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## NELSON FOR REFINERY

### A Question Fraught With Interest to Kootenays Generally--Does Construction of Refinery Mean Return of Prosperity For Lead Industry?

The people of Nelson are all agog over the probability of a refining plant being constructed in the Queen City by the Canadian Smelting Works. The plant will treat the product of Canadian lead smelters on the electrolytic system, with which the Trail smelter has been successfully experimenting for six months or so.

It is stated that Walter H. Aldridge, general manager of the Canadian Smelting Works, has wired from Montreal stating definitely that the refinery will be built. Unless the point has been settled in the last few hours the location of the new plant is yet undecided. Apparently the decision on the point rests between Nelson and a site on the tidewater, with the odds in favor of Nelson.

At the present time Nelson is practically the centre of the Kootenays so far as the assembling of lead ores, fluxes and coke are concerned. Under existing circumstances the Canadian Pacific is hauling all three commodities further than is actually necessary by the distance between Trail and Nelson, and with lead prices at the present low ebb it is essential if production is to be maintained that concessions be accorded the miners, and in no way can this be attained with greater simplicity than by cutting out an excessive railroad haul. Further than this, Nelson has always been strongly favored by the Canadian Pacific railroad, and other things being equal the company would naturally locate any industrial institution it controlled at a point where their stakes are already deeply driven, as is the case in Nelson. Moreover, the tidewater site is not so essential to the Canadian Pacific administration of a refinery as would be the case with an independent plant for reasons obvious.

Various reasons have tended to convince Nelson people that the outlook for the location of the refinery at the Queen City is bright. Nelson has offered a free site, exemption from taxation, free power and a bonus of \$50,000 if necessary to clinch the deal. In return it is expected that the Canadian Smelting Works will lay out a considerable sum in the erection and equipment of buildings, probably \$75,000 to \$100,000. The construction work thus outlined will necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money in Nelson with a corresponding stimulus of business. The location of the refinery will give steady and continuous employment to a considerable crew of men. The site offered the company is located in the east end of Nelson, the Fairview, Hume Addition and Bogis town suburbs.

Nelson people are sanguine that the

location of the refinery in their midst will have far reaching effects. They believe that the superiority of Nelson as a smelting centre will induce the Canadian Smelting Works to locate their plant there and that the city will therefore become the lead smelting metropolis of the Kootenays. In many quarters it is believed that negotiations have already been opened for the acquisition of the Hall smelting plant, and that this plant will eventually be incorporated with the Canadian Smelting Works on the site chosen for the refinery. At present the Trail smelter has but one lead stack in operation.

Finally, it is contended that the decision of the Canadian Smelting Works to erect a refinery somewhere in the province has a deeper significance than would appear on the surface. Of course the electrolytic refining process as applied to lead matte was not commercially successful until a comparatively recent date. The process was theoretically perfect, but in actual practice some trouble was found in dealing with the silver slimes, besides which the initial stages of application were found somewhat expensive. These drawbacks are said to have been successfully overcome. It is pointed out that the Canadian Smelting Works, which is practically identical with the Canadian Pacific, is about to make a heavy investment in connection with the lead industry despite the fact that the industry is now in such a deplorable condition for a variety of reasons familiar to all who have given the subject any consideration. It is not consistent with the policy of corporations of the magnitude of the Canadian Pacific to make such investments without substantial reasons to expect radical improvements at such times as their investment is due to reap results. Therefore it is maintained that the Canadian Pacific must have an assurance that the federal government will adopt such legislation at the approaching session of parliament as will materially strengthen and stimulate the Canadian lead industry. Legislation protective and fostering, is the only source of assistance for the lead industry outside of an increase in production and the widening of the world's market, and it is thought probable that the Canadian Pacific has secured this position in this respect. Viewed in this light the situation takes on a new and interesting aspect, pointing to a general rejuvenation of the lead industry with a consequent restoration of activity and prosperity in all the silver-lead producing districts of the Kootenays.

## The Eastern Tourists Going to Lardeau District

The Lardeau country, the fame of which has spread to the eastern states, has been the means of drawing to British Columbia a party of some 30 or 40 well known mining men and investors of Michigan, Illinois and adjacent states. Yesterday the party passed through Northport en route to Nelson, and from thence to the Lardeau, and the mining camp of that section.

