

British Columbia

GALIANO ISLAND

Plummer Pass, April 20.—The mortal remains of Henry Clapham, Galiano's pioneer settler, were laid in their final resting place on Wednesday last in the private burial ground belonging to Mr. Clapham, in charge of Pender Island Mission, read the burial service. A large crowd had gathered at the grave to witness the last Christian rite. Mr. Clapham was an native of St. Neots, England, and was born October 1833, and had resided among the islands for about 23 years. In his younger days he had seen life with both the imperial army and navy. He leaves a wife and six children. His estate will be divided among his children, and will benefit some of his small property. A great anxiety is felt as to the fate of William Truworthy, who left Plummer Pass in a small skiff about three weeks ago for Galiano Island, where he was due on April 1st. Apparently he has been turned up at his destination, as his boat has arrived for him from there, bearing the date stamp of April 7th. Rev. Canon Paddon preached in the Mayne Island school house on Sunday, Mayne Island school has an unusually large number of scholars. Mayne Island, Saturna, Galiano, Pender, and Salt Spring Islands being fully represented. Primos was an evidence of the late 18th in the commencement of the late 18th century. This, besides being a mark of respect to the dead, is a high mark of patriotism, and yet the people of the Old Country consider the spirit of young Canadians patriotic. Having heard certain minded individuals having denounced their mother-land as "civilized and played out."

REVELSTOCK

Kootenay Mall. Transfers are recorded upon the Nelson, Donald and Walter Scott mineral claims, Helleclawet. Twenty men are at work on the Lanark, Maple Leaf and Kootenay tunnels. Horns boats were successfully launched Monday last and hauled above the bridge. They are being loaded up this week with the hydraulic machinery for its installation. A grand ball was given on Monday next. The round trip will take 11 days to accomplish and require 30 men. Henry Howard and partners, who have been building flumes on their property at Big Hole, on Gold Street, report that on a three days' run they cleared \$1000. They have now two big flumes and 245 feet of fluming on their ground, and will probably make a good deal out of this year as their ground is well watered. The Columbia Hydraulic Mining Co. organized in Illinois, with a capital of \$100,000 in 10,000 shares of \$10 each, is due the credit of the first attempt to try hydraulic mining in the Big Bend. This company has two leases covering 250 acres of ground in a tract between Smith Creek and the Columbia river on the north side of Smith Creek. This ground consists of gravel banks, about 40 feet high where the workings are at present and rising to 80 feet behind. There are some bombards on the ground, but of such size that 75 per cent will pass through the sluices. For the purpose of working this ground this year, under a total head of 185 feet, or, allowing for friction, 150 feet, will be drawn from Smith Creek, from which the company have a water right of 3000 inches. The plant is of a complete character which, when installed, will have cost about \$1500. It is a large enterprise, the value of this section, and deserving of the success which it is expected it will find in the golden gravels of the Big Bend.

NANAIMO

(From our own correspondent.) Nanaimo, April 22.—The Queen's Birthday celebration committee met last night, when it was decided to celebrate on Monday, May 25th, the most interesting and, possibly, all the sports, should be brought off on that day, so that it may prove a greater attraction to visitors. The council, by a vote of a large number of petitioners, estimated at \$75 towards the sports, and it is safe to say that in consequence the prize money this year will be greater than at any previous celebration. From the action of the Dunsmuir in winning the Costa Rica and the Wellington a feeling prevails among the citizens that it is an omen of bad times in the future for Nanaimo. Business generally has been picking up, and it was estimated that the dull times were passed over safely. W. Gowers, through the tipping of a rubber wagon, fell and broke five ribs on Monday. Gillespie fell down the hold of the C. P. Everett on Monday evening. The smelters will repeat the "Chimes Normandy" at Wellington on Saturday.

BLIND PROJECT

The executive national Window Glass Association held a secret meeting yesterday afternoon. That all window glasses in the States will be closed May 23, the day after tomorrow, which will take away the salary from the 20,000 blind project. The house committee decided that if it could be done for a cable it should be \$100,000 a year for 20 years, or, authorized by the bill to advertise for bids for doing the cable between the States and Japan. The bill would report the bill to congress at the next session and the commission will hold a meeting on Saturday to again meet. Mr. Haggart received a setback when approaching Tories here respecting his nomination, but that he will run just the same. The Conservatives claim that in the event of Mr. Haslam refusing the nomination they will bring forth a man who will carry the constituency by a large majority. Bicycles are becoming all the rage in this city among both sexes, and if the supply is kept up at the present rate for a few more weeks nearly everybody will be riding through the streets.

