s of Colorado from a silver to
is complete. This year the
overshadows that of silver
ix years ago the silver product
d that of gold.
de good its boast as the great-
rict of the American Contin-
nizes but one rival in all the
with the new year it levels its
lt with the Rand. Asking no
war upon its rival, Cripple
nges the Transvaal, and con-
ns the new year with the
of the South African district
Blocked for months last year
hrough lack of facilities, the
n the coming year, if no s
ent arises, the camp will pro-
,000 in gold, appears to be
ver Republican.

NITOBA HARVEST.

Bulletin For the Year Issued
By the Board.

toba Department of Agricul-
ed over by Mr. Greenway,
he final crop bulletin for the
tisfactory increase is shown
ready for next year's crop.
ea of fall ploughing is 861,070
253,350 acres more than in
evised figures for summer-fal-
king are slightly in excess of
stimate. The breaking is now
8,515 acres, and the summer-
,500. This makes a total area
cres now ready for next year's
is an increase of 480,630 acres
rresponding figures of a year

of wheat has turned out to
the estimate, and is, in round
0,000 bushels, taken from an
0,000 acres. The report ex-
n the August bulletin the esti-
yield was 33,504,766 bushels.
nsidered at the time a con-
imate, as a greater yield than
per acre—as reported—was
pected. Actual yields, howev-
n less. The government esti-
t been realized. The princi-
shrinkage was a period of
August when wheat was filling
ages of the Hessian fly. The
ing fields, especially on sum-
from which 30 to 35 bushels
re expected, only yielded 20
acre. Shrinkage from
the Hessian fly is estimated in
ses at from 5 to 30 per cent
The damage was most seri-
Red River Valley. The sam-
wheat are good, grading 1 and
northern, although a few
e districts are frosted. The
weed seeds in grain is special-

op was good, and the samples
best ever grown in the pro-
, plump kernel and free from

EY DISEASE

LT IS OFTEN A LIFE OF
AIN AND MISERY.

Crowell of Horton, N. S., Was
e Sufferer and Almost Dis-
Finding a Cure—Tells the
His Release.

, Wolfeville, N. S.
a reporter of the Acadien
nother of those triumphs of
s' Pink Pills, which are be-
y common in this vicinity.
te individual is Mr. David
highly respected resident of

his experience, in substance,
it to us: "About two years
first time in my life, I began
fully what ill health meant.
ymptom was a feeling of over-
rowsiness which crept over
s. Often I would be at work
when the drowsiness would
nd I would find that it re-
exercise of all my will power
wake. In a short time I was
y sharp piercing pains, which
h the lower part of my back.
is did not trouble me very
ng the day, but at night the
e almost unendurable, and
uld not close my eyes through
hole night. Gradually a nauses
g for food developed. Some-
uld sit down to a meal with a
ite, but after a mouthful or
ed my lips, sickness and vomit-
follow. I became greatly re-
lesh, and in a short time was
k of my former self. The doc-
e trouble was disease of the
ut his treatment did not help
mother, who was something of
rged me to try Dr. Williams'
and at last, to satisfy her
from hopes of being cured, I
eir use. After taking one box
better, and I resolved to try
Before the second box was used
ion was improved beyond gain-
felt sure the pills were respon-
t. I took two more boxes, and
ey were all used the pain in
had wholly disappeared, my ap-
returned and I felt like a new
the sum of $2 I cured myself
ful disease. There cannot be the
t but that Dr. Williams' Pink
the sole cause of my recovery,
nsider them the best medicine
ce.
all dealers in medicine, or sent
at 50 cents a box, or
$2.50, by addressing the Dr.
Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.
substitutes.

'Companies' Act, 1897."

is hereby given that Edwin Du-
Rossland, B. C., has been appoint-
ttorney in this province for the
merica Corporation, Limited,
ce of the Hon. Charles Herbert
sh, and that the address of said
is Rossland, B. C.
this 2nd day of January, A. D.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
of Joint Stock Companies. 4t.

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Two Dollars a Year. ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1900. Fourth Year, Number 48

NEWS OF THE MINES

Reports From the Superintendant and Engineer of the Okanogan.

