

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MANNER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 22

ADDING TO THE OUTPUT

Great Western and War Eagle Join the Shipping List.

The Camp's Shipments for the Week Over 8,610 Tons.

The week ending last night was eventful in respect to the ore production of the Rossland camp. Not only do the week's shipments touch the highest point of the year, but two additional mines, the Rossland Great Western and the War Eagle rejoin the shipping list.

The ore shipped during the week to the Northport and Trail smelters aggregated 8610 tons, more than 1000 tons ahead of the previous week's record. This constitutes the record for the year, but there is no reason to disbelieve the reports that several of the mines will increase their output at an early date. The War Eagle is likely to send out 100 tons of ore daily in the future, if not more, and with somewhat smaller increases from the other mines the production should come close if not quite up to the record established in the spring of last year.

The Nickel Plate mine, owned by the Rossland Great Western, rejoins the shipping list with an output of 700 tons for the five days ending on Saturday night. It is understood that shipments will be continued from the mine, increasing at this rate it seems reasonable to expect that the 300,000 ton mark will be passed before the close of the year.

THE OUTPUT.

Mine.	Week.	Year.
Le Roi.....	5500	55,825
Bonanza.....	1300	12,750
Le Roi No. 2.....	300	300
Cascade.....	90	90
Velvet.....	25	250
Bonanza.....	1050	1,740
Centre Star.....	700	700
Rossland G. W.....	80	80
War Eagle.....	70	70
Total.....	8610	71,743

THE LE ROI.

The operations during the week at the Le Roi mine have been along the usual lines. It will be noticed that an increase of several hundred tons of ore was made over the preceding week's record, thus agreeing with the Miner's prediction that the preceding week's tonnage would be improved upon considerably. Underground the work in the stope and drives is being carried ahead as usual. In the extension to the main shaft below the 1000-foot level and in the drifts at the station the contractors are making excellent speed. No statement has been issued as to the number of feet accomplished in sinking.

LE ROI NO. 2.

The underground work at the Josie and No. 2 mines comprising the Le Roi No. 2 mine has gone ahead steadily. It is stated that an announcement may be expected shortly as to an important programme of development work in the Josie. Ore is being stopped regularly from the Annie vein on the 700-foot level.

THE NICKEL PLATE.

Shipments were resumed from the Nickel Plate (Rossland Great Western) on Tuesday last and the intimation is given that this will be continued, in which event it will add substantially to the output of the camp. Meantime the development work in the lower levels of the mine is making steady progress.

CENTRE STAR.

During the week the programme of development on the 700-foot level east of the shaft and in the main shaft below the 700-foot level has been carried ahead without cessation. Good progress is reported from both points. Meantime shipping operations have been continued steadily and the scale of shipments prevailing during the first week has been enlarged upon substantially.

WAR EAGLE.

In the War Eagle the principal interest centres about the diamond drilling on the 800-foot level. This work is being carried out on a large scale and the outcome is watched with keen interest. The other features on the programme of development are proceeding as usual, and it will be noted that the mine appears again in the shipping list.

ON HUNDRED-FOOT LEVEL.

In the Spitzee the work of drifting on the 100-foot level is under way as usual and consistent progress has been made with the drive. The fact that the tunnel is now said to be in three feet of first-class ore adds interest to the work under way at the mine.

DRIFT'S EAST AND WEST.

In the Abe Lincoln the drifts at the 200-foot level to the north and south of the shaft are still under way and the usual amount of progress has been made. The management expects to finish a completed plan of development

of which the drifts in question are the most important features.

ON TWO LEVELS.

The extensions of the tunnels on the 400 and 600-foot levels in the Kootenay mine were carried ahead steadily. No feature of special interest is reported.

DID NOT SHIP.

No shipments were made from the Norway mountain district last week. At the Cascade the usual crew is at work and development is being pushed under the direction of Superintendent Yates who assumed office during the week. At the Bonanza operations have been suspended for reasons already related. No shipments of ore are reported from either property.