SANDON

From our own correspondent. Sandon, April 21.—Last Tuesday we had a fall of snow of three inches, and on Wednesday night a further fall of twelve inches; notwithstanding this, the snow around the town is gradually disappearing and we expect that in another three weeks we shall have got rid of the bulk of it, as the weather keeps getting lighter and warmer in the day time. The increase in temperature hardly suits the Kaslo & Slokan railway, it having brought down several slides on their track. Their train left last Monday, expecting to be back again next day at 10:50, but it took hard work to get back by Thursday midnight.

Mr. Blackstock, of Toronto, is here looking after the interests of an eastern syndicate, who have, I believe, made certain propositions regarding the purchase of the Noble Five mine. I am given to understand that there is plenty of capital at the back of the syndicate. When it is known that Mr. Gooderham, the distiller, is in the deal, it looks quite solid. The C. P. R. have had a survey party out running a trial line to the Slokan Star concentrator from here. The K. & S. Rv. not to be beaten, put two parties in the field with the same object in view, so it looks as if the moose was still squaring up to the elephant, and did not intend to let the elephant ramble where it pleased without let or hindrance. The C. P. R. depot is still as left since the memorable day when the K. & S. Rv. hitched their engines to it and pulled it down. It is to be hoped that the legal difficulties will soon be settled, and that this town will be furnished with a suitable depot instead of a 12x12 shack for offices, baggage and freight rooms.

AINSWORTH

The Nelson Miner. The Britannia Mining Company have erected a neat office at the lower end of Wright street. They have their concentrator ready to start up on arrival of some necessary machinery that they are expecting every day. Clark and Van Hook have made a shipment of over twelve tons of ore, to the Pilot Bay smelter, from the Cliff, and expect to have another shipment in a few days. Another good excitement was started here this week when F. Fitch brought in, from above town, a specimen of rock showing native gold all through it. Mrs. Heyes, a Victoria lady, in our own correspondent's note we hear from another source that a piece of quartz was picked up within a mile of the town. It contains a quantity of free gold and was estimated to be worth about \$4000 per ton. Mr. E. Fitch, who picked it up, is now trying to locate the ledge.

ROSSLAND

(Rossland Miner.) The main tunnel of the Centre Star is now being driven ahead in solid sulphide ore of a satisfactory grade. In the north crosscut several stringers from 10 to 18 inches wide have recently been cut and it now looks as though the ledge for which they have been driving would be reached before long. Messrs. Bowles and Raymond, who have the Lily May bonded for \$40,000, have extended the tunnel 40 feet since they took hold of the property and are now nearly ready to take the ore out, driving this distance they have taken out about 40 tons of shipping ore of an average value of 75 ounces in silver, \$3 in gold and 22 per cent in lead. The face of the tunnel shows three feet of this ore. M. R. Galusha, one of the owners of the Jumbo, is authority for the statement that the Jumbo ledge has been found on the Nevada. The owners of the Consolidated St. Elmo last evening decided to incorporate. They will put down about \$50,000 for the mine, but the prospecting and intended to prospect the ground at once with a diamond drill preliminary to sinking the double compartment shaft which they have already put down about 50 feet. The bond which will represent the syndicate holders of the Monte Christo, Iron Horse and Enterprise is sure to be taken up. Under the terms of their option they are to pay \$49,000 cash on May 31 for all three properties. A syndicate has arranged to take the Monte Christo off his hands at the price of \$20,000 cash.

THE KAMLOOPS MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The Kamloops Mining and Development company, of which C. Woodhouse, jr., is the local representative, has recently made a promising prospect about two miles east of town, at the base of Columbia mountain. The claim is called the Granite No. 2, and is located on the same contact as the Deadwood and about 3000 feet north of it. The contact is granite on the west and porphyry on the east and the vein matter is quartz carrying galena and free gold. Samples of this ore have been assayed from \$100 to \$300 an ton in gold, and about 30 per cent of the gold being visible to the naked eye. The contract for the erection of the new Bank of Montreal building has been let to Sol. Cameron. The price is in the neighborhood of \$2,000. Work will begin on the building at once. Since our last issue the tunnel in the Jumbo has been driven squarely twenty feet past the slip which we took for a wall, and is still in ore. The ore is not so high grade as at some other points in the vein, but much of it will pay to ship. One remarkable thing about it is that several specimens of free gold have been noticed in the quartz. It is now almost certain that the Jumbo vein will be as rich as the one at 100 foot level as on the surface, where it is known to be from 60 to 75 feet in width. It is rumored that the War Eagle creek can make after all the boasting it has had, what a great future is in store for Trail creek, a district that has not been touched. There are at least half a hundred properties in Trail creek, and it is safe to say that this daily output will not be less than 5000 tons, which at \$25 a ton will add over

