

Weekly Rossland Miner.

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ORE SHIPMENTS.

After very careful consideration THE MINER has commenced the year 1897 by publishing at the head of its editorial columns a report of the actual shipments of ore from the camp each week. These reports are changed every Tuesday morning and show the number of tons of ore shipped during the week preceding with the aggregate from the first of January. By the record thus made it can be seen at a glance just what the real progress of the camp is in the way of output.

We believe the time has arrived when the actual tonnage of the camp should be given to the world. We have not one shadow of a doubt that these reports will from week to week show steady and marked increase and it is upon such an increase and not upon mere fictitious figures that we must base our hopes for the permanency and greatness of the camp.

During the years 1895 and 1896 the camp was in its formative period. Most of the mines had not passed the prospect stage. But much development has now been accomplished, and many mines have more or less pay ore in sight. The time has come when we must make a showing of the real resources of the camp. THE MINER has every confidence that the showing at the close of the present year will surprise the world. This camp has its enemies as well as other camps have had theirs. The best way to answer and disarm hostile criticism is to give the actual facts and to show what we are doing. If we cannot make a showing this year we never can make it. The rock here is very hard and the grade of the ore, take it altogether, is low, but the ore bodies are extensive and they are here to stay. Rossland may be a camp of slow growth and the impatient may get tired and quit, but those who remain will be rewarded, for there will be a great mining industry here when other camps are exhausted and forgotten.

A PARALYTIC GOVERNMENT.

Rossland is now much the largest town in Southern British Columbia. It has a large population of prosperous and progressive people. It is adding millions of dollars to the wealth of the country. Its mines have induced the investment of a great deal of capital for smelters and railroads. Private capital is not afraid to come in and take its chances here and yet the provincial government makes no move whatever for the safety or convenience of the community. It has provided no courthouse. It did not give us one dollar for a hospital or even medical attendance. It has contributed nothing to fire protection. It has built no streets in Rossland beyond expending a few hundred dollars on Columbia avenue. It has not even cleared the stones from the public highways or repaired the holes worn in them by the heaviest wagon traffic in Kootenay. It has not built one mile of the trail or wagon road out to any of the surrounding camps. It has one small schoolhouse when it needs two big ones. It has done nothing. It is absolutely supine and indifferent.

It seems to take no pride in the building up of a great industry here which is to redeem British Columbia and make Canada a great and prosperous country. It collects \$100,000 a year from its taxes and does not give us one-tenth of it in return. Its gold commissioner is of as little service to Rossland and this camp as if he lived in the Sandwich islands. It is easy enough to say there were no

appropriations. Why were there no appropriations? Because the government did not recommend any. It did not have the foresight and the courage to make provision for the emergency that has arisen. Such a government deserves no respect and should be turned out at the first opportunity.

A TWO EDGED SWORD.

The refreshing proposal of Congressman Corties of Detroit, made before the committee of immigration of the Washington house of representatives, must be interesting to the Americans who have for the past four years been flocking into British Columbia to make their fortunes in mining operations, in building railroads and smelters, in speculating in townsites, establishing mercantile houses and in other business ventures. Mr. Corties says a great many Canadians go over into the United States to make money and go back to Canada to spend it. This he does not like and he proposes to stop it. When he begins to shut Canadians out of the United States suppose we begin to shut the people of the United States out of Canada. This sword that Mr. Corties proposes to raise against Canada is a two edged sword and will cut both ways.

Mr. Corties is evidently a narrow minded person whose range of vision does not extend beyond the city of Detroit. He evidently has not heard of the influx of people from the United States into this end of Canada. If these people should be shut out of British Columbia what a terrific howl would be set up on the other side of the line.

It seems to us that the best way for Canada and the United States to get along with each other is for each to recognize in the other an honorable neighbor and permit the most complete and unrestricted intercourse of their respective citizens. Mr. Corties would treat Canadians as he treats the Chinese—build up a high wall of exclusion against them. Such a policy as this would lead to endless irritation and bad feeling. We hope never to see anything of the kind.

Canada should welcome American capital and American enterprise. Both have been a tremendous service in opening the mining resources of British Columbia. Canadians ask that equal privileges be accorded them on the other side of the line, and we are inclined to believe this is the view of a very great majority of Americans and that Mr. Corties is in a very small minority with the small grievance he is nursing.

WASHINGTON'S NEXT SENATOR.

The MINER is constrained to offer a few suggestions as to the senatorial struggle now in progress in the neighboring state of Washington. We confess to some surprise at the appearance before the populist legislature at Olympia as candidates for the senatorial office of such men as Judge George Turner and the Hon. Charles S. Voorhees, of Spokane. Judge Turner is a life long republican of the strictest school, and Mr. Voorhees is a democrat of equally pronounced character. Olympia is certainly not the place for these gentlemen at the present time. Neither is it the place for the Hon. Waldron C. Squire who now holds the senatorial office and who wants it again. It is astonishing that these gentlemen should go knocking at the door of a populist legislature for election to a high office.

Any political party should bear the responsibilities of its own success. The populists carried the state of Washington at the last election by a large majority. The people of the state declared in favor of a government by that party and that being the case the populists should have their own way.

