

THE MINING REVIEW

The Lines Installing Machinery and Building Extensively.

THE O. K. WILL RESUME WORK

The Deer Park Closes Down Temporarily—The Company is Concentrating Attention on The Hungryman—The Shipments For The Week Average 750 Tons a Day.

There was one mining property shut down and another started up during the week. The O. K. property, which has been shut down since about the middle of 1897, and which before that was a producer of a considerable tonnage of free milling ore, has been started up. The Deer Park, after the expenditure of a considerable sum, has been shut down temporarily. The company, however, will now give its attention to the Hungry Man group in the Nelson division, a gold-copper proposition, which is said by experts to have undoubted merit. This group is to be developed on an extensive scale, and should prove a valuable asset of the Deer Park Mining company. Further on the company will, it is thought, resume work on the Deer Park. The Iron Mask is progressing very favorably, and the vein, which has been lately worked on the east and west 400-foot level, has proved of very good values. Development is generally proceeding over all the B. C. properties. Here are also extensive building operations connected with the mines, both on the Black Bear ground and on the Centre Star. A large amount of the machinery has been ordered by various properties, some of which is being installed. The shipments for the week are quite up to the average, which for this year, approach 5,000 tons per week.

Table with columns: Week, Tons, Year, Tons. Rows include Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask, Evening Star, L. X., Monte Christo, and Giant.

Appendix is a detailed statement (approximately) of the camp's output for the week ending January 20th and year to date:

O. K.—Work has been resumed upon this property under the superintendency of Mr. Thomas Hughes. The work is confined to what is known as No. 12 tunnel, which is being extended. A complete survey has been made of the property by Mr. Roy H. Clarke for the owners. The O. K. has been shut down since about the middle of 1897, when it was placed in the hands of Mr. Richard Piewman as liquidator for the supreme court. It was only a few months since that the property was finally sold. It was purchased by the Old National Bank of Spokane, which was the largest creditor. The O. K. has produced considerable ore. During the short time that it was operated in 1897 it mined and milled 2,472 tons of ore, and the returns are said to have been satisfactory. Extravagance on the part of the management, it is alleged, caused the company to contract debts and finally threw the assets of the company into the hands of the liquidator. It is claimed that the mine was gutted and that the ore in sight was all removed and that no advance work was done toward the last. The mine, however, is opened by a series of three tunnels and a winze. The mine is connected with the mill by a gravity tram. The mill is of ten stamps, and the equipment includes two 60-horse power boilers, an 8-horse power engine, a five-drill air compressor and four slinger drills. There was another five-stamp mill on the property, but it was sold by the receiver. The new owners have, therefore, ample machinery for the development of the mine and the milling of the ore.

Deer Park.—It was learned yesterday from Mr. Lorne Hecher, the manager, that operations on the property of the company have temporarily ceased, and that when work is resumed, it will be commenced upon the ore body, which is in the shaft. This will be followed down to depth. In the meanwhile the Deer Park Mining company has purchased from Mr. W. B. Townsend and associates, the Hungryman property, in the Nelson mining division, near the Slovan Junction. This property was favorably passed upon by several well known and able mining experts, including such men as Major R. G. Edwards Leckie, Mr. R. Harris and Mr. J. E. Leckie. The ledge has been stripped for a distance of 100 feet, and averages six feet in width for this distance. It is well defined and carries goldcopper ore for the entire distance for which it has been stripped. The intention, Mr. Hecher says, is to erect additional buildings on the property for the accommodation of a considerable force and to push the work energetically, as it is thought the property can be made to yield returns in a very short time. The final arrangements for the purchase of this property were not concluded till yesterday morning, although the negotiations commenced some time since. The terms of the purchase are withheld.

The report of Major R. G. Edwards Leckie on the Hungryman says among other things, that he considers it one of the best prospects that he had examined during that year (1899), and that he firmly believed it has excellent chances of making a good paying mine. He speaks of the excellent situation of the property and the natural good facilities for mining and treatment, such as to make him believe that with very little development work its possibilities may be determined. The intention is to develop the Hungryman property by means of a shaft, which will be sunk to a depth of 50 feet and then a crosscut will be made to tap the ledge.

In regard to the future plans of the company, Mr. Hecher said that management was prepared to go ahead and make a mine of the Hungryman. The shares of the stockholders who did not care to pay their assessments, would be bought in. Mr. Hecher is pleased with the newly-purchased property of the company, and feels satisfied that it will prove a profitable investment.

