

**Rossland Weekly Miner.**  
Published Every Thursday by the  
ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.  
LIMITED LIABILITY.  
OHN B. KERR, Editor

**LONDON OFFICE.**  
J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street, London.  
**TORONTO OFFICE:**  
85 AGENCY, Ltd., 83 Yonge St.  
**SPOKANE OFFICE:**  
ALEXANDER & Co., Advertising Agents, Room  
F First National Bank Building.  
**EASTERN AGENT:**  
EMANUEL KATZ, 129 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY  
ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United  
States and Canada is Two Dollars a year or One  
Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months;  
for all other countries Three Dollars a year—  
variably in advance. The subscription price  
of the DAILY MINER is \$1 per month, \$5 for  
six months or \$10 for one year, foreign \$1.50  
also in advance.

**DIVIDEND PAYING MINES.**

The incorporated mining companies of  
the United States, during the first half of  
1900, paid \$40,000,000 in dividends.  
This is an object lesson for the people  
of Canada and especially for that por-  
tion who are hostile to the industry. It  
is a most favorable showing and reveals,  
it is claimed by some of the papers in  
the United States that the mining in-  
dustry, compared with other industries,  
has paid more dividends than any other.  
Besides there are hundreds of producing  
mines in the United States, which are  
operated by individuals or syndicates  
which are not incorporated, and if the  
profits of mines so operated were in-  
cluded it would swell the dividends con-  
siderably above \$40,000,000. Canadians  
should ponder on these dividend figures  
for the reason that they have a country  
which is much bigger than the United  
States and has a vastly larger area of  
mining territory than perhaps any coun-  
try in the world, outside of Russia.  
What the people of Canada want to do,  
therefore, is to push with all possible en-  
ergy the development of the vast mineral  
resources. It seems certain with such  
a vast territory that is mineralized that  
in time mining cannot fail to become the  
paramount industry of not only the  
province of the British Columbia, but of  
the whole Dominion. We will in time  
reach and pass the mineral production of  
the United States for the very simple  
reason of our much greater area of min-  
ing territory. Then, too, considerable of  
the mining section of the United States  
has been worked out and some of the  
states which were formerly large produc-  
ers of gold and silver now produce less  
quantities of these minerals than for-  
merly. The effect, however, of the pro-  
duction can be seen in the large and  
wealthy communities that have been  
built up in the states that have been  
and are large producers of the precious  
metals. The money taken from the  
mountains has been put into many forms  
of industry and has made the people  
wealthy and able to sustain themselves,  
even if the mines should in time be com-  
pletely worked out. The wealth taken  
from the mines has assisted in estab-  
lishing the farmer, the merchant, the  
manufacturer, who in turn have been  
enabled to give profitable employment to  
artisans and other workers, and so the  
mining that has been done leaves be-  
hind it a train of prosperous commu-  
nities and makes wealthy and prosperous  
the country in which it is conducted.  
Successful mining is one of the greatest  
of empire builders, and Canada must de-  
velop her mines in order to become one  
of the great and more wealthy and  
prosperous countries of the world.  
Mining is coming to the front rapidly,  
and should the present progress be kept  
up a few decades should see the time  
when the mines of Canada will produce  
dividends to the extent of \$10,000,000 in  
a half year.

**KOOTENAY OIL FIELDS.**

The most important event in the his-  
tory of California since the finding of gold  
is the discovery of oil in the southern  
portion of the state. The oil wealth is  
being exploited, with a result that hun-  
dreds of wells are flowing, bringing profit  
to their owners. Aside from the use of  
the refined petroleum as an illuminant,  
it will be peculiarly valuable for fuel in  
manufacturing. California has but few  
coal measures, and those which have been  
so far opened, yield only an inferior ar-  
ticle of fuel. The crude oil will furnish a  
cheap fuel, which will make many man-  
ufactures possible which cannot now exist,  
for the reason that good coal has to be  
brought into the state from other states  
and countries, and consequently its price  
prohibits its use for power in factories  
making articles of which the margin of  
profit is small.

