

Rossland Weekly Miner.

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EDITOR:
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J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.
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85 AGENCY, L.D., 83 Yonge St.
SPOKANE OFFICE:
ALEXANDER & CO., Advertising Agents, Room
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EASTERN AGENT:
EMANUEL KATZ, 230 Temple Court, New York

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SHOULD HAVE COUNSEL.

The spectacle in a court of justice of a
prisoner accused of a great crime, and
who is too poor to employ legal advice
for himself, being refused counsel when
he asks for it, is one which we think is
very rare under British government and
one which must make the onlookers
somewhat doubtful regarding the strict
justice which may be met with in such a
court. The moral certainty of the prison-
er's guilt, the absolute certainty even,
should not with any force be alleged in
excuse of such a position on the part of
the bench.

Look at the position of affairs under
such circumstances. We have a man who
is accused, say, of murder. Arraigned
against him are all the forces which the
government can bring to bear to secure
a conviction. It is idle to say that what
the government agents strive to accom-
plish under such circumstances is to
reach absolute justice. It is true that in
theory that is what they seek, but it
never is so in actual fact. When the
crime is committed, of which the prison-
er is charged, the machinery of the law
is put into motion. Constables and de-
tectives employed and paid by the gov-
ernment are commissioned to investigate
it and to see, if possible, that the guilty
man is brought to justice. These officers
of the law have their own interests to
serve. It is, at least so they imagine,
necessary for them to secure a conviction
against some one. They have to show that
they are competent men, capable of dis-
charging the duties appertaining to their
office. In the majority of cases they want
to make what is called a record for them-
selves. They accordingly start out on
their investigation with one or more
theories. They eventually come down to
one. Then, as is only human, they do
everything which in them lies to adapt
the circumstances surrounding the case
to the theory which they may have formed.
When they have built up what they
call "a case" against some individual the
arrest follows and the prisoner is kept in
close confinement until he is brought be-
fore the grand jury. During his confine-
ment the officers of the law are still
working out their theories and welding
the chain of circumstantial evidence
about the prisoner, who without money
and without friends and without the
slightest knowledge of how the case is
progressing, has to remain utterly in-
active and defenseless. He is brought before
the grand jury and a true bill, of course,
is returned. He is then placed on his
trial. He is, in all likelihood, an ignorant
man, a man utterly unacquainted with
court proceedings, a man incapable of de-
fending himself, of grasping even the
slightest particular in the case presented
against him or of rebutting any of the
circumstantial evidence which is offered
by the Crown. He may be innocent, but
what can he hope to do in his own be-
half against the talent arrayed against
him? The Crown officers have got a
plausible and, as far as he is concerned,
an entirely irrefutable chain of facts and
circumstances. Conducting the prosecu-
tion is the ablest counsel which the gov-
ernment can employ, who presents the
case against the prisoner with a force
and seeming truth which convinces the
jury. The judge on the bench gives his
charge in accordance with the evidence
offered, and impresses upon the twelve
good men and true that it is on the evi-
dence alone that the verdict is to be
rendered. Under such circumstances it is
not almost criminal, is it not actually
criminal, to deny the right of counsel to
a prisoner? If he had an experienced
lawyer to conduct his case might not
the whole trial assume a different aspect?
Might not the chain of circumstantial
evidence be broken so thoroughly that
there might not even be a smirch on the
man's character; not even a suspicion re-
maining of his innocence? Or even if it
were proven that he had been guilty of
the homicide, might not such facts be
adduced as would justify the jury in re-
turning a verdict of acquittal? But with-
out this aid the verdict is rendered and
the prisoner's life is forfeited. It seems
to us that this is by no means justice,
and that it is not at all in accordance
with the genius of the British Constitu-
tion. According to it no man is guilty
until he is proven to be so, and every
possible opportunity should be given to
the accused to place his case in the most
favorable possible light. In these days
when lawyers have the privileges that

they have and no layman is admitted
except in his own individual behalf to
plead in the courts of justice, the judges
on the bench should see that men accus-
ed of crimes have the advantage of a spe-
cial talent equal to that arrayed against
them. This is especially necessary where
the accused may be ignorant and there-
fore incapable of defending himself.

