

Rossland Weekly Miner.

Published Every Thursday by the ROSSLAND MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED LIABILITY. J. S. WALLACE, Manager.

LONDON OFFICE: C. J. WALKER, 24 Coleman Street London. TORONTO OFFICE: CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY, LD., 85 Yonge St. SPOKANE OFFICE: ALEXANDER & Co. Advertising Agents, Room First National Bank Building. BARTEN AGENT: SEMANUEL KATZ, 20 Temple Court, New York

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE WEEKLY ROSSLAND MINER for all points in the United States and Canada is Two and one-half Dollars a year or One Dollar and fifty cents for six months for all other countries Three and one-half Dollars a year—invariably in advance.

IN A HURRY.

Things are waxing warm. The grafters are getting anxious. The telegraph yesterday morning told us that "New York capitalists" would immediately commence the construction of the proposed railway from the coast to Midway for a subsidy of \$4000 per mile, and rely upon securing aid later from the Dominion government. Such generosity is simply overwhelming. Considering the fact that Jim Hill is willing to build the road through from Midway to the coast at his own expense, the offer of the "New York capitalists," through Mr. Lugin, to accept the cash bonus of \$4000 per mile, is exceedingly refreshing. No wonder they are in such haste. The rake-off of such a large sum of money is enough to tickle the fingers of the most corrupt Tammany chief.

SEISMIC DISTURBANCES.

The eruption of Mont Pelee on the island of Martinique has brought up the question of seismic disturbances, and our exchanges are full of lore bearing on the subject. While all this adds to our knowledge of science and history, we are only more forcibly reminded that many peoples are living on the crust of the earth over sleeping fires that may burst forth at any time. Extinct volcanoes are not so far away from our own doors as to make us feel any more secure than the rest of mankind. How can we tell what forces are at work in the bowels of the mountain to cause it to suddenly belch forth fire, lava and ashes, carrying destruction in its wake? What right have we to believe that the fires underneath these extinct volcanoes no longer burn, and therefore can do no harm? Looking at it from either side, all we can say is that we know nothing about it. It is one of the secrets of nature. In the meantime we have other troubles to engage our attention, so we will let the extinct volcanoes in British Columbia rest until they get tired and wish to blow off steam, which they will probably do without asking our permission. The legislature is still in session, the land grabbers and bonus hunters are all trying to enrich themselves by robbing the people, the two per cent tax remains on the statute books, and in the face of all these facts the breaking out of an old volcano cuts but little figure. Almost anything for a change.

MR. NIXON RESIGNS.

Lewis Nixon, who succeeded "Boss" Croker about six months ago as leader of Tammany Hall, has resigned. The only statement given out is that he could no longer remain in control and retain his self-respect. That is a quality of human character that does not seem to have bothered other leaders of Tammany in the past, if what we read is correct. Mr. Nixon seems to have been cast in a different mold from Tweed, Kelly, Croker et al. If these gentry had been living in British Columbia what wonderful railway promoters they would have made.

A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM.

The policy of the government, as expressed in the bills brought down to give millions of acres of the public domain and large cash bonuses to build the Canada Northern and the Coast-to-Kootenay railways, has called forth a protest from all quarters. Some of these protests have been expressed in unmeasured terms, while others have been tempered with moderation. That there should have been emphatic expression of opinion upon the subject is not to be wondered at in view of all the facts presented, and the evident intention of schemers to enrich themselves at the expense of the public good. The Vancouver Province talks very sensibly and conservatively when it declares that it is opposed to "the present policy of the government in the matter of bonusing the Canada Northern and the Coast-Kootenay railways under the conditions that exist. The Canada Northern railway must come to us in any event. Why, to our own immense loss and future advantage, we should insist not only in smoothing its way to the coast, but insist upon carrying it bodily and rewarding it for allowing us to do so, is more than we can understand. It would undoubtedly be very pleasant for the company which has the project in hand to have an immense land grant and a very substantial subsidy forced upon it, but for the government to squander the resources of the province in this way is a little less than criminal. We cannot

believe that there is any real intention of being so untrue to the best interests of the people. It must be apparent to the members of the cabinet that such a policy would not only be in the worst interests of the province, but it would be suicidal as far as their own political future is concerned.

