

Two Dollars a Year.

HAS STRUCK THE ORE

Crown Point Has the Vein On the 160-Foot Level.

RIGHT UNDER NO. 2 SHAFT

Whole Face of the Drift Is Ore Averaging \$22 in Gold—No Hanging Wall in Sight—Hastings' Judgment Splendidly Vindicated.

At last the vein appears to have been found on the Crown Point. There has been a good deal of anxious inquiry among mining men in the camp on this subject for several weeks, for it was expected the vein would be cut the last of January or first of February. It will be remembered that Volney D. Williams, before he sold the Crown Point, started a crosscut tunnel, expecting to tap the vein in 350 or 400 feet at a depth of about 160 feet. This tunnel had been run about 100 feet when the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate took the mine. They purchased a compressor, placed the property in the charge of J. B. Hastings and went in to make a thorough test of the possibilities of the mine.

It may well be said here that there are mining men in the camp who had grave doubts as to the finding of the vein in the crosscut, because they did not believe any vein to be there. Owing to the fact that the dip of the vein on the surface is to the south, while the customary dip of veins in the district is to the north, it has been the theory of some that the ore found on the surface is a slide from some point higher up the hill. Others took a very different view. They contended that the surface indications were all favorable to the existence of a regular fissure, and that the dip to the south might be a certain depth change to the regular dip of the camp, and that even if it did not there was no special significance to it.

The original shaft sunk by A. E. Humphreys, who had the first haul on the mine, was put down about 45 feet in as fine a body of ore as has ever been found in the camp, and much of it was of shipping grade. Below the 45-foot level the ore body became broken up, and there were evidences of considerable disturbance. The purpose of the crosscut tunnel was to get to the point of disturbance and find a solid chute of ore.

This crosscut tunnel was run 530 feet, and considerably beyond the point where the vein was expected to be found. Nothing even resembling a fissure was discovered, and Mr. Hastings came back 65 feet from the face of the tunnel and started a drift east. A careful survey had been made and he hoped to find the ore at a certain point, believing the vein had been cut off by a fault on which the tunnel had been run, and the ground had thus been made barren.

The drift east was run 28 feet and struck the ore three days ago. The strike was made on the footwall side. The footwall was found to be clean and giving every evidence of a genuine fissure. The hanging wall has not yet been found. The entire face of the drift was in ore, impregnated more or less with gangue.

Last Sunday afternoon Mr. Hastings went over and took ore for three sample assays and got an average of \$22 in gold. This is above the shipping limit and is very satisfactory. The ore workings of the mine but carries a little more copper. The face of the drift is now on a line with shaft No. 2, which is probably 100 feet west of the No. 1 or old shaft. No. 2 shaft was put down only about 40 feet. It will be continued to the 160-foot level if it would connect with the drift at the point where the face is now. The ore was found not ten feet away from where Mr. Hastings expected to find it. The drift will be continued to the 160-foot level with the hope of finding the continuation of the big chute opened above.

This strike is probably the most important ever made in the camp. The reputation of the entire district may be said to have depended on the success of the Crown Point. If no vein had been found at the depth of 160 feet, it would have been a clear case of petering out, something that has not yet happened to a Rossland mine, and the very fact that the mine has been found at this depth in the permanency of the camp.

Manager Hastings of the War Eagle and Crown Point deserves sincere congratulations on the success which appears to have crowned his patient efforts.

NEW SISTERS' HOSPITAL.

Work on the Building Begins Today—Fair to Be Held in May.

Work on the new Sisters' hospital began Monday. It is to be erected on Columbia avenue, three blocks west of the present leased building, on the ground of the Golden Dawn mineral claim. The site consists of three lots on the corner of block 29, purchased at a discount of 25 per cent from the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company. The lots are nicely situated and the most suitable spot which the sisters could find. The new building will be 36x70 feet, with an addition for kitchen, etc. It will be two stories in height with an attic with a mansard roof. It will cost about \$5,000 and nearly all the work on it will be done by day labor, under the superintendence of H. Williams. It is expected to have it completed for occupancy in 60 days.

