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ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Pages 9 to 12.

Two Dollars a Year.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Second Year, Number 44.

WANETA & TRAIL CREEK

Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

Capital Stock 1,000,000 Shares.

Par Value \$1.00 Each.

Development Stock 400,000 Shares.

OFFICERS.

C. O. LALONDE, President; A. S. GOODEVE, Vice-President; ROBT. DIXON, Treasurer; D. D. BIRKS, Secretary; WALTER C. ARCHER, Manager; CHAS. BATES and A. H. MACNEILL, Directors; Rossland, B. C.

Solicitors.

HARRIS MACNEILL & DEACON,
Of Rossland and Vancouver.

Bankers.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Rossland.

The Company's Property.

The company's property, known as the "COPPER GROUP" comprises three claims of about 60 acres each, which are prior locations situate about three miles northwest of Waneta, about two miles from Gröuse Mountain and about seven miles equally from Rossland and Trail.

Promoters' Shares.

Are pooled until August, 1897, so it will be impossible for original holders to offer their stocks on the market at any price.

Development Stock.

The first issue of 50,000 shares has been taken up during the past few days almost entirely by local buyers, which is a guarantee of the estimation in which this property is held in the immediate locality. The directors have ordered a further issue of 50,000 shares to be placed on the market at

10 Cents Per Share.

(Price subject to change without notice.)

Description of Property.

The claims have a well defined and strong ledge running through the whole length and cropping out about 20 feet wide at the surface.

Work is now being actively prosecuted, seven men being employed in a shaft down 15 feet and crosscutting. In the shaft is a vein of solid ore carrying gold, copper, silver and lead values assaying as follows:

No. 1, from surface, total value.....\$ 10.35

No. 2, from shaft 15 feet, total value. 29.20

All arrangements are completed for winter work suitable boarding houses, etc., having been erected during the past month. It is confidently expected the company will have a quantity of ore ready for shipment in the spring.

Further information can be obtained

on application to

D. D. BIRKS, Secretary.

Head Office, Lalonde & Rodier Blk., Rossland.

Iron Colt Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

Capital Stock 1,000,000 Shares.

Par Value \$1.00 Each.

Treasury Stock 300,000 Shares.

FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

OFFICERS. W. A. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT, Rossland. P. BURNS, VICE-PRESIDENT, Rossland. JOHN F. MCCRAE, SECRETARY-TREASURER, Montreal, Quebec.

DIRECTORS. WM. MCKENZIE, Toronto, Ont. GEO. H. CAMPBELL, Winnipeg, Man. JOHN R. REAVIS. W. A. CAMPBELL. JOHN F. MCCRAE. WM. D. SMITH. JOHN J. MOYNAHAN. Manager, JOHN J. MOYNAHAN.

The Iron Colt Mine.

The Iron Colt is the first west extension of the great Columbia-Kootenay ledge. It is a full claim 800 by 1500 feet and has been surveyed for a crown grant. There is no adverse upon the title.

Shareholders Protected.

A special provision in the by-laws of this company is that no debt shall be incurred beyond the amount of money actually in the treasury. Any further liability incurred becomes a personal liability of the trustees.

Development.

A shaft was recently started on the main ledge and is now down 75 feet. It has shown nearly solid ore from the surface and is now in solid ore all the way across the bottom. It is one of the finest looking ore bodies ever opened in the camp. The ore is identical in appearance with that now being taken from the Kootenay mine.

At this date, Dec. 21, the shaft of the Iron Colt continues to be in solid ore. The vein has not yet been crosscut and its width is unknown. A crosscut will be run at the 100-foot level and preparations are now being made to run a tunnel from the side of the mountain below and contracts are now being made for power drills.

25,000 Shares of Treasury Stock,

The fourth installment, are now offered to the public

At 20 Cents a Share.

MOYNAHAN & CAMPBELL, Agents,
ROSSLAND, B. C.

ON SALMON RIVER

First Buildings in the Town of Salmon Erected This Month.

HAS GOT A GOOD START

About 2,000 Mineral Claims Have Been Located Within Six Miles of It—Hopes to Be a Mining Centre—Sawmill Arranged For.