AT THE VELVET.

The report from the Velvet is to the effect that no ore was shipped to Nelson during the week, but that the development work in the mine is proceeding under satisfactory auspices. A report as to the striking of the vein at the lowest level yet achieved created considerable interest during the week.

ON HOMESTAKE MINE

MUCH CONFIDENCE LOCALLY IS FELT IN THE PROSPECTS.

AN ORE BODY OF CONSIDERABLE DEPTH HAS BEEN DISCOVERED.

With the approach of spring weather

Hollanders are enquiring as to the probability of operations being resumed at the Homestake mine. It is generally felt that a move in this direction is of more than ordinary importance to the Rossland camp for the reason that the Homestake is now developed to a stage where a comparatively small further outlay would prove its merits.

Everyone familiar with the conditions affecting the property last summer when operations were discontinued knows that the opening up of the mine was proceeding rapidly when the late strike commenced and the adverse advertising received by the camp was thought to have effectually prevented the management from securing the assessment due and which was necessary to the completion of the program blocked by these adverse conditions exist no longer, and it is generally believed that the forthcoming summer will see development once more under way.

Much confidence is felt locally in the future of the mine. Moreover, success in the case of the Homestake will mean a resumption of activity in connection with other south belt properties that are regarded as being in the same mineral zone. Among these is the Sunset No. 2, and it is now more or less public property that the management of the Canadian Gold Fields syndicate were so encouraged by the showing obtained in the Homestake that they were about to re-open the Sunset. The same applies to other mines and the work thus stimulated would mean the employment of a considerable number of skilled men. If the results were satisfactory the investment of the Homestake venture in connection with the south belt the population of Rossland would be doubled within a comparatively short time.

Manager George H. Bayne of the Homestake has been in the east and Europe since leaving Rossland last autumn. It is understood that since leaving the city he has done much useful missionary work by interviewing most of the large shareholders in the mine and placing before them the actual facts with respect to the work done at the mine, the showing obtained in the prospect of further operations and the prospect of further operations. He is expected to be in the Golden City again about May 15 or June 1 at the latest, when an announcement as to the company's policy will probably be made.

Personally Mr. Bayne is an enthusiastic believer in the future of the Homestake, and his own investment in the property represents a substantial sum.

When work was suspended last summer the workings east of the main shaft had cut the ore body at considerable depth and it was proved that valuable values in the ore had improved considerably. To the west of the shaft the workings in the lowest level had approached within a few feet of the ore body, and it was confidently expected that when the contract was made that the ore would have shown as substantial an improvement in value as was the case on the east. The west ore shoot was 120 feet in length on the upper levels and this body with valuable values would work a transformation in the standing of the property.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

United States to Turn Over Full Control on May 20.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—This afternoon Secretary Root made public his order to General Wood, directing him to turn over the control of the Cuban government to the Cuban government before May 20th next. The order requires the Cuban government to assume all treaty obligations. It directs General Wood to leave a small military force on the island to avoid leaving it entirely defenceless, until the Cuban government shall have had an opportunity to organize its own forces.

General Wood is instructed to convene the Cuban congress before May 20th to consult with President-elect Palma, and to substitute such persons as he shall desire for those now holding official positions in Cuba.

RICHES OF THE NORTH THE HOLMAN DRILL

VALUABLE MINERAL DEPOSITS WHICH AWAIT DEVELOPMENT.

AN IMMENSE TRACT SAID TO BE COVERED WITH THE BEST OF AMBER.

The great region lying to the north of the province of Manitoba near the conjunction of the Laurentian outcrop and the alluvial deposits is a barren waste hitherto little explored by civilized man. Those who have visited this region report it as one in which nature's varying moods are seen at their best. Hills, rocks, forest and morass succeed each other in wondrous confusion. Those explorers that have visited this country state that the specimens were experienced on the surface of the well known black, gold-bearing sand give promise of great wealth, and only need the shovel and pan of the placer miner to present to civilization their riches.

