

Weekly Rossland Miner.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months; for all other countries Three Dollars a year—variety in advance. The subscription price of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$5 for six months or \$10 for one year foreign, \$12.50, also in advance.

THE ORE SHIPMENTS. Following are the ore shipments from the mines adjacent to Rossland from Jan. 1 to April 23, 1898: Le Roi 17,991; War Eagle 2,601; Centre Star 539; Footman 208; Iron Mask 1,133; Chief 140; Velve 350.

The ore shipments for the seven days from April 16 to April 23, inclusive, were as follows: Le Roi, none, on account of accident; War Eagle 676; Iron Mask 90; Centre Star 150.

The shipments for the same period last year aggregated 1,418 tons. The total shipments from the camp since Jan. 1, 1897, aggregate 95,913 tons.

THE WAR CLOUD (P)

There are a few Jeremiahs in the camp and elsewhere who take the view that the war between the United States and Spain will result disastrously to the mining interests of this section. They allege in support of this theory that war produces such a state of uncertainty that capital cannot be had during its progress for new mining ventures, and as a result the district will languish through lack of money for development purposes.

While the war may have some effect on the investments of Americans it will not have much on the British. In the first place no part of this country is in any wise affected by the war. If anything it will be of benefit to Canada industrially and commercially. There will be an increased demand for the products of Canada from the United States, and at war prices. If the Spanish fleet blockades the ports of the United States much of the imports and exports of that country will have to come and go through Canadian ports.

It is interesting to trace the growth of the mining industry in this section. Beginning with the development of the Slocan mines and the Silver King group near Nelson seven years ago the activity has become widespread until today there is not a mining division within 200 miles of Rossland that has not got its shipping properties. But it is a noteworthy fact that this condition has only come about since serious attention was given to the enormous gold-copper deposits of the Rossland camp.

Another thing that is opposed to the idea that there will be a cessation of investing here is the fact that the public of England who purchases mining shares are tired of the old locations, such as West Australia and South Africa, and want a brand new field. The leading promoters and mining operators of London, therefore, have their eyes turned toward this section as a new field for their enterprise.

History repeats itself in regard to mining as well as in everything else. It is a fact that quartz mining on the Pacific coast had its beginning, it might be said, and was very active during the war of the rebellion. It was during the early years of the civil war that quartz mining began to assume an active phase in Nevada, which has been called the cradle of lode mining on the Pacific slope.

The years from 1861 to 1865 were phenomenally active in mining there and some wonderful developments were made in the land of sage brush and silver during that period. It seems a remarkable thing, too, that one section of a country could be torn and devastated by a civil war that lasted for over four years and that in another portion of that country people could follow mining and other vocations as peacefully and uninterruptedly as though there was no

such a thing in the nation as armed men engaged in the deadliest of strife. If this was the case then it shows how little we have to fear the effects of a war in a neighboring country now.

Another important thing, that seems to be overlooked by those who fear the effect of war, is that the Kootenay country at present is producing over a million dollars per month, and the probabilities are that the output for the present year will be over \$15,000,000. This being the case it begins to look to us as though we would be able to stand alone, if we had to, war or no war.

THE LOCAL MILITIA.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement that a militia corps is to be formed in this district and at an early date. The regiment will be composed of six companies. Of course Lieut.-Colonel Peters, D. O. C., will be pleased to arrange for the establishment of a company at Rossland. It is hoped that he will do more and make this city the headquarters for the regiment. To one familiar with the situation there are a number of excellent reasons why the headquarters should be located here. Rossland is by far the largest center of population in Southern British Columbia, and may therefore be relied on to furnish more men for enlistment than will any other town in this section. Besides this there are superior advantages here for drill grounds, which is an important feature, especially in the holding of annual encampments. Then, too, the fact that Rossland is such a central point is a very important consideration. In the event of riots or other reasons for calling out the militia the fact that the superior officers were located here would be a matter of great convenience to them in hastening to the scene of the trouble. These are only a few of the more important reasons why Rossland should be the headquarters of the corps, and it is hoped that Colonel Peters will not overlook them.

SUCCESSFUL MINING IN NEIGHBORING CAMPS.