AN IMPORTANT FIND.

The finding of the ore shoot in the
Kootenay mines at a depth of 1,000 feet
is an important event to the camp. It
makes the Kootenay mines, which before
was an important group, a very valuable
one. It demonstrates that Columbia and
Kootenay Mountain has large and rich ore
bodies as well as Red Mountain, and re-
veals that they go down to depth. The
workings of the Kootenay mines are as
far beneath the surface as are the deep-
est shafts and crosscuts on Mt. Mountain.
Now that the permanency of the ore
bodies in the Kootenay mines has been
demonstrated it should not be long, with
1,000 feet of backs, before ore should com-
mence to be shipped from this property.
In 1897 there was shipped from the Coo-
lumbia and Kootenay 2,007 tons of ore.
This was taken from a shoot in the No. 3
tunnel. The body which has been found
on the 1,000 foot level, however, is not
the same as that from which the ship-
ments were made in 1897. It is one that
is found, however, in all of the upper lev-
els to the surface.

In the news item published in another
column it is noted that ore of a good
grade has been found in the east and
west drifts on the 1,000 foot level. Both
the pay shoots are on the same ledge, but
there is some low grade ground between
them.

The development of the Kootenay group
has been conducted since it fell into the
hands of the British-American corporation,
steadily and unfalteringly. The manage-
ment was convinced that there was a val-
uable mine there, and though there have
been times when success seemed problem-
atic, the work has been kept up until
success has been attained. Had this prop-
erty been in the hands of a company with
less financial resources and of less faith
than the British-American corporation,
work, perhaps, would have been stopped
long since and what is really a valuable
mine would now be shut down.

One beneficial effect of the success made
in the Kootenay is that it will show the
owners of adjoining properties where
their ore bodies are. The find on Coo-
lumbia and Kootenay Mountain should,
therefore, have the effect of encouraging
the owners of properties there to resume
work upon them, and that section should
be the theatre of considerable activity.

PROGRESS IN WIRELESS TELE-
GRAPHY.

Signor Marconi, a few days since, trans-
mitted a message by the wireless system,
without the use of tall poles, a distance
of 60 miles, says the New York Sun. The
despatch was received on a cylinder only
four feet high. This indicates important
progress.

The mast used by Marconi was 177 feet
high, though the distance across from
France to England was only thirty miles.
It has been thought, until recently, that
the distance of transmission had a direct
relation to the height above the ground
of a part of the sending and receiving ap-
paratus. As late as Aug. 18, an authorita-
tive writer in the Electrical World and
Engineer wrote that "to telegraph sixty
miles the elevation of the wire attached
to the instrument should be at least 100
feet above the surface."

In the mountainous regions of South
Africa, during the recent campaign, the
British attained height for wireless tele-
graphy by means of a system of kites. Some
of the messages were sent 60 miles. Any
long-distance system, however, whose
length depends upon the height of the
poles at the sending and receiving sta-
tions, obviously cannot transmit messages
for very great distances. But French elec-
tricians have declared that messages may
be sent through the earth, and have ex-
pressed their belief that even in Marconi's
system the messages leave the bottom and
not the top of the poles. However this
may be, Marconi's latest achievement
seems to prove that elevation at the start-
ing and receiving points is not a factor
in wireless telegraphy.

One other important improvement must
be made before the new system, suppos-
ing it to be otherwise perfected, can be-
come generally useful. It is evident that
for commercial purposes and in military
campaigns, for example, no system of tele-
graphing can be largely employed that
does not restrict the message to the sta-
tion or which it is intended. At present
the wireless transmitter cannot communi-
cate exclusively with one particular sta-
tion, but the message may be received
at a great number of stations. This pecu-
liarity of the service would not be a fatal
objection in receiving news from a dis-
tressed vessel or weather reports from
the sea, but it certainly would not do in
ordinary commercial business.

