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THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

In another column we reproduce Dr.
R. W. Raymond's letter in reply to the
statements of Mr. Mitchell, the presi-
dent of the Mine Workers' Association,
the members of which are now on
strike. Dr. Raymond's remarks are
worthy of careful perusal by all, and
especially by those resident in indus-
trial centres where the injudicious ac-
tion of a few irresponsible men may
lead to strikes which disorganize busi-
ness and bring want and suffering to
innocent parties, and this, too, with-
out yielding any compensating advan-
tage to those directly involved.

Here in Rossland we are at such a
distance from Pennsylvania that we
can study the great anthracite strike
without that feeling of prejudice and
partisanship which would be associated
with a closer view, and we are there-
fore better able to draw conclusions
from its results.

THE ERA OF STRIKES.

What is to be the outcome of the se-
ries of strikes that is spreading over the
whole land? Nothing like it has ever
occurred on the North American con-
tinent. True, the people of the United
States, and Canada have witnessed many
strikes in the past, accompanied by
disorders and loss of life, but nothing
that exactly compares with the present.
It seems to be contagious, spreading
without apparent cause in many in-
stances. And all this in face of the fact
that business conditions were never bet-
ter throughout the land, the wage scale
never higher nor the hours of work
shorter. The history of strike eras in
the past shows that strikes are most
prevalent during flush times. When
business is depressed and work hard to
get we seldom hear of strikes. During
the dark financial period from 1893 to
1897 scarcely a strike crossed the path
of the business world in the United
States, and we do not think that one
took place in the Dominion of Canada,
unless it might have occurred among
the fishermen on the coast. But let times
brighten up and money flow freely the
spirit of discontent is soon sown and
strikes follow. There is no denying the
fact that many of these strikes are fool-
ish. The history of most of them, after
the heat and passion has worn away,
shows that little or no principle was in-
volved and that they never should have
occurred. In the great majority of cases
the matter of wages was not in issue.
In one great street railway strike in
New York many years ago it was found
after the affair was over and the mat-
ter settled that the strike had been
called by three men in nowise connected
with the business and who knew abso-
lutely nothing about it. No one at all
acquainted in labor circles will deny the
fact that labor leaders are responsible
for most of these strikes. As a matter
of fact the rank and file have little to
say in the matter. There is a certain
class of the labor leader whose stock
in trade is to foment trouble; by it he
magnifies his own importance in the
eyes of the world, a cheap notoriety that
greatly tickles his personal vanity.

But it must not be construed from
this that we condemn all labor organi-
zations and their leaders. For it is well
known that there are labor organiza-
tions and leaders whose influence has
been in the direction of peace, and the
promotion of good-will between employ-
er and employee. Chief Arthur, of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,
may be mentioned as an example. Since
he has been at the head of this organi-
zation we have seldom heard of strikes
among its members, and what misun-
derstandings have occurred have been
settled without resorting to extreme
measures.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN AGAIN.

And now we are beginning to hear
a different story about Thunder Moun-
tain. The Miner took occasion several
weeks ago to point out the absurdities
of the news about the district which
was printed at the time, evidently man-
ufactured by interested parties to catch
the unwary. The hand of the grafter
and the boomer was too much in evi-
dence. This, bearing a Spokane date
of July 2, will be read with interest at
this time. Spokane, it will be remem-
bered, was the headquarters of the
Thunder Mountain boomers, and the
Spokane papers are not blameless for
putting into circulation the stories of
the wonderful riches of the district,
most of it manufactured in Spokane.
Alan R. Blackburn, an old-time min-

ing man of Spokane, has just returned
from Thunder Mountain, where he has
been prospecting for the past two
months. In part he says:
"The excitement gotten up over this
district is not justified by what has
been found. The country is barren of
mineral, as a rule, and the basalt and
porphyry does not carry gold. I panned
for 25 days along the creek wash and
porphyry and never got a color. Four
Colorado experts thoroughly prospected
Rainbow mountain and they had the
same experience.

