

# ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50.

ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1902

Seventh Year, Number 20

## YET ANOTHER INCREASE

### Shipments for the Past Week Again Show an Advance.

### Centre Star and War Eagle to Join the List This Week.

The statement of ore shipments appended covers the week ending last night, together with the previous Saturday, when the Le Roi mine sent out twenty cars of ore which has been added to the total. With this item deducted, it will be seen that the camp has made another stride forward in respect to the shipping of ore, and the fact will be gratifying to Miner readers. The statement is made on authority that the first shipments from the Centre Star and War Eagle mines will go forward to the Trail smelter tomorrow, so that the forthcoming week's record will show another big gain.

The week has passed quietly in connection with the big mines. Nothing of special interest is reported in connection with the properties, but the general course of events is of a satisfactory nature and good progress has been made.

#### THE OUTPUT.

Mine	Week.	Year.
Le Roi No. 1	6,889	45,193
Le Roi No. 2	1,250	10,150
Cascade	30	270
Bonanza	90	90
Velvet	225	225
Total	8,684	55,928

#### THE LE ROI.

The usual mining and stopping operations have been carried ahead without incident of importance. The contract work on the lower levels and in the shaft is under full swing, and in other respects the record of the mine has been similar to that of the previous week. It is of interest to note that corrected reports of dry tons shipped in February from the Le Roi place the output at 18,794 tons.

#### ROSSLAND GREAT WESTERN.

In the Nickel Plate mine development has proceeded steadily on the 600 and 800 foot levels, where the workings are being run to tap the continuation of the downward ore shoots. No change of interest in the conditions is reported.

#### LE ROI NUMBER 2.

In the Josie and No. 1 mines of this group matters have taken their usual course. The shipments credited to the two mines were all sent out during the week, the property not shipping on Saturday of the previous week.

#### KOOTENAY MINES.

At the Kootenay work has been carried ahead steadily at the 400 and 600 foot levels. The usual crew is being worked and good progress is reported.

#### CENTRE STAR.

Development in the shaft and levels at the 700 foot station has gone ahead without cessation. The special event of interest in connection with the property was the statement as to the resumption of shipments, which takes effect tomorrow. As the shipments will enable the Trail smelter to blow in the copper furnaces that have been dark for the past two months the fact is of great interest in Trail as well as in Rossland.

#### WAR EAGLE.

During the past week a second diamond drill crew was started and work will be carried along this line for some time. The development of the other levels of the mine has gone ahead without incident out of the ordinary.

#### VELVET.

No additional shipments were made from the Velvet during the week, but a car is now being loaded with ore at Velvet siding and will go forward to Nelson, probably with other consignments, during the week.

#### SPITZEE.

The drift on the 100 foot level of the mine is being carried ahead steadily, and good progress is being made. The appearance of the ground is reported to be improving steadily, and ore of good quality is being taken out for shipment at a later date, although the material thus being extracted is simply what is mined in the ordinary course of drifting.

#### NEW MACHINERY.

At the Abe Lincoln mine on Deer Park mountain, the work of drifting north and south on the 200 foot level is being proceeded with as usual. During the week a steam pump was installed for the purpose of unwatering the shaft and lower workings during the spring months, when the influx of water from melting snow is greater than can be handled to advantage by the hoist, which is employed during the other months of the year.

#### CASCADE AND BONANZA.

On Norway mountain matters have taken a turn through the closing down

of the Bonanza mine, on which work was suspended until it is known what condition the wagon road will be in during the spring thaws. A car of ore that had been hauled to Bonanza siding was shipped, increasing the Bonanza's output to the 90 ton mark. Work is still under way at the Cascade, and two cars of ore were shipped during the week. Superintendent Purcell has been succeeded in charge of the property by Superintendent Yates, the change to take effect shortly.

#### WHITE BEAR.

Sinking is still under way at the mine and the progress is still excellent. The shaft is now below the 500 foot level.

## WEST OF THE DYKE

### A HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY ON THE LE ROI NO. 2 PROPERTY.

### THE ANNIE VEIN PROVED AT DEPTH IN THE JOSIE WORKINGS.

The publication of the appendix cablegram by the London directorate of the Le Roi No. 2 mine is regarded as one of the most important announcements ever issued in respect to the big Red Mountain mines. The message is from Manager William Thompson as follows:

"Josie mine, 700 foot level, crosscut. Have cut vein on the hanging wall side. The average assay of the vein material shows \$25 per ton. The width of the vein is not yet determined. The vein has every appearance of being equal to Annie ore shoot, 500 foot level, in width, ore body and value."

The information contained in the foregoing marks the successful conclusion of the development work under way at the Le Roi No. 2 for a long period, and the outcome affects not only the property on which the strike was made but the Le Roi and probably the Centre Star. The problem which the company set itself to discover was as to whether the great dyke crossing the Le Roi No. 2 body marked the end of the ore bodies proven on the east side of the dyke in question.

Much hung on the conclusion reached for if the negative was established there would be no reason to doubt that as extensive ore deposits would be found on the unexplored side of the dyke as on that side which has been opened up and contributed so largely to Rossland's reputation as a mining camp.

This work has been quietly but steadily pursued on various levels of the mine. On the upper levels the formation was found to be badly broken, but the ore was there and the values high. With this as an incentive the operations were transferred to the 600 foot level of the Le Roi No. 2, and the drift at that depth was carried on continuously. The final result is set forth in Mr. Thompson's cable message.

The effect of the discovery of a large body of high grade ore in a section of the camp hitherto unproven cannot well be over-estimated, and the strike has been received with every manifestation of pleasure by those who have the best interests of the mine at heart. It probably means that similar ore bodies will be located on the Le Roi ground and on the Centre Star as well, besides other properties on the line of the ledge, and that the addition of the high grade ore to these properties will enhance their value, and incidentally the prosperity of the Golden City, to a degree that is difficult to forecast.

## ORE SENT TO TRAIL

### FIRST SHIPMENT FROM THE CENTRE STAR AND WAR EAGLE.

### MINES MAY BE ABLE TO SEND ORE REGULARLY FROM NOW ON.

The Centre Star and War Eagle mines are once more on the shipping list. Yesterday four ore cars were loaded from the mines and sent down the hill, making the first installment of ore sent out since the mines suspended shipments in the summer of last year.

The resumption of shipments from the Centre Star and War Eagle will probably bring about renewed activity at the Trail smelter. The copper furnaces at the Canadian Smelting Works are dependant in large measure upon the Rossland mines for their ore supplies, and it is for this reason that the copper section of the plant has been closed down for several months. D. W. Moore, ore buyer for the smelter, was in Rossland yesterday, but he was not in a position to state when the furnaces would be blown in, remarking that much depended on the volume of shipments from this camp and the speed developed in sending out the ore.

The four cars sent down from the mines yesterday represented a tonnage of something over 100 tons. Without breaking down any more ore this daily output could be maintained for a couple of weeks at least, as it is understood that the mines have more than 1000 tons of ore broken down ready to send out.

## THE SILVER HILL MINE ON CARIBOO CREEK

### PROGRESS OF THE LONDON-RICHELIEU COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

### SOME SEVEN HUNDRED TONS OF ORE ALREADY SENT TO SMELTER.

J. A. Macdonald has returned from a visit to the Silver Hill mine, the property of the London-Richelieu Consolidated company at the headwaters of Crawford creek. At the time Mr. Macdonald was at the mine 50 men were employed, principally in stopping. Up to the present time the company has shipped some 700 tons of ore, their operations in this respect being expedited by the tramway and other automatic contrivances installed during the fall and early months of the winter. All the plant is working smoothly. In one particular the Silver Hill has a contrivance which is novel in the Kootenays. This is the automatic leading plant at the lake front. Ore bins having a capacity of about 150 tons of ore were erected at a suitable point, underneath which the barges used to transport the ore down the lake to Nelson are run. On the shore side of the bins the wagons are dumped by means of a tackle which elevates the front of the box, discharging the load, while at the lake side chutes similar to those in common use everywhere permit the ore to escape onto the barges moored beneath. This works particularly well, substantially reducing the cost of handling the ore. While Mr. Macdonald was on the ground he saw a cargo of 100 tons of ore placed on a barge in three-quarters of an hour, from which an idea of the success attending the apparatus can be gained. At the terminals of the tramway similar automatic devices are employed.

It is likely that the shipments from the Silver Hill will be cut down during the next few weeks on account of the condition into which the road is rapidly lapsing. The spring weather has set in and the frost is coming off the ground in a manner which renders the teaming heavy. It is expected that the inconvenience will be only temporary and that the mine will shortly be able to handle its output over the road without difficulty.

At the meeting of shareholders yesterday the following directors were elected: James Carson Murray, T. R. East, W. F. Lingle, John Dean and C. M. Oliver. The latter was also confirmed in the office of trustee, which he has held since the organization of the syndicate.

It is the intention of the syndicate to commence development work on the property on May 1, the weather conditions this year permitting the starting of operations at this comparatively early date.

## THE BAYONNE CAMP

### ONE OF ITS GROUPS OF CLAIMS BONDED LATELY FOR \$50,000.

### MANY PROMISING PROSPECTS LOCATED IN THE DISTRICT.

(Special to the Miner.) NELSON, March 10.—The Bayonne camp, which is located on the east slope of the Ymir range, and 24 miles west of the lower end of Kootenay lake, is attracting a large share of the attention of the mining men of Nelson division, in which it is located. It is a camp of large free milling gold ledges, which, when developed, will give a large output of yellow metal. It was discovered last summer, and about 50 locations have already been made. An important deal for a group, consisting of the Turnover and Run-over claims, has just been completed and under it F. Hill, who made a fortune here last summer, has sold a number of iron claims in the vicinity of Kitchener, has bonded it from Harry L. Jackson, of Ymir, the owner, for \$50,000.

The group adjoins the Bayonne group and has the extension of the famous ledge of that property. Mr. Hill's intention is to put a large force of men on the newly acquired property as soon as the snow leaves that section of the country, and it is probable that work will be in full swing about the end of May. Further on a ten-stamp mill will be erected for the purpose of reducing the ore.

The ledge, which runs through several properties, is 18 feet in width and carries high grade, free milling gold ore, and it is claimed by those who are familiar with the property that it will when developed, rival the famous Ymir mine. Messrs. Campbell and Finch, of Spokane, bonded the Bayonne from A. L. Davenport and M. Gilliam several months since, and have a good sized force engaged in developing the property and it promises to become a valuable mine. A number of those interested in the Bayonne camp intend to develop their claims during the coming season, and not a few have signified their intention of prospecting in that vicinity next summer.

## STRIKE IN DENVER.

### Many Workers Out for an Eight Hour Day.

DENVER, March 11.—The carriage makers, machinists, mattress makers, indoor wire workers and fuel handlers in this city are out on strike for an eight hour day and union wages. It is said the unions are determined to make a fight for an eight hour day in all branches of labor, and the struggle may involve 7000 workmen in Denver.

John McKillop left yesterday via the Canadian Pacific for Calgary, Alta.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR WORK ON A PROMISING LARDEAU PROPERTY.

### MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE.

A new and promising mining proposition took form yesterday, when the first general meeting of the shareholders of the Cariboo Creek Development syndicate was held. The syndicate is formed to develop the Lardeau and Colateral claims, located on Cariboo creek in the Lardeau country. The claims were staked a couple of years since and about \$1000 has been expended in development by J. W. Westfall, a well known Lardeau mining man, who is equally well known in Rossland. Up to the present time the work on the group has been confined to the four foot vein of clear quartz gangue carrying bodies of clean ore and a quantity of carbonates. Another vein is reported to be 30 feet in width and traceable for a mile. It carries iron and copper pyrites and galena. The third vein on the property is of quartz carrying high grade copper. Assays have been received from time to time on ore taken out in the course of development, and the results attained range from \$30 to \$120.

At present the means of transportation is by pack trail to the Duncan river, from which a steamer plies within 10 miles of Cariboo creek. It is the intention of the syndicate to build up the main Duncan river and past the property. Their survey has already been finished and 13 miles of grading done. At the meeting of shareholders yesterday the following directors were elected: James Carson Murray, T. R. East, W. F. Lingle, John Dean and C. M. Oliver. The latter was also confirmed in the office of trustee, which he has held since the organization of the syndicate.

It is the intention of the syndicate to commence development work on the property on May 1, the weather conditions this year permitting the starting of operations at this comparatively early date.

## NEWS OF GREENWOOD

### A NEW HOISTING ENGINE FOR THE GRANBY COMPANY'S MINES.

### SHIPMENTS FROM THE JEWEL MINE TO GRAND FORKS SMELTER.

(Special to the Miner.) GREENWOOD, March 9.—The Granby company, this week ordered a 90 horse power hoisting engine, to replace the smaller hoist now in use at No. 2 shaft of its Old Ironsides and Victoria mines, Phoenix camp. The new hoist will be a duplicate of that recently installed at the Central Boston Copper company's Sunset mine, near Greenwood, except that it will not have a double drum.

The Waterloo Consolidated Mining & Milling Company, Ltd., has been registered as an extra-provincial company. Its nominal capital is \$125,000, in 250,000 shares at 50 cents each. Its head office is in Spokane, Washington, and its office in British Columbia, at Camp McKinney, with Patrick H. Graham as its attorney.

R. Meyerhoff, of Midway, who whilst the snow lasted had several teams hauling ore from the No. 7 mine, in Centre camp, for delivery to the Greenwood smelter, has commenced to haul from the Jewel mine, Long Lake camp, to Eholt, this mine having contracted to supply the Grand Forks smelter with a lot of ore—stated to be 2,000 tons. As the snow has gone from the lower hillsides an exchange of sleighs to wagons is necessary at present, but later the haul will be on wheels all the way from the mine to the railway. The Jewel has a large quantity of ore blocked out on several levels down to the 350-foot level, and is opening up more from the second shaft, known as Rowe's shaft.

It is announced by the Greenwood municipal council that a court of revision will be held at Greenwood on Monday, April 7th next, for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment for the year 1902, as made by the city assessor, and for revising and correcting the assessment roll for the year.

At last Wednesday's weekly meeting of the Greenwood Literary society, a very interesting and instructive paper on "American Illustrators" prepared by Mrs. Frederic Keffer, wife of the general manager of the British Columbia Copper company, was read by that lady.

## SPANISH AFFAIRS.

### Sittings of Both Houses of Parliament Suspended.

MADRID, March 11.—The minister of foreign affairs, the Duke of Almodovar, in the chamber of deputies today read a decree suspending the sittings of both houses of the cortes.

## A NEW YORK SUICIDE.

### NEW YORK, March 11.—Francis Skinner, a broker, committed suicide this afternoon in his office in the building at 64 New street. He was found dead in his office with a bullet wound in his right temple and a revolver lying under his body.

## KILLED BY A TRAIN.

### SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 11.—Wm. Dougall, a prominent fruit dealer, 76 years of age, was struck and instantly killed by a Delaware and Hudson passenger train tonight at Alplaus, three miles from this city.

## CLOSE TO REPUBLIC

### KETTLE VALLEY LINE TO RUN A TRAIN TO WITHIN TWELVE MILES.

### A RANCHER FATALLY INJURED BY A LOCOMOTIVE ON THE LINE.

(Special to the Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., March 10.—On Saturday number three furnace of the Granby smelter treated 489 tons of ore. This phenomenal run for a period of 24 hours is believed to beat all records.

Commencing on Thursday the Kettle Valley line will run a passenger train daily between Grand Forks and St. Peter's Creek, Wash., a point 12 miles from Republic. Pending the completion of the railway a stage will convey travellers across the intervening gap.

Harry Heins, a rancher, was struck by an engine on the Kettle Valley line while walking the track near Curlew on Saturday night. He saw the engine approaching, but failed to step aside in time, although the engineer blew several warning blasts. Heins sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. Dr. Northrop of Grand Forks removed the injured man to the hospital here. Heins, however, was too weak to undergo an operation, and died at noon today.

## THE SUIT DISMISSED

### JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT IN A KASLO MINING CASE.

### APPEAL OF PLAINTIFF BRIGGS FROM THE LOWER COURT FAILED.

(Special to the Miner.)

OTTAWA, March 10.—In the supreme court today the hearing of the case of Briggs vs. Newswander, et al., was taken up. The plaintiff, Briggs, claims specific performance on two agreements in relation to mineral claims on Kaslo creek in British Columbia, known as the Ben Hur, Two Kids, Monarch, Cork and Dublin locations.

The proposed company, in which the plaintiff was to be allotted what might amicably be settled upon as a reasonable number of shares, was never organized by the promoters, Newswander, Doras and Dargina, and plaintiff claimed relief for breach of agreement and alternately an interest in the Cork and Dublin locations or \$100,000 damages.

The full court affirmed the judgment of the trial court, dismissing the action.

## JAPAN IMMIGRANTS

### THE SECOND PART OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT READY.

### LEGISLATION ON LINES OF THE NATAL ACT IS RECOMMENDED.

(Special to the Miner.)

OTTAWA, March 11.—The report of the Royal Commission on Japanese immigration will be ready for presentation to the government tomorrow. It is understood that Commissioners Clute, Foley and Munn have in their findings reported that as long as the prohibition act is enforced in Japan, preventing any emigration from that country to Canada or the United States, that will meet all the objections raised in British Columbia. However, should this not be the case, the immigration of Japanese to British Columbia is just as objectionable as Chinese, and therefore legislation to prevent the same would be necessary. Legislation on the lines of the Natal Act would meet the difficulty.

F. J. Deane and D. J. Munn are now in the city.

## THE STOCK MARKET

### REASON WHY NO SALES ARE RECORDED ON THE EXCHANGE BOARD.

### DIFFERENCES AMONG THE BROKERS AS TO AFTERNOON BUSINESS.

"No sales" is the report of yesterday's session of the stock exchange. This has been the record for two days in succession, something that is unparalleled in the history of the board as at present constituted. Naturally there is a reason for the existing condition of affairs, and it hinges upon friction among members of the board. In the minds of many the session of the stock exchange is regarded as a preliminary proceeding to the regular day's business, a meeting place for the brokers where they compare prices, and conditions affecting the stock movements. Quotations are exchanged, and with the information gained at the sitting the day's trading is conducted.

That this was generally recognized seems to be indicated by the fact that it has been the rule in the past for brokers to report their afternoon sales to the secretary of the board in order that these may be included in the report of the board's transactions. It is an open secret that the afternoon sales thus reported have been the principal volume of trading credited to the Rossland exchange.

Of late there has been dissension among the members of the board as to the reporting of afternoon sales in the list of sales from "change. The allegation has been made that prices would be quoted stronger than normal where the broker reporting the transactions was long on the shares concerned, with correspondingly lower quotations where the broker happened to be short of the shares covered. The result of this friction was the determination to exclude from the report all sales save those actually transacted while the board was in session. The effect of this was speedily seen in the last two days' reports, not a single share having been reported sold, although business has been anything but at a standstill among the brokers.

## BACK FROM LONDON

### BERNARD MACDONALD EXPECTED TO REACH SPOKANE THIS EVENING.

### ANOTHER RUMOR IN REGARD TO HIS CONNECTION WITH THE LE ROI.

(Special to the Miner.)