ORE IS IMPROVING IN VALUE

Good Work Done Upon the Mine—The Mill Gives Excellent Results—The Engineer Says the Company Has a Mine—The Bornite Bank Company

The gold bricks from the last clean-up of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines attracted much admiring attention yesterday in the window of the jewelry store of Mr. J. W. Spring. The gold bars with the concentrates run to something over $5,000. Mr. A. S. Edgecombe, the superintendent, is in the city, and brought the gold bricks with him. Mr. Frank D. Howe, the consulting engineer of the company, is also in the city and both have submitted reports. Following is the report of Mr. Howe:

Rossland, B. C., Jan. 19, 1900.

Board of Directors of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines, Limited.

Gentlemen—Herewith is a brief resume of my examination of your property, made the first of this month.

Prior to the middle of December last all work on ore in the mine had been confined to a depth of less than 35 feet from the surface. Prior to October of '99 the greatest depth atttained on ore was about 20 feet. From this depth the production has been from twelve to nineteen thousand dollars.

The lower tunnel on the mine, driven to cut the vein at a depth of 155 feet, passed some 80 feet west of the ore chute. In December the mill tunnel cut the vein about 70 feet above, showing a vein from 12 to 14 feet wide of milling ore. Connections were then made to the workings above in ore and drifting started across the chute. In this chute in the ground above the tunnel level I would estimate that there is more ore than has so far been produced from it.

The two sections of this chute, from the mill tunnel to the lower tunnel and below that to the level of the river, represent two areas of ore larger than that above the mill tunnel. The main vein of the mine is a contact between the limestone and shists, tending northwest and southeast and dipping to the southeast, showing on the surface for about one half mile. The pay ore chute occurs where slightly convergent slips intersect the vein and in depth are carried easterly along it. Outside of these chutes the vein matter is low grade. The open chute averages from 70 to 105 feet in length and from 4 to 14 feet in thickness.

The milling value of the ore has been and is from $10 to $15 per ton with a saving from $2 to $3 per ton in concentrates. Some tellurides are appearing in the lower workings.

Some little distance back, northeast, about 40 feet, is what is called, "the big vein." This is cut by No. 1 tunnel on the level with the open cut, showing some 75 feet of quartz with scattering bunches of sulphides. The mass of he ore is worth from $1 to $2 per ton, but picked samples give as high as $6 per ton. The mill tunnel has also cut into the hanging wall of this vein 25 feet back of the main vein. From the construction I look for an ore body of pay grade on this vein about 60 feet east of the mill tunnel.

The equipment on the mine in the way of tools, blacksmith shop, lathes, etc., is sufficient for nearly double your present force. There is a well equipped assay and general office. The company have a saw mill, capacity 6,000 to 7,000 feet per day. The stamp mill has 10 modern stamps, with two Wilfley tables and is in every way complete. About three-quarters of a mile above the mill the company have at Similkameen falls ample power for the installation of a power plant, with a possible 20,000 horse power. The equipment represents an investment of about $27,000.

The recent development, in my opinion, in the mill tunnel places the property on a mine basis and beyond the prospect stage. Some 30 feet in front of the main vein, we have a small streak of quartz, which is opened in both the mill and lower tunnels, so there can be hardly any question that the large main vein, does have continuity in depth. The showing is such that the development should be carried ahead of the production of ore, when continuous dividends may be maintained.

The work done on the mine is as follows:

Tunnels and drifts, 1,149 feet.
Shafts, winzes and upraises, 150 feet.
Surface cuts, 265 feet.

The report of Superintendent A. S. Edgecombe is as follows:

During the month of December the mine has been developed to the following extent: Driving, 36 feet in No. 3 level; upraising, 28 feet to No. 2 level. The ore taken out of the development, supplemented by a little from the upper stopes, amounted to 456 tons and was treated in 23 days, 20 hours. The result is given in detail in the following table. The ledge at the lower level is now 12 feet wide and assays from right across give $15.20 per ton. Every pound of the ore extracted goes through the mill without sorting. The mine looks better now than ever it did; the ledge being in harder country has a more settled appearance. I should recommend the purchase of a couple of steam drills at once. They would have a splendid chance to do good work in the large vein now being operated and would save their cost in a few weeks time. The drills would cost us nothing for power, it being easy to work them from the mill boiler. The returns below you will find upon reference to any mining authority in America or elsewhere cannot be surpassed and from a milling point of view, are quite unique in British Columbia. The ore is a quartz carrying iron pyrites and tellurides.