California's exploitation of its oil wealth  
should be imitated in British Columbia.  
In East Kootenay, in the vicinity of the  
coal measures there is a large area that is  
known to be petroleum bearing. The oil  
appears on the surface of springs and  
oozes out of the banks of the creeks. No  
energetic or systematic efforts has been  
made to utilize these oil fields, and yet  
there are many fortunes to be made in  
them. The borers of oil wells in Pennsylv-  
ania, New York, West Virginia, Indiana  
and California have made some large and  
quick fortunes, and the same opportuni-  
ties are waiting for the energetic men  
who will go into our oil fields and start  
the oil flowing.

Like in mining, prospecting for oil re-

quires a knowledge of geology in order to  
locate wells in the right places. Disap-  
pointments will doubtless be met in the  
subterranean explorations for oil in this  
province, but failures are made in  
every other business and occupation fol-  
lowed by man. The lucky discoverer of  
oil, however, is certain of a fortune.

The provincial legislature, when it meets  
in a few days, should pass a law either  
giving a bounty to the first discoverer of  
oil, or give a bounty on the first 4,000 or  
5,000 barrels that flows from the wells.  
If these oil fields can be successfully ex-  
ploited, as there is but little doubt they  
can be, the province will, like California,  
have something which will be next in im-  
portance to her mining industry. An ef-  
fort should be made to do once do some-  
thing in the way of developing this prom-  
ising field before the next winter sets in.  
The people of Rossland should form a lit-  
tle syndicate to do this. A company with  
a capital of \$15,000 would be amply large  
enough for the pioneers in this business.  
It costs about \$6,000 to bore an oil well  
in California, and perhaps it would not  
cost any more in British Columbia. The  
Kootenay oil fields seem to be alluring  
ones to adventure in. This province may  
yet have its oil magnates like Rockefeller  
and his associates in the United States.

**NEEDS OF THE SCHOOLS.**

The number of school children in this  
city is increasing at a rapid rate, and  
with this growth comes the need of addi-  
tional facilities in the way of buildings,  
teachers, etc. The department of educa-  
tion at the capital scarcely realize how  
rapid is the increase and how the local  
school board is compelled to exert itself  
to keep the educational facilities in suc-  
cessful operation. The board yesterday  
sent several gentle reminders to the  
department asking for more conveni-  
ences.

For instance, it thinks that a school  
house of eight rooms is needed and asks  
the department to erect one forthwith.  
From the manner in which it is evident  
that Rossland will grow during the next  
twelve months it looks as though by the  
time the proposed school is ready for oc-  
cupancy that there will be need of still  
another structure of the same size, so  
numerous will the scholars be.

Another request, and a very moderate  
one it is, made by the school board, is  
that the salaries of the leading teachers  
be made equal to those paid by their  
contemporaries at the coast. The cost of  
living is higher here than it is in the  
coast cities and why the department, in  
its wisdom, should have made the com-  
pensation lower here than there, under  
such circumstances, is a mystery. That  
the board should have been so moderate  
as to ask for equal salaries under such  
conditions reveals that it is not ex-  
acting, as what it logically should have  
done was to ask for higher salaries here  
because of the greater cost of living.  
This request of the board should be  
granted.

Another request was that the grounds  
at the big school should be graded and  
fenced. This should receive the imme-  
diate attention of the department as at  
present it is next to impossible to con-  
trol the scholars with no visible bounds  
to the school yard.

There is the matter of the incidental  
expenses of the schools. In it a more  
liberal policy should be pursued. The  
board owes between \$200 and \$300 for in-  
cidentals and the members are constan-  
tly being dunned for it as the accounts  
have long been overdue. Their request,  
therefore, for an appropriation of \$1,000  
to provide for incidental expenses is one  
that should be granted.