"It is true that the rock on the De-
wey mine pans gold. But they seem to
have a blanket formation there, from
which values have been obtained. Even
on that property no preparation are be-
ing made to work extensively. There are
but three men employed on the prop-
erty, and, in fact, there are not more
than a dozen men working in the dis-
trict. The Dewey is employing three,
the Sunnyside four or six, and the
others are at different places. That is
the development work that is going on
in the camp at the present time.

"The Big Cree properties are nearly
all base propositions, with low grade
ore and small ledges. These can not be
worked without a road, and it will be fifty
years before there will be showing
enough there to justify one being built.
The reports of rich strikes being made
are generally fictitious.

"More men are now going out of the
country than are coming in. As a general
rule when a prospector gets bit and
finds that he has spent his money for
nothing he keeps silent and lets the
rest spend their money the same way
he did his. The advertising the coun-
try has had, however, is doing a great
deal of harm. Men have gone in there
by the hundreds and none of them have
found anything but disappointment.
One could believe in the district, even
if he found nothing, yet know that
others did. The truth of the matter is,
however, that no one is finding any-
thing.

"There are at the present time be-
tween 600 and 700 people in the camp.
The towns of Thunder Mountain and
Roosevelt have about 100 people each,
while Marble has about 150. The rest of
the population is scattered along the
creeks.

"No attempt is being made to put up
permanent buildings in any of the three
towns. The structures are made with
logs and covered with canvas to keep
off the rain and sun. There is nothing
permanent in the camp, and everything
is done to provide for the present alone.
As for the Dewey mine starting a 100-
stamp mill, it will never start. It is
stated by some that more ore will be
found to keep the 10-stamp plant
going that is now on the mine."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

We hear a great deal about adver-
tising Canada. It is doubtful if the
thousand and one schemes put forth to
advertise the country have not a sinis-
ter motive back of them—that is, some
pecuniary gain to the individual for
doing the advertising. There is a great
deal of advertising done that is an ab-
solute injury to a country. It belongs
to the boom class, and consists of
highly-colored pictures and descriptions
of the country. Thousands of honest
folk in the East have left comfortable
homes and substantial incomes and
started for the golden West, after fill-
ing their minds with boom literature,
only to be disappointed in thousands
of cases and cursing the folly that sent
them forth. The man who is comfort-
ably located in almost any spot, with a
sure income, is probably better off
to remain where he is. But there are
thousands of people in all the congested
centers that are without homes, in the
true sense, as well as without the
means of securing one. To them the
unoccupied lands of the West is an in-
viting field, and it is no wonder that
many of them turn this way with long-
ing desire. But how to give them the
correct information about this part of
the world is the problem. Almost any
person can read a glowing description
of any place, accompanied by good half-
tone pictures, and feel the strongest
desire to visit it. That is the reason
books of travel are so interesting and
so much sought after. But when it
comes to actual settlement, where peo-
ple are to live and make their homes,
the whole truth should be known, the
bad along with the good. That is some-
thing you never get in descriptive litera-
ture. It is all of an expert nature.

The same can be said of our mines.
The Financial Times advises that a
Canadian commercial office be estab-
lished in London, all of which is very
good, but the actual output of our
mines is the best advertisement that
can be sent broadcast. Facts speak in
all cases, as well in regard to agricul-
tural land as to mines, and to present
the actual facts to the world should be
the aim of those seeking to advertise
the West. Some will say that the min-
ing industry languishes and the facts
should not be stated. Why does the
industry languish? No one at all ac-
quainted with the history of mining in
this province but can at once tell the
reason for the low-water ebb we have
reached. Several years ago a staid
old banker back East advised a young

friend who was ambitious to invest in
mining to go to British Columbia—
"They have the most liberal mining
laws in the world," said he. At that
time British Columbia did have liberal
mining laws, and great mines were
opened and the country prospered, but
the legislature fell into the hands of
cheap politicians, laws were enacted
that tended to retard rather than de-
velop our mineral resources, and great
properties remain idle. Let us get at
the root of the evil, amend our mining
laws, and without the shadow of a
doubt we can soon publish to the world
the output of our mines, which will be
the only advertisement necessary. Then
capital will flow in and new properties
be exploited. The output of gold from
the Klondike is the only advertisement
that country has. It is enough. We
have the gold here. Let us amend our
mining laws.