SPOKANE, March 11.—Bernard Macdonald, late manager of the Le Roi, is expected to arrive here tomorrow night from London. Wm. Thompson, manager of Le Roi No. 2, will return to Rossland in the morning. Mr. Thompson was quoted around the hotels tonight as saying that Mr. Macdonald had been appointed consulting engineer of the Le Roi company. Mr. Thompson himself, however, declared that he knew nothing of the matter.

Manager Arnold, of the Spokane Amateur Athletic club, has received a letter from Thomas Denon, manager of Tommy Ryan, champion middleweight boxer of the world, stating that the western trip has been abandoned and that his man will not exhibit any place in the west and could not be at Spokane on the date mentioned.

The sports here take this to mean that the postponement of the fight between Ryan and Goff at Kelowna has virtually put the fight in no fight. It is generally conceded now that the two men have but little chance of coming together for the world's championship.

## DISTURBED IRELAND

### THE CABINET DECIDES AGAINST ENFORCEMENT OF THE CRIMES ACT.

### NEW LAND BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, March 11.—At the cabinet meeting today it was decided that the time had not yet arrived for enforcing the drastic clauses of the Crimes Act. For the present, therefore, there will be no proclamation of the United Irish league.

The government's new land bill will be introduced next week in the house of commons by George Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, and it is understood that his view prevailed with the cabinet, that coercion should be avoided as far as possible until it is seen whether this bill will have the effect of tranquillizing Ireland, and that it would be injudicious to revive the recommendations about coercion at the moment of introducing the new bill.

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W. D., Robt. E...  
Flock...  
Miller, Frank Fletcher...  
Thos. G. Proctor...  
S. S. Fowler, Geo...  
Buchanan, J. C. Crofts...  
J. A. Tuso, A. G...  
Har, J. Elliott, H. M...  
Gleous, G. V. Holt, A...  
T. Haultain, S. Hun...  
Pooley...  
Martin, ex-M.P.P...  
Newton, A. Schrader...  
(25 cents), W. Mor...  
an, H. Plumer, A...  
(25 cents)—\$8.75...  
Lawson, Jr.—\$1.00...  
Savage—\$1.00...  
Cornwall, Mrs. Corn...  
John Wilson, Robert...  
Wm. Burr, J. E...  
men, H. L. Roberts...  
Freemont Oliver Har...  
D. W. Rowlands, A...  
P. Park and friends...  
C. Wolfenden, W. J...  
L. Daitti, E. Thoine...  
W. Mason, Mrs...  
Donald R. Payne, John...  
Wood, Cyril Joyce...  
Marshall Lucas, Tom...  
P. D. Vankleek—\$16...  
Krumb—\$1.00...  
ues, E. Bell, A. Le...  
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Isaac Hunt, Resin...  
Geo. Sanson, M. D...  
Wm. J. Kelly, Sam G...  
Foster—\$13.00...  
Pearson—\$1.00...  
In—H. N. Rich, Mrs...  
Mrs. C. F. Green (50...  
Bride (50 cents)—\$2.50...  
Gutelius, Mrs. F. P...  
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THE CONFLICT DRAGS ON

Lord Kitchener's Recent Estimate of the Boer Forces.

Further Details Relating to South African Events.

LONDON, March 5.—In the encounter with the Boers near Klerksdorp the British casualties in killed, wounded and men made prisoners reach the total of 632.

A detachment of 200 mounted infantry from Klerksdorp attempted to reinforce the British but were held in check by the Boers.

On the night that General Viljoen, now a prisoner of war, was expected to leave Machadodorp, on his way to Pretoria, the Boers mined the railway between that place and Dalmanutha with the object, it is believed, of wrecking the train and rescuing the general.

The statement has caused the greatest dissatisfaction in Pretoria, removing the disquietude which has been caused by persistent rumors to the contrary, and which has had a serious effect upon business, bringing it almost to a standstill.

and joined Commandant Beyers, when he made a raid in the district. A prisoner attempted to escape from the Deadwood camp in the Island of St. Helena, and was fatally wounded by a sentry.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

TERMS OF THE CONTRACT UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

WEAK POINTS POINTED OUT BY THE MEMBER FOR WEST YALE.

(Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., March 5.—The government was strongly attacked in the house today on the terms of the Canadian Northern contract, submitted to the house yesterday.

A LEGACY TAX SUIT

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES CLARK, SPOKANE.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC AND THE HILL-MORGAN INTERESTS.

(Special to the Miner.) SPOKANE, March 5.—Trouble has arisen over the estate of James Clark, who, with Patrick Clark, was formerly a heavy owner in the War Eagle and Republic mines. Suit has been started by the state for \$2,000 claimed as legacy tax on the estate of Clark.

Despatches from New York say it is believed there that the Canadian Pacific is behind the Canadian Northern Securities company, and is fighting the Hill-Morgan interests.

A PHILIPPINE REPORT

ADVICES TO GOVERNOR TAFT SHOW PROGRESS IN SETTLEMENT.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE CONFLICT WITH BAND OF LADRONES.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Governor Taft has received the following cable despatch from Acting Governor Wright of the Philippines in response to an inquiry as to the recently reported military reverses:

"Bell's operations in Laguna drove a band of insurgents into Morong about 25 miles from Manila in a line. A small band of ladrones, driven from Cavite by the constabulary, joined them; 25 of the constabulary, under a native sergeant, attacked them, but on account of having only 15 rounds of ammunition each, soon exhausted it and were forced to retire without loss. Assistant Chief Atkinson, of the constabulary, with reinforcements, immediately took charge and drove the band, with loss to latter, into Laguna. The inhabitants of Rizal province have been giving information and assisting as much as possible.

"The most important feature is that the sentiment among the inhabitants is hostile to the ladrones and insurgents. All the other organized provinces are quiet. The situation was never so good since the American occupation, and is very encouraging, notwithstanding the persistent attempts to create a contrary impression."

INCREASE OF CAPITAL

Dominion Iron and Steel Company's New Stock Issue.

The Ontario Prohibition Bill Read the Second Time.

MONTREAL, March 5.—It was learned today on good authority that the new issue of \$10,000,000 common stock of the Dominion Iron and Steel company will be made to present holders of common stock on the basis of two shares to every three held on date of allotment. The price will be \$25.

MONTREAL, March 5.—The city was sued today for \$10,000 damages by Madame P. Bourque, wife of a late civic employee. She claims that her husband's death was due to the unsanitary condition of the city hall, in which he was employed.

TORONTO, March 5.—The second reading of the prohibition referendum bill took place in the legislature today. In moving the reading Premier Ross said the bill had been well received by three parties interested, the people who wanted prohibition at any cost, those who wanted it on fair terms and those who objected to prohibition. He believed the bill could be passed.

WINNIPEG, March 6.—The rush of immigrants into the Canadian west for the season of 1902 has commenced. The Dominion Immigration offices are already the scene of great bustle and activity, and the officials are preparing for the greatest season of settlement since its establishment. Nearly 500 Ontario settlers arrived today.

MONTREAL, March 6.—Rev. Edmund Wood, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, the most prominent of the high churchmen of the diocese, has resigned as canon of Christ Church cathedral as a protest against the election of the coadjutor bishop. Rev. Mr. Wood does not enter objection personally against Dean Carmichael, but solely against the method of his election.

TORONTO, March 6.—F. H. Clergue was in town today and invited members of the legislature to visit the new steel plant at the Sault. By the end of the month these works will be turning out 700 tons of steel rails per day. Six thousand men are now employed by the Clergue syndicate, and by summer this number will be increased to ten thousand.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., March 6.—Wm. J. Davis, of Hamilton, who was visiting his brother-in-law, Stephen Furnham, was instantly killed this morning by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was using to kill rats. He leaves a wife and two children.

TORONTO, March 7.—Dr. Geo. W. Jakes died suddenly today. He made his usual calls this morning, and shortly after reaching home was stricken with apoplexy. It is reported today that an amalgamation is being arranged between the Toronto Electric Light company, the Canadian General Electric company and the Toronto Street Railway company.

THE WAESLAND GONE DOWN

Big Steamship Sunk by Collision in Irish Channel.

Nearly All on Board Saved by Courage and Coolness.

LONDON, March 6.—The American Line steamer Waesland, Captain Appelfeld, from Liverpool, March 5th for Philadelphia, and the British steamship Harmonides, Captain Ponton, from Para, February 23rd, for Liverpool, met in collision tonight off Holyhead. The Waesland sank. Her passengers and crew were saved.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The disaster to the Waesland only became known late last night. The agents of the steamship received a telegram from Captain Appelfeld which was handed in at Alnwick, a little place near Anglesey. This telegram briefly announced the fact of the disaster and did not give details or explanation how the collision occurred.

GREENWOOD, B. C., March 4.—Col. Holmes, D. O. C., was entertained at dinner at the Hotel Armstrong, Greenwood, last evening by a number of residents interested in the formation of the proposed mounted rifle company here. After dinner the matter was fully discussed. Later a social hour was spent, songs, etc., agreeably varying the evening's proceedings.

HAS A NEW MANAGER

J. L. PARKER SUCCEEDS MR. ROBBINS AT THE NORTH STAR MINE.

THE BIG EAST KOOTENAY PROPERTY A GOOD PROFIT MAKER.

NELSON, March 6.—J. L. Parker, the well known mining engineer formerly of Rossland, has been appointed manager of the North Star mine in East Kootenay to succeed Frank Robbins, who recently resigned. Mr. Parker was superintendent of the North Star mine under Mr. Robbins and about two years since resigned to take charge of the Dominion Copper company's properties, in the Phoenix camp. Now he succeeds Mr. Robbins.

Both the North Star mine and the Dominion Copper company are controlled by MacKenzie & Mann, the well known railway builders.

BODIES IN THE SNOW.

Victims of the Recent Great Slides in Colorado.

TELLURIDE, Col., March 6.—The bodies of Reddin Boughen and John Nixon were found in the ruins of their cabin, which had been crushed by a snowslide. The men were working a mine in Bear Creek basin, about five miles from Telluride. The basin is full of slides and it is feared that other miners have been killed there.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 6.—A special to the Herald from Boise, Idaho, says: A party of prospectors reached here today after a terrible 14 days' journey through the snows from Thunder Mountain district, bearing with them the bodies of Bert Tullis, formerly a resident of Telluride, Col., who was killed in a snowslide at Thunder Mountain about a month ago, and the bodies of Campbell and Sykes, who were also victims of a snowslide. The bodies, frozen and wrapped in hides, were drawn over the snow of the mountain passes, the prospectors undergoing almost incredible hardships to bring out the bodies of their friends.

DEAD MAN'S BAGGAGE.

Had to Go on His Ticket, the Same as the Living.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., March 5.—It has been decided in a case in this city that a dead man has the same baggage rights as a live one in railroad travel. A funeral party, consisting of five persons and a corpse, was going from Binghampton to a western town. According to the regular rules a full fare ticket was purchased for the corpse, although it was to be transported in the coffin inside the baggage car. The party had six large trunks, which on being weighed were found to exceed the limit of 150 pounds for each of the five persons, the total weight being a few pounds less than 900 pounds.

THE CHIEF OF THE BAGGAGE DEPARTMENT of the road was himself puzzled by the peculiar question, and he referred it to the General Traffic Managers' Association at their next meeting. This body of men, representing all the important lines of the country, has decided that where a regular full fare ticket is purchased for the transportation of a corpse, as is the general rule in such cases, the ticket carries with it the regular baggage privilege of not to exceed 150 pounds.

NEWS OF GREENWOOD

PROPOSAL TO FORM A COMPANY OF MOUNTED RIFLES TALKED OVER.

THE BOUNDARY FALLS SMELTER MINERS' UNION OFFICERS.

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THE DEATH OF A B. C. MEMBER OF THE CONSTABULARY REPORTED.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR SUBMITTED.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The Governor-General today received advice from the colonial office that Francis M. Anderson, of the South Africa Constabulary, had died at Heidelberg. The cause of death is not stated. The young man was a son of W. D. Anderson, of Cranbrook, British Columbia.

The supplementary estimates for the current year were submitted to the house today. The total \$1,353,683. Expenses connected with the Duke of Cornwall's tour of the country amount to \$285,000. This is in addition to the \$120,000 voted for the purpose last session.

J. J. HILL'S LEVIATHANS.

Report That They Will Sail Under the German Flag.

NEW YORK, March 6.—It is reported in shipping circles, according to the Journal of Commerce, that it is the intention of the Northern Steamship company (the Great Northern Railroad company) to place under a foreign flag its two new steamers now being built at New London, Conn. Much interest has naturally been caused by the report, as those two steamers, when completed, will be the largest vessels in point of tonnage, displacement and carrying capacity in the world. They will be about 21,000 tons register and 35,000 tons load displacement to the deep load line.

PROSPECTORS KILLED.

Caught in a Snowslide in Thunder Mountain District.

Investigation shows, says the paper mentioned, that while the report may not be declared entirely correct, there is much substantial basis for it. The facts are that competition in the orient is so keen—and is constantly becoming keener—that J. J. Hill and his friends feel the need of securing every advantage possible. Preference leans apparently towards the German flag, owing to Germany's advantageous navigation laws.

A HOT TIME AT VICTORIA

The Government Slow to Give Railway Bargain Details.

A Charge Against the Premier Remains Unanswered.

(Special to the Miner.) VICTORIA, B. C., March 6.—The house is holding a night sitting tonight, presumably at the instance of the government, to prevent the opposition members attending Mr. Bodwell's meeting in the Victoria theatre.

Mr. McBride has a motion before the house asking the government to table forthwith all telegrams and other data bearing on the alleged contract with MacKenzie and Mann. Earlier in the day a motion made by Mr. McBride asking the government to issue a writ forthwith for the vacancy in North Victoria district was defeated by a straight party vote of 19 to 16.

At tonight's session the opposition continued their demands for telegrams bearing on the Canadian Northern contract. Mr. Tatlow asked if Mr. Green-shields, who is pushing the scheme, is the same man who was described by Colonel Prior as making hundreds of thousands of dollars out of one of the most disgraceful railway deals in the history of Canada, meaning the Drummond county deal.

Mr. Tatlow followed this up with a charge against the premier that he had a side agreement with MacKenzie and Mann whereby he sold them his Comox and Cape Scott charter. This the premier failed to deny. Mr. Dunsmuir finally moved that the house adjourn until Tuesday, and this elicited a storm of protest from the opposition, who charged the government with inability to meet the contention of the opposition and with adjoining to avoid the exposure of the government.

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For a period now an order-existence which five years on "the product is a decreasing per ton of the whole five days of last Smelting Works manager, announced that it is to be erected about probable that date of this Columbia will and will then problem of a Numerous in print, both upon this non-technical mind confused views presented what is vital to the lead industry of the price received by one writer seems to be the facility is to be There is no sufficient size any great addition in excess of coal, copper, agestones, graph minerals are of market. In the duty and unposed by the States, there country, and across the ocean or Oriental m of these mark charges for tr ance as to qu view, for the cent Informa the cost of treatment in said to avera ton. Consider there is no de than a special suitable for the tea lead of India, Chi matter of rec large Austr Broken Hills tried for three ed in making the requirem beater. It that the Refining Com also took mu duct which the market is not completely coming from and from En finer seeking therefore no of him, for, experience requ which the st would be hat direct compe lished produc rangement of prices would The southe States, has the action of and Refining unquestionable production so lead for the whole contin usually restric it to the of the metal New York 19th, 1902, a heims had r production of mines in the Upon survey Broken to see finer plant after the co in British a point of a course of tin a distinct y cannot for for years relief to an is not yet suffered a its product prosperous. It is not United States as to prob as of lea to smelt to the country as a direct of Mexican of Canada stimulated the United States had gr the amount and the tr ing double ficial to the lead s alive, and proper ore is offered for home had to be the mon the trust ing and B the price of keys to be in foreign moudouh Guggenhe the chie tricts in

March 13, 1902

THURSDAY, March 13, 1902

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The Lead Problem In British Columbia

For a period of about nine months now an order-in-council has been in existence which offers a bonus for five years on refined lead which is "the product from ores mined, smelted and refined in Canada," this bonus is a decreasing one, but averages \$3 per ton of refined lead produced for the whole five years. In the closing days of last December the Canadian Smelting Works, through its general manager, announced that a small refinery of ten tons daily capacity would be erected at Trail, B. C., to be completed about May 1st; so that it is probable that within 12 months of the States, there is no market in that country, and lead bullion must go across the ocean, either to a European or Oriental market. To reach either of these markets involves such heavy charges for transportation and insurance as to quite obscure from popular view, for the time, the local charges for smelting and freight. The cost of land and ocean freight and treatment in European markets may be said to average not less than \$30 per ton. Considering the Oriental market, there is no demand there for other than a special refined quality of lead suitable for the native to beat into the tea lead used in the East. It is a matter of record, and of fact, that the large Australian corporation, the Broken Hills Proprietary Company, tried for three years before it succeeded in making a soft lead which suited the requirements of the Oriental leader. It is equally of record that the Selby Smelting and Refining Company of San Francisco also took much time to make a product which was satisfactory, and that the market is now largely supplied (if not completely filled) by the production coming from these two large concerns and from England. The Canadian refiner seeking an overseas task ahead therefore no longer has a market of his own, for in addition to lengthy experience required to make the quality which the eastern market requires, he would be handicapped by coming into direct competition with the well established product of the concerns already mentioned, and, unless a poorer article was affected, a war of rangement would unquestionably ensue.

The southern market, the United States, has been definitely closed by the action of the American Smelting and Refining company, whose objectionable is to secure control of production so as to dictate the price of lead for the United States, and for the whole continent. This company will naturally restrict its production so as to enable it to keep control of the price of the metal, and a paragraph in the New York Evening Post of February 19th, 1902, announced that the Guggenheim had secured control of the production of the principal producing mines in the United States. Upon surveying the ground it is difficult to see how the erection of the refining plant at Trail will substantially alter the conditions which now prevail in British Columbia. As the entering point of a wedge, it may grow, in the course of time, to a factor able to afford a distinct relief to the industry, but it cannot for many months, and perhaps years to come, afford any distinct relief to an industry which, although it is not yet paralyzed, has nevertheless suffered a very serious curtailment of its production and is in anything but a prosperous and progressive condition. It is not so very many years since the United States tariff was so arranged as to promote and favor the importation of lead ores which were required to smelt the excess of dry areas which the country was producing, and, as a direct consequence, and subsequently of Canadian lead ores, was enormously stimulated. Some five or six years ago the United States production of lead ore had grown so as to be in excess of the amount required to flux the dry ores, and the tariff was again increased, being doubled. The direct result was beneficial to the United States, as it kept the lead smelting and refining industries alive, and supplied them with the proper ores. Now that the raw material is offered in excess of what is required for home consumption and quite recently the monopolizing of the industry by the trust called "The American Smelting and Refining Company" has enabled the price of lead in the domestic markets to be kept steady, although prices in foreign markets have dropped tremendously. The apparent control by the Guggenheim corporation (the trust) of the chief silver-lead producing districts in the United States, holds forth

no hope of a future Southern market for British Columbia for some time to come. Some writers have taken the point that when ores were scarce in the United States the difference in the tariff, between the importation of the ore and the bullion, constituted a bonus which that country paid to British Columbia for smelting and refining this ore, and the claim has been made that since that bonus has been removed the restriction against the production of bullion on the Canadian side has also been removed. The statement may be true, but it does not point out any market for British Columbia bullion without having to pay excessive charges, which really amount to a tariff against such exportation. Another claim has been made that it is possible to establish a lucrative business by manufacturing lead pipe, and the different oxides, and the establishment of a Canadian brand of lead manufactures which would be profitable. We regret to say that the figures of the consumption of lead and lead manufactures in Canada as given in the Trade and Navigation Returns do not support those who hold this view. With an annual production of 60,000,000 pounds of lead, and a total home consumption of less than 25,000,000 pounds of lead, and all its manufactures, there remains a very large amount of unmanufactured lead which must be sent to a foreign market for sale.