Joshua Davies and H. A. Jones, the residents agent of the West Kootenay Land company at Salmon, arrived in Rossland yesterday and registered at the Allan. Speaking of the embryo city of Salmon Mr. Jones said last night:

"On Dec. 1 the townsite of Salmon was an unpeopled landscape. Since that time two hotels and two stores have been completed and occupied and a third will be completed in ten days. A butcher shop is now being constructed and contracts have been made for 12 new buildings to be finished within 90 days. The management of the company made a contract yesterday for the erection of a sawmill on the townsite and a deal, has been made with the owners of the timber lands adjoining for logs to supply the mill. The mill will be in operation in 30 days.

"Nearly 2,000 claims have been recorded upon the Salmon river and its tributaries within a radius of six or eight miles of Salmon. Frank Jackson, owner of the pack train, has discovered a trail from Salmon to the east branch of the North Fork of the Salmon placing those mines within six miles of the town. He says that if the trail was made he could make the round trip in a day. Locations have been made on the following creeks: Snowslide, Copper, Granite, West Fork, East Fork and Whiskey Creek.

"Claims on Mount Pitcher at the source of the River and Whitewater creeks show ore similar in appearance to that of the Silver King. South from that point the silver decreases and gold is more in evidence."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Give the Devil His Due.

Nelson, Dec. 24, 1896.

EDITOR MINER:—Are you not just a trifle too hard on the member for the north riding of West Kootenay district? You claim he has neglected the interests of his constituents, more particularly those who reside in the southern portion of the riding. Mr. Kellie's constituents are almost wholly dependent on the mining industry, and if your contentions are based on facts Mr. Kellie has neglected to look after the interests of prospectors and mine-owners.

Mr. Kellie was elected to the legislative assembly in 1890, taking his seat on January 15, 1891. He was elected as an independent, and one of the issues on which he made the race was the repeal of section 13 of an act entitled "An Act in Aid of Certain Railways." The section gave land-grant railway companies, the names of which were given in the act, the right for 25 years from the completion of the respective railways to select and collect five per cent over and above working expenses on gold and silver extracted from ores found upon any of the lands embraced within their grants. The grants covered every mineral district in the province. The section was repealed in 1891, and, as he was elected on that issue, Mr. Kellie must be given credit as a factor in bringing about the repeal.

In 1891 an act was passed granting aid to the Columbia & Kootenay railway. The aid was 200,000 acres of land, to be selected in 10,240-acre blocks from unoccupied crown lands anywhere within East and West Kootenay. Soon after the passage of the act, the railway company began selecting the blocks. One was selected which covered nearly every mineral claim at Ainsworth, then the only mining camp of importance on Kootenay lake; another covered the townsite of Nelson and adjoining pre-eminences; others covered well-known mineral claims, like the Blue Bell, in different sections of the district. The railroad company contended that it was entitled not only to make such selections, but that it was entitled to lands in lieu of any acreage that might be already occupied or held as mineral claims within the blocks selected. The people contended that the act gave the railway company no such right, and Mr. Kellie made their fight in the legislature, and won.

At the time of Mr. Kellie's election, locators of mineral claims on land embraced in the "railway belt"—20 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific railway—had no end of trouble in recording their claims and obtaining crown grants. The Dominion government claimed that the locations must be made in accordance with the laws of the Dominion, and as the nearest Dominion land office was at Calgary, Alberta, the expense of going to that place to record a location was no small sum. Prospectors and claim owners contended that the province of British Columbia had not parted with the right to search for and mine the precious metals in making the grant to the Dominion of Canada, and that mineral locations should be made under the laws of the province. Through Mr. Kellie's efforts, the government took up the question, and today there is little more difficulty in acquiring mineral claims in the "railway belt" than in other sections of the province.

The depression in 1893, resulting from the fall in the price of silver, hit many claim owners in southern Kootenay pretty hard. There was little work in the mining camps, and hundreds of claim owners had to seek work in the United States. Many were unable to return in time to do the annual assessment work on their locations. Mr.

