ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER

THURSDAY December 26, 1901

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____TO__



THURSDAY

..........

The second danc

of the Entre Nou Masonic hall on Fr ed to be a decided The hall was com the guests had a over those at the dance in that the so crowded. Graha iedes furnished e officers of the club attending to the obers, and made add those in attendan Bowes, Mackintosh MacNeill, Davis, Je Johnson, Burnett, Clute, Senior, Gue Misses Boultbee, ing, Harris, McBr son, Johns, Howie, Lockhart, Marshall tin; Messrs. Walker Burnside, Stuart, D Lawe, Lawe, Hunt Harg, Jenkins, Fo Cole, Barker, MacN Ogle, Winter, Ander bull, Burnett, Billi Richardson, Martin Kenzie, Barrett, Oliver, Tuttle and The Entre Nous during the fall and p permanent social i cers are: W. E. D. J. Cosgro, vice-pre honorary secretary. tee, R. A. C. McNal With the above at the head of affai anteed a successful dance will be given Lent. The next f New Year's eve at :

The admirable farce-comedy "Confi house on Tulesday e function in many r excellence of the p ready been referred yet been said in reg that struck every sp tant factor in the tumes worn by the pany. The gowns we propriate. In the fir wore black taffeta 1 muslin guinpe, and coiffure was a mary adorned by a respl which was replaced hat. Her second co ful creation of accor "Chic silk, with a gray crep in the third act, her ago, Milwaukes & St. Paul Railway. of yellow chiffon and On their appearan patrick and Miss Re girlish costumes of delicate ribbons. second costume was ing, being a handson with which was wo For further information, pamphlets lace, and an exquis hat. In the third ac General Agent, Portland in white organdie o quoises and diamon Miss Renwick was the selection of her pretty pale blue and velvet ribbons, Gains gloves of black. He dress was of apple-gr transparent overdres deep flounce of Malte point lace. Her orna "Maria's" demure was only equalled b of her garb as she her baby. The coqu her cap and stream contrast to the gorge aressing of the En hat especially being f ful in the combinati materials to such a pale into insignifican it. The production throughout, and the it was costumed was the whole. Mrs. Dr. Milloy, L tertained a number Thimble party on th 12th instant. Mrs. D. R. Ma street, gave an afte 13th inst. in honor o her guest. Mrs. Thomas, Brad nue, gave an enjoya to a number of friend parture for the cos Ports of Call. Bradbury will return ard the end of Jan propose to resume ho Mrs. (Dr.) McKenz at a delightful Thimk afternoon. Covers w ty-two guests, all of ried ladies, and the b ed by six young ladier were white and yell utilized most effective produce an attractiv affair was most plea Mrs. Boultbee is n her new home in dence on South vacated by Mrs. McR Report has it that H. P. BROWN social function is on shape of a ball under the officers and memb Reguland Mountain Rangers. ambitious, but under

COPPER MINES and **COPPER MINERS**

2

(From the Mining and Scientific Press.) Nearly three years of 17 cents a Other mines must restrict their output Nearly three years of 17 cents a pound copper, contrasted with 25 years by leaving in them the lower grade preceding of copper selling from 7 to ores. Both causes will contribute, by 11 cents a pound, is responsible for an checking production, to sustain the us sum of existing investment price at a balance point where proin the business of copper mining. Now duction and consumption be that 17 cents a pound copper is passing equal. This cannot occur, though, uninto history, an estimation of its per- til the surplus is absorbed. A lowered manent effect on the industry is a price will, however, clear this last timely matter of consideration for the owners of copper mines. high priced.

In this consideration there are three elements of which account is to be tacopper miners, who are the people who level, after the surplus is out of the mine copper for the legitimate profit way, is going to come. Will it be bebetween cost of production and market selling price, and the cop- is the question. Copper mining is no margin per mining stock speculators. This last has special reference, not to people to whom stock in copper mines is an investment in a safe mining busiess, but to a lesser number to whom stock in copper mines is an opportu--not for copper-but for to mine the capital of the others supposed by ratios. These will make the essential them to be invested in a safe mining business. This last described element in the business has been and is still in public interest the leading one.