The claim that the discrimination against British Columbia by the American Smelting and Refining company provides an inducement for the establishment of the refining and manufacturing in Canada is a sophism, until the market for such refined and manufactured products is obtained. To say that the trust is merely the three matters of (1) owning the raw material, (2) being able to reach the market, and (3) being able to procure the capital necessary for the manufacture, "is only to re-state the problem without giving any attempt at solution. The matter of owning the raw material is a fact, an axiom; the crux of the question is to get a market. A market once obtained, capital in abundance will readily be found without much seeking. The complaint of lead mine owners that charges for freight and treatment rates are exorbitant, involves the limits of an article, but which the Review promises to take up in a later issue.—Canadian Mining Review.

THE COPPER SITUATION.

Views Expressed by Two Mining Men of Butte.

A. E. Spriggs and James H. Lynch, of Butte, are in Boston on business connected with the Butte Mining & Development Company. A few days ago the former lieutenant-governor was interviewed and this is what he is quoted as saying:

"The copper situation from our standpoint is all right. We do not care about the manipulation in the East and stock markets in the East, other than so far as it affects the operation of our mines. All of the mines are now running practically on full time and development work is progressing favorably. None of the mines are worked out or showing any indications of being so, and new mines are constantly entering the producing class."

When asked as to the effect of the big slump in Amalgamated on Butte stockholders, Governor Spriggs said: "The slump cost me as much as I know the people out there have still got their stock. There is no reason from their standpoint why the stock should not regain its former position. They can only judge of conditions as they see them, and with all the mines operating and producing copper to the East, they in large amounts to cause them to feel any doubts as to the final outcome. Personally, I look to see copper on a 15-cent basis and maintained there, but if it is continued on a lower basis, say 11 or 12 cents, our mines can still operate at a profit and the only effect would be a reduction of the dividend rate. As to what I, of course can do, should be able to pay, I of course can make no estimate other than to say that the earnings from the Butte Montana group of mines alone should be sufficient to pay the dividends on the entire capitalization of the company. Of course at the present time they are tied up through an injunction issued by the court, and the Amalgamated treasury is not receiving anything from the operation of the mines, but the money is still there, and the mine is producing, smelting and shipping copper. As far as I can learn, the output during the year 1901, during a part of which the mine was under Amalgamated control, was very largely in excess of that during the previous year."

"The Amalgamated-Heinze fight shows no signs of terminating, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Every Amalgamated stockholder will agree that the sooner this young man is placated the better it will be for that company. If, as was stated, it is the purpose of the Amalgamated company to make him general manager of all of their mines, it would be a good solution of the whole difficulty."

"The political situation in Montana shows very little signs of any change. We will elect a legislature for two years in the autumn, and the same year old fight is likely to be precipitated, I, of course, cannot say as to the outcome at this time, but it will be an interesting fight."

Governor Spriggs would not say to how he thought the copper situation would work itself out, with particu-

lar respect to the Amalgamated company, but ventured his opinion that the Amalgamated company would be found to be fairly well fixed when a solution was arrived at.

MARCONI'S VISIT.

To Make Arrangements for His Cape Breton Station.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Mr. Marconi will leave for Canada tomorrow to supervise the arrangement for a permanent wireless station at Cape Breton. The inventor will confer with officials of the Canadian government to obtain final assurances of their cooperation, and that the recent action of the English postmaster general will not affect his rights to use the system on Canadian soil.

Mr. Marconi will not remain in the Dominion more than a fortnight, thence returning to New York on his way to England. As soon as the apparatus is installed at Cape Breton he will come back from England to conduct experiments.

GRAND FORKS NOTES

RANCHERS AND BUSINESS MEN CONSIDER CHINESE QUESTION.

SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PHOENIX WATER AND LIGHT COMPANY.

(Special to the Miner.)

GRAND FORKS, B. C., March 6.—Archie Mowat is erecting a 30-room hotel in the north, addition opposite the Granby smelter, for the accommodation of the smelter employees.

At the first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Phoenix Water & Light company, held recently, the following board of directors was elected: H. N. Galer, G. W. Wooster, J. F. Hemlinway, O. B. Smith and Clive Pringle. At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Galer was elected president, O. B. Smith vice-president, G. W. Wooster treasurer, and Mr. Hemlinway secretary and general manager. The company secured a 25 years franchise and has already expended \$25,000 in installing a waterworks system, which is giving good satisfaction. The water supply for domestic use is pumped from Marshall lake to a 100,000-gallon reservoir tank located on the New York townsite, giving a 400-foot pressure. In addition there is another tank of the same capacity which is supplied from the Old Ironsides mine. This reservoir is held as a reserve for fire protection. The company has also secured the light franchise, and has already taken over the lighting plant hitherto operated by the Greenwood Electric Light company. The plant will be improved and placed in first class condition immediately. These improvements will tend to give Phoenix all the advantages of older and more favored centres.

A public meeting was held here yesterday for the purpose of discussing the Chinese question in its bearings on the market gardening industry. Many ranchers were present. Those thorough discussion took place. The present view is being emphasized the extreme desirability of discouraging the presence of the Mongolian element, both in the valley and in the country at large. It was clearly shown that the competition of the Chinamen rendered the raising of vegetables unprofitable to the ranchers. It was suggested that a high license should be placed on all peddlars and a public market be established. After discussion a resolution was adopted advocating the prohibition of all peddling and the establishment of a market where all farming products can be publicly sold and where any competition between white men and Mongolians will be at least open and above board.

At a largely attended meeting of the board of trade in the evening this question was brought up in order to obtain an expression of opinion from the business men of the community. A vigorous discussion ensued, the scope of which embraced the various phases of this vexed problem. It was contended on the part of the ranchers that they would inevitably be driven out of business by the competition of the Chinese. All present concurred in endorsing the view of the ranchers, and a hearty endorsement of the market scheme was given. A strong committee was nominated to lay the matter before the city council.

James H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V. & E. railway, has left for Toronto on business.

GRAND FORKS, B. C., March 7.—There is a movement on foot to organize a mounted infantry company in this city. The matter has been informally submitted to Lieut. Col. Holmes, D.S.O. As soon as the required number of infantrymen is secured formal application will be made to the militia department.

PASSENGERS BURNED

A Frightful Train Wreck on the Southern Pacific.

Many People Caught in Burning Overturned Coaches.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 7.—A broken rail caused a frightful wreck on the Southern Pacific railroad near Mason station, 250 miles west of San Antonio, at 3 o'clock this morning. From the latest accounts received here 13 people were killed outright and 28 were more or less injured.

The train left San Antonio at noon on Thursday, two and a half hours late, and at the time of the accident was running at a high rate of speed in order to make up time. The road at the point where the wreck occurred is in a rough country, the curves sharp and the grades heavy. It was when rounding a curve that the train left the track, caused on account of a broken rail.

The hour was 3 a. m., 15 hours after the train had left San Antonio, showing that it was still behind time. All the passengers were asleep, and the shock that followed was the first intimation they had of the danger. The train was going at such a rate of speed that the tender and engine landed 75 feet from where they left the rails. The cars behind piled up on top of the engine, causing the fire, and all were consumed except the sleeping cars.

All the injured in the coaches just behind the express and baggage cars were cremated. The people in the sleepers were saved with the assistance of the uninjured passengers. The wrecked train was the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, with a bound passenger, and consisted of an engine, small car, baggage car, one coach, one chair car, three tourist sleepers, one Pullman and one private car.

All the injured who were in a condition to be moved were sent to El Paso, where they are receiving careful attention.

PRaises Northwest

REV. W. T. STACKHOUSE SEES A GREAT FUTURE FOR TERRITORIES.

A PLEASANT AND INTERESTING RECEPTION HELD LAST EVENING.

"I have no hesitancy in predicting that the forthcoming year will see 100,000 souls added to the population of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories," said Rev. W. T. Stackhouse at the Baptist church last night. He dwelt with enthusiasm upon the wonderful possibilities of the prairie provinces. For several years, the Rev. gentleman said, the population of the area between Lake Superior and the Rockies had grown at the rate of 20,000 per annum, and enough had been accomplished to demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt in his mind that the country in question was to see its greatest development in the approaching decade. At the end of that period he believed that in using the word "Canada" referred to the Northwest in the same sense that the word now refers to the portion of the Dominion east of Lake Superior.

Last year's work in the prairie provinces has made an enthusiast of Mr. Stackhouse, and the great Northwest has no more ardent advocate than the Baptist denomination. Furthermore he evidenced in his remarks that he was in love with his work, and rejoiced in the great field lying before him.

The reception tendered Rev. Mr. Stackhouse last night was largely attended and of a most pleasant nature. James Carson Murray presided efficiently as chairman, and gave expression to the pleasure which the congregation experienced at having their beloved ex-pastor once more in their midst together with their regret at the fact that his visit was so short as not to extend to the approaching Sabbath. Rev. Dr. Robinson of St. Andrew's church and A. M. Sanford of the Methodist church were present and addressed the gathering in felicitous terms. Incidentally Dr. Robinson remarked that British Columbia would enjoy during the approaching decade a most extensive growth as the section in which Mr. Stackhouse labored, particularly if the government at Victoria would get down to a definite basis and legislate in the interests of the country.

He believed that the measure of efficient government would never be attained unless the legislature was divided on straight party lines in order that some one might be held responsible for legislation that was manifestly opposed to the best interests of the country. The balance of the evening was spent in a series of exercises of a pleasant nature, a feature being dainty refreshments served by the ladies of the church.

Rev. Mr. Stackhouse leaves this evening for Calgary, where he opens evangelical service on Monday night.

A CHARGE OF THEFT PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT

ON INMATE OF A HOUSE ACCUSED OF STEALING FROM LANDLADY.

THE STANDING OF "DOCTOR" LYNCH ALSO UNDER INVESTIGATION.

A visitor to Chief of Police Ingram's sanctum yesterday might have concluded from the quantity of feminine clothing distributed about the office that the police contemplated going into the mercantile line. This was not the case, however, the clothing in question being the effects of a young woman who was occupying cell No. 6 pending a hearing on the charge of theft.

On the previous evening Dora Clarke, the proprietress of a sporting house, reported to the police that an inmate, Bessie Campbell, had departed suddenly leaving unliquidated bills aggregating \$130 behind and thoughtlessly taking away certain articles belonging to the complainant. The statement was made that the Campbell woman lowered her trunk out of a second story window with the assistance of a couple of male acquaintances, and placed the woman under arrest at an early hour yesterday morning, locating her in the company of one "Doctor" Lynch, who has been about the city for several weeks. It appears that one of the articles whose ownership is in dispute is a fur-lined overcoat held as security by Dora Clarke for accounts unpaid by "Dr." Lynch.

The case will come before Judge Boulthée this morning. The police have located all of the goods claimed to be stolen, some of them being discovered in a hotel where they were cached by one of the woman's acquaintances who assisted her in the hurried departure from the house which had been her home for a month or two.

Incidentally the police are looking into the standing of "Dr." Lynch, who is alleged to have no right to the prefix he uses. Certainly the gentleman is not licensed to practice in British Columbia, his name not appearing on the roll of licensed physicians. It is stated that since coming to the city he has practiced whenever an opportunity occurred, prescribing for patients and receiving pay in at least one instance. This constitutes a very serious offense under the act regulating the medical profession, and the penalty provided is of a severe nature.

A Swedish woman employed at the Hoffman house states that "Dr." Lynch proposed marriage to her, a lady under this understanding induced her to the loan or give him the sum of \$50. The loan or give him the sum of \$50. The information relating to this incident. Moreover it is stated on excellent authority that "Dr." Lynch has endeavored to negotiate checks in various quarters, but so far as he has realized upon one of these stories are up to his at- other stories are up to his at- other stories are up to his at-

The "Doctor" is said to have been negotiating with a well known Nelson physician for the purchase of a \$9000, the consideration to be some \$9000, his case is receiving the attention of the police department at the present time.

MAY SMELT B. C. ORES.

The Great Falls Silver-lead Smelter to be Remodeled.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., March 7.—The American Smelting & Refining company has decided to expend a quarter of a million dollars in remodeling the old silver smelter here. The work is to be done at once and is to be completed about the time the standardizing of the Great Falls & Canada railroad is finished, or in the late summer. Charles Kretlow, ore buyer for the smelting and refining company at Salt Lake, in a letter to a local friend confirms this report. It is understood the company intends making this one of the chief direct bids for the ores of the Coeur d'Alenes as well as those of the other camps on both sides of the international boundary line, which the Great Falls & Canada and Great Northern branches reach.

In his letter Mr. Kretlow states that the money for the remodeling was set aside some time ago and that work will commence here shortly and will be completed before October. The entire plant is to be gone over and changed in conformity with the latest steam engine methods. The plant, which has run the plant so long, is to be replaced by water power. The changes will greatly cheapen the cost of treatment, and Mr. Kretlow intimates that much of the ore treated will come from the north and over the writer states that the Great Falls smelter will be the only one of all of the old smelters of the company which is to be started up again and that all the others will be dismantled.

Mr. Kretlow has many interests in connection with the smelter at this place. The news is the most encouraging which has been received since the shutting down of the plant nearly two years ago.

Before After Wood's Phosphorine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse of excess, Mental Worry, Excitement, loss of Sleep, or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Victoria Parties Worked Up to the Fighting Pitch.

Further Developments in Regard to Railway Contract.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, B. C., March 8.—Smith Curtis on the house resuming on Tuesday will move for a committee of the house to investigate the conduct of the premier in using his office as premier to sell his own railway as part of the Canadian Northern and practically charging him with malversation of office as premier.

Mr. Greenshield's interview this morning said the deal for the E. & N. was not completed, but it would likely be this afternoon. He said he was the representative of MacKenzie and Mann in this matter.

Government supporters this forenoon state that the government is reaching an agreement with the C. P. R. to undertake the construction of the Coast-Kootenay line.

As election day approaches the political excitement here is becoming intense. W. W. B. McInnes held forth to labor men last evening, supporting Premier Dunsmuir. A strong anti-Dunsmuir element of labor men was present, and several free fights took place in the body of the hall, as well as on the platform.

Col. Prior held a meeting, at which he declared that as a result of the arrival of Mr. Greenshield's deal from the east, clause 18 of the contract, which allowed the company to drop the agreement if so disposed within six months, had been eliminated. He also stated that the negotiations with MacKenzie and Mann for the taking over of the E. & N. railway were almost complete and would be finished by tonight, when Greenshield would take the platform and describe the bargain.

Wreckage from some of the many ships which have been lost off the entrance to the Straits is still coming ashore in the vicinity of Carmanah, but with the same unsatisfactory results in respect to the identity that has characterized so much of that which has been found before. One of the light keepers has just completed a tramp along the coast for a distance of seven miles to the east of Carmanah, and he has found a great quantity of flotsam. Considerable of this is white painted wood. He picked up one piece with the brass figure 2 on it, as though it was the number of some stateroom on a steamer. Included among other wreckage were several pieces of hardwood in maple and walnut, which also look like the cabin fittings from a steamer. Possibly considerable of that came from the lost Mattewan and the cruiser Corcoran, as both these ships must have gone down somewhere off the entrance to the Straits. The derelict Laura Pike has gone ashore, and is nine miles west of Carmanah, where the Indians are getting the lumber out of her.

At the opposition meeting this evening a resolution was passed condemning the government, and particularly Premier Dunsmuir, for acting in the negotiations in a manner subversive of clean and honest government. The charge is made that the Premier was selling a part of his own railway system to the contractors, that the agent for the government is also the agent for MacKenzie and Mann, and the result will close by asking the governor to dismiss the government. Copies were also sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

VICTORIA'S CONTEST

MR. GREENSHIELDS COMING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ASSISTANCE.

REPORTS FROM THE YUKON TELL OF FINDS ON THE CREEKS.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, March 7.—Mr. Greenshield arrived from the east tonight, and is expected to take the platform for the government tomorrow night.

A winding-up order was granted the Nelson Tribune association by Judge Walkem on the petition of John Houston, a creditor of the company. Chas. H. Ink was appointed provisional liquidator.

Arrivals by the steamer Amur from Skagway report that there is a rush on from Dawson and other points in the Yukon to the old Pelly river district, about twenty miles from Selkirk. Good finds have been made on Scroggie, Thistle and Henderson creeks, in the Stewart river district, and a strike is also reported from Lost Chicken creek, in the Forty Mile district.

Walter Wilson was ticketed to Des Moines, Iowa, over the Spokane Falls & Northern road yesterday.

Palatable as cream—"The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for those suffering from severe coughs and hemorrhages, is used with great benefit. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

Advertisement for Wood's Phosphorine, featuring an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

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A WAIL FROM ONTARIO.

Demands, actual or prospective, on the Dominion treasury by the eastern provinces have caused the Toronto Mail and Empire to issue the alarming announcement that "Ontario is to be squeezed again." That paper sets forth the disturbing situation in this way: "Quebec is seeking an addition of \$450,000 annually to the subsidy payable to it out of the Federal treasury. This is a revival of the raid devised in Premier Mercier's time. Along with the demand comes a proposal that the Halifax fishery award of 1877 be divided among the eastern provinces. The amount is \$1,500,000. By the Dominion the money was received; but the interest was paid out, and is still being paid out, to the fishermen of the east in the shape of bounties to their important industry. Quebec calls for a share of the award, with interest to date. Premier Parent declares that if he receives what he regards as due to the province the amount will aggregate three and a third millions of dollars. New Brunswick, according to the attorney-general of that province, is looking for its proportion, and presumably Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will follow. It is estimated by the Montreal Gazette that if we pay all that is asked it will cost us \$10,000,000 to divide \$4,500,000 among the claimants. This includes interest, which, as has been pointed out, is paid annually in the form of fishery bounties. It is important to note how Ontario is faring. Quebec has ceased to subsidize railways, and has referred all applicants to Ottawa, where they are generously attended to. The Maritime provinces have abandoned subsidies and have decided that Ottawa may build, own and operate at a loss all the railways needed there. Ontario, on the other hand, still gives subsidies, and we are to build, out of our own resources and without Dominion aid, a Temiscamingue line. In a word, the various governments require Ontario to supply her own wants at her own cost, and to pay for the railway requirements of the other provinces as well. Since the Laurier government has been in office a million dollars has been paid to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on account of provincial railway enterprises, while \$30,000 a year has been added to the Prince Edward Island provincial subsidy. Now we are asked to give \$10,000,000 to the east to recover the fishery award, which yielded \$4,500,000, and upon which interest has been regularly paid. And, in addition, we are to subscribe \$450,000 annually to Quebec's provincial revenue. The Ontario taxpayer is squeezed by the Dominion government for the benefit of its eastern friends, and the Ontario government is squeezing him again by adding to his municipal taxes." If Ontario is to be squeezed so painfully by the burden of far eastern exactions, what is to be said of British Columbia, whose people pay more than twice as much per capita into the treasury as do those of the premier province? This disproportion in the revenue contributions from the provinces has been frequently pointed to, but the Mail and Empire is quite as blind as other easterners to the injustice done to us. It is rather surprising, indeed, that the paper has not included British Columbia in the list of those who are endeavoring to submit poor Ontario to the "squeezing" process.

