IN THE MINING FIELD

Continued from Page 2.

the assembly of the various machinery at the collar of the shaft and the installation of the aerial tramway are all in progress. The new tubular boiler, which is to act as a reserve, has not at present arrived, but there is no immediate hurry for the same as the boilers now in use are practically new for the most part.

Le Roi No. 2.—The Le Roi No. 2 is shipping regularly, but the output is not up to its capacity as already stated because of the insufficiency of cars. As soon as smelter yard room is gained for the stowage of reserves it is the intention of the Northport smelter company to maintain a reserve of 60,000 tons. As there are at present only something over 40,000 tons in reserve it will be seen there will be room for quite an output from this mine and from others. The third compartment of the Josie shaft is not at present completed although good progress, considering the nature of the ground is being made. On the Annie the work undertaken at present is the on the 175-foot level. The opening up of the intermediate stopes on the No. 1 is still in hand. With the addition of the third compartment on the shaft of the Josie the production of ore will be increased, supposing that the capacity of the smelter is such that it will be able to receive it or to give it yard room.

Columbia-Kootenay.—There is little that is new to report on this mine. The north crosscut is in about 660 feet and there yet remains quite a considerable distance to be covered before the Tip Top vein can be expected to be cut. On the 1,000-foot level drifting is in progress both ways. Exploring work on the upper levels is still in hand locating the various pay shoots constantly encountered along the various drifts upon the mine coming in from the surface. The foundation for the compressor is now completed, but some time must elapse before the removal of the machinery to allow of a proper settlement of the bed. The arangements that are to be made for the shipping of ore from this mine have not as yet transpired, if made, but it is probable that upon the return of the general manager, Mr. Bernard Macdonald, from the east, where he has just gone and from where he may be expected about November 1st, some definite announcement will be able to be made.

Rossland Great Western.—It is the intention to commence shipment from this mine on the first proximo. There remains but the installation of the grizzlies, the reordering of which was seen to yesterday, to complete the preparations for shipping on this mine. Below the progress is on the lines reported last week, there being no developments of any special importance beyond the fact that the drift on the central body of high grade ore on the 600-foot level shows the body to preserve its value and to be clean and compact. Otherwise the developments on this level are confined to getting under the ore bodies proven at the upper levels. The new pump station which was to be made before sinking was resumed is now nearly complete and the pump is being installed. On the new electrical compressor the work of setting up the concrete foundations is in hand as it is important that it should be completed before the coming of frost.

War Eagle.—No shipment has as yet been made from the War Eagle, but as the management is clearing out the ore pockets, used for shipping, at the second level at the shaft, it is possible that some shipments may be made. It is however, probable that regular shipments will not be undertaken until the tramway is placed in proper condition. The plans are stated to have been completed, but there is nothing more being done at present towards putting the track into order. The shaft is now down to the point below the eighth level, where a station is still being cut. The developments on the level above are confined to the drifting on the three veins there encountered, and a driving of a crosscut to the north.

Iron Colt.—Work on this property was shut down during the week. Thomas Anderson, secretary, issued the following notification to the stockholders, which explains the reason for the closing down of operations: "At a meeting of the directors a resolution was passed to the following effect: That owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the vein and values of the ore in the ledge lately cut in the North Star mineral claim, and, further, as the company have expended the funds in hand and have not now the cash surplus to pursue the investigation for a pay shoot, the superintendent be instructed to stop all work and close up the mine until further directed by this board. The secretary-treasurer was also instructed to pay all wages and accounts and send out notices to shareholders advising them of the action taken."

Iron Mask.—The development work, the scheme of which was begun in February last and which was interrupted by the special work ordered by the experts because of the litigation between this mine and the Centre Star, is now approaching completion and will apparently justify the anticipations of the superintendent, Mr. Sam Hall. The ore body has been struck at depth, 175 feet, on the eastern end of the property and it is expected that it will be similarly encountered this week or next on the other end. All that will then remain to be done is the connection by drifts along the vein so as to open up the backs required for stoping purposes. It is therefore probable that within the next month or six weeks this mine will be able to resume shipments on a regular scale.

Centre Star.—The shipments from the Centre Star are now ahead of those from the War Eagle, the ore shipped is still being taken from the stope on the west end of the second level to the extent of about 200 tons daily. The balance of the shipment, 100 tons, is being made up from the reserve dump alongside of the ore bins. Connections are being made on the various levels with those above and below. The shaft is being sunk towards the fifth level and on the new development level, the fourth, drifting is in progress on the veins to the east and west of the shaft.

