

## MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND PROGRESS.

As I remarked last week, conditions in British Columbia are not nearly so bad as some people would make out. The past week three more important deals were recorded, and what is significant, is that these and all recent investments have been made in districts outside what is called the "boom" area, in which I include Trail creek, Toad mountain and the Slocan proper. New localities are to be given a chance, and the new localities are at any rate as rich in promise as were the old, developments in the course of the next year or so will be well worth watching. The favorable prospects at present appear to be certain localities in the Lardene, of which Fish creek camp is now attracting the most attention; sections of East Kootenay; the dry ore belt in the vicinity of Slocan lake; the Similkameen and the copper mining districts of the coast. There is intelligence of a cheering nature from each of these centers of activity.

At Fish creek, another property, the Beatrice, was bonded for \$50,000, but this was eclipsed by a transaction in East Kootenay in which \$120,000 were involved, and another in the Similkameen where the consideration was \$100,000, while Mr. J. D. Kendall has just completed an examination of the Goldsmith group at Howe sound, for which negotiations are now in progress, the value of the property being placed by the vendors at no less than \$350,000. Without considering the last mentioned deal, which, of course, is only "in the air" at present, the transactions in mining property of late clearly indicate that, (1st) Capital has not ceased to flow into the district, and (2nd) that a class of property not heretofore considered as being unmarketable, is now being considered as being marketable. I refer to low-grade copper prospects, and iron occurrences. It is certainly a sign of the times that only a week after a Montreal syndicate had completed the purchase of the iron areas near Kitchener, similar occurrences at Bull river, the existence of which has been known and allowed to remain undeveloped, should have been also acquired by capital. With the development of coal and iron resources in East Kootenay, of immense importance to the Boundary creek, the Similkameen and the coast, the foundation is being laid for a mining boom and an industrial progress in British Columbia heretofore unprecedented in the history of the province, which is another name for disappointed "grabbers" to the contrary notwithstanding. It is satisfactory meanwhile to note that the local press, which has lately appeared somewhat despondent, is recovering its usual cheerfulness. Thus the Nelson Miner, which is now under excellent editorial management, devotes a column to conditions in Southeast Kootenay, in which it is remarked that a period of prosperity is certainly in store for that section of the country. Contracts meanwhile have been let for the construction of most of the British Columbia Southern railway and within the next few days they will all have been let. The work has been divided up into small contracts, and in a short time several hundred men will be employed in construction. In anticipation of the completion of the railway line the Great Northern is opening up some "nest coal seams" in additional new coal camps, building additional coke ovens, and it is certain that before long the present output will be at least doubled and that the present force of miners and coalmen will be increased from 900 to 1,800 men. It is obvious that the completion of the British Columbia Southern, which will give a short connection with the Great Northern system, will open up a new and enlarged market for both coke and coal.

The owners of the Sullivan mine have fully decided to build a smelter at Marysville, on the coast, and to develop the mine owners of East Kootenay a nearby reduction plant and do away with the long haul to which the ores are at present subjected and should prove an important factor in the future of the country, while from the Windermere section the news is of an encouraging character. The Paradise mine has just completed the 900 tons of ore, and the mine owners of the Trail smelter, and several important strikes of ore of a good grade have been made there. When the section is given a railway there will be a good tonnage of ore to handle, and it is evident, the Miner concludes, "that the time has turned and is on the flood in the mining section to the east of us and the future now on it will prove to be the best mining sections of British Columbia and will for a period overlooked in the desire to invest in camps which for the time being were booming, and that the time has been recognized it will rapidly come to the front."

Neither does the Nelson Tribune, which is rightly considered as one of the best, if not the best, of the mining and most conservative paper published in the province, depreciate the circulation of "blue-ribbon" reports and in a recent issue the situation is briefly summed up as follows:

"Outside of Rossland, where operations are partially closed down on account of a difference between the men and the mine managers, there are more men employed in mining in Kootenay and Yale than ever before in their history. In Nelson mining division 1,000 men are today working at mines and in mills and at the smelter at Nelson, the Lardene and Slocan camps and in the Lardene over 2,000 men are employed at mining and in railway building. In the Boundary camps there are many more. In East Kootenay 1,500 men find work in the quartz and coal mines. Sixty-five hundred men, whose wages will average three dollars a day, and the fields in Southern Kootenay and Southern Yale. Over half a million dollars disbursed every month should keep the wolf from the door of every man now residing within the boundaries of Kootenay and Yale districts."

THE DRY-ORE BELT IN THE SLOCAN.

