

River merate

to Keep Rand ing for a ary.

re Given by Dis- ate Organize rk.

ditor of the Yukon r from Dawson, the Danube during e made a fast trip metropolis, and ite information re-conglomerate river, as it was at the news of the published. Mr. talk with Donald discoverer of the es him as a very Mr. Woodside in view, said: "Mr. toba man, but has on the Rand for rior to coming to led him no doubt merate mass, as which the famous composed of. reef on June 1st, On Messrs. Burke and the rest of the very few men were ke on the lead ex- Mr. McKinnon di- so different from r or prospector in but even if it has men prior to Mr. not aware of its

ps of claims with Britannia and the former is situated opposite to the mouth Empire group is eek, but closer to Indian river. lel and are from Mr. McKinnon wren them, about bed of the mine. Free gold can be rate or banket as Africa. The assay average \$200. It that the reef is ing, and can be e Treadwell mine, but the face of the

says, if the rock ough in sight to the Rand working conglomerate is wn in the valley, athered to a whit- things-the mat- of an old lake into pted their gravel, with some gold. covered over and neous weight in- was then thrown It is in fact, or bed of gravel into rock. The Prince of Wales will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geo. Cavendish Bentinck at Highcliffe Castle at the end of this week. Mrs. Bentinck formerly Miss Elizabeth Livingston, of St. Louis, Mo., N.Y.

The departure of the American Hospital Ship Maine for China meets with warm approval from both officials and unofficial England. This was the decision was arrived at is a happy illustration of the energy of the American ladies on the committee. The matter was proposed only last Saturday. Between that and Wednesday everything was settled and the ship was ordered and sailed. The Maine will take care of Americans and British only, as Germany and the other nations are also sending hospital ships. The Queen was especially pleased at the promptness with which the committee had acted, and at the garden party the Royal thanks were conveyed to Mr. Bernard Baker and several ladies of the committee for all the Americans had done and are doing in the matter.

The difficulties which stood in the way of Lady Randolph Churchill's Wedding now seem to have been overcome, and the event is fixed for July 26th. It will be attended by the Cornwallis-West family and Winston Churchill, who has started from Africa for England. The affair will be quiet.

With the announcement of the wedding, the departure of the Maine for China, the appearance of volume five of her Anglo-Saxon Review and her garden party of Thursday at the Normal College for the Blind, Lady Randolph Churchill was very much at the fore this week. The new volume of the Anglo-Saxon Review is the best which has yet appeared. The binding is beautiful, being a copy of a prayer book printed in 1669 and bound by Mearns for King Charles I., and given to the British Museum in 1759 by George II.

The London Trades Council has adopted a resolution formally repudiating the convention of English-Speaking Democracies called by the council of Ruskin Hall in the interests of which labor delegates are now in the United States. The council refers to the so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance as "that jingo question." When the delegates return they will have a good many questions to answer.

The hot weather is not welcomed by the Londoners and a general exodus is beginning. It is feared that another spell like that of last year is impending. Until the beginning of this week London's death rate had been the lowest in seven years, only 14.5 in a thousand.

The annual mobilization of the British Navy, preparatory to the manoeuvres, began on the 14th without incident. Judging from the manoeuvres plans issued by the admiralty little more will be learned of this year's operations.

This Year's Operations than was learned from the fiasco of last

The Week In London

Gaiety of Royal Garden Party Fails to Dispel the Gloom.

Government Has Decided to Postpone the General Elections Until Next Year.

The Hospital Ship Maine is for the Britishers and Americans.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 14.—The most brilliant garden party of Queen Victoria's reign proved quite ineffectual to dispel the anxiety and gloom hanging over Great Britain. The escape from Kumassi of Sir Frederick Mitchell-Hodgson, the governor of the Gold Coast colony, and his wife and party, and the safety of the majority of those who so long were in danger of massacre at the hands of the Ashantis created a momentary feeling of thankfulness and jubilation, but this was quickly dissipated by the news of the disaster at Nital's Nek and the gravity of the news from China.

A week that opened with high hopes from all quarters of the globe, and Great Britain's interests were imperilled ends with.

None of These Hopes Realized, except as regards Ashanti, and even there an English prisoner still awaits relief. In South Africa the nation was prepared for, though it did not really anticipate, guerilla warfare. But the disaster of Nital's Nek creates dismay. It is no exaggeration to say the country is unanimous in desiring the end of the long drawn out struggle. The signs do not point to a speedy realization of that desire, however, therefore it is small wonder that the government has practically decided to put off the election until 1901.

The Royal garden party was a wonderful affair. Peers and peeresses, generals and Indian rajahs, princes and princesses, leading statesmen, the heads of professions and church dignitaries, intermingled gaily, forming a Dazzling Mass of Color against the green background of the Buckingham Palace lawns. After chatting with a few guests, the Queen drove out through double lines of visitors probably as distinguished as were ever formed in England. Princes, cabinet ministers, ambassadors, doctors and lawyers stood bareheaded until the sovereign was out of the grounds.

