

Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the
ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
LIMITED LIABILITY.
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LONDON OFFICE:
O. J. WALKER, 24 Colman Street, London.
TORONTO OFFICE:
CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, Ltd., 83 Yonge St.
SPOKANE OFFICE:
ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room
F First National Bank Building.
EASTERN AGENT:
ERMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York.

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—in
advance. The subscription price
of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$3 for
six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$12.50
a year in advance.

CRIMINALS CANNOT HIDE NOW.

The arrest of a man on Wednesday charged with a theft alleged to have been committed upon a New York bank 15 years ago goes to show how difficult it is for the wrongdoer to escape from justice in our time. The railway, the steamship, the telegraph and the telephone have immensely strengthened the hands of those charged with the maintenance of the law. Even if a criminal makes his escape from the immediate neighborhood in which his crime is committed, his description is immediately telegraphed from place to place throughout the whole province, state, or country, so that he cannot venture to enter any town or city, and must shun the very highway if he would avoid being apprehended. For in our time detectives are everywhere, and every city and province has a detective department of its own. As these bureaus are always ready to impart information to each other the difficulties of criminals are greatly increased. Previous ages had nothing like this organized detective system, just as they were without the telegraph and the telephone—inventions which have made it possible to close every avenue of escape against a criminal within a few minutes of the commission of his crime.

Occasionally it is true a sensational escape occurs under circumstances which would seem to preclude the possibility of such an event. But there is one class of crimes for which sooner or later the full penalty is exacted, viz: crimes against banks. Those corporations have long memories for any wrong done them and seldom fail to run down their man. Detectives are set on his track and no expense is spared in bringing him to justice. Years may pass and the man and his history lapse from the popular memory till some day his arrest revives interest in the half-forgotten crime.

We venture no opinion respecting the guilt or innocence of the man who has been arrested at the instance of the New York bank; but it is safe to say that had the crime with which he stands charged been any other than what it is, he would have stood a good chance of passing the rest of his days without being called to account, when the circumstances upon which the charge was founded occurred so long ago.

A NEWSPAPER'S VALUABLE ASSET.

The Daily Evening Globe at Victoria has folded its white wings and has been laid away with many a sigh by its projectors in the newspaper cemetery of that city. It was a bright and new journal, but was compelled to suspend publication because of a lack of patronage, or in other words, a shortage of appreciation on the part of the public. It was a venture that could not possibly have succeeded unless those who were behind it were prepared to run it at a loss for a period perhaps of two or three years. This was because the Victoria field was well filled by the Colonist, a morning paper, and the Times, an evening paper, when the Globe started, and the field is still filled by these papers. It is always a difficult task to make a success of a daily newspaper in a field which is as well supplied as is Victoria. The patrons of old established papers get in the habit of reading them, and the publisher who enters the lists against old publications must give the public something much better than the old papers in order to make a success of the new venture. A new paper, at first, secures in the field which it endeavors to fill all the iconoclasts, the disgruntled, all the poor pays, and those who are dissatisfied with the existing order of things, and who are capricious, and who withdraw their patronage at the slightest provocation. The conservative and the steadfast are slow to endorse a new publication with their patronage and support. The result is that the new publication gets some little commendation, not a few kicks, and but very little patronage that pays 100 cents on its expense. For the very reason that it is new it is compelled to accept advertisements at ruinously low rates, and is often under the necessity of giving its papers away in large numbers. All this involves the expenditure of large sums of money, and a daily paper can consume money even faster than a mine under process of development.

The backers of a newspaper enterprise of this sort sometimes will make up the losses for a few months, and if they are nifty and courageous, for a year or two. In a large number of instances they soon become tired and disgusted and seldom are willing to remain long enough with a venture of this sort to make it a success.