ROSSLAND AS SHE IS.

These facts and figures have been
given before in The Miner, but it is
just as well to repeat them in another
form, considering the attitude of the
busy world to forget many things. Robert
Hunter, the well known merchant
of Rossland, was in Spokane last week,
and the following short interview ap-
peared in the Spokesman-Review of
Saturday morning:

"Business conditions in Rossland are
much better than people outside of the
camp seem to suppose," said Robert
Hunter of the Kootenay metropolis yester-
day. Mr. Hunter is a member of
the firm of Hunter Bros., who conduct
perhaps the largest retail and whole-
sale business in the interior of the pro-
vince.

"There are 900 men working in the
camp now, and the greatest number
ever employed was about 1300, so it
is evident that with regard to payroll
the camp is not in a bad plight. The
strike is settled and the men are back
at work. What the camp needs is a
more energetic exploitation of its mines,
and the indications are that it will be
possible to work the mines on a much
larger basis as soon as the Elmore oil
concentration process may be in-
stalled."

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The question has been asked: Should
the King die before coronation would
he in fact be King Edward VII, or does
it require the ceremony of placing the
crown on his head to make him such?
As we understand it the King is no less
King Edward VII now than he will be
after the ceremony, which is a form or
pageant which had its origin in the
year 800, in the coronation of Charle-
magne by Pope Leo III. True, the King
before his coronation is as a bishop-
elect before his consecration, but if he
should die before coronation his name
would go down in history as King Ed-
ward VII just as though the ceremony
had actually taken place. We might
add that the loyal people of Canada
will all join in expressing the sincere
wish that His Majesty may live many
years to rule over one of the great na-
tions of the earth.

WILL ASCEND MOUNT ADAMS.

The Mazamas Society have selected
Mount Adams as the peak they will
ascend this year. It is expected that
about 100 will be in the party. The party
will leave Portland on the 14th. The
club was founded on Mount Hood in
1894, and the eighth anniversary was
spent on that mountain last year. Last
year people came from California, Ari-
zona, Montana and Washington, D. C.,
to make the trip, and each year the
fame of the Mazamas grows more wide-
spread. Mount Adams is said to be the
greatest glacier peak in the United
States, Alaska excepted, and has an
altitude of 12,600 feet. We observe that
Dr. Roland D. Grant of Vancouver, B.
C., is one of the vice-presidents of the
club. A society formed on the basis of
the Mazamas would be a good thing to
pattern after in British Columbia.

The labor unionist who stopped a
funeral procession in San Francisco be-
cause one of the hacks was driven by a
"non-union" hackman came near to
that point when the common people
take a recess and assert their opinion
with a rope, says the Seattle Times.
Now comes a report that in the Scanlon
district a number of striking coal
miners ordered a priest to send a non-
union miner out of the church building,
and, on the priest's refusal, they quit.
Of course the next step will be to "un-
ionize" the priesthood and ministry so
that no one but a "union" man can
receive the rites of the church. Then
there will be nothing left to "non-union-
sinners" but to pray a "non-union"
prayer, die a "non-union" death and
go to a very hot "non-union" hereafter.

The Canadian Mining Review, bear-
ing date June 30, is a highly instructive
as well as interesting number from a
mining point of view, asbestos mining
in Quebec, profusely illustrated, form-
ing one of the principal articles. We
observe that F. W. Rolt of Rossland
has an article on "British and Ameri-
can Capital in British Columbia."

Fires and overcoats in July seem out
of place.

CURRENT COMMENT

LOCATING COAL LANDS IN CAN- ADA.

New regulations have been adopted by
the Dominion government for the dis-
posal of the coal lands of Manitoba,
the Northwest Territories and British
Columbia. They provide that lands con-
taining anthracite coal may be sold at
an upset price of \$30 per acre, and coal,
other than anthracite, at an upset price
of \$10 per acre, or if the minister of the
interior so decides, may be sold by pub-
lic competition. A royalty at the rate
of 10 cents per ton of 2000 pounds will
be collected on the output of the mine,
and the operator must furnish the
government with sworn returns ac-
counting for the full quantity of coal
mined. Not more than 320 acres can
be sold to one applicant.