A plan for the establishment of a smelter on Slocan lake is set up in the current issue of the Slocan Drill. It is pointed out that 11 properties have sent out ore since January 1, with a total of 3,200 tons, that other properties are preparing to make shipments and the larger shipments

will increase their output; as at upwards of 25 properties in the camp have made shipments, and that depth has been gained in the leading mines of at least 500 feet on the vein, proving the continuity and richness of the ore deposits. It is moreover stated that the resources of the district have become so well recognized that fully \$100,000 have been paid since the beginning of the year for claims in the vicinity of Slocan City, while the wages for the year will amount to \$800,000. These dry ore are in great demand by outside smelters, and the Drill therefore suggests that the mountain should be brought to Mahonnet, and a smelter built at Slocan itself, on the grounds that "all wet ore from the upper country by the C. P. R. pass through Slocan; 2, freight charges would be lessened and returns obtained quickly; the only proven dry ore belt in the province is here, while lime and iron for additional fluxes are at hand in abundance; 4, communication with the sources of supply is easy and of the best, while water power and situated in a desirable location; and 5, a smelter in Slocan would enable a multitude of smaller properties in the district to be placed on a shipping basis."

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE PAYNE.

Mr. A. C. Garde, the manager of the Payne mine, was recently interviewed in Nelson, and expressed a most encouraging opinion concerning the developments now in progress at that property. He stated that the interview he remarked that he had every hope of encountering ore-shutes below the No. 5 level, as rich and as large as found above present workings, for the following is at present in progress. While development work is proceeding with all possible speed, ore is being taken out simultaneously from the upper level for sale. Mr. Garde has confirmed what I have previously expressed that there is no concentrating ore in the mine, but he stated that there are about 100,000 tons of back fillings which it may be possible to treat profitably. Meanwhile it is expected that within a couple of months three new levels will be opened up, the shaft being already nearly 150 feet below the No. 5 level.

MINING AT KASLO.

According to Mr. Drewry, managing director of the Canadian Goldfields, the True Blue mine near Kaslo will be shortly in a position to commence regular and profitable production. In the workings a depth of 400 feet has now been attained, and the ledge appears to be about nine feet wide. Of this there is a paystake which varies from 16 to 18 inches. This is made up of three parts, a paystake which varies from 16 to 18 inches, and a paystake which varies from 16 to 18 inches. Several very carefully taken samples from this paystake have given uniform assays of 23 per cent. copper with small amounts of gold. Of the remaining portion of the ledge it is said that conditions have been taken from time to time giving returns of 7 per cent. copper. One from this paystake is now being sacked and shipped, and he made no mention of the property as soon as the snow renders it possible to ramble the ore out. Mr. Drewry says he will ship sufficient ore from the True Blue this winter to repay the owners all they have paid for the purchase of the property, as well as what they have expended upon its development, he being confident that the mine will average 20 per cent. of copper. Next summer it is proposed, if the property does as well as it is now doing, to put in an aerial tramway to the lake, and until this is done no attempt will be made to raise the lower-grade material in the ledge. To more thoroughly explore the property a new tunnel will be immediately started.

NELSON DISTRICT.

In the Nelson district, prospects have lately been improved. At Forty-nine Creek the Refractory is now working and arrangements are now completed for the resumption of operations at the Granite Poolman group. Mr. P. J. Nicola, who recently bought the Refractory mine, is seemingly already meeting with success, a mill run of thirteen days of ore from the old dumps producing \$1,500. These dumps were considered worthless by the former management, and there are yet remaining 200 tons of ore, which will pay well to treat. Mr. Nicola is at present working a force of 15 men and has up to the present taken out some 100 tons of ore which is expected will average \$25 to the ton. In speaking of the property Mr. Nicola said that the aim of the former management seemed to be to clear the mine of waste rather than of ore, and that as the result of this process there was now in sight in the property sufficient ore to keep the mill going at its fullest capacity for the next two years. Since he has taken charge Mr. Nicola has endeavored to work up the dumps left by the former management, but the indications are that the No. 2 dump will not be reached this season. This will force upon the property the necessity of keeping up a supply of some 25 tons of ore per day, a supply which Mr. Nicola says he is quite prepared to furnish.

PROPOSED SMELTER AT MARYSVILLE.