About 20 years ago many owners of gas
stocks were frightened into parting with
their valuable property at a great sacri-
fice by sensational and false reports
about electric lighting. The public should
be warned that extravagant claims, not
justified by scientific facts yet known, are
likely to be made with regard to wireless
telegraphy. It has made much progress,

and seems certain to prove very useful,
but our present knowledge does not war-
rant the prediction that it will supplant
wire telegraphy. Electric lighting has
been an enormous success, but the gas
companies are still in the field and are
paying interest on their stocks and bonds;
and holders of telegraph and cable stocks
may well call to mind the panic in gas
securities when the cry went up that
gas was doomed before electric lighting
was half perfected.

REDUCE THE ORE AT HOME.

A despatch published elsewhere in this
issue states that another smelter is pro-
jected in the Boundary County and that
it is to be of the pyritic type. This sort
of smelter, it is claimed, reduces ore much
cheaper than those of other kinds. It is
not often that smelters are erected where
they are not wanted. It is certain that
the mines owned by the Miner-Graves
syndicate will be more than able to sup-
ply with ore the smelter at Grand Forks.
It should not, therefore, be a great while
before the Granby smelter will have to
refuse to take custom ore, and this will
be especially the case if large quantities
are offered to it for treatment. The Mother
Lode should be able to furnish the smel-
ter of the British Columbia Copper com-
pany with all the ore it can handle, and
it will therefore not be in a position to
handle the custom ore that will in
time be offered to it. The Laidlaw
syndicate is erecting a pyritic smelter in
the Boundary, but it is not a very large
one. There is considerable profit in the
smelting business, and the parties who
are now seeking for a site for a fourth
smelter in the Boundary evidently are
farseeing enough to know, when they have
their plant ready for business, that there
will be plenty of ore for it to work upon.
The output of ore is increasing, and the
smelter men are trying to keep pace with
it.

In this section of Kootenay, however,
the spectacle is seen of mines gorged
with ore which is broken down but can-
not be taken out because of the lack of
smelting facilities.

The growth of the smelting industry
of Kootenay is something which the resi-
dents watch with much complacency.
There was a time, and that was previous
to February, 1896, when all the ore mined
in Kootenay had to be sent out of the
country for treatment, and this cost from
\$17 to \$30 per ton, to say nothing of the
import tax levied by the United States
on silver-lead ores. Now only a small por-
tion of the ores are sent to the United
States. This result is that the money,
which formerly went to smelters and rail-
way companies in the United States, re-
mains at home, and is paid to our work-
ers in the smelters and to Canadian coke
producers for coke, or forms a portion
of the additional profits of the mine
owner.

The home railways, as the haul is usu-
ally a short one from mine to smelter,
get only a small portion of the total, and
the shortened haul means larger profits
for the mining companies.

From the manner in which smelters are
being provided it is a mere question of
time when all the ore produced in the
Kootenays and Yale will be reduced at
home, to the great advantage of the prov-
ince. It is false economy to mine ore and
allow half the profits to go to the smelters
and railways in another country. This
section is just commencing to feel the
first good effects of reviving prosperity,
and the fact that most of the ore pro-
duced is being reduced at home is one
of the causes of this betterment of affairs.
This is so because it keeps money at home,
where it does us the most good, and the
more this is done the greater will be our
good fortune, as the smelting industry is
destined to grow to great magnitude.