Big Four.—Work is progressing along the usual lines in the No. 2 tunnel. The ledge, which shows on the surface, is being crosscut and the showing of ore is excellent and is increasing in value with the progress of the mine. Work has been re-started in No. 1 tunnel and is being pushed rapidly ahead. Surface work is being done on No. 3 vein, which is showing up remarkably well. Arrangements are now under way looking to the occupation of the boarding house, so that a force of men may be kept at work all winter.

Joseph Leiter.—Superintendent A. G. White reports that he has uncovered a strong lead on the Joseph Leiter claim on Sophie mountain. A trench of 50 feet was made in the old wash gravel and at a depth of six feet a lead was uncovered that is 30 feet in width. It is a continuation of the Copper Wonder lead. The find was made close to the north line of the Copper Wonder. Superintendent White is greatly pleased over the find and intends, now that he has located the main lead on the Leiter, to sink a shaft upon it.

Velvet.—The Velvet has 70 men at work. Considerable attention is now being paid to getting the foundation in shape for the reception of the 15-drill compressor. It is the half of a 30-drill and so arranged that the other 15 drill capacity can be added. The force on the road has been doubled so that it may be completed by the 1st of October. The latter part of the road was harder to construct than was expected, and hence the delay.

I. X. L.—Stoping between No. 2 and No. 3 level is in progress and another carload is about ready to ship. In the meanwhile work continues on the lower crosscut tunnel, which is now in for a distance of 135 feet. Mr. John S. Baker, the managing director, who has been here during the past week, inspecting the property, left for home yesterday.

Evening Star.—The workings on the third level of the Evening Star resulted in the finding of the ledge there and it has been developed to a considerable extent. The result has been so satisfactory that the management has decided to deepen the winze another 100 feet.

New St. Elmo.—The south drift is now in a distance of 245 feet. The ore body in this drift continues strong and the values high. Crosscutting to the north continues.

Commander.—It is stated that orders have been given for the pumping out of this mine this week with a view to the resumption of work.

Giant.—The Giant sent 61 tons to the smelter during the past week. The ore came from the upper vein.

Portland.—Work on the shaft and tunnel continues and good progress is being made.

Douglas-Hunter.—Work on the lower tunnel continues.

Homestake.—Work on the Homestake has been resumed.

THE TAMARAC.

What the Management Intends Doing—A Prosperous Camp.

Mayor Goodeve, Mr. C. S. Wallis and Mr Masters, of the Kenneth Mining company, which is operating the Tamarac, near Ymir, have returned from a visit to that mine. Mayor Goodeve reports that they inspected the right of way of the proposed tramway and the site of the proposed mill for the reduction of the Tamarac ore. The plans as submitted by Engineer Roberts were approved. What will be immediately done will be to let the contract for the construction of the tramway. This will run from the mine to the site of the mill, a distance of 7,000 feet. The mill will be located on the Salmon river, and the company will be compelled to bridge the Salmon river at this point in order to reach the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway at a point about two miles from Ymir. Mayor Goodeve says he is greatly pleased with the condition of the mine in which there is something over 14,600 tons in sight. It is calculated that the ore will average $10.50 to the ton. The minimum cost for mining, milling and treatment it is thought will be about $7 per ton. This will leave a profit of $3.50 per ton. There is, therefore, a profit of over $50,000 in the ore in sight. The property has only been developed to a depth of 185 feet. Besides the Tamarac the company owns the October, Dinner Bucket and Racatam claims.

The people of Ymir are jubilant over the fact that the Tamarac is about to ship. After the tramway is finished and some more experimenting has been done with the ore the intention is to put in a plant for its reduction.

The people of Ymir are also much pleased over the closing up of the deal for the Wilcox, which is reported to have been bonded for $125,000. The Ymir mine is a splendid property. It now has an 80-stamp mill and is turning out a great deal of bullion. One peculiar thing is the way the slimes from the mill turn the color of the water in the Salmon river. For seven miles it is colored by these slimes, and the Salmon is about as wide as Columbia avenue, and the volume of water in it is large. Mayor Goodeve further stated that he was much struck with the mining possibilities of the section around Ymir, and among other things he stated that the people there spoke very highly of the Nevada. The Ymir district, he thought was destined to be a very important one.

Good News From the Strawberry.