This same sand yields wonderful garnets, which only need polishing to be developed into rich jewels. Some of the specimens brought down by travelers and traders are extremely valuable. The country abounds in game, and the lakes are full of fish. The only thing which retards development is the difficulty of transportation. In the region of Reed, Standing Cormorant and File lakes these deposits are frequently met and have long been known to the natives.

In 1888 a party under the guidance of Prof. J. W. Tyrrell, then connected with the geological survey of Canada, visited the district, and reported on the prospects there, but since that time nothing has been done toward its development.

At Cedar Lake, northwest of Lake Winnipegosis, rich deposits of amber have been found, according to the story of a gentleman just returned from that district. They are equal in quality to the best German article, though the pieces are not sufficiently large for manufacturing purposes, and could only be utilized for varnish. In one bay on the lake shore there is a bench of a little over half a mile in length composed almost entirely of amber and amber debris, which extends from the timber belt far out into the water. Specimens of this have been brought south from time to time, and have been sent to various experts in different parts of the country, though no effort has been made as yet to develop the find commercially.

The origin of amber in nature has long puzzled scientists, though they all agree that it is probably derived from various extinct coniferous trees, although now appearing like coal as a product of the mineral kingdom. It is usually of a pale yellow color. The first mention of it found in ancient history is in the writings of Homer; and in various parts of Europe amber ornaments have been found in lake dwellings and ancient graves. The chief source of supply at present is the shore of the Baltic between Königsberg and Nemel, where it is found in considerable abundance along the shore. The pieces of amber are particularly valuable being extensively used in the arts, for the manufacture of smokers' mouthpieces, jewelry and ornamental objects. Combine with boiled linseed oil and turpentine, a beautiful clear, pale varnish is obtained.

TIED WIFE IN BULL PEN.

Terrible Crime of a Rich Farmer the Result of Jealousy.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., March 25.—J. B. Post, a wealthy farmer, in a valiant rage last night tied his pretty wife to a post in a bull pen. He tied a bright red apron about the woman to goad the bull to a frenzy and left her to her doom. She was found on the floor of the bull pen this morning, with the apron, frightfully mangled, with the maddened bull standing over the remains and still using his horns at the work of death already hours completed.

The Posts' live four miles south of this village. Post quarreled with the wife last night over the alleged attentions of a neighbor, Rev. Hiram Coates, a free Methodist preacher. Mrs. Post was attractive and young and much interested in religious work. She attended a prayer meeting at Kenmore, half a mile from her home, last night, and while there talked with Coates.

After the Posts' returned home they quarreled violently. Bitter words were heard by neighbors who passed by. This morning George Reeves, a milk carrier, went to the house and found evidence of a fierce struggle. Then followed the discovery of the fearful crime. All through the night the bull had tossed and mangled the body.

Post was captured by a posse of farmers heading for Wisnaga Falls, where he said he intended to drown himself. Doubt as to his sanity prevented his lynching. Another posse was in pursuit, intending to mete out the same fate as befell his wife, but the officers had Post safely in jail before the posse arrived.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Jennie Abram Awarded \$2000 Damages Against Irving Carley.

TORONTO, March 25.—Jennie Abram of Toronto was awarded \$2000 damages for breach of promise against Irving Carley of Barrie, a railway man. Carley filed a pleading of agreement to marry, but failed to appear at the trial and judgment went by default.

MUCH INTEREST IS MANIFESTED IN THE TESTS UNDER WAY.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE ROCK OF THE ROSSLAND CAMP.