The doctrines of their party are fitly represented in Mr. Rogers, whom they elected governor. His inaugural address is one of the happiest expressions of the doctrine of populism it has been our fortune to meet with. It is some man like Rogers that the Olympia legislature should choose for the place of senator. Why wouldn't Mr. Plummer, who has been chosen president pro tem of the Washington state senate be a good man? He is a real populist—not a sham one like Voorhees, Turner and Squire. These three gentlemen are simply masquerading. They have no more real sympathy with the populist party than they have with the prohibition party.

There are many good populists in Washington from whom selection could be made and who would be real representatives of the party. There are dozens of men in Spokane alone who are sound populists and who would make the sacrifice necessary to hold the office of senator. The populist party in the state of Washington is now on trial and none but true and tried men of that party should be put on guard.

LACKING IN DIGNITY.

The Laurier government is in danger of making itself too cheap. By sending unofficial delegates to Washington to sound congress on the reciprocity question it puts itself in the position of suing for favors from the American government. We are inclined to believe that reciprocity between the United States and Canada would be a good thing for both countries, but if the Americans do not see it in that light the Canadian government should drop the matter. If we desire to further extend our foreign trade it is in our power to do so without asking leave of the United

Kootenay and Northwest Mining Co., Limited Liability.

Capital Stock 1,000,000 Shares. Par Value \$1.00. FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE TREASURY STOCK 400,000 SHARES.

TRUSTEES. James Hampton. N. L. McInnis. Wm. Drever. Rossland.

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

THE BLUEBIRD.

Description of Property. The Bluebird mineral claim covers about fifty acres and is situated on Green Mountain, four miles northwest of Rossland and about a mile from the Gold Star mine. Considerable prospecting and surface work has been done on the property disclosing a wide and strong vein running through it from east to west. At one point a pit has been opened for a depth of four feet and a length of about eight feet. This cut is all in vein matter, showing no walls at either end. Assays from the ore taken out of this cut, ran from \$3 to \$7 per ton in gold.

Plan of Development. The management proposes to start a tunnel on the vein beginning at the crosscut above described. The ground slopes sharply at this point and a depth of 100 feet will be gained in driving the same distance. When the hundred foot station is reached crosscuts will be driven both ways to determine the width of the ore body.

SHARES. A small block of stock will be put on the market at TWO CENTS A SHARE.

To defray the expenses of this work. For shares or further particulars call on or address WM. SUTHERLAND, Broker, ROSSSLAND. P. O. Box 441. Smith-Hewitt Blk

States. Any negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States should be conducted through the usual official channels.

Since the above was written an Associated Press dispatch has been received stating that Messrs. Charlton and Farrer do not represent the Canadian government. We are glad of it.

ABOUT SMELTING.

A subscriber in Bethany, Ont., writes us as follows: "I am at a loss to know how these smelters are managed. Is there a government inspector there or who is there to look after the interests of each mine having ore on the smelter? Do they depend on the honesty of the management, or has each mine got to have an inspector there while the ore is being treated? Is there not a chance of a big leakage here? The gold, silver and other metals taken from the ore, where are there proper places to keep them until they are sold? How is this managed? I fancy an article in your paper on this matter would be thankfully received by readers in this part of Canada, where the people know little of mining."

Some mines do keep an agent at the smelter, but he is there merely for the purpose of keeping a check on the quantity of ore delivered. Where the ore is weighed before being shipped there is no need of an agent at the smelter. The smelter agrees to treat ore for a certain charge per ton, and to pay New York prices for the gold, silver, lead and copper contained.

When the ore arrives at the smelter it is weighed the same as wheat or any other commodity. It then goes to the sampling works where it is sampled automatically. This sample is then reduced in quantity, also automatically, and a portion of it is ground to a pulp. A small part of this pulp is then assayed to find its metallic contents. The rest of the pulp is sealed up for future reference in case of a dispute as to the value of the ore, with the exception of an assay sample which is sent to the shipper of the ore. He in turn gets his sample assayed and if it checks out with the smelter returns there is no room for dispute. If it does not check out another portion of the pulp is sent to a disinterested assayer selected by both parties as umpire. His certificate of the contents settles the question of value. The pulp from which all these assays are obtained is necessarily an absolute average of the whole quantity of ore whether it is one ton or 100 tons.

The product of a copper smelter is a copper matte and a silver-lead smelter produces base bullion. The value of the matte or bullion depends entirely on the richness of the ore treated and the success with which it was reduced. Copper matte such as is produced at Trail con-

tains anywhere from 20 to 60 per cent. copper, while its value in gold and silver may run from \$100 or \$200 per ton to as many or more thousands of dollars. Bullion from a silver-lead smelter may in the same manner vary in its content from 40 to 90 per cent. in lead and from a few ounces of silver per ton to a great many thousands, accordingly as the ore treated was low or high grade. In both cases the product of the smelter is sent to refineries, where the precious and base metals are separated, the former going to the mints or metal exchanges. After being refined the product is usually given to an express company to transport from one point to another. Prior to refinement it is just high class freight. Smelters represent large aggregations of capital and depend entirely for their success upon the confidence of their customers. Any deviation from absolute honesty would immediately prove disastrous and we question if any other line of business in the world is conducted with such minute care in reference to its dealings with the public. In the smelting business honesty is not only the best policy, it is the only policy. A smelter which was thought to be dishonestly conducted could not run a month and the entire investment of capital would be a loss, as the reputation would stick to it despite any changes that might be made in the management.