The principal asset, therefore, of a journal is the faith which the public have in it. This faith is principally shown in sticking to the old publications or in refusing to take a new paper when it is started. In this is manifested one of the good characteristics of humanity. This characteristic it is that makes some of the larger papers in Canada, in the United Kingdom and the United States almost priceless. If the opposite were the case, and subscribers to these great dailies were to leave almost en masse when new papers were started, and were fickle instead of loyal, they would have but a very small cash value. This loyalty on the part of the public to old newspapers is, therefore, a most valuable asset, and is one which those who embark in new daily newspaper ventures seldom take into consideration till they have found out by costly experience that it is one of the factors that should have been thought of and provision made for in their calculations at the inception of their newspaper adventure.

MUST NOT COUNT ON KOOTENAY.

The Spokesman-Review observes "A smelter at Spokane could command ore in the Baker City district of Eastern Oregon, in the Coeur d'Alenes, in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, on the Colville reservation, in Montana, and in the Cascade mining camps tributary to the Great Northern. That is a broad field, rich in all the ores essential to extensive and economic smelting."

A word of warning to the ambition of the smelter builders of Spokane might not be out of place at this juncture. It seems certain that they should have left the Kootenay district of British Columbia out of their calculations, as it will be a source of supply that cannot be depended upon to furnish ores for any great length of time to American smelters, and the ore that will go from here to points across the line will in the future be in constantly diminishing quantities. What is to be feared in the immediate future is that there will be more smelters than there is ore for, although it is certain that the ore supply with the increase in the number of producing mines and the augmentation of the output of the older mines will in time catch up to the smelter capacity. There are smelters at Trail, at Pilot Bay, at Golden and at Nelson. The smelters at Trail and Nelson are active, while the other two mentioned are not in operation. Then there is a smelter under construction near Grand Forks, and Paul Johnson has promised the people of Greenwood that a smelter is to be erected there by the company which he represents. Besides this, it is understood, that a syndicate is contemplating the erection of a smelter at some point in East Kootenay. When these projects have materialized there will be more than enough smelters to reduce all the ore that at present is produced.

It is true that owing to peculiar conditions nearly all of the silver-lead ores of the Kootenay are sent to the United States to be reduced. These ores are only sent owing to the conditions which prevail. The best thought of the country is endeavoring to solve the problem of how these ores can be treated advantageously to all the parties at interest, at home. This problem will be solved, and we believe shortly, too and then but little perhaps of silver-lead ores will be sent from home to the United States for reduction. This is a day which all interested in British Columbia hope will arrive speedily. Under the circumstances, therefore, it seems certain that the Spokane smelter, if it is erected, will frequently be shut down for the want of ore, if it is compelled, for any long period, to rely on ore from Kootenay to keep it in operation.

LEAD SMELTING.

The people of British Columbia who are interested in the building up of industries which should be native to the country, will regret to learn that according to an announcement appearing in the Toronto Globe of September 25th, the Dominion government has yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon it by the C. P. R. company, and has decided to renege the tariff on lead bullion in a way which will place almost the entire lead industry in this country in the hands of the railway corporation. The article appearing in the Globe giving publicity to this action of the government is at once an attempt to defend conduct on the part of our legislators which is utterly indefensible, and to cover up the triumph which the railroad has won over the interests of the people of Canada. Some little time ago the same paper contained an editorial discussing the question in a spirit of apparent fairness, but it is evident when the two editorials are read side by side, and when we at length know the result of the railway company's long insistence on obtaining the concessions, which it is evident the government was loath to grant; that there is an intimate connection between the articles; that they were inspired from the same source, and that the first was intended to pave the way for the announcement which had already been decided upon. They are both pleas for the granting to the C. P. R. of this demand, which must for a long time to come, at least, unless this action of the government is rescinded, prevent the building of lead refineries in British Columbia. The hasty and ill-considered action of the Dominion cabinet will produce among its warmest friends a sense of regret, if not of indignation.

A question so vital to the future prosperity of this great mining district of the Kootenays ought to have received far more consideration at the hands of the men who profess to have our interests at heart.