It is understood that the erection of a smelter at Marysville by the Sullivan Company has been finally determined and that construction operations are to commence forthwith. The new plant is to have a daily capacity of 150 tons, and the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$125,000. The necessary capital for the undertaking is to be provided by the principal shareholders of the Sullivan Company, who will receive interest at the rate of 8 per cent. upon the security of first mortgage on the mine, in addition to a bonus of 50,000 shares. A meeting of the company is meanwhile to be held on November the 1st next to authorize an increase of capital from two and a half to ten million dollars. The smelter site on St. Mary's river, between Cranbrook and Kimberley, is an ideal one in every respect, and the water power here is magnificent. It is expected that the Sullivan ore will be locally treated at a cost not exceeding \$12 a ton.

THE FAIRVIEW CORPORATION.

Operations at the Stenwinder are now in full swing and it is expected that by October the 1st, crushing will commence at the rate of 75 tons of ore a day. The property itself is opened up to a depth of 300 feet by means of a shaft, and the showing consists of a large body

of ore varying in width from 20 to 50 feet, which it is hoped will yield from 50 to 80 per cent. of ore. The quality of the ore is upon the average value this ore will yield across the entire body. Careful testing has led the officers of the company to believe that with a minimum return of 50 per cent. sufficient returns can be secured. Previous tests with the mill now being erected have shown that 50 per cent. of the value of the ore can be retained in the mill. There are at present considerable quantities of ore on the Fairview dumps which are said to run from 25 to 30 per cent. These dumps should yield a good return of 50 per cent. of ore, but the intention of the company at present is to keep this in a measure as a reserve and operate the mine as largely as possible from the output of the mine, using the dump more for maintaining a uniform grade of ore than for any other purpose.

## THE BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

The chief news from the Boundary district this week is that another mine, the King Solomon, is about to enter the producing class. This mine, which is a development in which have proved most satisfactory is now producing regularly at the rate of a carload daily. A new company, known as the Hartford Development Company, has been organized with a capital of \$500,000 to operate in this camp, and has acquired the Hartford, Hartford fraction, Ranger, Nabors, Golden Eagle, Golden Eagle, and Crown street. The provincial directors are all prominently associated with the Granby-Miner organization, and include Mr. Miner, Mr. Granby, Mr. Thompson, Mr. J. A. Baker, Mr. White. The enlargement of the Granby smelter is now nearing completion. This week two electric cranes, twenty and forty tons respectively, to carry the converter building, have arrived, and are being installed. The machinists' strike at Chicago has delayed the completion of the two additional furnaces.

## OPERATIONS ON THE WEST COAST.

A gentleman who arrived this week from a visit to the mining districts of the West Coast of Vancouver Island, informed me that at present the chief activity is confined to the Alberca section. It will not now be long before the Hayes mine, which is in an advanced stage of development, will be in a position to commence regular shipments, the work of installing an aerial cable, over which the ore will be conveyed, from the mine to deep water, is nearly completed. The outlook for the prospects are very bright; a new ore body is now being explored, and the indications are very favorable, while the adjoining property, which is owned by the Hayes mine, is being developed. At the Thistle a large force of men are employed in exploratory work, and appearances are so promising that the mine is being worked on a small scale. To the Foreman-Believe a child suffering from diphtheria may recover without the aid of a doctor. Three of

these repeated revelations of itself as a ghastly mockery. The plain fact of the matter is that white hatred of people of a dark color seems to be increasing in the United States, and contempt for their rights is at the moment a growing quality. How much this has been stimulated by a national display of disregard for the rights of so-called inferior peoples we shall not undertake to say; but that something has happened to stir white savagery to unusual depths of ferocity in dealing with the criminal black, and white prejudice to renewed and broadened efforts for race oppression, must be evident to all.

## U. S. NEGRO BURNINGS.

Why They Have Ceased to Attract Public Attention.

From Springfield Republican.

The ordinary negro lynching by hanging no longer attracts much attention. It is because it proceeds in a undisciplined frequency, and also because the method of burning at the stake has come to be more generally employed than formerly, and produces horrors and gruesome details which excite the public mind. The burning at the stake is a more effective method of dealing with the criminal, and the public mind is more easily satisfied by the sight of a man being burned than by the sight of a man being hanged. The burning at the stake is a more effective method of dealing with the criminal, and the public mind is more easily satisfied by the sight of a man being burned than by the sight of a man being hanged.

When some seven years ago a negro was burned at Paris, Tex., the whole country was moved by the performance and the newspapers employed columns to describe the awful spectacle, while comment on it extended over the European journals and magazines. But within two or three years burnings have become so frequent as to draw only passing attention. On Wednesday of last week a negro was burned at the stake in Alabama, and on Saturday another, the son of a well-known local colored preacher, was burned in Georgia. And these two affairs have received no more attention in the news of the country than the recent lynchings by bullet and rope in Mississippi, which so worked upon the nerves of one innocent colored man that he killed himself in a desperate effort to escape the torturing fear that his turn at the hands of the white mob might come next.

