

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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WE NEED STATESMEN.

The speech delivered by James J. Hill before the Manufacturers' Association of Illinois is attracting widespread attention. It contains so much food for thought that it is a pity that every citizen of the realm does not possess a copy and read it attentively. True, it was delivered on the other side of the line and was intended particularly for the ears of our American cousins, but the relationship is so close between the two peoples that what affects the material welfare of one also affects that of the other. Besides, Mr. Hill is a Canadian by birth and already controls great property interests in the Dominion. But what strikes the impartial reader of Mr. Hill's speech is not only the grace of expression but the broad and comprehensive statement of facts, as well as the knowledge conveyed in what he says. We are apt to look upon railway magnates as men of keen business insight, with a genius of conducting things on a gigantic scale and of handling money by the millions. We do not expect to listen to a great speech from the lips of one, although many of them are good talkers and write well. But Mr. Hill is a wonder. He is a great orator as well as a king among railroad men. He is the only man who has built a trans-continental railway without asking any more from the government than the right-of-way. He has tried to do some railway building in British Columbia on the same liberal terms, but has met with considerable opposition.

But referring back to Mr. Hill's speech, he says "one half of the population of the United States is occupied directly or indirectly in the cultivation of the land, and I think fully one-half of the entire capital of the country is invested in farms and their belongings." Again: "In the past we have been in the habit of feeling that 'Uncle Sam' was rich enough to give us all a farm, but today the arable lands suitable for agriculture, without any artificial supply of moisture, is practically all occupied."

Herein is conveyed a thought for Canadians to consider. The desirable vacant land in the United States being practically all occupied at this time it is but little marvel that we read that thousands are flocking to the fertile acres in middle and western Canada, and that American capitalists are forming syndicates and buying blocks of thousands of acres of land, holding it for future profit and advancement. And the keen intellect of Mr. Hill has long grasped the situation. We all know what he is doing or trying to do in British Columbia.

The attention of the world is being directed towards Canada as never before. The wealth of the world comes from the farm, the forest, the mine and the sea. We thus have all the elements to make a great and powerful nation—to upbuild a rich and prosperous community. The immense stretches of land to the north of us will in a few years be dotted with farms; our almost inexhaustible growth of timber will supply the marts of other climes; our mines, yet scarcely developed, are likely to last for ages, and our ships can sail the wide sea or return to our own safe harbors, which border two oceans.

To conserve, to foster, to care for and up-build this vast empire for future greatness and advancement should call forth statesmanship of a high order. Statesmen is what the country needs at this time, not cheap politicians and grafters. We have been so accustomed to see the latter in evidence at our legislative assemblies that we have grown sick at heart, despairing of the future. A stop should be put to the system of land-grabbing now in vogue. The attempt was made recently at Victoria to give away millions of acres of land under the pretext of building railways and opening up the interior. We read the other day that an American syndicate had bought a block of 80,000 acres of land in Saskatchewan, intending to keep it, knowing that it would be valuable in the near future. That is not the kind of an American invasion that we want. No individual or association of men should be allowed to acquire such enormous blocks of land except on terms which would make it unprofitable to hold for speculation. The land laws should be made to apply on the homestead principle, keeping it for those who make use of it and actually till the soil. Laws should be passed to

encourage mining, not to check it, as we see at present. We need statesmen, not politicians.

THE LE ROI MEETING.

In another column we print an account of the meeting of the Le Roi shareholders on 30th May last. The meeting was a lively one and some serious charges were made. Mr. MacKenzie, the manager, came in for criticism, but this is the usual course on occasions of this sort, as the manager is seldom on the spot to defend himself.

In the course of an editorial on the Le Roi meeting on 30th May last, The Financial Times, after rehearsing events leading up to the meeting, says: "Mr. Frecheville, in the latter part of the proceedings, stated that 'any intelligent man who has read my report as I presented it to you in the early part of December, while there was a narrow margin of one dollar between cost and value per ton, would know that in a falling copper market, and silver also falling, that that margin of profit was wiped out, and that we were making a loss.' Apparently, therefore, the directors, including Mr. Frecheville, are not intelligent men. What other inference can be drawn? And even now that their eyes have been opened the board seems apathetic, for at yesterday's meeting they, to put it bluntly, merely put the position before the shareholders, and left it to the latter to find a way out of the difficulty, scarcely anything beyond a few almost obvious suggestions being offered in the way of a hint by the chairman. He observed that there are two courses open to the shareholders, either to go on working the mine as during the past few months—an action which could only end one way—or to put the finances of the company in a satisfactory condition—a course which would, of course, mean the raising of more capital. The only ray of light thrown out by Mr. Hill was when he foreshadowed that economies in working amounting in all to about \$1 per ton of ore might possibly be effected."