War Eagle.—Very good ore has been found in a crosscut on a side spur of the vein on the 750-foot level. The ore is as good as any in the mine. Stopping is proceeding vigorously all over the mine and despite one or two little checks at the hoist the output has been very good this week. These interruptions are to be expected periodically until such time as the new steam plant is in place. Preparations are being made for its reception. To convey the steam pipe from the boilers on the ground below the main offices to the great hoist above them a covered wooden trough well tarred and properly roofed in, with drains on either side, is being constructed and has already reached the level of the "village."

Wallington.—The casing of the ledge which was encountered a week ago, and which is of birdseye porphyry, identical to that found on the footwall of the shaft at a depth of 48 feet, still continues in the tunnel on the 130-foot level. All the indications are that they are really in the footwall of the ledge, and are liable to encounter the ore shoot at any moment. The present crosscut tunnel is now in for a distance of 330 feet. From the character of the ore and the ledge in the shaft, the ledge at a depth of 130 feet should expose a good body of ore. Under the circumstances there should be some good news from the Wallington before many days.

Iron Mask.—During the week work has run in along the 400-foot level, west 45 feet to the fault, where following along the basins of the ore, the fault was pierced at right angles and the drift struck the reverse basins on the opposite side and regained the vein, finding the values the same on either side of the dyke. On the east side on the same level work has also been proceeding, the vein proving 7 feet in width. The new motor which was spoken of in last week's report is on the ground and will be installed during the coming week.

Le Roi.—Development is proceeding at all points and the shipment of ore is proceeding at its normal rate. The electric shaft approached by the Black Bear tunnel is being enlarged to five compartments. Its original dimensions were those of a two compartment sinking. The tunnel enlarging process is going on between the 500, 700 and 800-foot levels. The tunnel approach is being widened and straightened in order to permit of the laying of a steam pipe from the new boilers on Baseball flat.

Nickel Plate.—The third compartment of the main shaft is being raised from the 400-foot level and will probably reach the surface during the next 10 days. After this the shaft will continue downwards and simultaneously development will proceed on the 400-foot level. It is the intention of the corporation, as has already been stated to go on with the exploitation of the Great Western mine from the Nickel Plate for the present.

Columbia-Kootenay.—The station which is being cut in No. 6 tunnel at a distance of 1,000 feet from the entrance will be finished this week. This is to receive an engine, upon the installation of which a winze, three compartment, will be sunk at this point. An upraise is being made between No. 6 and No. 5 tunnels and, generally speaking, there is development work in active progress over all the mine.

California.—The shaft has been retimbered down to its foot, and nothing further is being done at the present in this direction. The hoist is in place, but until the arrival of the machinery, which will be shipped about the end of the week, nothing will be done on this part of the workings. In the tunnel drifting is still continued, but as the work has all to be done by hand, the progress is rather slow and is not averaging more than about five feet per week.

Centre Star.—The shaft station at the 450-foot level is being finished and as soon as the work is through drifting will go on both ways. Stopping and development work is vigorously proceeding. On the surface the framing of the timbers for the new head work is about completed and the new boilers, which were referred to last week are now on the ground.

Monte Christo.—The Monte Christo has closed down for the nonce, there being no further demand for the iron fluxes obtained from this mine by the Trail smelter. Altogether 1,800 tons have been shipped. The closure is merely temporary, as the iron flux is in continued demand by the smelter company.

New St. Elmo.—Work is progressing favorably in this mine, drifting and crosscutting is in progress and some good looking ore has been come across. Some repairs are being executed on the four drill compressor, which will probably, from this on, do more satisfactory work.

Evening.—Superintendent Hansen reports that the shaft has reached a depth of 47 feet. The vein matter met is a silicious porphyry, which carries good gold values. Tomorrow the 50-foot level will be reached, when crosscutting and drifting will be commenced.

Giant.—Crosscutting at the 50-foot level is proceeding. Three drills are at work and fair progress is being made. The road from the mine is not too good; the mild weather prevailing during the past week has not been favorable for good sleighing.

The White Man's Burden

What More Appropriate Name Could be Applied to That Most Insidious and Universal of Diseases—Catarrh—Which Affects Nine Hundred In Every Thousand Of Our People.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has proved itself a wonderful power in lifting the burden—a dove of peace in the battle for health.

It Makes Life Worth Living—It Helps in a Hurry and It Cures Permanently—Relief in 10 to 60 Minutes.