THE LEAD PROBLEM.

In its discussion of the lead problem in British Columbia the Canadian Mining Review hits on the main difficulty when it points to the want of a good market. Asia is a large consumer of lead, but there are many ready to supply its wants, and British Columbia has not much chance to compete with the States and Mexico in the European market. An increase of duty would give lead producers here the monopoly of supplying our own country's needs; but, as the Review says, the demand in Canada for lead in all its forms is small in comparison with the possible production of even a few of our largest mines. The very heavy freight charges between British Columbia and eastern points would also be a handicap, which it would require a high duty to overcome. One drop of comfort we have, to which

the Review did not refer, namely, that the Canadian market must expand rapidly in the near future. Our population is at present increasing apace, and the increase is mainly in the west, in which region lead producers of British Columbia should have an advantage if freights are placed on a reasonable basis. It is also possible that they could compete more successfully for Oriental trade than the Review supposes, provided the carriage tolls are not kept up to the straining point, as they undoubtedly are at present.

A MISTAKEN COURSE.

According to the despatches from Victoria, Premier Dunsmuir forced an adjournment of the house until Tuesday, to all appearances with the object of avoiding further debate on the Canadian Northern contract. A direct charge was made that the open bargain with the MacKenzie & Mann syndicate is accompanied by a concealed agreement whereby the Comox and Cape Scott charter held by the premier is to be sold to the said syndicate. To this charge no answer was made. In that matter the leader of the government showed very little wisdom, since his silence would surely be taken as an admission that all is not straight in his dealings with the syndicate. It must be the verdict of all impartial and unprejudiced people that the attitude of the government in regard to this proposed transaction has from the first been lacking in frankness. Considering that the money and land to be given to the company are the property of the people, not of the ministers, it seems plain that the people collectively should have been freely consulted on the proposition. Instead of that course being followed an endeavor was made to use it as a weapon forged solely for the benefit of the government in the Victoria contest. The ministers would appear to have reasoned thus: "If we can only by this means induce the Victoria electors to return our candidate, the rest of the province can go hang." Victorians may accept the inducement, but if the bargain were to be submitted to the whole electorate of the province its condemnation would be exceedingly emphatic. As proof of this it is only necessary to quote the following summary of some of its terms: "Twenty thousand acres of land per mile, along the railway, are to be granted, in sections, as the railway is completed. If there is not enough land along the railway to satisfy the agreement, the company may go outside and take contiguous lands in blocks of one mile square. The land is exempt from provincial or municipal taxation while in the possession of the company, and the capital stock and revenues of the company are exempt from provincial taxation for ten years. . . . If at any time prior to November 1st, 1902, the company shall, in writing, notify the government that, after a preliminary survey, the engineers report the road impracticable and the company does not wish to be bound by the agreement, such notification shall amount to a cancellation of the agreement and all covenants therein contained."

THE ARMY CHANGES.

Mr. Broderick's scheme of army reform is said to involve the inclusion of army corps from the colonies, though the dispatches are not very clear as to the modus operandi in this particular part of the scheme. Canada, for instance, is put down for a contribution of "four militia army corps," and until that term is further elucidated there will necessarily be some guessing as to its exact import. In a general way it may safely be assumed that the experience gained from the South African war will result in some marked improvements in the British military system. At the same time there would be more ground for hope if the war office were not so badly afflicted with fossilism and fidelity to red tape. These are the growths of centuries and will be hard to extirpate. But if allowance is made for all the adverse circumstances, a pronounced advance in the military status of the empire may reasonably be expected as a result of the South African experience. An exchange well observes on this point: "The press of continental Europe and of the United States affects to believe that the resistance of the Boers has shaken the foundations of the empire, but the newspapers merely give voice to the wish of their readers, and the foreign governments know well that the popular view is quite erroneous. It is probably no exaggeration to say that Great Britain is at the present time the foremost military power in the world. Counting the Indian army, she could bring nearly half a million soldiers into the field, under officers who have waged war on a grand scale, and who, if service is the advantage which military men believe it to be, ought to be able to sweep the forces of any continental country out of their path. But it is not

merely the improvement in her army which has raised Britain's prestige in Europe. Her rivals and enemies of the continent have perhaps been impressed quite as much by the rapidity with which she transported a force of 250,000 men, with munitions of war, a distance of many thousand miles across the ocean, as by the effectiveness of that force. Till she performed it the feat was considered impossible, and such a demonstration of power probably did more to raise her in the estimation of the rulers of Europe than a successful war would have done. There is little doubt but that the powers would have interfered in the South African war if Britain had been in the crippled condition portrayed by the continental press, and their studied courtesy is ample evidence that whatever may be the belief of the people the governments are under no delusion as to the power of the empire."

THE VICTORIA ELECTION.

Colonel Prior, the new minister of mines in the Dunsmuir government, has been elected in Victoria, defeating Mr. Bodwell, the opposition candidate, by a comparatively small majority. His success is clearly due to the influence of the railway bargain by virtue of which the capital city hopes to become the terminus of the Canadian Northern transcontinental line. Those who know Victoria well can appreciate the force of such influences there, and it would not have been surprising if Mr. Prior, combining that advantage with the prestige of a portfolio, had secured a much greater majority. However, he is elected, and the government is saved for the time being. Now the developments in the house will be watched with even closer attention than before. There is no great amount of faith placed in politicians' pledges, so it may not greatly astonish the public to find Mr. Martin and his followers voting for the contract with MacKenzie and Mann, though only a few weeks ago they declared solemnly against the principle of subsidizing railway builders with grants of public land. They have now the choice between standing by that declaration, which would mean the defeat of the government, and stultifying themselves by voting for the contract in order to keep the government in power. The unfolding of events in the next few days will be of great interest to the people of this province, who have only too little ground for hope that sanity and stability will soon characterize the administration of their affairs.

THE LATE REVERSE.

Later news in regard to the disaster to Lord Methuen's force unfortunately does not lessen its extent, yet, as the Miner said yesterday, there appears to be no reason for panic on its account. General Delarey is not strong enough to accomplish anything more than a successful attack on some isolated British force. The worst result of his success in this case will be the encouragement it gives to the Boers to continue their useless and hopeless struggle. Reports circulated among them will greatly exaggerate the extent of Delarey's achievement, and the capture of a prominent British general will give them a real excuse for boasting. It is possible that many of the more ignorant among the men of the former republics and also among the Cape Colony Dutch will be incited to further efforts through this means. But even this influence may very shortly be counteracted by another such movement as that which Lord Kitchener effected lately in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony.

Rightly, the public men of Great Britain have agreed that for the present judgment should be suspended as to responsibility for the reverse. While complete knowledge of the details is wanting it seems peculiarly ungracious and cold-blooded to say that either the general or the men of the force were at fault. The leader is badly wounded and a prisoner, and it would be impossible in so short a time to gather such evidence as would fix responsibility for the affair. One feature that must attract attention is the failure to detect the presence of so large a body of Boers in the immediate neighborhood. This lack of intelligent scouting has been the weak point of the British side of the campaign all through, and the cause of most reverses. In operating against an ordinary enemy this weakness would not prove so disastrous, but the Boers have an almost superhuman faculty of using stealth in their movements.

The despatches also show that the Boers' success was in great measure due to their wearing khaki uniforms, so that they could not be distinguished from British soldiers. This is unmitigated treachery, and a distinct violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Those rules would justify the prompt shooting as a spy of any Boer captured while wearing such a uniform, yet what a howl would go up

from the pro-Boers if the rules were enforced in this particular.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

During the Chinese troubles of the last two years which the principal powers combined their efforts to suppress, the British and Japanese governments came to see that their interests were almost identical, and the treaty is the result of that knowledge. The preamble of the agreement sets out succinctly the motives actuating the two nations. It states that the desire is to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of both China and Korea so that equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations shall be secured. Six articles from the body of the document and the main provisions are that if one power becomes involved with another nation in war in defence of the interests covered by the treaty its ally is to remain neutral and endeavor to prevent a coalition against the one engaged; if unsuccessful in this it must come to the assistance of the other.

One of the most pleasing features of this new departure on the part of Great Britain is the unanimous chorus of approval with which news of the treaty has been received throughout the world. It is regarded as a guarantee of peace, and an assurance that the policy of the "open door" will be maintained. The Russian newspapers have even disclaimed any hostility on the part of the Russian government to the new order of things, although any designs Russia may have had on Chinese or Korean territory are now effectually checked. The Russians are content to argue for the present that their policy is the same and always has been the same as the present treaty will ensure.

Any special step taken by Great Britain in her foreign policy will naturally be followed with great interest by Canadians of all classes. Her interests are largely our interests and will become more so day by day. There is one feature of this new treaty which will undoubtedly cause some misgivings, especially to the people of British Columbia. We refer to what has generally been called the Chinese question, but it is almost as much Japanese as Chinese. A surprising degree of weakness has been exhibited by the Canadian government in dealing with this matter. As long as they are pliant and quiescent the home authorities will easily argue them into the belief that great imperial issues are at stake and that nothing must be done by Canada to jeopardize Great Britain's position in the far east. There arguments were tried on Australia, but without success, and today we see Australia congratulating Great Britain on having entered into the treaty and at the same time reminding her that Australia's position remains unchanged, and that nothing must be done to prevent her remaining a "White Australia."

Why cannot Canada take the same stand? A little more backbone on the part of the Dominion authorities would bring about the desired result. A precedent ought not to be necessary in a case like this. If one is wanted we have only to point to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Dominion census gives this table of the electoral districts of British Columbia and their respective populations:

Table with 2 columns: District Name and Population. Includes Burrard district, Cassiar, Bennett and Atlin, New Westminster, Vancouver Island, Victoria (2 members), Yale and Cariboo.

The smallest district has two members, and the others one each. Yale and Cariboo, which includes the Kootenays, has more than twice the population and only half the representation of Victoria. The anomaly cannot be corrected too soon, but we shall very likely have to put up with it for the life of the present parliament. A prompt remedy would come as an agreeable surprise.

A despatch from Gravesend, England, says: "Captain Toozes, of the steamship Anglian, from Boston, has been fined £3 3s and assessed 25 17s 6d costs for not notifying the authorities of two cases of smallpox among the cattlemen on board the ship. These two had been vaccinated with the others before leaving Boston, but had sucked the virus from their arms. They were the only ones attacked with the disease." The two cattlemen may by this time have revised their ideas in regard to vaccination.

The department of the interior at Ottawa has issued a new and very useful edition of its "Atlas of Western Canada," which was first published some time ago. Its primary object was the furnishing of information to prospective immigrants and home-seekers, and to that end the maps and letterpress seemed very well calculated. Now there have been added full details of the population as shown by the recently taken census, so the atlas in its new shape is a good work of reference for the whole country.

FROM KASLO TO NELSON

Charms of the Steamer Ride Over Kootenay Lake.

The Picturesque Metropolis of the Lake District.

(Special to the Miner.)

NELSON, March 8.—From Kaslo to this place the distance is about 45 miles. Taking the elegant steamer Koonanee at 7:30 a. m., I was landed here in four hours time. A ride on the smooth bosom of the great Kootenay lake is an event not soon to be forgotten. The entire length of the lake, north and south, is about 80 miles. It widens out in many places to several miles, and its large surface mirrors majestic mountains on each side. While not so high nor presenting the pinnacle shapes of the noble peaks surrounding Skoan lake, still they loom up in wild grandeur and are a joy to look upon.

The steamer skirts close to the west shore, and we soon pass the King Solomon group of claims, where are congregated several pretentious buildings. The King Solomon Mining company is a Lima, Ohio, incorporation, and has been operating in this region for several years. They are said to possess a group of good claims. What strikes the observer as most curious is the fact that the members of the company are all spiritualists; in other words, it is a spiritualist organization. That they count the spirits of the dead after the usual fashion of the cult is quite probable, but whether they enjoy special privileges is a moot question.

AINSWORTH CAMP.

A ride of a few miles brings us to Ainsworth, a somewhat noted camp surrounded by several famous properties. The little town is built on a shelving rocky bench, close to the water's edge, and consists of two or three stores and as many hotels. We pass the works of the Highland mine just before reaching Ainsworth, and soon reach the Highlander after leaving the wharf. The latter is said to be one of the best properties in the neighborhood. It has a concentrator. A tunnel 1800 feet in length has been run into the mountain and stoping is now in progress, taking out rich ore. We see a novel feature in connection with this mine in what might be termed a natural air compressor. It is called the Taylor process, and consists in piping the water from a near-by mountain stream and dropping it into the workings through a shaft dug for the purpose. The water is constantly running, requires but little attention, keeps the atmosphere pure, and is withal most simple and economical.

Leaving the west shore of the lake, the steamer heads for the other side and Pilot Bay is soon reached. Here is located what is known as the Pilot Bay smelter, but alas, its fire has long since been extinguished and the place presents a deserted appearance. The smelter, however, is a small affair compared to the one at Trail. Opposite Pilot Bay is what is called the West Arm of the lake, and to this entrance the steamer is headed. The place since been presented in a sluggish presents the appearance of a sluggish river after leaving the main body of the lake. It is about 18 miles from this point to Nelson. This arm is also the outlet of the lake, which after leaving Nelson narrows and becomes the picturesque Kootenay river until it empties into the Columbia near Robson. On the left side of the arm is Procter, and the line of track built by the C. P. R. Many people have settled at divers places along this arm and are carving out homes.

NELSON.

The approach to Nelson is inspiring. A city built in the most substantial manner, with all modern conveniences and luxuries, reached by several railway lines and enjoying the commerce of a great inland sea, is presented in full view. The slope rising gradually from the water's edge and the buildings all showing to good advantage to the most distant residence portion. The streets are wide and laid out in regular order. It possesses none of the features of the typical mining town; there are no shacks, everything seems to have been built to remain for all time. Costly brick buildings, most of them with stone foundations, and many with marble trimmings, are seen on the main thoroughfares. Even many of the private residences are resting on stone blocks, the second stories being built of wood. It may rightly be called a city of homes, of which its people are proud. It also enjoys the distinction of having the only electric street car line in this part of the world. The government is putting up a magnificent pile for a postoffice, constructed of marble blocks taken from the Mansfield marble quarries opposite Kaslo. These blocks are about two feet in thickness, and will make a notable structure to stand for ages. The possibilities of this marble for future use and export are apparent. Nelson can boast of fine hotels and many fine stores. Most of the banks doing business in Canada are here represented, housed in beautiful structures. The census taken last year gave Nelson a population of 4,700, but including Fairview, or "Bogus town," as it is sometimes locally called, which is reached by the street car line and which is really a part of the city, the population will fully come up to 5,000.

The smelter, known as the Hall Mines, is built at the lower end of the town, and the smoke rising from the big chimneys attest the activity within. It receives ore from the Silver King and the great mines of the Skoan district.

Nelson has taken the lead of all other places laid out in the early nineties, at the time of the discoveries of the silver-lead deposits of the Skoan mining division. Possibly its connection by railways with the outer world and its easy reach by water have had something to do with this, but many notable mines are located within short shipping distance and the town has become a mining centre. Several of the mines almost within sight, some of them having paid dividends and all known to be rich, are idle at this writing owing to the decline in silver and the slump in lead, but while not attempting to point out the way it is reasonable to believe that all difficulties and obstructions will adjust themselves, as they gradually do in the affairs of life. Then Nelson may expect to spring into a new being, and continue the work so nobly begun on the road to progress.

SOME OF THE MINES.

What is known as the Hall Mines is a valuable and noted property tributary to Nelson. They also own and operate the Hall Mines smelter at this point. The Ymir is another noted property in the district, operating a large mill of 80 stamps. A big cyaniding plant has just been completed to handle the tailings, which will undoubtedly increase the profits of the company. The output will also be increased. Its profits for a long time have been about \$30,000 per month. The Athabasca is a valuable property but is at present idle. It has paid many dividends. It is understood that this mine is undergoing reorganization in London, and that the Venus will be included in the new organization. The Silver King, the Poorman, the Granite and the Molly Gibson are other tributary mines that are running with a considerable force and taking out rich ore. It might be well to add that the Granite and Poorman both have mills. A list of valuable properties adjacent and tributary to Nelson could be given at great length, but time forbids. Snow has departed from the streets of Nelson but it has rained nearly every minute during my stay, and umbrellas are in constant use. Colonel Egan, of the Miner, seems to be in love with his new home, and is as affable as ever.

A "WIDE OPEN" TOWN

GAMBLING AT THE PRESENT TIME GIVEN FREE REIN IN ROSSLAND.

ROULETTE WHEELS, BLACK JACK AND POKER PLAYED OPENLY.

Rossland is being run as a "wide open" town for the first time in its history. In other years gambling has been permitted in a mild form, but the magnitude of the present operations has never been approached. An idea of the extent to which gambling is operated at the present time may be obtained from a glance at the following list of games in full swing last night:

International saloon—One roulette wheel, one stud poker table, one black jack game. Crow & Morris, north side Columbia avenue, (Hotel Allan annex)—One roulette wheel. Crow & Morris, south side Columbia avenue—One roulette wheel. Strand saloon—One roulette wheel, one black jack game. Windsor hotel—One roulette wheel, one black jack game. Clifton saloon—One roulette wheel, one stud poker game, one draw poker game, one black jack game. The first games were introduced into the city during carnival week, and the wheels made their appearance early last week. General opinion has it that more wheels are to be introduced at once, and that at least one more will be in operation tomorrow in anticipation of lively play while the Le Roi and other pay days are on. Up to the present time the play has been largely confined to what the gamblers term "small money" and is small individual sums wagered. Upwards of 100 men are engaged directly and indirectly in connection with the games, and the introduction of further games will augment this number. Faro bank is prohibited as yet, and the embargo has not been lifted from the money slot machines, although the merchandise machines made their appearance before the first gambling games were opened. The roulette wheels have quite put the slot machines in the shade. The responsibility for the "wide open" policy is not accepted by anyone. Mayor Clute was seen on the subject yesterday, and stated that he declined to be interviewed, that he did not recognize that gambling existed, and that he was in favor of permitting the greatest degree of personal liberty within reasonable bounds. Further than this His Worship declined to go. F. J. Walker, the remaining member of the board of police commissioners now in the city, takes the same ground. In his official capacity Mr. Walker denies knowledge of the gambling and refuses to discuss the matter for publication. The remaining responsible party in the city is the Chief of Police Ingram, who says when queried on the subject, that he has raided the gamblers twice and that the police court fines testify to the manner in which he has dealt with the proposition.