The party is really headed by the new owners of the Eva mine at Camborne, and most of its members are either stockholders or are interested in the Calumet & British Columbia Gold Mines, Limited, the owners of that property. A. F. Rosenberger, of the Mines Exchange, Limited, who held a bond on the Eva mine at Camborne at one time and who was directly interested in the forming of the company that now holds the property, is at the head of the party. The party will stay over at Nelson a day or two and will probably be entertained by the citizens of that city.

It was the original intention of the tourists to stop off in this city and visit the big mine of the camp, by through some hitch the arrangement was cancelled. It is to be regretted that the tourists could not stop here and be shown the wonders of some of the biggest mines in the province.

Their tour will probably wind up at Camborne, where the party intend spending some time looking over the Eva mine property and other properties that are connected with the Calumet & British Columbia concern. Great preparations are under way at Camborne to receive the visitors. The party includes the following:

Andrew Bram, druggist, Hancock, Mich.; William Carr, real estate broker, Mattoon, Ill.; Arthur L. Carnahan, journalist, Houghton, Mich.; Judge John B. Curtis, Calumet, Mich.; William S. Cleaves, proprietor, Fortage Lake Foundry & Machinery company, Hancock, Mich.; Dr. W. H. Dodge, director N. W. Development Syndicate of B. C., Hancock, Mich.; Robert C. Saucett, real estate and insurance broker, Laurium, Mich.; James T. Fisher, banker, director N. W. Development Syndicate of B. C., Laurium, Mich.; M. C. Getchell, banker, director N. W. Development Syndicate of B. C., Hancock, Mich.; M. R. Goldsworthy, assistant secretary N. W. Development Syndicate of B. C., Hancock, Mich.; Charles D. Hanchette, attorney, secretary Northern Michigan Building & Loan Association, Hancock, Mich.; Peter H. Hendrickson, grocer, Hancock, Mich.; Joseph James, manufacturer

of carbonated water, Calumet, Mich.; Frank A. Kohlhaas, capitalist, Calumet, Mich.; Clyde S. Mackenzie, journalist, Calumet, Mich.; James E. Mackay, machinist, Calumet & Hecla Mining company, Calumet, Mich.; John M. McKenzie, restaurateur, Houghton, Mich.; John McLennan, attorney, Hancock, Mich.; John McLaughlin, overseer, Calumet & Hecla Mining company, Calumet, Mich.; Frank C. Mayworm, jeweler, Hancock, Mich.; Edward Mertz, proprietor Arlington Hotel, Calumet, Mich.; Frederic W. Nichols, superintendent of lands for St. Mary's Canal & Mineral Land company, Houghton, Mich.; Louis Neumann, cigar manufacturer, Chicago, Ill.; A. F. Rosenberger, secretary N. W. Development Syndicate of B. C., Nelson, B. C.; A. J. Scott, mayor of Hancock, president N. W. Development Syndicate of B. C., Hancock, Mich.; Thomas H. Soddy, superintendent of machinery for Calumet & Hecla Mining company, Calumet, Mich.; Dr. A. J. Stowe, Minneapolis, Minn.; George W. Taylor, cashier Houghton county street railway, Hancock, Mich.; Joseph Washburn, barber, Hancock, Mich.; Daniel Washburn, restaurateur, Hancock, Mich.

### THE AMERICAN JOCKEYS.

Will Sue the French Jockey Club on Account of Disbarment.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—It is said here that J. Reiff and Milton Henry, the American jockeys whose licenses to ride on French tracks were recently withdrawn by the Jockey Club as an outcome of careful investigation made by the detective force of the jockeys' methods of riding, will sue the Jockey Club for damages for having deprived them of their licenses. Reiff and Henry have retained lawyers and a writ will be served on the Jockey Club tomorrow.

### STOCKHOLDERS NOTIFIED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The stockholders of the White Star and Dominion steamship lines were notified today that the purchases of the International Merchant Marine company would be completed December 25.

### MITCHELL IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, arrived here today. He was at his hotel a short time, and it was thought he would take the midnight train on the Lehigh Valley railroad for the coal regions.

## SEPT. PROFITS \$8,000 50,000 TONS GREATER

### Two Rossland Mines Earned Substantial Profits--Le Roi \$63,000, Le Roi No. 2 \$18,000--Details of Month's Operations are Cabled to London.

Two of Rossland's mines made an aggregate profit of \$81,000 in September, thus maintaining the record of the camp for profit-producing. The Le Roi's profits, estimated, were \$63,000 and the Le Roi No. 2's estimated profits for the same period were \$18,000. These figures are given in cabled reports of the mine managers. When the detailed statement of the month's operations is made public it is probable that the profits will be shown to be somewhat larger than these estimates thus quoted.