The latest report from the Strawberry, which is being operated by the Quebec Boundary Mining company, of which Mr. A. B. Clabon is the managing director, is of a very encouraging nature. The vein has been crosscut at a depth of 150 feet, which shows a good body of ore, which has been drifted on for 35 feet. The ore body is large and well defined, and good values are being obtained from it. The management is greatly pleased with the showing made. The intention is to vigorously prosecute the work, as the company is in good financial condition.

THE MINERAL TAX.

Has a Tendency to Discourage Low Grade Mining.

The new mineral tax is a subject that has created a good deal of comment in the camp Some of the leading mining operators have no scruple in denouncing the imposition as an unfair one, stating that it will do much towards stopping the proper opening up of the mineral wealth of the province. The mineral resources of the province lay chiefly in the vast bodies of low grade ore that can be mined at a small profit. The new tax has been compared with the impost upon coal, and it has been argued in favor of it that if the island can afford to have an impost upon coal, which lies equally onerous on Fernie, then the Kootenas can in like manner submit to have the mineral wealth of their mines also taxed. But it is asserted on the other hand that the two matters are not at all on the same footing. For while the price of coal is to a certain extent governed by the producers of that commodity in this province, the price of gold, silver and copper cannot be altered by any action taken by either the mine owners or the provincial government.

The impost on coal has been met by an increase on the price and the tax therefore falls upon the consumer. Where that consumer is a mine owner the cost of operating his plant is proportionally increased by the impost which does not affect the coal producer. Where the consumer is an employe the cost of living is increased, and thus labor and capital are equally taxed, whereas the coal producer gets off scot free. On the other hand the mine owner has no opportunity of raising the price of his minerals, fixed for him outside the province, and has to bear the full burden of this impost in addition to the restrictions laid upon him by the increased price of coal. It then simply becomes a problem as to whether the mining industry can stand these additional imposts. The mineral tax is nominally one of two per cent upon the gross profit, less the cost of freight and treatment, but it is actually a much higher percented levy. Taking some theoretical figures Let it be supposed that the cost of freight and treatment is $4 per ton; the cost of mining $3 and the cost of superintendence, material and interest upon labor saving machinery 75 cents, there would remain but 25 cents profit on $8 ore. But, it is claimed that would pay if there is a sufficient amount extracted. Let the extraction be placed at 800,000 tons per annum then the net profit of 25 cents to the ton would only be to a mine with a capitalization of $5,000,000, four per cent on the capital invested. Let it be supposed that the profit by a reduction of the cost of mining be increased to 50 cents per ton In this case the shareholders' profit would only be eight per cent per annum. If again this was in turn doubled by, say, reducing the freight and treatment to $3, even in this case the profit would not be more that 16 per cent, which interest is none too much when the risks of mining are taking into consideration.

From this the government propose to deduct two per cent on the amount mined ,not upon the net profit. As in the last case cited, the cost of freight and treatment is supposed to be $3, the balance of the $8 ore, or $5 is treated as the basis of the tax. In this case the levy would be ten cents per ton, or in other words ten per cent, not two, on the net profit. But the less the profit the higher the levy, which is hardly the way to promote the exploitation of the low grade mines. Taking the first case assumed, and the figures theoretically advanced are not far removed from the actual facts, the cost of freight and treatment it taken at $4 and the two per cent tax levied on the balance would amount to 80 cents per ton. But it was shown that the profit was merely 25 cents per ton. In other words the two per cent nominal levy amounts to an impost of 32 per cent on the net profit. The unfortunate shareholder would find it much more advantageous to invest in Imperial 2 1-2 per cent consols where he would run no risk and obtain an equally large (?) interest on his investment.

It is claimed by those who are interested in the matter that under these circumstances it would not be to the advantage of the capitalist to touch low grade properties. Mines of high grade would alone suit his capital. Here the government would meet him half way and would not tax him at all if he were to keep his output under certain figures. This was an objection made to the bill in the local legislature by the sitting member for Rossland Acting in this manner, it is claimed that the government shuts out the capitalists from adventuring upon the low grade propositions, for the lower the profit the higher the tax, and at the same time deliberately shuts itself out from the high grade propositions unless they are large tonnage producers. In other words the tax becomes nonproductive, and its raison d'etre, its being a revenue producer, is gone

But this will not be nearly all the trouble. Unfortunately most of the properties of the Kootenays, as in nearly all other mining districts, says a well known mining engineer, are low grade. As these properties are demonstrated unprofitable to work under these new conditions, the country as a mining region will have to take a back seat. So far back, indeed, that it would be out of the halloing when the mining countries of the world were mentioned instead of being in the forefront, where its stock of minerals entitles it to be.