Commenting further on the question of the alleged leakage of official information to the benefit of market operators and the detriment of the shareholders the Times, after enumerating several instances of mysterious fluctuations in the price of the shares, says: "It would certainly not appear that the allegations of a leakage of official information are without foundation." In conclusion, the editorial says: "It is not a very promising outlook, that of the Le Roi company, but the position, according to the latest reports from the manager—but are they 'equally' reliable as his estimates 'of profits'—is not so bad as it was 'and Mr. McMillan, who is from Rossland, tended to raise the shareholders' hopes with his statement that 'a large number of orders have been coming over from Rossland to buy the shares, from which he assumed that someone there has an idea that something good is going to be developed before long.'"

THE PHILOSOPHER TALKS.

There seems to be a potpourri of labor strikes and disturbances all over the United States. Our dispatches each morning are full of it. It is useless to ask the cause of all this, as each one has a theory of his own and can tell you off-hand all about it. Like all else in human affairs it will probably work its own way out. To say the least it is a cloud in the horizon, and hangs as a spectre to menace business and frighten capital. It is a noteworthy fact—and the present is one of the most noteworthy—that these disturbances usually come when business is most flourishing and the demand for labor the most urgent. The state of business, both in the United States and Canada, never stood at the high-water level that it does at this time. The growth and development of the two countries is simply phenomenal. The rate of wages paid was never higher nor the hours of labor shorter, and still the riots and disturbances are noted everywhere. Of course this state of things cannot last very long. It would seem that when times are flush and all the cog-wheels are running smoothly that that would be the time when all classes would be most happy and contented. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case at present.

It is not our purpose to point out the why and wherefore, our theory may be as wide of the mark as any. It is one of the things that must be solved by slow degrees, but let us profit a little by the past and try to avert, if possible, a recurrence of the financial and business gloom that covered the whole country from 1893 to 1897. Those were dark days that the working-man above all others should remember. Few escaped the feeling of want and pinch, but we never heard of strikes in those days. A day's work in thousands of instances was a boon. Factories were closed, mills were idle, shipping tied up in the office, business stagnant, men idle. Those were the days of the Coxey army and the calamity howler. The wise man will lay by a

few shekels for a rainy day when he can, and if these strikes continue there will likely be need of them before long.

A HOMELY ON HATS.

It is stated that costly Panama hats will be the fad this summer. The Prince of Wales started the fashion and the contagion is spreading. Even our American cousins are "catching on," and from Gotham to the Pacific coast we may look for the Panama strongly in evidence. However, this may be termed a very sensible fad. The Panama hat has been made by the South American Indians and thrown on the market for a hundred years, but the headwear has lost none of its usefulness and the present fad (so-called) is but a renewal of the old-time popularity.

We are told that a hat of the very first quality takes six months in the weaving, and costs \$100. Of course cheaper grades are made, and a Panama hat costing \$10 and up can be bought good enough for the most aesthetic. Many imitations are thrown on the market, but they can be easily distinguished from the genuine article.

As stated above, the hats are made by the Indians—old men, women, boys and girls. Their straw is pliable and every moment they dip it in water. The work is all done by hand, and it is very slow and tedious. The hat is not finished by them, as we would naturally suppose, but the dealers order their hats through the Swiss and German middlemen, who live in Guayaquil. The goods come north unshaped and unbleached, coated thickly with gum or powdered sulphur, which must be washed off and the hat fixed for market.

The cause of the popularity of the Panama hat is its beauty, and the further fact that it will last a life time. The genuine article will hold water equal to a pail, and it can be washed and redressed each season, making it look as neat as the day it was first worn. No ordinary hard usage will destroy it. We therefore welcome the new fad, if it may be so called. We have fads each recurring season. If it is not in wearing apparel it is in something else. We are fairly getting over the Belgian hare craze, which was probably the most silly thing that ever overtook a great people. Just think of paying from \$10 to \$500 for a big jack rabbit. And this in the face of the fact that rabbit drives occur each season in certain localities to get rid of the pests, and that New Zealand is overrun with them. But then they are not dubbed with the euphonious name of "Belgian," although just as fine eating.