For a city of 7000 inhabitants at the outside Rossland is better equipped with gambling games, so far as the Miner can learn, than is any town of double the population in the Pacific northwest.

THE ISLANDS SOLD.

Danish Parliament Ratifies Bargain With the States.

COPENHAGEN, March 11.—The Folketing committee met in executive session today and voted by a large majority in favor of the ratification of the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States.

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Dominion C Expected

More Train migrant

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MONTEAL, M on good authority government has request of the Ce tute and establish Prof. Haanel, of the ploy of the Ontario who has been I States for some t The city council ed a resolution- should bear the attorney today re vision was illegal WINNIPEG, M train from the es sections. The first on board, the me means. The seco eastern homeseek immigration is sh renewed force. S ed from the soe tending settlers. 1,000 person are v port as to which, locate. They say going in via the numbers. ST. THOMAS, post marte exam of the late David frozen to death s days ago, and wh sidered suspicious, terday. The doct ed was not foully OTTAWA, Marc ois election writ v The fishery com cently sat in Br submitted an inter their further rep they have a cha traps. Mr. Chamberla ence Rideout, of Constabulary, is e enteric fever at belongs to Peel, N The public opene their further acc the accounts of th way. WINNIPEG, M carloads of settie east have passed route for western R., since yestera are passing thro while a greater v the territories of Fortal. The reapr tions lands are quickly and sett settlers. HALIFAX, Mar ment steamer Lan morning for Sabie that the missing m have been m OTTAWA, Mar Laurier will sail f tend the coronat Messrs. Mulock, F Tarte will also at WINNIPEG, M R., has advised construction of a Lake, E. C. It wil ing rooms. TORONTO, Mar here threaten to st they get an inter an further nine stand of eight. MONTEAL, M nual meeting of the today John McF presidency and v Montagu Allan, v vice-president an merly in charge as general mana OTTAWA, Mar tained dispatche pointed superint division of the C T. Hay resigned. WINNIPEG, M treat hockey team Stanley cup, now Victoria's of W on time this mo and in good sh Thursday, but t surprised at the The temperature team was given the local clubs. The Montreal at the Auditori were greatly ad work. (Burke v the Victoria's, h club owing to t chosen to take l ley Cup match LONDON, On A. Douglas, st years old, droppe TORONTO, M tions old, on la the Salvation ar round dead on room last night. ural causes. The city couc of 22 to 2 voted for street tions, despite t tender was th because it w Mr. Marten, C turn to the P legislature last a plebiscite b election as to sired the subm

FOR A BUREAU OF MINES

Dominion Government is Expected to Make a Provision.

More Train Loads of Immigrants for the Northwest.

MONTREAL, March 7.—It is learned on good authority that the Dominion government has decided to meet the request of the Canadian mining institute and establish a bureau of mines.

WINNIPEG, March 7.—Today's train from the east was again in two sections. The first had 200 immigrants on board, the majority being European.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., March 7.—A post mortem examination on the body of the late David Valentine, who was frozen to death near Peterboro some days ago, and whose death was considered suspicious, was held here yesterday.

OTTAWA, March 7.—The Beaurhucis election writ was issued today.

The fishery commission, which recently sat in British Columbia, has submitted an interim report asking that their further report be delayed until they have a chance of seeing the traps.

Mr. Chamberlain cables that Clarence Rieout, of the South African Constabulary, is dangerously ill with enteric fever at Elandsfontein. He belongs to Peel, N. B.

The public accounts committee this morning opened its investigation into the accounts of the Intercolonial railway.

WINNIPEG, March 11.—Over 100 carloads of settlers' effects from the east have passed through the city en route for western points over the C. P. R., since yesterday morning.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will sail from New York to attend a conference on the 14th.

MONTREAL, March 11.—The C. P. R. has awarded the contract for the construction of a chalet at Emerald Lake, B. C. It will have sixteen sleeping rooms.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The annual meeting of the Canada Paper Co., today John McFarland resigned the presidency and was succeeded by H. Montague Allan, with C. M. Holt as vice-president and F. J. Campbell, formerly in charge of the Toronto office, as general manager.

OTTAWA, March 11.—Frank Dilling, train dispatcher here, has been appointed superintendent of the Chapeau division of the C. P. R., in place of T. Hay, resigned.

WINNIPEG, March 11.—The Montreal hockey team, challengers for the Stanley cup, now in possession of the Victorias of Winnipeg, reached here on time this morning, all feeling well and in good shape for the match on Thursday, but they were considerably surprised at the weather conditions.

The Montreal had a good practice at the Auditorium rink tonight and were greatly admired for their quick work. Burke Wood, forward man of the Victorias, has resigned from the club owing to Scanlan having been chosen to take his place for the Stanley Cup matches.

LONDON, Ont., March 11.—Robert A. Douglas, stationery engineer, sixty years old, dropped dead on Sunday.

TORONTO, March 11.—Wm. Boyd, 40 years old, a laborer, who frequented the Salvation army lodging house, was found dead on the floor of an upper room last night. Death was due to natural causes.

The city council last night by a vote of 22 to 2 voted against giving a contract for street paving to a Chicago firm, despite the fact that the firm's tender was the lowest. It was rejected because it was American.

tion bill to a referendum. If the people voted against submission there would be no necessity for a separate vote on a separate day at great cost. Premier Ross said this matter might be considered before the bill came up again.

GRANDFORKS' WANTS

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS TO BE SOUGHT FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

WIRE STRUNG ON THE POLE LINE OF THE CASCADE POWER CO.

(Special to the Miner.) GRANDFORKS, B. C., March 10.—A civilian rifle association is being organized here.

The Grand Forks Lacrosse club is being reorganized. It is expected that a strong team will be put in the field this season.

The work of stringing the wires on the duplicate pole line of the Cascade Power company between Cascade and Phoenix has been completed.

The Grand Forks board of trade will forward a memorial to the provincial government asking for the following appropriations for proposed improvements in this district: Removing obstructions in north fork of Kettle river, \$500; extension of wagon road to Franklin camp, nine miles, \$7000; extension of trail to north fork coal field, \$1500; Cascade-Grand Forks road, \$1200; proposed highway through Ruckle's addition and bridge across west fork of Kettle river, at Sixth street, \$4500; north fork road, west side, \$1000.

The government will also be asked to assume the entire cost of the new public school. It is claimed that this section of the Boundary last year contributed over \$48,000 in revenue to the provincial government, the expenditures for improvements during the same period not exceeding \$8000. An effort will also be made to get the government to gazette all roads in the district.

An entire trainload of eight carloads of coke is now being received daily by the smelter.

John Rogers, president of the Pathfinder Mine Company, Limited, which was placed on an assessable basis last October, has issued a notice to shareholders. The liabilities of the company have been considerably reduced, no less than \$4224 having been received from assessments.

GRANDFORKS, March 11.—At a largely attended special meeting of the board of trade held this afternoon a strong resolution urging the provincial government to grant immediately the Boundary of Justice two representatives to the Boundary district in the provincial legislature was adopted.

The resolution sets forth various reasons why independent representation should be granted, notably laying stress upon the large and rapidly increasing population of the district and its enormous contributions to the provincial revenues.

RAID ON MONTREAL. Property Holders Work a Scheme in the Provincial Legislature.

MONTREAL, March 11.—Home rule was secured for Montreal after the expenditure of much time and energy, but thus far its practical benefits have not been overly apparent.

Mayor Cochrane has given it as his opinion that if his bill passes as he expects it will be established that would place the city in danger of having to repay all the moneys gotten from ratepayers through expropriation proceedings.

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METHUEN'S DEFEAT

Further Details of the Conflict from Lord Kitchener.

Lord Methuen Himself Reported Dangerously Wounded.

LONDON, March 10.—It was announced this afternoon by the war office that General Lord Methuen and four guns had been captured by the Boers commanded by General Delarey.

The news came like a thunderbolt to London. The extra editions of the evening papers giving an account of the disaster were eagerly bought up, and bitter remarks were passed on the subject of the government's declaration that the war in South Africa was over.

The news came too late to affect the business on the stock exchange, but excited curb dealings quickly followed the closing, in which South African shares slumped heavily.

The news caused excitement in the mine market. Shares were offered freely at first, but by 6 o'clock the excitement had abated and the curb tone hardened.

LONDON, March 10.—The text of Lord Kitchener's despatch announcing the capture of General Methuen is as follows: "Pretoria, Saturday, March 8th, 1902. I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted men over Major Paris, 300 infantry and four guns, and pom-pom from Wynburg to Lichtenburg, and was to meet the Boer force at Lichtenburg today.

The force under General Delarey was almost entirely dressed in British uniforms. This made it impossible for the infantry to distinguish between their own men and the enemy when the mounted troops were driven in on them.

General Methuen was seen by an agent of the intelligence department. He is being cared for in his wagon. He is being cared for in his wagon. He is being cared for in his wagon.

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assistance. At the same time the papers do not speak too harshly of Gen. Methuen, owing to his generous conduct in the Villabois Mareuil affair.

LONDON, March 11.—Lord Roberts commander in chief, who announced the British disaster in the house of lords, said General Methuen for nearly two years had carried on his work with zeal, intelligence and great perseverance.

Lord Spencer, Liberal, the former president of the council, said he deeply believed in General Methuen's real. He did not want to offer a hint of criticism at the present time.

The premier, Lord Salisbury, also expressed deep sympathy with General Methuen under the unfortunate circumstances. He said it was no time to cast aspersions on the general's actions.

It is supposed that Lord Methuen was marching with the intention to avenge the capture of the Von Donch convoy. The newspaper correspondents in South Africa have not yet been allowed to describe the affair.

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MINING INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO

TORONTO, March 5.—The rapid development of mining in Ontario is reflected by the report of the bureau of mines of Ontario, which was presented to the legislature yesterday.

The report of the bureau of mines of Ontario, which was presented to the legislature yesterday, shows an increase over the previous year, when it was \$9,238,624, of 27 per cent.

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tive operations are suspended owing to the expiration of the leases, but the Tonopah Mining Company is making the necessary preparations as to shafts, hoisting works and water, to work systematically this wonderful ore body, some of which assays \$4000 per ton, while the larger part goes from \$200 to \$800.

The large surface exposure of one makes it certain that the same vein will be found both east and west of the mines now being worked, and the country for miles around is located, with every reasonable probability of the uncovering of many valuable properties.

Indeed, the whole territory, for a radius of fifty miles or more is one of wonderful promise, and one that has never been prospected, owing to its remoteness and the lack of water. There can be no more healthful country than that surrounding Tonopah, so far as natural considerations control, and it can only become otherwise by reason of failure to consider sanitary conditions inseparable from all new mining camps.

The recent discovery of a lead showing for 500 feet on the surface, twelve miles north of Tonopah, has caused great excitement there and on the outside. This new camp, called Ray City, lies in more broken and hilly country and is now a town of tents. At least forty leasees have been given, all on the basis of a percentage of returns on the ore, the hillsides are covered with prospecting holes, almost all of which disclose the ore body from eighteen inches to four feet in width, and assaying from \$50 to \$500. Many wild stories of this new camp have gone out, but up to this time, while there is a most encouraging body of sight as reported, and development only will disclose its value.

The following is a comparative statement of the production:

Table with 3 columns: Metallic, 1900, 1901. Rows include Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron ore, Nickel, Pig iron, Steel, Zinc ore, etc.

Total metallic—\$2,568,286 \$5,016,734. Total non-metallic—\$6,733,378 \$6,805,791. Total production \$9,238,624 \$11,822,525.

TONOPAH. A correspondent sends the Chronicle the following interesting description of the new mining camp in Nevada and its wonderful mineral deposits.

The mining camp of Tonopah, post-office address Butler, is situated in Nevada county, Nevada, thirty miles from Sycamore and Carson, on the Carson and Colorado railway, from which points stages are run daily except Sundays.

Its elevation is 6300 feet, and it lies in a hilly country surrounded by jagged peaks and ranges. In reaching the camp the greatest part of the journey lies over the San Antonio desert, a flat, arid plain, on which until travel made water a necessity, none was known to exist. It is now found at depth from 20 to 100 feet, in wells, in quantities sufficient for all purposes of travel and freight.

The town itself lies in a narrow wash or flat between mountains, the main street running nearly north and south. The major part of the town consists of tents, lumber being \$75 per 1000 feet, and its rapid growth rendering frame buildings for a time impossible.

Oddie mountain, a gray, verdureless, water-worn peak, standing almost alone to the east is the treasure chest of the camp. No less than twelve parallel ledges cut into it from the west. Of these five constitute the great Mizpah lode. The remainder are comprised principally in the Valley View claims.

These veins range from four to eight feet in width, and lie so closely together that they will doubtless converge with depth, forming two great ore bodies. A tremendous amount of work has been done on these veins considering the short time that has elapsed since the camp has been recognized as a producer, and all the veins have been done under the leasing method. The hillside is covered with ore camps ranging in value from \$600,000 down, and all from workings not exceeding 180 feet in depth.

The total output is estimated at over \$6,000,000, of which nearly \$4,000,000 are from the ground awaiting transportation and reduction. The ores are said to be free milling, but up to this time have been smelted, and such will likely continue to be the more satisfactory method, recovery of values being higher by that means. However, the difficulties as to fuel and flux may prevent smelting in the near neighborhood of the mines. At this time practically all ac-

Quilchena—Mrs. Mickie (\$150). J. M. Palmer, W. F. Palmer, R. Charters, W. Footley, H. Jackson, J. F. Nash, J. Collett (50 cents)—\$8.00. Previously acknowledged—\$722.35. Total to date—\$770.35.

Golden—J. E. Griffith, J. Rugeland, (50 cents), S. E. Hamby, J. S. Gibb, C. H. Parson, F. C. Lang, C. E. Hamilton, Edgar Bloomfield, F. W. Aylmer, J. C. Greene, A. Y. Penger—\$10.50.

Victoria—H. J. Scott—\$1.00. Roseland—Harry McIntosh, Dave McKenzie, E. G. Sanders, M. C. Adamson, Chas. Dundee, D. Guthrie, C. R. Raymer, H. Dyer, Ed. Martin, Thos. Emberton, Mrs. T. H. Emery—\$10.00.

# THE MINE REPORTS

## Summaries of Statements Submitted to the Rossland Great Western and Kootenay Companies.

The Financial Times of February 19 gives the following summaries of local mine reports:

The report of the directors of the Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., covering the period from 1st of July 1900, to the 30th September, 1901, to be submitted to the meeting on the 24th inst., states that whilst regretting that work for the period should have been so unproductive of profit, the directors desire to point out how seriously hampered their operations have been, firstly, by the inability of the Northport smelter to treat the ore produced, and secondly, by the labour troubles which have prevailed during a great part of the time and eventually culminated in the recent strike. The Northport smelter is now in a position to deal with the ore sent to it, but it has been thought advisable to cease shipments temporarily owing to the great reduction in the price obtainable for the copper contents. The depression in the copper market already gives signs of passing away, and whilst the price paid by the Northport smelter, was 11 cents per pound on the 25th of January, it has since been as high as 13 1/2 cents per pound. The finances of the company are in a perfectly sound position. Items appearing in the balance-sheet under the heading of sundry creditors and sundry debtors having been practically wiped out since the 30th September. On the 31st March the company took over the store belonging to the British American Corporation, and Mr. Bernard McDonald having resigned the department dealing with the same, a handsome profit was secured on the transaction. It was thought advisable that one of the directors should proceed to Rossland, and whilst there he was enabled to obtain, in connection with the Le Roi No. 2 and as manager, Mr. William Thompson, who had done good work in the Rossland camp during Mr. Bernard McDonald's management. Since the date of this arrangement the directors have had every reason to be satisfied with their choice. It was further arranged that Mr. Bernard McDonald should be appointed consulting engineer. That gentleman is now in England and for some weeks past the board has had the advantage of frequent consultations with him. In Mr. McDonald's report it is stated that the appearance of ore shoot in the 600-foot level gives good cause to presume that the disturbances which are so marked in the vein near the surface will gradually lessen. Although, for reasons already given, the operations of the period under review have been too restricted to render any material profit, yet the directors have in no way lost confidence in the ultimate result of the undertaking will be for the shareholders a satisfactory one.

### THE ACCOUNTS.

The auditors, in their report, state that the item of £3,638 deducted from the property account is in respect of machinery, plant, etc., taken over from the vendor, and in return the valuation made by the mine manager. The depreciation of £962 written off is made as follows: £470, being depreciation partly at 10 per cent, and partly 20 per cent, upon the above mentioned item of £3,638; and £492 for depreciation upon machinery, plant, etc., subsequently acquired at a cost to the company of £20,253. The expenditure upon the mine during the strike, amounting to £420, has been written off to profit and loss, and is included in the item under ore production, but nothing has been written off mine exploration and development work in relation to the value of the ore extracted and treated. Mine development and general expenditure at Rossland includes all office and establishment expenses there up to February, 1901, prior to which date the operations the auditors are informed, almost entirely consisted of exploring and development work. Sundry debtors, London, amounting to £13,650, includes £11,597 due from the British America Corporation (in liquidation), which was repaid in October last, and £1,719, including interest, due from Standard Exploration Company, Ltd. (in liquidation), against which the company hold a charge subject to existing charges over the whole of the Australian properties and assets of the Standard Exploration Company, Ltd. (in liquidation), and is treated as a good debt. Bills payable, £4,123, represent an amount due to the Bank of Montreal, and the Bank hold a charge over all ore raised. The sum of \$3,258.87 which was received from the British America Corporation for the specific purpose of meeting any claims which might be made against that corporation by the holders of outstanding shares in the old Le Roi company, has been taken to their credit in the settlement above referred to. The auditors have been unable to ascertain whether the company has there been relieved from all liability. They are informed that claims may be substantiated against the company in respect to stores. Some special expenses in Rossland, which prior to 1st November, 1900, have been borne by the several companies, then under the same management, proportionately appear since that date to have been borne entirely by the Le Roi Mining Company, Ltd. Presumably the company has benefited by these services and may be charged accordingly. No reserve has been made for income-tax.

A statement of ore production for the nine months ended 31st July shows that the dry tons produced were 8,171. The contents were as follows: Gold, 3,184.20 ounces; silver, 6,436.98 ounces; and copper, 264,910 pounds. The gross value was \$111,256.12, the value per ton \$13.61 and the cost per ton \$3.99. The daily production was 70 tons and the days operated 117. In the general manager's report it is stated that the strength and favourable appearance of the vein where developed on the 600-

foot level established the belief that the disturbances which have disordered it in the upper levels will decrease in effect as depth is attained. It is, therefore, proposed to concentrate nearly all the development work to the exploitations of the ore bodies on the 600 and 800-foot levels, and to allow at the same time the stoping commenced on the 600 foot level to be continued upwards, developing as it goes the boundaries of the upward trend of the ore shoot. From the results obtained from such operations as they proceed, will be developed the best plans for future operations.