As is well known the present building is occupied by the sisters on a lease by subscription and otherwise, to aid them in their charitable work amounting in all to about \$2,700. Practically the whole of this sum has been expended in furnishing and maintaining the hospital, for it should be remembered that a

IT PROMISES WELL

Gopher Has a Very Encouraging Showing For the Work Done.

Among the new mines which have come through the winter in a creditable manner and which must command much attention from this time forward the Gopher is in the front rank. A representative of the mine who went over to see the beginning of work on this property last January had the pleasure of seeing it again yesterday in company with Superintendent W. S. Haskins.

MAIN TUNNEL IN 275 FEET

Has Traversed One Ore Chute 100 Feet Long. Disclosed the Presence of a Second and Appears to Be Coming Into a Third.

Since January there have been over 300 feet of tunnels and crosscuts run. The main tunnel has been driven in 275 feet towards the Homestake. The month of the tunnel is 540 feet from the Homestake east end line, consequently the tunnel has been put in about half its length so far as the Gopher is concerned.

A chute of ore was struck soon after the tunnel was started and this was drifted upwards to the beginning to eight feet at the west end. It probably has an average width of five feet. It is therefore a fine large ore body, and would go far to make the Gopher a mine if it had nothing else.

The grade is fair, the average of eight careful sample assays taken at various points clear across the face of the ore body, gave a showing of \$15.27 in gold. The drift on this chute was run at an average depth of only 20 feet. These assays therefore are satisfactory.

There is no longer any doubt that such ore will be profitably worked. Greater depth will probably bring higher values. The ore chute appears to have been cut off by a throw of the ledge. No attempt was made to find the ore on the other side of the break, but the tunnel was driven straight ahead. Very little ore was seen in the following 60 feet, then a crosscut a short distance to the north and south was run, but nothing of importance was found. Twenty feet further on was again found on the right, but it was not clean. However, some drill holes were put into it and most of them went through a solid mass of ore. The showing is very large and the indications are good for a big ore chute at this point. The character of the ore appears to be excellent and this ore body will be explored later on.

The tunnel was kept in its course and the face is now in good looking ledge material with a little ore here and there. The ground breaks easily, and during the last 11 days Mr. Haskins' has made 43 feet.

It is now shown beyond doubt that the Gopher has a very wide, strong ledge and that it has the least one foot of ore 100 feet long in a distance of 275 feet, with a big chance for another chute. The property has the promise of taking a leading position in the camp.

TRILBY DEVELOPING GRANDLY.

Both Shafts Show a Strong Vein Carrying Plenty of \$15 Ore.

The MINER had a mention of the favorable indications on the Trilby in the south belt several weeks ago. Subsequent development has not been disappointing, but on the contrary has strengthened the position of the mine very decidedly. The shaft was sunk about 600 feet from the west end line where it is joined by the Celtic Queen and was put down about 50 feet with a good showing of ore from the very beginning.

Very little doubt now remains that the Trilby has one of the strongest and most continuous ore chutes in the camp. The grade of the ore is fairly good. Nothing lower than \$8 has been obtained by sample assays and the range has been between \$10 and \$30. The average value of the ore is believed to be about \$16.

FOUND THE PAYSTREAK.

The Elba Shows a 40-Foot Ledge With Seven Inches of Ore.

Another strike has been made in the South Belt," said J. A. Fraser to a MINER reporter last evening. "In the crosscut on the Elba a 7-inch pay streak has been encountered which assays \$22 in gold. The distance between the footwall and hanging wall is 40 feet. The crosscut was made at the 100-foot level. Considerable water has flowed into the mine and steam pumps will be put in immediately so that the mine can be got into shape for active operations."

The Elba adjoins the Violet and B and X and is owned by Sarnia, Ont. people. R. Barr is superintendent.

WORK ON THE STREETS.

Crossings Being Put in Where Most Needed—To Open Washington Street.

"I am having done only such work as is absolutely necessary until a street commissioner and a city engineer are appointed," said Alderman McPherson, yesterday, in referring to the work being done on the streets. "Four men are being employed in putting down crossings. Washington street has been supplied with crossings. St. Paul, Spokane and Lincoln streets will be attended to next."

