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Twelve Pages.

THE ROSSLAND MINER.

Pages 9 to 12.

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1896.

Second Year, Number 39.

WANETA & TRAIL CREEK Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

Capital Stock 1,000,000 Shares.

Par Value \$1.00 Each.

Development Stock 400,000 Shares.

OFFICERS.

C. O. LALONDE, President; A. S. GOODEVE, Vice-President; ROBT. DIXON, Treasurer; D. D. BIRKS, Secretary; WALTER C. ARCHER, Manager; CHAS. BATES and A. H. MACNEILL, Directors; Rossland, B. C.

Solicitors.

HARRIS MACNEILL & DEACON,
Of Rossland and Vancouver.

Bankers.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Rossland.

The Company's Property.

The company's property, known as the "COPPER GROUP" comprises three claims of about 50 acres each, which are prior locations situate about three miles northwest of Waneta, about two miles from Grouse Mountain and about seven miles equally from Rossland and Trail.

Promoters' Shares.

Are pooled until August, 1897, so it will be impossible for original holders to offer their stocks on the market at any price.

Development Stock.

The first issue of 50,000 shares has been taken up during the past few days almost entirely by local buyers, which is a guarantee of the estimation in which this property is held in the immediate locality. The directors have ordered a further issue of 50,000 Shares to be placed on the market at

10 Cents Per Share.

(Price subject to change without notice.)

Description of Property.

The claims have a well defined and strong ledge running through the whole length and cropping out about 20 feet wide at the surface.

Work is now being actively prosecuted, seven men being employed in a shaft down 15 feet and crosscutting. In the shaft is a vein of solid ore carrying gold, copper, silver and lead values assaying as follows:

No. 1, from surface, total value \$10.36

No. 2, from shaft 15 feet, total value 29.20

All arrangements are completed for winter work suitable boarding houses, etc., having been erected during the past month. It is confidently expected the company will have a quantity of ore ready for shipment in the spring.

Further information can be obtained on application to

D. D. BIRKS, Secretary.

Head Office, Lalonde & Rodier Bldg., Rossland.

Iron Colt Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

Capital Stock 1,000,000 Shares.

Par Value \$1.00 Each.

Treasury Stock 300,000 Shares.

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

OFFICERS. W. A. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT, Rossland. P. BURNS, VICE-PRESIDENT, Rossland. JOHN F. MCCRAE, SECRETARY-TREASURER, Montreal, Quebec.

DIRECTORS. WM. MCKENZIE, Toronto, Ont. GEO. H. CAMPBELL, Winnipeg, Man. JOHN R. REAVIS. W. A. CAMPBELL. JOHN F. MCCRAE. WM. D. SMITH. JOHN J. MOYNAHAN.

Manager, JOHN J. MOYNAHAN.

The Iron Colt Mine.

The Iron Colt is the first west extension of the great Columbia-Kootenay ledge. It is a full claim 600 by 1500 feet and has been surveyed for a crown grant. There is no adverse upon the title.

Development.

A shaft was recently started on the main ledge and is now down 60 feet. It has shown about two feet of ore from the surface and is now in solid ore all the way across the bottom. It is one of the finest looking ore bodies ever opened in the camp. The ore is identical in appearance with that now being taken from the Kootenay mine.

At this date, Nov. 16, the shaft of the Iron Colt continues to be in solid ore. The vein has not yet been crosscut and its width is unknown. A crosscut will be run at the 100-foot level and preparations are now being made to run a tunnel from the side of the mountain below and contracts are now being made for power drills.

Shareholders Protected.

A special provision in the by-laws of this company is that no debt shall be incurred beyond the amount of money actually in the treasury. Any further liability incurred becomes a personal liability of the trustees.

Treasury Stock.

We are able to announce that the entire first issue of 50,000 shares of treasury stock at 15 cents was taken in one week. A second issue of 25,000 shares was offered at 17 cents and that too was taken immediately. A third issue consisting of 25,000 shares is now offered at 18 cents. In the history of mine development at Rossland there has never been a more successful sale of treasury shares than this.

25,000 Shares of Treasury Stock.

The third installment, are now offered to the public

At 18 Cents a Share.

MOYNAHAN & CAMPBELL, Agents,
ROSSLAND, B. C.

RAMBLER - CARIBOO

One of the Slocan Country's Greatest
Silver-Lead Bonanzas.