### A SHAREHOLDERS' MOVEMENT.

With regard to the Rossland report, we have received the following communication (copies of which have been sent to the shareholders) from Messrs. James Flower & Co. of 1 Angel Court, Gentlemen:—You have no doubt received the long delayed report and statement of accounts. From the profit and loss account you will observe the company has received from sales of ore £10,412 and profit of £3,770 and London £2,808. By this it will be seen that had it not been for the profit on stores there would have been no credit balance. The balance sheet shows the whole of the working capital to have been expended, with the exception of £5,409 at the bank; it is clear, therefore, that your interests have not prospered under present management, and we accordingly invite you to join us in helping to reconstitute the board. The name of the chairman—Mr. Sinclair Macleay—has appeared on the boards of about 30 other companies, of which the majority are, or have been, in liquidation, and it is obvious that he cannot give the attention to your company that its present condition requires. Moreover, the disclosures made in the official receiver's reports concerning the manner in which the Standard Exploration company was managed under the chairmanship of Mr. Sinclair Macleay, and his admissions in his recent examination before Mr. Registrar Hood, proclaim the fact that his further continuance of the chairmanship of this company is highly undesirable. Mr. Richard White is a director of the Nickel Corporation and the Victoria Gold Estates, and we remind you that the boards of both these companies allowed Mr. Whitaker Wright and the London and Globe Finance Corporation to absorb the greater part of their cash capital. Mr. A. E. Deatry has always been one of the official nominees of Mr. Whitaker Wright and his companies. With regard to the resignation of the auditors—Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Ford—we consider it best that quite independent auditors should be chosen. We propose to emphasize our grounds for making a "clean sweep" at the general meeting, which will take place on the 24th inst., and if you desire to support us, we shall be glad if you will sign and return the enclosed proxy immediately. We are original allottees of 1,000 Rosslands, which cost us £5,000 cash.

### THE KOOTENAY'S RESULTS.

The report of the directors of the Kootenay Mining Company, Limited, covering the period from the 1st July, 1900, to the 30th September, 1901, to be presented to the meeting on the 24th inst., states that operations have been confined to developing the company's property; the low grade of the ore at present developed and the scale of smelting charges actually ruling not admitting of profitable shipments being made. One of the directors visited the mine in October last, and upon his advice Mr. Bernard MacDonnell, the consulting engineer, was requested to come over to England with a view to discussing the future policy of the board. As a result of this the board has decided to continue to continue exploring work towards the west, where the ore shoot in its downward course is expected to be encountered. During the time which has elapsed since the date when the accounts were made up the amount of £32,357, standing in the books against sundry debtors, has been reduced by £15,167, and satisfactory arrangements have been made with the official receiver of the British America company for the payment of the balance. Including this balance the directors have an unexpended working capital of over £20,000. In conclusion, the directors, after careful and prolonged conversation with Mr. MacDonnell, are of the opinion that, although the property is not yet in a remunerative condition, still, having regard to the fact that there is good reason to suppose that the ore shoot disclosed on the upper levels will be found at depth, and also that the cost of reduction will almost certainly be further reduced, there is a fair prospect of the mine before long becoming a payable property. The auditors, in their report, observe that the buildings, machinery, plant, etc., on the mine at 1st July, 1900, (the date when the property was taken over by the company), have been valued by the manager at the mine and have been incorporated in the books and appear in the balance sheet at its valuation, and subsequent additions thereto at cost. Inasmuch as no profit and loss account is presented the general question of depreciation has not been dealt with. Mine development and general expenditure at Rossland includes all office and establishment expenses there. Interest and transfer fees, £1,494, includes an amount of £1,132 for interest due by the British America Corporation, Limited, in liquidation, which has not yet been received, and forms part of the item of sundry debtors referred to hereafter. Sundry debtors, amounting to £32,357, include £564 due by Colum-

bia Kootenay Mining Company, Limited, in liquidation, and £16,526 due from the British America Corporation, Limited, in liquidation; both of which are treated as good debts, and against the latter of which is held as security 5,000 shares fully paid of £5 each in Le Roi No. 2, Limited. Bills payable, £2,062, represent an amount due to the Bank of Montreal, and the auditors are informed in Rossland that the bank holds as security a charge over all ore raised. They are also informed that the only ore raised is in dump, and it is not brought into the accounts as an asset. Some special expenses in Rossland which prior to 1st November, 1900, have been borne by the several companies then under the same management proportionately appear since that date to have been borne entirely by the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited; presumably the company has benefited by these services, and may be charged accordingly.

In the mine manager's report it is stated that although the average grade of the ore now developed in the upper levels would not leave a margin of profit after the cost of mining and smelting under present conditions were paid, yet there is a strong probability that these costs will be so reduced in the comparatively near future that a satisfactory margin of profit would result from the mining and treatment of the average grade ores. As showing what has been done in the reduction of mining and smelting costs in the past, he would point out that the costs of mining and smelting the Le Roi ores in January, 1900, were \$13.14 per ton, and that owing to improved methods and modern machinery the cost has now been reduced to \$9 per ton or less. It is fair to assume that costs will be still further reduced, in which event the amount of such reduction will be the margin of profit resulting from the mining of the ores. He regrets that the property is not in a better condition than is described in his report, but if the hopes entertained of finding the downward continuation of the ore shoot are realized, the result will be satisfactory to all concerned.

## PREPARING TO BUILD

### THE MOVEMENT TO ERECT A "FATHER PAT" MEMORIAL CHURCH.

### PLANS ALMOST READY AND THE PROPOSED SITE SURVEYED.

The St. George's Memorial church fund, to be utilized in the construction of an edifice that will constitute a permanent record of the Anglican church work instituted in Rossland by the late Rev. "Father Pat" Irwin, has been fairly gotten under way. The returns to date are not extensive, because of the brief interval since the church committee issued its address to Anglicans and others, but sufficient response has been received to indicate that the fund will be generously treated.

The memorial church will, of course, be located on the lots recently acquired by the denomination at the corner of Columbia avenue and Monte Cristo street, the location opposite Rossland's handsome provincial buildings being particularly desirable. Surveys have recently been made and levels taken so that work can be started on the preparation of the ground and the enclosed weather conditions are propitious. The plans for the building are being prepared by Architect Curtis of Nelson, and are practically completed.

The committee would not start work on the structure before May 1, as the building season does not open properly until that date. The enclosed proxy admitting of the cause in hand will be placed before the denomination and others with a view to securing the funds essential to the cause. It is confidently expected that within the intervening period the response will be so liberal as to render further financing unnecessary. As a monument to a clergyman whose counterpart did the work of the entire Dominion of Canada, the idea appeals not only to Anglicans but to the country generally and to the citizens of Rossland, in particular.

### MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

General Reyes Likely to be the Successor of Diaz.

MEXICO CITY, March 8.—Recent telegrams from points on the American frontier to journals of weight and prominence in the United States deal with the important matter of the succession to the presidency of this republic in case of the retirement of President Diaz, or at the expiration of his present constitutional period, and it has been stated that in such case he would be succeeded by the present minister of war, Gen. Bernardo Reyes. Americans papers have widely commented on this dispatch, praising the minister of war as a valiant soldier and as governor of the important state of Nuevo Leon, where his administration gave satisfaction not only to the Mexican people, but to resident Americans, and it was properly argued that so capable an administrator would be certain to carry on the wise policy of President Diaz, who has created what is now called "modern Mexico." American editors also noted the fact of sympathy existing between Americans and General Reyes, who it was said would be certain to maintain the peace of Mexico unaltered.

A party of Boundary people were ticketed across the continent this week over the Spokane Falls & Northern and connecting lines. Sam Ahlgren went to New York, while Mrs. Ahlgren went through to Paris, France, accompanied by Miss Gracette Cuzambi.

## IN THE CITIES OF KOOTENAY

### TRAIL.

(Special to The Miner.)

TRAIL, B. C., March 7.—J. L. Anderson, P. L. S., has returned from Mexico and was accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Anderson. Mr. Anderson will commence immediately the survey of the land known as Dublin Gulch, which has been thickly settled, principally by smelter employees, for the past six years. The government has conveyed 100 acres to the city, which will be platted and turned over to the settlers at the cost of survey and any incidental expenses that may have attached in perfecting title. In the tract are many pretty houses, while on the bench above are some extensive gardens. A committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions from the settlers, covering the cost of survey.

A program of sports has been outlined for the coming season in Trail, and a sum of money is to be raised for baseball, football, lacrosse and horse racing. As for grounds, the extensive flat on the east side of the river will be improved for recreation purposes, and immediate steps will be taken to have the ferry in operation. The latter convenience will also bring into use the seven-mile drive to Sayward, over a road that is as level as Columbia avenue.

The initial step in the movement was taken last evening by a permanent organization, under the name of the Trail Athletic Association, with W. H. Aldridge as honorary president; J. H. Schofield, president; E. W. Brown, vice-president; H. W. Atkinson, secretary; George Morir, treasurer; and a management composed of B. H. Monypenny, S. G. Blalock and Dr. Hoyes.

The ferry was built at a cost of about \$1500 by F. Aug. Heinze, in 1895-96, but has not been operated since his interests were transferred to the C. P. R. It is now proposed to form a joint stock company, purchase the outfit from the C. P. R. and operate it, not only for the purpose of reaching the recreation grounds, but to make a short cut for prospectors who travel to the Ymir district.

Alderman Steele, on behalf of the city, has completed the purchase, in Rossland of a team of horses and wagon, which will be used in general city work. Commencing with the month of March the city took over the sanitary business, which has heretofore been let out by contract. Ed Johnson has been appointed inspector. Many local improvements are contemplated this spring and the fire department will have additional equipment in the way of a hook and ladder.

### SANDON.

(Special to The Miner.)

SANDON, March 6.—Nelson's senior hockey team met the Sandon seniors last evening in a game which resulted in a score of 11 to 4 in favor of the home team. The opposing forces lined up at 8:40 as follows:

Sandon..... Nelson.  
Hogan.....Goal.....Greyerbiehl  
J. Crawford.....Point.....Jeffs.  
W. Crawford.....Cover.....Nace  
Howarth.....Forwards.....Pullen  
Hood.....Forwards.....Perrier  
Grierson.....Forwards.....Thompson

Nelson brought only six men, and Sandon dropped E. Crawford, who played rover in the recent game at Rossland. The game was fairly fast, and good hockey was played for the first twenty minutes, Thompson drawing first blood for Nelson in three minutes on a rush. Sandon retaliated in one minute by a nice combination by Grierson and Hood, which was followed up by two more goals by Sandon in the next six minutes by Hood in combination with Howarth and W. Crawford. Thompson scored next for Nelson. At this point both teams seemed to get next to the fact that the referee was pretty easy on the subject of off sides, Sandon scoring three more goals by Hood, Grierson, and Howarth, and Nelson scoring one in a scrimmage on goal, making the tally at half time 6 to 3 in favor of Sandon. The second half was an easy thing for Sandon, but both teams did considerable loading. Hood made a couple of successful runs, getting the puck home each time. As an exhibition of hockey, this half was hardly a success, but was apparently enjoyed by the spectators. Sandon scoring 5 goals to Nelson's 1.

The visitors charge their defeat to the fact that Archibald and Wetmore were absent, but the superior combination game of Sandon and the improved ice conditions would have made it a very difficult matter for Nelson to get away with Sandon in any event, as the removal of "Bran" Crawford weakened the home team while Pullen, the new Nelson man, was not slouch. Sandon was greatly disappointed at not being able to meet the same team which took them to defeat during the Rossland carnival. Throughout the game there was very little "roughing it." Big Joe Thompson and Jack Crawford came together a few times without any serious results. Nace also went against Crawford in the corner, but the referee didn't see it. Thompson played the star game for the visitors, and Hood for Sandon excelled himself.

It is understood that the B. N. White Company have decided to resume full operations on the Star mine in the immediate future. A contract has been

### NEW DENVER.

(Special to The Miner.)

NEW DENVER, March 7.—The Bouson mine closed the greater part of its work on Friday the 23rd February. A few men are being kept at development work. The shut down is pending a meeting of the London company. It is said operations will be resumed in a short time, and that machinery may be installed.

The Hartney shut down last night in response to orders received from the company. The message came as a surprise to all concerned; the month's supplies having just been taken up the hill.

W. R. Will has returned from the coast and is preparing to open up work on the Capella, Goat mountain's richest property. Some very rich ore was shipped from this mine last fall, and there is no doubt that Goat mountain will give a good account of itself this summer. Messrs. Bolander and Austin are developing the Emma group, and expect to resume work after the winter's lay off very shortly.

The Neepawa, on Ten-Mile creek, showing up very well under the development work that is now being done. The property is under bond to an English company, and since the present management have taken hold of the mine some good ore has been encountered and the prospects for more are very good. A carload was shipped this week, making the second this year.

Mr. Chandler, Silverton's popular station agent, has returned from the east with his bride and received a hearty welcome from the citizens.

## THE BOERS' MAGAZINE

### Is Located by Canadian Scouts in a Remote District.

### Contradictory Reports as to Cecil Rhodes' Health.

LONDON, March 8.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria dated today, reports the discovery of a Boer magazine in a cave northeastward of Rietz, (Orange River Colony), containing 310,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, hundreds of shells and fuses, 200 rounds of powder, a Maxim gun, helios, field telegraphs and quantities of stores. Thirty-five Boers have been captured in the same neighborhood since March 4th. The magazine was discovered by the Canadian scouts, commanded by Colonel Ross.

LONDON, March 8.—While private telegrams from Capetown today report that Cecil Rhodes is in a critical condition, the officials here of the British Chartered South African company say Mr. Rhodes is conducting his business correspondence as usual. In two cable dispatches received from Mr. Rhodes this morning his illness was not mentioned.

MADRID, March 8.—Through the Aero club, X. Fearson the publisher, has offered Santos-Dumont a prize of £4,000 sterling for an airship voyage from London to Birmingham. No time limit is fixed. The distance is 100 miles. This will be the greatest feat Santos-Dumont has yet attempted. By consent of Santos-Dumont the competition is open to all aeronauts.

COPENHAGEN, March 8.—The treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, was discussed in the Folkething today. The premier and foreign minister, Dr. Deuntzer, made a long speech, which created an excellent impression. Only Johann Ottemzen and

a few others spoke against the sale of the islands. He demanded a plebiscite. It will come up again on Monday next. The session today was not an open session. There will be two readings in open session.

BAKU, Russia, March 8.—The official report of the committee which has been investigating the recent earthquake at Shamakha, shows that 128 villages, with a total of 9,508 houses, were included in the area of the disturbances; that 3,406 houses were destroyed, and 3,943 damaged. Besides the dwellings, 4,183 farm buildings, eleven churches, 41 mosques, 11 factories and three schools were seriously damaged.

Walter A. Spencer, manager of the Royal bank at Grand Forks, is in the city.

## SULLIVAN Mining Machinery Co.

SUCCESSORS TO M. C. BULLOCK MFG. CO.

### Diamond Drills Rock Drills Air Compressors Hoists, Etc.

### E. W. RUFF, Agent ROSSLAND, B. C.

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Parrott and Gambetta mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the south slope of Lake mountain.

Take notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Charles E. Burnett, free miner's certificate No. B 42983, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above mineral claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 29th day of January, A. D. 1902.

N. F. TOWNSEND.

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Gigantic mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Dominion mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, agent for Charles Dundee, Esq., Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 56963, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1902.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice.

Duke mineral claim, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On the west slope of Sophie mountain.

Take notice that I, Kenneth L. Burnet, agent for the Allan G. White estate, F. M. C. No. B. 55807, and Nicholas Reuter, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 42594, intend, sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the mining recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this Twenty-second day of January, A. D. 1902.

KENNETH L. BURNET.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

### ABBOTT & HART-MCHARG

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Rossland

### A. C. GALT

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C.

T. Mayne Daly, Q. C. C. R. Hamilton.

W. de V. Le Maistre.

### Daly, Hamilton & Le Maistre

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal, ROSSLAND, B. C.

### A. E. OSLER & Co.

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WRITE OR WIRE.

# THE

## The Journal

### Brief Review

(Special)

SANDON, B. C. From New Denver quite an event. One mile. One Rosseby, about Denver, by leave walk up the hill town, where no train makes Sandson, on Up Nakusp, in the mountains. As Slokan canyon, Carpenter creek, of the grand T. Slokan lake, as lake itself. God an immense success to our left, towers to the sky up this canyon railroad building grade is 51-2 feet and the cars move slowly the entire rise on either side can reach, and the recrosses the turbulent intervals, deep gulches lead above can be seen a recent snow fair idea of the concentrator Alamo mine are THREE

Three Forks receives its name from three forks of a come together. Its parted, so I am families remain home. The Mountain at this point many others near, I am reliably a year ago for itself in 11 months carries \$20 in gold only to silver a great Slocan district and lead. Three camp a few years ago the figure see no reason gain, if not surplus. It is only camp. We pass like all else in mountain side, to the top, where in the shades of the

Sandon is built the great Slocan district. It may hub of a wheel from this great New Denver is was just on to withstanding the reach this point to tower as high to lose none of greatness. The narrow canyon passes through in many places one street, which narrow. At there is not even Most of the parched on the side, and are walks running They all look are pretentious don bears all No sign of the ago is visible, neglected nothing looks me in the heart most buried in ter, the travel modern convey see on every It is lighted by and good hotel

The great fall known the fall of 18 invade the coast to be the rich world. It has paying mines easy to run at short notice the start, he man's country don, Three veiton and 8 noted centers which would be worth a quoting. New broke to 72 until now it Lead was not going to question. The product to this time effect, as the

# THE SILVERY SLOCAN

## The Journey from Slocan Lake to the Heart of the Silver-Lead Country at Sandon.

### Brief Review of the Mines' Achievements in the Past and a Forecast of Their Future.

(Special to the Miner.)

SANDON, B. C., March 4.—The ride from New Denver to this place is quite an event. The distance is only nine miles. One can take the cars at Rosebery, about four miles from New Denver, by leaving the boat, or can walk up the hill about a mile above town, where most Denverites go. The train makes connection between Nakusp, on Upper Arrow lake, and Sandon, in the heart of the Slocan mountains. As we pass into the deep Slocan canyon, through which runs Carpenter creek, we get parting views of the grand mountains surrounding Slocan lake, as well as vistas of the lake itself. Goat mountain rises like an immense sugar loaf thousands of feet to our left, while Silver mountain towers to the sky in pinnacles to our right. I am told that the grade up this canyon beats all records in railroad building with T rails. The grade is 51.2 per cent in some places, and the cars move slowly and laboriously the entire distance. Steep slopes rise on either side as far as the eye can reach, and the track crosses and recrosses the turbulent stream at frequent intervals. Down several of the deep gulches leading from the heights above can be seen the effects of several recent snowslides, giving one a fair idea of their power and danger. Our first stop is at Alamo, where the concentrator and buildings of the Alamo mine are located.

#### THREE FORKS.

Three Forks is soon reached. It derives its name from the fact that in three forks of Carpenter creek here come together. It is quite a pretentious village. Its ancient glory has departed, so I am told, but two or three families remaining to call the place home. The Monitor is the most noted mine at this point, although there are many others near at hand. The Monitor, I am reliably informed, was bought a year ago for \$127,500, has paid for itself in 11 months, shipping ore that carries \$20 in gold to the ton, in addition to silver and lead. This is the only mine carrying gold values in the great Slocan district. All else is silver and lead. Three Forks was a noted camp a few years ago, and in the face of the figures above given I can see no reason why it should not remain, if not surpass, its former greatness. It is only four miles below this camp. We pass the Wonderful mine. Like all else in this vicinity the buildings seemed to be glued to the steep mountain side, while a tramway leads to the top, where glimmering lights in the shades of evening tell of the location of the mine proper.