Mr. McPherson believes that Washington street should be opened to the west end of the city. He is of the opinion that the Red Mountain railway depot and sidewalk as soon as possible, so that strangers and citizens will not have to

ORPHAN BOY AGAIN

The Alleged Defaulting Secretary, F. C. Whitney, Heard From.

The episode which we have heretofore stigmatized as the "Orphan Boy Swindle" has taken a new and most extraordinary phase. We have heard from the alleged defaulting and swindling secretary and he makes a pretty straightforward statement. At the same time we learn from the Revelstoke papers, that J. W. Haskins, the president of the Orphan Boy company, and the original owner of the mine, has obtained judgment against the property and it is to be sold at sheriff's sale within a few days. It is therefore apparent that holders of stock which has not been hitherto repudiated as well as holders of those shares which have been declared to be forged are to be frozen out. The Orphan Boy company's officers are dumbfounded.

HASKINS' LATEST MOVE

The Mine to Be Sold by the Sheriff on a Judgment Obtained by Him—Directors Allowed the Suit to Go by Default.

For a Machine Drill Contest. Captain Hall, of the Le Roi, has a proposal to make for a machine drilling contest. He says hand drilling is obsolete and that most of the work done in this camp is done with machine drills. The big mines will eventually be worked by machine drills. He thinks, therefore, it would be a good plan to have a public exhibition, free to everybody, of machine drilling, and let the points of contest be on the setting up and taking down of the drill as well as in the handling of it after it is ready for service. It would also be a good opportunity for a comparison of the different makes of machine drills. It is probable that this suggestion of Captain Hall's will be carried out.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The American Residents of London Will Promote a Memorial.

LONDON, April 14.—The American residents of Great Britain have formed a committee to promote a memorial of the 60th anniversary of the queen's reign. The present idea is to raise the fund for the endowment of special beds in the hospitals. Among the members of the committee are Lady Playfair, formerly Miss Edith Russell of Boston, Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York, Mrs. George N. Curzon, formerly Miss Mary Leiter, N. Curzon, the wife of Mr. George N. Curzon, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, and Lady Vernon Harcourt, who is a daughter of Motley, the historian, and the wife of the leader of the liberal party.

SHOWS BIG IMPROVEMENT

White Cloud in Salmon River Camp Has a Fine Showing.

At a Depth of Only Six Feet It Has 26 Inches of \$25 Ore—Owned by a Rosslander.

News has been received from Sheep Creek, a tributary of Salmon river, of a very fine showing of ore on the White Cloud, one of four claims in the Salmo Consolidated group. A Rossland company has recently been organized to develop these claims and work has just started. A shaft was begun on a ledge which showed a streak of four inches of ore on the surface. This was widened to 28 inches at a depth of only six feet. The assays of the surface ore showed a total value of \$13, and an assay made from ore taken from the bottom of the tunnel a total of \$35. There has, therefore, been a rapid improvement in both character and quantity of the ore.

DAMAGES OF \$50,000.

Conrad Hanson's Suit Over Two Fort Steele Properties.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 14.—[Special.]—A complaint was filed in the United States court this morning by the attorneys for Conrad Hanson, of Leadville, Colorado, who uses Edward Smith, J. W. Cleaver and W. C. Burchett, for \$50,000 damages growing out of the bonding of the Shylock and Hamlet mines, in the Fort Steele mining district. The complaint says the plaintiff bonded the mines for \$12,000 for nine months from August 24, 1895. Under the agreement if development work on the mines were discontinued for a month the bond was to be forfeited. Hanson employed the defendants, Smith and Cleaver, to work in the mine, paying them \$3 a day each. After work had been carried on a month or six weeks Hanson was taken sick and went to his home in Leadville, leaving Smith and Cleaver to carry on the work. By this time the mine began to make a valuable showing, and Smith and Cleaver quit development work from October to December, 1895, then notified Hanson that as his contract to carry out the development work continuously had not been fulfilled, the bond was nullified. They then sold the mine, which Hanson alleges injured him to the extent of \$50,000, for which sum he sues.

ADJOURNED FOR EASTER

Session Yesterday Wasted in Discussing the Fast Atlantic Line.

Laurel's Policy on the Crow's Nest Line Generally Approved—Jubilee Regiment to Be 800 Strong.

