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ROSSLAND

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURS July 31, 1902

THE MINES OF

ORE SHIPMENTS SOMEWHAT LOW

The output of the camp for the week ending last night is below normal, the reason being the interference with traffic early in the week which prevented ore being moved to Northport over the Spokane Falls & Northern road. The road was opened up with comparatively little loss of time, but it was sufficient to reduce the shipments substantially. Had it not been for this break in railroad communication it is probable the output would have been considerably above the previous week's standard.

Among the big mines comparatively little of importance has occurred in connection with the operation of the properties. It is understood that the ore that has been shipped from the Le Roi during the month has been unusually high grade and that the net receipts are likely to be considerably in excess of last month, with a corresponding increase in profits.

The Centre Star and War Eagle mines have not resumed shipments on a large scale as yet, but considerable ore is being taken out in the regular course of development. A trainload will be shipped to the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail in a day or two. One of the compressor plants has been

closed down and the mines are operating with the air from the second plant.

THE OUTPUT.

The output of ore for the week ending July 29th and for the year to date is as follows:

Le Roi No. 1	4300	132,836
Le Roi No. 2	1200	38,397
Centre Star	420	4,210
War Eagle	2,400	420
Rossland G. W.	810	810
Giant	60	300
Cascade	30	30
Columbia-Kootenay	30	30
Bonanza	90	90
Vejet	250	250
Spitzee	20	20
Total	5560	184,936

At the Giant mine some new development work has been started by contract and some additional contracts will, it is understood, be let at other mines in the immediate future. The situation with respect to the interior economy of the important companies is exciting much interest, but no information has been divulged respecting these matters, and the reports in circulation are without exception founded on surmise.

TO INTRODUCE ELMORE

Ernest E. Sawyer, the representative of the company holding the Canadian rights for the Elmore process of concentration, has now been in Rossland for the best part of the week, and has fairly taken up the business which brought him into the community. He is reticent as to his plans, and, as a matter of fact, but little has eventuated in connection therewith. The proposition of introducing the Elmore process into the Rossland camp is one of considerable magnitude, involving the investment of a large amount of capital and, naturally, cannot be arranged in a few days or weeks, even granting that the process is perfect and that its practicability with respect to the Rossland ores had been established in advance beyond the shadow of a doubt, which does not appear to have been the case. Since arriving in Rossland Mr. Sawyer has had interviews with the principal mine managers, his mission being, of course, to lay before them the advantages of the Elmore process and to discuss ways and means of introducing the process. He has submitted a scheme to this end, the details of which are not announced. As a preliminary step the plan contemplates the construction of a test plant with a capacity of ten or

COKE FAMINE PINCHES TRAIL

The report from Trail is that unless the situation in connection with the coke supply is relieved, the Canadian Smelting Works may be compelled to follow the example of the Boundary smelters and suspend operations until continuous and adequate coke supplies are assured.

When the output of coke from the Fernie furnaces was cut off as the result of the strike the Trail plant had a considerable amount of coke on hand—approximately a thousand tons—and this reserve was immediately drawn upon. The smelter did not ask for a share of the limited supply which the Crow's Nest Coal Company was able to send out from its Michel furnaces, deeming such action impolitic in view of the fact that the Boundary smelters had no reserve of coke and absolutely required all that was available to keep them running from day to day. Only one lead stack is in operation at Trail, and the reserve of coke has been sufficient to keep this running on a normal basis up to the present time, and for some days hence. It is now, however, only a matter of a short time until the bot-

tom of the coke bins will be reached and the smelter will then be compelled to close down unless the Fernie coke supply is resumed in the interim.

Fortunately there seems to be a prospect that the unfortunate strike at Fernie will come to a crisis in a week or ten days at the latest. At the end of that time the Fernie men will either have decided that they cannot induce the Michel and Morrissey men to strike and will have returned to work at the Coal Creek pits, or they will have succeeded in bringing out the Michel and Morrissey men and tie up the fuel supply completely pending an arrangement of the points at issue. In event of the latter the smelters will, presumably, conclude to close down without further delay, and the Trail plant will necessarily adopt this policy in common with the other plants.

Meantime the 1200-ton lead stack at Trail is running continuously, furnishing matte for the refining plant. The latter is turning out the refined product at the rate of some ten tons or so daily, the material being cast into pigs of 100 pounds and shipped east.