So-called cures come and go and hardly a week passes but some new claimant as a cure for catarrh presents itself, only to fail in its mission, add another disappointment to the long list of disappointments in the line of permanent cures for this most universal and distressing disease.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED P. O. BOX 537 MINES DEVELOPED AND REPORTED UPON MERITORIOUS STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD J. R. CRANSTON & CO. Financial, Real Estate and General Mining Stock Brokers Washington St., Opp. Bank of Montreal, Rossland, B. C. MINES FOR SALE IN ALL B. C. CAMPS. Bankers Bank of British North America, Rossland Official Brokers The Bornite Bank Gold Mining Co. Situated Near Nelson, B. C.

AMONG THE INDIANS

Customs and Manner of the Aborigines of the Coast.

CANNIBALISM NOT A FACT

Will Die on Dog, Attempt to Eat Fire and Occasionally Bite Pieces Out of a Live Person's Arm—The Result of Over 30 Year's Labor.

The annual missionary services of the Methodist church were held on Sunday, the speaker being Rev. Thomas Crosby, who spoke upon different phases of the work among the Indians of British Columbia.

For the morning discourse the speaker followed the course of his personal history, giving a retrospect of his missionary labors at Nanaimo, then for 12 years among the Flathead tribe along the Fraser, and afterwards for over 20 years among the Shimphean people along the Skeena. He described the movement which led to the building of the mission ship, "Glad Tidings," and referred to the great amount of work that had been accomplished through the use of this vessel. He paid a glowing tribute to the personal character and great success of Dr. Bolton, the first medical missionary to the Indian tribes, stating that the doctor has now three large hospitals and a home for aged and indigent people under his charge.

The evening address was very largely of an historical character and contained a vast fund of valuable information concerning the native customs and practices of the Flatheads and the Shimpheans. The women of these people were, under the old order, the worst of slaves, the burden bearers in every sense of the term. It was no unusual thing for a mother to carry her babe girl to the woods and, stuffing its mouth with grass and leaves to another its cries, leave it there to die because she did not want the child to live to become a slave such as herself. The old people were looked upon as encumbrances and were commonly taken to some lonely island and left to starve. The system of witchcraft had originally very strong hold upon the Indians. If a chief were taken sick, or an accident befell an individual the witch doctor was immediately called to discover who had bewitched the unfortunate person. After going through a series of contortions and rushing madly hither and thither, the witch doctor would suddenly seize hold of some person in the gathered assembly, declaring this to be the culprit, when the luckless individual was taken and inflicted with horrible tortures until death came to his relief. The speaker had frequently been asked if there were cannibals among these people. From his experience and observations he did not think that there were such in the strict sense of the term. At some of their great feasts, however, excitement and frequently one would rush up to another and seizing his arm between his teeth would tear away a large portion, the person attacked bearing the torture with stolid indifference as a display of exalted bravery. This was probably the extent of cannibalism among them. There were dog eaters in the

There has never been a time in the history of this camp when local mining stocks offered a safer and more remunerative investment than is the case today.

Prices have been hammered down by the bears on all the local exchanges, in sympathy with the depression of mining stocks in New York and London, till they can go no lower. In fact, the bottom prices of British Columbia mining stocks have been reached, and many holders will not sell till a rise takes place.

The present condition of the mining stock market here reminds us of the story of the gentleman who wagered that it would be an almost impossible task to sell real sovereigns at one penny each on

several tribes. The man who could eat the most live dog was accounted the greatest man. There were also those who were called fire eaters, who endured terrible torture from fire in order to gain distinction.

The speaker dissented from the method adopted by the government of pensioning those Indians who are able for work. "Never give an Indian something for nothing." Make him do honest work for what he receives and thus inculcate a lesson in industry and teach him to properly value his possessions.

In his description of the election of the first council for the municipal government of Port Simpson, a good deal of amusement was induced. He touched in passing upon the conjurers art as practiced among these people. He cited an instance in which a man had lost all that he had, even to his clothing and then put himself up as the stake and was surely losing himself being rescued by his tribe only by the most exorbitant ransom, which exhausted the supply of blankets in the possession of his people. The native method of marriage was by means of purchase. The friends of the prospective bride went to the parents of the woman of his choice and made a bargain for her transfer. They piled up blankets and muskets and furs until the father declared that he was satisfied. Then the man took his purchase to his own tent and that was all the ceremony there was about it.