Sickly Women! Out of sorts—easily tired, haggard, pale and listless, try Indian Woman's Balm. It makes rich new blood, banishes backaches, headaches, heart palpitation, constipation and all other ailments to which women are so subject. It is suffering womanhood's greatest boon. Has cured thousands—Why not you?

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. The largest and most complete line in the Northwest. Watch Repairing, Engraving. A SPECIALTY. MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED. GEORGE R. DODSON, Mohawk Block, Riverside Ave., Spokane.

For information concerning the Mines of British Columbia Write to HENRY CROFT, ROSSSLAND, B. C. Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., M. I. M. E.

14 years experience in British Columbia. Mining properties developed. Mining companies incorporated. Mining properties managed for owners. Lots in Rossland from \$150 to \$5,000. Population of Rossland December, 1894, nil; 1895, 2,000; 1896, 6,000. Lots in Grand Forks, B. C. From \$200 to \$500. The central point of the Boundary Creek and Kettle River mines.

THE SLATER SHOE Fire Proof Saturate the average shoe in snow water, throw it beside a stove or heater to dry, and you've got a burnt up parody,—comfortable as a metal shoe. Ill treat thus a chrome tanned Slater Shoe, and it comes out smiling, pliant, tough and smooth as before. Can be boiled half an hour without injury. Is sweatproof and waterproof. Goodyear Welt. \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50. Stamped onsoles. "The Slater Shoe" MAKERS MONTREAL. Rossland Agent, W. F. McNEILL.

NOBLE FIVE M New Tramway Was Started Friday and Worked W HANDLES 480 TONS Concentrator Is Nearly Rea War Eagle Shareholders Contemplate an Injunction May Have Another News

KASLO, Jan. 17.—[Special.]—The tramway which the Noble Five dated company has been for some time is now complete was set in motion shortly after Friday. It worked as smoothly as capacity, giving perfect satisfaction and gave perfect satisfaction. The tramway was built by the Colorado Works of Denver, and is of novel design. It is the invention of Finlayson of that company a first of the pattern to be built. It has been constructed under the immediate superintendence of M. E. Finlayson, and was so designed that not a bolt, nut, screw or rivet was missing from the first day it ran as smoothly as if it had been months in operation. It is said to be entirely and completely one on its journey to the terminal, with a reversal of the pattern to be built. It has been constructed under the immediate superintendence of M. E. Finlayson, and was so designed that not a bolt, nut, screw or rivet was missing from the first day it ran as smoothly as if it had been months in operation. The principal feature of the construction is the cheapness with which it may be operated. It is said man is quite sufficient for the work. One venturesome gentleman took a ride up in one of the cars from the concentrator to the top when suspended two or three feet above the ground, the car stopped and a snap shot was taken. The machinery for the motor is now all in place and ready for starting. An electric plant is also being installed soon as this is in place the whole plant into operation.

It was reported in Kaslo on evening that in addition to the pending dangers to the completion of the War Eagle dam, two stockholders in cities separated as San Francisco and Denver, had it in contemplation to join the ratification of the contract of sale. J. B. Combs, of the Rossland passed through the city on evening on his way to San Francisco. A circular was received by Combs on Saturday, postmarked and signed by E. K. Evans, of that city, although not personally known to the people of Kaslo and he had decided to embark in paper and printing business in city. If his work is done on his circular his competition is much feared.

The new skating and curling building has not yet been used, but the cold weather of the days indicates that there will be good ice for the use of the skaters. Meantime a lake of smooth surface, and enthusiasm of both sexes are improving the offer. The steamer Ainsworth excursions to the vicinity on both occasions. The trail was also well beaten on Sunday preferring to walk. Major J. Lynch Montgomery of the Washington Military Academy returned on Saturday and was also well beaten on Sunday preferring to walk.

Strike in the Starprize Mine. Manager Alexander Smith, of the Starprize mine, confirms the report of an important strike in the Starprize mine, but prefers to await proof before announcing. Frank A. Mackenzie, a representative of the Toronto Mine, will visit Rossland during the week. Frank M. O'Brien, the mine returned on Saturday from cities, where he has been shares of several mining whose stock he is handling. gratifying success. D. C. McGregor, of this city in contemplation of the opening yards in this city and Nelson of lumber imported from V. He will draw his supply from Buckeye, in that state. A. Heppeler, commented on the charge of obtaining false pretenses, by having worthless check, has elected summarily by County Court, and will be arraigned for it today, the 23rd instant, at Nelson. CARIBOO WILL RE-Monarch Company Has Al Considerable Work on The Cariboo mine, which Jumbo on the southeast and by the Monarch Gold Mine of Spokane, will resume on February 1. The crown property was issued recent company now appears in o The claim is a very promise is known to be traversed by