"In regard to the Coast-Kootenay road, we have already pointed out that not only are the terms of the agreement not sufficiently definite, but that we have no guarantee of the absolute bona fides of the company. Charter mongering in British Columbia must be put a stop to with a firm hand. Already the province has lost both directly and indirectly by the senseless or dishonest conduct of governments in granting favors or adventurers—in many instances the characteristics are combined—charters for roads which the individuals obtaining them are quite incapable of building—charters which they simply hawk around from capitalist to capitalist and from corporation to corporation in the attempt to secure to themselves a personal gain which always means a public loss. If we had not in our own province sufficient evidence of the evil to the country of governments pursuing such a course as this, we would find it in the annals of the Dominion under the old Conservative regime. It is unnecessary, however, to go to the Dominion for illustrations. The provincial government, therefore, as we have said on more than one occasion, should exercise the utmost care and discrimination in granting not only assistance to projected lines, but in giving charters to applicants. Wherever such a charter is given the undoubted ability of those who obtain it to complete the project they undertake should be known beyond a peradventure. And not only this, but in all instances the terms and conditions should be made so clear and specific that default would involve loss to the projectors."

NOT HALF KNOWN YET.

The southern part of California is like the central and northern sections, proving that after half a century's mining there are both new mines to be discovered and old ones to be reopened. We read every little while of new discoveries being made in the old rich placer mining sections in the northern part of the state that were supposed several decades ago to be worked out. Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou counties are notable instances. We read the other day that the 30-acre tract of land occupied by the poor-farm in old Shasta—one of the famous placer sections of the early fifties—which had been worked out (or supposed to be) over thirty years ago, was found to be still rich in gold, one of the inmates having accidentally struck a ledge while digging about the premises. We are told that a good field is open to the prospector in this region, and we judge that he still must be active from the reports of new discoveries that are regularly coming to hand. The great Utah mine in Calaveras county is an instance of a property that had been abandoned for twenty years, which, upon further development, proved to be one of the greatest gold-producers in the state, enriching its owners. Stories of a like nature come from Nevada, Idaho and Montana, States that have yielded millions upon millions of dollars in gold and silver, and the field seems almost as virgin as at the beginning.

The lesson to be taught from this is, that we in British Columbia scarcely realize the wealth that lies hidden in our mountains of which we know nothing. In this section of the province, where so much has been done, we have every reason to believe that we are scarcely at the threshold of the development of the mining industries. As much as can be accomplished in a decade, yet it is but a step in the milestone of mining progress and development. The history of mining in the States to the south will be repeated here and in the far north. We are walking every day on virgin soil. Reports will reach us in the years to come that will startle us with their sudden and strange realizations. Many old prospects, long since abandoned, will turn out to be great mines. Hidden spots, now unknown, will be the scene of mining activity.

British Columbia has been known as a gold-producer for over half a century. Old timers can well remember the Fraser River stampede of 1858, equaling the Klondike rush of 1897. The Cassiar placers have been known and worked for nearly a life-time. The Cariboo rush of thirty years ago is known to the well informed. Yet people are still going to the Wild Horse and tributary territory, and we read, not only of old diggings being worked, but of new ones found. The prospector penetrated this region a dozen or so years ago and we see the result. But the prospector is not through with his work here any more than he is in the region to the south of us, and the field is almost illimitable.

While it is impossible to prevent people from stampeding like wild cattle and joining in the rush for new-found fields, still we know that most of them will soon be back, for no region is more richly endowed with the precious metals than ours. A silent prospector will return from the hills some day and the world will be startled with the reports of a golden find, and will wonder

er how it came to be right at our own doors.

Most people little realize how much they owe to the prospector. He has been the advance guard of civilization for all time. Our western hemisphere owes its sudden greatness today to him. He crossed the "plains" to California in the "days of old, the days of gold and the days of forty-nine," and no part of our continent but what has been visited by him. If not always successful in finding gold, he has told us all about a most wonderful country. The pioneer settler has followed in his wake and we see farms, homes, towns, cities and established government. It is hardly to be expected that this gray-beard of the mountains will relinquish his alluring occupation, for the glittering gold is ever in his sight; he delights to breathe the ozone of the mountains; the wildness of nature is his home, and hardship and privation his constant companion. We owe him a debt of gratitude. There is abundant work for him yet.

LET US TAKE HEED.