We are glad the fad has taken a turn, and from Belgian hares to Panamas hats the stride is a big one, and one for the better. No harm will be done if every man buys a fine Panama. With proper care it can be handed down as an heirloom, to bless future generations. It will stimulate trade and put shekels into the pockets of our merchants. A fine hat, along with good footwear, is the basis of dress. All else may be of second quality, even showing excessive wear, but the other two must be looked after with care to insure perfect neatness in appearance. Our lady friends thoroughly understand this, hence the many beautiful hats we see displayed in the milliners' windows. We are glad to note that the milliners of New York have resolved to cease putting birds on ladies' hats, a practice that was condemned by all right-thinking people.

MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The end of the war in South Africa cannot fail to have its effect on the great gold mining industry of the Transvaal. It establishes beyond doubt the restoration of its former extent, and the removal of some conditions unfavorable to its growth. We publish in another column extracts from a letter just received from Trooper Menary, which states that the mines of the Rand are starting up every day, and that before peace terms were signed. Few people realize what a great industry has been affected by the "loose conflict. A brief review will be of interest.

In 1898, the last full year of operation, the mines in operation in the Transvaal—according to the figures given in John Hays Hammond's paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers—delivered to the mills 7,331,446 tons of ore. This ore was crushed by 4765 stamps and the gold obtained was valued at \$75,706,880; and of this return a total of \$24,237,523, or 32 per cent, was paid in dividends. In 1899 the output was expected to reach a value of \$100,000,000; and doubtless would have done so, had not the war put a stop to all operations.

In the same year the number of white employees at the mines was 2476, receiving an average compensation of \$120 monthly; while there were 88,727 negroes at work, whose average pay was \$11.94 per month. The average value per ton of ore milled—again according to Mr. Hammond—was \$9.30; the cost of production—counting as such all the earnings not paid as divi-

dends—was \$6.74; and the dividends \$3.16.

The year 1899 was a broken year, but the gold production amounted to \$71,365,000. In 1900 there was a small production of uncertain amount, from a few mines worked by the South African Republic for its own benefit. This ceased when Johannesburg was captured by the British forces, and the mines were idle until May, 1901, when two or three were permitted to start up in a small way. The output until April of this year amounted to 119,588 ounces of gold, or about one-fourth of the monthly product immediately before the war. The total for the year thus covered has been 614,451 ounces, or \$12,700,702, a trifling amount compared with what it might have been.

It is estimated that it will take a year, possibly more, before operations can be fully resumed, although we may expect an immediate and steady increase from now on. We are told that no gold-mining district in the world has its possibilities so clearly defined as the Witwatersrand. The limit of its production will be found in the depth to which mining operations can be profitably conducted. The yearly production will probably rise to \$150,000,000. The above figures as given by Mr. Hammond, which are trustworthy, are interesting as far as we are able to give them at this time. The reopening of these mines and the steady outflow of gold that will surely follow mean wonders for South Africa and will exert a beneficial influence on mining the world over.

In a recent editorial the Kootenaiian of Kaslo says:

"It has been remarked by a most able and experienced politician that British Columbia must have a splendid constitution, untold resources and be populated with extraordinary plucky people, to be able to stand firmly and not go under against such enormous odds as it has had to face of recent times. Bad government, unfair legislation and other kindred evils have retarded but not daunted the spirit of western enterprise. But should this unequal battle continue British Columbia will gradually cease to be the recipient of European capital and the producer of mineral wealth. Canada will then realize what might have been."

The smelter of the Montreal & Boston Copper Company, it is announced, will be started up very soon, everything being about ready for this interesting event, which marks another stage in the forward progress of the Boundary country. We expect to be able to announce before the season is over the building and operation of smelters in the Slocan district as well as the Lardeau country, the construction of two or three being in contemplation. This means a great deal for these rich mining divisions. We congratulate our Boundary friends on the latest acquisition.