As we have pointed out previously this change in the tariff places in the hands of the railway company the whole future of the industry. It gives them the smelting in this country of the ore; it gives them the haul to the American refineries of the lead in bullion; it gives them the absolute control of the refined article in this country. How utterly impossible it would be for any organization not possessing facilities for transporting the lead to and from the refineries, to compete with them will be very readily seen and it is almost incredible that the government should not have perceived that this action of theirs places the control of the industry absolutely in the hands of this company. It is true that in other respects the tariff has not been tampered with and that the railway company has evidently not sought to obtain the control as yet of the business in white lead, red lead, litharge and other products from refined lead, but this is because in the face of the outcry which would be raised against such an outrage by the people of Eastern Canada the government dare not yield to such a demand. Once, however, the railway company has made itself strong enough to defy the people in this regard, there is no doubt that it will make an assault upon the interests of the people in that direction and that it will force the government at least to manipulate the tariff very much in its favor. We quote the following specious argument from the article in the Globe, which the people in British Columbia, who understand this question, who know the selfish policy which is being pursued by the C. P. R. company and who are desirous of seeing that policy defeated in the interests of the province and of the country at large, would hardly credit to a paper of the Globe's well-known reputation and general honesty:

"It is believed that the smelting could be profitably done in Canada but for the American discrimination; and that the third process would stand a better chance if it were not for our own duty, the duty which we place on our own lead when it comes back to us smelted and refined in the United States."

The remedy that has been applied is to remove the duty on ores smelted in Canada and refined in the United States when they return to this country. This action proceeds upon the belief that by allowing the Americans to do the refining, the intermediate process, we are helping our own smelting and also those industries which use refined lead as their basis. We discriminate in favor of the product of Canadian smelters. We allow the manufacturers of red and white lead, etc., to obtain that product free of duty after having been refined in the United States. We use the American refineries as a convenience to ourselves, as a means of helping our smelting and other lead industries."

We should like to know by what process of reasoning we are to arrive at the conclusion that by allowing the Americans to refine our lead we are helping our own smelting and also these industries which use refined lead as their basis. If we had our own refineries in this country with reasonable transportation for the haulage of their output to the Pacific coast we would be able to supply, at a decided profit to those engaged in the industries here, the markets of China, of Japan and of India. We might be able, even, owing to the cheap ocean haul, to compete in the markets of Europe with the article produced in the United States.

A HALF MILLION AT STAKE.

That it is human to err is probably fully understood by the leading officers of the War Eagle and Centre Star mining companies. They also appreciate the fact that there are those who are always setting traps for the unwary and who profit by the oversight of and lack of forethought on the part of others. The officers of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies are known to be shrewd business men, but they have been overreached most shamefully by the minions of the Canadian Pacific railway. In this connection it will be remembered how when the Canadian Pacific railway acquired the smelter at Trail it announced with a great flourish of trumpets, that it was not in the smelting business for the profit which there was in it. No; they were actuated by a high desire to foster the

mining industry. They were in the carrying business and what profits they desired would be made out of their railway lines. They wished the people of British Columbia to fully understand that they were satisfied with this profit and they would smelt the ores of this and other camps for cost at the Trail smelter. They wished the public to understand that they were philanthropists and humanitarians.

In the light of recent events this appears to have been simply a lure with which to catch the unwary, a bait with which to capture such gudgeons as might bite at it.

Among those who swallowed this glittering bait, hook and all, were the shareholders in the War Eagle and Centre Star companies. They believed that the representations of the paid agents were true and that they were really philanthropists, and not buccannery; they thought they had engaged in the smelter business simply for the purpose of building up the mining industry by giving miners the benefit of a rate which was based on actual cost. They resolved, therefore, to hold to what they thought were good angels and to give them a long time contract; and it is presumed that they argued to themselves that the Canadian Pacific management might change its mind after a short experience with "smelting at cost" and raise the price. Without, perhaps, giving the matter the consideration that they ought to, they closed a contract with the smelter for three years time, and in that three years they agreed to deliver to the Trail smelter 300,000 tons of ore and to pay that concern \$6 per ton for its freight and treatment. The total amount to be received by the Canadian Pacific from the two mining companies was to be \$1,800,000.