Payment for the land in cash or
script is to be made when the applica-
tion is granted, or payment may be
made of one-quarter of the purchase
price only, and the balance in three
equal annual installments, with inter-
est at the rate of 5 per cent upon the
unpaid balance.

Permission may be given to prospect
for minerals upon land patented or
entered, on which the coal mining rights
have been reserved, upon payment of
a fee of \$10, and undertaking to recou-
pense the owner or occupant of the soil
for damages that may be done to his
land. — Engineering and Mining
Journal.

THE ISSUE TO THE PUBLIC.

The statement put forth to the mine
operators on June 11 and the miners'
answer of yesterday are in conflict,
though the points made by Mr. Mitchell
do not meet those made by the opera-
tors squarely. He may be right, or they
may be right. Or both may be right.
Or both may be wrong. None of these
possibilities, however, touches the
merits of the situation that now con-
fronts the public.

What concerns the public is the fact
that the strikers have compelled the
mine owners to guard their property
behind barricades, manned by private
defenders; that against every man who
desires to work in the mines lawless-
ness raises its hand in violence or in
the threat of it; and that Mitchell and
his men are employing every influence
and method within their reach to stop
anthracite coal from coming to the
public markets.

About 6000 tons of anthracite coal are
still being produced daily in certain
washeries. The last effort manifested
by Mr. Mitchell is to drive off the work-
men engaged in mining or in trans-
porting that coal. And a soft coal
strike, almost at a complete stoppage
of all bituminous mining, looms in the
background.

The plain truth is that the Miners'
Union, formed to cope with the owners
of the mines, has been transformed
into a vast conspiracy against the pub-
lic, in the presence of whose power
and willingness to cause public injury
no one was disputing between employer
and employee can properly or wisely have
a moment's consideration.—New York
Sun.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

There is little doubt that a Cana-
dian Commercial Office in London,
strikingly offered, would be of immense
advantage to both countries. There
seems to be a great lack of knowledge
as to what Canada is able to produce,
although her recent exhibits at the
colonial exhibition in the Royal Ex-
change opened the eyes of many people
who previously were in the habit of
associating not a few of her products
with the United States. Should the
Canadian government, however, come
to no definite arrangement in the mat-
ter, the Manufacturers' Association,
which is a powerful organization, ought
to establish a commercial office on its
own responsibility, when the question
of the appointment of a suitable agent
would not be one of the difficulties of
the situation.—Financial Times.

THE SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Says Nearly Every Company Anxious
to End the Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—Sec-
retary Wilson, of the United Mine
Workers, has returned from the West
Virginia coal fields. He says nearly
every important company there is an-
xious to end the strike and will sign
the scale if the combine does not in-
terfere. He is going to Clarksburg to-
day night to address a meeting of the
miners and will speak again Tuesday
night at Fairmont.

QUEEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

Thanks President Roosevelt For Kind
Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The presi-
dent has received the following cable-
gram from Queen Alexandra:

LONDON, July 4.—The President,
Washington. The king is most grateful
for kind sympathy. He is, thank God,
getting on favorably. (Signed)
ALEXANDRA.

THE LIPTON CUP.

La Rita Won the Second Race Yes-
terday Afternoon.

CHICAGO, July 5.—La Rita won the
second race for the Lipton cup this af-
ternoon. It is thought she now has a
clear title to the cup. The time of the
La Rita was 2 hours 44 minutes. The
Arab was 9 minutes 10 seconds later.

THE FRASER FISHERMEN.

All They Want Is 18 Cents—Japs
Ditto.

(Special to The Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., July 7.—The Fraser
fishermen say there will be no
strike, but a few men will go out. All
they want is 18 cents and the Japs will
hold out for that figure.

An Ottawa special says: The total
homestead entries for the year ending
June 30th was 14,832, as against 8167 for
the previous year.

FISHER MAIDEN ELECTS DIRECTORS

The annual meeting of the Fisher
Maiden Mining Company took place
here yesterday morning, several well
known Spokane mining men being in
the city for the occasion. The prin-
cipal feature of the meeting was the elec-
tion of directors, resulting in the fol-
lowing gentlemen being returned to the
board: C. E. McBroom, J. W. Went-
worth, John Hunter, Frank Watson, J.
S. C. Fraser, Charles H. Fisher and
John J. Humphrey. A very high per-
centage of the shares issued were rep-
resented in person or by proxy.