Is the country finally come to the point of becoming in a sense a "white man's country" in the way of expressing the deadly race prejudices of white mobs? The North has been silenced, so far as the South is concerned, by the burning of the bodies of its own in Colorado, in Kansas and in Indiana. The Alabama and Georgia affairs of last week brought out a display of no more savage rage than the burning of the bodies of the victims. The bodies of the victims are now being buried in the ground, and the bodies of the victims are now being buried in the ground, and the bodies of the victims are now being buried in the ground.

## Guilty on Second Charge

John Rogers and Eugene Brooks Held For Manslaughter of Another Child.

Cecil Alexander Rogers Came to His Death Through Criminal Negligence.

The inquest on the remains of Cecil Alexander Rogers, infant child of John and Alice Rogers, of No. 22 Sayward avenue, alleged to have died of diphtheria, and without medical attendance, was held yesterday afternoon in the police court before Dr. Hart, coroner.

The following jury was sworn: Thomas Deasy, foreman; James D. Ogden, Walter Kippen, Edward P. Geiger, Mortimer Appleby and Samuel Sea. John Rogers, father of deceased, Cecil Alexander Rogers, deposed as follows: The child had been suffering from teething for some time. It was not quite seven months old. The other children were sick, but the baby was not troubled except from teething. After the death of first child noticed that it wasn't so well. Did nothing for it. Was not advised to do anything. There was no one there except Dr. Fraser. He did not advise anything. Promised to call next morning, but did not call. Rogers said he did not see the child after that time. The child died about 6 p. m. on September 5. Was not present when it died. Did not see the child after that time. Rogers said he did not see the child after that time. Rogers said he did not see the child after that time.

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Dr. R. L. Fraser, sworn—Made a post mortem examination on the body of deceased. The body was that of a well-nourished male infant about six months old. The only external marks were signs of eczema behind the ears. All the organs of the body were normal except the heart, which was soft and friable, and the left side was markedly clotted with blood, a condition usually caused by blood-poisoning, as in cases of diphtheria. Thought the child died of cardiac failure, secondary to diphtheria. The conditions would be produced by an illness of about two weeks. Found nothing abnormal about the throat. Rogers' statements about "without visits" to the house were mainly untrue. Visited the house and examined the whole family. Gave the opinion that the baby was not suffering from diphtheria. There were visible membrane, and no difficulty in breathing. The child was sleeping. It was pale and very feeble. Did not think it was near death, but Dr. Hart did and advised stimulants. They said they had no whiskey in the house, and demurred to giving any to the child. Believed the child died of diphtheria. Did not see the child after that time. Rogers said he did not see the child after that time.

FARMS TO RENT. FARMS FOR SALE. FARM HANDS WANTED. TO EXCHANGE ARTICLES.

All these and other "Wants" can be supplied by a little "want" advertisement in the Colonist. Only a cent a word an issue. TRY IT!!

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To a Jurymen—Had no chance to call another doctor, had we desired to do so. We were quarantined, and the child was not considered dangerous. It was only when the child died alarmingly ill that Mrs. Rogers called to the neighbors. Dr. Fraser said

the baby had not diphtheria after looking in its throat. Believed in case of illness to trust in prayer. I can't say that I would call in a doctor, unless my opinions changed. The doctors who came to the house did nothing. In fact Dr. Fraser deliberately lied to us. He promised to come and did not. I was brought out of quarantine to attend the first inquest. My house is five to 10 minutes walk from Malby's.

Dr. R. L. Fraser, sworn—Made a post mortem examination on the body of deceased. The body was that of a well-nourished male infant about six months old. The only external marks were signs of eczema behind the ears. All the organs of the body were normal except the heart, which was soft and friable, and the left side was markedly clotted with blood, a condition usually caused by blood-poisoning, as in cases of diphtheria. Thought the child died of cardiac failure, secondary to diphtheria. The conditions would be produced by an illness of about two weeks. Found nothing abnormal about the throat. Rogers' statements about "without visits" to the house were mainly untrue. Visited the house and examined the whole family. Gave the opinion that the baby was not suffering from diphtheria. There were visible membrane, and no difficulty in breathing. The child was sleeping. It was pale and very feeble. Did not think it was near death, but Dr. Hart did and advised stimulants. They said they had no whiskey in the house, and demurred to giving any to the child. Believed the child died of diphtheria. Did not see the child after that time. Rogers said he did not see the child after that time.

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