In the light of recent events this contract seems to be a most unfair one to the stockholders of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies and it shows, as much as circumstantial evidence can, that the claim of the C. P. R. that it intended to smelt the ore of this section at cost is not founded in fact.

This is revealed by the fact that the management of the smelter at Northport is now offering to transport the ores of Rossland to Northport and to smelt them there for a freight and treatment charge of \$4.50 per ton. This rate, too, is given by a smelter that has not half the advantages behind it that are possessed by the reduction establishment at Trail. For instance, it has not a great transcontinental line behind it which can transport its fuel and fluxes and other material for the very lowest rates that the parent company can give it. It is nearer to one of the best supplies of fuel in the Dominion. Although not possessing these advantages the Northport smelter comes in and underbids its rival and fixes a price of \$1.50 per ton below the "alleged" cost price for smelting of the Trail establishment. This reveals how much there is in the claim set up by the latter smelter would reduce the ores of this section "at cost."

Let us see how much more the War Eagle and Centre Star companies would make at the end of three years if they were not tied up by the contract with the Trail smelter and could, therefore, take advantage of the cheaper rate offered by the Northport establishment. On each ton of ore they could effect a saving of \$1.50. On the 300,000 tons included in the contract there would be a saving of just \$450,000. This shows that the officers of the company were unwise to allow themselves to be entrapped and hoodwinked by the Canadian Pacific railway. It would be much better if this \$450,000 could be distributed among the stockholders of the two mining companies instead of going to Europe to enrich the foreign stockholders of the Canadian Pacific railway.

There should be some means found to break this contract. A suit in equity might be entered with this end in view. The plea could be set up that the C. P. R. people made false representations when they alleged that they would smelt the ores of this section at cost, and perhaps the contract could be declared void on this ground. There is nearly a half million at stake and it is certainly worth fighting for.

DEATH DUE TO NEGLIGENCE.

Some of the defenders of the methods of the Canadian Pacific railway are shameless in their defense of that corporation, and others positively show an utter lack of feeling. The following defense of the conduct of the Canadian Pacific is almost brutal:

"Of course there are drawbacks and disadvantages in taking men from cities to far away places. Some hard-up clerk or waiter or office man will be taken here as the boarding cars or railroad camps uncarpeted and the pork too fat, or that a detachment of trained nurses is not on hand if he happens to be troubled with indigestion. There was some experience of this kind on the Crow's Nest Pass road when the papers made a great ado about the inhumanity, etc."

Fraser and McDonald, the two men who perished on the Crow's Nest railway were not clerks, waiters or office men, for the contrary, they were hardy Canadians, who were injured to all sorts of hardships and they were not in need of a lack of attention and did get along without carpets, and they would not probably have needed the attention of any sort of nurses and they been provided with the most ordinary necessities. The official report on their death shows with rare distinctness what was the cause of it, and it was not because of a shortage of luxuries, but rather from simple neglect, which was due to corporate greed.

THE STOCK MARKET

There Were 303,675 Shares Sold on
Change During the Week.

WAS QUITE A FLURRY IN I. X. L.

The New Stocks Listed on the Board—Considerable Okanagan Has Changed Hands During the Past Week—Novelty is Changing Hands.

The week which ended last evening in the stock market was fairly active, but not equal to that of the previous week. The sales aggregated 303,675 shares against 434,375 for the previous week, and 253,000 for the week which ended a fortnight since. The sales by days were as follows: Thursday 49,300, Friday 29,800, Saturday 46,000, Monday 53,000, Tuesday 55,075, and Wednesday 71,500 shares.

The chief flurry locally was in I. X. L., and this stock, which was selling a week since for 12 1/2 and 13 cents, had yesterday climbed to 15 cents, and closed firm at that figure. There were 27,800 shares sold on the exchange yesterday at from 13 to 15 cents. There is an excellent showing of ore in this property, and the recent trial shipment sent to the Northport smelter gave very satisfactory results.