In closing the speaker dealt with the present condition of the Indians, showing how that the gospel had done away with their heathen practices and customs and had conferred inestimable benefit upon them in all their relationships, so that not only are the Indians themselves immensely better, but the problem of dealing with them from a national standpoint is greatly simplified by their being transformed into intelligent men and women and freed from the dominion of superstition and vice, so that they become peaceable and law-abiding.

unsolicited testimonials that have been received by those who have suffered from the Catarrh Malady in all its forms, and for periods of suffering, whether the limit of a few days of Influenza or Cold in the Head to the cure of stubborn and deep-seated Catarrh of the Head and Nose, covering the almost incredible period of fifty years.

Apart from the splendid evidence of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder received from people of all ranks and conditions of men, from the laborer in the street to the judge on the bench. The most eminent nose and throat specialists concede it the greatest cure, give it their unqualified endorsement and show their practical faith in it by using it in their daily practice.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder goes right to the seat of the trouble. It attacks the disease, removes the cause,

cleanses and heals the parts, quickly and permanently. The treatment is simple, the applications are easily made, perfectly painless, and in ten to sixty minutes after applying, relief follows. It's so wonderfully searching, and yet so soothing, comfort comes like magic.

Mrs. M. Greenwood, of 204 Adelaide street west, Toronto, says, in substantiation of the claims of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "I am so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results derived from it, that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I was a great sufferer from Catarrh in the Head and Throat. I tried many remedies without getting relief until I began using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. A few applications gave me great comfort and relief. I continued using it and now every vestige of the trouble has gone, and words fail me to express the gratitude I feel at being freed from this loathsome disease."

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart stops palpitation, smothering, shortness of breath, pains about the heart, gives relief in 30 minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment—When the skin seems fairly on fire from itching skin diseases, one application will give quick and permanent relief.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure liver ill; 20 cents for 40 doses. Sold by Goodeve Bros.

London bridge. It is stated that he sold one after offering them to the passers by for a whole day.

If a man were to traverse Columbia avenue from one end to the other offering \$20 gold pieces for 50 cents, his efforts would be just as futile. There are many stocks being offered right here and now for a few cents, the intrinsic worth of which are really dollars instead of cents.

People who are wise will take advantage of this state of things. They will invest now when prices are low, and not wait until the crowd comes in and elbows them aside.

As we all know, the recent British reverses in South Africa have been the only

factor in thus lowering the price of mining stock. A few victories will have the opposite effect, and prices will at once jump to their old stand. These victories cannot much longer be delayed.

People who will take the trouble to think this matter over will at once see that now is the right time to buy. All good stocks, and even the best standards, are cheap. Our advice, then, is to buy, and don't wait too long. This we know for certain—the mines are better than they ever were; the buyer now has a 50 per cent better chance than was ever offered before to realize handsome profits.

Bornite Bank offers a splendid investment, with a speedy remuneration of a hundredfold.

poraneous with the building of the pyramids. Egyptologists are agreed as to the remarkable knowledge of astronomy and geometry shown by the pyramid builders.

The preacher then brought these remarkable evidences to bear on the practical Christianity of the day, and brought to a close a sermon noteworthy as tending to reconcile the warring claims of theology and science, too often exaggerated by minor combatants in the dispute.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED. Discussion of Clifford's Want of Confidence Resolution.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—All day and this evening the legislature discussed Mr. Clifford's want of confidence resolution, based upon the alien exclusion act of last session, and the admitted intention of the government to retain it without amendment in principle, as indicated by the speech from the throne and Mr. Tisdell's address in moving the reply. The speakers, up to the dinner hour adjournment were Messrs. Clifford, McPhillips, Ellison, Helgesen, Martin, Ellison, McBride, A. W. Smith, Col. Baker, R. Hall, Neill, Booth, Kellie, Irving, Ebert, Prentice and Turner.

The features of the debate until Mr. Prentice saw 6 o'clock, were Prentice's explanation of the declaration (published in the Ashcroft Journal) that he would oppose the government on account of the exclusion act, his explanation being that the interview had been only bar-room talk when everybody had been drinking pretty freely. Up to 10 o'clock Henderson, Helmschen, Deane, Munro, Pooley, McPherson and R. Smith. It was 11 o'clock when the resolution was reached, the vote being negative by 19 to 17 after the government (in error) had voted for their condemnation. The night sitting was one of the liveliest on record, the part that liquids play in the affairs of men being in marked degree a feature of the debate.