The development of the mineral resources of Southern British Columbia is attended by the most gratifying results, the output of gold, silver and copper being rapidly and steadily on the increase. It is only a year or so ago that successful mining was confined to a small area in the Slocan. Now, however, there are dividend-paying mines from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the Okanagan valley and from the international boundary to districts north of the main line of the C. P. R.

It is interesting to trace the growth of the mining industry in this section. Beginning with the development of the Slocan mines and the Silver King group near Nelson seven years ago the activity has become widespread until today there is not a mining division within 200 miles of Rossland that has not got its shipping properties. But it is a noteworthy fact that this condition has only come about since serious attention was given to the enormous gold-copper deposits of the Rossland camp. With the coming of thousands of fortune hunters to Trail Creek in '95, the Kootenay boom commenced. The fact that gold and copper had been found near Rossland in almost limitless quantities caused people to flock to the district from all parts of the civilized world. Then outlying localities began to receive considerable notice and, as a result, mining operations commenced on a very extensive scale. At first the more successful mining camps were invaded, but the discovery of extensive precious metal deposits at more remote points soon caused the mining industry to spread out and assume proportions of great magnitude.

This state of things has continued until from the eastern, western and northern outskirts of the district a demand has come for increased transportation facilities. As fast as circumstances permit this need is being satisfactorily attended to. The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway has opened up the East Kootenay region. The building of the Robson-Penticton road will solve the transportation problem of the Boundary country. There are plans well under way for the early completion of lines of railway to mines in the Revelstoke and Trout Lake divisions.

As a result of all this there will be a big increase in the production of gold and silver in the outlying districts. East Kootenay, Wild Horse, Palmer's Bar, Moyle, Tracy and Bull Run creeks will all contribute substantial values of gold this year, while many quartz claims containing gold-bearing ore will ship a considerable aggregate tonnage. The noted St. Eugene silver-lead mine has meanwhile 15,000 tons of ore on the dump, and the North Star is able to ship from 100 to 200 tons daily. Then, too, East Kootenay should this year make a fair beginning of coal mining and coke making on an extensive scale. All of which, counting in, of course, the general effect of railroad work and development, should mean something like a boom year for the district.

In the Boundary Creek country, the fact that a railway will tap that district before the close of the present year has given a great impetus to mining operations. Development work is being actively prosecuted in the several camps, and thousands of tons of rich copper and gold-copper ore are being raised to the surface and stored in readiness for shipment to the smelters that will soon be established there.

The working of the high grade silver-lead mines near Revelstoke and in the Lardau district has been so eminently successful that the miners of that section do not hesitate to transport their ore long distances in wagons or on pack animals to the railway or steamboat, and are, nevertheless, making handsome profits on their shipments, in spite of the heavy charges for haulage.

It will thus be seen that in all the outlying districts there is great mining activity which is meeting with the most flattering success, and it is safe to predict that the close of the present year will see more than double the amount of gold, silver and copper produced in Southern British Columbia than was the case last year.

THE YUKON DEAL.

According to the Vancouver World the emissaries of Mackenzie & Mann are building the Stickeen-Teslin railway. The rails and supplies are being shipped in the men are at work. The sleigh road and the wagon road are in process of construction. The action of the senate has not palsied the sturdy hands of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann's. These patriots have given the country the finger of their active aid and so far as the Vancouver World has been able to learn the road is progressing just as it would have progressed if the senate had approved of the Yukon deal.

The facts disclosed by the Vancouver World show that the Yukon railway project has not been killed or delayed by the senate. Yet that paper has the hardihood to openly advocate the granting of Provincial aid to the builders of railway.

The Yukon railway deal is being worked on the same lines as was the Crow's Nest Pass railway deal. A desperate attempt is made to get an enormous subsidy from the people, but if that cannot be done the builders are content to proceed without any public aid.

THE LEAD PROBLEM.

The agitation for the imposition of a heavy import duty on lead products is everywhere throughout the Dominion meeting with hearty approval. Those who have given the matter any attention realize that so long as the lead smelters of the United States continue to control the lead market of Canada silver-lead mining, silver-lead smelting and kindred industries will remain non-existent in this country.

