past year has been affected in two ways and requires some explanation. Silver is derived from silver-lead ores and from copper ores carrying silver, with a small percentage of 'dry' silver ores. In 1900, approximately 90 per cent of the silver produced was derived from silver-lead ores, probably including most of the 'dry' ores, as they were chiefly smelted together and are impossible to separate in the statistics. This year there has been a falling off in the production of lead ores, and a consequent diminution of the silver production, which has, however, been more than offset by the greatly increased tonnage of copper-silver ores.

"As near as can be estimated the copper-silver ores have this year produced 30 1-2 per cent of the silver output. The production from 'dry' ores, although proportionately small, has greatly increased, but it would be difficult, as before stated, to separate, with any degree of accuracy, this source of production from the others."

PRODUCTION OF LEAD.

Following the report of Provincial Mineralogist Robertson we make an excerpt on the production of lead. We treated of gold and silver in former issues, which was more flattering than can be said of lead. Our readers are familiar with the conditions surrounding this important industry, which will undoubtedly take on a new lease of life when adverse conditions are removed. We have probably the richest silver-lead mines in the world, and that the production is at low ebb is not the fault of the mines. This is what Mr. Robertson has to say of lead: "The production of lead was this year 51,582,906 pounds, worth \$2,002,733. This shows a decrease in value of \$889,154, or about 25 per cent, as compared with the production of 1900, but in fairness the comparison must not stop here; it must be remembered that in 1900 there was a phenomenal increase over 1899 of 206 per cent. The figures show, therefore, that the lead production of 1901, although showing a decrease as compared with 1900, shows an increase over 1899 of 86 per cent, and over 1899 of 123 per cent, and is still 25 per cent higher than the highest production of any year prior to 1900. The cause of the decrease is not attributable to the mines themselves, but to the condition of the market for lead ores—too large a question to go into here—which has temporarily rendered it unprofitable to mine large deposits of galena very low in silver. Reference is here made particularly to the lead ores of East Kootenay. The Slovan district has not been so seriously affected by the low price obtainable for lead ores, as the ores of this section carry much higher silver values, which has enabled them to be mined and marketed at a profit. As a matter of fact, the Slovan has this year just held its own as regards tonnage of ore mined and values produced."

GETTING INTO POLITICS.

The case of Editor McAdams of the Sandon Paystreak is fast getting into the realm of politics. Joe Martin is becoming interested, and with this astute politician the means to catch votes is the thing always to be considered. We may expect in the near future to hear a great deal of clap-trap about the liberty of the press, which in this province has in nowise been interfered with. Mr. McAdams made a serious charge against the supreme court judges, and when asked to substantiate his charge failed to do so. On the contrary he acknowledged he had no just grounds to do as he did. There is no doubt if he had offered a suitable apol-

ogy the case would have been dropped. There may be an honest difference of opinion about the severity of the sentence pronounced, and The Miner, along with many others, would like to see it greatly modified, but to sustain a reckless writer in anything he may say, whether it be against our judges or a business man, is the height of folly. If the Sandon editor knew that the judges were corrupt it was his bounden duty to prove it, and all law-abiding people would have sustained him. It is not the province of the press to blacken the character of any man. The freedom of the press is the palladium of our liberties, an expression we have heard many times before, and one, of course, that we all endorse. But our liberties also demand that we shall not have an unbridled press, else no man's character would be safe. As we all know, the privilege of the press is being abused almost every day, as it undoubtedly was by Mr. McAdams.

IS IT A CASE OF BUNCO?

There appeared in our special from Spokane yesterday morning information of more than passing notice. It was to the effect that the wily Wylie C. Morris had commenced suit at Republic to confiscate all the property of the Kettle Valley Lines in the State of Washington, on the ground that a majority of the stock is owned by aliens. It is claimed that the constitution of the State provides that a majority of the stock in corporations holding property in the State must be held by Americans.

The effect of this, if correct, will be far-reaching. The smelter at Northport would be equally liable to have its plant confiscated, and we are not sure but the Republic mine would be placed in the same class, it having been bought by Eastern Canada people some years ago. There are scores of mining properties in the Republic district that have been developed with Canadian capital, and the people of that State have not been over-modest in asking Canadians to invest their money there. The Clara Belle company of Sheridan Camp is a British Columbia incorporation, although a majority of the stock is held on the other side. The same can be said of the Zala M., which adjoins the Clara Belle, and is looked upon as one of the richest mines in the district. If Mr. Morris' contention proves to be correct it will certainly act as a boomerang, because Canadian capitalists will think twice before they will invest their money on the other side.