Formerly we produced the raw material
in the shape of ore and sent it abroad to
be manufactured, so to speak. Now, how-
ever, we are not only producing the raw
material, but we are doing considerable
of the manufacturing. This good work should
be extended until we shall be so well pro-
vided with reduction plants and they will
be able to offer such low rates that as a
simple matter of economy no mine owner
or mining company in the province can
afford to send ore abroad to be treated.
This can and will be done, and before
long, too.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

In most of the cities of Canada at the
present time demonstrations accompanied
by a considerable amount of enthusiasm
are the order of the day as a welcome
to returning volunteers from South Af-
rica. In Ontario some of the communi-
ties have been so excessive in their man-
ifestations that they have brought upon
their heads censure from some of the
more puritanical of the Ecclesiastical or-
der. In Brantford, for example, one cler-
gyman is now under accusation for crim-
inal libel for his denunciation of the cor-
dial welcome extended by the citizens to
a volunteer from that town. In the main,
however, the members of the ministry
have joined with the rest of the citizens
in doing honor to the Canadian soldiers
who fought for the Empire in South Af-
rica. Three gallant fellows went from

this city to the front with the first con-
tingent, and while they took their share
of the dangers and difficulties of the cam-
paign and underwent all the hardships
and privations incident to it, they hap-
pily escaped serious injury, either in the
encounters with the enemy or from dis-
ease. One of them has already returned
and another is expected here shortly.
Rossland, then, should not be behind her
sister cities, both here and in the East,
in welcoming and showing honor to those
who represented her so well in the South
African campaign. Mr. J. R. Ross, who
arrived here a few nights ago, was given
a reception at the hands of his old com-
rades in the Rocky Mountain Rifles and
of a few citizens who lent their presence
to the occasion. But it is felt that a
somewhat more elaborate welcome should
be given him at the hands of the people
of Rossland, something more representa-
tive of the city itself. This would be very
fitting not only because of Mr. Ross's pri-
vate merits and public service, but be-
cause of the indignity to which he was
subjected on his arrival at Quebec by
some of the members of the Canadian
militia establishment there. It is under-
stood that he was placed under arrest
by a French Canadian officer who had
not been in South Africa, and who doubt-
less lacked the loyalty, and probably also
the courage, to venture voluntarily into
danger in the Transvaal, the accusation
being some trumped up pretext of in-
subordination. He was then robbed of
his four months right of furlough by this
same gentleman and his colleagues and
shipped out west on an immigrant car
with not as much consideration as would
be shown a Dukhobor or Galician, who
had obtained government assistance in
getting to this country. He was even re-
fused the privilege, which the commonest
kind of courtesy would have extended to
him, to be allowed to stop over on his
journey and visit his relatives before
coming to British Columbia. In fact,
there was nothing that was left undone
by these militia gentry of Quebec to make
Mr. Ross feel that in giving his services
to the Empire he had committed an un-
pardonable crime for which no punish-
ment which they could impose would be
too severe, and he was given to under-
stand that the limit at which they were
inclined to stop was the utmost which
the militia rules could exact. Some means
should be taken to place before the M. A.
minister of Militia the actions of these ob-
noxious busybodies in Quebec and insist
upon some explanation and some repara-
tion for their conduct. It is certainly
a commentary upon militarism as we
know it that a man returning from hav-

ing served his country on the field of
battle should be taken in charge and
hustled hither and thither and threat-
ened and humiliated and made miserable
by the well groomed, fireside, toy soldiers
who might be expected never to leave
their country except in case of an inva-
sion but who, by the rules of the Military
Code, are given the power to misuse men
who are better and braver than them-
selves. At any rate some sort of civic
welcome should be given to the volun-
teers from Rossland.

MARK TWAIN HOME.

