

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

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ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 33

THE KOOTENAY LAKE

D. STEWART CAPSIZED IN A BOAT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LAKE.

NEWS FROM SEVERAL MINES NEAR KASLO—THE SLOCAN ORE SHIPMENTS.

(Special to the Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., June 7.—Several accidents have only been averted lately owing to the equally condition of the lake. On Thursday Ed. Stewart was capsized in the middle of the lake, opposite the city, and fortunately escaped with only a cold bath, but a couple of Japs who went out about the same time have not been heard of since. A heavy squall sprang up late in the afternoon, and it is feared they may have gone down.

There is a feeling that there may be an interesting legal case shortly in regard to the Silver Bell. Nels Nelson, who was and still claims to be a part owner, was arrested on Friday as being of unsound mind. If it is proved that he is insane and that he was in that condition when the judgment sale of the Silver Bell took place, it will be a case for litigation. The medical report concerning his intellect has not yet been made public.

S. T. Jamnagan of Kaslo left today for the Lenora, a claim situated on the mountain above the old Blue Bell. He has put a force of men to work and intends to develop the property this season.

A. E. Lindeberg arrived from the Fortia, Woodberry creek, yesterday, where he has been working for some time. He, in company with John Swanson, are going to work the Prince Carl, a good showing mineral claim situated on Schroder creek. They have a showing of from 6 to 18 inches of shipping ore, and have done some 60 feet of tunnel work, besides having put in three or four open cuts. The prospect is good and they intend to further develop it in the near future.

D. J. Young of this city has sold out his book store business to F. S. Attwood of Birle, Man., and will reside in Calgary from August. Mr. Young is the brother of J. J. Young, proprietor of the Calgary Herald and part owner of the Truine mine, one of the richest properties in this country.

The Rev. Mr. Misener arrived in town on Friday evening to take up the duties as pastor of the Methodist church here, in the place of the Rev. S. J. Thompson, who has gone to the Cranbrook field.

Shipments through Kaslo for the past week are as follows: White-water 102 1-2 tons, Slocan Star 127 tons, American Boy 22 tons, Lavina 85 tons, Wonderful 30 tons.

V. V. & E. RAILWAY.
Is Officially Inspected by the Dominion Railway Inspector.

(Special to the Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., June 9.—In accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Railway Act the newly completed V. V. & E. railway between Cascade, B. C., and Carson, B. C., forming, as it does, a link in the Great Northern system, was officially inspected today by F. H. Forrest, Dominion railway inspector. This is a proceeding preliminary to granting the company the right to run freight and passenger trains. A regular passenger service between Spokane and Republic, it is expected, will be inaugurated about July 1st.

VALUABLE MINES SOLD.
The Oyster and Imperial Groups in the Fish Creek Camp.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., June 9.—The Oyster and Imperial groups in Fish Creek Camp, owned by John Starkey, William Allen, J. Inuit and J. A. Macleod was bonded to the Ophir-Lode Syndicate (W. B. Poole, J. J. Young and J. Cochran), for \$80,000. A cash payment of \$35,000 was made, the balance sixty days. The company is to install a mill and tramway immediately.

TO MICHIGAN.
Remains of Late John J. Cole Taken to Michigan.

The outgoing train over the Spokane Falls & Northern yesterday bore the remains of the late John J. Cole, murdered near Nakusp on Wednesday last. Accompanying the body were his half-brother, Fred Jacobs, and his partner, Alex. W. Smith of the Hoffman House. The remains will be taken to Negaunee, Mich., on the order of deceased's brother, T. E. Cole, general manager of the Steel Trust's Michigan iron mines. It eventuated upon examination that Cole died of a broken neck, undoubtedly resulting from the terrible blow received by the dead man on the point of the jaw.

Mrs. Cole, widow of deceased, is now in Rossland. She had spent the winter in Phoenix owing to illness, but came to Robson on being notified of the fatality, and is now in this city.

SIR HENRY STRONG.
VICTORIA, B. C., June 9.—Sir Henry Strong has been sworn in as acting governor-general of Canada during the absence of Minto to England.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ROSSLAND MINES SPEAK

How Elmore Process of Concentration Applies to Rossland Ores.

Manager McKenzie of Le Roi Mine Gives Facts and Figures Regarding Process.