Apart from the garden party the talk of the week in society has been the Astor-Milne affair. Mr. Astor's departure for Marienbad created no end of quips and comments, but there seems no reason to believe it was in any way due to this circumstance. The party in London was attended by 40 people, but the host was unable to appear owing to an attack of sciatica.

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Steyn Tired Of Fighting

He Would Have Surrendered at Bethlehem, but is Afraid of Dewet.

British and Boers Engaged—Strathcona's Horse Takes Part in Action.

A Number of Invalid Canadian Soldiers Have Reached Quebec on the Parisian.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, July 14.—The Parisian, with invalided Canadians on board, arrived here this morning. The soldiers, among whom is Private R. Ray, of Vancouver, who is suffering from the effects of fever, were accorded a warm welcome by the citizens of Quebec.

The men are loud in praise of the treatment accorded them by British authorities from Africa to England, and England to Quebec. They state their reception in England could not have been more hearty if it had been Lord Roberts.

As for hospital accommodation in South Africa, they agreed that it was far from being satisfactory, and though much suffering and probably loss of life had been entailed in consequence they added that in a great measure this could not be helped, as the resources of the service were exerted owing to the excessive number of sick and wounded. Many and many a time they were hungry, but they never complained, because they wanted to uphold the honor of Canada. They were ready to go to China if their services were required, but as to South Africa, some of the members did not consider that the Canada could be compared to some of the Boers' backyards.

Private Bath, of Halifax, who suffered a sunstroke, is in an unfortunate condition. While physically strong his mind is unbalanced. He is suffering from hallucination that he is going to fight the Boers again and that Quebec is Capetown.

The men have been taken to the citadel where they will recuperate before starting for home.

Schreiner and Independence. Capetown, July 14.—Replying to-day to a deputation of his constituents, former Premier Schreiner refused to support the demand for the immediate independence of the Boer republics, but said he thought they should retain a certain amount of independence. He added that he would not support a policy of amnesty to the rebels.

Herr Crober, foreign secretary of the Transvaal, has arrived at Delagoa Bay. London, July 14.—From Plathopays comes a report that the British have been engaged by Boers all day long. Scouts and mounted infantry, arriving from the north located the Boers a thousand strong occupying the ridge from which they were driven yesterday. Col. Thorneyoroff's men held the ridge facing them. Members of the Strathcona's Horse were driven in temporarily on the right by the heavy musketry fire.

After a stubborn resistance the Boers forced the British to bring the howitzers into action, and the infantry deployed for a general advance under Clerg's lead. The Boers opened fire in all directions, shelling with the guns posted on the British right. The mounted infantry, in the face of a severe fire attacked the Boers.

A gun posted on an entrenched kopje four miles to the east forested the Boers from a number of ridges, detached parties retiring on the centre, while a gun on the right was withdrawn through a ravine towards an entrenched hill.

The New Capital. Capetown, July 14.—It is understood that Johannesburg will be the temporary capital of the Orange River and the Transvaal colonies. It will also be the headquarters of the high commissioner when the settlement is finally complete. It is believed that Bloemfontein will become the federal capital of South Africa and the seat of the residence of the Governor-General. The governors of the colonies will reside at Capetown, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg.

In a Fight Place. Senekel, Orange River Colony, July 14.—Gen. Rood's rapid advance has, it is said, forced the Boers into an obviously bad corner. President Steyn is reported to have given up all hope after the loss at Bethlehem, and would have surrendered but Gen. Dewet threatened to shoot him and, it is believed, he was imprisoned in his own laager.

Capt. Driscoll of "D" Co. scouts, who went alone to Zuringkrantz to view the Boer positions, was surprised at breakfast by four Boer scouts. He picked up his rifle and commanded them to surrender or he would shoot. The four withdrew, although Driscoll was ten miles away from the main body of the scouts and close to a large Boer force.

CANADIANS ARRIVE. At Quebec from South Africa—List of Those Who Have Returned. Quebec, July 14.—The Parisian with twenty-seven invalided Canadian soldiers from South Africa arrived here to-day. At 5.30 a.m. the steamer Queen landed thousands of the people there and at every point of vantage to receive them.

An address of welcome was read by Pro-Mayor Alderman Tanguay, after which a military salute was given by the militia and a detachment of marines from H. M. S. Indefatigable and H. M. S. Psyche, who were on the wharf, while thousands of spectators cheered enthusiastically.

The soldiers were asked to enter carriages specially provided for them, but refused, preferring to walk the way to their headquarters at the Citadel, which A procession was then formed, which

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The camp was discovered about three years ago, and is included in what is generally known as Brown's camp, which covers a large area and embraces Pathfinder mountain, at the base of which the camp lies. The development that has been carried on since the time of its discovery has proved the existence of many valuable mineral bearing ledges, though not sufficient work has been done to gain any great depth. The work has proved however, the existence of quartz ledges measuring from a few inches to six and 10 feet in width and carrying good values in gold. The correspondent was informed by a number of prospectors in camp, when enquiring regarding values that the ore ran from a trace to as high as \$130 in gold and silver. On the surface the ore appears to be free-milling. This may or may not be the case with depth. As a rule these quartz veins have a general trend north and south and dip invariably east into the mountain at about 45 degrees.