be estimated on as well as that of cop-Ostensibly the business organization of a great industry into its logical industrial position, the Amalgamated Copper Co., has proven itself really to be nothing more than the business organization of a great gambling device In a garb of more accepted responsibility and a change of place, the operators of this corporation have differed mly by the greater magnitude and boldness of their work from the peowho made the same game with the Comstock silver mining as an opportunity. The methods have been the same. The results are if anything more a misfortune. The stimulation of gold and silver mininng by the Comstock stock speculation created a competition in metal production, which lowered the natural profit of the busi-The stimulation of copper mining has created a competition which is lowering profits and will continue to ng period of time in advance. The Amalgamated Copper Co. was organized publicly in the spring of 1899. Privately, the organization started nine months earlier, in May, 1898. Between these two dates the organizers gathered together the stocks of several large producing mines, and where they obtained a majority interest took control through their agents. The consumption of copper was known to be exceeding current production and the stored surplus. This journal in July, 1896, called attention to the fact that the consumption was reasing very rapidly and exceeding -had very nearly absorbd the surplus. The next move was the raising of the price of copper, a very easy matter at the time and under the conditions. With the time for the advance decided on in November, 1898, it was made an accomplished fact within 60 days afterward. With public prestige of this accomplish-

ed fact the public organization of the Amalgamated was made. The operators constituting themselves the future managers invited the public to upply the money copital. The managers of the money contrib

uted by the public, they, with the consent of that public, exchanged it for some of their accumulated copper mining stocks-not all of them-taking a

box, chips to suit all pockets, and the in favor of the ordinary percentage mented by the most efgame supple fective sure-thing device in the world Wall street. New York. The great game is over till the public forgets again. There are still copper mines and there are still copper miners. The latter from watching the

the original weight. The 90 per cent is passed through the main ore spout, and game must now turn to watching the is automatically delivered into one mines. Copper at 17 cents meant the operation of many mines that cannot the different bins,

into another autor

isely like the one above

"The one per cent which is now the be profitably operated with copper at accurate sample of the entire shipmen falls into a 12-inch set of rolls, it is ground again, and then delivered automatically to the wheelbarrow or sampling floor. There it is quart down, which operation consists of pulling the material in the form of a cone. Through the apex of this cone two divisions are cut at right angles to each other, and the two opposite quarters kept as the sample and the other two away rapidly by bringing the metal rejected. This quartering down is reinto new uses for which it is now too peated several times until the samp has been cut down to 25 or 30 pounds, The problem for the miner will be ken: There are the copper mines; the the estimation of where the new price when it is again passed through sample grinder, after which it small is mixed on a sampling cloth and again quartered down until the low or above his cost of production? weighs about 15 ounces. It is then cut

into three different parts to be aslonger the comparatively simple problem of the native copper Lake Supersayed. ior ores. The bulk of the production "One part goes to the shipper, is assayed by the smelter and the third. comes now from ores in which copper is put away to be used only in car is only one of not less than three metof dispute between the assays al values, with wide differences in dif-ferent mines in the respective value of the shipper and the smelter, in which case the third part is sent to an indef ndent assayer who is mutually satisfa nection it must not be overlooked that tory to both parties. silver has lost materially in market

mixer, the ten per cent is discharged

where ten per cent of this stream of

pler, pre described

"Having now determined the reight as well as the assay of the ore, value, and its future sale price must a simple calculation will give the number of pounds of copper or lead con-The copper mines that carry gold tained, as well as the number of ounvalues are safe to be found the most ces of silver and gold. The process of assaying is understood by everyone. The only thing to remember in this connection is that if a few grains of material contain a certain amount of valuable metals, a simple proportion will tell the amount of precious metals contained in a ton of the same material. After having determined the exact amount of valuable metal present in the ore the value of the ore is determined by the actual market quota-tions for the different metals, from which basis the ore is bought, deducting at the same time the cost of smelt-

ing, which depends upon the character of the ore. "The next step after sampling or,

termining the value of the ore, is the smelting of it, which is the process of extracting the valuable metals the worthless rock. There are two fac tors in connection with smelting, which, when understood, will the operation seem quite simple. These factors are heat and the proper mixture of materials. Heat is obtained by burning coke mixed in certain proportions with the material to be smelted. The combustion of this coke is accomplished by means of a forced draught, which enters the column of ore, coke and fluxes near the bottom As the forced draught reaches the oke, the latter is burned up and sufficient heat is generated to melt every. thing surrounding it. After melting, the mass becomes liquid and separates into two classes of material called slag and matte. The former is maste rock, originally present with the mixed with the proper amount of finx es; the latter contains the valuable metal and a certain portion of impurities. The metals being so much heav-ier than the rock, it follows that the matte will settle to the bottom and separate from the slag in a similar