There has been a great deal of trading in Brandon and Golden Crown, and yesterday on the exchange 7,000 shares sold for from 29 to 29 1/2 cents per share. I. X. L. sold at 15 cents, and after the closed firm at 15 cents. After the exchange closed 3,500 were sold for 40 1/2 cents.

Deer Park, new, has been a ready seller, and yesterday on the exchange there were 2,000 shares sold. One thousand shares sold for 4 3/4 and another 1,000 for 5 cents. The showing in the shaft sunk on the new find on the Deer Park continues good.

Evening Star continues to keep up its shipments, and has 908 tons to its credit for the current year, and there is plenty of ore in sight. The stock is quoted locally at 10 3/4 cents asked.

There were sales of 1,000 Homestake on the board yesterday at from 8 to 8 1/2 cents. Iron Mask continues firm, and yesterday on the board 72 1/2 cents was bid for it. It is anticipated that the ledge on the 400 foot level will be met in a few days, and this should have the effect of increasing the demand for this stock.

Katie D. Green is a stock that was recently listed. There have been sales of it at 7 1/2 cents during the week. There has been considerable excitement over Jim Blaine, both here and in Spokane. The ledge has been found on this property on the 400-foot level, and a find of rich ore has been met in the Republic, the adjoining mine. This gives to Blaine shares an increased value in the eyes of investors. Thirty-day options have been sold in Spokane and here for as high as 40 cents. There were 2,000 Blaines sold on the exchange yesterday for 32 cents.

The stock of the mining company which is operating the Oro Denoro, has been listed on the local exchange. The Oro Denoro promises to be a property of no ordinary merit, and there has been considerable demand for them during the past few days. There was a sale yesterday of 2,500 for 25 cents.

Considerable Novelty changed hands around 3 1/2 cents during the week. The movement in this stock is said to be due to a report, which has been widely circulated, that work was soon to be resumed on the Novelty property. Okanagan has been a free seller during the week, and that the price has not advanced is due principally to the fact that a large number of options were held on the stock, and these are being cleared up. A dividend of a quarter of a cent per share has been declared, two promising strikes have been made there is ore enough in sight to run the mill for a long time, and the opinion is prevalent that this stock should rise before long. The management now feels more confident than ever as to the future of the mine, as recent developments show that the ore is as rich at depth as it is near the surface.

Peoria is selling for 1 1/2 cents. Rathmullen has been selling very well during the week, and closed yesterday at 8 1/4 cents. On the stock board yesterday 47 1/2 was asked and 45 cents bid for the Rambler-Cariboo. The reports from the Rambler-Cariboo continue to be of an encouraging nature.

Virginia has advanced in the past few days from 8 to 10 cents on the report that another shipment was to be made to the smelter and for the reason that the ore found in the new shaft continues to be of a high grade.

White Bear is holding its own. The 300-foot level has been reached in the White Bear shaft, and preparations are under way for prospecting at this depth.

Appended are the official quotations for yesterday of the Rossland Mining and Stock Exchange.

	ASKED	BID
Athabasca	7 1/2	7
Brandon & Golden Crown	31	27
Big Three	20	
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	20	
Canadian Gold Fields	28	25 1/2
Crows Nest Pass Coal	48	40
Dardanelles	14	13
Dundee	18	15
Deer Park	24 1/2	24
Deer Trail No. 2	10 1/2	10
Evening Star	10	
Fe mont	10 1/2	10
Homestake	8	7 1/2
Iron Mask	9	
Katie D. Green	15 1/2	15
Jim Blaine	33	31
King	23 1/2	23
Katie D. Green	23 1/2	23
Knob Hill	25	22 1/2
Loe Pine	24 1/2	24
Montreal Gold Fields	6 1/2	4 1/2
Monarch	12 1/2	12
Mitchell	17	14 1/2
Morrison	15	14 1/2
Novelty	3 1/2	3
Noble Five	25	23
Northern Belle	3	2 1/2
Okanagan	16 1/2	16
Old Ironides	18	17 1/2
Palmer Mountain	26 1/2	26
Peoria Mines	1 1/2	1 1/4
Rambler-Cariboo	12	10
Rathmullen	8 1/2	8
Republic	47 1/2	45
St. Elmo Consolidated	25	24
Smuggler	14	13 1/2
Tamarac (Kenneth)	11 1/2	11
Trail Creek Hidden Treasure	7 1/2	7
Van Ande	9	
Virginia	11	
Victory Triumphant	6 1/2	6
Wonderful	6	4 1/2
War Eagle Consolidated	30	28
White Bear	11 1/2	10
Waterloo	11 1/2	10
Winnipeg	32 1/2	29