Days run, 23 days 20 hours.
Ore treated, 436 tons.
Concentrates saved, 8 tons first-class, 3 tons second-class.
Value, firsts, $105 per ton; seconds, $33.
Free gold saved by amalgamation, per ton, $3.45.
Concentrates saved, $2.47.
Tailings lost, .88.
Total, $11.80.
Free gold saved, 71.35 per cent.
Concentrates saved, 21.20 per cent.
Tailings lost, 7.45 per cent.
Total, 100.00 per cent.
Total saved, 92.55 per cent.
Lost, 7.45 per cent.
Total, 100.00 per cent.

Note.—Since alterations made in the Willfy concentrator tables during the past week (not included in above calculations) the loss in tailings is reduced 33.33 per cent, making now 4.97 per cent loss and 95.03 per cent saved. The higher assay the ore the better percentage in proportion is saved.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Directors of the Bornite Bank Gold Mining company Delighted.

As showing the delightful uncertainties and possibilities in mining in this country, the results of an assay of ore from the Bornite Bank mine yesterday is one of the best examples yet met with. The company has been working for about two months, and besides other development work, they have a shaft down 43 feet. This shaft has been in ore all the way down, but no assay was taken since the first week in December, until yesterday, when the manager returned with several pounds of ore taken from the bottom and right across the shaft. A sample was taken to Mr. John M. Haley, assayer, and the result was given to the manager late in the afternoon. That gentleman was astonished, not to say delighted. He had been figuring on the values being as high as $28 or $30, and had so stated to one or two gentlemen to whom he had shown the ore. The certificate of assay showed the gold value to be 4.6 ounces, worth $92, and the silver value to be $1.80.

This is more than satisfactory to the directors. The knowledge that they have a shaft full of high grade ore, and that it has only to be taken out and carried to the Nelson smelter, is surely a perfect guarantee that the Bornite Bank will need none of the expensive exploration work which cripples so many young companies. The shaft is going down almost in the center of a big ledge of shipping ore, and what width this ledge really is cannot be ascertained until the walls are struck. The intention is to sink to the 100-foot level and drift southeast and northwest for the full width of the lead.

The shaft is an inclined one, and dips away from the footwall so as not to touch the hanging wall at the present depth 43 feet. The ore taken from the shaft comprises a good-sized dump, and it is the intention of the management to send a ton of this down to the smelter as a test.

The directors are congratulating themselves that they have a shipping proposition with very little development. All that is needed now is to ascertain the cheapest method of getting the ore out and sending it down to the smelter.

There are several other ledges on the company's property. One of these is about a mile distant from the shaft. It has been opened up by open cuts and carries rich bornite, or sulphide of copper, which assays as high as $50.45 per ton in copper. This benite ledge gives its name to the company but only the gold ledge is being worked at present.

Development of Cripple Creek.

The development of gold mining in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado, and the increase of mining companies and their vast capitalization, and the activity of the sales of the shares of these companies on the local exchanges of the state, read like a fairy tale. But there is substantial truth in the figures, and so much actual merit and value in the product of these enterprises that conservative investors are taking a hand at them and reaping a reward in generous dividend events, which are constantly surprising the world. The production of the gold in that district is so rapidly increasing that one is required to keep constant watch of the statistics in order to hold pace with the strides that are making, and to do this without becoming enthused by a kind of exultation known as the "Miner's Craze" is almost impossible. When a carload of ore weighing 29 tons is taken from the mine and sold at the smelter for $219,000, as was recently the case at the Isabella mine in Cripple Creek, the exclamation of "what will happen next" is the natural chorus of all miners and mine investors, and when this is quickly followed by a discovery of ore in another mine in the same district, assaying a value of $20,000 per ton, our faces are justified in exuding the perspiration of a most unusual excitement. What the record of the year 1900 is to be at Cripple Creek no living prophet has the divinity to predict, but we, who are far enough away from that scene of golden dreams and miracles to retain a sober mind, do not hesitate to avow our confidence in the permanent and increasing yield of riches from the Cripple Creek mines. The actual dividends paid by the mines of that district during the year 1899 aggregate $4,500,000, and confident predictions are made by men whose judgment can be counted as reliable, that the dividends that will flow into the pockets of the owners of these mines in the year 1900 will be not less than $8,000,000, predicted on estimates of the actual work already done in opening up new mines to a paying basis, and exploiting and developing the old ones preparatory to the present year's steady and increased output.