\$300,000 a year to the world's store of the precious metals. Trail creek will be the world's greatest mining camp within five years. The shares of two of Kootenay's mining companies are quoted above. Park mines, limited, shares of the par value of \$4.86 are quoted at \$5.50, and free changing hands at that price, buyers preferring to hold them until they go up to \$25, which they surely will. War Eagle shares of the par value of \$1 are quoted at \$1.40, and none to be had at that price. Mud slides have interfered with traffic during the week on the Kaslo & Slokan railway. The slide above Kemp's Springs has again given trouble, and an engine and coach is between that point and Whitewater, above which there is another large slide. It was expected, however, that the train would get through to Sandon yesterday morning. Ore deliveries have consequently been limited during the week. The following comprise all that has been received at the Kaslo station: Parkville, Slokan Star mine 90,000, Wellington mine 30,000, Antelope mine 30,000, Ruth mine 90,000. The Slokan Star ore and the larger part of that from the Ruth goes to Pueblo, Colorado, and the rest was sent to Great Falls, Montana, and Everett, Washington. Nelson Miner.

Mr. George Alexander, of Kaslo, who has just returned from London, reports that the financial circles of that city are becoming deeply interested in West Kootenay affairs. The principal party who will be visited by the representatives of a vast amount of capital this summer. Shareholders in the Grey Eagle mine at Three Forks have reason to congratulate themselves. Their ledge has been struck on an extension, where it is said to be showing strong and to assay as high as 1,400 ounces in silver. J. A. Anderson, of the R. J. Hensley Co., has been looking over the Cariboo creek mines. He reports that the workings have been made up on the snow he was unable to see some of the best claims, but is most favorably impressed with the country. The ledges are strong and regular, and he predicts another Rossland in the near future.

THE PROSPECTOR

W. D. Pratt, who established the Prospector, has sold his interest in the business to W. H. Jones, late of Kamloops, who has entered into business with R. W. Northey. The Cliff is now about to make the concentrator ready to start up on arrival of some necessary machinery that they are expecting every day. Clark and Van Hook have made a shipment of over twelve tons of ore, to the Pilot Bay smelter, from the Cliff, and expect to have another shipment in a few days. Another good excitement was started here this week when F. Fitch brought in, from above town, a specimen of rock showing native gold all through it. Mrs. Heyes, a Victoria lady, in our own correspondent's note we hear from another source that a piece of quartz was picked up within a mile of the town. It contains a quantity of free gold and was estimated to be worth about \$4000 per ton. Mr. E. Fitch, who picked it up, is now trying to locate the ledge.

MINING SHARES

Mining development in British Columbia has reached a new stage. The shares of stock companies have appeared on the market and stock exchanges have been formed in Victoria and Vancouver. Private capital is thus attracted to the mining industry which could not reach it in any other way, and individuals are enabled to join in enterprises which could never hope to hold and work either a mine or a share in a mine directly. If the public will only keep their heads they will find this class of investment fairly safe and profitable, but the least indication of rashness or willingness to buy anything that offers will be followed by a supply of securities of a dangerous quality. Enquiries are frequently being made as to the nature of the companies whose shares are on the market and as to the manner of floating the shares. As in these particulars there is some uncertainty from the method usually followed in British countries, it may be well to explain it. Four men, we will say, own a claim which they desire to put on the market. They then incorporate themselves as a company with a capital of one million dollars, and divide the property into the same number of shares of one dollar each. The company then buys the claim from its original owners for a million dollars, paying for it entirely in shares. The four claim owners therefore take 250,000 shares each, but as this arrangement would only leave them where they were before, they agree to contribute so many shares each to the treasury, and these shares are sold to the public, the proceeds being devoted to the purposes of the company. Treasury stock is considered to be non-assessable, and is usually offered at only a few cents per share. These companies are for the most part formed in one of the United States and are incorporated under the laws obtaining in that particular state. They are registered as foreign companies in British Columbia. The question of the liability of people who buy treasury stock at a discount to the creditors of the company is an interesting one, and will no doubt be some day settled by the courts. In the meantime shareholders have the matter largely in their own hands. The books of the company are open to their inspection and the law requires properly audited balance sheets to be produced at suitable times. It lies with the investors themselves to see that these provisions are carried out.—Nelson Miner.