AT CAMBORNE GROUP.

The foundation is being laid for a sawmill with a capacity of 25,000 feet per day, which is to be installed at once for the purpose of getting out the lumber to be used in the erection of a ten-stamp mill now being ordered.

The first pack train load of ore from the Gold Finch came down the hill to Camborne yesterday. This is the first lot of a shipment of six tons of ore from this claim to be used as mill tests—Camborne Miner, July 19.

COPPER CLIFF LOOKING WELL.

A. Frazer has completed the contract for 25 feet of tunneling on the Copper Cliff claim on Copper mountain, belonging to the Ashnola Smelter Company, Ltd. The tunnel was formerly in 30 feet, and this will give it a total length of 55 feet.

The face of the tunnel when Mr. Frazer began work showed three feet of ore running 12 per cent in copper. This pay chute widened steadily until the tunnel, when completed, showed ore across the entire width.

Besides the excellent copper values, the ore carries an average value of \$2.75 in gold.—Similkameen Star, July 19.

THE MISS DUNDAS CLAIM.

The owners of the Miss Dundas claim on One Mile Creek intend surveying their property. The claim has been prospected by a series of shallow open cuts, and the indications point to the existence of a very large ore body.

The ore from which the platinum assays were obtained is a decomposed iron rock about the color of yellow ochre.

Larger samples are being sent and thorough tests will be made. We are able to state on good authority that if the assays about to be made prove satisfactory money will be forthcoming to develop the property on a large scale.—Similkameen Star, July 19.

A RICH PROPOSITION.

Ores Taken Out of the Pedro is Almost Solid Grey Copper.

Things are looking very nicely on the Guinea Gold. In the upper tunnel which is now being driven the men

CARIBOO NOTES.

All along the Cariboo road the crops are in splendid shape and the ranchers are greatly pleased at the prospects. In mining circles there is considerable activity, and a notable increase in the output of gold is looked for as a result of the season's work. At Slough creek manager Hopp is cautious, feeling his mine by re-arranging not to ruin the mine without first taking every precaution to ensure success.

On Mosquito creek the clean-up has been most satisfactory. The season on this creek is very short, as the water supply soon gives out.

On Burns creek work is being vigorously carried on and the result is proving most satisfactory. More gravel is being hauled than last year, and the total yield will be much more than was taken out then.

The Ward Horsefly Company is working in good gravel, and the hydraulic elevator is working smoothly and handling a lot of material.

MINES AROUND FORT STEELE.

Tiger-Poorman.—The North Fork of Wild Horse creek is to have a great deal of attention paid to it during the present summer. John P. Larsen, with a small force, has started vigorous development on the Tiger-Poorman group of mines, which are situated on the divide between Sheep and Wild Horse creeks. Mr. Larsen says that he believes he has a great property, there is plenty of ore in sight, and several tons on the dump and it is rich in copper and lead, besides carrying good values in silver and gold. It is the intention to work the Tiger during the summer, and as soon as the snow and bad weather disappears it will be more convenient to work the Poorman, as it is situated. It is Mr. Larsen's intention to make ore shipments this year, the ore will be hauled from the mine to the wagon road on Wild Horse, thence taken by wagons to the railway. If development pans out as expected next season a large force will be employed and steady daily shipments made during the year.

The Dominion.—Thomas Fenwick is in town on Saturday last and reports having completed the assessment work on the Dominion claim, which is situated on Lost creek. The prospect is looking unusually good, the vein has a width of ten feet, with a two-foot pay chute of rich copper ore.

Ohio Group.—Messrs. Cobb, Cottle and Fuller returned from the Ohio group of mines, which are situated on the South Fork of Hell Roaring creek on Tuesday, where they have been engaged in doing development work. They report the sinking of a 50-foot shaft; that the mine is looking extremely well, the ore copper and galena. They will return to the mine later in the season.

Silver Queen Mine.—H. W. Ross is at the Silver Queen mine making preparations for immediate development work. A contract will be let for 100 feet of tunnel.—Fort Steele Prospector, July 19.

SULLIVAN GROUP OF MINES.

10,000 Tons of Ore on Dump. With 200,000 Tons Blacked Out.