The directors' meeting, at which offi-
cers will be elected, is to take place
in Spokane. The company is to continue
operations on its Sloan holdings, the
showings being of a most satisfactory
nature.

The company's holdings are located
on Four-mile creek, about eight miles

east of Silverton and is connected with
the shipping point by a good wagon
road. The principal claims in the group
are the Fisher Maiden and Silverton,
on both of which much development
work has been accomplished. For some
time the operations on the group were
interfered with by litigation, but last
year this was finally wiped off the slate
and since then the company has had
fair sailing with excellent results. As
development proceeds the ore bodies are
increasing in extent and the high values
secured on the start are being main-
tained.

The Fisher Maiden is under the man-
agement of Frank Watson of Spokane,
who was one of the pioneer mining men
of the Rossland camp. Mr. Watson was
among the prominent shareholders in
the city for yesterday's meeting, and left
yesterday afternoon for Spokane.

THE CENTRE STAR TO SHIP SHORTLY

Edmund B. Kirby, general manager
of the Centre Star and War Eagle
mines, reached Rossland yesterday af-
ternoon after spending the past six
weeks on a business trip to the east.

In Spokane Mr. Kirby divulged some
interesting information respecting the
policy of the mines under his manage-
ment in regard to the resumption of
shipments. "The Centre Star and the
War Eagle at Rossland, will soon be
shipping again on about the same basis
as before the strike of last year," he
said. "It is too soon to say when the
resumption of shipments will com-
mence, for I am waiting to get home be-
fore settling the date, but it will be
soon. It is now almost exactly a year
since the mines closed because of the
miners' strike. The work we have done

since then has consisted largely of de-
velopment. When production stopped
the War Eagle was sending out about
150 tons of ore a day and the Centre
Star about 300 tons."

"What are the companies doing to se-
cure lower treatment rates?" Mr. Kir-
by was asked.
"I may not discuss that," he an-
swered. "I can tell you, however, with
regard to the cost of producing ore that
the lowest cost the Centre Star was
able to maintain for mining its ore was
a little over \$3.50 a ton. Of that \$1.44
was charged against development. Our
figures were made under the most favor-
able circumstances, and I am sure
that with a legitimate charge for de-
velopment no mines in Rossland have
been able to produce ore for a less
cost."

THE CALIFORNIA WON'T RESUME

"I am afraid the California will lie
idle until next year," said William
Yolen Williams yesterday. In addi-
tion to his important position at the
Granby mines in Phoenix, Mr. Williams,
as is well known, is identified with the
interests controlling the California
mine in this camp, and earlier in the
year he was somewhat hopeful that the
Granby mines will resume operations
immediately upon the settlement of the
Ferne strike and the assurance of ade-
quate fuel and coke supplies for the
smelting plant at Grand Forks. This
is important, inasmuch as it affords an
incentive for the arrangement of the
troubles now vexing the coal camps of
East Kootenay. Both parties will
doubtless be swayed in their attitude
on the questions at issue by the fact
that needless prolongation of the strug-
gle is inflicting hardships upon more
than 400 working miners in the Phoenix
camp and 250 smeltermen at Grand
Forks.

At Phoenix arrangements are being
made for the reception of the big com-
pressor plant ordered some time ago
by the Granby people for the Knob
Hill and Old Ironides mines. The site
of the new compressor building is be-
ing leveled and foundations erected.
The crusher, which forms an important
part of the new plant, is now on the
way west from the manufacturers.