Much interest has been manifested during the past few days in the tests under way in the big mines on Red Mountain as to the capabilities of the Holman Bros. Patent Rock Drill, otherwise known as the Cornish or "Cousin Jack" drill. The apparatus is of English manufacture, and it has been the experience in many instances that English manufacturers have not grasped the idea of altering their standard designs to meet the requirements of the Canadian trade, and particularly the Rossland camp. So much was this the case that it has almost become an axiom; but an entirely different condition of affairs has been demonstrated in connection with the Holman drill.

The efficiency of drills and other mining machinery is a topic that will always excite the interest of readers in the mining community such as the Golden City and district. Appreciating this fact, William Thompson, general superintendent of the Rossland Great Western, Le Roi No. 2 and Kootenay mines, discusses the merits of the Holman drill in the following terms:

"The Holman drill was introduced into the Rossland camp last fall by Mr. Holman, senior member of the firm of manufacturers, Holman Bros. of Cumberland, Cornwall, England. The initial experiments demonstrated that the drill in its then shape did not meet the requirements of the camp, and certain improvements in the design and manufacture were suggested. The Holman drill now in use is the result of Mr. Holman's personal observations in the camp and has so proved eminently successful. The quality of the workmanship and material used in the construction is the best ever introduced into the camp. The advantage of the Holman over other drills lies in the fact that the very best material is used in its manufacture and in consequence the cost of repairs and maintenance is reduced in a gratifying manner. We have given the drills a thorough trial in the Josie mine in all kinds of rock and under the most varying conditions; it has given great satisfaction in every test.

"The advent of the Holman drill is the second instance in which English manufacturers of mining supplies have entered the Canadian field successfully. The other case is that of the Bennett Crown Brand gutta percha fuse. This fuse was placed on the market here last year, and so satisfactory has it proved that I believe I am safe in stating the brand now holds 75 per cent of the entire market."

CONTINENTAL MINE IN IDAHO.

The Richest Silver-Lead Mine Outside of Leadville.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., March 24.—Captain W. Roberts, who has been at the Continental mine, Idaho, as superintendent, returned on Saturday night to spend a few days at home, awaiting further instructions from the head office of the company owning the mine, a general meeting of which was being held yesterday.

It was on the report of Mr. Roberts that his friends in Duluth invested in the property, and the development done under his superintendency demonstrated the accuracy of his estimate of its value. The Continental is, he says, now the biggest silver-lead mine that has been seen outside of Leadville, Colorado, when the cost of charge there had been an engine shaft following the vein sunk for 45 feet. At the depth of 25 feet the stringers of ore which composed the surface showing united in a more compact vein. This had been followed to the depth of 45 feet and then the shaft was made a vertical one and had been continued 34 feet. Mr. Roberts' first work was to drive a tunnel to catch this ore at depth, which he did. After driving the tunnel 103 feet he came into 14 feet of concentrating ore. The tunnel passed through three feet of solid shipping ore, and continuing there was 14 feet of concentrating ore on the other side, making in all a vein of 31 feet.

An upraise following the vein was then started and after being carried 103 feet came through to the incline above, thus showing a proven vein of solid ore three feet in width and 128 feet in length, besides a body of concentrating ore 28 feet wide and of the same depth. The tunnel was continued for exploratory purposes 25 feet further, making a total of 256 feet in all.

The second work undertaken was to catch the vein on the Blue Joe claim, which adjoins the Continental and belongs to the company. It was down 300 feet distant that the tunnel was commenced, and after getting 200 feet in encountered the vein at a depth of 750 feet, where it is practically the same size and of the same quality as above the three feet of solid ore continuing. The solid ore carried a value of \$60 to the ton, and already six car loads has been shipped and 200 tons more are on the dump.

The company is now considering the advisability of building an aerial tramway for four miles, and from that to the Kootenay river, a distance of 14 miles, an electric railway, for which water power can be procured to generate the electricity and the erecting of a concentrator. Mr. Roberts expects that these steps will be decided in the affirmative.

AMERICANS INDIGNANT.

Applicants for Position of Executioner Are Americans.