The Miner knows whereof it speaks when it states that the Coast-Kootenay road will be built without government assistance if the men who want to build it are given a chance. All they seek is the charter and right-of-way. To give grafters money and land is simply making them a present of so much. It will simply call down a protest from all quarters, except where paid agents are employed to help the steal along. The people should take an interest in the matter and not allow this land-grant, money-bonus business to be run through for want of attention. This applies to all railways seeking land grants. As expressed in these columns before, the time has gone by for giving the public domain away under the pretext of helping to build railway lines. It is no longer a necessity. Schemers are ever on the alert to get something for nothing, and the people should stand by their guns and guard the watch towers to see that their rights and their property receive protection. No man should be sent to the legislature unless he is pledged on this question.

A CASE IN POINT.

The dividend for the Calumet and Hecla for the first quarter of 1902, was \$5 per share, while the dividend for the first quarter of 1901 was \$20 per share. The Victoria Colonist says that the management of the mine does not claim that the difference is due to taxation and bad government. The mines in British Columbia do not claim their troubles are due entirely to these causes either. Any mine must take its chances in the market for its product, but when the prices of mine products are low, as they are at present, these troubles, serious enough in themselves, are aggravated by the onerous and unjust mining laws which have been heaped on the unfortunate mine owners of British Columbia for the last few years. A list of these burdens was published in the Miner on Friday, and anyone reading it can readily understand why it is that capital is so chary, at the present time, of investing in British Columbia.

MINERAL TAXATION.

Says the Mining Review: The government of British Columbia has appointed John B. McKilligan, surveyor of taxes and inspector of revenue, who ever he is, and whatever his long description may mean, to report on a system of taxation for the province. He reports he would make no reduction in the two per cent tax on mines, but he would slightly increase the rate on realty and personal property. He adheres to the present mineral tax, because it is not more than is paid by mines across the line. If it was not for fear of a vote of censure we would say that it is just as fair to compare the brains of some men to those of an ass, as it is to compare the taxation on mines here to that across the line. McKilligan might be able to see the conditions surrounding the brains of a mule were some what different from those surrounding the brains of a man, but he appears wholly incapable of understanding the differences between mining operations here and operations across the line. If he had half the anxiety for the welfare of the province that he has for the support of the policy of his masters, he could see producers here have no smelter trust to guarantee them \$3.50 per cwt. for lead, the same as they have across the line; that they pay here from 25 to 50 per cent more for all kinds of supplies than they do across the line, and that there are many other conditions equally forcible against operation here that must be considered before an honest comparison on which to base taxation can be properly made. It is because of natural conditions we cannot say a pound of cheese is the same as a pound of chalk, and because of artificial conditions any government should set to work and remove that, we cannot say mining here should be subject to the same taxation it is across the line. Give us the same conditions and our mine owners will readily consent to the two per cent tax without a murmur. Can you get these things through your official, but over-paid, noddy, John B. McKilligan, "surveyor of taxes and inspector of revenue?"

MR. CURTIS' TRADES UNION BILL.

Smith Curtis' trades union bill is up again for discussion in the house. Our dispatches have told us the last day or two what Mr. Martin and Mr. Eberts thought of the bill, which was neither favorable to the measure nor flattering to the motives of the author for introducing it. The Miner expressed its views freely at the time it was first introduced, as well as printed several well-written communications treating the subject from a legal point of view. The provisions of the bill are familiar to our readers. Now that the author seeks to secure its passage by a vote in the legislature it is not inopportune to again express our disapproval of the measure and to protest against its passage.

It is hardly possible to believe that Mr. Curtis introduced the bill in the utmost good faith. It partakes of the worst features of class legislation, and would be productive of no end of trouble and disaster. Trades union and the members thereof are entitled to the same protection under the law as any other class of citizens, but no more. The merchant, the mine owner, the professional man is entitled to the same protection under the law, but only to the same extent. Suppose the provisions of this bill were changed and made to read that no business or professional man or mine owner could be enjoined or made responsible, for his acts in certain cases, what would be thought of the proposition? It would be no more class legislation than Mr. Curtis' bill. Every man should be made responsible for his acts. He should respect life and property, and on no other principle can society grow and endure. Mr. Curtis knows this as well as any one. It is the foundation upon which all government rests and the structure cannot stand unless all the people are treated alike and the laws are made to apply to each alike.