THE TIME FOR BUILDING

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made small matters of the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great remedy because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic. HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

FINE GOLD SAVER

Description of a Fine Gold Saving Machine Made at Albion Iron Works.

A British Columbian's Invention—A Simple Device of Very Great Value.

The working model of a fine gold saviour machine has been constructed at the Albion Iron Works in this city, which may solve the puzzling problem of saving at a small cost the fine gold contained in black sand, the fine gold sometimes lavishly to the naked eye, which is constantly being lost in hydraulic propositions, and with some modification as an amalgamator and concentrator in stamp mills, increasing the capacity of a stamp mill four-fold—saving the fine gold in the ore and throwing out the sulphurets contained in the tailings for further treatment freed from the lighter matrix. This machine, considering its capabilities, is very simple in construction. It can be made in any size from a hand machine for the prospector, with the weight of about 150 pounds with capacity for amalgamating about 10 to 12 tons per day, to that for hydraulic mining, weighing nearly a ton and a half, and which can handle the principal part of the gold from two thousand tons of the escaping tailings daily. These machines will be constructed in such a manner that they can be taken to pieces for transportation. A short description may be interesting to some of our readers. The amalgamating portion of the machine consists of an outer cylinder copper lined and having a depression beneath to contain a large quantity of mercury. Inside this cylinder revolves an inner cylinder made of many folds of corrugated copper running spirally to the centre, at one end of which is a discharge opening into an outer chamber in which are revolving a number of beaters; the sides of this chamber are also of corrugated copper. Between the folds of corrugated copper in the inner cylinder are placed vibrating plates of corrugated copper and between these again are current dischargers or vanes moving in opposite directions to each other in such a way that they distribute the current or stream of tailings passing through the machine alternately on each side of the folds. As the folds in the outer cylinder are amalgamated on both sides of the folds, it will at once be perceived that the amalgamating powers of this machine are very great, while the corrugations in the machine not only prevent scouring but make the current practically a revolving sluice box, having amalgamated copper riffles. Means are provided for quickly opening the machine and it takes but a few minutes to extract or clean any ore or the plates. From the second chamber, where the beating or agitating paddles are placed, the tailings pass into the discharge, which, by easily arranged parts throws out two separate grades of tailings, heavy and light; the heavy being thrown out by proper attention to its gravity, so as to contain but little of the waste, and can be saved for further treatment if found desirable. If the machine is designed to save the fine gold in the escaping tailings from hydraulic mines, a separate part, consisting of a grating, generally known as a "grizzly," but of improved design is provided, having the bars extending around the sides and bottom of leading to an under current placed beneath the bars. Means are taken to regulate the size of the tailings passing the bars into the under current. This "grizzly" with the under current is generally placed in the line of sluice boxes at the discharge end and conducts the sifted tailings, passing through it into the hopper of the amalgamator already described, the amalgamator and coarser gravel being carried over the bars to the dump. The gold saved in this way is simply that which has refused to be retained by the riffles or under currents in the flume, and represents simply a saving of gold which would otherwise be lost. The capacity of one of these larger machines is between 300 and 400 tons of siftings per day, which would represent the finer tailings from 1500 to 2000 tons of the tailings passing down in the flume. All the exposed and wearing parts of the corrugations in these larger machines are steel bound, preventing any wear on the copper itself. A large size machine has over one thousand square feet of amalgamating surface and carries on these plates and in the pockets about 500 pounds of mercury. One or more machines can be attached to the flume. The small power required to run the machine can easily be obtained from the head of water at the mine, from which point it can be transferred to the machine in the most convenient form. Where large quantities of black sand are to be treated a machine about two-thirds the size of that intended for hydraulic mining will be made. The amalgamating portion of this machine is

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THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS

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A SOUTHERN POLITICAL PICNIC

Shotgun Fusillade Greeted the Opening of a Democratic Conventions. Montgomery, Ala., April 23.—Five hundred Democrats here at a capital of the Democratic state convention were horrified by a tragedy at the depot. The platform was crowded with 1,200 delegates, among them Bob Kennedy, sheriff of Dallas county, Alabama, stepped out with a double-barreled shotgun and opened fire upon his brothers, Percy and Mardis Wood, both citizens of Selma. Wood, who was seated, Kennedy they ran for places of safety, but before these could be reached Kennedy shot Percy through the back, inflicting a fatal wound. Mardis Wood drew his pistol and fired at Kennedy five times without hitting. Kennedy reloaded his gun and fired in all six shots at Mardis Wood, scattering his right shoulder and breaking his left arm. The trouble grew out of relations said to exist between Mardis Wood and the wife of Kennedy, all the parties being residents of Selma. Wood claims here to attend the convention of the Democratic state executive committee, of which he is a member. Kennedy it is said, learned that Wood was here, and came over from Selma to kill him. Mardis Wood has been for 40 years a prominent figure in politics, and two years ago was the nominee of the Democratic party in the Fourth district for congress, but withdrew before the election, and Gaston Robbins, recently unseated, took his place. Kennedy is in jail here.