Most of our readers are familiar with the scandals connected with the "hot air" line. As a matter of fact the people in Eastern Canada who put up the money to build that road are entitled to little sympathy for the way they have been treated. They selected Morris as their chief adviser, and he seems to have been the one to manipulate the funds. The road has cost some three or four hundred thousand dollars more than the first estimates, and the question naturally occurs, Where has the money gone to? Rumors have been rife that Morris was wanted on this side, and the Grand Forks papers have pointed out that if his skirts were clean why didn't he come and face the music. It was further pointed out that he left suddenly and mysteriously, and has been proper to stay away. He probably intends now to juggle with American law.

Another interesting feature in this connection is the attitude taken by M. A. Jeseph, the prosecuting attorney of Ferry County, of which Republic is the county seat. Morris has induced this official to take hold of the case in question, making the State bear the burden of the prosecution. Jeseph was elected prosecuting attorney of the county at the last general election, an anomaly that frequently happens on the other side in new communities. That he and Morris are in cahoots there is not a shadow of a doubt, and the profits of one will be for the benefit of the other.

This is a discouraging state of affairs, and there is nothing in connection with the case, so far as Morris and Jeseph are concerned, but to cause Americans living on this side—and there are scores of them—to blush with shame. The announcement was made in our Sunday issue that the Kettle Valley Lines was now ready to haul ore from the Republic mines to the Granby smelter, and that the mine-owners were blocking out ore and would ship 300 tons a day to commence with. This was encouraging news, not only to the railway company and the smelter, but to the people of Republic as well. They have been resting on their oars, so to speak, for several years, waiting for cheaper transportation, and on the threshold of better times they find themselves in the hands of grafters and hangers-on.

In regard to the constitution of the State of Washington, it is a most illiberal instrument so far as foreigners are concerned. It is in strange contrast with the liberal laws in that regard prevailing on this side. A for-

eigner is prohibited from holding land or mining claims in fee simple. He must renounce allegiance to his native land and take out naturalization papers in order to do so. The leading papers of the State at divers times have advocated amending that instrument, taking from it many of its harsh features, which will probably be done in time.

Whatever the outcome of the suit, it will be in order for capitalists in Canada, when approached by Americans of the Morris and Jeseph stripe to invest money in mining claims or railway enterprises, to give them the cold shoulder. We have mines of our own to exploit; we can build railways to develop our own country; we can establish factories that will benefit our own people; our moneyed men can safely invest their money at home, without running the chance of being buncoed.

By the time this reaches our readers they will probably know which is the "best man"—Jeffries or Fitzsimmons. From the usual acceptance of the term we should judge that honors are even—neither one very bad nor particularly good. But from a pugilistic standpoint we presume what is meant by the "best man" is the one who is the best hitter; the best puncher; who has the most endurance to stand punishment, and who can finally knock his opponent silly and come out victor, though bleeding and torn and battered and half dead himself. From the above standard of excellence a bulldog is a better dog than a collie, and a cougar is better than a sheep. At this writing we do not know who is the "best man," Jeffries or Fitz, but it is safe to say both are feeling rather sore over the matter.

Henry Clews in his last weekly circular says: "In all probability we will experience firmer rates for money before long. Crop and business demands will soon set in, and bank reserves are low both here and at the West. Fortunately Europe is able and willing to loan freely in this market, the amount of money employed here in loans being unusually large; and our bankers are depending upon the good harvests to pay back these loans—another instance of the special bearing this year of the crop situation."

It is interesting to note that the influx of people to settle on Canadian lands is attracting attention in the House of Commons, albeit they may have an exaggerated opinion as to the numbers. The under secretary of the colonial office informed that August boat yesterday that "Western Canada land was being taken up with unexampled rapidity, not only by Americans, but by Englishmen and other Europeans, who bid fair to make the Canadian fields an important factor in the wheat supply of the world."