Twenty-five hundred of the shares of the Mystery Gold Mining Company were sold outside of the board yesterday to local parties.

The fraternal order of Eagles will give a grand ball at Miner's Union hall on Tuesday evening, February 6th.

IN THE MINING WORLD

Mr. Baker Tells of the Development of the I. X. L.

RICH ORE IS BEING TAKEN OUT

The Intention is to do Considerably More Work Before Shipments on a Large Scale Will Be Commenced—The Caldwell Mine and Other Notes.

A representative of the Miner waited Tuesday, upon Mr. John S. Baker, of Tacoma, managing director of the I. X. L. Mr. Baker said while he had no desire to boom the property the facts of the case were at the disposal of the public. At present the mine was not so much intent upon shipping ore as in developing the resources of the mine in a proper manner. If the management so cared it could dispatch at least one carload each day to the Northport smelter, but the property at present was in need of prospecting and the management is content to send away one car or thereabouts weekly.

At present the chief work was centering upon an upraise connecting Nos. 2 and 3 levels and in drifting east and west upon the latter. Also some little ore is being taken out of the No. 1, where there is some stoping in progress. Altogether there are about 20 men employed. The ore shipped is coming from the stope in No. 1, but also from the other levels. The ore sent away so far has been of good shipping values, higher than the average of the camp. In fact, there has been only one car which has gone under $15 per ton, the average being over $30. And to obtain this figure the shipments of the very rich ore in which free gold has been found must not be reckoned.

A lot of very rich stuff, picked out all over the mine, especially in the No. 2 and 3 levels, has already been sent to Northport, the manager going with it. Despite the little care that was taken to select this ore and to segregate from it all lower grades the smelter assays went up to $2,350. On Sunday last 40 more sacks of this richer grade was taken out of No. 1, where the find was more or less pockety. On Monday out of one blasting after the shift working in No. 2 and 3 levels 20 more sacks were picked from the broken masses of ore taken out. The total ore obtained by the result of that one shift amounted to five or six tons. This gives a more or less accurate apprehension of the way in which the richer ore lies streaked amongst that of average stoping grade.

Two carloads of ore of average values will be sent down this week, and with it 50 sacks of the high grade, which exhibits free gold. This latter will be sacked in special canvas sacks ordered yesterday of Hunter Bros., and will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Clarke, who will take it to the smelter as before. This shipment is much richer in appearance than the lot previously dispatched, and is conservatively expected to run over $3,000.

Altogether Mr. Baker is confident in the success of the property, the more so as the gold and copper values found lately on the lowest level, No. 3, are extremely good and quite equal to those obtained from the other workings.

Carries High Grade Ore.

Mr. Andy Revesback, of the Queen hotel, is exhibiting some as fine looking ore as has been seen for a long time in this city. The specimens are not of the pocket order. On the contrary, they are large and heavy. There is gold, silver, copper and lead in the ore, and it assays from $22 to $84 to the ton. There are carbonates of lead, cube lead and copper in the form of peacock and what appears to be bornite. The ore comes from the Caldwell mine in the Fort Steele section. The ledge, as far as crosscut, is 12 feet wide, and the paystreak is 25 inches wide, and of the very rich ore, although the balance of the vein carries good values. The ledge is wider. It has been crosscut for a distance of 12 feet, but the footwall has not yet been met. The property has been developed by two tunnels of 60 feet each. They are drift tunnels. Good buildings have been erected on the property. At present the Caldwell is about 10 miles from the railway, but as soon as the Windemere branch is constructed it will reduce the distance to about four miles. The capital stock of the Caldwell company consists of 1,000,000 shares of 10 cents each. The officers are Dr. Reddick, president Wm. Happ, vice-president; A. J. Lockhart, secretary-treasury; A. T. Caldwell, manager. These officers, with Andy Revesback, constitute the board of directors.

At present there are nine men employed under the direction of Mr. Caldwell, and ore of a pay grade is being taken out every day.

Has a Wide Ledge.

A letter was received yesterday by Mr. W. I. Reddin, from the manager of the Spokane & Buffalo Hump Mining company, in the Buffalo Hump section, Idaho, stating that the ledge recently encountered on the 350-foot level was 20 feet wide with no hanging wall yet in sight. Assays of the ore from this ledge, made about January 1st, were $25 to the ton. The ore is a free milling quartz. The ore carries both gold and silver, and of the assay value, $21.70 is in gold and $3.30 in silver. The manager will send a detailed report by the next mail, and this should come to hand within a day or two. There are 150,000 shares of the Spokane & Buffalo Hump stock held in this city.