The Provincial school department,  
sooner or later, is compelled to provide  
schools and to maintain them, and the  
policy so far adopted towards this city  
has been very unsatisfactory, as the de-  
partment grants requests slowly, which  
is a great inconvenience and a source of  
considerable annoyance to the school  
trustees. The wonder is, under the cir-  
cumstances, that citizens can be induced  
to serve on the board. The government  
should adopt a different policy and be  
more forthcoming in providing facilities  
for maintaining the schools. Now that  
Rossland is the third city in the Provin-  
ce and is growing rapidly it is worthy of  
more attention than it has hitherto  
received from the Provincial school de-  
partment.

**NOME IS OVERCROWDED.**

Steamers returning from Cape Nome  
bring a number of disappointed fortune  
hunters, who have varying stories of dis-  
appointment to tell. They say that the  
claims in the immediate vicinity of Cape  
Nome are all staked, that typhoid fever  
and disorder prevails, and that the place  
is overcrowded, that business is overdone,  
and, therefore, there is little opportu-  
nity for doing anything. Ex-Governor  
John H. McGraw, of the state of  
Washington, went to Nome for the  
special purpose of investigating the con-  
ditions there. He remained for eight  
days and returned a few days since. Mr.  
McGraw is a man of conservative judg-  
ment, and has had several years' experi-  
ence in mining in another section of  
Alaska. The ex-Governor says Cape  
Nome has more people than it can pos-  
sibly support. That there is room there  
for 3,000 miners, and 2,000 others such as  
storekeepers, etc., or a total of 5,000.  
There is, however, a population of 22,000.

The Nome district and the adjacent  
country is filled with splendid oppor-  
tunities, he says, for the experienced min-  
ner and hardy and well equipped pros-  
pector. There is no doubt that mineral  
wealth exists there and such are the  
men who must discover and develop it.  
But for the inexperienced man, the specu-  
lator and the man who seeks a live-  
lihood depending upon the earnings of the  
miners, it is a bad place to go to. In  
Nome every line of business is over-  
done out of all proportion to the re-  
sources of the country at the present  
stage of development.

Such a statement coming from a man  
of Mr. McGraw's character, must be  
accepted as authentic, and it reveals  
that Nome is a good place to stay away  
from. Doubtless the "experienced" min-  
ers and hardy and well equipped pros-  
pectors will do well in Cape Nome and  
vicinity for some time to come. The  
great and sudden influx of population is  
too large to be quickly assimilated, and  
there will be considerable hardship ex-  
perienced by the army of the unemploy-  
ed. Many of them will leave their bones  
in Nome's golden sands.

On the other hand, some will make  
fortunes in Nome, but these will be the  
men who are energetic, who are resource-  
ful and who would do, well anywhere. In  
the early days of California, and at the  
time when the placer miners were taking  
out from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000  
per annum the steamers sailing from the  
harbor of San Francisco, which carried  
the passengers East by the Isthmus route,  
carried back thousands of disappointed  
gold hunters. They returned to the East  
where wages were then from 50 cents to  
\$1.50 per day, at a time when they could  
have secured work on the very docks  
which they were leaving at \$1 an hour.  
Thousands went to California after these  
disappointed ones had returned home  
and made fortunes in the gold fields. It  
doubtless will be the same way at Nome.

At the present time, however, the  
Nome section is overcrowded, and the  
chances for making money there are  
small compared with what they are here  
in the Kootenays. Here fortunes can be  
made and often won without encounter-  
ing the awful hardships that are inci-  
dental to the frigid region about deso-  
late and forbidding Cape Nome.

**MINERS' UNION DAY.**

There was a truce from toil Monday  
and the workers observed Miners' Union  
Day in a most seemly manner. There  
was a creditable procession, in which  
marched as fine a body of stalwart men,  
members of the different unions, as could  
be found in any country. After the pro-  
cession there was speaking at the baseball  
grounds. In this speaking there was much  
good advice given to the members of or-  
ganized labor. This was notably the case  
when one speaker advised the members of  
the unions to go into politics and to sup-  
port on election day the party which was  
most likely to help them, instead of run-  
ning distinctive labor candidates.