Kellie made an effort to give them relief by the passage of an amendment to the Mineral Act, extending the time for performing the annual assessment work for the current year until July, 1895.

In 1891 Mr. Kellie introduced a bill, which, if it had become a law, would have saved hundreds of thousands of acres of land to the people since granted to aid in the construction of railways. The provisions of the bill allowed the building and operation of railways anywhere in the province without first obtaining the consent of the legislature. The bill was re-introduced in 1892 and was defeated by one vote. Seeing that he could not secure the passage of a general railway bill he introduced a bill which finally became a law, which is operative in East and West Kootenay Yalo, Lillooet and Cariboo districts namely, the Tramway Act.

Mr. Kellie is charged with aiding the government in passing a bill that amended the assessment act to the detriment of the mining industry. Mr. Kellie is no more blameable in that connection than are the mining men who hurried from Rossland to Victoria to prevent the passage of the bill, and returned volubly vowing that Premier Turner was an intuitive statesman and Minister of Mines Baker a far-seeing politician. Had they "stood pat," and not been awed into compliance, compromise, the government would have been forced to either impose a like tax on the output of coal mines or drop the tax altogether.

Mr. Kellie introduced and secured the passage of a bill establishing a provincial bureau of mines, which is not working to the disadvantage of the mining industry.

When an independent, Mr. Kellie secured fairly liberal appropriations for West Kootenay, and since he became an adherent of the government, the appropriations for the north riding of West Kootenay have been much larger than those for the south riding, where the representative in the legislature votes with the opposition.

Mr. Kellie may not be an ideal representative for a riding that has within its boundaries so many men who imagine themselves divinely gifted, yet the interests of the common people of the riding may be worse neglected in the future than they have been in the past.

JOHN HOUSTON.

MR. KELLIE'S RECORD.

In another column will be found a letter from John Houston of Nelson on the subject of the parliamentary record of J. M. Kellie, M.P.E., for this riding. Mr. Houston's experience in provincial politics is much more extended than our own, and he is besides recognised throughout the province as fearless and independent in the expression of his opinions. We therefore attribute a great deal of weight to his defense of Mr. Kellie. His letter is circumstantial and indicates that the tramways act is not the only useful piece of legislation with which Mr. Kellie should be credited.

We are still of the opinion, however, that Mr. Kellie is out of touch with his constituents, especially that portion of his constituents for whom it is our duty to speak. Without going into ancient history, we desire to draw attention to the fact that at the last session of the provincial parliament he was singularly neglectful of the free miners' interests. He took no steps to safeguard their rights in connection with the wholesale grant of lands in aid of the Columbia & Western railway. He did not insist on precious metal miners, whether employers or employees, being put on the same basis as regards taxation as coal miners, a failure which in our opinion showed undue subservience to the Turner government to the detriment of his constituents. Though a member of parliament for many years we find the late amendments to the mineral act almost invariably aimed to deprive the free miner of rights necessary to the economical working of his claim. In the matter of appropriations, however well he may have served the upper portion of the riding, he certainly fell far short of securing grants for the most necessary public purposes in and around Rossland.

The action of the so-called delegates from Rossland is, in our opinion, no excuse for Mr. Kellie's course in connection with the amendments to the assessment act last session. Mr. Kellie was a British subject and a member of parliament. The delegates were for the most part aliens and therefore in a very delicate position when it came to objecting to taxation. The interests of the delegates, vast as they were, did not represent a tithe of the taxable property in West Kootenay and the very fact that the men who went from Rossland were unable by reason of their alienage to speak forcibly on the question, should have made Mr. Kellie doubly anxious to safeguard the mine-owners of Kootenay. We have always considered that a great mistake was made in sending non-voters to Victoria to protest against inequitable and unjust taxation.

In conclusion we would say that in view of the defense of Mr. Kellie which Mr. Houston has now undertaken we are inclined to think that he is inconsistent. His journal, when he edited one, was not nearly so favorable to Mr. Kellie in its general tone as in his letter in this issue. If we have been at all prejudiced against Mr. Kellie we fear a portion at least of the blame for it must rest on Mr. Houston's shoulders.