EDMONTON, N. W. T., March 26.—Americans here are indignant that applicants for the position of executioner of murderer Bullock tomorrow are Americans. Captain Blakey, of Ponoka, the executioner, arrived on last night's train, and was immediately driven to Fort Saskatchewan. He claims to have officiated at 143 hangings in Ohio.

The father of the condemned man arrived in town yesterday and will go to the fort today to see his son for the last time. He is very much affected and has in his possession a rambling letter from his son which ends up quite unintelligibly. He says the boy's mother is completely broken down. It was a question whether he would stay at home to see her die or go to the fort to see his son die. The prisoner had a long conference with the Rev. Mr. Aldridge, Methodist minister, yesterday. It is believed he has made a confession.

WITH FLYING COLORS

HOLMAN DRILLS EMERGE SUCCESSFULLY FROM SEVEREST TEST OF ALL.

CORNISH MACHINE SCORED ON WEIGHT, ECONOMY AND WORK DONE.

Almost coincident to the Holman drill tests in the Josie mine another and equally interesting experiment with the same machine took place in the Le Roi mine. The results achieved in the Le Roi were extremely satisfactory, and the further demonstration of the utility of the Holman Cornish drill, otherwise referred to as the "Cousin Jack," or "Cornish" drill, seems to establish beyond a shadow of doubt that the English manufacturers have succeeded in building a machine admirably adapted to the difficult conditions found in this camp and to have evolved a drill that will take a position in its class of mining supplies equal to that attained by the Bennett Royal fuse, whose vogue is too well known here to require elaboration.

The Holman drill used in the Le Roi mine was brought here recently by Rowland Machin, Canadian representative of Holman Bros., the manufacturers of the 900-foot level of the Le Roi, where the difficulties to be encountered in the matter of hard rock, etc., were such as to give the machine a thoroughly comprehensive test. It was conceded that if the Holman drill gave satisfaction in the Josie mine, where it was installed in the 900-foot level of the Le Roi, the utility of the machine under any conditions would be proved in the most practical manner. Under the disadvantages of operation by a set of contractors whose object was to drill the largest possible diameter of holes in the shortest possible time, and who naturally insist upon a machine doing the work quickly, thoroughly and without more frequent stoppages than are absolutely necessary, the drill received a test that could scarcely be more searching and severe. From this ordeal the Holman machine emerged with flying colors, much to the gratification to those who had predicted success for the experiment. The record established by the machine was thirty feet of holes in eight hours, a performance that will be appreciated by all familiar with the present conditions of this part of the mine. The machine developed several advantages that commend themselves strongly to every mining man and mechanic. It is considerably lighter than the average machine drill of the same size, and this is a distinctly important factor in saving time when machines are to be shifted in drifts and stopes, a frequent occurrence. The arrangement of valves in the Holman is exceptionally ingenious and the effect of this is speedily noticeable in the operation of the machine by reason of the reduced consumption of air and the superior running qualities of the apparatus. While the machine as a whole is lighter than the average drill of the size, it scores again by having a piston that is substantially stronger than ordinary. The value of this feature does not reside to be pointed out to the average reader of the Miner, who is aware of the fact that a common and vexatious source of delays in the operation of machine drills arises from frequent breakages of pistons, so that by increasing the strength of this part of the Holman drill, its manufacturers safeguard against an important source of expense. One of the culminating points of excellence about the Holman drill is its comparatively low cost as compared with other drills of the same capacity. When the original machines were introduced into the Rossland camp, there were certain drawbacks resulting from insufficient knowledge of the conditions to be met with. One of these was in the construction which was designed to carry only taper shaft steel, but in the machine now offered to the Canadian trade the steel adapted to any standard drill can be used with equal facility. The additional alterations necessary to equip the Holman drill for the Rossland and other Canadian camps have been made in a most effectual manner and as it now stands the drill promises to attain the vogue in Canada that it has enjoyed in Cornwall, England, and the various camps of the Transvaal where the Holman is in general use.