No one objects to trade unions as such. Workmen have as much right to organize for their mutual benefit and protection as any other class of citizens, and should be protected in the free enjoyment of this right. They form a large and influential class of our people. And here, perhaps, can be found the milk in the coconut. Men like Smith Curtis can be found in every community who make the grandstand play of being the particular friend and champion of the downtrodden workman. It is their stock in trade. By it they hope to get office or remain in power. The near approach of an election generally finds these gentlemen with spider webs hanging out to catch votes. It is generally understood that an election will take place this summer, and we find a bill introduced in the legislature that is as much, if not more, of an insult to the laboring men of this province as it is to all engaged in business. The honest workman asks for no special privileges. Under our free and beneficent form of government it is within the power of each to rise to wealth and distinction. A thousand avenues are open. The trades, the arts, the sciences, literature and the wide field of business are open to the ambitious and worthy. Each according to his liking, and success mainly depends on individual effort.

There is no "irrepressible conflict" between capital and labor. Their interests lie in common. This is fully understood by all right thinking men. They should go hand in hand and work in harmony. If Mr. Curtis has the welfare of the working man at heart he will seek to throw around him the equal protection of the law, which is all any law-abiding citizen asks for. Mr. Curtis' trades union bill is simply a snare to catch votes and secure for its author a little cheap notoriety. It should be relegated to the waste basket.

NEW RAILWAY POLICY.

Our dispatches show that the provincial government has been forced to make some concession to public sentiment, and has eliminated the land grants from its proposed aid to the Coast-Kootenay and Canada Northern railways. The government now proposes to give a cash subsidy to these roads in lieu of its former intention of giving cash and land. So far, so good, but why a bonus should be given at all, when these roads would be built without assistance from the government is incomprehensible. Money is already provided to build these lines, and if the government would announce definitely that it was ready to grant charters, but no bonus, construction would be begun very shortly. As it is, the possibility of a rakeoff for the promoters which a bonus would allow is delaying the work.

COAL LANDS SELECTED.

We were told in the dispatches yesterday that the government had passed an order-in-council selecting 50,000 acres of coal lands in the vicinity of Morrissey Creek in the Crow's Nest coal fields. The right to do this was obtained as one of the concessions from the C. P. R. when assistance was given that company to construct the Crow's Nest Pass line. It is estimated that the coal obtained in connection with this transaction will be worth over \$20,000,000 at an estimated value of five cents per ton, but the money value is not considered so important

as the possession of these lands by the government, which will control the price of coal and prevent monopolies. It is a good thing that the present provincial government has nothing to do with these coal lands. They would have given them away in some kind of bonus scheme long ago.

The following from the Mining and Scientific Press in regard to mine taxation could be read with profit by the members of the British Columbia legislature: "There is a disposition by the public at large to let the imagination influence its ideas of mine valuation. Few people realize how many dollars have to be put into a mine to get more dollars out, and not necessarily many more, either. Great values are put on stocks frequently which do not exist in the ground. It is not realized that all of the metal in the mine is not an available fund for profit. There would not be so much mischief in this extravagance of ideas if it was limited to the mine owners themselves. The real mischief is the influence the ideas of great profits and vast wealth in mines have on those people who do not own mines and on officials who levy taxes. These people and officials think that if mine profits are so large, and the wealth in mines so enormous, the mines should pay a larger sum in taxes or royalties. The effort to so load the industry always shows that the extravagant ideas of great profits and enormous valuation are all over-estimation, but not until the industry has undergone a squeezing from which much time is required to make recovery. The British government is daily working with propositions to transfer the taxation on account of the Boer war to the mines on the Rand. That the proposition should receive serious attention shows how far afield popular comprehension of the Transvaal mines is. It is to be hoped that nothing of the kind will be undertaken. The Rand mines left unhampered by royalty taxation of the kind contemplated will speedily make a gold output which, living all other British industries, will make its present burden of war taxation no burden at all."

The Dunsmuil government seems to have all the vitality of the devil fish. As soon as one tentacle is cut off and cast into the sea another is found sticking to some other part of the ship, hanging on for dear life. There is an end to the number of tentacles that a devil fish has, and we presume it is so with the government. They will all be cut off in time.

The rush to Thunder Mountain will be great. The boomer and wild-batter has got in his deadly work, and nothing now can stem the tide. The unwary will be coming out in the fall with more matter to add to their experience. Kootenay miners and prospectors will do well to remain where they are.

Trail's school trustees propose to make the truant children of that burg attend school or else pay for their fun.