TRIAL OF SCOTT JACKSON

Proceeding With a Case That is Attracting Widespread Attention. Cincinnati, April 23.—The trial of Scott Jackson, charged with murdering Pearl Bryan, proceeded rapidly yesterday. The identity of the body found near Thomas was ably proved by abundant evidence that the bloody checked dress was Pearl Bryan's; also the shoes, stockings, and buttons were made under direct testimony was introduced to prove the killing was done just where the body was found, and that the health of the victim was perfect. In the afternoon the defence began to cross-examine witnesses; then it became apparent that the defence by its failure to cross-examine in the forenoon, virtually admitted that the dead body in question was that of Pearl Bryan. The cross-examination in the afternoon indicated two lines of defence; one was that the body was killed by some drug several hours before it was beheaded, where it was found; also that all the confessions made by the witness were made under duress and not voluntary. Gillespie of Green Castle, Ind., testified that about January 1st, Jackson admitted to him that he was illicitly intimate with Pearl Bryan and asked Gillespie's advice. He was told to marry her. This he positively refused to do. F. L. Holland and wife, Tacoma, are guests at the Dallas.

unfortunate

Cod-liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate.

Its best use is before you fear consumption; when you begin to get thin, weak, run down; then is the prudent time to begin to take care, and the best way to take care is to supply the system with needed fat and strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, will bring back plumpness to those who have lost it, and make strength where raw cod-liver oil would be a burden.

similar to that of the larger one. There will be attached to it, however, a set of steel rollers having interlocking teeth, and beneath these rollers is a cylinder with spirally arranged indentations on its surface. This roller rests in a bed having sharp but shallow indentations arranged horizontally across its surface. The black sand falling from the hopper above passes between the teeth of the revolving rollers, where it is made of an even size, and is carried down between revolving rollers and its bed (called the "pulverizer"), and falls into the amalgamator and ground into an impalpable powder. The cleansing affinity between the gold and the black sand can be probably worked, as the running expense will be very light. For free milling ore and ore containing a percentage of free gold and some sulphurets, the machine will be of the size and description of that described for the treatment of black sand, save that extra care will be taken in the position of the pulverizing roller, so that any degree of fineness can be obtained. Some ores require coarser grinding than others. The pulverizing roller will be found very useful where rusty gold is present, releasing it from its coating of oxide, and so permitting free amalgamation. When the sulphurates are to be saved for future treatment, the lower tailings discharge can be so regulated by shortening or extending the position of the upper discharge that the effect of gravity on the tailings discharged automatically from the lower discharge will be such that very clean concentrates can be produced, the lighter portion passing away through the upper discharge. The amalgamator as described above if run in connection with an ordinary stamp mill or with any rock crusher which is capable of reducing the rock sufficient fine to permit of easy crushing in the grinders attached to the amalgamator, crushed rock the size of an ordinary pea is preferred. Where a stamp mill is used, a very coarse mesh, say 6 to 8 to inch would give good results and enable a ten stamp mill to do the work of forty stamps under ordinary conditions.

A handy little machine will be made on the principles of this amalgamator, but somewhat simplified, and with a weight of but 150 pounds. This will be worked by hand, and will handle from ten to twelve tons of sand or prospectors use and will be very portable and a close saver.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S OLD CONSTITUENCY

Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, M. P. for Kingston, Talks of the Splendid Curative Character of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. There is no small amount of talk in all parts of the country of the class of people who are proclaiming the remarkable results accomplished by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, for leading citizens in all parts of the Dominion are effecting cures of this medicine for catarrh, hay fever, or cold in the head. It is Mr. J. H. Metcalfe, the popular M. P. for Kingston, the constituency represented for some many years by the late Sir John A. Macdonald. Beyond any doubt this remedy is a marvel. Radical in its effects it is at the same time simple and agreeable to take, which cannot be said of most catarrh medicines.

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