Work on the Avon.

Superintendent Sinclair of the Avon property, writes to Mr. E. N. Ouimette that work is being pushed on the Avon, which is the property owned by the company. He promises a longer report on February 1st, when he expects he will have something of importance to communicate to the stockholders.

Lardeau Will Be Lively.

Mr. Charles Thorburson, of the Fish River basin, in the Lardeau country, is in the city. He reports that the Beatrice, Eva, Lardeau, Royal and Mohawk are being developed. The Beatrice is shipping ore to the smelter. Mr. Thorburson says he expects that the opening of spring will see great activity in the basin, as nearly every property there is tied under a bond, or has been sold, to those who have ample capital for development purposes.

Winnipeg Commences to Ship.

Advices from the management of the Winnipeg from Wellington camp, are to the effect that several cars have been loaded with ore and will soon be forwarded to the smelter at Trail. The intention is to make shipments at intervals until the spur is completed to the mine. The ore has to be hauled about a mile from the mine to the railway. There are no ore cars, and the ore has to be placed in box cars. It is thought the ore from the Winnipeg will give good returns.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Government Intends to Amend the Alien Law—A Division Taken.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 19.—With Finance Minister Cotton's exposition of the government's conduct and intention, interest in the opening debate of the session of the local legislature virtually died. Pooley and Eberts followed, the latter with the best fighting speech heard from the opposition yet, and Green of Kaslo, thoroughly elucidated the situation in the Slocan, but the galleries expressed weariness at the wasting of words, and only manifested animation when the prospect of a division presented itself, or the cross-firing took a lively turn.

It devolved upon Mr. Cotton to briefly outline the future legislation of the government. It was proposed, he said, to so amend the alien bill as to permit the holding of purchased claims by foreigners; to change the educational system by giving all municipalities direct control, thereby inducing economy and introducing the Ontario system, a per capita grant and local assessment instead of a direct local charge on the provincial treasury. With respect to the Crow's Nest coal lands, the government had acted on competent legal advice, and had duly protected the province in the crown grants, while as to the Columbia & Western subsidy, it would be paid not in cash, but in bonds, accepted at par by the C. P. R.

Pooley, in replying, charged that a safe government could not be carried on with an administration holding a majority of one only, for he could use that vote as a pistol at the head of the government leader and get what he wanted. Eberts claimed that the government's success in floating the last loan had been due to the Turner agencies being employed. In regard to the Columbia & Western grant and the remodelling of the educational system, that the policy of the old government had been taken up, and that as for the alien law, the government was simply taking the suggestion of McBride, the opposition member for Dewdney in order to reach a division without another day's sitting of the house. A night meeting was ordered at the conclusion of Ebert's remarks.

Helmcken was the first of the evening speakers, holding the floor until 9:30, when MacPherson followed on, the only feature of the proceedings of special interest being an interjected announcement to the house of Premier Semlin, that he had just received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier the following telegram respecting British Columbia's offer of troops for the Transvaal:

"Cannot give an answer today. We are inquiring if we can secure transportation on steamers already chartered for your men."

The amendment of the opposition came to a vote at 10:45 and was defeated on a straight 18 to 16 division, the so-called independents (Martin and Higgins), with Prentice (government) being absent.

The debate on the main motion was then taken up, Henderson speaking. It will be an all-night session.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

A Day of Routine Work—Debate Limited to One Resolution.

Victoria, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Although there was no night sitting the legislature today disposed of no fewer than 43 items of business on the order paper, chiefly motions of returns and questions to be answered by the ministers. The debate was virtually limited to one resolution, respecting the removal of Indians from the Songhes reserve now within the limits of Victoria city.

None of the second readings of the new government measures were brought on, and the list of business for the ensuing sitting (depleted by the disappearance of a long series of motions and questions was filled up by the present attention of three new public and three private bills, the most important being in the correction of further amending the coal mines regulations act, by insisting on an educational test for workmen, this being intended chiefly to secure the exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, Doukhobors and Hungarians, while evading disallowance on the score of discrimination. Helmcken has assumed to test the disallowance of last year's Asiatic legislation by reintroducing the tramways act containing the celebrated Chinese and Japanese clauses.