Mr. Boyce, the president of the Wes-  
tern Federation of Miners, when he said  
that the workman has an ample remedy  
and can apply it without force, very  
easily. On election day he can register  
his vote, and that is the only hope for  
the preservation and salvation of any  
country. The object of the people, he  
said, is to establish a better and more  
ideal form of government. This, he held,  
was the only logical solution of the labor  
question and every other question which  
confronts the people. He held that labor  
organizations had done more to cement  
the workers in a common cause than any-  
thing else.

The speeches with one exception, were  
logical and along ethical lines and the  
teachings were of a nature which cannot  
fail to be of benefit to the worker. The  
effect of unionism has been to lift the  
worker up and to raise his wage. It is  
obvious to all who think that the  
man who toils and who stands alone  
is at the mercy of those who employ labor  
if the employers are selfish and inclined  
to cut his wages down to the lowest point  
at which he can live. Hence the neces-  
sity for labor organizations so that wages  
may be obtained which will give the  
worker comforts, so that he can support  
his family if he has one, and send his  
children to school and lay up a compe-  
tence for the time when, by reason of  
age, he can no longer work. In other  
words, unionism has resulted in a "fair  
day's wages for a fair day's work," which  
after all, is the end and aim of all true  
unionism. Human labor is at once the  
leading agency in the production of wealth  
and the most important element in the  
well being of a community. Its best re-  
sults are obtained, however, when it  
works harmoniously with capital. The  
better paid the laborer the more able he  
is to toil by reason of his ability to pur-  
chase better food and superior housing.  
This is shown by the following: In com-  
paring the cost of the constructing rail-  
ways in India and Great Britain, it was  
found that though the Indian laborer re-  
ceived but 10 cents per day and the British  
laborer 75 cents, the sub-contracts in  
the two countries were let at the same  
price. Trades unions differ in no way  
from other combinations of men for self  
protection and for self-aggrandizement.  
They are formed for the purpose of secur-  
ing fair wages, to make the hours shorter  
and to protect the members from danger  
while they are at work, and are part of

the complex machinery of the high civil-  
ization of the present time, and we think  
that the immense good they have and are  
doing to lift men to a higher plane, has  
been lost sight of by some. Reduce the  
worker to the lowest possible condition  
and those above them in the social scale  
sink in the same ratio. The speaker  
yesterday, as we said before, only gave  
good wholesome advice, and when good  
seed like this is planted, it bears good  
fruit, and we congratulate the speakers  
on what they said, and those who par-  
ticipated in the festivities of the day on  
the mastery and pleasant manner in  
which all the details were carried out.  
It was, indeed, a most successful cele-  
bration of Miners' Union Day.

**BEGINNING TO UNDERSTAND.**

Occasionally there is something in the  
Eastern papers on the Chinese question  
which shows that some of the people there  
are beginning to understand why the resi-  
dents of this province are opposed to un-  
restricted Chinese immigration. The peo-  
ple here are against the presence of large  
numbers of these people because they are  
a menace to the white workers and for  
the further reason that their continuous  
presence is certain to bring the white  
worker as nearly to their level as it is  
possible to bring the Caucasian. The fol-  
lowing from the Montreal Herald at least  
handles the question intelligently:

"In practice the question resolves itself  
into this: Is it in the best interests of  
the people of Canada that the Chinese  
should be freely permitted to enter the  
country? A satisfactory answer to this  
cannot be given offhand, nor can a ques-  
tion which involves a struggle between  
progressive and reactionary civilization be  
determined by reference to a single phase  
of policy. The assertions that the Chinese  
produce, where they live in the midst of  
a Caucasian population, unhealthy moral  
and physical conditions; that they do not  
settle permanently in the country; that  
by leaving their families in China, and re-  
fusing the responsibilities of communal  
life in Canada, they are enabled to unduly  
depress the wages of the other laborers  
and artisans of the country, who are ac-  
customed to a higher scale of living, main-  
tain families, and bear all the responsi-  
bilities of citizenship—these assertions must  
be taken into consideration before the ques-  
tion can be answered. To ignore them, and  
to come to conclusions by abstract  
reasoning which excludes consideration of  
the elements of danger is obviously wrong,  
and can only tend to discredit those free  
trade principles which are good in their  
place."