Thursday's Sales.

Deer Park (new), 1,000 at 4 1/4; 500, 4,500, 1,000 at 4 3/4; 2,000 at 5; Rathmullen, 500, 500 at 8 1/2; 1,300 at 9; Winnipeg, 500 at 28 1/2; Jim Blaine, 3,000 at 27; Rambler-Cariboo, 2,000 at 48; Van Ande, 1,000 at 8 1/2; Peoria M. & M., 10,000 at 1 1/2; Okanagan, 10,000, 10,000 at 15; 500 at 15 1/4.

Friday's Sales.
Okanagan, 2,000, 1,000 at 14 1/2; 300, 5,000 at 14 3/4; Rathmullen, 500, 500, 500 at 8 1/2; 10,000 at 8 3/4; Jim Blaine, 2,000 at 28; Rambler-Cariboo, 1,500 at 48; 2,000 at 48 1/2; 800 at 50; Van Ande, 2,000 at 9; Morrison, 1,000 at 17.

Saturday's Sales.
Rathmullen, 1,000, 1,000 at 8 1/2; I. X. L., 3,000 at 12 1/2; 5,000 at 12 3/4; 2,000 at 13; Jim Blaine, 2,000 at 28; Okanagan, 1,000 at 14 3/4; 10,000 at 15; 3,500 at 15 1/2; Winnipeg, 1,000 at 30; 1,000 at 30 1/2; Katie D. Green, 1,000, 335 at 7 1/2; Jim Blaine, 5,000 at 37; call 30 days, 1 1/2 down.

Monday's Sales.
Jim Blaine, 500, 500 at 32 1/2; 5,000 at 30 1/2; 2,000 at 37; Rathmullen, 3,000 at 8 1/4; 500, 500, 500 at 8 1/2; I. X. L., 1,000, 3,000 at 13; 5,000 at 13 1/4; Okanagan, 500 at 14 3/4; 12,500 at 15; Winnipeg, 5,000, 3,000, 1,500 at 30; Deer Park (new), 5,000 at 4 1/2; Katie D. Green, 1,000, 2,000 at 7 1/2; King, 500 at 26; Tamarac, 1,000 at 13 1/4.

Tuesday's Sales.
Homestake, 1,000 at 8 3/4; Novelty, 5,000, 3,575 at 37; 4,000, 1,000 at 3 1/4; 3,000 at 3 1/2; Rathmullen, 500, 500 at 8 1/4; Rambler-Cariboo, 500 at 47; Jim Blaine, 500, 1,000 at 32 1/2; 5,000 at 33 1/2; I. X. L., 5,000 at 13 1/4; 500 at 13 1/2; Okanagan, 10,000, 3,500 at 14 3/4; Tamarac, 1,000 at 12 1/4; Iron Mask, 1,000 at 75; Brandon & Golden Crown, 1,000, 1,000 at 29; Deer Park (new), 1,500 at 5; Peoria Mines, 1,000 at 1 3/4.