For the mineral region around here is a region of low grade ore These vast bodies will well repay extraction if the industry is not taxed out of existence. To exttact these ores it is necessary that large expenditures be made on labor saving machinery. Half a million has been spent in this manner this year on the Le Roi, and just as this mine is getting ready to mine the low grade ores which could not be touched before the tax takes the cream off the profit calculated upon by the shareholders. It is this kind of thing, claim the owners of like properties, that detracts from the value of this province to the investor. What guarantee is there, is openly asked by the English press, that the next government will not further increase the imposts upon mining? Discussing this very point with a representative of large capital in this province, he said that this possibility or probability was to be reckoned with as a very important factor of the case, "for it is recognized that each successive legislature meeting at Victoria adds another wet blanket to the mining industry." The whole scheme of taxation, it is averred by prominent authorities in the mining and the political world, will have the infallible result of shutting down many a promising proposition in exactly a similar way, as the cost of transportation acted formerly in this camp. In addition it will shut out the further investment of capital in the prospective mines of the province.

It is often taken for granted that the assay value of ore is what the mine owner receives for it. It is known that the value of gold is $20 per ounce, silver 62 1-2 cents and copper 17 cents per pound. The value of any particular sample or samples of rock is arrived at in this manner. But the smelters give no such prices nor can they afford to do so. They could not and at the same time exist. Their product is matte, which is composed of sulphides of the ores mentioned and is largely made up of iron in addition, the extraction of which is unprofitable The prices quoted are the prices for the refined metals, not for the matte which contains at least 50 per cent of base metal and worthless impurities. The smelters must send this matte long distances to various parts of the States and to England. In a late instance the St. Eugene sent its ores to South America for refinement. The freight on matte, which is 50 per cent valueless material, has to be paid all the weary way and in addition the cost of treatment has to be paid in addition to the refinery Consequently the smelter is careful not to give more than $19 for its gold, 60 cents for silver (this is a high figure) less ten per cent of the total amount contained as per assay, and 10 cents for copper, deducting upwards of 30 per cent on the wet assay. Further than this, it is urged that the consumption of copper in the Dominion is not small. The product of copper about equals the demand, and owing to the non-existence of a copper refinery in Canada, every pound of copper entering from the States or elsewhere after refinement has to pay duty.

This could be met, says a prominent engineer of this camp, by the erection of a refinery. But there are several circumstances militating against this. The first condition necessary is that there must be plenty of cheap power available, such as for instance could be found at Bonnington Falls. Next it must be in the center of a large mining district so that the cost of freight might be minimized, such a center as again could be found in Bonnington. and lastly it must be assured to the directors of such a refinery that there will be a large, steady supply of copper to refine and that this supply will last over at least a decade, or there can be nothing like a profit made on the original outlay, which is extremely large on so expensive a plant. This brings the matter back to the original point. It is asked, "How can there be a refinery for copper even in so ideal a spot at Bonnington Falls it the capitalist investing his money in the plant is not perfectly sure that some act of the government will not cut off his supply of copper by shutting down the low grade mines? And there are no high grade copper propositions in Canada."

On the other hand, it is stated, with an unfettered industry with a copper refinery right upon the ground and in a central position, there will be no limit to the prosperity of the Kootenays in general and Rossland in particular. The tax on the mining industries caused by the long haul to the refineries in the east will be saved and there will dawn an era of prosperity which nothing but the constant tinkering with the mining laws is at present shutting out the country.

MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

It is Being Built to London Con. and Richelieu Mines.

Late new from the wagon road that is being built from Pliot Bay to the London Consolidated and Richelieu mines is that David McBeath has 60 men at work along the road, and within three weeks it will be completed An unusual feature about the road is that its total rise is but 1,500 feet, and this is spread over the whole seven miles, making a very easy grade. The mine is located 3,000 feet above the road and a crew of men have been engaged in opening up a rawhide train to the mine. The company figures on shipping 50 tons of high grade ore daily during the winter. Work has been largely confined of late to the Silver Hill claim, which lies between the London and Richelieu. The company's program for developing includes the driving of a main tunnel from the lower level along the vein. The arrangements at the camp are said to be the best in the district.