**THE INSURANCE RATES.**

For a genuine piece of cheese paring  
the alleged reduction made in the Rossland  
insurance rates by the Vancouver  
board of underwriters would be hard  
to beat. After months of preparation a  
fraction of one per cent is cut off the  
almost prohibitive rates. It seems to us  
that it is but little short of an insult to  
the people of this city to call the small  
amount which has been cut off a reduc-  
tion.

The situation, however, warrants a sub-  
stantial cutting down of the rates. The  
city now has an efficient and tried paid  
department under the command of a  
chief who is a past master of the art of  
fighting fires. Large water mains have  
or are being laid in the principal streets.  
The water supply is ample for any con-  
flagrations until they reach a certain  
limit, and when this limit is reached  
fires are beyond the control of the sup-  
ply of water at the command of the  
largest of cities. Fire limits have been  
established and in a short time inside  
of those limits more wooden buildings  
can be constructed. The city has  
plenty of water plugs and an excellent  
fire alarm system. All that could be  
done, with the exception of providing a  
larger reserve of water by putting in a  
more extensive system, has been done.

All this was done, too, under the prom-  
ise of the underwriters that a substan-  
tial reduction should be made in the  
rates as soon as the betterments for  
extinguishing fires had been provided. It  
now remains for the underwriters to re-  
deem their promises and not put the  
citizens off with a pretended reduction.

**A GREAT PUBLICATION.**

A new British pantheon has been  
painfully and slowly creel in letters  
which will doubtless be more enduring  
than Westminster Abbey wherein may  
be found the dust of great kings, wise  
statesmen, brave soldiers, renowned  
poets, famous authors and eminent di-  
vines. We refer to the Dictionary of  
National Biography, which has just been  
completed by the publication of the  
sixty-third volume. This work was a  
great literary undertaking and it is of  
such a nature that no public library of  
importance can afford to be without it  
and no private collection of pretension to  
completeness can be entitled to much  
consideration that is unprovided with it.  
It contains biographical sketches of 29,  
120 men and women who have attained  
distinction of some kind. Its pages tell  
of Wellington's greatness as a soldier,  
of the cruelty of Judge Jeffries, of  
Bloody Assize fame, with equal impar-  
tiality. Marlborough's accomplishments  
at Blenheim and elsewhere are recited  
with the infamies of Richard the III.

the reputed murderer of his young neeph-  
ews. In the pages of this work will be  
found the names of the illustrious,  
the noble, the great, the scholarly as well  
as those of adventurers, freebooters,  
highwaymen and historical scoundrels of  
all sorts. The sketches vary in length  
from 49 pages, which are given the im-  
mortal Shakespeare, and 32 pages to the  
Duke of Wellington down to a few lines  
awarded to the individual who has ac-  
complished something with the sword,  
pen, pistol, dagger, poison, inventive  
genius, diplomacy or the thousand and  
one methods with which men achieve  
distinction through their good or bad  
qualities.

It is the most ambitious work of the  
character that has yet appeared, as it re-  
sents in concrete form all that British  
men and women, eminent in any line,  
have accomplished. That it will be an  
enduring work and one which will be  
added to, now that the foundation has  
been laid, in the centuries that are to  
come, is certain. It is as we said at the  
commencement a new British Pantheon  
which is far more enduring than if made  
of brick or stone, and should become a  
fount of information for present and fu-  
ture generations.