The tickets for the ball to be given by some of the young ladies of Rossland in aid of the patriotic fund are selling rapidly. This ball promises to be a great success.

GIVES GOOD RETURNS

A Carload of Evening Star Ore Yields $662.20.

CHARGES HAD BEEN DEDUCTED

Work is Progressing on the Anaconda Group With Encouraging Results—Crosscutting Commenced Upon Two Levels Upon the Giant.

The returns from a carload of ore sent from the Evening Star to the Trail smelter have been received by Manager Chamberlain. It was in the shape of a check for $662.20, which was the sum netted after the freight and treatment charges had been deducted. The ore went $28.80 to the ton. It came from the drift on the 125-foot level, which is now in for a distance of 10 feet. Within the past few days the ore on this drift was found to run as high as $90 to the ton. From the above it will be seen that the ore in the Evening Star is of a high grade. Development work on this property, which is to be carried out on an extensive scale, should develop a valuable mine.

ANACONDA CONSOLIDATED.

The Big Property on Sophie Again at Work.

The Anaconda Consolidated Gold Mines on Sophie mountain, about a mile north of the Wallaroo and three miles north of the Velvet, has recommenced operations. The property was shut down last May on account of some trouble with one of the promoters, who held a large block of stock. This has never been satisfactorily settled, and the holdings of this gentleman have been purchased by the officers of the company for the purpose of turning them over to the treasury.

All the stock, except a few small blocks, has been pooled until January 1st, 1901.

The company is now selling a block of 50,000 shares at 3 cents. The number of shares in the treasury amounts to 850,000. This big treasury is one of the reasons why the Anaconda people have no fears of the future. They say they can develop their property into a dividend-payer before half their treasury is exhausted.

Men have been at work in the tunnel for the past five weeks, and with the completion of the government wagon road to the Velvet mine, it is the intention of the directors to put in machinery and a compressor plant. But as there is less than 200 feet of tunneling to drive before crosscutting the first of the three parallel copper leads, there is every probability that the ore body will be intersected before the wagon road is ready for use. Both the wagon road and the C. P. R. railway pass through the Anaconda group.

Besides the three parallel copper leads, there is a six-foot quartz lead running southeast and northwest. Assays from this quartz have given values of $21 and $27 in gold, while from the copper leads assays have gone as high as 9 per cent copper, $5 in gold and $2 in silver.

The tunnel which is in 75 feet, will strike the first copper lead at a depth of 200 feet, and the others at 250 feet and 300 feet respectively. It is expected that the ore met with at this depth will be of a shipping grade.

Five shafts have been sunk on five different leads on the property, all of them showing considerable quantities of ore. The cheapest method, however, for ascertaining the values at depth is undoubtedly by crosscutting all these leads by a tunnel.

The working of the Anaconda and the transportation of ore and supplies will be exceptionally inexpensive, as the proposed railway to the Velvet passes close to the present workings. The construction of a siding a few hundred feet in length will enable the ore to be dumped direct into the cars. The concentrator at Silica is within three miles of the Anaconda by the wagon road, while the smelters at Trail and Northport can both be seen from various points on the property.

Crosscutting on the Giant.

The new compressor plant on the Giant is now working in a very satisfactory manner. Crosscutting is in progress on the 50 and the 100-foot levels. On the 50-foot level the drift is in for a distance of 20 feet and it is thought the ledge will be met in the next 30 feet. On the 100-foot level a station has been cut and crosscutting has just commenced. It is thought the crosscut will have to be run for a distance of from 100 to 150 feet here before the ledge will be encountered.

The Ore Grows Richer.

Mr. E. N. Ouimette, director of the Norway Mountain Mining company, yesterday received a letter from Mr. F. S. Griswold, superintendent in charge of the company's property on Norway mountain, to the effect that there has been considerable interruption of late from water, which has retarded the work some. The lead is as regular as ever and the ore seems to grow richer with depth. Mr. Griswold further states that he will come to Rossland in about a month with samples, which he thinks will give considerable satisfaction to the shareholders.

Crosscutting on the Evening.

Superintendent Hansen has returned from a visit to the Evening on Sheep creek, to the west of Sophie mountain. The shaft has finally reached the 50-foot level. The work of crosscutting to the east has been commenced. The indications are that an ore body will soon be crosscut. Mr. Hansen reports that work on the Arthur is making excellent progress. The tunnel is in for a distance of 25 feet and mineralized rock is being met.