In the death of James M. Martin Rossland loses one of her most respected citizens. He has been prominent in many ways—as a business man, in the development of the mining industry, in political and fraternal circles. He represented this riding in the provincial legislature one term. Mr. Martin was a fluent talker, and his voice was frequently heard in the legislative body at the time he was a member. While his demise was not unexpected all Rosslanders will regret to hear of the death of one of their pioneer citizens.

The Miner acknowledges the receipt of the first number of the Camborne Miner, published at Camborne, B. C. The initial number is very neat, and bears evidence of good advertising patronage from the start. This being the case we may expect to see a good paper come from Camborne each week.

The Great Northern's line will be running into Republic by July 1st. There will be no tomfoolishness on this line about "driving the last spike," but the cars will just quietly move in.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer suggests that the Boer war will not be ended until W. T. Stead tells how he did it.

The American papers seem to have more to say about the coronation ceremonies than do the English.

CURRENT COMMENT

KNOW LITTLE OF MINING.

That the mining laws of British Columbia are not what they ought to be no one interested will dispute. Unfortunately our local legislature is composed of men who know little or nothing about mining, and laws framed by them on this particular subject are abject failures. Not a session passes that some change—the one more absurd than the other—is not made. The mining laws of British Columbia today would puzzle that ironically quoted individual, a Philadelphia lawyer. The farmers, petty merchants and lawyers who constitute the provincial assembly of legislators know about as much of mining as a hog does of watchmaking, but still they legislate, and the worst of it is we have to abide by their fool legisla-

tion. A tax of two per cent has been imposed on the output of metalliferous mines whatever their stage of development be, and altogether irrespective of the value or permanency of the deposit. This is unreasonable—unjust. The mineral wealth of the province is undoubted, but the industry is in its infancy here, and instead of retarding its growth by weighting it down with taxes, it should be fostered and encouraged to grow. We have now at the head of the department of mines a man who practically understands his business, and much may be expected of him. Constant tinkering with the mining laws is undesirable, but better that this should be done than that a palpable injustice should be allowed to exist. It is now on the tapis to appoint a commission to inquire into the subject, and if men who understand their work are named there is every probability that their efforts will be productive of much good. The 2 per cent tax, an iniquitous tax, and should be repealed. The mining industry should not be swamped that favored monopolies may be subsidized.—Ymir Mirror.

THE COLORADO MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

We have heretofore noted in our news columns the formation of the Colorado Mine Operators' Association, which is intended to include eventually all the mine operators of the State. The organization is not fully completed as yet, but Mr. Arthur Winlow, who is well known both in Missouri and Colorado, has been selected as president. While this association is intended to cover the whole State, we do not understand that it is proposed to supersede such local societies as are already in existence. On the contrary, the intention is to strengthen the local associations and to provide for the formation of others in districts where none now exists. The State association is to be the representative and agent of the local associations, and the main object in forming it is to provide a central administration which will be able to back the local branches in any action which they may find necessary, and it will at the same time be able to act promptly and efficiently on questions of importance to all. A 'mine owners' and operators' society of this kind, it seems to us, has been an important field open to it in Colorado, and may be the means of accomplishing much that will be of benefit to the mining industry, if properly managed. Care will be necessary, of course, to avoid interference in purely local matters and also to avoid measures which would tend to make the association oppressive or antagonistic to the miners of the State. One of the fields in which the central association would be in a position to act promptly and efficiently is that of legislation. This was especially apparent during the recent session of the state legislature, when important measures were under consideration, especially the amended law with regard to the taxation of mines. The mine owners who were chiefly concerned in its operation, for the reason that their attention was not generally called to its provisions until too late. The existence of a central body, which would naturally be on the alert when such measures were proposed, would have enabled representatives of the mining industry to present the facts clearly to the legislature and its committees and to aid largely in shaping this important measure. There are other matters which are likely to come before the legislature at an early date, including the eight-hour law, upon which the representatives of a central association could speak with authority and possibly prevent much injury.