It is a work which has taken many  
years to finish. Its plan was formed in  
1882 by Mr. George M. Smith and was  
commenced with Mr. Leslie Stephen as  
editor. The first volume was issued in  
1885 and a volume was issued every  
three months thereafter until now it is  
completed. Mr. Stephen's health ten  
years since caused him to call in Mr. Lee  
to assist him in the work. A short time  
thereafter Mr. Stephen had to lay down  
the task, and for the past several years  
the volumes have been gotten out under  
the supervision of Mr. Lee.

**THE STOCK REVIEW**

Sales for the Week Aggregate 68,000  
Shares.

**ATHABASCA IS IN GOOD DEMAND**

Winnipeg has Fallen Several Points but the  
Mine Continues to Ship and Development is  
Being Pushed—Evening Star Rising.

During the past week the stock market  
has been in a lethargic condition and the  
sales, which aggregated 68,000, are con-  
siderably less than for the week previous.  
The fact that the summer holidays are  
on doubtless assisted in making matters  
quiet. Brokers anticipate that the inter-  
est which London and Paris are mani-  
festing in British Columbia mines will  
assist materially in producing a revival  
of interest before long. The London  
don papers of late have contained a num-  
ber of complimentary allusions to the  
mines of British Columbia. Of late some  
of the leading Paris journals have recom-  
mended British Columbia as a good place  
for investment in mines. It is conceded  
that for the immediate future the funds  
for the opening up of new properties in  
this section must come from across the  
water. When the Eastern Canadian cen-  
tres get over the panic caused by the  
stoppage of the output of ore in the War  
Eagle and Centre Star, then they may be  
relied upon to furnish more capital for  
mining in this province, but this will  
not be until these mines have again been  
placed on a dividend paying basis.

The sales by days for the week ending  
last evening were as follows:

Thursday.....	9,500
Friday.....	24,000
Saturday.....	7,500
Monday.....	7,500
Tuesday.....	17,500
Wednesday.....	3,000
Total.....	67,000

Against 96,500 shares for the previous  
week.

There has been considerable trading  
in Athabasca in this market and in Tu-  
ronto, Nelson, Victoria and Vancouver.  
The cleanup for June was \$27,000 from  
the Athabasca mill, and it is anticipated  
that it will produce an equal if not a  
larger amount this month. It went up as  
high as 29 1/2c, but sold yesterday for 28c.  
Evening Star has risen from 8 3/4c to  
9 3/4c during the week, and there has  
been a fair amount of trading in it, both  
in the local and other exchanges. The  
property of the Evening Star is looking  
exceptionally well. The winze, which is  
being sunk from the lower tunnel, is in  
one all the way, and last week 75 tons  
of ore was sent to the smelter.

Giant is weaker, and sold as low as  
2 1/4c. On the board yesterday 1 1/2c was  
asked for Giant and 2c bid. Rambler-  
Cariboo has sold during the week at  
from 22 to 24 cents. On the board 24 cents  
is asked and 22 cents bid.

Tamarac has stiffened during the past  
week, and sold at from 3c in the early  
part of the week to 5c in the latter part.  
On the board yesterday 6c was asked and  
5 1/2c bid for it. This company will soon  
erect a mill for the reduction of its ore.  
Winnipeg fell several points during the  
week, and yesterday 2,000 were sold for  
10c. There is nothing in the condition  
of the mine to warrant the fall in the  
stock. Shipments of ore continue to be  
made, and the development is in full  
swing with a large force of men.

There is considerable inquiry for Cana-  
dian Gold Fields stock, and it is sell-  
ing for from 6c to 8 1/2c. The St. Eugene,  
in which the Canadian Gold Fields syndi-  
cate owns a large number of shares, is  
doing remarkably well.  
Morning Glory, in Republic camp, is  
selling well here and in Spokane, and the  
price ranges from 3c to 3 1/2c.  
Several orders have been received by  
local brokers recently for Centre Star,  
the price limit being fixed at from \$1.50  
to \$1.82, but the stock was not obtainable  
at these figures.  
There has been some dealing in Burnite  
Bank at 5 cents. The sales were made off  
the board.  
Okanagan has been in demand during  
the week, and sales have been made at

1 1/4c. The news from the mine continues  
to be of an encouraging character.  
Knob Hill has stiffened up some since  
shipments were commenced, and 50c is  
asked for it and 40c bid.