nanner to the separating of water and oil when placed in the same vessel. "To have the melting or smelting of ore proceed in a proper manner, it is necessary that the ingredients be mixed in certain proportions, as putting them into the furnace in a hap-hazard on result in serious trouble. For this very reason every weight of the shipment. To correctly the ore is weighed in Fairbarrow of ore put into the furnace is carefully weighed, so that only known the weight so obtained is called the proportions of the different materials gross or wet weight, as all the ore taare used. After the matte and slag have separated, the former is tapped the bottom of the settling receptacle, and put into molds and shipped to the refiner, while the latter overflows at led the moisture sample, and is put inthe top and is thrown over the dump. "In shipping the matte to the refiner the same process is again gone through between smelter and retiner as descriued above in the sampling of the ore, the matte being weighed, sampled and assayed, and the smelter paid for its contents in a manner similar to that ple calculation will now reduce this to per cent, and from this we determine in which the miner is paid for his ore." the actual dry weight of the ore. IN THE MATTER OF THE COM-"The next step is to determine the PANIES ACT AND AMENDMENTS value of the contents of the ore as rep-THERETO, AND IN THE MATTER resented by the four metals copper gold, silver and lead, and this is ac-OF CHANGING THE NAME OF "ST. LOUIS MINES, LIM-"The ore is sampled in what is term-THE ITED."



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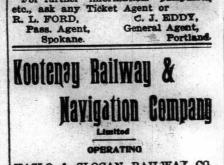
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naked eye, and perceptible to the touch. But to estimate the value of 2,-000 pounds of loose rock supposed to contain 200 pounds of copper or 40 or 50 ounces of silver, or even only four or five ounces of gold is quite another matter. The valuable material is so intimately mixed with the refuse that it cau neither be seen nor handled. And yet every day hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid by the various smelters for the purchase of such ores, and raid with so near an approach to a fair valuation that the owners of the ore are satisfied and the smelters make money.

The details of the process are clearly forth in an interview with Dr. Godshall, appearing in the Grand Encampment Herald. Dr. Godshall said: "Naturally the first step in connection with the ore is to find out the

desirable. In the end, too, the mines that can sustain their own reduction plants will have a considerable economic advantage over mines that depend on custom treatment plants. Finally it can be accepted that the situation is not fully cleared yet, though one uncertain factor has been largely discounted out of it. It would seem improbable that belief in the power of a combination to maintain the copper price far above a natural level, would soon again become the dominant belief of the capital owning public.

rcial differences. In this

money profit of the difference between the price they paid for the stocks in 1898 and the open market price in 1899, bank wagon scales as it comes in, and when the company was organized.

The price of copper was easily maintained. Time is required to make cop- ken out of the ground contains moisper mines-two to three years at the ture. To determine how much water least. The company paid large divi- is in the ore an average sample is taken dends regularly and the stock became from the whole shipment. This is cal-Stock in copper mines an investment. Amalgamated to a pan and carefully weighed, and fluctuated greatly. with gradually gaining then put into a steam dryer where it was steady market quotations as the feeling of se-curity of investment in it gained with dry steam can make it for 24 hours, the public. Meanwhile the money re-leased to the managers by the taking difference in weight is represented by over of their stocks was used to ex- the water dried out of the ore. A sim tend their stock ownership and control of other mines-notably the Boston & Montana and Butte & Bostonwhich they had not yet turned in to Withdrawing these the company. Withdrawing these stocks from the market the quotations naturally gained. The demand for them could not be supplied outside of complished as follows: the locked-up stock

In May of this year the next step ed a 'lot' which is simply a certain was taken. The managers exchanged amount of ore sampled at one time was taken. The managers exchanged amount of the sampling each wagon stock for stock this time. Amalgamated This is to avoid sampling each wagon to be a stock as the sampling each wagon the sampling load as it is delivered. was 30 per cent above par. Measured by the apparent earnings the exchange shoveled into bins until the proper was made on an apparently even basis. amount is in each bin, usually not les No serious attention was paid to the than 25 or 50 tons to the lot. It is fact that these stocks had appreciated then taken from the first bin, called the receiving bin, and passed through in market quotation very much more. than 30 per cent, and that the exchange the crusher, which is a 9x15 Blake owing to the difference in gain, became crusher. From the crusher it drops in fact a change of paper profits for into a short elevator, which in turn cash profits-the cash of the public discharges it into a set of rolls which that paid in the original capital of the crush it a little finer. The material from the rolls is discharged into anothe The final step has been the realiza-Amalgamated.