It is a foregone conclusion that legislation will ultimately be enacted for the fostering and protection of the Canadian lead industry. The only question is, How long shall we have to wait until the required revision of the tariff is made? From present indications it would seem that at least a year will elapse before anything is done. The boards of trade of Southern British Columbia have taken the matter to Ottawa, having sent delegates there to put the facts of the case before parliament. The efforts of these deputations are mainly directed to obtaining the appointment of a parliamentary commission to inquire into the matter, and it is generally believed that an investigation will be made on these lines. There is, however, the probability that nothing further than the appointment of a commission will be done until the next session of parliament. Should this be the case, the lead smelting and kindred industries of Kootenay will continue to suffer greatly for another year.

The miner fails to see why so much delay should be occasioned. If the proposed commission finds that the contentions of the lead miners of Kootenay are worth favorable consideration and recommend the increase of the present import duty on lead products, it will be an unnecessary and disastrous delay to let the matter rest there until parliament meets again. Rather would it be desirable that legislation be passed at the present session of parliament, by which power shall be given to the governor-general-in-council to make the needed change in the tariff as soon as the committee reports, should it be found expedient to do so. THE MINER suggests that this point be strongly urged by the delegates now at Ottawa.

HINDERING CAPITAL.

In every mining section there are men who are unable to accomplish anything themselves, and whose mission seems to be to prevent others from carrying out deals that would in the end be beneficial to the community. They are of the dog-in-the-manger type and are a detriment to the best interests of the community in which they live. When a negotiation is in progress for the sale of a property they seem to consider that its accomplishment would inflict a personal hurt on them and they, therefore, do everything in their power to prevent its being carried out. In some cases they have an insane idea if they can prevent a sale that they will be able to get the handling of the property, and in others their motives are simply malicious and a desire to injure those who might perhaps be more successful than they. In mining camp parlance they are known as "knockers," and that they are a universally despised class is no wonder, for they succeed occasionally in inflicting considerable damage in their misdirected efforts to shape things so as to suit their distorted fancies and desire to get even on mankind in general. They are the Ishmaelites of the mining world, and as their hands are raised against every man, and of right both the hands and feet of every man should be used against them.

An exchange gives the following account of the operations of a member of the class under consideration:

A has a bond on group of mines at a stipulated sum. He has the signature of the president, secretary and treasurer of the company to the bond. He succeeds in enlisting capital to reopen the properties. B comes in and offers \$25,000 more for the bond than has been agreed upon with A. It is discovered that, in making the bond to A, the signatures of a majority of the stockholders had not yet been obtained, and that consequently, under the laws of California, the bond is invalid. At much expense and delay the original work is rectified with the risk by A of losing his bond. The deal, however, fell through by reason of the necessarily long delay. B, who caused the trouble, fails, however, to secure the bond proposed by him, and the whole thing is upset.

If correctly understood in this case, the original intermediary was having the bond put in proper legal shape; but in the delay, a neighbor, hearing of the transaction, made such representation regarding what he could do, as to break off all original negotiation and occasion correspondence that ended in nothing. It is asserted to be a case of "knock-out." The "knocker" is a man who, unable to successfully place mining property in his control, is determined, if he can help it, that no one else in his vicinity shall make a sale, and whenever he hears of any move toward the enlistment of capital in mines, makes such representation or misrepresentation as results in defeat, to the great detriment of the district so unfortunate as to have him for a resident.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A REPORT from Victoria has been received here to the effect that the legislative assembly will rise within the next ten days. A dissolution of the legislature will follow shortly thereafter, and the general elections, in all probability, will take place early in July.

MR. SEMLIN, the leader of the Opposition, says he fails to see wherein it is within the meaning of justice to claim that four or five citizens of Kootenay are entitled to no more than the same representation as one in Cassiar. All fair-minded people will agree with Mr. Semlin in this instance.

THE Kootenay Mail states that an attempt will be made by the Provincial government to pass legislation at this session of the legislature to grant a cash subsidy of \$1,600,000 to the Stickeen-Teslin railway. We do not know if the statement of the Mail is correct, but if it is, the scheme is a most iniquitous one.

THE Colonial Goldfields Gazette of London, Eng., of March 26, 1898, contains an illustration of Rossland which shows only a few dilapidated shacks. This would be correct as a picture of the city two or three years ago, but today it is the best built up city in the interior of the Province and has a population of at least 6,000.