Following the example of prominent statesmen and others across the big pond, Rossland's two most influential mine managers have seized the opportunity of a social function to discuss matters of vital importance to the Golden City. In this respect the banquet was notable, probably much more so than any function of a similar nature in the history of the city. The addresses delivered by John H. McKenzie, general manager of the Le Roi No. 2, the Kootenay mines, and by Bernard Macdonald, general manager of the Le Roi No. 2, the Rossland Great Western, are produced herewith verbatim. That they are of wide general interest and important will be appreciated upon perusal.

JOHN H. MCKENZIE MANAGER LE ROI MINE.

"Our guest of honor, I am sure, has been laboring under the impression that this evening was to be devoted wholly to enjoyment. I have been asked to speak on the mining interests, but I do not see the relation between the evening's pleasure and a prosy talk on mining. Facts, figures and statistics may be interesting at times, but as part of an entertainment they are decidedly dry.

"The Mining Interests is much too broad a subject to cover in a short talk, therefore it may not be amiss if I confine my remarks to one particular branch of it, viz., concentration of ores. This topic is one in which you are all interested, as probably the longevity and future prosperity of the camp may depend on the success or failure of the application of some new process of concentration on the ores of Rossland.

"The Le Roi mine, with its large bodies of low grade ores containing an excess of silica and an insufficiency of copper for successful and profitable smelting, exemplifies the need of a new and cheap method of extracting the metal values from the ore.

"In order to recover the fine gold contained in the ores of this camp it will be necessary to crush fine, probably 30 mesh.

"Because of the brittle character of chalcite pyrite a large percentage of the crushed product will be silices, which float and carry off the fine values, and which I fear are impossible to save by any of the present systems of water concentration.

"One of the most noted and apparently successful advances in the modern practice of ore treatment is the Elmore process of concentrating mineral values from the ores by means of oil. Hitherto we have become accustomed to understand that the separation of the metallic values and valuable portions of ore from the gangue with which they are associated must depend upon the difference of specific gravity of the mineral particles and the rocky constituents of the ore. The Elmore process of concentration does not depend in the slightest degree upon specific gravity, and the percentage of recovery seems equally great when treating silices and finely divided material, such as would largely pass away as float in ordinary concentration by water over jigs and vanners.

"At the Glasdir Copper mines at Dowlgelly, North Wales, a 250-ton plant is in successful operation, saving 80 per cent of the metal values.

"Previous to adopting the Elmore process this company had spent enormous sums of money on the old-time methods of concentration without success.

"I have not personally investigated this process, but the modus operandi is about as follows:

"The ore is crushed to 30 mesh in the usual manner, with just sufficient water to make it freely flowing pulp. It then passes into the open end of a horizontal rotating drum, inside of which is fixed cross blades or buckets which lift the pulp to a certain height and drop it again, at the same time propelling it forward to the opposite end of the drum, thus keeping the pulp in constant agitation while passing through. With the pulp is admitted a small quantity of crude petroleum, which exercises the remarkable property of sticking to and buoying up the particles of mineral that are floating about or suspended in the pulp, but it does not stick to or have any effect whatever upon the particles of waste rock.

"The oil is afterward extracted from the mineral by means of a centrifugal machine, the oil being recovered for re-use, while the concentrates are left practically dry and free from oil.

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"If the process is a success it certainly has a great future, particularly in cases of difficulty by water concentration, arising from brittleness or lightness of minerals to be separated. It does not seem to matter how finely the mineral breaks. If it is a mere scum on the water surface, contact with the oil in the agitator cylinders appears to assure recovery of the float values.

"The plant is much simpler than that of an ordinary concentration mill. It is not expensive to install and can be put below any wet crushing plant. The loss of oil has been found to be at Glasdir 11-2 gallons per ton of ore. If this process is a success it will solve the problem of successfully treating the low grade ores of this camp.

"This, then, is our hope for the future, and a brief statement of the probable cost of this method, as applied to Le Roi ores, may prove interesting.

"The total cost of mining and delivering ore on cars during April was \$2.52 per ton. This includes all charges, with the exception of depreciation of plant. Out of the total product thrown one-fifth was sorted out and mined into the second class dump, while the remaining four-fifths had to bear all the mining charges and costs of sorting this material, which is worthless under present methods of treatment. If the oil process is a success, instead of treating only four-fifths we will treat the total product.