A SEARCH FOR IRON ORE FLUX

Captain J. R. Gifford, general man-
ager of the Hall Mines at Nelson, and
expert in connection with the smelter,
is spending a day or two in the city
on business. Captain Gifford is well
known in Rossland, having been a more
or less frequent visitor to the city in
the ranks of the Nelson Maroons.
Since his services at the Hall Mines
have not been required continuously,
Captain Gifford has visited a number
of points throughout the Kootenays and
Boundary with a view to examining
the present and prospective resources
of the supply of iron ore required at
the smelter for smelting purposes. This
obtains its supply of iron ore from
the interior industry of the district is a
somewhat vexed question, although
most people would probably be prone
to believe that the abundant showings
of iron in many places would render
a solution comparatively easy. This is
not the case, however. Iron ore for flux-
ing purposes may be magnetic or non-
magnetic, but it is essential that it be
free from sulphur. The presence of sul-
phides in iron ore intended as a flux
is fatal, and this is where the greatest
difficulty is encountered. Various large
deposits of iron ore in the Boundary
have been examined by Captain Gifford,
but with one exception the ores have

been found to contain sulphur upon an-
alysis, and this promptly placed them
beyond the stage of consideration. One
of these is that the ore should contain
some value in precious metals, because
the iron in passing off with the slags
from the furnace will carry a percent-
age of values with it, and it is desir-
able that there should be compensation
for this possible loss. The questions
of cost of mining, shipping and team-
ing also enter into the smelter's calcu-
lations when determining upon a sup-
ply of fluxing ore.

At the present time the Hall smelter
of the supply of iron ore required at
the smelter for smelting purposes. This
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have been examined by Captain Gifford,
but with one exception the ores have

it was found that the damage was
greater than at first supposed. This
made the captain despondent. He was
an Austrian and had commanded the
ship for several years.

SHIP CAPTAIN SUICIDES.

Believed He Committed Suicide on Ac-
count of Criticism.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The body of
Andrea Zahaj, captain of the steam-
ship Frederic, was found floating in
the Erie Basin today near the place
where his ship was berthed. It is be-
lieved he committed suicide on account
of criticism from the owners of the
vessel because she grounded on the
rocks off Block Island June 16, and
when she was docked in the Erie Basin by United States soldiers.

DOCUMENT MADE PUBLIC.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The war de-
partment today made public the results
of the inquiry made by Colonel Crowder
into the case of Lieutenant Frederick
T. Arnold, Fourth cavalry, exonerat-
ing him of direct knowledge of, or com-
plicity in, the ill-treatment of Filipinos
when she was docked in the Erie Basin by United States soldiers.

THE

LOOK OUT FOR

J. A. Robinson, rep-
resentative syndicate, has
at Whitewater on K.
purpose of testing the
bestos. This mineral
pockets all through
it makes a very valu-
able under. Miners
deau will do well to
take indications, which
are in soapstone of
mation.—Trout Lake

THE POI

Messrs. Davis and
ed doing assessment
dunk claim on Wolf
The work consists
cut, and a 4x6 tunnel
distance on the ore.
They report the le-
on the surface for a
rest and as having
walls.

The vein is in a c
porphyry and a gran-
ter being about eight
The pay chute, which
copper and gold of
between two and th
Small quantities of
met with doing the
Messrs. Swansboro
owners of the Podu
have in it a very va-
Similkameen Star, J

THE FERGUSON

It will be gratify
readers to learn that
be "blown in" early
Mr. Sam McCaul suc-
large quantities of fl
Great Northern mill
quarters of a mile
Mr. McCaul has in
of men getting out
will be hauled to t
as possible.
A number of men
Nettie L. Iron lead
cessary iron ore for
will be made hauli
few days.

OUR GALE

(Camborne Mi-
The Eclipse.—On
which consists of the
claims on Pool cre
magnificent showing
is twelve feet wide
and is largely imp
pyrites and galena. I
are fourteen inches
ore which assays at
silver and 60 per ce
tunnel on the pro
over 240 feet, the
in ore.

The Mohawk.—Th
group, also of con-
siderable surface
consisting of over 1
along the ledge and
showing the ledge
feet in width betwe
dition to this work
driven for a distan
sars taken from the
returns as high as
the lead and silver.

THE Daffodil.—On

on Lexington creek
and Raynham have
of surface work don
crossing this prop
known as the uppe
able stripping has b
open cuts made, a
ledge of concentrat
which give returns
to the ton. A cross
45 feet, is being
showing at depth.
The Black Bear.—
group on Pool cre
Black Bear Comp
face work was done
ing of galena prod
ledge to be eight