The annual report of the provincial mineralogist, W. Flett Robertson, is at hand and is full of valuable information. From it we learn that the grand total of the province's earned increment to the mineral value of the world amounts to \$172,241,988. That includes, of course, all minerals. Gold still retains the first place in this list with a total production of \$80,726,005, coal and coke following with \$54,157,315. And mining in the province is still in its infancy.

One would not look for humor in the report of the department of mines. And yet this interesting document is not without that quality where it gives the following tabulated information: Cassiar-Atlin: Number of mines shipping, 1; number of men employed in these mines, below 1; total number of men employed, 1.

What will be the effect on the steamship trust (so-called) when the C. P. R. has four twenty-knot passenger steamers and ten or eleven ten thousand-ton cargo boats, with a speed of 15 knots, running across the Atlantic? J. Pierpont Morgan is not the only pebble on the beach.

The accident that occurred at the Le Roi mine early Sunday morning, resulting in the death of Louis A. Dunkle and the serious injury of two others, cast a gloom over the entire community. Mr. Dunkle was well known and generally beloved by all who came in contact with him. His funeral this afternoon will be largely attended. The sad affair was feelingly referred to in all the churches Sunday. The Miner extends its sympathy to the widow and four fatherless children.

RACE WAR.

Two Whites and Two Negroes Reported to Have Been Shot.

JOPLIN, Mo., July 28.—Four men, two whites and two negroes, are reported to have been shot and killed in a Missouri, Kansas and Texas excursion train at Packer, Indian Territory, last night, the negroes having been killed by the whites, who in turn were shot and killed by a deputy sheriff who was accompanying the excursion. No names and no particulars have been received. The excursion was run into Joplin from Muskogee yesterday, and several fights occurred in this city among the passengers before the train departed for the fort.

CRUDE OIL SCORES HIT.

Used With Success in Smelting Ore—Pig Iron Produced.

Fuel oil has scored another and important victory, it having been demonstrated in this city that oil can be used with success in a blast furnace. The proof is furnished by the Crude Oil Blast Furnace company, which has succeeded in smelting native iron ore with fuel oil at its plant on North Main street.

At the company's plant, which is fitted up for the handling of from 12 to 14 tons of ore a day, the experiment was made last week, and that it was a success proves not only the value of fuel oil for smelting purposes, but also that California can produce regular commercial pig iron.

In all the years of mining in this state this grade of iron has never been produced. Prior to 1894 some chrome iron was added to California's mineral output, but so far as has been recorded by the mining bureau no iron of a grade valuable for casting is placed to its credit. Now it is reported by F. E. Gladwin, engineer in charge of the West Coast Fuel and Iron company, that he has succeeded in turning out a commercial pig iron, and he has a "pig" to show for it.

The West Coast some months ago acquired holdings 12 miles from Ravensenna in this country, and has since opened up a vast deposit of specular iron ore which runs, according to company tests, from 52 to 54 per cent iron. It was ore from this body that was treated with success in the crude oil furnace thus opening up a new industry for the state.

This company, a close corporation backed entirely by Minneapolis capital, has acquired holdings in this country and in Kern, but it is from the former that the iron was secured. This deposit can be traced a distance of 3000 feet, the showing on the surface being from 200 to 300 feet wide, and it is now estimated that there is at least 6,000,000 tons of ore in sight.

As almost all of the pig iron used by local manufacturers is shipped from the east, and sells here at from \$10 to \$12 more a ton than in the east, the discovery of large deposits of commercial iron within 60 miles of this city is an important item. The consumption in this market alone is close to 600 tons a month, and for it from \$24 to \$30 is paid.

Now that fuel oil has stood the test, arrangements are being made by F. E. Gladwin to install a twenty-ton oil blast smelter on the property of the West Coast Fuel and Iron company. Through his efforts the practical nature of the ore was discovered, and he will assume charge of the property, expecting to have the new smelter in operation within the next 30 days. "It will not be difficult to find a market for our output," said Mr. Gladwin here yesterday, "as it is a commercial property in steady demand. Our iron is of a superior grade, and we can deliver the goods much cheaper than it can be shipped from the east. It has taken me many months to bring this matter to a head, but having succeeded even better than I had hoped, the road is now easy."

RUSHING WORK ON PIPE LINES.