It is a remarkable fact that the Provincial electoral districts in the Redistribution bill now before the legislature, that are over-represented are all Government seats. Out of 14,193 voters, the Government has 23 representatives, or a member to every 617. The Opposition out of 17,968 voters has 14 representatives.

THE Redistribution bill, to say the least, is not well received in Kootenay and Yale districts. The Boundary Creek people object to their country being tacked on to the Rosland division, while the residents on this side of the range protest that Trail Creek is treated unfairly by being incorporated with the Kettle River district.

SIR CHARLES and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper have written the Ottawa Free Press demanding an apology for, and a retraction of, an article which appeared in that paper on Saturday last, dealing with a mining enterprise with which the two politicians have been connected. They claim that the article is both false and libelous. It accused them of profiting by drawing heavy emoluments from the capital as salaries.

L. A. HAMILTON, land commissioner of the C. P. R., is reported to have said recently that he expects there will be a great demand for information concerning the lands that his office has lately been literally besieged with inquiries from people in the Western States desiring to purchase and settle on land in Western Canada. It is a noteworthy fact that British Columbia figures very prominently in these inquiries.

BOTH the Montreal and Toronto boards of trade have declared in favor of a 2-cent postage rate for ordinary letters. There is no doubt but that the present rate of three cents is an unnecessarily severe charge on the letter-writing public, and that its reduction to the basis at present in vogue in Great Britain, the United States and other leading countries of the world would be popularly received.

THE New York Journal of Commerce says that if the United States were to abrogate the bonding privilege and Canada were to retaliate, American railways would lose the carrying trade of merchandise valued at \$42,000,000 annually, while Canadian would lose a trade represented by \$7,663,000 only. With such a large difference against them, it is not likely the Americans will stop the privilege. They are about the least likely of any people in the world to cut off their nose to spite their face.

IT IS... A MINE.

No. 1 tunnel is now over 200 feet in length, and in solid ore. A track and car system has been installed. Work of development progresses unceasingly on the Silver Queen.

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DIRECTORS: HON. THOMAS MAYNE DALY, Q. C., late Minister of Interior; EDWARD C. FINCH, Mining Operator; RICHARD MAXWELL, Mine Owner; HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER, M. P., late Minister of Finance; WM. F. HAYWARD, Mine Owner; C. C. WOODHOUSE, JR., Mining Engineer; LEO H. SCHMIDT, Accountant; R. W. GIBSON, Capitalist.

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The appointment of Dr. Edward Bowes as medical officer of the British America corporation is another instance of the excellent judgment of Hon. C. H. Mackintosh and his business associates in making up the official staff of the corporation. The scientific ability and kindly nature of Dr. Bowes is too well known in the camp to need any mention in these columns. Suffice it to say that Dr. Bowes' appointment will not only meet with the cordial approval of the men employed by the corporation but with the whole community. The corporation is to be congratulated on obtaining the services of Dr. Bowes.

CANADA'S direct trade with Spain is very small. In 1897, our exports to that country were valued at only \$50,452, and our imports from Spain were \$386,532, principally wines, oranges and lemons, which could be supplied by other countries in the event of the Spanish supplies being cut off. The United States does a larger trade with Spain, exporting to the value of \$11,000,000, and of this \$80,000 is breadstuffs, \$35,000 chemicals, \$3,739,000 unmanufactured cotton, \$988,000 tobacco, \$664,000 oil (mineral), and shooks, staves and headings \$556,000, which leaves very little for other exports. Spain could get the cotton from Egypt and India and oil from Russia.

THE secretary of the Kootenay Mining Protective association has drawn our attention to the fact that the association is responsible for the most desirable amendments that were made in the Mineral Act this year, having recommended them to the mining committee of the legislative assembly. The amendments include the provisions for locating and surveying fractional claims, the right to perform and record more than one year's assessment work in one year, and the granting of 30 days in which to record assessments done within the year. The association also opposed the alien clause, which, although introduced in the mining committee of the legislature, was not allowed to become law. It will thus be seen that the association has done good work in behalf of the mining industry.