A Strike on the Dundee.

Charles Dundee of Rossland was in the city yesterday, and left this morning for Ymir, says The Nelson Tribune. The superintendent of the Dundee mine has reported a strike which will probably place the Dundee on a level with the biggest properties of the district. A ledge has been located for 2,000 feet, from which assays have been taken ranging from $10 to $120 The report stated that the ledge was 18 feet wide but Mr. Dundee does not know as yet whether this is the maximum or the average width. A peculiar feature of the strike is that the discovery was the direct outcome of the fire which destroyed the Dundee concentrator. The flames burnt off the timber and brush, exposing the lead where none was known to exist. If the ledge proves to be as good as the first reports would indicate, the company's fire losses will be more than repaid

Is Looking After the Homestake.

Mr. S. W. Hall of the Iron Mask has taken charge of the Homestake as the consulting engineer, and the work on the property is being carried on under his direction.

Read our "Notice to Patrons" in another column.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in Rossland by Goodeve Bros. and Rossland Drug Co.

A FAR CRY.

A Rossland Lady's Letter From Boulder City, West Australia.

Miss Ida Bogart received a letter yesterday from Miss Thornleigh, who, in company with her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Bestwick and others, left Rossland last April for Boulder City, West Australia, where they had relations. Miss Thornleigh writes a bright, chatty letter of her voyage out by the Australian mail from Vancouver. She describes her visit to Honolulu, which she thought was an ideal spot, inasmuch as she was able to buy a bunch of bananas for five cents, but thought the place spoilt by the presence of men of many colors, Japanese, Chinese and such like. From Honolulu on to Australia Miss Thornleigh said she was the only unmarried young lady on board, and she had a good time with the ship at her command.

The vessel stopped at Brisbane before its arrival in Sydney, the far famed harbor of which she was highly delighted with. After staying there a few days the party transhipped to a coast boat, the Aramac, and went round to Freemantle via Melbourne and Adelaide. There they went up country to Boulder City, which is a place of about 40,000 inhabitants, a mining camp like Rossland. Miss Thornleigh said she spent eight weeks upon the voyage and was glad to get ashore again. Just now is the approach of sumer in the Antipodes, and Miss Ida Bogart's correspondent is regrettfully reminiscent of the delights of the Rossland skating rink, as she was an expert skater and delighted in going on the ice as much as possible.

The Rossland friends of Mrs. Bestwick will be sorry to learn that her baby died on the way out and was buried at sea. Miss Thornleigh says that the burial service at sea is a most impressive one, but it is very sad. The ship was stopped while the body of the infant was committed to the deep, slipped from under the pall, which, as is usual at sea, was the Red Ensign.

IS NOW A LIEUTENANT.

A Former Rossland Timberman Is Now an Army Officer.

A letter has been received from Lieut. F. C. Montgomery by Mr. Hugh Forsythe of this city. Lieut. Montgomery was the first man to leave Rossland for the war in South Africa. He was a timberman in the War Eagle and threw up his job and paid his own way to South Africa in order that he might fight against the Boers. He had seen service against them before that and his feeling against them was so strong that he determined to have a peep at them again over the sights of a gun. He left here in the latter part of October and went to South Africa, where he enlisted and has seen several months of active service. He is now a lieutenant of the Irish squadron of Roberts' Horse. In the letter, which is dated Vredefort, Orange River Colony, South Africa, May 3rd, 1900, he says: "The war is about over. The Boers wanted fight and they got all that they desired. The poor fools never dreamed of the power of the Empire. It has cost us dearly, but the moral effect on the world will be very great. I am extremely sorry for those who lost friends in the war. The war will wake up our war office. There will be a remodelling of our Royal Horse Artillery. The men could not have done better work, but the 12-pounders are out of date, but the 15-pounder field guns are all right. No person can speak too highly of the Highlanders and the Irish regiments. They made some glorious charges and were as steady as rocks when under fire. They had been seasoned in wars in other lands and did not mind how hot the pace was. Just think of it, when the Gordons made their splendid charge at Johannesburg they had been living on two biscuits each per day for several days, and at that particular time had been all day without water. Of course, you have heard of the Sannas Post convoy disaster. I was in that and my saddle was hit and also my horse. I escaped unhurt. That happened on March 31st and I cannot say that March went out very mild on that occasion. Our regiment was the first mounted infantry to march past Lord Roberts at Pretoria on June 5th. The large force that has been gathered here under Lord Roberts has done very good work in subduing the Boers, and I think any European nation will think twice before they will lock horns with us. Be sure, Hughey, and let me know how things are in Rossland in your next. This country will take some time to settle down. Thank God for all his mercies. I have been in everything worth the risk and yet have a whole skin. I secured my promotion on June 29th. With best wishes," etc.