PAID FROM GRASS ROOTS

Development Work Has Paid Itself
And Left \$600,000 in Sight - Mine
Will Ship Largely This Winter -
Concentrator In the Spring.

Occasional references have appeared in THE MINER regarding the Rambler mine in the Slocan district. The owners have desired that nothing should be published about it until sufficient development was done and its position as a producing mine established. This the owners now think they have accomplished beyond any doubt, and they are disposed to let the public know something about their mine.

The Rambler has, like many other great mines, had a very checkered history, and has figured in the law courts early and often. The fact that it has done so is one of the best evidences of its value, or what the contestants thought about it at all events. The Rambler was located in June, 1892, by Richard Shea, well known in all the mining camps from Old Mexico to British Columbia.

One of the first legal fights in West Kootenay was the one between the Best mine and the Rambler over the question as to which of them was the prior location, the Rambler contending that a Best stake was moved about three miles and placed on the Rambler location. On the Best owners making an application for a crown grant their right to it was contested by Shea. The case came on for trial before Judge Walkem at Nelson. All the parties were present with their witnesses, the present attorney general appearing for Shea. After a partial hearing the judge noticed on the second day of the trial that the justice of the peace before whom Shea had sworn the affidavit of adverse claim had not signed the jurat. On this technicality the judge dismissed Shea's action with costs. This was felt to be a great hardship, and the legislature at its next session remedied this state of the law by enacting that where an adverse claim is in good faith the judge shall hear the case notwithstanding any defect that may appear.

It may be stated here that the Best is a location of 300 by 1500 feet, and the Rambler is one of 1500 feet square. The Best cut about 10 acres out of the Rambler claim, where the dry ore ledges are.

The next time the Rambler appeared in court was with the Cariboo. This litigation is so recent and so well known that it is needless to give details. The outcome was, before the appeal of the Cariboo was disposed of by the full court, the owners got together and settled their differences, organizing jointly the Rambler-Cariboo Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company. Richard Shea and J. B. McArthur conveyed to the company the Rambler and Tiger, and Alfred Coolidge, Lake P. Wolford, John C. Davenport and A. E. L. McClaine conveyed the Cariboo and Antelope to the company. The company was incorporated for \$1,000,000, Shea and McArthur getting one-half and the other gentlemen named getting the remaining half. J. B. McArthur was elected president and general manager, John C. Davenport vice president, Alvin L. McClaine secretary-treasurer, and Richard Shea superintendent.

The company has in these four claims about 130 acres in a solid block, running up one side of a mountain and down the other, over into the Dardanelles basin. No finer tunnel sight for a mine exists in the Slocan district. On the galena ledge, which cuts the mountain in two and runs the full length of the Rambler and Antelope claims, the company has run its No. 1 tunnel nearly 300 feet, and from the development work alone has shipped several carloads of ore with smelter returns of 250 to 275 ounces in silver, and from 50 to 62 per cent in lead, netting as high as \$189 to the ton. The ore chute in this tunnel was 142 feet in length.

By doing some surface cutting the superintendent traced this ledge to the south limit of the claim, and the management determined to go down the hill about 140 feet from the opening of the first tunnel and run a second tunnel to strike the ledge at a point 90 feet below tunnel No. 1. This tunnel was run in 80 feet when the ledge was cut, and then a drift was run in, on the ledge 20 feet when the ore was struck, a large body of clean ore, averaging 125 ounces in silver and 40 per cent in lead. After running in 20 feet further on the ledge two feet and over of clean ore was encountered, and from then until now over three feet of clean ore has been mined, besides large quantities of concentrating ore. Ten days ago this three feet of ore developed into its old-time grade of 250 ounces in silver and increased in lead up to 70 per cent.

In the No. 1 tunnel, about 56 feet from where they are now working in No. 2 tunnel, the clean ore was five feet in width and carried this high grade both in silver and lead. The increase in the width of the ore chute in the No. 2 tunnel indicates that the ore body will in all probability be wider than in the No. 1 tunnel at the same point, as the ore body is always larger in the bottom of the tunnel than at its top. This feature has been most favorably commented upon by various experts who have inspected the mine. If the ore chute in the No. 2 tunnel continues as far into the hill as the No. 1 tunnel it will be over 265 feet in length. An experienced estimator who recently visited the mine estimates that the company has in this chute alone over \$600,000 of ore in sight. The superintendent expects from now

on to ship not less than two carloads a week, and will endeavor to increase the shipment to four carloads each week.