[From Our Special Correspondent.] OTTAWA, Ont., April 14.—The house adjourned today and the members have pretty well left the city. The Nova Scotians have gone to take part in the elections in their province. The Quebec members will take a hand in the campaign there, and the members from the other provinces will take a holiday. Today the proceedings in the house were wasted with a discussion over the fast Atlantic line.

SUMMER STAR OFFERED IN LONDON.

The following is an extract from C. W. Callahan's speech, made March 18, to the shareholders of the Galena Mines, Limited, in London: "We are not in the experimental stage with regard to these mines, as many in the neighborhood—at least six—are paying good dividends. The one nearest to us has paid \$25,000 a month for the past six months, and has produced \$750,000. That mine has a rather small ledge, not more than 5 or 6 feet in width. The Sloan Star is another property being offered in this market for \$2,000,000, and that is also on the same ledge in the same neighborhood."

FOR A NEW EXCHANGE.

Movement on Foot to Supplant the Present Spokane Institution.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 14.—[Special.]—A movement is under way in this city to organize another mining exchange. It is proposed by its promoters to make it a mining exchange in fact as well as in name, to have it broad enough to take in all the mining interests of the north-west and not run in the interests of any clique or set of mining operators. In other words it is proposed to organize an exchange on a metropolitan scale that will be a factor in the mining stock market and one that will place Spokane in the position that it is claimed it should hold—the central mining stock market of the northwest.

THE RAILWAY LOAN ACT

Premier Moves the Second Reading and Offers an Amendment.

Whole Line to Be Subsidized and the Penticon-Boundary Section to Be Built First.

[From Our Special Correspondent.] VICTORIA, April 14.—Today the premier moved the second reading of the Railway Loan bill, which he described as the most important measure introduced this session. It certainly does give promise of being one of the most lively fights the legislature has had so far. It was after the private bills committee had reported the preamble proved in the Ontario Water Power bill that Premier Turner moved the second reading of the loan act, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of the province assisting railways to open up the country, instancing the Shuswap & Okanagan and Nakusp & Slovan roads, saying that the last named had advanced the Slovan district 20 years in progress.

The government, after studying carefully the best methods of assisting railways had decided to follow the course favored by the Dominion government and the other provinces in giving a cash bonus to the northern part of the railway in the northern part of the province and also for a connection with the mining districts in the south, the premier said in view of the strong solicitations of the coast cities the government had decided to move in connection with the loan act, which, instead of giving aid to only two sections of the road from the coast to Chilliwack and then from Penticon to Boundary creek, would be for the whole line of railway from the coast, in the neighborhood of Chilliwack, near Point Roberts, via English bluff, near Point Roberts, to Penticon being approximately 230 miles. This is practically what the deputation asked the government a few days ago. There is also a provision in the amendment to the effect that the subsidy is conditional on assurance being given that the company will operate a daily railway ferry from English bluff to Vancouver Island. No company is mentioned.

The premier dwelt also upon the fact that Dominion government aid was necessary in order to put both roads through, an assistance to which the province was justly entitled. The Penticon-Boundary creek branch should be built first, giving the coast a connection, and the other part of the road would follow. To this speech Mr. Semlin, leader of the opposition, raised a point of order, that the amendment as stated by the premier should have been brought down by message from the lieutenant-governor. The speaker, however, held that this was not necessary as the expenditure, even with the additional bonus, would not exceed the amount named in the original, namely, \$2,500,000. Semlin then went on opposing the British Pacific as not necessary to open up Cariboo, which could be better served by a railway from Ashcroft or some interior point. He moved an amendment, that the bill be withdrawn—in effect, that the government should build the Penticon & Boundary creek branch and have surveys made of sections from the coast to Penticon. The speaker ruled this amendment out of order as containing an expenditure of public money. Bithel followed in a long speech, replete with figures, showing the amount that British Columbia had turned into the Dominion treasury, and it was only right, therefore, that the province should expect Dominion aid for its railways. He supported particularly on the necessity for a road through the northern portion of the province.

The government has not as yet decided whether anything is to be done in regard to the editorials in the Mining Review, which were discussed in the house a few days ago.

The work of putting in the Iron Colt machinery will be started Monday and the plant will most likely be in running order by Wednesday.