#### SANDON.

Sandon is built in the very heart of the great Slocan silver-lead mining district. It may be compared to the hub of a wheel, all else branching out from this great center. Before leaving New Denver I was told that Sandon was just on top of the hill, but notwithstanding the rise of 3680 feet to reach this point the mountains seem to tower as high above as ever, and to lose none of their grandeur and greatness. The town fills a deep and narrow canyon, and the creek which passes through is flumed and bridged in many places to make room for the one street, which is of necessity quite narrow. At the upper end of town there is not even room for a sidewalk. Most of the private dwellings are perched on the steep slopes on either side, and are reached by steps or walks running switchback fashion. They all look home-like and many are pretentious in appearance. Sandon bears all the marks of prosperity. No sign of the fire of several months ago is visible. There is no decay, no neglected nooks and corners. Everything looks new and modern, and here in the heart of grim mountains, almost buried in the deep snows of winter, the traveler can enjoy all the modern conveniences of living and see on every hand comfort and plenty. It is lighted by electricity. Fine stores and good hotels are met.

#### SLOCAN MINES.

The great Slocan district first became known to the mining world in the fall of 1891. Prospectors began to invade the country, and it has proved to be the richest silver-lead country in the world. It has produced more dividend paying mines than any other. It was easy to run a tunnel and tap a ledge at short range, and many paid from the start, hence it was termed a poor man's country. Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Three Forks, New Denver, Silverton and Slocan City have become noted centers, and it was a hard guess which would pass in the rivalry. Silver was worth at that time about \$1.15, quoting New York figures; it then broke to 72 cents, and has gone down until now it is only worth 55.7-3 cents. Lead was worth about \$2.50. I am not going to discuss the silver-lead question. The difference in price of the product from the early nineties to this time has no doubt had its effect, as the same can be said in the

recent decline in copper. But what I wish to impress on the reader is the fact that this region is so rich in silver-lead ores that it will always be an important point in its production, and the future promises to unfold greater results than ever before.

Among some of the dividend paying mines can be mentioned the Slocan Star, which has paid out \$485,000 to date; the Payne, \$1,200,000; the Idaho, \$375,000; the Reco, \$280,000; the Last Chance, \$300,000. These figures have been given before, but will bear repetition. The Whitewater, the Ruth, the Queen Bess and the Jackson are properties that are owned in the old country and have all paid dividends. This is a record to be proud of, and is not equalled in any other section, although individual mines have shown greater results, notably the Le Roi at Rossland.

The Last Chance is getting ready to start up in full blast once more, employing about 120 men.

The Payne is building a new concentrator, which will soon be completed. This mine is about two miles from town. Four cars of ore went to the Everett smelter last week.

Of the mines near Sandon may be mentioned the Ivanhoe, the American Boy, the Reco, the Noble Five, the Sunset, the Trade Dollar and the Wonderful. All these mines are working with a considerable force of men, and some of them are shipping.

The Whitewater is a well known mine, distant about 12 miles from here, but is tributary to this town.

The Rambler-Cariboo is only five or six miles distant, working about 100 men. It is one of the noted mines.

#### HOPEFUL OF A REVIVAL.

It must be understood that there are thousands of propositions that have not reached the development stage of which greatness may be expected. Most people here look for a revival in the mining industry in the near future. Everything points that way. The older properties are taking on new life, and new propositions will be exploited. Great wealth is known to lie buried in these mountains—to dig it out is the next thing.

As I write the storm king holds full sway. The beautiful has come down in great flakes since early morn, when I saw the intention of letting up. Snow banks already thick are getting thicker, and those not accustomed to the wildness of the mountains in winter can here see and feel it all in its varied moods. It is not cold, however, and no one is suffering.

I enjoyed a pleasant call on the editor of the *Paystreak*, and met him a very affable gentleman, from whom I gathered many interesting facts.

#### IN YMR CAMP.

Many Visitors—Operations in the Ymir Mine.

YMR, B. C., March 5.—The past week has been remarkable for the number of experts and mining engineers who have arrived here from all parts of the American continent to examine into Ymir properties. Several large parties have been staying here and visiting the chief developed properties on the market, from which it is inferred that the success which has attended the operations of many of the companies working here is becoming widely known, and that the present year will be one of exceptional activity in the history of the camp.

The following cable has been sent by the manager of the Ymir mine to the head office of the company in London: "During last month 89 stamps don: 650 hours (27 days 8 hours); estimated profit on operating is \$9472. The grade of ore shows considerable improvement during the present month, drawn from the same stope." The officials of the company explain that it was found impracticable to supply the mill with ore of the usual general average value, owing to a temporary difficulty in getting the higher grade ore in the big stope without removing much intervening low grade stuc.

The big crosscut is still the subject of profound interest, as it has not yet reached the vein, although it can be but a short distance from it. The maximum distance from the tunnel mouth at which the vein should be encountered is set by the engineers at 2150 feet, while it may be met anywhere in the previous 100 feet. On February 1 the tunnel measured 1074 feet and since then should have progressed over 100 feet, so that the face must now be well within the prescribed area.

There is no doubt but that the striking of the vein would have a large effect upon the price of the shares—now slightly depressed by the lower return of last month—as proof of this depth (1150 feet from the surface) would guarantee sufficiency of ore for the mill for a great number of years. At the present depth of the shaft where the orehoist is still of large dimensions and good grade, seems to guarantee a sufficiency of ore to run the 80 stamps for about five years. At the present rate of dividend paying the amount equal to the total capitalization of the company.

Cameron and Holmes, who have leased the Queen claim, adjoining the

Yellowstone mine, have sent out a trial carload of ore to the Nelson smelter. The returns obtained have been announced as eminently satisfactory, although the exact figures are not obtainable.

A carload of ore has been shipped from the Hunter V claim on the creek, which is under bond to the Transvaal smelting company. The ore handled was very rich, but in view of the great expense incurred in rathiding over bad ground and packing on cayuses it has not been deemed expedient to continue shipping.

## FROM SANDON TO KASLO

### An Interesting Journey Through the Slocan Mountains.

### The City on the Lake and its Pleasant Surroundings.

(Special to the Miner.)

KASLO, B. C., March 6.—I left Sandon yesterday afternoon in a blinding snowstorm; in fact it had not let up a moment for 48 hours. I find it a drizzling rain here, with little snow, but slush galore. To get out of Sandon and the towering peaks surrounding it is an interesting experience. We take the cars of the Kootenay Railway & Navigation company, a narrow-gauge line connecting that town with Kaslo. It took engineering skill to construct this line. The cars start for Kaslo, but strike out in the opposite direction. To get out of the deep canyon in which Sandon is built is the first object, and this is done by skirting the side of the mountain through deep cuts until one of the forks of Carpenter creek is reached overlooking Three Forks, when the train suddenly passes to the east and follows this pass to the summit. We are in the wildest mountain scenery, amidst deep snows and overhanging cliffs. A rotary snowplow precedes us, tossing the beautiful out in great shape. Below is a deep canyon. We place the track seems almost to hang over the steep declivity. To leave the track would mean utter annihilation. However, we proceed cautiously and rather enjoy the novel experience.

#### THE SUMMIT.

Bear lake is soon reached and we have arrived at the summit. The mountains part a little, and a mountain meadow and lake of several hundred acres are passed. The snow is deep, however, and we see nothing of the sparkling waters. Men are engaged in cutting large cakes of ice, some of which is shipped to Sandon. We have reached the height of railway travel, and the towering peaks on either side seem to reach above just as high as when I first saw them at Slocan lake. There may be some limit to the altitude of these peaks, but so far I have not found it. The higher I get, loftier summits reach beyond.

Speaking of the deep snows of this region, I am told that the present winter has been the most open for several years. Along this part of the road it has been the custom to keep shovellers constantly at work, and the snow would be banked up so high on either side of the track as to almost give the appearance of passing through a tunnel. It is not so bad now. The traveler observes that the limbs of all trees grow downward, bearing testimony to the weight of snow.

#### WHITEWATER.

After leaving Bear lake we are on the down grade the rest of the way and soon reach Whitewater. It is quite a picturesque village, having two or three stores and as many hotels. The Whitewater mine is near here. A carload of ore from this mine is attached to the train, bound for the Trail smelter. There are other properties, of course, but their activity is not apparent.

The rest of the way we pass down the deep snows, only to run into mists and slush. Frequent stops are made to throw out boulders and rock that have slid down from the caving banks, and the train proceeds cautiously, arriving at Kaslo in the shades of evening, dropping down to the water level by means of a switchback.

#### KASLO.

Kaslo is one of the older towns of this part of the Kootenays, and as the Miner readers know, is built on the shore of the great Kootenay lake. It covers considerable territory. The town has good wide streets, several brick buildings, and is well supplied with stores, hotels, banks, etc. Several fine churches and a commodious court house are noted. Many pretentious private residences are met. Kaslo, however, is not enjoying the prosperity and rush of former times, but may be said to be resting. Perhaps the decline in silver-lead mining has had something to do with this. Among the best informed a revival in this industry is looked for in the not distant future, for various reasons that can be given, then Kaslo can step once more to the front.

The True Blue mine is distant only three miles from town, shipping its ore to the Trail smelter. The Bismarck and the Cork are located up the south fork of Kaslo creek about 10 miles. They ship to the smelter at Nelson. Of course there are scores of claims in every direction.

The Mansfield marble quarries are on the opposite side of the lake, about three miles from here. Marble is now being quarried for the new postoffice building at Nelson. The marble is said to be of good quality. The Associated Boards of Trade delegates recently in session here were taken over to look at the Mansfield quarries.

By the last census Kaslo was given 1850 people, but it is hardly probable that the town can boast of quite that number at present. It is a pleasant place in which to live, having in view a portion of Kootenay lake, which may be termed an inland sea, being about 80 miles in length and of varying width. Elegant steamers ply these waters and touch here daily. No finer place could be found for the summer tourist to spend a few days.

#### IRON STRIKE ENDED.

The Long Struggle in San Francisco Brought to a Close.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—After nine and a half months, the strike of the ironworkers of this city, inaugurated on May 20th last year, to enforce a demand for a nine-hour day, came to a formal end yesterday. Two-thirds of the unions composing the iron trades council have accepted a recommendation made by that body advising that the strike be prosecuted no longer, and to allow their members to return to work. Within the next week between 2500 to 3000 men will be employed. From good authority the intimation comes that the men accept slight concessions and complete a temporary settlement on the condition that the national federation will soon adjust working conditions in the iron trades generally throughout the country.

#### BURNED BY NATIVES.

SAN DOMINGO, March 8.—It is reported here that the British schooner Cavalier, ashore on the south coast, has been burned by natives with the intention of plundering her.

Colonel W. N. Brayton of Kaslo, was in the city yesterday.

# CHEAP MINING IN BOUNDARY

It is usually the case in new districts presenting a variety of new conditions, that a good deal of preliminary work must be done to determine the best methods of mining and treating ores. We take the case in the Boundary district, the ores of which, as a rule, are of very low grade, occurring in deposits of great extent without well defined walls.

It is the purpose of this paper to describe the methods of mining at the Mother Lode mine in Boundary (Camp near Greenwood), and the means which have led up to their adoption.

The ore deposit here outcrops at intervals for a distance of about 200 feet, the width in explored portion averaging perhaps 140 feet although the absence of any defined walls prevents exact measurements being given. The dip is 70 degrees easterly, and pitch toward the south at an angle yet undetermined. Only the ground to the north of the shaft, which is located centrally, has been explored as yet. At the beginning of stopping operations, the ore body had been developed by northerly drift from shaft on the 200 foot level. The drift extending to apparent end of ore. The deposit was crosscut at intervals of about 100 feet. Similar work was also done on 300 level. A winze to surface, about 500 feet to north of shaft, afforded good ventilation.

It was the original intention to sort all the ore from the mine, filling the stopes with the waste, and with the rock blasted from the walls or elsewhere obtained. To this end a system of belt conveyors was arranged whereby the ore from the shaft was dumped into a No. 5 Gates crusher, thence passing over a 3 foot wide picking belt to the ore bins. The waste was dropped into side pockets falling upon another belt system, whereby it was conveyed to a bin at top of winze, whence it was to be dropped into the stopes.

It may be said that the term "waste" is, generally speaking, merely comparative, for the whole of the ore body (with exception noted below) contains copper, gold and silver in varying degree, and waste is merely rock with lesser quantities of these metals. The sorting and conveying belts worked, but a year ago, at the smelter had been in operation but a short time when it became apparent that its capacity for self-fixing ores was much greater than had been thought possible, and consequently smelting costs were lower than had been figured. A direct result of this was that the definition of "waste" was altered, and its quantity greatly diminished. And further, that the cost of sorting out this diminished waste was approximately equal to smelting it; for even the poorest of the rock contains some values to offset in part the smelting charges. These conditions necessitated the abandonment of the filling plan for the stopes. Also the sorting of ores was suspended, save for certain ore from 300 level, where the waste happens to be totally barren and easily sorted out.

The filling system having been dropped, it was then planned to timber the stope in the ordinary fashion, but this plan was abandoned on account of high cost of timber compared with ore contents.

A third alternative was next adopted in one stope—that of timbering the whole of the floor of stope heavily, only the excess of ore from above being dropped through shutters conveniently placed. This plan was going nicely until the roof of stope was some 20 feet over timber, when a mass of ore became detached from roof, which mass weighed some hundred tons. Everything in its path was crushed and the stope wrecked. Luckily no one was hurt.

A further and final plan was adopted. The ore body was divided into stopes 30 to 40 feet wide, the length of stope being the distance across ore body. The crosscuts already existing were used, and others cut were needed under the center of each stope. From these crosscuts upraises were made 30 feet apart. These were nicely under 12 feet high, and were nicely connected by second and parallel crosscuts. From these latter crosscuts the stopes were opened out the proposed width, and then carried vertically upward, the short upraises being cribbed and furnished with gates for loading. Between the stopes, pillars 20 to 25 feet in thickness were left, these being frequently pierced to allow intercommunication and ventilation.

In the stope where the wreck occurred a very heavily timbered package corresponding to a crosscut was built, shutters being placed at 30 foot intervals. The empty spaces are filled with porphyry blasted from a blanket dyke, which extends through all the ground yet explored. The accompanying plans and sections illustrate the general arrangement of the workings.

These stopes will be carried up to a point 100 feet above the 200 level where they will meet with the surface workings to be described. After this occurs, the ore remaining in stopes above the porphyry will be sent through the shutters, and as much of the pillars removed at same time as safety may dictate.

The ore below porphyry may be removed at will, as this dyke is very thick and solid and will stand any pressure. In this method of working, nearly 50 per cent of broken ore must be left in the stopes for a considerable period, to offset this, the interest on capital so tied up is but a fraction of the cost of timbering these great stopes. Moreover, the system is as safe as mining can be made, the roof of stopes allayed by being near the men, and there can be no wrecks occasioned by a cave. Further, there being no danger of broken down in great quantities at a time, one drill will frequently break down 75 to 80 tons in 24 hours.

On the 300 level, the pillars come directly below those on the 200, but in future levels they will be 15 to 20 feet from 100 feet to nearly 150 feet of less rock being left between levels, and less development having to be done.

To supplement the output from underground, a great amount of ore is obtained by quarrying. In the hill which rises some 200 feet over surrounding flat, a quarry (or "Glory Hole" as it is locally styled) is in operation, this quarry being 110 feet above flat and 50 feet above collar of shaft. Ore is at present run down a gravity tram to Gates crusher, and thence over conveying belts to bins on the flat. This No. 5 crusher, experience has shown, to be far too small to admit of economical work, the ore having to be reduced to 10-mesh size in order to pass into crusher. This reduction has mainly to be effected by "bulldozing" with high per cent dynamite, the rock being too hard for hammer breaking. To obviate this difficulty, and to admit of cheaper handling, a tunnel has been driven into hill from level of flat. This connects by a 12 x 12 inch shaft with the quarry. The ore on flat next the railway an immense Farrell crusher, with jaw opening 2 x 3 feet is now being installed.

Ore will be dropped down the upraise, and there loaded into cars having a capacity of 4 tons. Trains of these cars drawn by mules to the crusher pit, where they will be dumped by compressed air, over a grizzly leading to crusher. The screenings and crushed ore will be elevated to a bin beside the railway.

As quarrying proceeds, other raises will be made, and the level of the quarry floor at the same time be lowered until the flat level is reached and the tops of stopes encountered, when these latter may be emptied. The present Gates crusher will take care of all ore from the shaft as at present, its capacity being from 400 to 500 tons per 24 hours when fed with ore properly broken. Frederick Keffer, M. E., in Canadian Mining Review.

#### MINES IN CANADA.

Heavily Increased Production in Recent Years.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3.—A summary of the mineral production of Canada for the year 1901 has been prepared by the geological department. The total mineral production for the year was \$69,407,031, as compared with \$64,488,037 in the year previous, or a total increase of \$4,918,994, nearly five millions. In 1895 the total mineral production was a little over \$20,000,000. The entire gold production is valued at \$24,462,222, of which the Yukon gold fields contributed \$18,000,000. Of copper there was \$6,600,104; pig iron, from Canadian ore, \$1,121,113; lead, \$2,199,784; nickel, \$4,594,623; silver, \$2,993,668, and iron ore exports, \$762,284. These, with the gold production, makes a total of \$42,824,693 metallic production. There was \$26,283,333 non-metallic, and \$300,000 products not returned, which, added to the non-metallic metals, makes a total production of \$69,407,031.

Coal production is valued at \$14,671,122; coke, \$1,264,860; petroleum, \$963,415; asbestos, \$1,186,434, and building material, \$4,830,000.

Notwithstanding a decrease in the gold output over 1900, the increase in the total production is equivalent to 8 per cent. There was a decrease of over four millions in the gold output from the Yukon, but in British Columbia there was an increase of one million dollars. There was a falling off in the lead production of 20 per cent.

Leaving the Yukon district out of consideration, the permanent metal mining industries show an increase of nearly 37 per cent, notwithstanding the falling off in the lead production. The increase in pig iron was 133 per cent, of copper 115 per cent, nickel 38 per cent, asbestos 58 per cent, and coke 94 per cent.

In the production of pig iron in Canadian furnaces an increase of 184 per cent is recorded. This increase is due largely to the operating of the Dominion Iron and Steel company at Sydney, N. S. In steel furnaces which are not included in the general table there was made 41,948 tons of steel ingots.

#### ATHLETES INVITED.

A Scheme to Have International Contests in London.

NEW YORK, March 8.—W. A. Gavin and G. C. Lea, of the National Sporting Club of London, arrived today on the St. Paul.