The company is about to start a third tunnel at a depth of 325 feet below the No. 3 tunnel, which they will run 425 feet to cut this ledge at a point where they have discovered eight inches of clean ore on the surface. From No. 1 tunnel to the top of the mountain on the divide is 1250 feet, and from their No. 3 tunnel they will have nearly 1800 feet of sloping ground. Their tunnels will go through the mountain from side to side, a distance of nearly 2000 feet. This gives one some idea of the magnitude of this property.

Another extraordinary thing in this connection is that there are at least ten dry ore ledges besides the galena ledge running diagonally across the claim, which are exceedingly rich in silver, with some gold. Assays as high as 1200 to 2500 ounces in silver have been obtained. Fifteen tons or more were shipped in 1895 to the Pilot Bay smelter, and returns of 307 and 406 ounces in silver were obtained. The company will continue development on these ledges this season and make considerable shipment therefrom.

The company has on the Rambler and Antelope dumps not less than \$50,000 of concentrating ore. Next spring it is the intention of the company to erect a concentrator of large capacity at the mine to reduce these ores.

At the annual meeting of the company recently held, it appeared that the average cost of driving the tunnel was less than \$5 per foot, and most of it as low as \$4 per foot. The management expects to declare monthly dividends early in the new year after they have made ample provision for the running of their No. 3 tunnel and the building of their mill. The company is in first-class financial condition, having a large sum in its treasury. A noteworthy fact is that not one share of stock has been sold for development purposes, nor has it been necessary for a single shareholder to contribute a dollar to the treasury to carry on its development. The mine has paid its own way from the beginning out of the ore found in doing its development work. The Rambler is, indeed, a bonanza to its owners.

BONDED FOR \$60,000.

Tamarack Group on Salmon River
Changes Hands—Assays High.

The Tamarack group of five claims on Salmon river, a mile and a half from Wild Horse station on the Nelson & Port Sheppard railway, has been bonded by E. Bouche and Dr. Campbell to R. W. Monkle of Montreal and J. S. Clair Blackett of Rossland, for \$60,000. The terms of the bond are \$15,000 cash and the balance in 90 days. Considerable work has been done on the Tamarack which shows a strong, well defined vein averaging 250 feet in width. An average of 28 assays taken from different points along 400 feet of this vein went \$30 in gold while in one shaft an average sample went \$58 in gold per ton.

ALL OVER THE SLOCAN.

New Denver Ledge: The Last Chance is shipping ore.

A long tunnel is being run on the Alps.

The Neepawa will ship a carload of ore this week.

The Bluebird will probably ship 100 tons of ore this winter.

The force has been increased on the Phoenix, on the north fork of Carpenter.

The tunnel on the Rabbit Paw is being driven to tap the Slocan Star lead.

Work will be commenced on the Lily B. as soon as the cabins are finished.

Nelson Demers has cut placer mining on Cariboo creek. He took out \$16 worth of the yellow metal.

On Friday at a depth of 60 feet another large chute of ore was struck in the Pine Log, one of the bondholder group.

Two Red Mountain claims, not many miles from New Denver, are about to be bonded to Winnipeg men for \$35,000.

Owing to the difficulty in packing lumber to the Crusader group it is not likely that active operations will commence until spring.

It is intended to make the Bonnie Doon a shipper this winter. This claim is on Springer creek. Joseph Penning is the foreman.

The sinking of the deep shaft at the Currie is progressing favorably. Although the surface water has caused the miners some trouble the shaft is now down 46 feet.

Eleven men were put to work on the Fisher Maiden this week. This property is to be crown granted and a company incorporated in Spokane to work it.

The Slocan Star expects to pay a dividend of \$50,000 next month. The new boiler at the concentrator was steamed up last Saturday. In the mine, mill and flume this company has 130 men working.

It is reported that the California is about to be bonded to G. B. D. Turner for \$30,000, ten per cent down. J. B. Hastings went up the hill yesterday to look at the property, and as he expects for Gooderham and Blackstock it is likely that the Toronto people have their business eye also on the California.

The wind howled around the camps along Ten-mile last Friday night. Pilon and Marino were about to go to bed in their tent at the Dalhousie when a dry slide came down and just missed burying the tent and its occupants. The boys had to plunge through four feet of snow to the Neepawa, where they secured quarters for the night.

At a recent meeting the following officers were elected by the Recco Mining and Milling company: J. M. Harris, president; S. M. Wharton, vice president; F. T. Kelly, secretary-treasurer.