Another point upon which the State Association could doubtless act with benefit to the interests which it represents is the question of freight rates and smelter rates, which are more or less intimately connected. The association should, if proper measures are taken, be in possession of full data in regard to the different mining camps and could discuss intelligently the reasons for imposing certain charges and ascertain whether certain districts were discriminated against by the railroads and whether unreasonable treatment charges were made against different ores or different mines. It would also be in a better position to appreciate the reasons governing the action of the smelters than would individual mines or district organizations. By acting as intermediaries between mines and smelters much good might be done in many cases, and much bad feeling which now exists might be avoided. By far the most important question to be considered, however, is that of mine labor. We do not understand that Colorado mine owners generally are antagonistic to labor unions as such, nor do we believe that the State Association as their representatives should or would take such an attitude. Properly conducted, the miners' union should be an aid rather than an enemy to the operator, besides protecting the interest of the miner. As is well known, however, there are in existence in Colorado, as well as in some other western states, miners' unions which are anything but reasonable or beneficial to their members or to the mining interest. The character of these associations has been pointed out in our columns from time to time in connection with the Leadville, the Telluride, and other strikes of the past. It does not seem possible that agreement or co-operation with unions of this class can be established and, in the event of a contest, the State Association would have certain advantages, which no local organization could possess.

It is to be hoped, however, that the work of the Colorado Mine Owners' Association, in the future, will be mainly of a peaceful kind, and we do not doubt that, in judicious hands, it may be of great service to its members and to the state.—Engineering & Mining Journal.

SITUATION MORE INTENSE.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 16.—The strike situation in the Kanawha fields is more intense, the Winfield, which has been working more men than any other mine, having been closed. None of the men showed up for work this morning. The Kanawha and Michigan railway put their shop men on half time on account of the strike.

MINISTER CONGER.

Is Now Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking.

PEKIN, June 17.—As the result of the departure from Peking of the Austrian minister to China, Baron Czikann von Wahlborn, Edwin H. Conger, the United States minister, today becomes dean of the diplomatic corps here. Mr. Conger's popularity with his colleagues makes his succession to the post occasioned by the Austrian minister generally accepted.

49TH ANNIVERSARY.

Today King Albert and His Queen Celebrate Wedding Anniversary.

BERLIN, June 17.—King Albert of Saxony, who has been critically ill for some time past, and Queen Karola will observe the 49th anniversary of their wedding tomorrow, June 18th, under the certainty that the end of the king is near at hand. The married life of King Albert and Queen Karola has been noted for the special devotion of the royal pair.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Many Appointments Made For the West and the N. W. T.

TORONTO, June 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly this morning unanimously appointed Rev. E. D. McLaren, D. D., of Vancouver, home missions general secretary; Rev. J. A. Carmichael of Regina, home mission superintendent, Manitoba synod and Northwest Territories, and Rev. James C. Henderson, D. D., of Calgary, home missions superintendent, synod of British Columbia.

WILL VISIT INDIA.

Prince and Princess of Wales to Witness the Coronation Durbar.

LONDON, June 17.—It is understood that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India for the Coronation Durbar to be held next January, and that the Prince will represent King Edward at this function. By next January Lord Kitchener will have taken up the command of the Indian forces and the Durbar will be the occasion for a great military display.

ALBERT CHAMPION.

Was Given His Race With Bob Walthour on a Foul.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—Albert Champion was given his race with Bob Walthour at the Revere track today on a foul based on the action of Walthour's pacemakers in crowding the Frenchman so that he lost his pace. The race for 25 miles, motor paced, was started under a protest against Walthour's motors. Walthour caught Champion in the second mile and passed him in the twelfth by crowding. After that Walthour gained rapidly and finished twelve laps to the good. The time was 36:04 2-5.

GENERAL BOTHA.

He Will Take His Family Back to South Africa.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Boer general, Louis Botha, is coming to Dresden, where his family had taken refuge, for the purpose of taking them back to South Africa.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

Companies Act, 1897.

I hereby certify that "The Onondaga Mining Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company, under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated in the city of Breckenridge, state of Colorado, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the company is \$600,000, divided into 600,000 shares of \$1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situated at Rossland, and Charles Hamilton, barrister, whose address is Rossland, is the attorney for the company (not empowered to issue or transfer stock).

The time of the existence of the company is 20 years.

The company is limited. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 3rd day of May, one thousand nine hundred and two.

(S. Y. WOOLTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the company has been established:

To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights and land in Colorado and British Columbia or elsewhere, and any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account the same; to quarry, smelt, refine, dress, amalgamate and prepare for market, ore, metal and mineral substances of all kinds, and to carry on any other operations which may seem conducive to any of the company's objects; to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences, provisions and things capable of being used in connection with mining operations, or required by workers and others employed by the company; to construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, railways, bridges, reservoirs, water courses, aqueducts, wharves, furnaces, mills, crushing works, hydraulic works, works, factories, warehouses, and other works and conveniences, which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize, or otherwise aid or take part in any such operations.