(Fort Steele Prospector, July 19.) The Sullivan mine has over 200,000 tons of silver-lead ore blocked out in the workings of the mine, and 10,000 on the dump ready for shipment to the smelter at Marysville.

On Monday last a representative of The Prospector visited the Sullivan mine, and it may interest our readers to know the conditions as they now exist at what seems destined to be one of the largest, if not the largest, silver-lead producing mine on the American continent.

Southeast Kootenay has abundant reason to rejoice, not only in its wonderful mineral possessions of coal, its undeveloped mineral wealth and its developed and producing mines, but also in its many thousand acres of magnificent agricultural lands in the Kootenay valley.

Mining in Southeast Kootenay is carried on under most trying conditions, excessive freight and treatment charges, especially on silver-lead ores. The fall in the price of lead and copper has also been disastrous to the mining industry, and another serious drawback has been the lack of smelters in the district to handle the output of the mines.

Upon our arrival at the mine we were met by the local manager, Mr. James Finley, who inquired our business, and when we told him that we were out on a locating trip said there was no vacant ground on the mountain. We assured him that we were next to a very valuable property upon which we intended to place our name as locator. After returning from our prospecting trip we were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Finley, who later on piloted us through the various levels and drifts in the mine.

Present developments on the Sullivan group consist of over 3000 feet of tunnels and drifts and about 400 feet of shaft. The ore body, as far as known, has a width of from 80 to 130 feet, and a thickness of 20 to 30 feet. Every tunnel, drift and shaft is in solid ore. It is estimated that there is over 200,000 tons of ore in sight in the mine and not less than 10,000 tons on the dump ready for shipment as soon as the plant is in excellent condition and has grooved very economical, the compressed air being conducted through a series of pipe lines into the workings.

A new hoisting plant has been installed at No. 3 shaft. The head frame at the shaft is about 70 feet high from the collar of the shaft to the sheaves and is constructed in a most substantial manner, well calculated to stand the strain of lifting several hundred tons of ore per day. The new engine is of modern type, well equipped with clutch, reversing gear and brakes.

The mine is well supplied with a blacksmith and machine shop, carpenter shop, powder magazine, thawing house and tool shop. A complete system of water supply for the machinery and for protection against fire has been installed. The accommodations for the men are ample, and include a reading room, hot and cold water baths, a large dining room, bunk house, besides several attractive cottages for the officials, also a fine assay office.

At Marysville—Marysville is situated at the confluence of Mark creek and the St. Mary's river, and is an ideal site for a smelter. Ample water for power and smelting purposes will be obtained from Mark creek. The smelter, which is being erected by the Sullivan Mining company, and is intended to reduce ore from the mines owned by the company. A large amount of machinery is now on the ground ready for installation, the roasting furnaces are about completed, a pipe line has been run to the power house and a large ditch conveys ample water for smelting purposes. As soon as the smelter is completed and in operation work will be started on a plant for the corrodizing of lead. This enterprise will be of the utmost benefit, not only to the Sullivan Mining company, but to Southeast Kootenay district, as other ores besides that mined by the company will be needed in the development of the dry ore belt, and increase the profits of mine owners all over the district.

A meeting of the Sullivan Mining company will be held in Spokane during the present week, when it will determine the date upon which operations at the mine will be resumed.

is to take action at last in connection with their milling plant. A five-stamp mill was taken out to the property last year, but was not set up at that time. Arrangements are now being made to set up the mill and commence the treatment of ore. The statement is made that the Referendum will prove valuable, and if the mine contains much of the quartz filled with free gold such as have been exhibited as coming therefrom, the company certainly has a meritorious proposition.

A. J. McMILLAN ON THE SNOWSHOE

Anthony J. McMillan, managing director of the Snowshoe Mines, who has just returned from a visit to the property at Phoenix, states that very considerable development has taken place there since his visit in December. A considerable amount of new machinery is being installed at the mine. The first half of a 30-drill compressor plant is being put in position. Two 80-horse power boilers have just been installed. The new three-compartment working shaft, some 300 feet deep, is being tim-

bered, and will be finished at an early date. A large tonnage of ore has been exposed. Last month the Snowshoe commenced shipping about 150 tons of ore per day, but owing to the short supply of coke the smelters in the Greenwood district have had to close down, and shipments have on that account been suspended for the time being. The smelters hope shortly to be able to lay in a sufficient supply of coke to warrant them in starting up again.