FAILURES IN MINING.

"A great many failures made in mining are due to the inexperience of the manager. A thoroughly trained business man who had had no experience in mining or metallurgy could scarcely be expected to outline the plant, mechanical methods and operation of a large mining concern, yet there are those who essay such tasks, as many failures attest." Thus speaks the San Francisco Mining Press.

Reduced to the fewest possible number of words, it may be said that failures in mining are due to ignorance. In the early mining days it was pardonable ignorance; at the present time it is culpable ignorance which leads to failures in mining. One may fail in a prospect, for a prospect is not a mine. He may develop a prospect into a mine if it bears paying metal, but if it bears nothing the prospector will lose. Blood cannot be drawn from a turnip. A mine is quite another thing. The operator, knowing what he has, should know what he wants to make money out of it. If he does not he should quit the business and herd sheep. For mining is a business which requires as much cool calculation, as much industry and intelligence to pursue successfully, as any other business. Ignorance may fail in treating $50 rock. The "know-how" is what counts.

A great many years ago men made snug little sums with hand mortars in reducing gold-bearing rock. They failed when they struck water level. Their quartz ran into base, and they didn't know how to treat it to extract its values. They know better now. Stamps, dies, quicksilvered batteries and blankets wouldn't successfully work refractory ores; such ores, carrying values, give up all they are worth if intelligently treated in these latter days. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost in quartz mining through ignorance. Many thousand dollars were lost during the middle sixties over at Highland, 25 miles from Butte, by a company who erected a quartz mill above the gulch on float rock. The rock soon gave out and so did the mill. Ignorance of mining was the cause of that failure. It would not happen at this day.

Mining is a legitimate business. It is divested of hazard as completely as any other legitimate business. But it must be pursued intelligently. We are speaking of mining mines, not developing prospects. The element of chance enters into the latter; it is a stranger to the first. One can lose but little or nothing in intelligently working a mine; he may make a break on a prospect. Many men make fortunes out of mining properties who never handled a shovel or struck a drill, but they employed men who made their living by labor. They employed assayers to test their ores, they secured the services of competent engineers to plan the equipment of their plant, and they employed competent help in its every department. They knew what they were doing and trusted nothing to chance; that was reduced to a minimum, as nearly an underground working could reduce it. "Inexperienced managers" need not apply to such men. They want a job, the intelligent operator wants money, and he comes pretty near to knowing how to make it. Ignorance may have the brawn and muscle to swing a pick, but it may not know where to drive it.

The Scientific Press has correctly measured the cause of failures in mining, but little reason exists for those failures at this late day. Over half a century of a varied mining experience in the great west and northwest is before the active, progressive, intelligent men of the hour. The schools of mines and other educational institutions in the land have furnished an army of men well equipped to deal with and handle every department in an up-to-date gold-saving plant. Ignorance has no standing, or should have none, in the roster of thorough mine operators. The "hit or miss" plan of working a mine has been, or should be, relegated to the garret of worn-out "has beens," and mining has become a purely legitimate business, carried on by purely business methods, from which the element of luck or chance is eliminated. A mine should be milked as a cow is, the milker knowing when the udder is dry.

BIG COPPER MINING DEAL.

White Horse Claims Reported Sold to the Rothschilds for $2,000,000.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 14.—It is reported that one of the biggest mining deals on record in British Columbia has been made in the transfer of the White Horse copper claims to the Rothschilds syndicate for $2,000,000. The deal was put through by Manager Bowker of the British America syndicate, which owns the Le Roi mine at Rossland.

Several experts were sent out from England to examine these claims. All agreed that they made the most wonderful copper showing found anywhere. One of them reported that on a single claim $1,000,000 worth of ore had been exposed by a creek washing away the formation. The properties are situated 100 miles down the Yukon from Skagway and will be reached next summer by an extension of the White Pass railroad, now being built.

HE WAS LISTED TO DIE.

Rheumatism Attacks Old and Young Alike—But It Never Baffles South American Rheumatic Cure.

Wm. H. Winslow, Sr., 32A Turgeon street, St. Henri, Que., says of the great South American Rheumatic Cure: "My son was so bad with acute rheumatism that we thought he was going to die. We tried many remedies and physicians without success. Three bottles of your wonderful remedy has made a new man of him. The first few doses gave delightful relief from the pain." Sold by Goodeve Bros.