Details for the Le Roi's operations are as follows: "Cabled returns for September:—Shipped from mine to smelter 13,667 tons, containing 6778 ounces of gold, 12,144 ounces of silver, and 580,000 pounds of copper. Shipped from dump to the smelter 1988 tons, containing 860 ounces of gold, 390 ounces of silver, and 50,729 ounces of copper. Estimated profit on this ore, \$63,000." (August profit, \$78,457.)

The Le Roi No. 2's report for September by cable is as follows: "The shipments for September amounted to 6070 tons, contents 2645 ounces gold, 6930 ounces silver, 125 tons copper. The returns from ore after making a

reduction of all smelting charges amounting to \$39,500. The cost of mining may be taken at \$21,500, leaving profit for last month \$18,000."

Incidentally it may be stated in connection with the local mines that the situation at Northport has improved materially. Prior to coming to Rossland on Tuesday, Mr. John Watson, metallurgist at the smelter, gave instructions to blow in another furnace on Thursday morning. The smelter accordingly has three furnaces in operation and is treating about 500 tons of ore per diem. It is probable that in the course of a few days the fourth furnace will be blown in as was indicated by General Manager Mackenzie in discussing the subject recently. While the smelter has sufficient coke for present needs, it has been impossible to place a single car in reserve and the necessity for a continuous and adequate supply of coke as pressing now as it was a few days since when the plant was shut down. The management is hopeful, however, that the operations of the plant will not again be interfered with, a hope in which citizens of Rossland generally will heartily concur for reasons obvious.

Will the Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2 mining companies amalgamate their interests in the Rossland camp at an early date? An intimation to this effect is contained in the last issue of the Colonial Gold Fields Gazette reaching Rossland yesterday, but lacks confirmation. Various local people, who should know all the facts, were consulted by The Miner without eliciting any statement which could be quoted as confirmation of the London journal's statement.

It is a well known fact that the amalgamation of the companies has been in the air for six months. The stock exchange element strongly favors the consolidation of the two mines, but the proposition was strongly opposed by individual shareholders for various reasons. Unless the negotiations toward amalgamation have been carried on almost with secrecy it is surprising that none of the other mining and financial journals published in London have taken cognizance of the completion of the deal.

The magnitude and importance in connection with the British Columbia mining market would seem to have justified

## Promising Lardeau Property Owned in Rossland

Gratifying reports are to hand respecting the development of the Mohican group on Gaynor creek in the Lardeau, the property being owned by a number of Rosslanders. A crew of men was put at work recently and already good results have been secured. A couple of tons of supplies have been sent in, sufficient to last most of the winter.

Considerable work had already been done on the Mohican property when the Rosslanders took hold of the proposition, and the general plan of development is being carried ahead. A lower tunnel was started to tap the vein exposed above, and this will be carried ahead until the intersection is completed in the lower level, by which 100 feet of vertical depth will be secured on the ore. The preliminary work is completed and the drift is now being extended rapidly.

Conditions are such that a small shipment of ore could be made at the present time from the property and a profit made, despite the fact that the cost of transportation is high under existing circumstances. It is probable, however, that the owners will not attempt to market the product of the property at present, preferring to wait until transportation facilities are more favorable.

An investigation of the ground covered by the claims in the group disclosed large sections of mineralized float at a distance of 600 feet from the present workings, evidencing that mineral may be looked for with reasonable assurance of success at that distance from the ore bodies at present opened up.

The Mohican is one of several exceptionally promising properties now being developed by Rosslanders in the Lardeau. If the country proves as good as indications suggest much profit will obtain to residents of the Golden City.

## Mineral Exhibit Will Be Put to Use

For some weeks it has been reported in the Kootenays that the department of mines at Victoria proposed to have returned to Canada the splendid exhibit of minerals prepared for the Glasgow exhibition and since on exhibition at the office of the agent general of the province in London. Kootenay mining men who had contributed specimens to the collection objected to the collection being returned to Ottawa and stored away at the museum there where it could be of no value in advertising the mineral resources of the province in view of the fact that the museum already has an excellent exhibit.

The Rossland board of trade took the question up at its last meeting in common with other organizations throughout the country, and passed a resolution for the submission to the minister of mines protesting against the removal of the exhibit. A reply has been received from Hon. Colonel Prior, minister of mines, which will tend to set at rest the objections raised. Colonel Prior says: "In reply I beg to inform your board that, as far as I am aware, it has never been the intention of the government to place the exhibit in the museum here, on the contrary, instructions have been issued for it to be retained in London for the time being, and it is proposed later on to forward it to the St. Louis and other exhibitions. By this means it is believed that the mineral industry of the province can best be advertised. Should the exhibit be removed from London as suggested, it is my intention to replace it with another one as soon as possible."