Appended are the official quotations of  
yesterday of the Rossland Mining and  
Stock exchange:

Athabasca.....	25 1/2	25 1/2
S. C. Gold Fields.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Big Three.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
3-6-7-8.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Brandon & Golden Crown.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
California.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canadian Gold Fields.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cariboo (Camp McKinnay).....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Centre Star.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Crows Nest.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Deer Trail No. 2.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Deer Park, new.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Evening Star.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Helena.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hemlock.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Mask.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Ore.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Knob Hill.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Long Pine.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Minchess.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Monte Christo.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Montreal Gold Fields.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Northern.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mountain Lion.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Noble Five.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
North Star (East Kootenay).....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Novelty.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Okanagan (assess. paid).....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Old Ironsides.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pays.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Peoria Mines.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Princess Maude.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Q. P. Hill.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rambler-Cariboo.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Republic.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
St. Helens.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sullivan.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Tamarac (assess. paid).....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Tom Thumb.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Van And.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Virginia.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
War Eagle.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
White Bear.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Winnipeg.....	1 1/2	1 1/2

Thursday's Sales.  
Rambler-Cariboo, 2,000 at 23c; Giant,  
1,000 at 2 1/2c; Evening Star, 2,000 at  
8 1/2c; 2,000 at 8 1/2c; 2,000 at 8 1/2c;  
Athabasca, 1,000 at 28 3/4c; Winnipeg,  
500 at 10c.

Friday's Sales.  
Tamarac, 2,000 at 4 1/4c; Athabasca,  
1,000 at 28 1/4c; 1,000 at 28 1/4c; Evening  
Star, 500 at 8 3/4c; Rambler, 2,000 at  
28 3/4c; Morning Glory, 1,500 at 4c;  
Peoria, 10,000 at 1 1/2c; Brandon &  
Golden Crown, 500 at 10c.

Saturday's Sales.  
Athabasca, 2,000 at 29c; Tamarac, 500  
at 4 1/2c; Okanagan, 2,000, 3,000 at 1c.

Monday's Sales.  
Evening Star, 500, 1,000 at 8 1/2c; Atha-  
basca, 1,000, 1,000 at 29c; Okanagan, 4,000  
at 1c.

Tuesday's Sales.  
bat Anosh shrdlu shrdlu shrdlu farhm  
Athabasca, 1,000, 1,000 at 28 1/2c; Giant  
5,000 at 2 1/4c, 2,000 at 2 1/2c; Okanagan,  
3,000 at 1 1/4c; Der Trail, 5,000 at 5 1/4c.

Wednesday's Sales.  
Winnipeg, 1,000, 1,000 at 10c; Atha-  
basca, 500 at 28c; Evening Star, 500 at  
9 3/4c; total, 3,000.

**J. L. WHITNEY & Co**

Mining Brokers.  
Mining Properties Bought and Sold.  
Up-to-date regarding all stocks in  
British Columbia and Washington  
Write or wire  
Columbia Ave. ROSSLAND, B. C.

**FROM THE RECORDS.**

**Bills of Sale.**

July 16.—Tupper Fraction, all; Valves  
Mines Co. to C. A. Berry of Vancouver,  
\$1.  
July 16.—Unit, all; Roy H. Clark to S.  
L. Williams, \$1.  
Certificates of Work.  
July 9.—To T. Miller for the same on  
the Protection No. 1.  
July 9.—To E. Nugent for the same on  
the Jackson.  
July 9.—To J. P. Hennessy for J. P.  
Hennessy et al. on the Two Jacks