"Thus distributing the operating expense over a greater number of tons and reducing the cost of mining to 22 per ton, the costs of crushing and concentrating should not exceed 50 cents and the loss of oil about 15 cents. Taking Le Roi ores containing values of \$4.75 per ton, at present market rates, a saving of 80 per cent and a concentration of 10 to 1 will give us one ton of the concentrate product worth \$38, the charges against this single ton being 10 times the cost of mining and 4 times the cost of crushing and concentrating, or about \$26.50, plus freight, smelting, metallurgical losses, interest and refiner's charges and deductions which amount to \$11 per ton, making a total charge of \$37.50 per ton, leaving a profit of 50 cents on the ten tons mined. This does not include depreciation of plant or royalties to the inventor, but it is safe to say that \$5 one will clear expenses, and a profit can be made upon all ores above that value.

"The water problem does not present serious difficulties for by impounding the tailings and conserving the water for repeated use the plant can be operated on two tons of water per ton of ore. This amount of water can be procured in Rossland, enabling us to erect mills in close proximity to the mines, thus avoiding freight to the smelters of worthless gangue. The town of Rossland would reap substantial benefit from the possession of such mills. They mean an increased payroll and that money for supplies will be spent at home.

"A small quantity of the Le Roi ores has already been tested by this process, but not on a large enough scale to demonstrate beyond a doubt that it will be a financial success; however, the test indicated a saving of 80 per cent, which is certainly ground for hope and encouragement.

"Although we may not live to see as was once predicted a continuous line of concentrates between Rossland and Trail, we may reasonably expect the mines of Rossland to produce an unbroken line of dividends to the pockets of some of the now discouraged shareholders, convincing the most skeptical that dividends can be produced from the low grade ores of the camp.

FACTS WORTH CONSIDERATION.
How Mining Industry Has Contributed to Public Funds.

BERNARD MACDONALD MANAGER LE ROI NO. 2 AND R. G. W. MINES.

I am deeply indebted to you for the honor you have conferred upon me, in selecting me to respond on a subject so important to this community and a large number of investors elsewhere in the world, as the Mining Industry of Rossland.

My feeling as expressed, is particularly strong on this occasion when we are thus gathered together to honor and give united manifestation of the high personal regard we all entertain for our respected guest, the Honorable T. Mayne Daly. From the beginning of my connection with the mining industry of Rossland, I had the good fortune to be intimately acquainted with Mr. Daly, who was the senior counsel for the mining companies whose operations came under my management.

During this time, I felt that my companies not only had the ablest and wisest counsel on all the numerous occasions when such was required, but that they had Mr. Daly's personal friendship and good will besides. To this particularly fortunate circumstance is largely attributable the exceptional manner in which these companies emerged from the incidental troubles that have, at times, beset their paths. Not only were Mr. Daly's best energies devoted to safeguarding the rights and interests of the mines of the camp, with which he was officially and professionally connected, but with his characteristic public spirit, he labored almost incessantly to advance the mining industry of the province, and while he is now laying down his burdens at this place for a more ambitious and lucrative calling elsewhere, I am sure he will not part with the interest and friendship he entertains for Rossland and its chief industry.

Rossland is one of these new cities scattered here and there over the world, which owe their existence chiefly, if not entirely, to the mining industry, and the mining industry is, in consequence, the very life blood of these communities. The proportion of success attained by the mining enterprises which surround this city is the measure of the prosperity or adversity of the mining industry as it once reflected on the entire community.

Here in Rossland it has recently become more or less the fashion with some people to persistently assert that the mining industry of this camp is going to the "demillion bow-wows," and this fair city will soon become the howling wilderness of woe in the early nineties, or a counterpart of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

Now, in my humble judgment, nothing could be further from the truth than these foundationless and such wild and silly assertions. It is hardly necessary for me to state here my personal opinion of the future of the mining industry of this camp. I think the monument I have built on Red Mountain, as some people have been pleased to call it, testifies to the faith that is in me.

This monument, if you choose so to name it, was calculated to lift from the depth of 3000 feet 1000 tons of ore per day of ten hours, and if I had the same to do over again, I would not reduce the capacity of that plant by one horsepower. If that isn't faith in the future of this camp, then what is it?

The mines have been profitable in the past; they are profitable now, and will be profitable in the future. The immense bodies of low grade ores now blocked out in them are within measurable distance of profitable treatment. The increase of mining, smelting and handling facilities, cheapening of coke, lowering of railway freights and the solution of the concentration problem, already accomplished, have opened up a new era of prosperity for the mines, and incidentally for this community, as well.