tion of these money profits. In the matic sampling machine. There are court proceedings in New Jersey the two automatic samplers in the sampmanagers of the Amalgamated Co. dis- ling mill. Each takes out ten per cent closed their personal holdings of that of whatever material is passed through stock. They were a relatively insig- it; and the manner in which this is nificant per cent of the total capital- done is as follows: ization. They were then in on the Boston & Montana and Butte & Boston the elevator through a spout and iron end of the proposition. The hearing hopper, the latter being a part of the did not disclose how large their per- automatic sampler. The ten per cent sonal holdings were in these stocks. is taken out with a clip attach When the exchange was made they had iron cone, which revolves, and with only to sell their new certificates of each revolution the cup passed direct-Amalgamated on a market steadied ly through the stream of ore; and as by the \$75,000,000 of actual money con- the diameter of the cup is just ten per cent of the total length of the cirby the public to the capital investment in it. This they would ap- cumference of the cone, it follows that pear to have done.

the stream of ore, and therefore must Meanwhile the production of copper had been increasing and a stock had take out ten per cent of the whole weight. The ore taken out by the cup been accumulating. A much greater increase in production was imminent. passes through it into a separate spout, while the 90 per cent falls into In the lighting up of the dark ways that attends on misfortune met in the main ore spout. The ten per cent them, the public has been seeing with which has just been taken out is now clearness what manner of delivered to a revolving drum, which operation the Amalgamated Copper enters at one end and is passed out increa through the other. The object of pas-Co. is.

It may not inaptly be described as sing the ore through the drum is to miners will understand it, as a highly thoroughly mix this ten per cent so as spectable faro game, with dealers, to have all of it uniform in character. of November, 1901. inters, lookouts, cappers, a prace "After leaving the revolving drum or SPENCER SANDERSON.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Company intend to apply to the Lieuteant-Gover-nor-in-Council to change the name of the "St. Louis Mines, Limited," to the name of "Consolidated Green Mountain St. Louis Mines, Limited." WM. B. TOWNSEND,

Agent for the Company

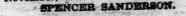
NOTICE.

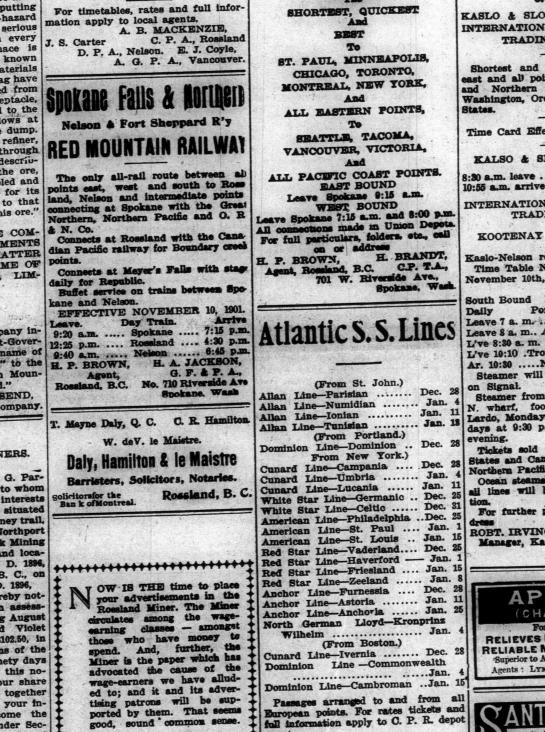
TO DELINQUENT CO-OWNERS.

To Edna Landsberg and E. G. Par ker, or any person or persons to whom they may have assigned their interests in the Violet mineral claim, situated

in the north side of the Dewdney trail, "The crushed ore is discharged from on the west side of the Northport wagon read, in the Trail Creek Division of West Kootenay and loca ted the 30th day of July, A. D. 1896 and recorded at Rossland, B. C., or the 10th day of August, A. D. 1896, You and each of you are hereby notified that I have expended in ass ment work for the year ending August 10th, A. D. 1901, on the said Violet the cup must be directly underneath mineral claim the sum of \$102.50, in accordance with the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within ninety days from the first publication of this notice you fail to contribute your share of the above expenditure, together with all costs of advertising, your interests in said claim will become the property of the subscriber under Section 4 of the Mineral Act, Amendment ******************** Act 1900.

Dated at Ymir, B. C., this 13th day





. m. for

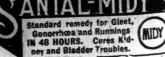
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