HIG SARF: UE HOSSI,AND URAR ESTATE,
When Ross Thompson planted the stakes that now mark the boundaries of the town of Rossland no thought can have crossed his mud that inside of four years Rossland would be the busiest and most pro. gressive little city in British Columbia. Town lots in Rossland were first sold in the summer of 1894 . At that time it was impossible to trade off the choicest an Columbias avenue for more than $\$ 50$ apiece, and then terms had to be made casy. The people of West Kootenay had been badly bitten in real estate in the Kootenay and Arrow Lake country and they were not going to invest in at wildcat townsite which was taking advantage of one low.grade gold prospect. the Le Roi, to boom itself into existence. It was not until Patsy Clarke fomd ore in the War Eagle and commenced to ship that anyone had any faith in Ross. land real estate. Still no active market in real estate was established until after the spring rains in 1805 In 1895 the appearance of Columbia avenue was not such as to captivate buyers. It was impassable for a team. The ore teams followed the government wagon road, now known as Sour Dough Alley, which crossed the line of Columbia avenue at the east end. From Spokane street east our main thoroughfare rose at a grade of about 45 degrees, covered with stumps and boulders and then descended into the bed of Center Star creek, then a stream of dinkable water, flowing through a ravine on the present site of the Burns block and fringed with willows and hazel bushes. What Columbia avenue was like farther east may be judged by the unsightly mound of rock which still disgraces it. Real estate was not very saleable under these conditions and circumnavigation of Rossland after dark was a matter of extreme delicacy and danger.

What changes have tak•n place since those days, one has only to look around to see. Streets have been opened up and fine buildings put up and now Columbia presents as fine an appearance as any street could in a wooden town. At the same time Rossland has never gone ahead of the mines. The big prizes have been in mining and except for building purposes, real estate has bren neglected. In fact. in the rush to secure mineral wealth, the interests of the town have been very much overlooked. It has grown wild and free as business spread and increased and no improvements have Een made which were not exacted by necessity.

The sale which was made last.Friday, oi all the unsold lots, for a sery large sum, should awaken people to the value of Rossland reality, a value neither ficsicious nor speculative, but actual and intrinste, and it is to be hoped that property owners from now on will zake more interest in the fair appearance prosperity. and wise regulation of town affairs.

## conchining the deenk pahk.

The Rossland Miner says in its last issue
"We are unable to give any particulars of the development in the Decr Park mine this week. Mr. Kelly. the manager of the property has been in Spoknne for the past few days and during his absence a most mysterious secrecy has been observed. Mr. Jeldness, one of the largest owners, went out there $j$ esterday and was refused admission to the shaft. $\delta 250$ we are therefore unable to Icarn.". \$2jo we are therefore unable to learn.
Surely thi: paragraph, if not absolutely ill-natured. i- juit a trifle petulant. It remuds one of the woman who says to her husband. Letme see: let me sec: and, refused the satisfaction of her cunosity, tosses head with "Oh! You'se got nothing there;" and makes a mighty bobbery user nothing at all. Petulance in youth is apt to become shrewish in old age. And a shrew is a creature wanting in dignity and usefulness. This paragraph shows positurely a slight trace of the shrew. There is a magnaminous acpression of irritation about it, and it closes with a confession of ignorance that contains a doubt. The Miner had better study the veracious history of Bluebeard and his wife or the harrowing recital of the one-eyed Calendar in the eastern tale (whom Mark Twain refers to as an almanac), who was not content with forty brautiul maidens and thiry-nine gardens of paradisc, but must needs penctate the fortacth to be hurled down to earth on a black horse and lose an eye by a whisk of its tail, yes, and be glad it was no worsc.

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 <br> <br> Offices at Frossland. Trail and Neleon.}

## THE: SHLVEIT HELL.

The property owned by the Silver Bell Mining Co. lies to the south of the Zilor and East St. Louis. It is easily accessible from the grade of the Red Mountain Railway which skirts the mountain not more than half a mile from the tunnel site on the Silver Bell. Comparitively speaking, little work has been done on the ground as yet. A series of shallow cuts and some surface stripping has uncovered a well defined vein for some distance. The vein is from twelve to fourteen feet wide and is mineralized throughout, the vein matter consisting of quartz and some lime and it carries steel galena, zine and a little iron pyrites. It all carries some value in gold and silver and some shipping ore can be sorted out of what has been taken from the surface. The vein is characterized by seams of lead and iron oxide, commonly called carbonates, from which some very high returns in silver have been obtained and also better values in gold.
There are several of these seams coming up through the capping, the widest, showing at different points, is from four to eight inches, being toward the hanging wall side of the vein. There can be no reasonable doubt that when depth is obtained these will show up as seams of very high grade ore in the vein. While, if the whole body of the vein proves to be of shpping value, there is a chance of the Silver Bell making a very big trine. The rock looks as though it would concentrate but whether experiments have been made in that direction or not The Reyiew does not know.
A road is being cut down to the railway grade and a forfe of men will be spt to work to open up the property this weck. The ore is not dissimiliar in character to that on the Mayflower, on this side of the mountain. The vein is so wide and strong and its direction so true that there should not be a great deal of trouble in developing it.

## A NEW SOURCE OF GOLD.

The receipt of 4.000 ounces of gold from the placer warkings on the island of New Guinea, which is reported by the Australian papers, marks the progress made in a new field, the full extent and value of which have yet to be ascertained. Miners Irom Australia have been going to New Guinea for some time past, attracted by reports of rich placers discovered on the island, and there must be now quite a number at work. The gold so far found, we believe has been taken entirely from the beds of streams and the alluvial deposits on their banks. The country is under British protection, and what settlements have been made are enturely trom Australia. It is one of the group which includes New Caledonia and the New Hebrides and is divided from the northern point of Australia only by Torres Strait.
Gold as well as nockel has been repoited to exist in New Caledonia, but we are not aware that any ap. preciable amount has been reovered there. The deviopment of the rdsources of that island, however, have been checked by its use as a penal colony by the French government, free settiers being unwilling to go there with a convict population.
Goid is known to exist on some of the Jarger islands of the Indian ocean, especially Borneo and Celebes, but very lithe prospecting has been done by white men. It is not umpossible that the next new developments in gold production may be ma these far castern silands, of wheh so small a part has really been explored, notwithstanding the centuries which have passed since they were first known to Europeans.Engincering and Mining Joumal.
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