We can also supply Republic, Ymir and Slocan stocks at lowest price.

Snaps for Today. We offer today subject to sale the following snaps: 500 Le Roi, 750 1,000 Red Mt. View, 300 2,000 M. Christo, 100 500 White Bear, 500 1,000 Jim Blaine, 400 5,000 Zlor, 300 400 Republic, 100 1,000 Pato Alto, 200 5,000 Good Hope, 300 500 Deer Park, 100 1,000.

LIST YOUR STOCKS WITH US.

We have cash buyers. The Reddin-Jackson Co., Limited Liability. Mining Operators and Brokers. Established, May, 1895. Incorporated, October, 1896. Agents for N. & F. S. Railway Addition to Rossland.

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MINER'S IT PLEASES

First Consign day. Mention of So. Area 25 M. Your East.

THE MINER'S the Rossland and the first of The maps never ever shown, an on sale orders that kept the nothing that can be compared publication, a unique. Far diagram of the representation as it would app. The entire spread before tain, hill and than photographs map is printed the camp in it can get some printing the m that there are ordinary litho only four or ff. The map's fr so much as a representation rounding mine at a glance the roundings of a dome infinitely at the map the tion of the cla which makes it one interested. In the cente with every str will as every tinctly shown spread out bef by a simple places are labe had never see aid of the ma city comfortab feature will co who expects to. Clustered as the big mines famous all over shaft-works, it the dozen and make a great Radiating out seen the small are and their conspicuous b of its equipme entire 25 miles a compressor p If there is a cat pears. If only been accomplish done is visible, included in the each is plainly one corner of based upon the S., shows the erty.

Another new novel publication valuable one, and trail thro cannot fully this until one around in the of a day in se with the aid of the trail lead could have trouble. There is no mense value of uniform favor ed all day yes seen. There is out its merits a portion of se wants a particu on the thou the world who land mining p before publish perfect idea of landings, and valuable. The map it is printed on a Japanese paper. Besides the key an index of th in Rossland a mines. The when sent by heavy manilla for this purpose buy all day lated orders, in remittance maps are de get the order f of 7,000 copies.

HOOK It Was Among Even The Rosslan have proven th in social matte for their first minion hall la most uniform have taken p event was und dames J. L. G S. L. Long, Clute, H. W mill, while t comprised M George Ridou Taylor, E. W. W. Chestert at its work fo forever comm the kind, and with such th evening pass incident. The decora pretty, forms the Union Jac with the cla while colored the scene, s cleverly work trophy won a the place of music was fur orchestra, and desired. Re during the ev committeee The attend couples.

Rossland Mining Stocks

[Corrected by the Reddin-Jackson Company Limited, 108 Columbia Avenue, "Anting," Codes Clough and Lieber.]

MARKET FEATURES. There was quite a flurry in Iron Mask yesterday. While we think it a good buy, we do not think there are any new developments which justify any rapid advance. We sold several blocks of Deer Park, Toronto, Winnipeg and local parties were the buyers. We look for this stock to go much higher very soon. We have buyers for Josie, Eureka Con., Iron Mask, Virginia and War Eagle. Parties wishing to sell any of the above stocks would do well to consult us.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes: Canada M. & D., 20; Deer Park, 14; Dundee, 14; Edgar, 75; Eureka North Star, 5; G. M. Co., 10; Evening Star, 7; Good Hope, 5; Grand Prize, 3; High Ore, 45; Iron Colt, 15; Josie, 28; Lily May, 20; Lone Pine, 15; Monte Christo Con., 21; Min. & Dev. Co., 21; Pearl, 12 1/2; Pick Up, 1; Footman, 11; Red Mountain View, 5; Rodrick Dhu., 10; Salmo Con., 15; St. Elmo, 15; Silver Star, 15; Surprise, 12 1/2; Twin, 25; White Bird, 2.

We offer today subject to sale the following snaps: 500 Le Roi, 750 1,000 Red Mt. View, 300 2,000 M. Christo, 100 500 White Bear, 500 1,000 Jim Blaine, 400 5,000 Zlor, 300 400 Republic, 100 1,000 Pato Alto, 200 5,000 Good Hope, 300 500 Deer Park, 100 1,000.

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