SMELTER IS CLOSED

Silver King Mine Is Not Able to Keep It Running.

EXCHEQUER LOOKS WELL

Main Ledge Not Yet Out, But Tunnel Is In Good Ore—Contract Let to Drill 1,000 Feet on the Silver Queen—Paul Johnson Surprised.

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—The Hall Mines smelter blew out at midnight, Christmas eve and will not fire up again for a few days. Work is being pushed at the mine as rapidly as possible and it will only be a few days now before the lower tunnel can be used. It is hoped that the mine will then be able to keep the smelter busy.

Mr. Paul Johnson, superintendent of the smelter is very popular with his men and on Christmas eve they made him a present of a handsome set of silverware. O. M. Rosendale accompanied the presentation with a neat and appropriate speech.

Fred Stone has secured the contract to prospect 1000 feet with a diamond drill on the Silver Queen mine which adjoins the Hall Mines. The owners expect to strike the same class of ore that has been found in the Kootenay Bonanza.

The Exchequer mine on Toad mountain is running three shifts and will work all winter. They are running through well mineralized rock, the last assay of which went \$78. Much low grade and some high grade ore is being taken out and a number of tons are now on the dump. The company has decided not to ship any of the ore until spring. They are running through seven feet of pretty good rock and expect to strike the main lead in a day or two.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

Nelson Is to Have a Second Electric Light and Power Company.

Nelson, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A new electric light company is being formed here with a capital stock of \$20,000 and it is understood that \$10,000 have already been subscribed. The machinery will be ordered and work commenced just as soon as the necessary water rights have been secured. The company will have one 5,000 light machine, step up and step down transformers, long distance system which will furnish 2,200 volts in town; also one 50-light are machine. Power will be furnished during the day for cooking, lighting and heating, and any subscriber will be entitled to buy one share of stock. Water power is to be secured from one of the adjacent creeks.

STRAIGHTENING OUT MATTERS.

Lost Creek Development Company Will Resume Operations in the Spring.

Nelson, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—Mr. William Archer of New York, vice president of the Lost Creek Development company, is in town straightening out the affairs of the company's mines on South Fork of the Salmon river. He states that active development will be resumed in the spring. On the Montreal 100 feet of tunnelling has been run and 50 feet on the Addie. Mr. Archer states that work on the Pend d'Oreille hydraulic mining claims will be resumed in the spring.

Nelson Brevities.

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 26.—[Special.]—Christmas was generally observed in Nelson and all places of business were closed.

The installation of officers of Masonic lodge No. 23, A. F. and A. M., of Nelson, took place Wednesday evening. V. W. District Deputy Chipman was the installing officer, and after the ceremony the officers were entertained at a banquet at the Clark house.

MINES AND MINING.

Another Lookout Mountain Incorporation—Claims Near Slovan Crossing.

Trail, Dec. 26.—[Special.]—The Lookout Mining company has been incorporated and elected the following officers: President, Charles Dundee; vice-president, William Claffy; secretary and treasurer, E. T. Daniel; assistant secretary, George Naden. These gentlemen with W. A. Campbell, D. M. Drumheller, W. W. D. Turner, James Moynahan, M. Murphy, Angus Beaton and Ralph White constitute the board of directors. The company was incorporated for a million and a quarter and the property, the Joker mineral claim, will be developed continuously. The shaft is now down 45 feet and will be sunk to 100 feet. Three shifts of men are at work and the property will undoubtedly prove one of the most promising on Lookout mountain.

Negotiations are about closed for the purchase of the Red Bird and Silver Queen on Salmon river.

A half interest in the California and Archer has been purchased by Bruce Oraddock and J. Dawson. These two claims are at Slovan crossing on the Kootenay river, between Nelson and Robson.

The Big Four group, also at Slovan crossing, is being operated. They have two tunnels, one of which is in 18 feet and the other 25 feet. The ore assays \$18 and work will continue through the winter.

A three and a half foot vein of good ore is in sight on the Cable and Tenbrook claims on Whiskey creek, running into the north fork of the Salmon. It is owned by Charles Ross. The shaft has been sunk 35 feet.