"We have come," said Mr. Gavin, "to try to induce American champions of boxing, fencing and wrestling to go over to England during coronation week and there to meet the best men that Great Britain and the other countries of Europe can produce. We chiefly want the champions of the army and navy, but they must get men that are at present in the country's service, and not like Tom Sharkey, who, although formerly in the United States navy, has been a professional for many years. We will also try to get Harvard and Yale to send their best boxers to England to compete against those of Oxford and Cambridge. Lord Lansdale, the president of our club, has offered a cup as a prize for the winner of a boxing contest between Harvard and Oxford, and the Earl of Kingston another cup for the winner of a contest between the two. The club has a belt which is valued at \$5,000 which will be given besides a large money prize to the best heavy weight professional boxer, but he must be the best that his country can produce, and no second rate men will be considered. A contest will be held in Covent Garden, London, if we can arrange for some of the competitors to be held in the open air, we will do so."

H. D. Collins, freight and passenger agent of the Northwestern road, was in the city yesterday on a business trip.

March 13, 1902

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# THE MINES OF THE PROVINCE

## SULLIVAN SMELTER.

There have been countless rumors regarding Marysville, and the smelter, and many of them have originated in the minds of vicious persons who seemed possessed with a desire to injure communities as well as individuals.

The Tribune desires to state right here that there is no doubt about the Sullivan company building a smelter; that it will be built in Marysville; that thousands of dollars have already been expended on construction; that there is no foundation in the statement or rumor that the plant will be moved to Elko or any other place; that G. W. Hull, the general manager, is pushing forward the work as fast as men and money will do it; and that the man or men, who circulated the stories that Mr. Hull was entertaining overtures from any source for a change of the location, in behalf of the company or with any idea of personal gain, guilty of vicious and malicious falsifying. The Tribune would add that Mr. Hull, representing large capital invested in these works, is anxious to see construction proceed without delay, and in his management is doing what he can to conserve the best interests of the people he represents. In carrying out a project of the magnitude of a smelter, too often there are those who would do all in their power to create discord and dissatisfaction. The time has arrived for a cessation of that kind of work. Spring is now here, and with the opening up of weather work will be pushed, the force will be increased, and within two months, the great frames of the buildings will be enclosed; the roasters will be completed, and machinery will be going into place; what has been developed during the cold season, will materialize as a smelter, in fact, as well as name, nearly ready for handling the great body of ore in the Sullivan mine awaiting treatment.—Marysville Tribune.

## KASLO SHIPMENTS.

The ore shipments through Kaslo for the past two weeks were:

Pounds	
Whitewater to Trail.....	140,000
Whitewater to Nelson.....	536,000
Rambler to Everett.....	379,000
Rambler to San Francisco.....	206,000
Sunset to Nelson.....	160,000
American Boy to Everett.....	130,000
Reo to Nelson.....	79,000
Last Chance to Koot., Ore Co.....	80,000
Washington to Everett.....	65,000
Surprise to Everett.....	45,000
Red Fox to Trail.....	45,000
Carbonate No. 2 to Nelson.....	30,000
Silver Glance to Trail.....	30,000
True Blue to Nelson.....	40,000

Total.....1,988,000

## BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

PROVINCIAL, March 8.—Shipments from the Boundary mines for the week and for the year to date are as follows:

Week	Year
Granby Mines.....	6932 42,283
Mother Lode.....	2152 26,132
Winnipeg.....	35 395
Golden Crown.....	860
Snodden.....	300
No. 7.....	250

Total.....9139 68,720

During the week the Granby smelter treated 7,649 tons and the Mother Lode smelter at Greenwood, 1,962 tons.

## GRAND FORKS, March 8.—

The weekly tonnage of the Granby smelter shows a marked increase, now that the three furnaces are in operation. For the week ending today the plant treated 7,649 tons of ore, an average of 1,093 tons daily. Total tonnage treated to date, 333,356.

## DEEP MINING IN CARIBOO.

Among the guests at the Dominion hotel is Fred C. Laird, of Barkerville, who for the past eight weeks has been putting up a good fight against the difficulties which superimpose the golden grains of Willow creek up in the old Cariboo diggings. Starting at the dump of Mosquito creek, from which in the past days two or three million were washed out, Mr. Laird's ground stretch is about three and a half days' walk. Willow which is practically the continuation of the far-famed Williams creek. That it is rich at bed rock has already been proven, but how to get down to the lower strata of gravel has proved to be a very knotty question. After trying several plans and considering a great deal of trouble with the water, Mr. Laird adopted the method in vogue over on the Slough creek property, and going a short distance up the hillside sunk a shaft through the rock down a hundred feet to the creek level, and then on a hundred and twelve feet more to the bed rock depth. From the bottom of the shaft a tunnel was then driven which has now been advanced 600 feet and out to the rim rock. So far it has all plain sailing, but with the rim rock came the foot or so of quicksand and chicken feed (as the miners there call the very fine gravel which lines the rock and upon which the great bed of gravel rests). So soon as the creek channel was tapped, this soft stuff which is under considerable pressure, threatened to fill up the works, and to get through it into the gravel beyond is now the task that Mr. Laird has to face.

During the past season this has been attempted by the use of compressed air, and might possibly have been accomplished but for the fact that the workmen were not able to keep at it. Of course a great deal of work has been done in the past, but many of the men put through by men working under pressure, but when that pressure is high the results are often fatal. Thus, when the great St. Louis bridge was constructed across the Mississippi river no less than 2,000 men are said to have been incapacitated, many of whom died eventually. But up in Cariboo men are not readily found who are both accustomed to mining operations and to

working under a pressure of even 35 pounds to the inch, and so many delays have been met, as the illness of one man would stop the work of the whole gang. And so it has happened that, with the bed-rock almost in reach, the miner's hand cannot be outstretched to reap the golden harvest. However, Mr. Laird is far from disheartened. He and the friends that are backing him are now revolving other schemes and have every hope of some day getting their reward.

Not much trouble has been met from water with this year's work, as so far it has been found that the big 18-inch Cornish pump has been able to handle it all.

Speaking of labor, Mr. Laird says that skilled miners are not very plentiful in Cariboo at present. The old-timers, the gallant survivors of those multitudes called up to Cariboo long years ago by the cry of "Gold," are now fast disappearing, or else so far advanced in years and travel as to have outgrown their days of work. Men coming in of late years few have brought much skill or practical knowledge of mining with them. The pay is good—four dollars to the miner and three and a half dollars to the laborer, with a dollar a day taken off for board, are the ruling rate of wages, and with the opening up of this spring Mr. Laird thinks that the Cariboo would be a good place to go in search of work.

The greatest difficulty with which the district has to contend at the present, he says, is the freighting question. It is a long haul up that 280 miles, and while the government spends a lot of money on the roads it does all in its power to help out the situation, the position of affairs is not yet satisfactory. Freight rates are so high that they retard very much the development of the great resources still existing up in Cariboo. Mr. Laird, for instance, tells of paying eight cents per pound for the freighting up of 40 barrels of Portland cement, each of which would weigh about 400 pounds. So far this year but little has been hauled on sleighs, there not being much snow until Quesnelle is reached.

The introduction of wide tires would, he considers, do much to help out the difficulty, as the great loads of ore sink right down through the gravel and bring up the mud for long stretches. The usual objection urged, namely, that the wide wheels would slip on the icy patches should not, he thinks, be taken very seriously, and, as a business proposition, Mr. Laird states that it would pay the government to give away full sets of wide wheels all round, and set out grids of the narrow ones that destroy so much of the work of the road-maker.—Victoria Colonist.

## IN ATLIN DISTRICT.

ATLIN, B. C., March 4.—Moran and Carmichael, on Otter creek, above the second canyon, owners of several high and hydraulic leases, are prospecting by a series of drifts, one 200 feet long, with side crosscuts. Last week they picked up two nuggets worth over \$40 each. The ground is estimated to run from 12 to 15 cents to the pan. Face-streak is the full depth of the pay of the drifts. The new drift runs 27 feet further down the creek in the same pay and results highly encouraging. The property has an excellent head of water and ample dumping ground.

Gold Creek has now been practically abandoned by the individual miners, owing to the excess of water on bedrock, prohibiting working without mechanical power pumps. The ground contains excellent pay, and is highly suitable for dredging, but capital is required. Leases, covering the most valuable part of the ground, are owned by Dr. Mitchell and associates, who are now interesting capital.

Work on the Imperial mine, Munro mountain, by Pearce and associates is proving highly satisfactory. They are stripping the ledge above the old workings and prospects by the mortar show gratifying results. They expect to put through a crusher and stamp mill in a few weeks.

The weather continues almost spring-like. The month of February, usually the coldest in the season, was exceptionally mild. The lowest temperature recorded was 17 below, while the average for the month was about 20 above zero. An early spring is anticipated. Trails to Log Cabin and Caribou are in excellent condition, and travelling is easy. Freighting to Caribou is in full swing. Navigation should open early this year.

Deputy Gold Commissioner Thain left Saturday for Bennett to hold an inquest on the body of Houseman, killed on the White Pass railroad on Friday last.

Robert Gibbs came in last week from the Lavender copper property. He reports that development is being diligently prosecuted, with excellent results, and fully anticipates that the property will be a shipping mine of no mean value this season.

The White Moose group of mineral claims on Taku Arm, reported bonded by John Caplice for \$105,000, and work is expected to begin immediately. The property is considered one of the most valuable copper deposits in the district. Assays are said to contain large percentages of copper and gold and silver values. Caplice has the erection of a smelter in contemplation, but no definite word is yet to hand. Satisfactory work is being done on the Rock of Ages claim of the Mother Lode. Crushing meantime is suspended owing to the new screens failing to arrive. Application is being made for crown grants on several claims of the group.

Assessment work is being done on several mineral claims in the district, and from all reports results are satisfactory from Fourth of July, Birch and Boulder, Otter creek, and other places.

The Miners' association is endeavoring to persuade the government to construct about a mile of flume on

## ON THE LOCAL MINES

### REPORTS OF THE ROSSLAND GREAT WESTERN AND THE KOOTENAY.

#### A SEVERE CRITICISM OFFERED BY THE B. C. REVIEW, OF LONDON.

The report recently issued by this company (the Rossland Great Western) to be presented at the forthcoming general meeting will be regarded by the shareholders as a most unsatisfactory document. This is one of the companies which owe to the fertile brain of Mr. Whitaker Wright, who sold to the public a group of mineral properties for \$450,000 in cash, which after a year's further development possesses ore reserves which are estimated by the company's manager to be worth \$27,000 net. We draw attention in another column to the grave disparity between the anticipations held out in the prospectus and the actual results achieved, and share holders will no doubt ask for a full explanation from Mr. Sinclair Macleay and his co-directors on Monday. The history of this undertaking can be summed up in two words, misrepresentation and mismanagement. We must confess our surprise that Mr. Sinclair Macleay has not already seen fit to retire from his report on this company, but that his presence on the board has been detrimental to the shareholders' interests in the past, and that it is quite unlikely to prove of any benefit in the future has been plainly shown by his own admissions when under examination recently in the case of the British America Corporation. When examined by the witness Isaac on behalf of the official assignee of the stock exchange, he declared that he knew nothing whatever about the purchases made by the British America Corporation of shares in the Kootenay and Rossland companies which commenced in July and continued until October, 1900, and yet this man who was a director of the parent company in addressing the shareholders at the statutory meeting of one of its subsidiaries, the Rossland Great Western, on October 25th said: "I congratulate you on the price at which your shares stand in the market, which is an evidence of the estimation in which your property is held in the mining world."

At that moment the price of these shares was entirely due to a rig which was engineered by one of his co-directors, of which he ought to have been fully aware. At the same meeting he was asked by one of the directors: "Can you give us some idea in justification of the shares standing at the price of \$9 in the market at the present time?" He replied: "That is not my matter; I think they are worth a great deal more myself." In the face of these statements the most charitable view to take is that Mr. Macleay was as much in ignorance of the affairs of the Rossland Great Western, of which he is chairman, as he was, according to his own statement, of the affairs of the British America Corporation. The shareholders should not have much difficulty in deciding whether it is in their interests that a clean sweep should be made of the board and the personnel of this company.

The accounts of the company show that while ore was sold to the value of \$10,412 the expenditure amounted to \$21,587, and the operations have therefore been carried on at an actual loss, although a profit is shown in the balance-sheet due to the purchase of stores, at less than cost, from the B. A. C. of its liquidation, but even this profit, as the auditors point out, is subject to a claim which may be made against the company. The working costs are given at \$12.24 per ton, which makes it impossible to extract the bulk of the ore which appears to run at about \$11.50 at a profit.

THE SLOCAN.

Since January 1 to March 1, 1902, the shipments from the Slocan and Slocan Lake divisions have been as follows:

Week	Total
Payne.....	80
Ivanhoe.....	230
Sunset (Jackson Basin).....	60
Reco.....	40
American Boy.....	40
Arlington.....	50
Hewett.....	00
Bosun.....	60
Last Chance.....	20
Wonderful.....	20
Enterprise.....	30
Monitor (for February).....	83
Queen Bees (for February).....	21
Silver Glance.....	31
Whitewater.....	607
Ottawa.....	7
Neepawa.....	20
Hartney.....	28
Mason.....	5
May.....	5

Total tons.....567 3875

Moran and Greenlee are still working on the Home Run. Over 600 feet of tunnel have been driven on this property, and it gives promise of being a mine.

John Weryly, Dan McLeod and Pete Murray are working the Newmarket, near Rosebery. This winter they have run 60 feet of tunnel, and the good work will still go on.

One shift has been taken off in the lower tunnel of the Hartney. It does not pay to work three shifts until an upraise is completed and the powder smoke given a better chance of egress.

Pending a meeting of the company in London the Bosun shut down on Friday. It will resume in a short time when a compressor will be put in and other arrangements made. Last month the Bosun shipped 200 tons of ore. Of this, 100 tons was zinc, which was shipped to Antwerp.—New Denver Ledger.

## PRIOR IS ELECTED

### GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE IS SUCCESSFUL IN VICTORIA

CONTEST.

THE MOST EXCITING ELECTION EVER HELD IN THE CAPITAL.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 10.—Hon. E. G. Prior, minister of mines in the Dunsmuir government, was elected to-day by E. V. Bodwell, oppositionist, 54 majority, the vote being: Prior, 1,541; Bodwell, 1,487. The official count will probably increase this majority. It was the hottest contest in the history of the city, both parties putting forth their very strongest efforts. The government rallying cry was of course the Canadian North, but for which Bodwell had been elected.

The closing meeting of Prior's side was the most exciting ever held in this city. An attempt was made to exclude the opposition crowd, but the latter broke in through the side entrance. The crush was so great that two women fainted and had to be carried out. One man was removed to the hospital with some of his ribs broken.

## INDIANS THREATEN

### THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY POST AT FORT GEORGE IN DANGER.

#### AGENT KEPNER ARRIVES AT QUESNELLE TO ASK FOR ASSISTANCE.

(Special to the Miner.)

VICTORIA, March 10.—Serious trouble has broken out at Fort George. E. L. Kepner, Hudson Bay company's manager at that point, has arrived at Quesnelle and states that the Indians are endeavoring to take possession of the fort. One holder that the rest attempted to throw Kepner out of his office, and defeated in this, came at him with an axe and threatened to kill him, gather members of the tribe and take possession of the fort. Kepner barricaded the fort, left the cook in charge and came down to Quesnelle, whence he telegraphed to the provincial police. Attorney-General Eberts wired him to collect specials and hasten to the scene. This Kepner is doing.

James Thompson, the general manager of the Hudson's Bay company for British Columbia, was seen today in reference to the matter. He corroborated the report of the trouble, having received a statement from Mr. Kepner. Mr. Thompson was through that district last year, and in his opinion the Fort George Indians are the worst in British Columbia. They are continually giving trouble.

Fort George is situated at the confluence of the Nechaco and the Fraser rivers. It is about ninety miles north of Quesnelle. The nearest Indian agencies are at Clinton and Hazelton, both a considerable distance from Fort George. Travelling is very difficult at this season of the year, so that the Indians take advantage of the lack of supervision and give trouble without provocation.

## STOCKS

Before buying Cascade or Bonanza wire or write us for prices.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO OUT OF TOWN BUSINESS.

Sixty day calls bought and sold on all standard stocks.

The Reddin-Jackson Co. Limited Liability. MINING BROKERS. Established 1895.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder**

Used in Millions of Homes. 40 Years the Standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes finest cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, delicious griddle cakes—palatable and wholesome.

NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cake, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

THE STOCK MARKET

BUSINESS QUIET AND PRICES SHOWING TENDENCY TO WEAKNESS.

A SMALL TOTAL OF TRANSACTIONS RECORDED FOR THE PAST WEEK.

For two days of the past week the stock exchange reported "no sales," and on most of the other days the business was very small. Only on Saturday and Wednesday did the transactions reach anything like notable figures. The sum total of sales for the week, 40,000 shares, is therefore a decided dropping away from the business of recent weeks. Prices were generally weak.

The White Bear contributed most to the profits of the brokers, the sales of this stock amounting in all to 13,000 shares. The price for the larger portion was \$1.2, but one block of 5000 changed hands at \$3.4.

Centre Star was in demand at the beginning of the week, selling at a half point higher on the last day. The price went down to \$7 and \$7.1-2, the close being at 40 asked and \$5 bid.

Rambler has moved but little, only one sale of 500 shares being recorded, for which the price was \$5. Since then the stock has stood at \$8-82.

War Eagle has been steady around 11, one block of 1000 shares going at a half point higher on the last day.

Republic camp stocks have occupied a prominent place in the trading. Black Tail sold at from 12 to 12-1-2, Lone Pine at 8, Republic at 11 and Morning Glory at \$3.4.

The week's business is shown in the following:

Thursday.....	4,500
Friday.....	5,500
Saturday.....	20,500
Monday.....	40
Tuesday.....	.....
Wednesday.....	9,500
Total.....	40,000

ASKED BID

American Boy.....	5 1/2	5 1/4
Black Tail.....	13 1/2	13
Cariboo-McKinney.....	25 1/2	25
Centre Star.....	40 1/2	40
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.....	350 1/2	350
Giant.....	150 1/2	150
Grand Consolidated.....	500 1/2	500
Iron Mask.....	20 1/2	20
Lone Pine.....	8 1/2	8
Morning Glory.....	3 1/2	3
Mountain Lion.....	31 1/2	31
North Star (East Kootenay).....	25 1/2	25
Payne.....	28 1/2	28
Rambler-Cariboo (ex-div).....	36 1/2	36
Republic.....	11 1/2	11
Sullivan.....	10 1/2	10
Tom Thibault.....	24 1/2	24
War Eagle Com.....	12 1/2	12
White Bear.....	3 1/2	3 1/4
Winnipeg.....	5 1/2	5

SALES.

White Bear, 4000, \$1-2; Centre Star, 1000, \$7 1-2; 1000, \$7; War Eagle, 1000, \$11-1-2; Morning Glory, 2500, \$3 1-2; Total 9,500.

Mrs. (Rev.) J. Burt Morgan has postponed her reception day from the 11th inst. until on and after the 18th inst.

## THE STOCK MARKET

INDIANS THREATEN

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Charles P. Grill, of Toronto, has succeeded W. J. Venner in J. W. Spring's establishment.

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Cable Address: "Hobbes," Rossland, B. C.

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