The Recco has 5,000 feet of tunnels, and the owners state that they have \$2,000,000 in sight. A concentrator will be erected early next year, which will enable the company to work their largest lead to better advantage. During the winter 75 men will find work in the mine, and in order to accommodate that number, or more, large buildings are now being erected.

Millinery and Dressmaking at Mrs. Gilson's on Spokane street. Children's Hats and Caps. 10-16-11

FOR LOW GRADE ORE

Two Companies Prepared to Build
Local Reduction Works.

NEW PROCESS INVOLVED

The Flavel Smelter Is Owned by a
London Company Represented by
C. S. Drummond—Agent of Pellatin-
Clerici Process Also Confident.

C. S. Drummond, representing a new process for the reduction of sulphide ores, arrived from London last Friday evening and started back to London Monday morning. While he was here he visited the Le Roi and had a long conference with Captain Hall, superintendent of that mine. He met while here a number of other mining men, among them being Oliver Durrant, James D. Sword, Joseph L. Warner, Frank J. Davey and S. M. Wharton. Sunday afternoon Mr. Drummond went down to see the smelting plant at Trail. The object of his hurried visit to the camp was to secure certain information for a company organized in London for the purpose of introducing this new process of treating ores into British Columbia and especially into the Trail Creek district. The company is now in possession of patents covering the entire Dominion of Canada and will build furnaces in the Sudbury district of Ontario as well as here. Mr. Drummond expects to return to Rossland about the first of February when he says he will take immediate steps towards the construction of a reduction plant.

The furnace to be used is the invention of Dr. Flavel, a celebrated expert in the treatment of gold ores. He is well known the world over to mining men. The furnace, or rather smelter, has been in use for some time in certain portions of South Africa, at Swanses, England, and for the past three months at Ward, Colorado. A Mr. Mead is in charge of the works in Colorado, and early last summer when Capt. Newt Campbell of this camp, was returning home from Ohio he met Mr. Mead on the train near Chicago and had a long conversation on the process to be employed in the new plant at Ward. Campbell was very much pleased with what Mr. Mead said and he has been expecting to hear from him since as to the practical results of the new plant. Mr. Drummond says the plant is entirely successful and that 100 tons of \$5 ore are being put through every day.

The Flavel furnace does not involve a new principle, but presents the new application of principles already recognized. Wood can be used as the fuel. The MINER has no authentic description of this process of treating ore but it can be said the ore is first reduced to 30 mesh fineness by stamps or rock crusher and rolls then fed into a tower 40 feet high and precipitated on plates heated to varying degrees of temperature by the furnace, the flame never coming in contact with the ore, but the work of oxidation being accomplished by air heated to 1,000 degrees. When the ore reaches the bottom of the tower it is at 1,000 degrees of temperature and at that temperature comes in contact with cooling running water, which causes an explosion and disintegration of the ore particles, thus releasing the gold, the sulphur, arsenic and other volatile constituents having been previously liberated. The gold is then collected in ordinary pans and the copper goes off in the tailings from which it is afterwards recovered by a leaching process. The cost of this furnace is \$10,000. The rock crusher and rolls, boiler, etc., cost probably \$5,000 more, making the total cost of the plant about \$15,000.

Mr. Drummond says the furnace can reduce Trail creek ores for \$1 a ton. This we understand to be the net cost. His plan is to have mine owners erect furnaces for their own separate mines and charge a royalty on the tonnage. Of course, if Mr. Drummond can treat the ore of this camp for any such price it simply means he will effect a revolution by making available ores which are now too low grade for successful treatment. It means that \$10 ore can be treated at a profit. Of this kind of ore we simply have millions of tons of ore already in sight.

Mr. Drummond is arranging to have a carload of ore from the mines here shipped over to Swanses immediately for treatment. He says 500 pounds of Trail creek ore came over from Spokane last summer and that the Flavel furnace at Swanses saved 93 per cent. of the gold. The return of Mr. Drummond will be awaited with interest. He is entirely confident of the ability of his company to treat the low grade ores of this camp successfully.

It may be said in this connection that a representative of the Pellatin-Clerici process of reducing gold ores has been in Rossland for some time and that arrangements are being made to erect a plant here. A definite announcement may be expected soon.

There have been so many disappointments over new processes for the treatment of ores that it is not best to be too sanguine, but THE MINER welcomes every genuine advance in this direction and is confident that the time is not far distant when some method will be discovered for the treatment of the low grade ores at a profit.