WHEN IT GETS THROUGH.

When British Columbia's government gets through with its railway grants it can economize by cutting down expenses on its immigration bureau. When the land is all given away the immigration bureau will no longer be needed.—Cranbrook Herald.

THE HIGHEST RATES.

When British Columbians figure that they pay at the rate of two and one-half millions of dollars for their government property, they are paying the highest rates for the amount of government they are getting of any province in the Dominion, says the Grand Forks Miner. And when they come to think it over they are almost unanimous in deciding that it is not worth the price.

WHERE BLAME IS DUE.

A Terse Interview With Trustee A. C. Galt.

"The present awkward position in which the city of Rossland finds itself, not only as regards the want of funds for school purposes but also as regards depression of trade generally, is almost wholly due, in my opinion, to the action of our legislature in the past and its inaction at the present." This is the view of the present local emergency taken by Trustee A. C. Galt in the course of an interview granted the Miner yesterday. Continuing along this line Trustee Galt arraigns the administration in a logical manner that must impress every Miner reader. He says: "By casting upon the municipality the obligation of maintaining the public schools the legislature has added several thousands of dollars to the city's expenses at a time when we were already heavily in debt without providing any means whereby the additional expense can be raised. Where a man is well off a moderate additional expense, although unexpected, will not embarrass him, but if he happens to be in straitened circumstances it will. The case of a municipality is more difficult even than that of an individual, for its powers to raise money are strictly limited by law. "If the citizens of Rossland, capable of active work, were all employed and doing well it goes without saying that the present financial difficulties would not exist. Property values would be higher, no taxes would be in arrears, and there would be plenty of money to meet emergencies.

ONE THING NEEDED.

"The one thing needed in order to

place us speedily in this position is the removal of the burdens which the legislature has heaped upon the mining industry during the past five years. The present government is not blamable for all these burdens, but it is distinctly blamable for not removing or attempting to remove at least some of them. It must be borne in mind that the welfare of Rossland depends wholly upon the successful operation of its mines. Five years ago the laws affecting the mining industry were few and fair, and capital flowed freely into the country. All this has ceased, and I ascribe it wholly to the acts of the legislature, a list of which I will give you. Some of this legislation was designed to assist the mine laborers, and to some extent it was a benefit to them; but my point is that each of the acts in question added to the expense of mining, and gradually impressed investors with the opinion that British Columbia, under existing circumstances, was not the place for their money. As a result the working classes have lost far more than they gained by this legislation.

A FORMIDABLE LIST.

"Look now at this list of burdens imposed from year to year upon the mining industry and their effect: 1897 (1) Companies Act—Heavy increase of fees for incorporating companies, whereby men of small means were prohibited from forming a company, and the total fees realized by the government diminished instead of increasing. (2) Mineral Act—Free miners' certificates for companies increased to \$50 and \$100 per year, according to capitalization. 1898. The Truck Act—Prohibiting employers and workmen alike from curtailing the expense of mining by mutual arrangements as to payment, boarding, etc. 1899. (1) The Eight Hour Law—The effect of this law, which was passed without any notice to either the employers or employees and without any discussion in the legislature, is to add 15 per cent to the cost of mining operations. It added nothing to the wages paid to miners, but on the contrary, injured them by closing down many mines. (2) Mineral Act—Fees for crown grants doubled. 1900. (1) Two Per Cent Tax—Under the operation of this tax the amount increases as the grade of ore decreases, owing to the fact that the cost of mining is not allowed to be deducted. The tax appropriate from 10 to 20 per cent of the profits of the mine, and prohibits the extraction of the low grade ore bodies which form the bulk of the product of the province. (2) Mineral Act—Fees for crown grants again more than doubled. 1901. (1) Boiler Inspection Act—Compelling an expenditure of several hundred dollars for inspection even where boilers are regularly inspected for insurance purposes. (2) Eight hour law made applicable to stationary engineers. (3) New signal code, with cumbersome, expensive and unnecessary requirements.

MORE GREIVIOUS IMPOSTS.

"In addition to the above imposts the government insists upon collecting from miners a royalty upon timber, contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of the Mineral Act; and compels the furnishing of voluminous returns which serve no useful purpose. Now, if you consider the accumulated effect of all these burdensome laws, and remember that the Dominion customs duties increase our cost of living and the cost of mining about 25 per cent beyond what it otherwise would be, is it surprising that our mining districts are all suffering? "If the above laws of our province were wiped out tomorrow I do not believe that any honest man would complain, and that inside of six months we would realize unmeasured prosperity throughout our entire province."