The claims visited were those immediately adjacent to the camp at the base and along Pathfinder mountain. At the time of the correspondent's visit considerable interest had been aroused in a new discovery made on the old claim. The Christina is the property of the Kettle River Mines, Limited, of Rossland, a company promoted by S. Thornton Langley, of that city. This strike had been made on what is known as the Christina east or No. 3 lead. It is apparently the continuation of the 98 lead, and was uncovered from the 98 workings about 30 yards on the opposite side of Hornet creek in a steep bank. The ledge was opened up showing six feet of quartz. A tunnel has been started and will be driven in on the discovery. Ore taken from this discovery gave returns as follows: \$4.98, \$2.36 and \$10.24, other samples taken respectively from the foot and hanging walls of the vein gave a value of \$49.00 on the foot and \$1.90 on the hanging. These values were in gold and silver.

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The original development of the Christina was confined to the west or No. 1 vein, next to the river, but it had to be abandoned on account of the water from the river flooding the workings. Here a crosscut tunnel was run 25 feet, it cut through a six-foot vein of quartz in place which was dipping into the hill. At the end of the tunnel it was decided to sink a winze and thus follow the vein down to its dip. A winze was started, but when it reached a point, only a few feet down, below the level of the water in the river, it soon became flooded out and work was forced to be abandoned. Captain M. D. Howe, a prominent mining engineer of Spokane, who examined the Christina for the company, at the time of its purchase, sampled this ledge with the following results: Four feet of clear quartz with little iron, \$10.50 in gold; two feet of quartz with little iron, \$29.80 in gold; grab of dump sample from winze, \$3.95, and the overall sample gave \$96 in gold per ton. Other development of this vein is a prospecting shaft 12 feet deep apparently on the east wall of the ledge. Here is shown two streaks of sulphides of a foot wide each, with a small sprinkling of pyrrhotite. There is also quartz and the gangue is largely altered country rock. The captain's samplings at this point were, east half of shaft with one sulphide streak, \$27.85, and west end of \$4.90. There is also a third vein traceable on the property, but it has not yet been opened up. For the present amount of development work on the property it has as fine a showing as is to be found in camp and all the earmarks of a promising mine, which only require depth to prove. At the head of the Kettle River Mines, Limited, is Ross Thompson, the founder of Rossland, who is president; Registrar of the Supreme Court F. Schofield, of Rossland, vice-president; S. Thornton Langley, a well known company promoter, Rossland, secretary-treasurer, and the directors, consisting of Thomas Corsan, of the Victoria Mining Company, Rossland, and C. A. Hagelberg and F. C. Hazen, of this city, the original owners of the claim.

East of the Christina is the 98 claim. The vein here has been opened by a prospecting shaft, sunk to a depth of 15 feet. The quartz on this claim was said to average \$15 to the ton. East again of this claim is the Richmond, owned by F. McGuire, a pioneer of the camp. Mr. McGuire has practically singlehanded done over 300 feet of tunnel work in proving his property. He has run four tunnels, two on each side of Hornet creek, following the vein in each case. He reports values in gold ranging from \$2 to \$32.40. North of the Christina is the Derby, owned by Pringle and Cedar-green. They have opened up ledges by running crosscut tunnels and at present are driving on what is known as the

Another Mining Camp

A Visit to Bannock City, Fourteen Miles From Grand Forks.

Valuable Mineral Bearing Ledges Discovered—Claims on Pathfinder Mountain.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Grand Forks, July 11.—A camp that is rapidly coming to the front on account of recent development is that of Bannock City, situated 14 miles from here up the North Fork of Kettle river, and reached by a well constructed wagon road, which continues on from that point up to Franklin camp, a distance of some 40 odd miles. Bannock City camp consists of the Headquarters Hotel and some half dozen log buildings the trade of which is controlled by the merchants of Grand Forks, who are now engaged in the laudable enterprise of raising funds so as to finish the construction of the wagon road through Franklin camp and outlying sections. Recently the correspondent of the Times paid the camp a hurried visit and was much impressed with the possibilities of a number of claims in the immediate vicinity which he visited.

The camp was discovered about three years ago, and is included in what is generally known as Brown's camp, which covers a large area and embraces Pathfinder mountain, at the base of which the camp lies. The development that has been carried on since the time of its discovery has proved the existence of many valuable mineral bearing ledges, though not sufficient work has been done to gain any great depth. The work has proved however, the existence of quartz ledges measuring from a few inches to six and 10 feet in width and carrying good values in gold. The correspondent was informed by a number of prospectors in camp, when enquiring regarding values that the ore ran from a trace to as high as \$130 in gold and silver. On the surface the ore appears to be free-milling. This may or may not be the case with depth. As a rule these quartz veins have a general trend north and south and dip invariably east into the mountain at about 45 degrees.

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