## The Big Skips Go a Hundred Feet Lower

An event of more than passing interest occurred yesterday at the Le Roi mine when the big skips in the main shaft were run down to the 1050 foot level for the first time. Hereafter the skips will ply between the surface and

considerable attention at the hands of the press, and this has been notably wanting.

The Colonial Gold Fields Gazette conveyed the information in the appended paragraph: "The further fall which has occurred in the Le Roi No. 2 shares this week has caused some half dozen of the shareholders to ask us to explain the cause. It will save time and space if we reply to them all that so far as we can learn, the drop is due solely to forced liquidation. For some time past there has been a top-heavy 'bull' account in these shares, and in the absence of support the forced selling has brought about a heavy depreciation. The September return, showing a net profit of \$18,000 was not, it is true, quite up to expectations, but even so, a mine which is earning profits at the rate of only 7 per cent per annum is surely intrinsically worth considerably more than half its issued capital. It may be mentioned that the amalgamation of the Le Roi and No. 2 has been definitely decided upon, although no official announcement has yet been made thereon."

A glance at the statement of last week's shipments show that the total was somewhat below the previous week. The Le Roi suspended shipments from the dump in the middle of the week, thus reducing the total from the mine, although not affecting operations in the slightest degree otherwise. The coke situation in Northport having been relieved, and an assurance having been given that there is not likely to be further trouble on this score, the shipments from the Le Roi are likely to be maintained at something over the figures for last week, probably 4000 tons weekly being a fair conservative estimate of the average to be expected for the balance of the year.

It is not stated that the suspension of shipments of dump ore is more than temporary pending the blowing in of the No. 4 furnace at the smelter. In evidence of the improved conditions at Northport with respect to coke supplies is the fact that the third furnace was blown

### Last Year's Record of Ore Shipments Almost Equalled Now--Rossland Practically Certain to Produce 50,000 Tons More than in 1901

One week more will see the shipments of ore from the Rossland camp for 1902 to date more than the aggregate shipments for the entire preceding twelve months.

Last week's shipments aggregated 7772 tons, making the total for the year to date 273,371. In 1901 the camp produced 273,000 tons of ore, so it will be seen that under normal conditions another week's shipments will easily bring the present year's tonnage over last year's total. The camp will then have two all months in which to pile up an increase. This should easily total 50,000 tons, in fact a considerable reduction on the average for several months past can be allowed and the 50,000 ton increase still maintained.

In this connection it is interesting to note the steady and substantial manner in which the output of the Rossland camp has grown. The following statement demonstrates that from year to year the Rossland mines have increased their output in such a manner as to indicate consistent improvement rather than any sudden advances, thus testifying unmistakably to the steady advance of development and mining facilities:

Year	Week	Year
1894	.....	1,856
1895	.....	16,693
1896	.....	98,976
1897	.....	68,684
1898	.....	111,282
1899	.....	130,300
1900	.....	221,902
1901	.....	279,133

Unless something altogether unforeseen occurs the total for 1902 will be in the neighborhood of 330,000 tons, thus giving another gratifying increase.

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in there during the week and is now in full operation.

The Le Roi No. 2's shipments are again comparatively light, the conditions that affected the output of the mine originally being apparently still in force. In the course of the approaching month the Le Roi No. 2 may be expected to resume its shipments on a basis of 800 to 1200 tons weekly, as intimated by the management when shipments were curtailed a fortnight since. Meantime a number of the men formerly engaged in stopping have been put on development work, and no further reductions have been made in the crew; in fact, a few men have been added to the payroll in the last week.

The shipments to the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail from the War Eagle and Centre Star mines are steadily growing. Last week saw an increase of 300 tons in the output of the combined mines, which is in line with the announced policy of the companies.

### THE OUTPUT.

Shipments from the Rossland camp for the week ending October 23rd and for the year to date are as follows:	Week	Year
Le Roi	.....	2,863 185,244
Le Roi No. 2	.....	504 52,100
Centre Star	.....	2,040 19,221
War Eagle	.....	1,260 10,696
Rossland G. W.	.....	2,400
Giant	.....	30 2,605
Cascade	.....	800
Columbia-Kootenay	.....	30
Bonanza	.....	20
Velvet	.....	60 829
Spitzee	.....	20
White Bear	.....	5

Totals..... 7772 273,371

It will be noted that the Giant mine did not ship last week, the company's entire attention being devoted to the prosecution of important development work in the lower levels.

### BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Shipments from Boundary mines for the past week and for the year to date are as follows:	Week	Year
Granby Mines	.....	4,560 249,524
Mother Lode	.....	4,828 102,320
Snohomish	.....	900 5,338
B. C.	.....	710 7,495
Sunset	.....	620 7,220
Emma	.....	630 4,197
Jewel	.....	2,175
Winnipeg	.....	785
Golden Cross	.....	425
No. 7	.....	482
Providence	.....	48

Totals..... 12,358 384,757

## New Bonanza Company Organized Here Yesterday

The Rossland Bonanza Gold Mining & Milling company passed out of existence yesterday afternoon and in its stead was born the Bonanza Gold Mines of Rossland, Limited. This was the outcome of the annual general and extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the original company.

The move is the forerunner of the sale of a large block of treasury shares to eastern capitalists, who are to furnish funds for the development and equipment of the property and inaugurate a new era in the history of the Bonanza mine and indirectly of the St. Thomas mountain mining camp.

More than 40,000 shares, over and above the two-thirds of the issued stock necessary to transact the special business for which the meeting was called, were represented in person or by proxies when the extraordinary meeting was called to order by Mayor Clute. The proceedings throughout were unanimous, no dissent being raised to the suggestions advanced for the betterment of the company's position.

The annual report of the secretary-treasurer was presented by H. W. C. Jackson. It set forth in detail the financial business of the company for the past year. As acting manager Mr. Jackson also reported on the year's running operation. In noting that ore shipped from the property last winter, and aggregating only 78 tons, had netted the company some \$600 after paying all costs of extraction, transportation and treatment, Mr. Jackson remarked that the results might have been substantially brighter had good management been displayed in the stopping and sorting of ore. He found on examination that the so-called waste dumps ac-

tually contained a considerable quantity of excellent shipping ore, while careless shooting in the stopes had resulted in waste and fine ore being inextricably mixed, with resulting loss to the company. In view of the fact that the company had developed in the Bonanza mine a shoot of ore 200 feet in length and had demonstrated that the strength of the vein and quality of the ore improved as the water level was passed, he was disposed to be optimistic with regard to the future of the property. Both reports were unanimously adopted.

In the second meeting the question of reconstruction was broached in the form of a resolution, under which it was proposed to form the Bonanza Gold Mines of Rossland with a capital of \$1,000,000 in shares of a par value of \$1 each. Each shareholder in the original company was to receive a fully paid up share in the new corporation, to be delivered at the expiration of 18 months from the date of reconstruction. This resolution was unanimously carried. Directors for the new company were elected as follows. Mayor J. S. Clute, Major W. H. VanBuskirk, city engineer, E. W. Ruff, Sullivan Drill Co. company, Charles S. Sangster, Fenches Machine company; Dr. Campbell, Sam W. Hall and H. W. C. Jackson.

The reorganization affects the plan of the directors in an important measure. Work on the Bonanza will resume in the course of the next few days. A force of seven men will be put to work sinking the winze to a depth of 100 feet, and in a short time the work of driving the main tunnel ahead on the vein will also be resumed, furnishing work for two more shifts.

### EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail cables that there is an epidemic of measles on the Kamtschatka peninsula. Tens of thousands of persons have died of the disease and the populations of some country villages have been nearly wiped out.

### LET'S THIRD SPEECH.

Not adopted their proposal made it. The proposition with my consent, have companies thought to practice the arbitrators we secured a modification of objection. That modification president to select men the class suggested by the organized labor is representative commission. I do not think that either the capitalist trade unionists who are amission will permit the interests to influence their making their decisions labor is on that commission here because the president States wanted it there we would not agree to that unless it was there.

ed at 5:18 p. m. the convened until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

### T OF AN ANARCHIST

Oct. 22.—The Figuro this is a man was detected early morning attempting to climb the Elysee Palace. It is intended to hide in the men in the hope of obtaining opportunity to assassinate the arrested, however, and was armed with a poignard and a revolver. He has been recognized dangerous anarchist, was been convicted three times two of these occasions capture of explosive machinery are trying to keep the man and refuse to divulge it.

N. P. R., Oct. 21.—The local shooting affray at a morning. A mob attacked trials, who returned the assailants. One man, a reputed