MINES WON OUT.

War Eagle and Centre Star Mines Secure Water Rights in Murphy Creek. The long drawn out argument between the War Eagle and Centre Star mines and the B. C. Southern railroad, which means the Trail smelter in this instance, came up again yesterday before John Kirkup, government agent, the matter being concluded so far as the Murphy creek part of the issue is concerned. The outcome of this is that the mines have secured the amount of water in Murphy creek for which they made application. The case will be resumed this morning before Mr. Kirkup, and the aspect of the case as applied to Rock and Stoney is to be taken up. A. C. Galt is representing the mining companies and A. H. MacNeill appears for the smelter.

In the course of the argument yesterday several interesting phases of the question came to light. It was contended by the smelter people that they required the entire flow of Murphy creek for smelting purposes, and the answer to this was that the smelter would still be able to secure the water after the mines were through with it by reason of the fact that the water would be turned into Trail creek, where the smelter has a collecting basin and flume. A counter objection was raised to this on the ground that the smelter desired clean water, to which the mines replied that for the small quantity of clean water essential to the smelter the pump from the Columbia river would answer all purposes. In addition the mining companies set forth that such water as they would take from Murphy creek was drawn off in the headwaters lower down in its course by various tributaries. It was contended further that if the stream was partially diverted into Rossland and the water used for re-duction purposes here, afterwards being returned to Trail creek, where it would be less than were the water permitted to follow its ordinary course to be depleted by seepage, evaporation, etc. The outcome of the argument was an award in favor of the mining companies in respect to Murphy creek.

LUCKY.

Are In From East Kootenay That the mine rewards was Mr. terdays when S Hess of Nelson at a local bank up for their work Kootenay claim Messrs. Wilson known Nelson worked through tary to the C number of yes wister they ing up the M. fork of Toby c may district. Promising, and fair way to r of their lucky winter months ment ahead o out such one From the dum ment of 500 s sent to the Tr are just to h partners cashe and made a di The smelter 500 sacks of of 40,280 pound Silver, 100 copper, 5.5 per contents were and 2128 pound value of \$2164 \$1918.44, the amount of the the smelter. The partners and will go in

THE

THE SENIOR On the Senior creek, where Frank Barber has winter, there is a copper and galena only one and of railway. Mr. Pool, who promising property in the near future hopes to be able full details re Eagle, May 2.

THE S

Rawhiding from a close have taken out some time they. The old company a year and took sold the property that they had instead of which has hardly been is more ore in at any time of the old owner new management Sunshine and the —Lardeau Eagle

THE OR

John Laing an on Wednesday group. Their cla fee long. The cresscut to the pect to drive ab ing it. This gr known tower p indication of bel known property, boys all kinds of sent work, as th of prospectors, In and test their of sitting back selves year by 3 work and asking to purchase an untouched prospect May 15th.

LOTS OF CAP

The Kootenay "P. Chesley, who from Minneapolis W. McCrossan h ful in raising ca his British Colum The development pushed on whe turns in about t ing business w Mr. Chesley sta give a full acco has behind it v who will spare cess of it. A r connect Ferguson Trout Lake." Mr. McCrossan guson the latte and the Eagle give a full acco intentions.—Lar

Few More Expe

boo and P The report re the Rambler-Ca is that the annu about over. A to come down. Rambler, and t the miners have give a full acco slides in the do damage, and it danger is to b balance of the Arrangements start the Rambli as the last of down. The app sufficient water for many month to substantially from the prop concentrated is and ready on t through the rec

LUCKY.

Are In From East Kootenay That the mine rewards was Mr. terdays when S Hess of Nelson at a local bank up for their work Kootenay claim Messrs. Wilson known Nelson worked through tary to the C number of yes wister they ing up the M. fork of Toby c may district. Promising, and fair way to r of their lucky winter months ment ahead o out such one From the dum ment of 500 s sent to the Tr are just to h partners cashe and made a di The smelter 500 sacks of of 40,280 pound Silver, 100 copper, 5.5 per contents were and 2128 pound value of \$2164 \$1918.44, the amount of the the smelter. The partners and will go in