THE MINES THE

SANDON ORE SHIPMENTS.

Mine.	Tons.
Payne.....	120
Slocan Star.....	90
American Boy.....	60
Total.....	270

BOUNDARY ORE SHIPMENTS.

Mine.	Tons.
Granby Mines, Phoenix.....	161,798
Snowshoe, Phoenix.....	660
Mother Lode, Deadwood.....	61,452
Sunset, Deadwood.....	120
B. C. Mine, Summit.....	840
Winnipeg, Wellington.....	785
Golden Crown, Wellington.....	625
No. 7 Mine, Central.....	210
Jewel, Long Lake.....	1,380
Totals, tons.....	2905 228,120

SLUICING AT THE WONDERFUL.

W. W. Warner is at present taking out a large lot of surplus ore at the Wonderful, sluicing. This surface ore extends from 15 to 35 feet deep, showing that depth of wash since the cropping was deposited. The ledges carry great bodies of concentrating ore that cannot well be mined without a mill in these days of low prices.—Sandon Mining Record, June 14.

TEN INCHES OF ORE STRUCK IN MONITOR.

The last strike at the Monitor, to which we alluded last week, is very significant. It occurred in a crosscut to No. 5, the lowest tunnel, 20 feet above the C. P. R. track. The strike consists of ten inches of clean ore, equaling in value the best product in the mine, which is saying a great deal. At this point the ledge was reached 408 feet from the mouth of the crosscut, of 220 feet. This is another assurance for the Slocan that values improve with depth.—Sandon Mining Record, June 14.

IN THE LARDEAU.

A Claim Purchased for \$60,000 by Nelson (Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., June 14.—Word was received this afternoon from Camborne, in the Lardeau, that the Northwestern Development Syndicate of Nelson had purchased a claim adjoining their Camborne group for the sum of \$60,000 cash. The vendors were Dan Cameron and Wm. Egan. The deal was supposed to be the sequel of the visit of several directors to the property.

THE TRUE BLUE.

Meeting of Directors Held in Kaslo Last Saturday.

A directors' meeting of the True Blue Copper Mines, Limited, was held on Saturday afternoon when several matters were taken up and dealt with in the interests of the shareholders. It was decided that the recent developments should be examined carefully by an expert in copper mining as soon as he could be got here. It was also decided to reopen the mine as soon as the report was received and a definite line of development work decided upon, and a better and cheaper method of transportation inaugurated.

It was generally agreed that the price of copper would soon be restored to a paying price, and without reaching the high values of last year will be more stable and permanent and hence the outlook was encouraging.—Kaslo Kootenaiian, June 12.

MINING AT THE RUTH.

The Ruth mine is in a good position for working on a large scale. The mill is working with five men, and is in excellent running shape. The bunkhouses have been overhauled. The road to the lower tunnel is finished and is ready for traffic. The Hope, one of the group, has been under steady development all last winter with a small force, and when rawhide started ore was shipped. Since the mine started up a staff of probably 40 men have been employed in and around the mine. It is expected that considerable of the ore on the Ruth dump will be put through the concentrator. So far no shipments have been made since the start. The payroll will likely be increased in time, as stoping was commenced this week, which looks like as if shipments were to commence shortly. Different reports in the different newspapers speak well of the Hope's showings, from a prospect worked in recent years. At the present time in the tunnel there is a fine showing of carbonates, from a strike reported last fall. Operations at this property were commenced the last of May.—Sandon Mining Record, June 14.

SEVERAL SLOCAN MINES.

(Sandon Mining Record, June 14.)

The Reco mine is packing down ore for shipment.

The Wakedah has resumed operations with a force of 15 men. Arrangements are being made to work the Capella during the summer. The Last Chance will put 60 men to work about the first of July.

The electric light plant at the Rambler is being put in shape for use. Light will be generated to the concentrator, bunkhouse and office.

George Pretty is packing supplies up to the Bachelor group on the North Fork. Extensive development will be done on these claims this summer. The Lenora, a claim situated near the Blue Bell, will be developed this summer. A small force of men will be put to work.

F. L. Christie and associates have