Work on the Union Oil company's pipe line that is to connect Whittier wells with the local market is now in full swing, and at the present rate the new line should be in operation within the next few weeks. The company is also rushing work on its line to San Pedro.

The Standard headquarters at Fullerton is now the most active corner in that section. The company is putting in a number of branch lines, besides rushing work on the line to Hildewater.—San Francisco Exchange.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Was General Over Portions of Nebraska and South Dakota.

OMAHA, Neb., July 28.—An earthquake shock was general over portions of Nebraska and South Dakota, which occurred shortly after noon today. The disturbances were felt at a large number of towns in the two states and lasted from 10 to 15 seconds. No damage has been reported thus far, although the shock was sufficient to rattle dishes and to affect buildings in some places.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Had Complete Plant and Sacks of Bogus Money.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Alfred S. Cunningham, said by secret service officers to be the most expert counterfeiter who ever operated in Chicago, is under arrest. The officers who made the capture found a complete counterfeiting plant and several sacks of bogus money concealed in a hollow work bench. The prisoner waived examination today and was held for the Federal grand jury.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION ISSUED.

Is Directed Against 30 Strikers and Organizers.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 28.—Judge Jackson issued another injunction this afternoon of the same general character as those in whose violation "Mother" Jones and others were tried for. It was issued upon the application of Clinton, receiver for the Leamington Coal Company, and is directed against thirty strikers and organizers.

PREMIER SAGASTA.

Negotiations Regarding the Schools Are Progressing Slowly.

MADRID, July 28.—Premier Sagasta states that the negotiations with the Vatican regarding the schools conducted by the religious associations are progressing very slowly, and if they are not finished by October the government will take other steps. Spain, following the steps of the United States, cannot yield on the religious question, said Senator Sagasta. The premier denied the rumors that Spain is allying herself with other powers, and declared that any alliance would be burdensome.

THE M

MOYIE MINING

St. Eugene—At the concentrator the installat rollers is about comple employed at the mine 25 men.

Aurora—The Aurora west shore of Moyrie attracted considerable some time the work quietly with the satisfactory Steele Prospector, July

KEITHLEY C

High Channel Lost Year Found—Will Repeat

The Onward Comp Keithley creek has bro hill channel and the well. An average of from the bedrock and from the gravel. Veith owners, will at once by the property into shap ing and should be wait months.—Ashcroft Jour

QUARRING ORE

F. C. Baker, superin ter Bros., who have a Granby company, is b paraphernalia in sha large section of the s Ironsides and Knob H same manner. Grand zette, July 28.

At first a space abou will be stripped right a distance of about 200 being dumped below th exposing the ore. After side of the hill will b same manner. Grand zette, July 28.

SLOCAN ORE S

Payne..... Arlington..... Entartose..... Whitewater..... Slocan Star..... Wakefield..... Rambler..... Ruth..... Total tons.....

CONDITIONS OF RE

Encouraging indeed tions which are appar camp at the present t general disposition am owners to anticipate a ble the actual comple road to the stage wh kinds will be invited, all the mines are bei ore is being broken a shaping itself for a r mining business at the moment.

The mine owners a so is everyone who is camp to the smallest out the actual work exposed by continued. For the camp generlization of the Republic control of Patrick Cla new news. The State ment of the mine by practical mining men, bides containing com quite certain, and th work means renewed camp generally.—Re Miner, July 26.

SLOUGH CREE

The Gravel Presents tory Appearance—

The bedrock tunnel has been pushed into gravel is compact, w such a character as t prevail of all placers. Late in May the gra by drills and since t peeting has been dou best place to break rock.

The Journal's corre the face of the drifts mon, and then the inches of rock sep gravel. Two days lat the lagging was push and the great things to the deep gravels was accomplished.

A slight increase of tural consequence of nel contains little w be drained. No diffo in continuing the gravel.—Ashcroft Jou

AN IMMENSE

Copper Ore on the Copper

GREENWOOD, B. men have lately been up an immense she on the Big Copper camp, situated six Greenwood. Those visited the workings about 12 feet in into the hill and tha of about 40 feet, all copper shows freely stated to be one of the Boundary distr owned by George B ing director of the Mining & Milling C Moran, and adjoin King Solomon claim tons of ore, running copper than most ore, were shipped fall. The Big Copp to some New York