Exhaustive tests made of the ores of this camp show that the Elmore process can concentrate what is now considered waste rock, that is, ore running 1-2 per cent copper, or, to be accurate, 52 per cent—12 tons into 1, making a product containing 6 per cent copper, and eliminating at the same time, a large percentage of the silica and aluminum, that now constitutes the chief expense and difficulty in smelting these ores. The resulting product, that is, the concentrates, will require less than one-half of the fluxes and oil more than one-half of the coke now required to smelt a ton of the crude ore.

All the costs of concentration by this process should not exceed \$1.00 per ton, including freight to the works. So

SECOND POLO GAME

WAS WON BY ENGLISHMEN YESTERDAY—ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT.

ENGLISH STOOD ON CHAIRS AND CHEERED—HOPE TO WIN FINAL GAME.

HURLINGHAM, N. J., June 9.—The second polo game in the international series was won by the Englishmen today. It was one of the most brilliant ever played at Hurlingham. "The only thing we have to complain of," said Mr. Keene after the game, "is that they beat us. There was nothing the matter with ourselves or with our ponies. We hope to give a better account of ourselves June 14."

The English team seemed to take the ball down to the American goal as they liked, and nothing but the superb defense of Waterbury, which was ever conspicuous, prevented them from making a still higher score. The spectators were all at high tension when play began. The English stood on their chairs, yelled, cheered, etc. Buckmaster was the special hero of the home crowd. He was accorded a great ovation when he rode off the field at the finish. The score was six to one.

English hopes of winning the game are now high, and there is no question that next Saturday's contest will draw out one of the greatest fashionable sporting crowds ever gathered at an annual contest here.

HURLINGHAM, June 9.—Contrary to previous reports neither King Edward nor Queen Alexandra were present today, and it is not settled whether their majesties will attend the exhibition game to be played by the American team at the Ranleigh club grounds tomorrow.

A STRONG CONTRAST.
Those Who Surrendered Under Peace Terms and Those During War.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, June 9.—A strong contrast to the good feeling between Boer and British is the bitterness existing between the burghers who are surrendering under the peace terms and those Boers who surrendered during the campaign. When the Boer leaders came to Bloemfontein, previous to the conclusion of peace, they curtly refused to shake hands with those who had previously surrendered.

The general belief is that the relations between those two classes will be bitter for some time to come.

FIRE AT SARATOGA.
Property Loss is Estimated at \$300,000—Five Lives Lost.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 9.—Fire early today destroyed the Arcade and Citizens' National Bank block and the Shackleford building, and caused the loss of five lives. The property loss is estimated at \$300,000, with insurance at \$225,000.

The Arcade was to have been sold at partition June 12th. It is owned by the Shoemaker estate of Cincinnati and Benjamin Goldsmith of that place. The exact origin of the fire has not been discovered.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFER.
Arthur Brunet Pleading Guilty to the Charge—Sentence Tomorrow.

MONTREAL, June 9.—In the court of King's Bench today Arthur Brunet pleaded guilty to the charge of fraud in connection with the recent elections in St. James division. Brunet bribed one of the representatives of Ferguson to permit the stuffing of the ballot boxes in favor of his uncle, and then attempted to clear himself by paying the witness to disappear. Sentence will be pronounced tomorrow. Chief Justice Lacoste refused bail. A petition bearing one thousand signatures was presented praying for clemency.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
Will Offer \$1,000,000 6 Per Cent Bonds on Ogilvie Milling Co.

MONTREAL, June 9.—The Bank of Montreal will offer for subscription on June 10th \$1,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds on the Ogilvie Milling Company, Ltd., at 102 1-2 and accrued interest from the first of June, and also \$1,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulated preferred stock at the same price. The subscription list will close on June 12th.

Applications will be received at the branches of the Bank of Montreal and Royal Bank of Canada.

ACCIDENTAL KILLING.
Two Lads Duck Hunting—One Fatally Shot.

ONION LAKE, N. W. T., June 9.—Yesterday afternoon while James Dufrene and Benjamin Patnaude, both aged 15 years, were out duck shooting Dufrene accidentally shot Patnaude, the entire charge entering the unfortunate lad in the right side of the back. He was immediately taken home and Dr. Matheson called, but nothing could be done and he died at midnight. Two years ago the same lad shot a brother of the deceased but he recovered.

METAL MARKETS.
LONDON, June 9.—Lead £11 7s 6d. NEW YORK, June 9.—Bar silver, 61 3-4. Copper firm. Lead quiet.

June 5, 1902
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ED C. F. ROBSON,
Secretary.