Work on the Iron Mask.

Mr. S. W Hall, manager of the Iron Mask, reports that on the 275-foot level there is a good showing of ore in the east end of the mine. Having located the first vein, on the 275-foot level a crosscut is being run to the south for the second vein. It will take about ten days to reach the second vein The crosscut is in 12 feet past the first vein. The first vein has been met on the east side of the 500-foot level in the west end of the mine. Matters are assuming a promising aspect, and the next ten or twelve days will determine the time when shipments will be resumed.

Le Roi Ore Bins.

The roofing in of the head works of the aerial tramway and large ore bins for the Le Roi mine on Black Bear flat has been taken in hand, and as a large force of men have been put to work the undertaking should not be long in completing.

A. C. GALT
Barrister, Etc., Rossland.
Pestomee Building. Telephone 67

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CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Golden Hope, Golden Age, Snow Bird, Trio, Anglo-American Fraction, I. X. L. and Produce mineral claims, situate in the Arrow Lake mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: At the head of Goat Canyon, between Goat Canyon and Snow creek.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, (agent for Michael D. Shea, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 30777) Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 31110, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this ninth day of August, 1900.
KENNETH L. BURNET.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

Notice.

Knoxville Fraction mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district.

Where located: On Monte Christo mountain, Rossland, south of and adjoining the mineral claim Idaho. Lot 559, Group 1.

Take notice that I, H. B. Smith, acting for Joseph D. Blevins of the City of Rossland, Province of British Columbia, special free miner's certificate No. 1933, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this thirteenth day of July, 1900.
7-19-10t H. B. SMITH.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENT.

NOTICE.

Umatilla, Blackfoot, Bannock, Sailor Boy and Amen mineral claims, forming the Umatilla group, situate in the Trail creek mining division of West Kootenay. Where located: On the eastern slope of Sophie mountain.

Take notice that I, F. R. Blochberger, (agent for the Umatilla Gold Mining Co.) F. M. C. 31190 B., intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claims.

And take further notice, that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 15th day of August, A. D. 1900.
F. R. BLOCHBERGER.

OKANOGAN GOLD MINES, LIMITED

Rossland, B.C., September 4, 1900.

Dear Sir or Madam:

As Liquidator of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines, Limited, I desire to inform you that I am offering for sale by tender, shares of the stock of the Okanogan Gold Mines, Limited, not claimed by shareholders of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines, Limited, on the 15th day of June, 1900.

Tenders for the whole or any part of such shares will be received by me up to the 27th day of September, 1900, and must be accompanied by cash, marked cheque or draft for twenty-five per cent of the amount offered per share. The shares are offered subject to a reserve bid. Tender must state the number of shares asked for and the rate bid per share. In the event of any tender being accepted and the balance of the price not paid on demand, the deposit will be forfeited. In the event of any tender not being accepted the deposit will be returned.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

K. K. PEISER,
Liquidator,
The Okanogan Free Gold Mines, Limited.

The Rathmullen Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability.

Tenders are hereby invited for the shares of the Rathmullen Mines, Limited, which members of the Rathmullen Consolidated Mining and Development company, Limited, have not claimed under the terms of the agreement for the transfer of the assets of the old company to the new company.

Tenders for the whole or any part of such shares will be received by me up to the 3rd day of October, 1900, and must be accompanied by cash marked cheque or draft for twenty-five per cent of the amount offered per share. The shares are offered subject to a reserve bid, and the undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender. Tenders must state the number of shares asked for and the rate bid per share. In the event of any tender being accepted and the balance of the price not paid on demand, the deposit will be forfeited. In the event of any tender not being accepted the deposit will be forfeited. In the event of any tender not being accepted the deposit made with such tender will be returned.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated 19th September, 1900.
L. H. MOFFATT,
Liquidator Rathmullen Consolidated Mining and Development Company, Limited

Spokane Assay Office
523 First Avenue
MUNROE & TEASDALE

Gold and silver	$1.00
Silver and lead	1.00
Copper	1.00

We make tests and determine best methods for treatment of ores.