Few experiments with mining machinery have been followed with keener interest in Rossland than those with the Holman Patent drill, and the results will undoubtedly be put to good use by the mining companies of the district and other camps, where there is a constant effort to procure the most efficient mining machinery offered on the markets of the world.

MAIN LEDGE ENCOUNTERED

Ymir Among the Largest of the Metalliferous Mines.

Tunnel is in 2,150 Feet--Is Fitted With 80-Stamp Mill.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, B. C., March 22.—After tunneling 2150 feet on the Ymir mine at Ymir the main ledge was encountered on Friday at a depth of 1000 feet. When the last information was received the tunnel was seven feet into the ledge and the farther wall had not been reached. The ledge was found within a few feet of where it was expected, and the values and character of the ore are the same as those of the higher levels. This is considered of importance, as it is a good indication that the formation is unbroken to the great depth reached. The conditions revealed by the results of this work demonstrate the Ymir to be among the largest metalliferous mines of the province and probably the most profitable.

A great deal of development work has been done on the mine. Four tunnels have been run, the lowest at a depth of 600 feet. Most of the stoping has been done on the second and third levels, but the proportion stopped from these levels is small. A shaft has been carried 50 feet below the fourth tunnel, or to a depth of 650 feet, so that there now remains an upraise of 350 feet to be made before the present low workings are connected with the surface. According to the past report of the minister of mines the vein reaches in places the width of 40 feet, so that with 1000 feet of vein, with the exception of the small amount already taken out, there is an immense quantity of ore in sight. This No. 10 tunnel was commenced just above the level of the crusher at the mill, so that when the upraise is completed the general plan of working the mine will probably be changed and the ore, instead of being taken to the mill by the tramway, will be dropped through the shaft and the output of the mine will then be limited only by the capacity of the mill and reduction plant.

The Ymir mine is now fitted with an 80 stamp mill which has crushed an average of two and one-half tons of ore per day. The greater part of the values are saved on the plates, but the concentrates are also saved, and what goes over the vanners will henceforth be passed through the cyanide plant that was put in operation on March 4th.

STRUCK IT AT DEPTH

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY OUNCE ORE ON 800 FOOT LEVEL OF RAMBLER.

VEIN WAS ENCOUNTERED IN PLACE ON FRIDAY LAST.

On Friday last an important stage in the development of the Rambler-Cariboo mine was made when the workings on the 800 foot level of the mine broke into the vein. At the point encountered the ore was four and one-half feet in width and the samples taken averaged 250 ounces of silver per ton. For some time the new double compartment working shaft has been approaching the 800 foot level, having left the ore body which took a dip above. On reaching the level in question work was started, and the ore was picked up as stated. This gives the Rambler ore on every level of the mine, and the repeated demonstrations of the fact that the ore body extends downward without losing in value, in fact with increasing values, is of paramount interest and importance to the degree to which the developments at the Rambler in the district in which the Rambler is located. The assertion so frequently heard a few years since that Slocan ore bodies pinched out at depth is amply disproved by the discoveries of high grade ore in the Payne, Last Chance and other properties on the Sandon side of the divide, and now by the developments at the Rambler on the Kaslo side of the watershed.

While the attention of the management is devoted principally to the opening up of the ore bodies at depth, the Rambler is shipping steadily, the shipments running something over \$1500 per car. The ore is hauled to McLaughlin on the Kaslo & Slocan railroad for transportation by rail. At the mine there is six feet of snow at the present time and the sleighing to the railroad is excellent, although the snow has already disappeared between McLaughlin and the lake front. The concentrating plant at the Rambler-Cariboo will be started within a few weeks. The obstacle to the utilization of the plant at this time is the lack of water, which will be remedied as soon as the usual spring thaws set in.

Miner

Miner's news of the special attention general interests ample copies for application.

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