Wednesday's Sales.
Brandon & Golden Crown, 3,000 at 28; 500, 1,000, 1,000, 500, 500 at 29 1/2; I. X. L., 5,000 at 13; 2,000 at 13 1/2; 2,500 at 14 1/2; 5,000, 1,000, 5,000 at 15; Morrison, 2,000, 2,000, 1,000 at 15; 5,000 at 15 1/2; Homestake, 500 at 8; 500 at 8 1/2; Novelty, 1,000 at 3 1/2; Okanagan, 1,000 at 14 3/4; 3,000 at 15; Peoria Mines, 10,000 at 1 7/8; Deer Park, new, 1,000 at 4 3/4; 1,000 at 5; Jim Blaine, 2,000 at 32; Rathmullen, 4,000 at 8 1/4; King, 2,000 at 25; Winnipeg, 1,000 at 30.

Sales on Toronto Exchange.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Following were the sales today on the mining exchange:
Morning: Waterloo, 500 at 10 1/2; Rathmullen, 500 at 8; Noble Five, 500, 500 at 24; Rambler, 5,000, 500, 500 at 47; War Eagle, 100 at 83; King, 2,000 at 21 1/2; 500 at 22 1/2; Noble Five, 500, 500 at 24 1/2; 500 at 24 3/4; Iron Mask, 500 at 73; Golden Star, 500 at 83; Noble Five, 500 at 25; Van Ande, 500 at 8; War Eagle, 1,000 at 83; Noble Five, 500 at 25; Deer Park, 500 at 4 1/2; Brandon & Golden Crown, 1,000 at 29; Fairview, 5,000, 3,000 at 7.
Afternoon: Rathmullen, 500 at 8; Dardanelles, 1,000, 1,000 at 12; 500 at 11 3/4; Noble Five, 1,000, 1,000 at 24 3/4; Republic, 500 at 11 1/8; Van Ande, 1,000, 2,500 at 7 3/4; St. Paul, 500, 500, 1,000 at 1 3/4; 1,000, 500 at 1 1/4; 1,000 at 1 1/2; 1,000 at 1 1/4; 1,000 at 1; White Bear, 500 at 4; St. Paul, 1,000, 1,000, 500 at 1; King, 500 at 22; Noble Five, 1,000 at 25.

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MRS. ELSIE SPRAGGE.

The Correspondent of the British Realm in the Camp.

Mrs. Elsie Spragge, accompanied by her daughter, is a guest at the Allan House. Mrs. Spragge is the accredited correspondent of the British Realm, a London illustrated publication, edited by Mr. N. P. Hamilton Barrow. Mrs. Spragge is well known to Canadian readers, her letters and descriptions of British Columbia particularly extending back to the period when the Canadian Pacific railway was first constructed through this province. Her latest effort was an illustrated article appearing in the Saturday edition of the Toronto Globe of August 12th last, under the title of "In the Heart of the Selkirk," where in the lady's recent experiences in the mountains mentioned are interestingly described. Although familiar with a great many sections of the province, this is Mrs. Spragge's first visit to Rossland. Yesterday she visited the surface workings of the War Eagle and the Le Roi, inspected the mine machinery, and had the development of these two properties explained.

The correspondent will visit some of the properties today, including the Columbia Kootenay and the works at Silica, and then the Trail smelter will be inspected. It may be mentioned that Mrs. Spragge is the daughter of the late John Hillard Cameron, Q. C., of Toronto, so widely known throughout the Dominion, and who at the time of his death, was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Ontario Bar.

The Police Inquiry.

Owing to the fact that Mr. J. A. MacDonald, counsel for the police department, is seriously indisposed, a further adjournment of the investigation was held last evening. All that now remains to be done in the matter is a summing up by counsel of the evidence already adduced before the commissioners, and it is not expected that this will take any considerable time. No definite date has been fixed for the argument, but as all parties are anxious to close the matter up, it will probably be disposed of some time this week, if at all possible.

Will Inspect the Strikes.

Mr. S. Thornton Langley left yesterday for the properties of the Okanagan Free Gold Mines. He received news of the important strikes made on the property on Tuesday and resolved to go there and inspect them for himself. It is his intention also to personally oversee the next clean-up