Mark Twain has once more returned to
America from his five years' tour around
the world and it will be learned by his
admirers all over this continent that he
accomplished with considerably more ease
and at much less mental expense and
physical inconvenience than he expected
the object on which he set out. Perhaps
no writer of English of the present cen-
tury has made as much by his books as
Mark Twain. He was a prolific author
and commanded, as he deserved to do,
the highest price for the product of his
brains. At an evil hour and when now a
man well up in years he ventured the
accumulations of his life in a publishing
establishment and he not only lost what
he put in but, when the smash came, there
was an excess of liabilities over assets of
two hundred thousand dollars. For this
the writer was by no means morally re-
sponsible but he assumed the debt which
all the other members of the partnership
repudiated, and although sixty years of
age, when his energy and courage might
reasonably be regarded as somewhat im-
paired, he set out with a resolute inten-
tion of discharging an obligation which at
the very most he had only incurred through
the incompetency or dishonesty of others.
The ease with which he accomplished
what appeared to be a gigantic task indi-
cates the world-wide popularity of his
books and the personal regard with which
they have inspired their readers for the
author himself. Indeed, of all the humor-
ists of the present age, Mark Twain ap-
peals most keenly and most directly to the
public, of all classes and of all ages. His
genius always of a rich and kindly charac-
ter, became mellowed with his years and not-
ing that he has produced but brings cheer
and consolation wherever it is read. Be-
cause of this, because of the comfort and
the ability to endure misfortune which he
has given to his fellow beings, it is right
that he should receive some compensation
in his declining years. That he has earned
the right to ease and leisure in the
face of difficulties will not make his en-
joyment of them less great. There is no
parallel case in the history of literature to

that of Mark Twain setting out in his
old age to pay off an immense indebted-
ness, not contracted by himself, but for
which he regarded himself as morally re-
sponsible, except that of Sir Walter Scott.
These cases, however, are identical ex-
cept in their final issue. Scott killed him-
self in the accomplishment of his plan.
Mark Twain has been more fortunate. He
is still healthy and vigorous and it is the
earnest hope of every lover of good liter-
ature that he may long continue to enjoy
life and happiness and the fruits of his
labor.

Paine's Celery
Compound.

Is Now Being Used by the
Wise and Prudent.

It Saves Sleepless, Nerv-
ous and Despondent
People from Insanity.

BUILDS UP THE DEBILITAT-
ED AND BROKEN-
DOWN.

Those who are wise are now using the
most reliable of all health-building medi-
cines, and are getting back their proper
weight, nerve vigor, good appetite and
healthy color. No long, anxious waitings
and disappointments when Paine's Celery
Compound is used.

At this season there are thousands of
restless, fretful, nervous, despondent
and gloomy men and women. They find
it impossible to obtain restful and natural
sleep, and, as a consequence, they are
almost physical wrecks; some are desper-
ately near the abyss of insanity. It is not
safe for sufferers to trifle with their diffi-
culties. The weakened, irritated and nerv-
ous system must be toned, strengthened
and built up at once.

There is but one reliable and honest
remedy before the public that guarantees
renewed health and a long lease of life:
it is Paine's Celery Compound, the pre-
scription of a noble physician, and strong-
ly endorsed by his professional confreres.
Paine's Celery Compound is now within
the reach of all classes of our people, and
it is a very simple matter to test its effi-
ciency; the expense is trifling. As there
are miserable imitations sold by some
dealers, see that you get "PAINE'S," the
kind that has wrought such marvelous
cures.

Mr. J. Ferguson McKee has returned
from a visit to the Similkameen.

Rossland Bonanza Gold Mining & Milling

COMPANY, Limited, Non-Personal Liability

Capital Stock, \$50,000. 1,000,000 Shares at 5 Cents Each
Treasury Reserve, 600,000 Shares. All Promoters' Stock, 400,000 Shares, Pooled

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President, S. W. HALL, Superintendent Iron Mask Mine
Vice President, JOHN FITZWILLIAM, Foreman War Eagle and Centre Star Mines
Treasurer, R. W. HARTLEY, Merchant
Secretary, H. W. C. JACKSON
Directors---S. J. BRAILO, Mines; E. J. BALFOUR, Master Mechanic War Eagle and Centre Star
Mines; J. S. CLUTE, Barrister and Solicitor.
Managing Director, S. W. HALL.

THE BONANZA MINE

The company owns the Bonanza No. 3, a full-sized mineral claim on St. Thomas moun-
tain, three and a half miles from Gladstone on the main Trail from Rossland.

The claim is traversed by several ledges of free-milling gold ore. On the central or dis-
covery ledge a tunnel has been driven fifty feet, in ore all the way, which has an average
value of \$15 per ton. The face, which is at a depth of thirty-five feet, shows nearly two
feet of \$22 ore.

PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

A force of miners will be put to work in this tunnel on Monday with the intention of
continuing it right through the claim [1,500 feet], as by this means the ledge will be ex-
plored and tonnage developed most rapidly. Every two feet of drifting will add at least
one foot of depth.

TREASURY SHARES

Of the 600,000 shares in the treasury, the directors have been authorized to sell 100,000
as follows: 40,000 shares at 3c and 60,000 shares at 5c. At the first shareholders' meeting
held on October 18, those present subscribed for 22,000 shares at 3c, leaving out of the first
block only 18,000 shares at 3c. For shares or information apply to any director, to any bro-
ker or to the secretary,

H. W. C. JACKSON

Rooms 5 and 6 P. O. Block

P. O. Box 161, ROSSLAND, B. C.

THIS IS THE BEST INVESTMENT EVER OFFERED IN ROSSLAND

WAR EAGLE

The Country is Better
With Dep

PAY SHOOT ON E

The Scheme of Development
Amplified—Two L
Apply to Five Below—A
Made.

It was bruited on Colu-
mbia yesterday afternoon that
importance had been made
Eagle. Reference to the
Mr. E. Kirby, elicited the
had nothing for publicat-
ter and did not wish to
the report.

The strike has been
eighth level or 1,000
is important, inasmuch
firm the theory on
agement of the mine
for the past year while
veins on the surface which
down through the
and which narrowed as it
would again widen out
depth was attained. Here
which the management
deepening of the shaft, e-
fice of other developme-
only early in this season
was sunk to the seventh
only last week that the
work on the eighth le-
In spite of the fact that
gained two new levels
purposes the shaft has
and great efforts have b-
ward the sinking as ra-
Some records have been
the camp during the
work.

It is well-known that
of the mine were not
factory, and although
an improvement, yet the
quite as good as was
sinking was strenuously
that the levels below
it will be well to re-
the main ledges of the
ner in which they have
order to do this a re-
cessary to the seventh le-
came down between the
the north and south,
tant from them. From
shaft is situated about
south is over 130 feet
the level a lateral drift
and shaft running bet-
to the eastward for 60
were then made to the
intersect the two led-
north was found in pla-
upon. To the west a
was found which has
On proceeding the cro-
at a distance of some
the south vein, an inter-
found which did not
cle above. This was ex-
same time the south
prospected. Here the
drill located yet and
the south of the vein
being run from the ve-
open this up. In other
on the seventh level
as against two on the
has shown that the m-
mine has really im-
The values here obtain-
divulged and have been
good as were anticipated
may not be the case.

On opening the level
point last week the lat-
ed as in the level ab-
run above in barren r-
ter being at least 30 f-
on the north and ab-
south. Hence there w-
drift another vein has
is stated to carry qu-
as any in the mine.
only indicates that the
above will be found
more are to be disc-
and that these ore b-
be far more extensive
but will also give bet-
If these indications
borne out the further
War Eagle will be a
was ever before sup-
firmest findings. There-
ing on the issues of
this level and of the
may be expected to be
in December next the
prise to be manifested
management is char-
to any definite exten-
It is believed, how-
report to the shareh-
December that the fac-
will be substantially c-

THE STOCK

The sales for the W
500 S

The stock market
tive with a steady d-
ards. The sales for t-
yesterday aggregated
less than for the
they aggregated 144,
ing oil was largely o-
day festivities, a-
this there were n-
Thursday and on S-
they look for flur-
a week until the hol-
there is always a p-
six weeks, during
ness is transacted;
the experience of t-
years past, and the
sume that the pre-
different from the
respect. As soon as
lover, however, it is
ness will continue
of the year.

One good feature
tion is that the st-
the Spitzee, White,
same kind, which,
brought on by the
were but little har-
demand that oper-
upon them. Anoth-
a number of mini-
here from a year t-
returning and are
of merit.