WORK DONE ON SILVER DOLLAR.

Other Groups on Mohawk Creek Near Camborne.

During the past four years Joe Best, owner of the Silver Dollar group, adjoining the Beatrice mine on Mohawk creek, has been quietly at work developing his property and now has \$5000 worth of work done on these claims, which consist of the Silver Dollar, Iron Dollar, Little Johnnie, Carbonate Hill and Gilman fraction. There are two parallel leads on the property about 25 feet apart, upon which a great deal of surface work has been done, consisting of stripping, open cuts, etc., proving their continuity and width, both being traceable the entire length of the claims, one being five and the other twelve feet wide. Average assays taken across the five foot, or quartz ledge, known as the Smith lead, give returns of \$8 in gold, and picked samples run from \$25 to \$322 in gold. Samples taken from the twelve foot, or galena ledge, give returns of \$127 in all values, 75 ounces silver, 65 per cent lead, and the balance in gold. One sample from this lead gave a return of \$355 in gold.

On the Silver Dollar, in addition to the surface work, a crosscut tunnel of 107 feet has been run and taps both ledges, the quartz one at 40 feet and the galena one at 50 feet depth. The galena ledge at this depth is well mineralized throughout and has a foot of solid galena on the hanging wall, while samples taken from the quartz ledge, on being horned, showed good values.

On the Carbonate Hill claim the leads have been stripped for 800 feet, a shaft sunk 11 feet on the galena ledge, and an open cut of 35 feet opening both leads. Below this open cut a crosscut tunnel has been driven fifty feet, with about forty feet still to go before the ore is encountered and crosscut.

Although the principal work has been done on these two claims, enough has been done on the other claims of the group to show them to be equally as worthy of development.

THE SMITH GROUP.

The Smith group, owned by Mr. Smith of Seattle and Mr. Crilly, manager of the Nettle L. and Silver Cup mines at Ferguson, is another property on Mohawk creek, near the Beatrice mine, upon which enough development work has been done to prove it to be beyond the prospect stage. About fifteen open cuts have been made on a splendid looking quartz ledge on this property, proving it to be fully five feet between walls on the surface. Three incline shafts are sunk to a depth of twelve

feet on this lead, and a tunnel 65 feet in length and tapping the ore at a depth of 45 feet has also been run, and the ore in the tunnel has widened out to ten feet. Forty pounds of ore taken from across this showing, and from which six assays were made, gave an average return of \$10 in gold.

W. A. Bauer, surveyor, accompanied by Mr. Smith, left yesterday to survey these claims preparatory to applying for crown grants.

THE MOUNTAIN BOY.

Messrs. Gerrard and Magee, owners of the Mountain Boy and Silver Crown, have also a considerable amount of development work done. The two leads crossing these claims have been stripped in about twenty places, and in one place the stripping extends over 300 feet, showing the ore to be five feet wide on the quartz ledge and twelve feet wide on the galena ledge. A crosscut tunnel 105 feet taps the quartz lead at a depth of 75 feet, and samples from the lead where crosscut give good returns in gold values.—Camborne Miner, July 19.

MINES AROUND FORT STEELE.

(Fort Steele Prospector, July 26.)

Silver Queen.—The Silver Queen, a well known Lost creek property, will be the scene of much activity during the coming month. Some of the finest peacock copper and borate yet found in the district has been taken from this claim.

The ledge is about four feet in width and nearly perpendicular, with a slight dip to the west. It is free on the walls, the gangue consists of talc and iron. The trend is north and south and can be traced several hundred feet. The ore is a quartz carrying borate, peacock copper and copper pyrite carrying high percentage in copper, with values in silver and gold.

Dougherty mine.—The Dougherty mine is situated on the west bank of Wild Horse creek, four miles from Fort Steele, and is owned by Colonel George Dougherty, one of the early pioneers of the district. A large amount of work has been done on the property, there are several hundred feet of tunnels and drifts. The ore is a free-milling gold quartz.

Sullivan.—The stock of the Sullivan mine at present quotations seems to be a good investment. With development, a large amount of ore can be extracted and sent to the smelter. The mine is in good condition and under the present management is bound to be one of the big ore producing mines of Southeast Kootenay.

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